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STATISTICAL YEAR-BOOK

OF CANADA

FOR

1895

ELEVENTH YEAR OF ISSUE

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INTRODUCTION.

The Year-book of Canada for 1895, like its predecessors for 1893 and 1894, consists of two parts, 1st, the "Record," and 2nd, the "Abstract."

The "Record" contains, in addition to the usual chapters, the first of a series of biographical notes of advocates of the principle of Confederation, the third of a series on "Countries with which Canada deals," and an extended analysis of the industrial, mechanical and manufacturing returns of the Census (by Provinces). A digest of the treaties Canada has made with her Indian tribes is appended to the synopsis of the treaties made by the Mother Country, in which Canada is specially interested.

The "Abstract" contains gleanings from and analyses of the returns made to the Government through the several Departments, the whole being arranged so as to give, first, an idea of the wealth derived from the soil and the waters—agriculture, fisheries and minerals (forest having been dealt with in the "Record"); then, second, the trade and commerce created by the distribution of these products of mother earth; third, the means by which these products are transferred from producer to consumer—money and banks; fourth, the modes of transportation Canada possesses—railways, canals and shipping, and, fifth, the facilities provided for communication—post offices, telegraphs and telephones.

I desire to record my indebtedness to Messrs. J. Wilkins and J. Skead, who, as in previous issues, have compiled the tables in the "Abstract."

GEORGE JOHNSON, F.S.S. (hon.),
Statistician.

Department of Agriculture,
Statistics Division,
May, 1896.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA, FROM 1st JULY, 1867, TO 30th JUNE, 1895.

Year ended 30th June.	Population on 4th April.			Revenue.	Expenditure	Dominion Lands.		Land in Cultivation.	Postage.			Shipping.				Vessels Built.		Vessels Registered.		Imports.		Exports.		Public Debt.			Government Expenditure on			Railways.			§Chartered Banks.			Post Office Savings Banks.		Year ended 30th June.
	Persons.	Males.	Females.			Area dealt with.	Amount realized.		Number of Offices.	Number of Letters.	Number of Newspapers.	Inwards.		Outwards.		Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Total Value.	Value Entered for Consumption.	Total Value.	Produce of Canada. b.	Gross Debt.	Assets.	Net Debt.	Railways.	Canals.	Other Public Works.	Miles in Operation.	Working Expenses.	Earnings.	Paid up Capital.	Assets.	Liabilities.	Number.	Number of Depositors.	Balances, 30th June.	
												Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.																					
				$	$	Acres.	$	Acres.												$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$		$	$	$	$	$			
1868				13,687,928	13,486,092				3,638	18,100,000	18,869,000	8,038	2,104,009	7,978	2,215,312	325	87,230	539	113,692	73,459,644	71,985,306	57,567,888	48,504,899	96,896,666	21,139,331	75,757,135	483,353	128,965	200,589	2,269		12,116,716	30,289,048	77,872,257	43,722,647	‡ 81	2,102	204,588	1868
1869				14,379,174	14,038,084				3,756	21,920,000	18,700,000	9,654	2,459,083	9,597	2,537,482	335	96,439	526	125,408	70,415,165	67,402,170	60,474,781	52,400,772	112,361,998	36,502,679	75,859,319	282,615	126,954	173,481	2,497		12,798,303	30,981,074	83,565,027	48,380,967	213	7,212	856,814	1869
1870				15,512,225	14,345,509				3,820	24,500,000	20,150,000	9,567	2,608,519	8,948	2,476,354	329	93,166	495	110,852	74,814,339	71,237,603	73,573,490	59,043,990	115,995,736	37,783,964	78,209,742	1,729,381	105,588	257,784	2,497		13,451,289	32,050,097	102,147,293	66,530,393	226	12,178	1,588,848	1870
1871	*3,485,761	1,764,311	1,721,450	19,335,560	15,623,081			*17,335,818	3,943	†27,650,000	22,250,000	10,353	2,521,573	9,575	2,594,460	389	106,101	540	121,724	96,092,971	86,947,482	74,173,618	57,630,024	115,492,682	37,786,165	77,706,517	2,946,930	133,873	659,388	2,497		14,485,648	36,415,210	121,014,395	77,486,706	230	17,153	2,407,259	1871
1872				20,714,813	17,589,468				4,135	+30,600,000	24,400,000	10,358	2,989,793	9,898	2,956,911	414	114,065	563	127,371	111,430,527	107,769,116	82,639,663	65,831,683	122,400,179	40,213,107	82,187,072	5,620,569	290,075	1,199,521	2,508		15,436,018	45,134,709	151,772,876	94,224,644	235	21,059	3,096,560	1872
1873				20,813,469	19,174,647	155,680	28,586		4,518	+34,579,000	25,480,000	11,089	3,032,746	10,508	3,052,789	416	140,370	506	152,226	128,011,381	127,514,994	89,789,922	76,538,025	129,743,432	29,894,970	99,848,462	5,763,268	383,916	1,253,867	2,638		17,139,876	55,102,959	168,519,746	98,286,677	239	23,526	3,207,051	1873
1874				24,205,092	23,316,316	134,694	25,987		4,706	+29,358,500	29,000,000	9,282	3,057,987	8,471	2,973,374	486	174,404	580	163,016	128,213,582	127,494,169	89,351,928	76,741,997	141,163,551	32,838,586	108,324,965	3,925,123	1,240,628	1,665,929	2,642		16,286,898	60,443,445	188,417,005	117,656,218	266	24,968	3,204,965	1874
1875				24,648,715	23,713,071	156,702	25,161		4,892	+42,000,000	31,300,000	7,881	2,521,134	7,724	2,808,074	489	188,098	632	204,002	123,070,283	119,618,657	77,886,979	69,709,823	151,643,401	35,655,023	116,008,378	5,018,427	1,715,310	1,715,069	4,826½	15,773,532	19,470,510	63,367,687	184,441,108	101,371,845	268	24,294	2,926,060	1875
1876				22,587,887	24,488,372	132,918	8,724		5,015	41,800,000	38,549,000	8,414	2,972,459	8,349	2,938,305	578	165,041	651	144,422	93,210,346	94,733,218	80,966,435	72,491,437	161,204,687	36,653,173	124,551,514	4,497,434	2,389,544	2,003,698	5,157½	15,802,722	19,358,084	67,199,651	184,421,514	103,686,717	279	24,415	2,740,952	1876
1877				22,609,274	23,519,301	423,934	143,645		5,161	41,510,000	39,000,000	8,808	3,295,987	8,952	3,348,835	508	127,297	572	126,160	99,327,962	96,300,483	75,875,393	68,030,546	174,675,834	41,440,525	133,235,309	3,300,502	4,131,396	1,277,004	5,574½	15,290,091	18,742,653	63,923,156	174,375,603	95,004,254	287	24,674	2,639,937	1877
1878				22,375,011	23,503,158	709,280	138,211		5,378	44,000,000	39,736,412	8,836	3,341,465	8,680	3,342,919	382	106,976	452	100,089	93,081,787	91,199,577	79,323,667	67,989,800	174,957,268	34,595,199	140,362,069	2,643,741	3,843,339	882,616	6,143½	16,100,102	20,520,078	63,387,034	175,473,086	95,641,068	295	25,535	2,754,484	1878
1879				22,517,382	24,455,381	1,096,817	255,119		5,606	43,900,000	42,379,086	8,576	3,049,521	8,425	3,039,029	393	103,551	400	94,882	81,964,427	075,063,478	71,491,255	62,431,025	179,483,871	36,493,683	142,990,188	2,507,053	3,064,098	752,540	6,484½	16,188,282	19,923,066	64,159,427	170,446,074	93,375,749	297	27,445	3,105,190	1879
1880				23,307,406	24,850,634	682,237	155,812		5,773	45,800,000	45,120,062	9,307	3,487,735	9,063	3,298,979	297	68,756	363	64,962	86,489,747	71,782,349	87,911,458	72,899,697	194,634,440	42,182,852	152,451,588	6,100,599	2,123,366	740,923	6,891½	16,840,705	23,561,447	70,684,789	178,883,271	297	31,365	3,945,699	1880
1881	*4,324,810	2,188,778	2,136,032	29,635,297	25,562,554	1,057,520	164,451	*21,899,181	5,935	48,170,000	48,689,068	10,442	4,032,946	10,320	4,071,391	314	79,364	373	70,210	105,330,840	91,611,604	98,290,823	83,944,701	199,861,537	44,465,757	155,395,780	5,977,236	2,100,243	1,071,337	7,260	20,121,418	27,987,509	59,384,987	198,967,278	125,063,546	304	39,605	6,398,236	1881
1882				33,383,455	27,067,103	2,099,145	1,727,280		6,171	56,200,000	50,845,000	10,638	3,933,152	10,500	4,003,410	311	68,240	402	78,076	119,419,500	112,648,927	102,137,203	94,137,657	205,365,251	51,703,601	153,661,650	5,176,832	1,670,268	1,086,283	7,530	22,200,709	29,027,790	58,739,980	229,271,064	153,001,994	308	51,463	9,473,601	1882
1883				35,794,649	28,730,157	1,831,982	925,962		6,265	62,800,000	53,139,266	10,781	4,004,357	10,727	3,968,420	366	73,576	432	78,229	132,254,022	123,137,019	98,085,804	87,762,431	202,159,104	43,032,389	158,466,715	11,707,619	1,857,546	1,552,716	8,806	24,691,667	33,244,585	61,404,554	226,803,491	145,296,836	330	61,059	11,976,237	1883
1884				31,861,961	31,167,706	1,110,512	788,136		6,837	66,100,000	55,989,532	11,160	4,250,665	11,183	4,233,636	358	70,287	463	80,822	116,397,043	108,180,644	91,406,496	79,833,068	242,482,416	60,320,565	182,161,851	14,392,933	1,665,351	2,664,786	9,576	25,595,341	33,421,705	61,443,397	223,855,691	140,973,233	343	66,682	13,245,552	1884
1885				32,797,001	35,037,060	481,814	288,594		7,084	68,400,000	58,581,798	10,639	3,800,664	10,553	3,843,951	287	57,486	353	65,962	108,941,486	102,710,019	89,238,361	79,131,735	264,703,607	68,295,915	196,407,692	11,645,220	1,572,918	2,239,262	10,150	24,015,351	32,227,469	61,821,158	217,264,655	138,510,300	355	73,322	15,090,540	1885
1886				33,177,040	39,011,612	575,141	321,279		7,295	71,000,000	61,064,064	10,603	4,026,415	10,768	4,018,156	268	37,531	275	40,872	104,424,561	99,602,694	85,251,314	77,756,704	273,164,341	50,005,234	223,159,107	4,480,833	1,333,422	569,236	10,697	24,177,582	33,389,382	61,841,305	228,422,353	147,547,682	292	80,870	17,159,372	1886
1887				35,754,993	35,657,680	521,791	412,318		7,534	74,300,000	64,246,926	13,203	4,236,765	12,947	4,125,671	197	26,798	297	67,662	112,892,236	105,639,428	89,515,811	80,960,009	273,187,626	45,874,851	227,314,775	3,270,433	1,783,698	2,555,519	11,691	27,024,683	38,842,010	60,815,356	229,241,464	149,413,632	415	90,159	19,497,750	1887
1888				35,908,463	36,718,495	687,094	404,282		7,671	80,200,000	66,798,591	15,675	4,623,506	15,132	4,574,297	231	22,698	310	33,298	110,894,630	102,847,100	90,203,600	81,382,072	284,513,842	49,982,483	234,531,358	3,694,043	1,188,302	2,672,295	12,163	30,632,046	42,179,153	60,168,010	244,975,223	166,344,832	433	101,693	20,689,033	1888
1889				38,782,870	36,917,835	1,085,793	441,761		7,838	92,668,630	70,259,856	14,155	4,611,392	14,389	4,685,209	258	23,835	318	31,998	115,224,931	105,673,447	89,189,167	80,272,456	287,722,662	50,192,021	237,530,641	3,601,279	1,145,988	2,641,077	12,628	31,038,045	42,149,015	60,236,451	255,765,631	175,062,257	463	113,123	23,011,422	1889
1890				39,879,925	35,994,031	667,670	328,141		7,913	94,100,000	70,983,121	15,722	5,215,476	15,402	5,112,809	270	39,434	351	53,953	121,858,241	112,765,584	96,749,149	85,257,586	286,112,295	48,579,083	237,533,212	4,122,724	1,189,644	4,893,102	13,256	32,913,350	46,843,826	59,569,765	254,628,694	174,501,422	494	112,321	21,960,653	1890
1891				*4,833,239	2,460,471	2,372,768	38,579,311	36,343,568	733,384	292,254	*28,537,242	8,061	97,975,000	87,956,386	15,548	5,273,935	15,773	5,421,261	312	55,477	351	52,506	119,967,638	113,345,124	98,417,296	88,671,738	289,809,230	52,090,199	237,809,030	2,279,737	1,500,861	1,835,546	14,009	34,969,449	48,192,099	60,742,366	269,491,153	188,337,504	634	111,239	21,738,648	1891
1892				36,921,872	36,765,894	837,228	253,717		8,388	102,850,000	88,142,651	15,672	5,475,999	15,289	5,276,975	278	44,321	331	61,457	127,406,068	116,978,943	113,963,375	99,032,466	295,333,274	54,201,840	241,131,434	1,501,530	1,637,819	1,267,082	14,588	36,488,228	51,685,768	61,512,630	292,054,017	209,362,011	642	110,805	22,288,401	1892
1893				38,168,609	36,814,653	697,033	208,593		8,477	106,290,000	90,370,917	13,691	5,371,618	13,856	5,236,993	313	38,521	364	45,796	129,074,268	121,705,630	118,564,302	105,488,708	300,054,525	58,373,485	241,681,040	1,342,022	2,302,898	1,383,371	15,020	36,616,033	52,042,397	61,954,314	304,363,580	219,666,996	673	114,275	24,153,194	1893
1894				36,374,693	37,585,626	531,018	117,558		8,664	107,145,000	90,546,181	14,297	5,775,810	14,043	5,504,726	320	23,497	409	29,878	123,474,940	113,093,983	117,524,949	103,851,764	308,348,024	62,164,994	246,183,030	1,633,889	3,156,306	1,332,736	15,627	35,218,433	49,552,528	62,112,883	307,542,429	221,292,707	699	117,020	25,357,868	1894
1895				33,978,129	38,132,066	¶365,676	90,228		8,832	107,565,000	92,965,446	14,158	5,575,657	13,718	5,401,172	264	18,728	320	26,125	110,781,682	105,252,511	113,638,803	103,085,012	318,048,755	64,973,828	253,074,927	1,513,985	2,631,768	1,039,776	15,977	32,749,669	46,785,487	61,701,007	312,986,516	226,943,664	731	120,628	26,805,542	1895

*Census. †Including post cards. ‡ Three months, to 30th June, 1868. § In the body of this work the yearly average are given. ‖ Including books, circulars, samples, patterns, &c. ¶ 10 months ending 31st October, 1895.

a. $5,278,130 less than the figures shown in Trade and Navigation Return. Value of foreign grain and breadstuffs re-exported, calculated at import value. (See Trade and Navigation Report, 1880, page 506.) b. Not including coin and bullion.

CHAPTER I.

Discovery of Canada.--Early History.—Division into Upper and Lower Canada.—Acadia, Early Political Divisions.—Creation of the Dominion.—Representative Institutions and Responsible Government.—Governors General before Confederation.—Principa Events.—Boundaries.

1. British North America was discovered by John and Sebastian Cabot, sailing under commission from King Henry VII. of England, in 1497, in which year they arrived off the coast either of Labrador or of Cape Breton, authorities differing. In 1517 Sebastian Cabot, the King's "Grand Pilot," discovered Hudson Bay.

2. Jean Verrazano, a Florentine navigator, under commission from Francis I. of France, sailed along the shores of North America from Florida to Cape Breton in 1524, and claimed the coast from Nova Scotia to Carolina and all the regions lying beyond as possessions of Francis I. of France, under the name of "New France."

The rival claims thus originated were the chief grounds for the long and bloody conflict which, later on, was waged between Great Britain and France for the possession of this continent and for the maritime supremacy that went with it.

3. Jacques Cartier, of St. Malo, France, landed on July 1st (new style), 1534, (*1*) at the Port of Brest, in Esquimaux Bay, well within the Straits of Belle Isle, there first touching Canadian soil. From that point, by devious wanderings along the North Shore, thence to Newfoundland, thence to the Magdalen Islands, Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick, and thence

(*1.*) By the Julian Calendar, established by Julius Cæsar, 46 B.C., the months were reconstructed and the Roman year was regulated entirely by the sun, the lunar year being abolished. Thirty-one days were given to the 1st, 3rd, 5th, 7th, 8th, 10th and 12th months, and thirty days each to the remaining months except February, which, on every fourth year, received an intercalary day, made by the *Sexto Calendas Martius*, whence leap year came to be called *Bissextile*. As the Julian year had 365¼ days, its length exceeded the true solar year by eleven minutes and fourteen seconds, so that in the course of centuries the equinox fell back several days. To correct this error, Pope Gregory XIII in 1582 reformed the calendar by suppressing ten days, restoring the equinox to 21st March. France, with other Roman Catholic countries, adopted the new style at once, and the 10th October, 1582, became the 20th October. Germany adopted it in 1700. By the Calendar Amendment Act, called also Lord Chesterfield's Act, passed by the British Parliament in 1751, it was decreed that the 3rd September, 1752, should be 14th September, 1752, the difference between the old and the new styles having increased, since 1582, by one day. The same statute decreed that the beginning of the new year should be 1st January instead of 25th March, beginning with 1753. The Julian calendar is still in use in Russia and in Greece.

to Baie des Chaleurs, he pursued his exploratory cruise, which included three of the present provinces of Canada, casting anchor in Gaspé Basin about the middle of the month. On the bold heights of the entrance of that picturesque sheet of water he planted the cross on the 24th July, and took formal possession of the country in the name of his Royal Master by attaching to the great emblem of Christianity a shield emblazoned with the *Fleur de Lys*, and bearing the legend "*Vive le Roy de France.*"

This accomplished, he bent the sails of his two 60-ton vessels and sailed for France to give report of his adventures to a delighted sovereign and court.

Cartier returned in 1535 and completed the explorations of the previous year by going up the St. Lawrence River through the Saguenay, the Canada and the Hochelaga regions. In the course of this cruise he learned that the chief town of the central region, where the fresh water began, was called Canada, and in the *Bref récit de la Navigation faite en 1536-37 par Capt. Jacques Cartier* the name first appears as applied to the whole country as then known (*1*).

Nothing was done, either in this visit or the two subsequently made by Cartier, in the way of colonization, and the country remained a vast forest, the habitation of savages, until 1608, when, with the advent of Champlain, came the establishment of Quebec as the seat of his government and the first permanent settlement on the shores of the St. Lawrence.

4. Champlain was the founder of Quebec and Three Rivers, and the discoverer of the River Richelieu, of Lakes Champlain, George, Ontario, Simcoe and Huron. When he died, the entire colony consisted of about 250 persons. The historian Charlevoix says that "Canada then comprised a fort at Quebec surrounded by a few miserable houses and barracks, two or three huts on the Island of Montreal, the same at Tadoussac and a few other places on the St. Lawrence, used for the fishing and peltry trade, together with the beginnings of a station at Three Rivers."

For a dozen years during Champlain's time, and afterwards during the Governorship of Champlain's successors (Montmagny, d'Ailleboust de Coulonge, Jean and Charles de Lauzon, d'Argenson and d'Avaugour) to 1663, the supreme control of the affairs of the colony was vested in a company established by Cardinal Richelieu in 1627, under charter given by the French Government and designated "The Society of 100 Associates."

The Jesuits, who came to Canada in 1625, (*2*) used to send reports every year to the superior of their order in France. These reports, known by the title of the "Relations of the Jesuits," contained information about the country, and the 100 Associates allowed them to be published. In consequence, a good many people were led to emigrate from France. Persons of good family embarked, bringing with them artisans, labourers and dependents. To such persons, the Associates granted tracts of land (seigneuries)

(*1.*) In the second map of Ortelius, published about the year 1572, New France, Nova Francia, is thus divided :—*Canada*, a district on the St. Lawrence above the river Saguenay ; *Chiloga* (Hochelaga), the angle between the Ottawa and St. Lawrence rivers ; *Saguenai*, a district below the river of that name ; *Moscosa*, south of the St. Lawrence and east of the river Richelieu ; *Aracal*, west and south of Moscosa ; *Norumbega*, name of New Brunswick ; *Terra Cortorealis*, Labrador—*(Parkman's Pioneers).*

(*2.*) They first came in 1611 to Port Royal (now Annapolis, N.S.), but abandoned the field after a short residence.

along the St. Lawrence. During the regime of the Associates the foundations of Montreal, the future metropolis of Canada, were laid. In 1667, four years after the 100 Associates had ceased to exist as a chartered company, the white population of New France was nearly 4,000.

5. In 1672 the Count de Frontenac was appointed Governor, and, next to Champlain, he is in every way the most conspicuous figure among the early holders of that office. The chief glory of his administration was the spirit of daring exploration and discovery by which it was characterized, the grandest achievement of all being the exploration of the Mississippi River and the great West under Joliette, Marquette, La Salle and Hennepin.

In 1688 war between France and England led to hostilities between the French and the New England colonies. After nine years of harrying, peace came, and by the treaty of Ryswick (1697) the two nations restored to each other the conquests they had made. The peace lasted four years. The war of the Spanish succession then involved England and France in bloody strife, which, of course, had to be shared by their colonies. Thenceforward until 1713 tragic scenes were enacted from the shores of Acadia to the pathless forests of the West, in which French, English and Indian warriors outvied one another in lust for blood. During the long period of peace following the Treaty of Utrecht (1713), the population of New France slowly increased. The cultivation of the soil was, however, greatly neglected for the seductive fur trade, which possessed for the adventurous *voyageur* and *coureur des bois* a fascination that even its enormous profits did not wholly explain.

In 1744 the war of the Austrian succession once more involved the Colonies in hostilities, which were chiefly remarkable for the capture of Louisbourg. The war terminated between the principals with the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle (1748), but this truce was regarded by both nations as only a breathing spell to prepare for the coming struggle that would decide the possession of the continent.

In 1754 the expected conflict opened with a brush between a small body of troopers under Washington and a party of French soldiers under Jumonville, at Fort Duquesne. Washington took the initiative and, as Bancroft says, his command to fire "kindled the world into a flame." It precipitated the tremendous struggle which, fought out to the bitter end on the plains of India, on the waters of the Mediterranean and the Spanish main, on the gold coasts of Africa, on the ramparts of Louisbourg, on the heights of Quebec and in the Valley of the Ohio, resulted in the defeat of the French and the destruction of their sovereignty on the American Continent, and prepared the way for the foundation of the unique Empire which, unlike Russia and the United States, "equally vast but not continuous, with the ocean flowing through it in every direction, lies, like a world-Venice, with the sea for streets—Greater Britain."

6. The era of the French regime in Canada lasted till 1760, when France gave up the contest with England for supremacy on the American Continent, and New France with its population of 70,000 became the Canada whose progress is set forth in the pages following.

7. In 1774 what is known as the "Quebec Act" was passed by the British Parliament. It extended the bounds of the Province from Labrador to the Mississippi, and from the Ohio to the water-shed of Hudson Bay. It established the right of the French to the observance of the Roman Catholic region without civil disability, and confirmed the tithes to the clergy. It restored the French civil code and established the English administration of law in criminal cases. This act continued to be the rule of government of the province for seventeen years.

8. Soon after the passing of the Quebec Act the "War of Independence" began, one of the first steps taken by the secessionists being to capture Ticonderoga and Crown Point on Lake Champlain. Other forts along the gateway followed, and on the 12th November, 1775, Montreal, then having a population of 10,000, succumbed; but the tide turned when, flushed with their first success, the Americans essayed the capture of Quebec, two daring attempts resulting in disastrous failure.

9. By the terms of the treaty of peace signed at Paris, September 3rd, 1783, Canada lost the region lying between the Mississippi and the Ohio, and was divided from its southern neighbour by the great lakes, the St. Lawrence, the 49th parallel of north latitude and the highlands dividing the waters falling into the Atlantic from those emptying themselves into the St. Lawrence and St. Croix rivers.

10. In 1791 the Constitutional Act was passed by the British Parliament. It divided Canada, then having a population of 161,311, into two provinces, known as Canada East and Canada West, or Upper Canada and Lower Canada. Each province received a separate legislature, consisting of a Legislative Council appointed by the Crown, a Legislative Assembly elected by the people, and a Governor appointed by the Crown and responsible only to it.

11. In 1812-14 Canada was called upon to undergo a severe ordeal caused by the United States declaring war against Great Britain. The United States selected Canada as the first point of attack, but though Canada had less than 6,000 troops to defend 1,500 miles of frontier and a population under 300,000 to match itself against the eight millions of the United States, the Canadians, rallying as one man to the loyal support of their Government, so bore themselves throughout the two years' struggle which ensued, that, when it ended, the advantage lay clearly upon their side, and the victories of Queenston Heights and Chateauguay are to-day pointed to with the same patriotic pride as the Englishman takes in Waterloo or the Frenchman in Austerlitz.

12. When the war was over, the people of Canada turned their attention to domestic matters and began their agitation for Responsible Government, which they never relaxed until in 1840 the Home Government, acting upon the suggestions contained in the report of Lord Durham on the state of the Canadas, determined upon the union of the two provinces and the acknowledgement, in the new Constitution of 1841, of the principle of Responsible Government.

13. The new agitation sprung out of the more rapid growth of population in Upper Canada compared with Lower Canada. It was a demand in Canada West for representation by population. It culminated in 1867 in the Union Act, by which the Province of Canada was divided into two provinces (Ontario and Quebec) and, with New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, became the Dominion of Canada.

14. The first attempt to colonize Acadia (Nova Scotia) was made by the French in 1598. It was unsuccessful. A second and a third attempt in 1599 and 1600 proved abortive. In 1605 Baron de Poutrincourt, a French gentleman-adventurer, established Port Royal (now Annapolis Royal) the first actual settlement by Europeans on the shores of the North American continent. Port Royal holds a unique place in our history. In it was built the first cluster of French homes that ever gladdened Canada; to it came the first body of colonizing Britons that ever left the Mother Isle to found an English-speaking community on our half of this continent. It is the nursery from which sprang the two branches of the two great races, which, after a hundred and fifty years of fierce fighting around Port Royal for supremacy through the arts of war, are now, as they have been for a century and a third, joint proprietors of this Canada of ours, having settled down to nobler rivalries in the arts of peace, with the one common object of making the land we live in a shining example of the prosperity that surely comes from concord and a well cemented union. It holds the record as the most frequently assaulted place on this continent. The following is the record of the changes of masters it has experienced. :

1605. Founded by Poutrincourt.
1608. Transferred to Virginia by English grant.
1613. Destroyed (the fort) by Argal of Virginia.
1613. Taken possession of by French.
1623. Taken possession of by Sir William Alexander (English).
1624. Ceded to France.
1627. Granted to the 100 Associates.
1628. Taken by Sir David Kirke (English).
1632. Transferred to France by Treaty St. Germain.
1643. Scene of battle between D'Aunay and La Tour.
1654. Captured from French by Sedgewick with Massachusetts troops.
1655. Ceded by Oliver Cromwell to France, Treaty Westminster.
1657. Passed to Sir Thomas Temple (English)
1667. Became French again by Treaty of Breda.
1679. Became English.
1680. Restored to French.
1690. Captured by Sir W. Phipps (English).
1690. Captured by Pirates.
1692. Transferred by charter from the English King to Massachusetts.
1697. Became French by Treaty of Ryswick.
1704. Attacked by Massachusetts under Church.
1707. Attacked by Massachusetts under March.
1710. Captured by Nicholson (English).
1711. Attacked by French and Indians.
1713. Transferred to Great Britain by Treaty of Utrecht.
1722. Threatened by Indians.
1724. Attacked by Indians.
1744. " "
1744. Attacked by French under Duvivier.
1746. Threatened by French ships.
1746. Threatened by Canadians under De Ramesay.
1781. Sacked by Pirates.

Nova Scotia was formally ceded to Great Britain by the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713. Under its first name, La Cadie(*1*), (afterwards Acadia)

1. Acadie in the Micmac language means "abundance"; Shubenacadie, "abundance of potatoes"; Apochechkumochwakadi, "abounding in black duck." The river is now called Canard; in English, Duck River. Nova Scotia abounded in forests, forest animals, minerals, fertile lands, streams, fish—everything, in fact. The Indian wanted for nothing. Everything was there in abundance. "Acadi" the Indian would say of his country to the French visitors; hence, probably, the origin of the early name of the country.

Nova Scotia included a considerable portion of New Brunswick. In 1785 the latter was made a separate province. Prince Edward Island, first named St. John's Island, annexed to Nova Scotia in 1763, was constituted a distinct colony in 1770. Cape Breton, separated politically from Nova Scotia in 1784, was re-annexed to the mother colony in 1820. Vancouver Island, which was a separate colony till 1866, was united that year to the mainland colony. The North-west Territories were acquired by purchase in 1870; other provinces subsequently joined. The island and territory of Northern British America were transferred to the Dominion by the British Government in 1880, and the Confederation, as it stands to-day, was completed. Newfoundland alone, of all the British North American group, remaining outside.

15. Representative institutions were granted by the British Government to Nova Scotia in 1758, to Prince Edward Island in 1770, and to New Brunswick in 1785. Vancouver Island received them in 1849 by Imperial Statutes 12 and 13 Vic., chap. 48, the first Legislature meeting in 1856; the mainland was granted them in 1858 by Imperial Statute 21 and 22 Vic., chap. 99. Responsible government was given by the Imperial Parliament to the Provinces of Canada in 1841, but not definitely established till 1847; to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick in 1848; to Prince Edward Island in 1851, and to British Columbia in 1871. The North-west Territories were governed at first under the administration of the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba; then by a Lieutenant-Governor and Council nominated by the Dominion Government (Act of 1880); then by a Lieutenant-Governor and by a Council, part elected and part nominated; then, in 1888, by a Lieutenant-Governor and Elective Assembly. In the Session of 1890 the Federal Parliament provided for the adoption of responsible government.

16. Appended is a list of the Governors General and Governors of the several provinces before Confederation, together with the years of office.

GOVERNORS GENERAL OF CANADA.

FRENCH.		FRENCH.	
1534.	Jacques Cartier, Captain General.	1663.	Chevalier de Saffray de Mésy.
1540.	Jean François de la Roque, Sieur de Roberval.	1665.	Marquis de Tracy. (*a*)
1598.	Marquis de la Roche.	1665.	Chevalier de Courcelles.
1600.	Capitaine de Chauvin (Acting).	1672.	Comte de Frontenac.
1603.	Commandeur de Chastes.	1682.	Sieur de la Barre.
1607.	Pierre du Guast de Monts, Lt.-General.	1685.	Marquis de Denonville.
1608.	Comte de Soissons, 1st Viceroy.	1689.	Comte de Frontenac.
1612.	Samuel de Champlain, Lt.-General.	1699.	Chevalier de Callières.
1633.	" " 1st Gov. Gen'l.	1703.	Marquis de Vaudreuil.
1635.	Marc Antoine de Bras de fer de Chateaufort (Administrator).	1714-16.	Comte de Ramesay (Acting).
1636.	Chevalier de Montmagny.	1716.	Marquis de Vaudreuil.
1648.	Chevalier d'Ailleboust de Coulonge.	1725.	Baron (1st) de Longueuil (Acting).
1651.	Jean de Lauzon.	1726.	Marquis de Beauharnois.
1656.	Charles de Lauzon-Charny (Admr.)	1747.	Comte de la Galissonière. (*b*)
1657.	D'Ailleboust de Coulonge.	1749.	Marquis de la Jonquière.
1658.	Viscomte de Voyer d'Argenson.	1752.	Baron (2nd) de Longueuil.
1661.	Baron Dubois d'Avaugour.	1752.	Marquis Duquesne-de-Menneville.
		1755.	Marquis de Vaudreuil-Cavagnal.

(*a*.) Marquis de Tracy was the King's Lieut. General in America, and during the period he was in Canada, 30th June, 1665, to 28th August, 1667, he was virtually Governor of Canada.

(*b*.) Acting during captivity of La Jonquière.

GOVERNORS GENERAL OF CANADA—*Continued.*

ENGLISH.	ENGLISH.
1760. Gen. Jeffrey Amherst. (*c*)	1820. Earl of Dalhousie.
1764. Gen. James Murray.	1828. Sir James Kempt.
1768. Gen. Sir Guy Carleton. (*d*) (Lord Dorchester).	1830. Lord Aylmer.
1778. Gen. Frederick Haldimand.	1835. Lord Gosford.
1786. Lord Dorchester.	1838. Earl of Durham.
1797. Major-General Prescott.	1839. Sir John Colborne (Lord Seaton).
1807. Sir James Craig.	1839. Hon. C. P. Thompson (Lord Sydenham).
1811. Sir George Prevost.	1842. Sir Charles Bagot.
1815. Sir Gordon Drummond (Acting).	1843. Sir Charles Metcalfe.
1816. Sir John Coape Sherbrooke.	1845. Earl Cathcart.
1818. Duke of Richmond.	1847. Earl of Elgin.
1819. Sir Peregrine Maitland (Acting).	1855. Sir Edmund Walker Head.
	1861. Lord Monck.

(*c*) Although Amherst's name is usually placed first on the list of English Governors of Canada it is well known that at the capitulation of Montreal he divided the Provinces into three Governments or Districts, for each of which he appointed a Governor, and that he himself very shortly afterwards left the country and did not return. The Governors of these three Districts during what is commonly called the period of Military Rule, from 8th September, 1760, to 10th August, 1764, were :—

District of Quebec : Gen. James Murray, September, 1760, to August, 1764.

District of Three Rivers : Col. Ralph Burton, September, 1760, to May, 1762 ; Col. Fred. Haldimand, May, 1762, to March, 1763 ; Col. Ralph Burton, March, 1763, to October, 1763 ; Col. Fred. Haldimand, October, 1763, to August, 1764.

District of Montreal : Gen. Thos. Gage, September, 1763, to October, 1763 ; Col. Ralph Burton, October, 1763, to August, 1764.

(*d*) Sir Guy Carleton was Lieutenant-Governor and acting Governor General from 24th September, 1766, to 25th October, 1768.

GOVERNORS OF NOVA SCOTIA. (*e*)

AT PORT ROYAL.	AT HALIFAX.
1603. Pierre de Monts.	1749. Hon. E. Cornwallis.
1610. Baron de Poutrincourt.	1752. Col. Peregrine Hopson.
1611. Charles de Biencourt.	1753. Col. C. Lawrence.
1623. Charles de la Tour.	1760. J. Belcher (Acting).
1632. Isaac de Razilly.	1763. Montagu Wilmot.
1641. Chas. d'Aunay Charnisay.	1766. Michael Franklin.
1651. Chas. de la Tour.	1766. Lord William Campbell.
1657. Sir Thomas Temple. (*f*)	1773. F. Legge.
1670. Hubert de Grandfontaine.	1776. Mariot Arbuthnot.
1673. Jacques de Chambly.	1778. Sir Richard Hughes.
1678. Michel de la Vallière.	1781. Sir A. S. Hamond.
1684. François M. Perrot.	1782. John Parr.
1687. Robineau de Menneval.	1791. Richard Bulkeley.
1690. M. de Villebon.	1792. Sir John Wentworth.
1701. M. de Brouillan.	1808. Sir G. Prevost.
1704. Simon de Bonaventure.	1811. Sir John Sherbrooke.
1706. M. de Subercase.	1816. Earl of Dalhousie.
1710. Col. Saml. Vetch.	1820. Sir J. Kempt.
1713. Gen. Francis Nicholson. Col. Saml. Vetch (2nd time).	1828. Sir Peregrine Maitland.
1717. Col. Richard Philipps. (*g*)	1832. Thomas Jeffrey.
1725. Lawrence Armstrong (Lieut.-Gov.)	1834. Sir C. Campbell.
1739. John Adams. (*h*)	1840. Lord Falkland.
1740. Major Paul Mascarene. (*i*)	1846. Sir J. Harvey.
	1852. Sir John G. le Marchant.
	1858. Earl of Mulgrave.
	1864. Sir Richard G. Macdonnell.
	1865. Gen. Sir Fenwick Williams.

(*e.*) From 1786 to 1867 the Governor at Quebec held also a commission as Governor of ch of the Maritime Provinces, and (from 1791 to 1841) of Upper Canada, the Government

GOVERNORS OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

1784. Thomas Carleton.
1803. Gabriel Ludlow.
1808. Edward Winslow.
1808. Lt.-Col. George Johnstone.
1809. Gen. Martin Hunter.
1811. Gen. William Balfour.
1812. Gen. Geo. Stracy Smyth.
1813. Gen. Sir Thos. Saumarez.
1816. Lt.-Col. Harris W. Hailes.
1817. Gen. Geo. S. Smyth.
1823. Ward Chipman.
1824. John M. Bliss.
1824. Gen. Sir H. Douglas.
1829. William Black.
1831. Gen. Sir A. Campbell.
1837. Gen. Sir J. Harvey.
1841. Col. Sir W. Colebrooke.
1848. Sir Edmund Head.
1854. Hon. Sir J. H. T. Manners-Sutton.
1861. Hon. A. H. Gordon.
1866. Major-Gen. Hastings-Doyle (Acting).

GOVERNORS OF LOWER CANADA.

1766. Guy Carleton.
1775. H. C. Cramahè.
1785. Henry Hamilton.
1785. Henry Pope.
1790. A. Clarke.
1797. R. Prescott.
1797. R. S. Milnes.
1808. Sir F. N. Burton.

GOVERNORS OF UPPER CANADA.

1792. Col. John G. Simcoe.
1796. Peter Russell (Administrator).
1799. Peter Hunter.
1805. Alex. Grant (Administrator).
1806. Francis Gore.
1818. Sir Peregrine Maitland.
1828. Sir John Colborne.
1836. Sir Francis Bond Head.
1838. Sir George Arthur.

GOVERNORS OF CAPE BRETON.

1784. Major J. F. W. Desbarres.
1787. Lt.-Col. Macarmick.
1795. D. Mathews (Administrator).
1798. General Ogilvie "
1799. Brig.-Gen. Murray "
1800. Gen. Despard (Administrator).
1807. Brig.-Gen. Nepean "
1813. " Swayne "
1816-20. Major-Gen. Anslie.

In 1820 Cape Breton was re-annexed to Nova Scotia.

GOVERNORS OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

1770. Capt. Walter Patterson.
1775. P. Callbeck (Administrator).
1779. Thomas DesBrisay "
1786. Lt.-Gen. Edmund Fanning.
1805. Col. J. F. W. Debarres.
1812. W. Townshend.
1813. Chas. Douglas Smith.
1824. Col. John Ready.
1831. Sir Aretas W. Young.
1834. George Wright (Administrator).
1836. Sir John Harvey.
1837. Sir Charles A. Fitzroy.
1841. Sir Henry Vere Huntley.
1847. Sir Donald Campbell.
1851. Sir Alexander Bannerman.
1854. Sir Dominick Daly.
1859. George Dundas.
1868. Sir Robert Hodgson.
1870. Sir Wm. C. F. Robinson.

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of these provinces being administered by a Lieut.-Governor, except during the presence in any province of the Governor General.

(f.) Acadia was held by the English from 1654 to 1670, for although the Treaty of Breda (1667) provided for its restoration to France it was not actually surrendered till July, 1670.

(g.) Philipps appears to have remained Governor of Nova Scotia for several years, Armstrong administering the Government till he died by his own hand in 1739.

(h.) Adams administered the Government after Armstrong's death from 6th December, 1739, to 22nd March, 1740.

(i.) Mascarene administered the Government as President of the Council from 22nd March, 1740, till 1748, when he took command as Lieut.-Governor and Commander-in-Chief in the absence of Philipps. (*See* his letter to Secretary of State).

GOVERNORS OF VANCOUVER ISLAND.

1850. Richard Blanshard.
1851. James Douglas.
1864. Arthur E. Kennedy.

GOVERNORS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

(Mainland.)

1859. Sir James Douglas.
1869. Capt. F. Seymour.
(Became 1st Governor of the United Province.)

GOVERNORS OF UNITED PROVINCE.

1866. Capt. F. Seymour.
1869. Anthony Musgrave.

17. Chronological landmarks in the History of Canada are :—

1497. June 24. Cabot discovered Cape Breton.
1500. Gasper Cortereal entered the Gulf of St. Lawrence.
1517. Sebastian Cabot discovered Hudson Bay.
1524. Verrazano explored the Atlantic Coast of Nova Scotia.
1534. July 1. Landing of Jacques Cartier at Esquimaux Bay. First landing on Canadian soil.
1535. July. Second visit of Cartier.
August 10. Cartier anchored in a small bay at the mouth of the St. John River, which, in honour of the day, he named after St. Lawrence. The name was afterwards extended to the gulf and river.
1540. Third visit of Cartier.
1542-43. The Sieur de Roberval and his party wintered at Cap Rouge.
1598. The Marquis de la Roche landed 40 convicts on Sable Island, where they were left for five years without relief, only twelve being found alive at the end of that time.
1603. First visit of Samuel de Champlain to Canada.
1605. Founding of Port Royal (Annapolis), Acadia (derived from an Indian word "Cadie," a place of abundance), by the Baron de Poutrincourt.
1608. Second visit of Champlain. Founding of Quebec, the first permanent settlement of Canada. The name is said to be an Indian one, "Kebec," a strait. 28 settlers wintered there, including Champlain.
1611. Establishment of a trading post at Hochelaga. Jesuits arrive in Port Royal, Acadia.
1613. St. John's, Newfoundland, founded. Ottawa River discovered by Champlain.
1615. Lakes Huron, Ontario and Nipissing discovered by Champlain. (Champlain sailed up the Ottawa River, crossed Lake Nipissing and descended French River into Georgian Bay and Lake Huron, returning by Lake Ontario).
1617. Canada invaded by the Iroquois.
1620. Population of Quebec, 60 persons.
1621. First mention of the name "Nova Scotia" in a grant of the Province to Sir W. Alexander by James I. First code of laws promulgated at Quebec.
1624. Nova Scotia first settled by the English.
1625. Jesuits first arrive in New France.
1627. Canada granted to the Company of "100 Associates" by the King of France. Feudal system established in Canada.
1629. July. Capture of Quebec by the English under Sir David Kirke. 117 persons wintered there.
1632. Canada, Cape Breton and Acadia restored to France by the Treaty of St. Germain-en-Laye. First school opened in Canada, at Quebec.
1634. July 4. The Town of Three Rivers founded. August 13. Fort Richelieu (Sorel) founded.
1635. Sillery founded Jesuits' College in Quebec. Lake Michigan discovered by Nicolet. December 25. Death of Champlain at Quebec.
1639. Ursuline Convent founded at Quebec.
1640. Lake Erie discovered by Chaumonot and Brébœuf.
1642. May 18. Ville Marie (Montreal) founded by Maisonneuve.
1642-1667. Frequent and serious wars between the French and the Iroquois Indians.
1647. Lake St. John discovered.
1651. Expedition to Hudson Bay.

1654. Acadia taken by the English.
1659. M. de Laval, first Roman Catholic Bishop of Canada, arrived from France. Lake Superior discovered by French traders.
1663. Company "of 100 Associates" dissolved. Royal Government established. First Courts of Law.
1664. Seigniories granted.
1667. Acadia restored to France by Treaty of Breda. White population of New France, 3,918.
1670. May 13 (n.s.). Hudson's Bay Company founded.
1672. Count de Frontenac appointed Governor. Population, 6,705.
1673. June 13. Cataraqui (Kingston) founded.
1674. Iroquois established at Caughnawaga.
1689. August 5. Massacre at Lachine by Indians.
1690. Capture of Port Royal by Sir William Phipps, and unsuccessful attack upon Quebec.
1692. Population of New France, 12,431.
1695. Iberville took English forts in Hudson Bay.
1697. Treaty of Ryswick. Mutual restoration of places taken during the war.
1698. Death of Frontenac. Population, 13,355.
1701. August 4. Ratification of a treaty of peace with the Iroquois at Montreal. Canadians granted leave to manufacture.
1709-10-11. Canada invaded by the English. Port Royal (Annapolis) taken by Nicholson (1710).
1713. Treaty of Utrecht, by which Hudson Bay and adjacent territory, Nova Scotia (Acadia) and Newfoundland were ceded to the English.
1715. First ships built at Quebec.
1719. First Government founded by the English in Nova Scotia.
1720. Population of New France, 24,434, and of St. John's Island (Prince Edward Island) about 100. Fort of Louisburg built.
1721. January 27. Mail stages established between Quebec and Montreal.
1722. Division of settled country in Canada into Parishes.
1739. Population of New France, 42,701. First forge erected in Canada—at St. Maurice.
1745. Louisburg, Cape Breton, taken by the English.
1747. Militia rolls drawn up for Canada. Courts of Justice constituted in Nova Scotia.
1748. Restoration of Louisburg to the French in exchange for Madras, by the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle.
1749. June 21. The City of Halifax founded by Lord Halifax; 2,544 British emigrants brought out by the Hon. Edward Cornwallis.
1752. March 23. Issue of the Halifax *Gazette*, the first paper published in Canada.
1755. Expulsion of the Acadians from Nova Scotia. About 3,000 were deported at the request of the New England colonists.
1758. First meeting of Nova Scotian Legislature.
July 26. Final capture of Louisburg by the English.
1759. July 26. Capture of Fort Niagara by the English under General Prideaux, who was killed during the assault.
July 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 Townsend.
1760. April. Unsuccessful attack on Quebec by General de Lévis. Capitulation of Montreal and completion of the conquest of Canada. Population of New France, 70,000.
1762. British population of Nova Scotia, 8,104. First English settlement in New Brunswick.
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."
Cape Breton annexed to Nova Scotia.
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 and all the inhabitants put to death, but finally the Indians were forced to succumb.
1768. General Carleton, afterwards Lord Dorchester, appointed Governor General.
1769. St. John's Island (Prince Edward Island) made into a separate province, with Walter Patterson for the first Governor. The first meeting of an elected 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 and provided for the appointment by the Crown of a Legislative Council, and for the administration of the criminal law as in use in England. North-west coast of British Columbia explored by Vancouver and Cook.

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.

1777. Order of Jesuits abolished by Papal decree and consequent escheat of their estates in Canada to the Crown.

1778. June 3. First issue of the Montreal *Gazette.* This paper is still published.

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

1784. Population of Canada, 113,012. (United Empire Loyalists in Upper Canada not included.) Fredericton, N.B., founded. Cape Breton separated from Nova Scotia politically.

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

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

1785. May 18. Date of charter of St. John, N. B., the oldest incorporated town in Canada. Sydney, C.B., founded by Lieutenant-Governor Desbarres.

August 16. New Brunswick made a separate province; population, 11,457. Re-introduction of the right of *habeas corpus.*

1787. First Colonial See established in the British Empire in connection with the Church of England, in Nova Scotia.

1788. Western Canada (now Ontario) divided into five districts, and English law introduced. King's College (N.S.) founded.

1791. Division of the Province of Quebec into two provinces, viz., Upper and Lower Canada. Each province to have a Lieutenant-Governor, and a Legislature composed of a House of Assembly and a Legislative Council. The members of the council were to be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor for life; those of the Assembly to be elected by the people for four years. Population of the two provinces, 161,311.

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

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

1793. Abolition of slavery in Upper Canada. Upper and Lower Canada separated from the Church of England See of Nova Scotia, and founded into a separate See. Toronto founded as York. Rocky Mountains crossed by Mackenzie. Public Accounts first published.

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

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

1799. Education Act passed in Upper Canada.

1800. Jesuits' Estates taken possession of by the Government. King's College (N.B.) granted a royal charter.

1805. January 1. Founding of the *Quebec Mercury.*

1806. 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.

1807. Grammar schools founded in Upper Canada.

1809. First steamer on St. Lawrence River.

1811. Judges excluded from Parliament.

1812. War declared between Great Britain and the Unitud States.
July 17. Mackinaw surrendered to the British.
July 18 -20. Americans repulsed at River Canard.
August 5. Tecumseh defeated Americans at Brownstown.
August 16. Surrender of Detroit by the Americans under General Hull to General Brock.
September 16. Americans repulsed at Presqu'Ile.
September 21. Gananoque raided by Americans.
October 12. Americans defeated at Queenston.
November 10. Kingston bombarded by Americans.
November 20. Americans repulsed at Odelltown.
November 28. Americans repulsed near Fort Erie.

1813. January 22. Americans defeated at Frenchtown.
February 6. Brockville raided by Americans.
February 22. Ogdensburg taken by British.
May 5. Americans defeated before Fort Meigs.
May 29. Americans defeated at Sackett's Harbour.
June 5. Americans defeated at Stony Creek.
June 19. American stores captured at Great Sodus.
June 24. Americans surrendered at Beaver Dam.
July 4. Americans made prisoners at Fort Schlosser.
October 1. Americans repulsed at Four Corners.
October 26. Americans defeated at Chateauguay. Defeat of three thousand Americans under General Hampton by Colonel de Salaberry and four hundred French Canadian militia.
November 11. Americans defeated at Chrysler's Farm. Defeat and rout of Gen. Wilkinson and the Americans by the Canadian Militia under Col. Morrison.
December 19. Fort Niagara captured by British.
December 19. Lewiston destroyed by British.
December 31. Black Rock captured by British.

1814. March 30. Americans repulsed at La Colle Mill.
May 6. Oswego captured by British.
July 19. Prairie du Chien surrendered to British.
July 25. Americans defeated at Lundy's Lane.
August 12. Americans defeated near Fort Erie.
September 17. Americans repulsed at Fort Erie.
December 24. War terminated by the Treaty of Ghent.
Population of Upper Canada, 95,000, and of Lower Canada, 335,000.

1816. Common schools established in Upper Canada.

1817. First Treaty with the North-west Indians; the Earl of Selkirk signing on behalf of King George III. First banks opened in Montreal and Quebec cities.

1818. October 30. Convention signed at London regulating the privileges of Americans in the British North American fisheries. Halifax and St. John, N.B., made free ports.

1821. Commencement of the Lachine Canal. (First vessels passed through in 1825.)
Amalgamation of the Hudson's Bay Co. and the North-west Trading Co.

1825. Great fire in the Miramichi District of New Brunswick. Five hundred lives estimated lost. Three million acres of forest destroyed.

1827. Guelph founded by John Galt. Treaty of London. McGill College received its charter. It was founded in 1811. King's College, Toronto, founded.

1828. Saguenay District explored. Pictou and Sydney made free ports.

1829. Upper Canada College opened.

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

1833. August 5. The steamer "Royal William" left Quebec for Pictou, N.S., discharged cargo and coaled, leaving Pictou on 18th August for Gravesend, England, at which port she arrived after a stormy passage, during which she disabled one of her engines. 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.

1836. July 21. Opening of the railway from Laprairie to St. Johns, the first railway in Canada.

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

1840. Death of Lord Durham, to whose exertions the subsequent union of the provinces was mainly due. Quebec and Montreal incorporated. Montreal daily *Advertiser* founded; first daily journal in Canada.

1841. February 10. Union of the two Provinces under the name of the Province of Canada, and establishment of responsible government. The Legislature was to consist of a Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly, each province to

be represented by 62 members, 42 elected by the people and 20 appointed by the Crown.

Population of Upper Canada, 455,688.

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.

1843. Victoria, B.C., founded by James Douglas.

1844. Population of Lower Canada, 697,084.

1845. Large fires in the city of Quebec; 25,000 people rendered homeless. Welland Canal opened.

1846. Oregon Boundary Treaty.

1847. Grand Trunk Railway begun. Navigation laws repealed.

Electric 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 railway in operation in Upper Canada. The Robinson Treaties with the Indians of the northern shores of Lakes Huron and Superior concluded. The main features of these treaties, viz. :—Annuities, reserves of land and liberty to fish on the domains of the crown not alienated- have been followed in the subsequent treaties.

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 ½ ounce. The use of postage stamps was also introduced.

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

Young Men's Christian Association organized in Montreal; first in America.

1852. Commencement of the Grand Trunk Railway. Trinity College, Toronto, and Laval University, Quebec, opened.

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 Reserve 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. The Treaty was proclaimed by the President of the United States on 16th March, 1855, on which date it came into operation. It was to last ten years.

First screw steamer from Liverpool to the St. Lawrence River.

1856. The Legislative Council of the province of Canada was made an elective chamber. Allan steamship line commenced regular fortnightly steam service between Canada and Great Britain.

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. Atlantic cable laid between England and Nova Scotia.

April. Gold found in British Columbia.

September. Gold found in Tangier River, Nova Scotia.

1859. New Westminster founded by Colonel Moody.

1860. Winnipeg founded.

First Provincial Synod of the Church of England—held in Montreal.

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 Dominion Buildings at Ottawa by the Prince of Wales. These buildings, together with the Departmental Buildings, have been erected at a total cost, up to 30th June, 1894, of $4,979,242.

Art Association founded in Montreal.

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, 3420.

1862. Conference at Charlottetown *re* Confederation. Manitoulin Island Treaty with Indians arranged by Hon. William Macdougall.
1864. Quebec Conference held. Resolutions passed in favour of Confederation of British North American provinces. Raid from St. Albans into Canada.
1866. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick accept Confederation with Canada.
Great fire in Quebec, 2,129 houses burned in St. Roch's and St. Sauveur suburb
1866. March 17. Termination of the Reciprocity Treaty, in consequence of notice given by the United States. It lasted 11 years.
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 on the part of the Province of Canada to effect the Confederation of the provinces were passed.
November 17. Union of Vancouver Island and British Columbia proclaimed.
1867. February 10. The British North American 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.
Uniform rate of 3 cents for letters throughout the Dominion adopted.
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 (now 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 created out of a portion of the newly acquired territory.
1871. Pacific Railway surveys begun. Post cards issued. Stone fort and Manitoba Post Indian Treaties (Nos. 1 and 2) negotiated.
May 8. Signing of the Treaty of Washington.
July 20. Admission of British 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. Dominion archives established.
1873. May 20. Death of Sir George E. Cartier, in London. North-west Angle Indian Treaty (No. 3) signed by Hon. Alex. Morris.
July 1. Admission of Prince Edward Island into the Confederation.
November 7. McKenzie Administration formed. Island of St. Juan awarded to the United States by the Emperor of Germany.
1874. Qu'Appelle Indian Treaty (No. 4) signed by Hon. A. Morris.
1875. Rupert's Land and North-west Territories placed under jurisdiction of a Lieutenant Governor separate and distinct from Manitoba. Lake Winnipeg Indian Treaty (No. 5) signed by Hon. A. Morris and Hon. J. McKay.
Presbyterian Church in Canada formed by the Union of all the Presbyterian Churches.
1876. Opening of the Intercolonial Railway from Quebec to Halifax. Forts Carleton and Pitt Indian Treaty (No. 6) signed. Canadians awarded 300 prizes at Exhibition in Philadelphia, U.S.A.
June 5. Supreme Court of Canada first session. Legislative Council of Manitoba abolished. District of Keewatin created by Act of Parliament.
1877. May. Medical Council of Great Britain decided to recognize Canadian degrees.
June 20. Great fire in St. John, New Brunswick.
September. First convention of Dom. Y. M. C. Association in Quebec.
October. First exportation of wheat from Manitoba to Great Britain.
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. Treaty with the Blackfeet Indians (No. 7) signed by Hon. David Laird.
1878. Conservatives win in General Election. Canadians awarded 225 prizes at Paris Exhibition.

1879. Adoption of a protective tariff, otherwise called the "National Policy."
1880. Death of the Hon. George Brown.
All British possessions on North American continent (excepting Newfoundland) annexed to Canada by Imperial Order in Council from 1st Sept., 1880. The Arctic Archipelago transferred to Canada by Imperial Order in Council.
Royal Canadian Academy of Arts founded by the Marquis of Lorne.
October 21. Contract signed for the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway. This contract was subsequently ratified by 44 Vic., chap. 1 (1881).
1881. April 4. Population of the Dominion, 4,324,810. Royal Society of Canada founded.
May 2. First sod turned by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.
1882. May 8. Provisional districts of Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, Alberta and Athabaska created.
May 25. First meeting of the Royal Society of Canada in Ottawa.
June 22. Constitutionality 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.
1883. Methodist Churches in Canada formed into one body—The Methodist Church in Canada.
First Congress of the Church of England in Canada opened in Hamilton.
1884. Boundary between Ontario and Manitoba settled by decision of Judicial Committee of English Privy Council and confirmed by Her Majesty in Council, August 11, 1884.
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 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.
November 16. Hanging of Riel.
1886. May. 4. Opening of the Indian and Colonial Exhibition in London.
June 13. Town of Vancouver totally destroyed by fire; 4 houses left standing; 50 lives lost. First through train left Montreal for Vancouver. First Canadian Cardinal, Archbishop Taschereau.
1887. Interprovincial Conference held at Quebec. At this Conference Sir Oliver Mowat was President. Twenty-one fundamental resolutions were passed—one declaring in favour of unrestricted reciprocity in trade with the United States.
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 from 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 United States Senate.
1889. September 19. Landslide (second) from Citadel Rock, Quebec; 45 persons killed. Boundaries of Ontario confirmed by Imperial statute.
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.
Power given by Parliament to the Government to refer to the Supreme Court of Canada for its opinion important questions of law or fact touching Provincial legislation or the appellate jurisdiction as to education and any other matters.
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 three days and 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 Hon. Alexander Mackenzie.
May 24. Death of Sir Alexander Campbell, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario.
September 28. Legislative Council of New Brunswick abolished.

1892. December 5. Resignation (from ill-health) of Sir J. J. C. Abbott, K.C.M.G., Premier of the Dominion. Sir John S. D. Thompson called upon to form a Government.

1893. Legislative Council and Assembly of Prince Edward Island merged into one body.
April 4. The Court of Arbitration, respecting the seal fisheries in Behring Sea, which met formally on 23rd March, began its session. Arbitrators: Baron de Courcel (Belgium), Lord Hannen (Great Britain), Sir John Thompson (Canada), John M. Harlan and J. P. Morgan (United States), Marquis Visconti Venosta (Italy), and M. Gram (Norway and Sweden).
October 30. Death of Hon. Sir J. J. C. Abbott.
June 8. First steamer of the new Australia-Canada line arrived at Victoria, B. C.
Title "Honourable," as conferred by the Queen in the Duke of Buckingham's despatch, No. 164, of 24th July, 1868, explained by Earl Ripon to extend to all parts of Her Majesty's Dominions. See *Official Gazette* (Canada) August 5, 1893.
Canadians awarded 2,126 prizes at Chicago Exhibition.

1894. June 28. Opening at Ottawa of the Colonial Conference to discuss matters of interest to the Empire. The Imperial Government, New South Wales, Cape Colony, New Zealand, Victoria, Queensland and Canada were represented.
July 23. Canadian readjusted Customs Tariff assented to by Governor General.
August 27. United States Congress Tariff Bill becomes law without the signature of President Cleveland.
December 12. Death of Right Hon. Sir John Thompson in Windsor Castle.

1895. October 2. Proclamation giving to the unorganized and unnamed portions of the North-west the following names: Ungava, Franklin, Mackenzie and Ukon Districts.

18. As questions are frequently asked this office respecting events which have affected the relations of the British North American Provinces with the United States of America, the following statement is published:—

MOVEMENTS AFFECTING THE RELATIONS OF CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND WITH THE UNITED STATES.

1.	Secession of the 13 Colonies from the British Empire	1775-82
2.	Imperial Order in Council restricting trade between the United States and the British Colonies	1783
3.	Establishment of countervailing and discriminating duties by Imperial statutes	1797-98
4.	Embargo law passed by United States Congress	1807
5.	Governors of all the British North American Provinces authorized to open their ports to United States vessels	1808
6.	Convention of 1815, of which Mr. Cushing says: "It deserves to be mentioned that the convention of 1815 was the first notable departure by Great Britain from the exclusiveness of her navigation laws"	1815
7.	Convention of 1818, by which the fishery privileges of the United States in British North American waters are defined	1818
8.	Imperial Order in Council declaring colonial ports closed to United States vessels	1827
9.	United States President's proclamation declaring trade between the United States and the British North American Provinces suspended	1828
10.	Arrangement of 1830, by which United States ports are opened to British North American vessels in return for the British West Indian ports opened to United States vessels	1830
11.	Discriminating Customs duties abolished in the British North American Provinces by Lord Stanley's despatch	1843
12.	Drawback law put into force	1846
13.	Corn laws repealed in England	1846
14.	British North American Provinces obtain power to enact their own tariffs (subject only to the control of the Queen in Council) by the British Possessions Act	1846
15.	Canadian Legislature acted upon the authority thus secured and reduced duties on American manufactures from 12½ to 7½ per cent and increased those on British manufactures from 5 to 7½	1847
16.	Canadian Legislature passed an Act granting to natural products of the United States entry free of Customs duty on the United States reciprocating	1847
17.	United States restrict colonial vessels' privilege of discharging cargo in United States at port of delivery to port of entry only	1849
18.	United States Navigation Law of 1817, and British Navigation Law of 1849, come into operation simultaneously, January	1850
19.	Treaty of Reciprocity comes into force	1855

MOVEMENTS AFFECTING THE RELATIONS OF CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND WITH THE UNITED STATES—*Continued.*

20. Treaty of 1854 abrogated by the United States to force the British North American Provinces into the American Union..... 1866
21. Confederation of the British North American Provinces, by which free trade is established among them 1867
22. Canadian Customs Act of 1868 provides for free entry of United States natural products on condition of the United States reciprocating 1868
23. Washington Treaty of 1871 comes into force July 1873
24. Hon. George Brown goes to Washington, and in conjunction with the British Minister there, and with Mr. Fish on the part of the United States, prepares a treaty which received the support of the President, but was strangled in secret session of the United States Senate. The draft treaty admitted certain United States manufactures into Canada, but it did not discriminate against British manufactures, which were also to be admitted into Canada free to the same extent as United States manufactures..... 1874
25. National Policy adopted by the Canadian Confederation 1879
26. Abrogation by the United States of the fisheries clauses of the Treaty of 1871, thus ending free trade in fish by treaty arrangement..... 1885
27. Hon. Sir L. S. Sackville-West, Hon. Sir Charles Tupper and Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain visit Washington as commissioners appointed by the Queen to negotiate a treaty of commerce, &c., between the United States and Canada. A treaty was negotiated and its provisions embodied in chap. 30, Canadian Acts of 1888, but it failed of ratification by the United States Senate..... 1886

BOND-BLAINE CONVENTION.

28. Under this convention it was proposed to give (1) United States fishing vessels entering the waters of Newfoundland (*a*) the privilege of purchasing bait fish at all times on same terms and conditions and subject to same penalties as Newfoundland vessels; (*b*) privilege of touching and trading, selling oil and fish and procuring supplies; (*c*) special tariff rates for goods imported from the United States into the island (*see* Sessional Papers, 1892, No. 23c, page 58); (2) Newfoundland, entrance free of duty into the United States of all products of her fisheries, excepting "green codfish." The arrangement fell through on account of opposition from Canada 1890

19. The following are descriptions of the boundaries of Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba, so far as they have been settled :—

Quebec was first bounded in 1763, in a proclamation by the King of Great Britain, dated 7th of October of that year. The proclamation reads: "First the Government of Quebec, bounded on the Labrador Coast by the river St. John, and thence by a line drawn from the head of that river through the Lake St. John to the south end of the Lake Nipissim from whence the said line, crossing the River St. Lawrence and the Lake Champlain in 45 degrees of north latitude, passes along the islands which divide the rivers that empty themselves into the said River St. Lawrence from those which fall into the sea; and also along the north shore of the Baie des Chaleurs and the coast of the Gulf of St. Lawrence to Cape Rosieres, and from thence crossing the mouth of the River St. Lawrence by the west end of the Island of Anticosti, terminates at the aforesaid River St. John." By the same proclamation all the coast from the River St. John to Hudson Straits, together with the Islands of Anticosti and Magdaline, and all other smaller islands lying upon the said coast, were placed under the care and inspection of the Governor of Newfoundland. The islands of St. John (now Prince Edward) and Cape Breton were at the same time annexed to Nova Scotia. Anticosti was subsequently separated from Newfoundland and placed under the jurisdiction of the Province of Canada.

BOUNDARIES OF ONTARIO.

Sir John Macdonald, in the session of 1889, introduced and carried a resolution for an address to Her Majesty to cause a measure to be introduced into the Parliament of the

United Kingdom, declaring the westerly, northerly and easterly boundaries of Ontario. The Imperial Parliament, in session of 1889, passed an Act in accordance with the address to the Queen by the Canadian Parliament. The boundaries are defined in the Imperial Act as follows: "Commencing at the point where the International Boundary between the United States of America and Canada strike the western shores of Lake Superior; thence westerly along the said boundary to the north-west angle of the Lake of the Woods; thence along a line drawn due north until it strikes the middle line of the course of the river discharging the waters of the lake called Lac Seul, or the Lonely Lake, whether above or below its confluence with the stream flowing from the Lake of the Woods towards Lake Winnipeg, and thence proceeding eastward from the point at which the beforementioned line strikes the middle line of the course of the river last aforesaid, along the middle line of the course of the same river (whether called by the name of the English River or, as to the part below the confluence, by the name of the River Winnipeg) up to Lac Seul, or the Lonely Lake, and thence along the middle line of Lonely Lake to the head of that lake, and thence by a straight line to the nearest point to the middle line of the waters of lake St. Joseph, and thence along that middle line until it reaches the foot or outlet of that lake, and thence along the middle line of the river by which the waters of lake St. Joseph discharge themselves to the shore of the part of Hudson Bay commonly known as James' Bay, and thence south-easterly following upon the said shore to a point where a line drawn due north from the head of Lake Temiscamingue would strike it, and thence due south along the said line to the head of the said lake, and thence through the middle channel of said lake into the Ottawa River.

Boundaries between Ontario and Manitoba settled by decision of English Privy Council, announced 22nd July, 1884, confirmed by Her Majesty in Council, August 11th, 1884.

CHAPTER II.

The Canadian Constitution.—Subjects assigned to Federal Parliament and to Provincial Legislatures.—Senate and House of Commons.—Franchise.—Elections.—Standing Committees.—Local Legislatures.—Municipal Institutions.—Judiciary.—Unorganized Territory.—Genesis of Confederation.—List of Governors General since Confederation.—List of Members of Privy Council.—Treaties.—Indian Treaties.

20. The system of government established in Canada under the Union Act of 1867 is a Federal Union (the first of the kind in the British Empire), having a general or central government controlling all matters essential to the general development, the permanency and the unity of the whole Dominion, and a number of local or provincial governments having the control and management of certain matters naturally and conveniently falling within their defined jurisdiction, while each government is administered in accordance with the British system of parliamentary institutions. By this Act the Imperial Parliament practically gave to the Dominion Parliament the largest possible rights which can be exercised by a dependency of legislating on all matters of importance to the Union generally.

The position that Canada consequently occupies is that of a semi-independent power. The powers vested in the Parliament of Canada are set forth in the 91st section of the Confederation Act, which provides that the Queen, with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons, may "make laws for the peace, order and good government of Canada in relation to all matters not coming within the classes of subjects by this Act assigned exclusively to the Legislatures of the Provinces"; and for greater certainty it is declared that "the exclusive legislative authority of the Parliament of Canada extends to all matters coming within the classes of subjects next hereinafter mentioned," that is to say :—

1. The public debt and property.
2. The regulation of trade and commerce.
3. The raising of money by any mode or system of taxation.
4. The borrowing of money on the public credit.
5. Postal service.
6. The census and statistics.
7. Militia, military and naval service and defence.
8. The fixing of and providing for the salaries and allowances of civil and other officers of the Government of Canada.
9. Beacons, buoys, lighthouses and Sable Island.
10. Navigation and shipping.
11. Quarantine and the establishment and maintenance of marine hospitals.
12. Sea coast and inland fisheries.
13. Ferries between a province and any British or foreign country, or between two provinces.

14. Currency and coinage.
15. Banking, incorporation of banks and the issue of paper money.
16. Savings banks.
17. Weights and measures.
18. Bills of exchange and promissory notes.
19. Interest.
20. Legal tender.
21. Bankruptcy and insolvency.
22. Patents of invention and discovery.
23. Copyrights.
24. Indians and the lands reserved for the Indians.
25. Naturalization of aliens.
26. Marriage and divorce.
27. Criminal law, except the constitution of courts of criminal jurisdiction, but including the procedure in criminal matters.
28. The establishment, maintenance and management of penitentiaries.
29. Such cases of subjects as are expressly excepted in the enumeration of the classes of subjects by this Act assigned exclusively to the legislatures of the provinces.

21. The 92nd section the Act defines the powers of the local legislatures, which in each province may exclusively make laws in relation to matters coming within classes of subjects next hereinafter enumerated, that is to say :—

1. The amendment from time to time, notwithstanding anything in this Act, of the constitution of the province, except as regards the office of Lieutenant-Governor.
2. Direct taxation within the province, in order to the raising of a revenue for provincial purposes.
3. The borrowing of money on the sole credit of the province.
4. The establishment and tenure of provincial offices and the appointment and payment of provincial officers.
5. The management and sale of the public lands belonging to the province, and of the timber and wood thereon.
6. The establishment, maintenance and management of public and reformatory prisons in and for the province.
7. The establishment, maintenance and management of hospitals, asylums, charities, eleemosynary institutions in and for the province, other than marine hospitals.
8. Municipal institutions in the province.
9. Shop, saloon, tavern, auctioneer and other licenses, in order to the raising of a revenue for provincial, local or municipal purposes.
10. Local works and undertakings other than such as are of the following classes :—
    a. Lines of steam or other ships, railways, canals, telegraph or other works and undertakings connecting the provinces with any other or others of the provinces or extending beyond the limits of the province.
    b. Lines of steamships between the provinces and any British or foreign country.

c. Such works as, although wholly situated within the province, are, before or after their execution, declared by the Parliament of Canada to be for the general advantage of Canada, or for the advantage of two or more of the provinces.

11. The incorporation of companies with provincial objects.
12. The solemnization of marriage in the province.
13. Property and civil rights in the province.
14. The administration of justice in the province, including the constitution, maintenance and organization of the provincial courts, both of civil and of criminal jurisdiction, and including procedure in these courts.
15. The imposition of punishment, by fine, penalty or imprisonment for enforcing any law of the province made in relation to any matter coming within any of the classes of subjects enumerated in this section.
16. Generally all matters of a merely local or private nature in the province.

22. Section 93 provides that in and for each province the legislature may exclusively make laws in relation to education, subject and according to the following provisions:—

a. Nothing in any such law shall prejudicially affect any right or privilege with respect to denominational schools which any class of person have by law in the province at the Union.
b. All the powers, privileges and duties at the Union by law conferred and imposed in Upper Canada (now Ontario) on the separate schools and school trustees of the Queen's Roman Catholic subjects, shall be and the same are hereby extended to the dissentient schools of the Queen's Protestant and Roman Catholic subjects in Quebec.
c. Where in any province a system of separate or dissenting schools exists by law at the Union, or is thereafter established by the legislature of the province, an appeal shall lie to the Governor General in Council from any act or decision of any provincial authority affecting any right or privilege of the Protestant or Roman Catholic minority of the Queen's subjects in relation to education.
d. In case any such provincial law as from time to time seems to the Governor General in Council requisite for the due execution of the provisions of this section is not made, or in case any decision of the Governor General in Council on any appeal under this section is not duly executed by the proper provincial authority in that behalf, then, and in every such case, and as far only as the circumstances of each case require, the Parliament of Canada may make remedial laws for the due execution of the provisions of this section and of any decision of the Governor General in Council under this section.

23. There are certain rights which the Dominion and Local Governments may exercise in common, among which are public health, agriculture and

immigration, respecting which the general Parliament may make laws for any or all of the provinces, and each legislature may do the same for the province over which it has jurisdiction, provided that no Provincial Act is repugnant to any Dominion Act.

24. Either the English or French language may be used in the debates in Parliament and in the legislatures of Quebec, Manitoba and the North-west Territories, and both languages are to be used in the respective records and journals of those Houses, and in the publication of the laws of Quebec, Manitoba and the North-west Territories. Either language may be used in pleadings or processes in the courts of Canada, and in Quebec and Manitoba.

25. The seat of government of Canada is fixed at Ottawa until the Queen otherwise directs.

26. The chief executive government and authority in Canada is vested in the Queen, in whom is also vested the chief command of the militia and of all naval and military forces of or in Canada. Her Majesty is represented by a Governor General, appointed by the Queen in Council, but paid by Canada, whose term of office usually lasts five years. The Governor General's salary is fixed at £10,000 sterling, and forms the third charge upon the consolidated revenue of the country. The Governor General is bound by the terms of his commission, which instrument was revised in 1887, and can only exercise such authority as is expressly intrusted to him. He governs under the advice of a Council or Ministry, known as the Privy Council of Canada, which is responsible to Parliament. The Governor General, as the acting head of the Executive, summons, prorogues and dissolves Parliament, and assents to or reserves Bills in the name of Her Majesty, but, in the discharge of these and other executive duties, acts entirely by and with the advice of his Council; even in matters of Imperial interest affecting Canada, he consults with his Council and submits their views to the authorities in England.

The royal prerogative of mercy in capital cases, formerly exercised on the Governor General's own judgment and responsibility, is now administered, as in England, pursuant to the advice of the Ministry.

27. As the members of the Council hold office only while they retain the confidence of the House of Commons, the majority necessarily sit in that branch, though there is always a certain representation in the Senate; at the present time, there are four members of the Government in the Senate.

An administration, when defeated on an appeal to the country, usually retires without waiting for the assembling of Parliament.

The Governor General has authority to appoint a deputy or deputies to whom he may delegate such of his functions as he may deem expedient.

28. Following the British model as closely as circumstances permit, the Parliament of Canada consists of: 1st, the Queen; 2nd, an Upper House called the Senate; and 3rd, a Lower House styled the House of Commons. The privileges and immunities of the two Houses are defined by the Parliament of Canada, but must not exceed those enjoyed by the Imperial House

of Commons at the time of the passing of the Act by the Canadian Parliament defining such privileges and immunities.

29. The sittings are annual, but may be oftener. Senators are appointed by the Governor General under the Great Seal, upon the recommendation of his Council. They hold office, under certain prescribed conditions, for life, and must be of the full age of thirty years, and have real and personal property worth $4,000, over and above all liabilities.

The Senators from the Province of Quebec must reside in the electoral divisions for which they are appointed, or have their property qualifications therein; in the case of other provinces, Senators are only required to reside and have their property qualifications within the provincial limits. They must be natural-born subjects of Her Majesty, or become naturalized.

During the session of Parliament the Senate holds a daily session, unless it is otherwise ordered.

The Senate is presided over by a Speaker, who must be a Senator. He is appointed by the Governor in Council, by commission under the Great Seal. Fifteen members, including the Speaker, constitute a quorum. Questions are always decided by a majority of votes, the Speaker always having a vote, and when the voices are equal, the decision is deemed to be in the negative.

Every Senator and every member of the House of Commons and of the Provincial Legislatures must take the oath of allegiance before taking his seat. No Senator can hold a seat in the House of Commons, nor can he sit in any Legislature of the several provinces, excepting in the case of the Legislative Council of Quebec.

Bills can originate in the Senate, excepting revenue or money bills, in which cases the action of the Senate is confined by usage to their rejection—a rejection justified only by extraordinary circumstances.

The Senate, as at present constituted, consists of eighty-one members, twenty-four each from Ontario and Quebec, ten each from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, four each from Prince Edward Island and Manitoba, three from British Columbia, and two from the North-west Territories.

30. The House of Commons, which is elected by the people for a term of five years, consists at the present time of 215 members. This number is fixed under the provisions of the Act of Confederation, and the representation is rearranged after every decennial census by Act of Parliament, the basis being that Quebec is always to have sixty-five representatives, and each of the other provinces such a number as will give the same proportion of representatives to its population as the number 65 bears to the population of Quebec, as ascertained by the census. British Columbia, by the terms of admission into the Confederation, however, is never to have less than six members.

After the census of 1891 a readjustment became necessary and an Act was passed in the session of 1892 to take effect at the next general election.

31. The proportionate representation of each province, and the number of representatives now and after the dissolution of the present Parliament, are given in the following table :—

Province.	No. of Representatives.		Population to each Member.	
	Now.	Under new Act.	Now.	Under new Act.
Ontario	92	92	22,982	22,982
Quebec	65	65	22,900	22,900
Nova Scotia	21	20	21,447	22,520
New Brunswick	16	14	20,080	22,947
Manitoba	5	7	30,501	21,786
British Columbia	6	6	16,269	16,269
Prince Edward Island	6	5	18,180	21,815
North-west Territories	4	4	16,700	16,700
	215	213	22,477	22,688

The various franchises for the several provinces were adopted by the Federal Parliament for the election of members of the House of Commons previous to 1885, but in that year an Electoral Franchise Act was passed for the Dominion. The franchise, though somewhat complicated in its details, is so broad as practically to be almost manhood suffrage. In addition to those of age and citizenship, the further qualifications of electors are set forth in the following statement :—

QUALIFICATION OF VOTERS.

Title of Voter.	Occupation of Premises or Residence in the Electoral District.	Value.
Real Property Franchise.		
(1.) Owner—		
(*a.*) In his own right	Ownership prior to or at the date of the revision of the voters' lists.	Cities, $300; towns, $200; other places, $150.
(*b.*) In right of wife		
(*c.*) His wife owner		
(2.) Occupant—		
(*a.*) In his own right		
(*b.*) In right of wife		
(*c.*) His wife occupant		
(3.) Farmer's son—		
(*a.*) Father owner	Both occupation and residence for one year next before :—(1) The date of his being placed upon the voters' list; or (2) The date of the application for the placing of his name on the list of voters.	Farm or other real property is equally divided among the father and sons, or if mother owner, among the sons sufficient according to above values to give each a vote.
(*b.*) Mother owner		
4 Owner's son—		
(*a.*) Father owner		
(*b.*) Mother owner		

QUALIFICATION OF VOTERS—*Concluded.*

Title of Voter.	Occupation of Premises or Residence in the Electoral District.	Value.
Real Property Franchise.		
(5.) Tenant		
(6.) Tenant, farmer's son—		
(*a.*) Father tenant		$2 monthly, or $6 quarterly, or $12 half yearly, or $20 yearly.
(*b.*) Mother tenant		
(7.) Fisherman (owner)	Prior to or at the date of the revision of the voters' lists.	$150 land, boats and fishing tackle.
(8.) Indian		Possessed of land on a reserve with improvements valued at $150 and upwards, and those outside of reserve on same conditions as white.
(9.) Income franchise	Prior to or at the date of the revision of the voters' list and one year's residence in Canada.	
(*a.*) Income		$300 a year.
(*b.*) Annuitant		$100 a year.

Persons specially disqualified are (1) aliens not naturalized, (2) convicts, (3) lunatics, (4) judges of the various courts, (5) revising and returning officers and election clerks, counsel, agents and attorneys, and clerks employed either before or during the election and who have received or expect to receive any sum of money, fee, office, place, or employment from any candidate. (These are disqualified from voting in the district in which they have been so engaged, but not elsewhere.) (6) Indians outside of the four original provinces of the Dominion, (7) Mongolians or Chinese.

Voting in elections is by ballot. The North-west Territories, previously to 1894, had open voting; chap. 15 of Acts of 1894 changed that mode to the one adopted in all the other provinces.

No property qualification is demanded from a member of the Commons, nor is he limited to a residence in the district for which he is elected.

Electors having votes in different electoral districts can exercise their privilege in one or all.

General elections are simultaneous throughout the Dominion of Canada.

32. Writs for new elections for the House of Commons are dated and made returnable on such days as the Governor General shall determine and are addressed to such persons as the Governor General appoints, such persons to be the returning officers at the elections to which the writs relate. Within eight days from the receipt of the writ each returning officer must post up at each polling place in the electoral district for which he is appointed a proclamation setting forth dates for the days of nomination and polling, 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 in the writ for nomination. The polling day is the seventh after the day of nomination, except as specially provided.

On the assembling of a new parliament, a Speaker for the Commons is elected by the members from among themselves.

33. Members of both Houses are paid an indemnity at the rate of $10 a day if the Session is less than thirty days, and a maximum amount of $1,000 if more than thirty days, $8 a day being deducted for each day of absence (beyond a certain number of days fixed at each session), if the House is sitting, unless the absence is caused by illness after he has been in attendance. They also receive a mileage allowance of ten cents a mile going and coming.

The salary of each Speaker is $4,000 a year.

34. Members of the House of Commons, when called to the Government as heads of departments, must at once resign their seats and seek re-election, an exception being made when an exchange of offices takes place without resignation.

All officers of the public service and contractors with the Government are forbidden to sit in Parliament, except in the case of officers in the militia service.

35. The laws enacted for the preservation of the independence of Parliament and the prevention of corrupt practices at elections are contained in chapters 10 and 11, Revised Statutes of Canada, and provide for the appointment of a commission of inquiry in cases where the judges report corrupt practices. The statute provides severe penalties on persons who are disqualified sitting as members.

Since 1874 the House of Commons has given up its jurisdiction over the trial of controverted elections. Instead of special committees, the courts in the several provinces are now the tribunals for the trial of all contested elections. The election expenses of candidates must be published by their agents after the election. A candidate may be disqualified from sitting in the Commons or voting or holding any office in the gift of the Crown for seven years, on conviction of personal bribery.

36. The administration of the several subjects set apart by the Confederation Act for the Federal authorities to deal with is carried on by means of departments, presided over by members of the Privy Council, whose functions are regulated by statute. At present there are twelve heads of departments. These are (1) the President of the Privy Council, (2) the Minister of Public Works, (3) Minister of Railways and Canals, (4) Minister of Trade and Commerce, (5) Minister of Militia and Defence, (6) Minister of Agriculture, (7) Secretary of State, (8) Minister of Justice, (9) Minister of Finance, (10) Minister of Marine and Fisheries, (11) Postmaster General, (12) Minister of the Interior. Customs and Inland Revenue, which are under the general control of the Minister of Trade and Commerce, have at the head of each a Controller who is a member of Parliament, and also a member of the Privy Council. The Solicitor General, who is attached to the Department of Justice, is also a member of Parliament with or without a seat in the Cabinet, as the case may be. The Secretary of State is head of the Department of Public Printing. The Minister of the Interior has under his charge the Departments of the Geological Survey and of Indian Affairs, and the President of the Privy Council is head of the Mounted Police.

37. The fullest discussion is allowed in the Parliament of Canada, and the Houses have never been compelled, through obstruction, to resort to closure of debate.

38. The Standing Committees of the Commons include (1) the Committee on Public Accounts, (2) the Committee on Agriculture and Colonization, (3) the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and (4) Committees to which are referred all private Bills respecting banking and commerce, navigation and shipping, railways and canals, telephone and telegraph lines, bridges, insurance and incorporation of companies for other purposes.

There are also two committees on which members from the two Houses sit, to consider the printing of documents and the management of the Library.

The publication of the Debates of the House of Commons is under the control of a special committee of the House. The Debates have been published daily during the session since 1875, in which year, on motion of Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., the Canadian "Hansard" was first adopted.

The Committes are appointed by a committee of selection, on which the Government has a majority, and both sides of the House are fully represented.

39. At the general elections for the House of Commons held in March, 1891, the total number of electors on the voters' lists (excluding the North-west Territories, where there are no lists) was 1,132,201, an increase of 13·9 per cent over the number in 1887.

In the general elections of 1887 the total number on the lists amounted to 993,914, an increase of 23·62 per cent over the number in 1882.

In 1887, the proportion of persons voting to the total number on the lists was 72·9 per cent, and in 1891 the proportion was 64·5 per cent.

The new voters' lists (1895) show that the number of electors is 1,353,73, an increase of 19·56 per cent over the number in 1891.

NUMBER of Voters on the Electoral Lists by Provinces. (1)

—	Ontario.	Quebec.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	P. E. Island.	Manitoba.	N.W.T.	B. Columbia.
1882	406,096	229,067	65,885	54,003	*20,042	23,533	.....	4,961
1887	495,514	272,564	79,077	68,294	21,462	39,051	10,315	7,637
1891	568,799	301,658	90,045	70,521	24,065	46,669	16,044	14,400
1895	650,021	351,076	111,124	91,697	25,245	65,684	20,878	38,010

* No voters' lists in 1882; figures approximate.

40. The number of inhabitants to each member, according to the census of 1891, in the following countries was:—

United Kingdom	56,431
Canada	22,477
Victoria	12,000
New South Wales	8,279
Queensland	5,471
South Australia	5,955
Tasmania	4,074
New Zealand	8,838
Western Australia	1,661
United States	170,016

(1.) For number of voters on the lists of 1894, by electoral districts, see paragraph 253, which also contains statement o f population of the several electoral districts, as redistributed by the Acts of 1892 and 1893.

41. The constitutions of the four provinces, viz., Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, which composed the Dominion in 1867 (when the Act of Confederation was passed), are the same in principle and details, excepting that Ontario and New Brunswick have only one chamber, a Legislative Assembly.

With respect to the provinces admitted since 1867, it may be said that the provisions of the Act of Confederation that applied to the original provinces were, as far as possible, made applicable to them. Manitoba was given a constitution similar to the other provinces, and it was expressly provided in the terms of the union with British Columbia that the Government of Canada would consent to the introduction of responsible government into that province, and that the constitution of the Legislature should be amended by making a majority of its members elective. Immediately after the union with Canada these reforms were carried out, and the province was placed on the same footing as all the other provinces.

The North-west Territories were governed at first as explained in paragraph 15. The powers conferred on the Legislative Assembly are the same as those conferred upon the other provinces by the 92nd section of the Union Act of 1867, excepting the borrowing of money on the sole credit of the Territories.

42. All the local or provincial constitutions are now, therefore, practically on an equality so far as the executive, legislative and all essential powers of self-government are concerned, and all of them have authority under the organic law to amend their constitutions, except as regards the office of Lieutenant-Governor. British Columbia, Manitoba, New Brunswick (2) and the North-west Territories have only one House, which is elected by the people. In Prince Edward Island, which had two Houses until 1893, the two were in January, 1894, merged into one, but in that one certain members sit as Councillors, being elected by one set of electors, and certain other members sit as Assembly men, being elected by two sets of electors. The arrangement being peculiar, the following explanation is offered .—

Under the old law there were two houses, one called the legislative council, and the other the house of assembly. The legislative council consisted of thirteen members elected from certain large constituencies. The house of assembly consisted of thirty members elected from smaller constituencies. The legislative councillors were elected by voters who owned freehold or leasehold property to the value of $324. The members of the house of assembly were elected practically by manhood suffrage, that is to say, there were a number of qualifications for the electors, such as property, occupation of land, and performance of statute labour, and taken altogether they practically amounted to manhood suffrage.

The purpose of the change made by the statute passed in 1893 was to amalgamate these two houses, and there is now one house, called the legislative assembly, consisting of thirty members. These thirty members were returned for fifteen constituencies, each constituency returning two members. One of these members, who is called a councillor, is returned by the votes of men who own property, freehold or leasehold, to the value of $324, which is the same qualification as that for a member of the old

(2.) The Legislative Council of New Brunswick ceased to exist on the 28th September, 1892, having been abolished by Act of the Provincial Legislature.

Legislative Council. The other member, called an assemblyman, is elected by the general vote, the same men being able to vote for him as under the old law could vote for a member of the house of assembly. After they are elected, both councillor and assemblyman stand in the same position. They have the same voting power, and the effect of this is to make simply an amalgamation of the two houses. The protection supposed to be given to property holders by the legislative council still exists.

43. In all the provinces at the present time there is a very complete system of local self-government administered under the authority of the Confederation Act, and by means of the following machinery :—

1. A Lieutenant-Governor appointed by the Governor General in Council, holding office during pleasure, but not removeable in any of the provinces (not including the Territories) within five years from the date of his appointment, except for causes assigned, which, under the constitution, must be communicated to Parliament. He is, therefore, an officer of the Dominion as well as the head of the provincial or local executive. He acts in accordance with the rules governing the relations between the Governor General and his advisers. He appoints his executive council, and is guided by their advice, so long as they retain the confidence of the legislature. The salaries of the Lieutenant-Governors, which are paid from the Dominion treasury, vary from $7,000, given in the smaller provices, to $10,000 paid in the great central provinces of Ontario and Quebec. These officers are appointed by commission under the Great Seal, and on appointment must take the oath of allegiance.

2. An executive or advisory council, responsible to the legislature, which council varies in the number of its members in the several provinces: Ontario and Quebec having at present eight each, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick seven each, Manitoba and British Columbia five each, while Prince Edward Island has six (three without portfolio), and the North-west Territories four.

All the members of the executive council holding departmental and salaried offices must vacate their seats if in the legislative assembly, and be re-elected on accepting office, as in the case of the Dominion ministry. The principle of ministerial responsibility to the Lieutenant-Governor and to the legislature is observed in the fullest sense.

3. A legislature, in all cases, consisting of an elective house with the addition of an upper chamber appointed by the Crown in two provinces—Quebec and Nova Scotia. The legislatures have a duration of four years (in Quebec five), unless sooner dissolved by the Lieutenant-Governor. They are governed by the constitutional principles which obtain in the General Government at Ottawa. The Lieutenant-Governor opens and prorogues the legislative council and assembly in Quebec and Nova Scotia, or the assembly, in the other provinces, with the usual formality of a "speech." A speaker is elected by a majority in each assembly, or is appointed by the Crown in the upper chamber. The rules and usages do not differ in any material respect from the procedure in the Dominion Parliament. The rules respecting private bill legislation are equally restrictive. The same provisions of law apply to the speakership of the assemblies as obtain respecting the speakership of the House of Commons. The legislatures of Ontario and Quebec, like the Dominion Parliament,

must sit once every twelve months, the Act of Confederation containing the proviso for an annual session, apart from the usage of voting supplies for one year only.

Members of the legislative councils, where such exist, have property qualifications, but the members of the assemblies need only to be citizens of Canada of full age. These are elected in Ontario on a franchise which is manhood suffrage, qualified only by residence and citizenship. The conditions are practically the same in the other provinces, excepting in Quebec, where the restrictions are somewhat greater.

Members are paid an indemnity which varies from $800 in Quebec to $160 in Prince Edward Island, with a mileage rate in some provinces, or actual travelling expenses in others.

The laws providing for the independence of the legislatures and for the prevention of bribery and corruption are fully as strict as those which are in force for Dominion elections. In all cases the courts are the tribunals for the trial of the controved elections. Dual representation is illegal, except in the case of the Quebec Legislative Council, a member of which may hold a seat in the Senate.

The Act of Union gives the Lieutenant-Governor, as well as the Governor General, the power to "reserve," also to "veto," a Bill when it comes before him.

As respects the revenues of the provinces, they are largely derived from certain annual subsidies receivable from the general government. The Dominion at the Union assumed the debts of the several provinces, agreeing at the same time to pay them an annual subsidy equal to 80 cents per head of the four original provinces, parties to the Confederation pact, as ascertained by the census of 1861, except in the case of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, in which it was arranged that the subsidy should be increased after each decennial census until the population in each province reached 400,000. Besides this subsidy there is given to each province an annual allowance for government and also an annual allowance of interest on the amount of the debt allowed, where the province has not reached the limit of the authorized debt.

Under various readjustments, and under the arrangements by which other provinces entered the Confederation, the provincial debts assumed are as under:—

Province of Canada	$62,500,000
Nova Scotia	8,000,000
New Brunswick	7,000,000
	$77,500,000

Debts subsequently assumed or allowed:

Nova Scotia (readjustment of 1869)	1,186,756
The Old Province of Canada (readjustment of 1873)	10,506,089
Province of Ontario	2,848,289
" Quebec	2,549,214
" Nova Scotia	2,343,059
" New Brunswick	1,807,720
" Manitoba	3,775,606
" British Columbia	2,029,392
" Prince Edward Island	4,884,023
	$31,930,148
Total Provincial debts assumed	$109,430,148

The subsidies paid by the Federal Government to the provinces amount with interest on allowances to a total sum of $4,288,719, which is apportioned as under :—

Ontario	$ 1,339,287
Quebec	1,086,714
Nova Scotia	432,813
New Brunswick	483,570
Manitoba	482,593
British Columbia	242,690
Prince Edward Island	221,052

This is $44,096 more than the amount paid in 1894.

Under chap. 46, sec. 5, R.S.C., Manitoba is entitled to have a readjustment of her per capita allowance every 2½ years, instead of once every 10 years, as is the case in the other provinces.

The provinces retain possession of the lands belonging to them before entering the Union. Manitoba, having no public lands at the time of its creation, has since received a gift of swamp lands from the General Government.

4. A provincial judiciary, to which reference is made in paragraph 46.

5. A civil service with officers appointed by the provincial government holding office, as a rule, during pleasure, and not removable for political reasons.

6. A municipal system by means of which the provinces enjoy local self-government, enabling the people in every local division, whether it be a village, a town, township, parish, city or county, to manage their own internal affairs in accordance with the liberal provisions of the various statutory enactments which are the result of the wisdom of the several legislatures of the different provinces within half a century. It is in the great Province of Ontario that we find the system in its complete form. While this system is quite symmetrical in its arrangement, it is also thoroughly practical, and rests upon the free action of the ratepayers in each municipality. The whole organization comprises :—

a. The minor municipal corporations, consisting of townships being rural districts of an area of eight or ten square miles, with a population of from 3,000 to 6,000.

b. Villages with a population of over 750.

c. Towns with a population of over 2,000. The council of every town consists of the mayor and of three councillors for each ward, where there are less than five wards, and of two for each ward where there are five or more wards. Such of these as are comprised within a large district, termed a county, constitute :—

d. The county municipality, which is under the government of a council composed of the heads of the different minor municipal divisions in such counties as have already been constituted in the province.

e. Cities are established from the growth of towns when their population exceeds 15,000, and their municipal jurisdiction is akin to that of counties and towns combined. The council of every city consists of the mayor, and three aldermen for each ward.

The townships and villages are administered by a reeve and councillors ; the towns by a mayor and councillors. The governing body of the county municipality is composed of the reeves and deputy reeves of the townships,

villages and towns within the county; one of these, who presides, being called the warden of the county.

The councils have power to levy rates, create debts, promote agriculture, trade, manufactures and railways. They have powers relating to drainage, roads, paupers, cemeteries, public schools, free libraries, markets, fire companies, preservation of the peace, and for all other objects falling within the legitimate scope of local municipal requirements. The exemptions from taxation comprise all Government and public property, places of worship and lands connected therewith, and a great number of buildings occupied by scientific, educational and charitable institutions. The official incomes of the judiciary and of all Dominion officers are also exempt from taxation.

The mayors, reeves, aldermen and councillors are elected annually by ballot by the ratepayers. The warden and all the other municipal officers are appointed by the councils. The persons elected must be natural-born or naturalized subjects of the Queen, reside within the municipality and be possessed of certain legal or equitable freehold or leasehold, varying from $400 in townships to $1,500 in cities for freehold, and from $800 to $3,000 for leasehold.

Manitoba has adopted the municipal system of Ontario in its entirety.

In the Province of Quebec the municipal divisions consist of villages, towns, parishes or townships, and counties. The parish is necessarily recognized in the general law provided for the municipal organization of the province. When a canonical parish has been formed by the proper ecclesiastical authority, acting under statute law, it may be erected into a municipality by civil authority at any time.

The county council is composed of the mayors of the several local municipalities of the county in which these officials have been elected. The councillors elect one of their number to be mayor of the local municipality, and the warden is chosen by the county council. The cities and towns are incorporated by special Acts, and the mayors and councils are elected by the people.

In Nova Scotia the county councils consist of a warden and councillors, the first-named officer being elected from among themselves by the councillors. The municipal officials are appointed by the councils, whose powers are similar to those exercised by councils in Ontario. Cities and towns are incorporated by special Acts, and the mayors and aldermen are elected by the duly qualified electors.

The basis of local self-government in New Brunswick is the parish adopted originally by the "U. E. loyalists" who came from Virgina and Maryland, in which States the parish system was in vogue. In other respects the municipal system is the same as that of Nova Scotia.

The Province of Prince Edward Island has not adopted a complete municipal system, the legislature being practically the governing body in all matters of local improvement. Some of the cities and towns of the province have special Acts of incorporation.

In British Columbia and the North-west Territories liberal provisions exist for the establishment of municipal corporations on the basis of those existing in Ontario. In British Columbia a number of municipalities have been established within the past two years.

44. By Act of Confederation it is provided that the Governor General shall appoint the judges of the superior, district 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. There is a similar limitation of the selection of the judges in Ontario, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick until such time as the laws relative to property and civil rights and the procedure of the courts in those provinces are made uniform, provision for which, under the Act of the Union of 1867, can be made by the Dominion Parliament, subject to the proviso that any Act of Parliament for that purpose shall only have effect when adopted and enacted as law by the several provincial legislatures interested.

The administration of justice in each province, including the constitution, maintenance and organization of provincial courts, both of civil and criminal jurisdiction, and also including procedure in civil matters in those courts, is left to the Provincial Government. The highest court within Canada is known as the Supreme Court of Canada. It was constituted in 1875 in accordance with the 101st section of the Union Act, 1867. It has an appellate, civil and criminal jurisdiction in and throughout Canada. It has also an appellate jurisdiction in case of controverted elections and may examine and report upon any private bill or petition for the same. It has jurisdiction in cases of controversies between the Dominion and the provinces, and between the provinces themselves, on condition that the legislatures pass an Act agreeing to such jurisdiction. Under Act of the Parliament of Canada, passed in 1891, the Governor in Council may refer to the Supreme Court for an opinion upon any matter which he deems advisable in the public interest. Either House of Parliament may refer to the court any private bill for its report thereon.

The court is presided over by a chief justice and five puisne judges, at least two of whom must be appointed from the bench or bar of the Province of Quebec, and all of whom must reside at, 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. From the decision of the Supreme Court an appeal always lies to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council of England, the court of last resort for the Empire, excepting in criminal cases; in these the judgment of the Supreme Court is made absolutely final by an Act passed in 1887.

45. 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 (*see* Admiralty Act, 54-55 Victoria, chapter 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 Court of Admiralty Act, 1890." Admiralty districts, presided over by local judges in admiralty of the Exchequer Court, 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.

46. The Superior courts of the several provinces are constituted as follows: "*Ontario*—The Supreme Court of Judicature, consisting of two permanent divisions called respectively the High Court of Justice for Ontario and the Court of Appeal for Ontario. The first division is again divided into three parts, having concurrent jurisdiction, Queen's Bench, Common Pleas and Chancery, the first two of which are presided over by a chief justice and two judges for each, and the third of which is composed of a chancellor and three judges. *Quebec*—The Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench and five puisne judges, and the Chief Justice of the Superior Court and twenty-nine puisne judges, 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 North-west Territories there are five puisne judges of the Supreme Court.

47. There are also county courts with variously limited jurisdiction in all the provinces, but not in the North-west Territories. Police magistrates and justices appointed by the Provincial Governments have their place in the administration of justice.

The Mounted Police Force in the North-west Territories constitute a tribunal of justice, the Commissioner and the Assistant Commissioner having all the powers of a stipendiary magistrate, and the Superintendents being *ex-officio* justices of the peace.

48. Part of the unorganized territories came into the possession of Canada by virtue of the Queen's Order of 23rd June, 1870 (*see* Statutes of Canada, 1872, p. lxiii.) and part by virtue of the Queen's Order of the 21st July, 1880 (*see* Statutes of Canada, 1881, pp. ix, x).

As to the portion of the unorganized territory which was by the Queen's Order of June 23rd, 1870, transferred to the Dominion, it may be taken that the law of England as it stood on the 2nd May (o.s.), 1670—the date of the Hudson's Bay Company's charter—applies, subject only to such ordinances as were enacted in reference thereto by the Hudson's Bay Company.

With respect to the other unorganized territories, the title to which was acquired under the Queen's Order of 21st July, 1880, the Order itself states that such territory shall become and be subject to the laws for the time being in force in the Dominion in so far as they be applicable to such territories.

49. As the Confederation of the British Provinces of North America is the great event of recent times in Canada, the history of the genesis and development of the idea is here given :—

ORDER.	ACTION.	DATE.
1st.	Sir Francis Nicholson propounded the idea for this continent. (His project was to unite all the Anglo-American Colonies in a union, the object of which was the defence of these colonies against the encroachment of the French on the north, and against the hostile Indians on the borders.....	1690
2nd.	Pownal, Hutchinson and Franklin proposed Confederation for the British possessions in North America.....	1754-55
3rd.	William Smith proposed a plan of Union but was banished and came to Canada as a refugee Loyalist. He became Chief Justice of Canada and was the grandfather of Confederation..	1775
4th.	Colonel Morse proposed a Union of all British North America "for the preservation of the fragments of British power on this Continent.".....	1784
5th.	R. J. Uniacke, in the Legislature of Nova Scotia, advocated a Federal Union.....	1809
6th.	Chief Justice Sewell propounded to His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent a scheme for a Federal Union of the Provinces. [The Chief Justice's proposal included a general representative assembly to consist of 30 members. In his reply to the Chief Justice, His Royal Highness (our Queen's father) suggested that there should be but two divisions for local government purposes, one to consist of the two Canadas and the other of the four Maritime Provinces, which should, he thought, be formed into one union as preliminary to the greater union. The Duke was the first to suggest a Maritime Union. The Capital of the two Canadas for local purposes should be Montreal, he thought, and that of the four Maritime provinces, either Annapolis Royal or Windsor, as would prove most convenient. Quebec city was, of course, to be the capital of the Federation.].....	1814
7th.	Chief Justice Sewell and Messrs. Robinson & Strachan prepared and presented, in pamphlet, to the British Government, a scheme for a Federal Union of the Provinces. (Chief Justice Sewell married a daughter of Chief Justice Smith, and was largely influenced by Smith.).....	1822
8th.	Neilson's *Gazette*, May 11th, 1824, published a rumour in circulation in Quebec that His Majesty's Ministers proposed to submit to Parliament a Union of all the British Provinces in North America. The Canadian *Spectator*, Nov. 6, mentions that a letter had been received from England, stating that "a system of Confederation of the B. N. A. provinces is on the anvil.".....	1824
9th.	Mr. McCollogh, then publishing the Montreal *Free Press*, advocated in its columns a Federal Union as a "Stock" subject for Editorial work.....	1825
10th.	Robert Gourlay, wrote, in advocacy of a Federal Union, a pamphlet. (Gourlay was in prison in London, owing to an assault on a Member of Parliament in connection with grievances against Canada. He wrote from "House of Correction, Cold Bath Fields, London.").....	1825
11th.	The New York *Albion* of 25th Nov., 1826, announced that H. M. Government had formed a plan for uniting the Provinces of B. N. America into one confederate system.....	1826
12th.	Wm. Lyon McKenzie advocated a Union of the provinces in a speech.....	1831
13th.	The British Imperial Parliament passed a resolution in favour of a Union...	1837
14th.	The Upper Canada Assembly and Legislative Council recomended a Federal Union.....	1838
15th.	Rev. Dr. Strachan wrote in favour of Union.....	1838
16th.	The Legislature of Nova Scotia voted against the plans proposed in the Upper Canada Legislature, on the ground that they had not been submitted to the N.S. Legislature.....	1839
17th.	Lord Durham prepared his Report on Canada, proposing a Union of the Colonies, distinguishing between a Federal and a Legislative union, and thus divided the Unionists into two Camps, the Federalists and the Legislative Unionists.....	1839
18th.	Geo. R. Young, of Nova Scotia, wrote a pamphlet in favour of Union of all the Provinces.....	1840
19th.	Simond's Magazine published in London, England, gave extracts from several colonial newspapers showing growth of the sentiment of Union.....	1844
20th.	Major C. Warburton, M.P., wrote "Hochelaga or England in the New World" (1846) and "The Conquest of Canada" (1849). In the former work he said, "I should rejoice to see all the British North American	

ORDER.	ACTION.	DATE.
	Provinces, Newfoundland included, united under a central colonial government and represented in a common legislature, each, however, retaining its own Assembly for local purposes. It would have the effect of nationalizing England in the new world as distinct from 'America.'"	1846
21st.	Major Robinson and Captain Henderson in their report on the Intercolonial Railway advocated Union on military grounds	1848
22nd.	Lord Elgin discussed Union in a dispatch in connection with the Intercolonial Railway project	1848
23rd.	The Legislative Council of Canada in an address advocated Union	1849
24th.	The British North American League adopted Confederation as a plank in their platform in convention assembled. (Hon. Mr. Morris states that "the league was composed for the most part of young and enthusiastic members of the Conservative party belonging to the advanced wing that rallied round the banner of John A. Macdonald.")	1849
25th.	Meeting held in Montreal in which a resolution was passed urging Union, attended by Hon. John A. Macdonald	1851
26th.	Henry Sherwood published a pamphlet advocating a general Government, two Chambers and a Viceroy, and for each province a Provincial Legislature	1851
27th.	The Earl of Derby, in the Imperial Parliament, urged "a prompt action and a liberal course of action which would cement a closer Union between our North American Colonies."	1851
28th.	Hon. Hamilton Merritt introduced a resolution into the Canadian Legislature looking to a Convention of fifty persons from the several provinces to frame a Constitution to be submitted to the several provincial legislatures.	1851
29th.	Colonel Rankin advocated Union in the Canadian Legislature	1851
30th.	Hon. Jas. W. Johnston, leader of the Conservative party, advocated Legislative Union in the Nova Scotian Legislature. "I wish to see such a union as would unite all the parts into one homogeneous whole, and make a people worthy of the sources from whence they sprung, and perpetuate for all time to come the character, name, honour and institutions of the country of which we are all proud to form a part."	1854
31st.	P. S. Hamilton, Nova Scotia, wrote a pamphlet in which he advocated Legislative Union. ("The time has now arrived when British America must cease to walk in leading strings. . She has now attained her national majority and possesses a degree of strength and vigour which entitles her to stand beside the mother country. . . . . British America may then become a member of another Confederation upon the vast and widely scattered territories on which 'the sun never sets'—a Confederation the greatest that the world ever saw"—*The Confederation of the British Empire.*)	1855
32nd.	Hon. J. H. Grey, in the New Brunswick Legislature, supported Federal Union. ("It would become necessary to check the republicanism of the one section in the Province of Canada and the radicalism of the other by an infusion of the determined loyalty of the truly British provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia by means of a Federal Union of all the North American Provinces.")	1856
33rd.	Hon. J. W. Johnston and Hon. A. G. Archibald brought the subject before the Colonial Secretary in London, under authority of the Provincial Government of Nova Scotia	1857
34th.	J. C. Taché wrote in support of Union. Mr. Taché wrote a series of articles in the "*Courrier du Canada*" in 1857, and these were reproduced in 1858 in a pamphlet in French and English	1857
35th.	Hon. A. T. Galt advocated Federal Union in speeches delivered in Toronto and Sherbrooke	1859
36th.	Hon. A. T. Galt advocated Federal Union in the Canadian Legislature	1858
37th.	Hon. T. D. McGee supported Mr. Galt in favour of a Federal Union, in the legislature of Canada	1858
38th.	Governor General Sir Edmund Head, in closing the session of the Canadian legislature, said "I propose during the recess to communicate with Her Majesty's Government and with the Governments of the sister colonies. . . . . I am desirous of inviting them to discuss with us the principles on which a bond of a federal character, uniting the Provinces of British North America, may perhaps hereafter be practical."	1858
39th.	Messrs. Cartier, Ross and Galt were sent to England as a delegation to urge the home government to appoint delegates from all the provinces to discuss the Union	1858
40th.	Hon. Alexander Morris delivered a lecture in Montreal in advocacy of a Federal Union. It was published under the title "Nova Britannia or British	

ORDER.	ACTION.	DATE.
	North America, its extent and future." The *Canadian Nature* says, "the lecturer sees in the future a fusion of races, a union of all the existing provinces with new provinces to grow up in the West, and a railway to the Pacific	1858
41st.	James Anderson published a letter in the Montreal *Gazette*, during 1858, under the *nom de plume* "Obiter dictum," urging Union of the Provinces. In it, referring to Sir John A. Macdonald, he says, "the primary mind of the Canadian Legislative Assembly was long ago prepared for the incorporation of the British American Provinces."	1858
42nd.	Nova Scotian delegates, in an interview with Mr. Labouchere, then Colonial Secretary, were informed that the Imperial Government would interpose no obstacles to the Union. Mr. Labouchere himself thought a union of the Maritime Provinces would be highly beneficial	1858
43rd.	Bristol (England) merchants urged upon the Imperial Government the importance of the Intercolonial Railway with a view to advance the Union question	1859
44th.	Liberal Convention held in Toronto in November, 1859, passed a resolution against the Union of the Provinces	1859
45th.	The Halifax *Reporter* published editorials favouring Federal Union. An elaborate one appeared in the issue published on the day the Prince of Wales landed in Halifax, and elicited from His Royal Highness an expression of approval	1860
46th.	The Canadian Legislature discussed the question of Union in connection with the question of a fixed seat of Government	1860
47th.	Hon. Charles Tupper (now Sir Chas., Bart.) delivered a lecture in favour of Confederation, in St. John, N.B	1860
48th.	Sir John A. Macdonald, in an address to the electors of Kingston, said "The Government will not relax its exertions to effect a Confederation of the British North American Provinces."	1861
49th.	Hon. Joseph Howe moved a resolution in the Nova Scotian Assembly requesting the Lieutenant-Governor to communicate with the Colonial Secretary, the Governor General and the several Lieutenant-Governors, in order to ascertain their views	1861
50th.	Duke of Newcastle, then Colonial Secretary, in a despatch to the Governor General, said, "If a union, either partial or complete, should hereafter be proposed with the consent of all the provinces to be united, I am sure the matter will be weighed in this country by the public, by the Parliament and by Her Majesty's Government, with no other feeling than an anxiety to discern and promote any course most conducive to the prosperity, the strength and the harmony of the British communities in it."	1862
51st.	Hon. George Brown, from a Committee of the Canadian Legislature, reported in favour of a Federal Union	1864
52nd.	Delegates from the Maritime Provinces, under authority of Mr. Howe's resolution, met at Charlottetown to consider Maritime Union. Hon. Mr. Tupper for Nova Scotia, Hon. Mr. Tilley for New Brunswick and Hon. Mr. Pope for Prince Edward Island were instrumental in having a resolution passed by the several legislatures, authorizing the appointment of delegates	1864
53rd.	Delegates from the Province of Canada appeared at the Conference in Charlottetown and applied for admission. Those delegates were Messrs. John A. Macdonald, Geo. Brown, G. E. Cartier, A. T. Galt, T. D'Arcy McGee, H. L. Langevin, Wm. McDougall and Alexander Campbell	1864
54th.	From the representations of the Canadian delegates came the adjournment of the discussion and the meeting of delegates at an Interprovincial Conference held in Quebec	1864

The following are the names of delegates usually called the "Fathers of Confederation :"—

CANADA.

Hon. Sir Etienne P. Taché, Premier.
" John A. Macdonald, Attorney General, West.
" Geo. E. Cartier, Attorney General, East.
" Wm. McDougall, Provincial Secretary.
" Geo Brown, President of Council.
" A. T. Galt, Minister of Finance.
" Alexander Campbell, Commissioner of Crown Lands.
" Oliver Mowat, Postmaster General.
" H. L. Langevin, Solicitor General, East.
" T. D. McGee, Minister of Agriculture.
" J. Cockburn, Solicitor General, West.
" J. C. Chapais, Commissioner of Public Works.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Hon. Charles Tupper, Provincial Secretary.
" W. A. Henry, Attorney General.
" J. McCully.
" A. G Archibald.
" R. B. Dickie.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Hon. S. L. Tilley, Provincial Secretary.
" J. M. Johnston, Attorney General.
" P. Mitchell.
" Charles Fisher.
" E. Chandler.
" W. H. Steeves.
" J. H. Gray.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Hon. Col. Grey, President of Council.
" E. Palmer, Attorney General.
" W. H. Pope, Provincial Secretary.
" G. Coles.
" T. H. Haviland.
" E. Whalen.
" A. A. McDonald.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Hon. F. B. S. Carter, Speaker House of Assembly.
" Ambrose Shea.

ORDER.	ACTION.	DATE.
55th.	Hon. Joseph Cauchon wrote a Pamphlet in favour of Confederation	1865
56th.	Union resolutions carried in Canadian Legislature in the Council by 45 to 15; in Assembly by 91 to 33. The 91 who voted for Union comprised 54 from Upper Canada and 37 from Lower; 25 from Lower Canada and 8 from Upper Canada composed the minority in the Legislative Assembly	1865
57th.	The Legislatures of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia referred the subject to the Imperial Government	1866
58th.	Delegates from all the Provinces—Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, in accordance with the terms of the resolutions passed by the Legislatures of the Maritime Provinces, proceeded to England and organized in London, with Sir John A. Macdonald as chairman	1866
59th.	Union Act, as framed by the Conference, passed by the Imperial Parliament and received the Queen's assent, March	1867
60th.	Royal Proclamation of the Union issued from Windsor Castle, May 22nd	1867
61st.	The Union proclaimed throughout the four Provinces which thus became the Dominion of Canada, July 1st	1867
62nd.	Imperial Order in Council issued transferring Rupert's Land and the North-west Territories to the Dominion, the franchises of the Hudson's Bay Co. being purchased by Canada for £300,000 (money consideration) and other considerations	1870
63rd.	Manitoba created a Province by Act of Canadian Parliament, 15th July	1870
64th.	British Columbia joined the Union, 20th July	1871
65th.	Fortifications and Military lands, excepting Halifax and Victoria, B. C., transferred by the Imperial Government to the Dominion Government, by Orders in Council	1870-71-72
66th.	Prince Edward Island joined the Confederation, 1st July	1873
67th.	North-west Territories made a government separate from Manitoba, October.	1876
68th.	Islands of the Arctic Archipelago transferred to Canada by the Imperial Government, 1st September	1880
69th.	Boundaries between Ontario and Manitoba defined by decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council of England	1884
70th.	North-west Territories given representation in Federal Parliament. Act	1886
71st.	North-west Territories given Elective Assembly. Act	1888
72nd.	Northerly, westerly and easterly boundaries of Ontario defined by Imperial Parliament. (*See* Dominion Acts, 1890)	1889
73rd.	Right of appeal from decision of the Supreme Court of North-west Territories to Her Majesty in Privy Council, granted by Order in Council, 30th July.	1891
74th.	Right of appeal from decision of Court of Queen's Bench, Manitoba, to Her Majesty in Privy Council, granted by Imperial Order in Council, 26th November (*See* Order in Council in Dominion Statute, 1894)	1892

51. In connection with the foregoing digest of the genesis of Confederation it is proposed to give from year to year, biographical notes of those who took part in the conception and development of that great idea, so that the people of Canada, and especially the young people, may have a vivid realization of the fathers and grandfathers of Confederation.

NOTE 1.—Francis Nicholson came under the favourable notice of King James II., and when, in 1686, a couple of companies of soldiers were sent to the North American colonies, Captain Francis Nicholson was in command of one of them. They landed in Boston in the month of December, 1686. In April, 1688, Captain Nicholson was commissioned Lieutenant-Governor of New England, and accompanied Sir Edmund Andros, his superior officer, to New York, and was left in command when Andros went to Boston to thwart movements, then in progress, calculated to bring on an Indian war.

The changes which resulted from the death of James and the accession of William and Mary caused Nicholson's removal. He went to London and so successfully presented his case that he was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia. He took an active part in the affairs of the colony, instituted athletic games, and so powerfully supported the efforts to provide Virginia with a college that the College of William and Mary sprang into being. He performed his duties so well that the Assembly voted him a gratuity of £300, which the Crown allowed him to accept.

In 1692 he was superseded and returned to England. In 1693 he was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Maryland. At the close of his term of office there, in 1698, he was appointed Governor in Chief of Virginia. He carried things with a high hand, till at length the Council wearied, with the continual strife, petitioned in 1703 for his removal, which was ordered by the home authorities. Nicholson went to London in 1705. Notwithstanding these evidences of Nicholson's unpopularity, his co-operation was sought when the colonies were in great straits on account of the incursions from Canada, and in 1708 the Governments of New York, Massachussetts, Connecticut, East and West Jersey, Pennsylvania and Rhode Island addressed him, urging him to take command of all their troops. Nicholson accepted the position, went to England, secured promises of troops, and returning to Boston, set about the task of providing a well drilled colonial contingent. The English troops, however, were needed in Portugal by the exigencies of the European situation. The attempt to curb Canada by way of Lake Champlain failed, and Nicholson, who was in command of the Lake Champlain contingent, had to dismiss the 1,500 troops he had collected, after burning the transport vessels he had built on the lake.

At the request of the several colonies he sailed for England, commissioned to procure assistance for the reduction of Port Royal (now Annapolis Royal, Nova Scotia). The fates being propitious, he succeeded in obtaining from the English authorities the ships of war and the men required, and in September, 1710, the armament sailed from Boston. It consisted of thirty-six vessels. The French Governor, Subercase, made a spirited resistance, but after some days' fighting, surrendered.

After the conquest of Port Royal, which he renamed Annapolis Royal, in honour of Queen Anne, Nicholson went to England. He was recalled in 1711 and given charge of a second land expedition to move

against Montreal by way of Lake Champlain, while Vetch, then Governor of Nova Scotia, was summoned to Boston to take command of the 1,500 provincials who accompanied the British forces which sailed from Boston to enter the Canadian territory by way of the Gulf and River St. Lawrence.

After this expedition had proved a complete failure through the wreck of several of the transports on the Isle aux Œufs on the north shore of the St. Lawrence River, and the incapacity of the Admiral, Nicholson returned to England and in 1713 was appointed Governor of Nova Scotia, having as the special object of his governorship the settlement of the French question which had arisen from the terms of the capitulation agreed upon by himself and Subercase in 1710, and subsequently ratified by the Treaty of Utrecht. Nicholson showed the worst side of his nature during the term of his office, and the records of the time are filled with personal complaints of his conduct. He succeeded, however, in preventing the emigration of the Acadians to Isle Royale (Cape Breton).

After his term of office in Nova Scotia expired, he returned to England and was Knighted. In 1720 he was appointed Governor of South Carolina and administered his office with his accustomed ability till 1725, when he was made a Lieutenant-General and returned to London, where he died in 1728.

He was a singular compound and was a man of terrible temper. After he had been in one of his fits while he had command of the army, an Indian said to one of his officers, "the General is drunk;" "No," said the officer, "he never drinks liquor." The Indian replied, "I don't mean that he is drunk with rum; he was born drunk," a statement which carries in it the germ of Lombroso's central idea about criminals, and of Naidau's about degenerates. It is told of Nicholson, that falling in love, his suit was opposed by the father of the lady. Nicholson swore to have his blood. Hearing that she was about to be married he threatened to cut the throats of the bridegroom, of the minister who should perform the service, and of the justice of the peace who should issue the license. Suspecting as a rival a clergyman, he waylaid him on the road and in the King's name and as his superior in the church forbade the pastor to enter the lady's house or to speak with her.

Notwithstanding his choleric temper and the peculiarities in which he indulged, Nicholson must have possessed the power to command in an eminent degree. Probably no other man ever acted as governor in so many different provinces. He had a broad and comprehensive view of public affairs and was one of the earliest advocates of a grand scheme of confederation to embrace all the provinces on the North American Continent, the object of which was the defence of these colonies against the encroachments of the French on the north and against the hostile Indians on the borders. He submitted his plan to the King who heartily approved of it and recommended the measure to the favourable consideration of the assemblies. Virginia, however, would have nothing to do with the scheme, which fact so exasperated Nicholson that he recommended that all the American colonies be placed under a Viceroy, and a standing army maintained among them at their own expense. His project was not received with favour by Queen Anne and her ministers.

A writer in the *Magazine of American History* says, "such a career of more than 38 years in the Royal service was remarkable for that day; and when the nature of the service is examined, it becomes more remarkable. For Nicholson, in his Maryland and Carolina experience, had to deal with what was one of the most difficult problems of colonial policy—proprietary governments; while on his Virginia governorship he had to contend with the spirit of growing democracy. That he was successful in the one and unsuccessful in the other is no condemnation of his general capacity for leadership. Perhaps a suave, gentle nature might have placated Virginia, but the rugged force of a soldier was needed to give peace to Carolina, while his leaning to the church and education gave him an influence in Maryland apart from his mere authority. His very ambitions gave him strength, for he foresaw the necessity of uniting the English colonies against the French settlements, and while the means at his disposal were inadequate to carry out his aims, a generation had hardly passed when the encroachments of the French led to the first public employment of Washington to check them. In the light of subsequent history we can give great praise to Nicholson's political foresight and his generous aid to the gentler arts of peace. If his personal failings have given him a bad name, his good deeds should be remembered, and in that remembrance should participate New England, New York, Maryland, Virginia and South Carolina." To this list may be added the Maritime provinces of Eastern Canada.

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

GOVERNORS GENERAL OF CANADA.

NAME.	Date of Appointment.	Date of Assumption of Office.
The Rt. Hon. Viscount Monck, G.C.M.G	June 1, 1867	July 1, 1867
The Rt. Hon. Lord Lisgar, G.C.M.G. (Sir John Young)	Dec. 29, 1868	Feb. 2, 1869
The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Dufferin, K.P., K.C.B., G.C.M.G	May 22, 1872	June 25, 1872
The Rt. Hon. the Marquis of Lorne, K.T., G.C.M.G., P.C., &c.	Oct. 5, 1878	Nov. 25, 1878
The Most Hon. the Marquis of Lansdowne, G.C.M.G., &c.	Aug. 18, 1883	Oct. 23, 1883
The Rt. Hon. Lord Stanley of Preston,* G.C.B.	May 1, 1888	June 11, 1888
The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Aberdeen, K.T., G.C.M.G.	May 22, 1893	Sept. 18, 1893

* Succeeded to the Earldom of Derby on the death of his brother, April 21st, 1893.

53. The succeeding tables give the names of the present members of the Dominion Government, arranged according to precedence, and of the members of the Privy Council, and the dates of the opening and closing of each session composing the different Parliaments since Confederation.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—OTTAWA.

GOVERNOR GENERAL, THE RIGHT HON. EARL OF ABERDEEN, K.T., G.C.M.G.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

1896.

Premier and President of Council	Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell, K.C.M.G.
Secretary of State	" Sir Chas. Tupper, Bart., G.C.M.G., C.B.
Postmaster General	" Sir Adolphe Caron, K.C.M.G.
Minister of Marine and Fisheries	" John Costigan.
" Finance	" George E. Foster.
" Justice	" A. R. Dickey.
" Railways and Canals	" John Haggart.
" Public Works	" J. A. Ouimet.
" Interior and Superintendent of Indian Affairs	" T. Mayne Daly.
" Agriculture	" W. H. Montague.
" Trade and Commerce	" W. B. Ives.
" Militia	" Alphonse Desjardins.
Without portfolio	" Sir Frank Smith.
"	" D. Ferguson.
Solicitor General	
Controller of Inland Revenue	" E. G. Prior.
" Customs	" 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.
Sir Hector L. Langevin, K.C.M.G., C.B.
William McDougall, C.B.
Sir William Pearce Howland, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Peter Mitchell.
James Cox Aikins.
Théodore Robitaille.
Hugh McDonald.
Edward Blake.
Sir Richard J. Cartwright, K.C.M.G.
David Laird.
Donald Alexander Macdonald.
Télesphore Fournier (Judge, Supreme Court).
William Ross.
William B. Vail.
David Mills.
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.
C. C. Colby.
George A. Kirkpatrick.
William Miller.
George W. Allan.
Sir Alexander Lacoste, Knight (Chief Justice, Quebec).
Joseph A. Chapleau.
Edgar Dewdney.
A. R. Angers.
Sir John Carling, K.C.M.G.
Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper,† K.C.M.G.

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* Members of the Privy Council are styled "Honourable," and for life.

† Resigned 2nd January, 1896.

DOMINION PARLIAMENTS SINCE 1867.

No. of Parliaments.	Session.	Date of Opening.	Date of Prorogation.	Date of Dissolution.
1st Parliament	*1st	Nov. 6, 1867	May 22, 1868	July 8, 1872.
	2nd	April 15, 1869	June 22, 1869	
	3rd	Feb. 15, 1870	May 12, 1870	
	4th	" 15, 1871	April 14, 1871	
	5th	April 11, 1872	June 14, 1872	
2nd Parliament	†1st	March 5, 1873	Aug. 13, 1873	Jan. 2, 1874.
	2nd	Oct. 23, 1873	Nov. 7, 1873	
3rd Parliament	1st	March 26, 1874	May 26, 1874	Aug. 17, 1878.
	2nd	Feb. 4, 1875	April 8, 1875	
	3rd	" 10, 1876	" 12, 1876	
	4th	" 8, 1877	" 28, 1877	
	5th	" 7, 1878	May 10, 1878	
4th Parliament	1st	Feb. 13, 1879	May 15, 1879	May 18, 1882.
	2nd	" 12, 1880	" 7, 1880	
	3rd	Dec. 9, 1880	March 21, 1881	
	4th	Feb. 9, 1882	May 17, 1882	
5th Parliament	1st	Feb. 8, 1883	May 25, 1883	Jan. 15, 1887.
	2nd	Jan. 17, 1884	April 19, 1884	
	3rd	" 29, 1885	July 20, 1885	
	4th	Feb. 25, 1886	June 2, 1886	
6th Parliament	1st	April 13, 1887	June 23, 1887	Feb. 3, 1891.
	2nd	Feb. 23, 1888	May 22, 1888	
	3rd	Jan. 31, 1889	" 2, 1889	
	4th	" 16, 1890	" 16, 1890	
7th Parliament	1st	April 29, 1891	Sept. 30, 1891	
	2nd	Feb. 25, 1892	July 9, 1892	
	3rd	Jan. 26, 1893	April 1, 1893	
	4th	March 15, 1894	July 23, 1894	
	5th	April 18, 1895	" 22, 1895.	
	6th	Jan. 2, 1896		

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

†Adjourned 23rd May till 13th August.

54. There have been six complete Parliaments since Confederation. The first Parliament was the longest one, and the second was the shortest. The average length of each session has been 89 days, or nearly 13 weeks. The longest session was in 1885, viz., 24 weeks and 4 days; the next longest was in 1891, viz., 22 weeks. The shortest session was in 1873, and only lasted 2 weeks and 1 day.

55. There have been but two changes of Government and six Ministries since Confederation; and with the exception of the period from 17th November, 1873, to 17th October, 1878, Sir John Macdonald was at the head of the Government from 1st July, 1867, to the day of his death, on

the 6th June, 1891. There have been five Premiers—Rt. Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, Hon. Sir John Abbott, Rt. Hon. Sir John Thompson and Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell.

56. 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.	Date of Appointment.
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	July 1, 1867
	" Sir John Rose	Nov. 30, 1867
	" Sir Francis Hincks	Oct. 9, 1869
	" Sir S. L. Tilley	Feb. 22, 1873
Minister of Public Works	Hon. Wm. McDougall	July 1, 1867
	" Sir Hector L. Langevin	Dec. 9, 1869
Minister of Militia and Defence	Hon. Sir George E. Cartier	July 1, 1867
	" Hugh McDonald	" 1, 1873
Minister of Customs	Hon. Sir S. L. Tilley	July 1, 1867
	" Sir Charles Tupper	Feb. 22, 1873
Minister of Agriculture	Hon. J. C. Chapais	July 1, 1867
	" C. Dunkin	Nov. 16, 1869
	" J. H. Pope	Oct. 25, 1871
Postmaster General	Hon. Sir A. Campbell.	July 1, 1867
	" John O'Connor	" 1, 1873
Minister of Marine and Fisheries	Hon. Peter Mitchell	July 1, 1867
Minister of Inland Revenue	Hon. W. P. Howland	July 1, 1867
	" A. Morris	Nov. 16, 1869
	" Sir Charles Tupper	July 2, 1872
	" John O'Connor	March 4, 1873
	" T. M. Gibbs	July 1, 1873
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
	" Ed. Kenny	Nov. 16, 1869
	" Sir Charles Tupper	June 21, 1870
	" John O'Connor	July 2, 1872
	" Hugh McDonald	June 14, 1873
Receiver General	Hon. Ed. Kenny	July 1, 1867
	" J. C. Chapais	Nov. 16, 1869
	" Theodore Robitaille	Jan. 30, 1873
Secretary of State	Hon. Sir Hector L. Langevin	July 1, 1867
	" J. C. Aikins	Dec. 9, 1869

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE SEVERAL MINISTRIES SINCE CONFEDERATION—*Continued.*

FIRST MINISTRY—*Concluded.*

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
Secretary of State for the Provinces	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	" 7, 1873
Minister of Justice and Attorney General	Hon. A. Aimé Dorion	Nov. 7, 1873
	" Télesphore Fournier	July 8, 1874
	" Edward Blake	May 19, 1875
	" Rodolphe Laflamme	June 8, 1878
Minister of Finance	Hon. Sir Richard Cartwright	Nov. 7, 1873
Minister of Militia and Defence	Hon. Wm. Ross	Nov. 7, 1873
	" Wm. B. Vail	Sept. 30, 1874
	" A. G. 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. Pelletier	Jan. 26, 1877
Postmaster General	Hon. Donald A. Macdonald	Nov. 7, 1873
	" Télesphore Fournier	May 19, 1875
	" Lucius S. Huntington	Oct. 9, 1875
Minister of Marine and Fisheries	Hon. Albert J. Smith	Nov. 7, 1873
Minister of Inland Revenue	Hon. Télesphore Fournier	Nov. 7, 1873
	" Félix Geoffrion	July 8, 1874
	" Rodolphe Laflamme	Nov. 9, 1876
	" Joseph Cauchon	June 8, 1877
	" Wilfred Laurier	Oct. 8, 1877
Minister of Interior	Hon. David Laird	Nov. 7, 1873
	" David Mills	Oct. 24, 1876
President of Council	Hon. L. S. Huntington	Jan. 20, 1874
	" Joseph Cauchon	Dec. 7, 1875
	" Edward Blake	June 8, 1877
Receiver General	Hon. Thomas Coffin	Nov. 7, 1873
Secretary of State	Hon. David Christie	Nov. 7, 1873
	" R. W. Scott	Jan. 9, 1874
Without office	Hon. Edward Blake	Nov. 7, 1873
	" R. W. Scott	" 7, 1873

The Ministry resigned on the 16th October, 1878.

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE SEVERAL MINISTRIES SINCE CONFEDERATION—*Continued.*

THIRD MINISTRY.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
Premier	Right Hon. Sir J. A. Macdonald, K.C.B.	Oct. 17, 1878
Minister of Justice and Attorney General	Hon. James McDonald	Oct. 17, 1878
	" Sir Alexander Campbell	May 20, 1881
	" Sir J. S. D. Thompson	Sept. 25, 1885
Minister of Finance	Hon. Sir S. L. Tilley	Oct. 17, 1878
	" A. W. McLelan	Dec. 10, 1885
	" Sir Charles Tupper	Jan. 27, 1887
	" George E. Foster	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	Hon. Sir Charles Tupper	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. R. Masson	Oct. 19, 1878
	" Sir Alexander Campbell	Jan. 16, 1880
	" Sir J. P. R. A. Caron	Nov. 8, 1880
Minister of Customs	Hon. Mackenzie Bowell	Oct. 19, 1878
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	" 23, 1882
	" Sir A. Campbell	Sept. 25, 1885
	" A. W. McLelan	Jan. 17, 1887
	" John G. Haggart	Aug. 3, 1888
Minister of Marine and Fisheries	Hon. J. C. Pope	Oct. 19, 1878
	" A. W. McLelan	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. Aikens	Nov. 8, 1880
	" John Costigan	May 23, 1882
Minister of Interior	Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, G.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. 17, 1878
	" L. F. R. Masson	Jan. 16, 1880
	" Joseph A. Mousseau	Nov. 8, 1880
	" A. W. McLelan	May 20, 1881
	Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, G.C.B.	Oct. 17, 1883
	Hon. C. C. Colby	Nov. 28, 1889
Receiver General	Hon. Sir Alex. Campbell	Nov. 8, 1878

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE SEVERAL MINISTRIES SINCE CONFEDERATION—*Continued.*

THIRD MINISTRY—*Concluded.*

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
Secretary of State	Hon. J. C. Aikens	Oct. 19, 1878
	" John O'Connor	Nov. 8, 1880
	" Joseph A. Mousseau	May 20, 1881
	" J. A. Chapleau	July 29, 1882
Without office	Hon. R. D. Wilmot	Nov. 8, 1878
	" Sir D. L. Macpherson	Feb. 11, 1880
	" Frank Smith	July 29, 1882
	" J. J. C. Abbott	May 13, 1887

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

FOURTH MINISTRY.

Premier and President of the Council	Hon. Sir J. J. C. Abbott, K.C.M.G.	June 16, 1891
Minister of Public Works	Hon. Sir Hector L. Langevin	May 20, 1879
	" Joseph A. Ouimet	Jan 11, 1892
Minister of Customs	Hon. Mackenzie Bowell	Oct. 19, 1879
	" Joseph A. Chapleau	Jan. 25, 1892
Minister of Militia	Hon. Sir A. P. Caron	Nov. 8, 1880
	" Mackenzie Bowell	Jan. 25, 1892
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	July 29, 1882
	" James C. Patterson	Jan. 25, 1892
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 General of Indian Affairs	Hon. Edgar Dewdney	Aug. 3, 1888
	" T. M. Daly	Oct. 17, 1892
Postmaster General	Hon. J. G. Haggart	Aug. 3, 1888
	" Sir A. P. Caron	Jan. 25, 1892
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 CONFEDERATION—*Continued.*

FIFTH MINISTRY.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
Premier	Rt. Hon. Sir J. S. D. Thompson, K.C.M.G.	Dec. 5, 1892
Minister of Justice and Attorney General	Rt. 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	Hon. G. E. Foster	May 29, 1888
Minister of Marine and Fisheries	Hon. Sir C. H. Tupper, K.C.M.G.	May 31, 1888
Minister of Railways and Canals	Hon. John G. 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
Minister of Interior and 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. Sir John Carling, K.C.M.G.	Dec. 5, 1892
"	Hon. Sir Frank Smith	July 29, 1882
Not in the Cabinet.		
Solicitor General	Hon. Jno. J. Curran, Q.C.	Dec. 5, 1892
Controller of Inland Revenue	Hon. John F. Wood, Q.C.	Dec. 5, 1892
Controller of Customs	Hon. N. Clarke Wallace	Dec. 5, 1892

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

Rt. Hon. Sir John Thompson died on 12th December, 1894, in Windsor Castle.

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE SEVERAL MINISTRIES SINCE CONFEDERATION—*Concluded.*

SIXTH MINISTRY.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment
Premier	Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell, K.C.M.G.	Dec. 21, 1894
Minister of Justice and Attorney General	Hon. Sir C. H. Tupper, K.C.M.G.	Dec. 21, 1894
Minister of Trade and Commerce	Hon. W. B. Ives	Dec. 21, 1894
Postmaster General	Hon. Sir A. P. Caron, K.C.M.G.	Jan. 25, 1892
Secretary of State	Hon. A. R. Dickey	Dec. 21, 1894
Minister of Finance	Hon. G. E. Foster	May 29, 1888
Minister of Marine and Fisheries	Hon. John Costigan	Dec. 21, 1894
Minister of Railways and Canals	Hon. J. G. 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
Minister of Interior and Superintendent General of Indian Affairs	Hon. Thos. M. Daly	Oct. 17, 1892
Minister of Agriculture*	Hon. A. R. Angers	Dec. 5, 1892
Without portfolio	Hon. Sir Frank Smith	July 29, 1882
"	Hon. W. H. Montague	Dec. 21, 1894
"	Hon. D. Ferguson	Dec. 21, 1894
Not in the Cabinet.		
Solicitor General	Hon. Jno. J. Curran, Q.C.	Dec. 5, 1892
Controller of Inland Revenue	Hon. Jno. F. Wood, Q.C.	Dec. 5, 1892
Controller of Customs	Hon. N. Clarke Wallace	Dec. 5, 1892

*Hon. Mr. Angers resigned in July, 1895.

Hon. N. C. Wallace having resigned, Hon. E. G. Prior was appointed Controller of Inland Revenue on 17th December, 1895, Hon. J. F. Wood exchanging that position for the Controllership of Customs. Both were sworn in members of the Queen's Privy Council of Canada on 17th December.

Early in January, 1896, several members of the Cabinet resigned, and on the 15th January the Cabinet was filled up, Hon. Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper remaining out and the following being sworn in: Hon. Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., G.C.M.G., C.B., Hon. Geo. E. Foster, Hon. J. G. Haggart, Hon. W. B. Ives, Hon. A. R. Dickey, Hon. W. H. Montague, Hon. A. Desjardins, Hon. J. F. Wood.

The completed Cabinet holding office at that date was as follows :—

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment
Premier	Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell, K.C.M.G.	Dec. 21, 1894
Postmaster General	Hon. Sir A. P. Caron, K.C.M.G.	Jan. 25, 1892
Minister of Marine and Fisheries	Hon. John Costigan	Dec. 21, 1894
Minister of Public Works	Hon. J. A. Ouinet	Jan. 11, 1892
Minister of Interior and Superintendent General of Indian Affairs	Hon. Thos. M. Daly	Oct. 17, 1892
Controller of Inland Revenue	Hon. E. G. Prior	Dec. 17, 1895
Secretary of State	Hon. Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., G.C.M.G., C.B	Jan. 15, 1896
Minister of Finance	Hon. Geo. E. Foster	Jan. 15, 1896
Minister of Railways and Canals	Hon. J. G. Haggart	Jan. 15, 1896
Minister of Trade and Commerce	Hon. W. B. Ives	Jan. 15, 1896
Minister of Justice	Hon. A. R. Dickey	Jan. 15, 1896
Minister of Agriculture	Hon. W. H. Montague	Jan. 15, 1896
Minister of Militia	Hon. A. Desjardins	Jan. 15, 1896
Controller of Customs	Hon. J. F. Wood	Jan. 15, 1896

The Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, K.C.M.G., resigned his position as Premier and President of the Privy Council on the 27th April, 1896, and the Honourable Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., G.C.M.G., C.B., was sent for by His Excellency and formed his Cabinet, it being the seventh Ministry, as follows :—

Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., Premier and Secretary of State.
Hon. John Costigan, Minister of Marine and Fisheries.
Hon. G. E. Foster, Minister of Finance.
Hon. J. G. Haggart, Minister of Railways and Canals.
Hon. W. B. Ives, Minister of Trade and Commerce.
Hon. A. R. Dickey, Minister of Justice.
Hon. W. H. Montague, Minister of Agriculture.
Hon. A. R. Angers, President of the Council.
Hon. A. Desjardins, Minister of Public Works.
Hon. H. J. Macdonald, Minister of the Interior.
Hon. L. O. Taillon, Postmaster General.
Hon. D. Tisdale, Minister of Militia and Defence.
Hon. J. F. Wood, Controller of Customs.
Hon. E. G. Prior, Controller of Inland Revenue.
Sir Frank Smith, without portfolio.
Hon. D. Ferguson, without portfolio.
Hon. J. J. Ross (Speaker of the Senate), without portfolio.
Sir C. H. Tupper, Solicitor-General, without seat in the Cabinet.

57. The following tables give the names of the Lieutenant-Governors of the several Provinces; a list of the sessions of each Legislative Assembly, with the dates of the opening and closing, from the time each Province, respectively, entered Confederation; and the names of the present members of each Government.

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
	" John Beverley Robinson	June 30, 1880
	" Sir Alexander Campbell, K.C.M.G., 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
	" Luc Letellier de St. Just, P.C	Dec. 15, 1876
	" Théodore Robitaille, P.C	July 26, 1879
	" L. F. R. Masson, P.C	Nov. 7, 1884
	" A. R. Angers	Oct. 24, 1887
	" J. A. Chapleau, P.C	Dec. 5, 1892
Nova Scotia	Lieut.-General Sir W. F. Williams	July 1, 1867
	Major-General Sir C. Hastings Doyle, K.C.M.G	Oct. 18, 1867
	Lieut.-General Sir C. Hastings Doyle, K.C.M.G	Jan. 31, 1868
	Sir E. Kenny, Kt. (acting)	May 13, 1870
	Hon. Joseph Howe, 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
	" John Boyd	Sept. 21, 1893
	" John A. Fraser	Dec. 20, 1893
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. 7, 1876
	" James C. Aikins, P.C	Sept. 22, 1882
	" J. C. Schultz	July 1, 1888
	" J. C. Patterson	Sept. 2, 1892

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

Province.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
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	Hon. W. C. F. Robinson	June 10, 1873
	" Sir Robert Hodgson, Kt.	Nov. 22, 1873
	" Thomas H. Haviland	July 14, 1879
	" Andrew Archibald Macdonald	Aug. 1, 1884
	" Jedediah S. Carvell	Sept. 2, 1889
	" Geo. Wm. Howlan	Feb. 21, 1894
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
	" C. H. Mackintosh	Oct. 31, 1893

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

(Entered Confederation, 1st July, 1867.)

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—TORONTO.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR—HON. GEO. A. KIRKPATRICK, P.C.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, 1896.

Attorney General	Hon. Sir Oliver Mowat, K.C.M.G., Q.C.
Commissioner of Crown Lands	" A. S. Hardy, Q.C.
" Public Works	" William Harty.
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 Legislatures.	Sessions.	Date of Opening.	Date of Prorogation.	Dissolution.
1st Legislature	1st	Dec. 27, 1867	March 4, 1868	Feb. 25, 1871.
	2nd	Nov. 3, 1868	Jan. 23, 1869	
	3rd	" 3, 1869	Dec. 24, 1869	
	4th	Dec. 7, 1870	Feb. 15, 1871	
2nd Legislature	1st	Dec. 7, 1871	March 2, 1872	Dec. 23, 1874.
	2nd	Jan. 8, 1873	" 29, 1873	
	3rd	" 7, 1874	" 24, 1874	
	4th	Nov. 12, 1874	Dec. 21, 1874	
3rd Legislature	1st	Nov. 24, 1875	Feb. 10, 1876	April 25, 1879.
	2nd	Jan. 6, 1877	March 2, 1877	
	3rd	" 9, 1878	" 7, 1878	
	4th	" 9, 1879	" 11, 1879	
4th Legislature	1st	Jan. 7, 1880	March 5, 1880	Feb. 1, 1883.
	2nd	" 13, 1881	" 4, 1881	
	3rd	" 12, 1882	" 10, 1882	
	4th	Dec. 13, 1882	Feb. 1, 1883	
5th Legislature	1st	Jan. 23, 1884	March 25, 1884	Nov. 15, 1886.
	2nd	" 28, 1885	" 30, 1885	
	3rd	" 28, 1886	" 25, 1886	
6th Legislature	1st	Feb. 10, 1887	April 23, 1887	April 26, 1890.
	2nd	Jan. 25, 1888	March 23, 1888	
	3rd	" 24, 1889	" 23, 1889	
	4th	" 30, 1890	April 7, 1890	
7th Legislature	1st	Feb. 11, 1891*	May 4, 1891	May 30, 1894.
	2nd	" 11, 1892	April 14, 1892	
	3rd	April 4, 1893	May 27, 1893	
	4th	Feb. 14, 1894	" 5, 1894	
8th Legislature	1st	Feb. 21, 1895	April 15, 1895	
	2nd	" 11, 1896	" 7, 1896	

*Adjourned from 12th February to 10th March.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

(Entered Confederation, 1st July, 1867.)

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—QUEBEC.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR—HON. JOSEPH ADOLPHE CHAPLEAU, P.C.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Premier and Treasurer	Hon. L. O. Taillon.
Commissioner of Agriculture	" L. Beaubien.
Commissioner of Crown Lands	" E. J. Flynn.
Commissioner of Public Works	" G. A. Nantel.
Provincial Secretary	" L. P. Pelletier.
Attorney General	" T. C. Casgrain.
President of Council	" F. M. Hackett.
Member without office	" Thos. Chapais.
" "	" A. W. Morris.

LEGISLATURES SINCE 1867.

No. of Legislatures.	Sessions.	Date of Opening.	Date of Prorogation.	Date of Dissolution.
1st Legislature	1st	Dec. 27, 1867	Feb. 24, 1868	May 27, 1871.
	2nd	Jan. 20, 1869	April 5, 1869	
	3rd	Nov. 23, 1869	Feb. 1, 1870	
	4th	" 23, 1870	Dec. 24, 1870	
2nd Legislature	1st	Nov. 7, 1871	Dec. 23, 1871	June 7, 1875.
	2nd	" 7, 1872	" 24, 1872	
	3rd	Dec. 4, 1873	Jan. 28, 1874	
	4th	" 3, 1874	Feb. 23, 1875	
3rd Legislature	1st	Nov. 4, 1875	Dec. 24, 1875	March 22, 1878.
	2nd	" 10, 1876	" 28, 1876	
	3rd	Dec. 19, 1877	March 9, 1878	
4th Legislature	1st	June 4, 1878	July 20, 1878	Nov. 7, 1881.
	2nd	" 19, 1879	Oct. 31, 1879	
	3rd	May 28, 1880	July 24, 1880	
	4th	April 28, 1881	June 30, 1881	
5th Legislature	1st	March 8, 1882	May 27, 1882	Sept. 9, 1886.
	2nd	Jan. 18, 1883	March 30, 1883	
	3rd	March 27, 1884	June 10, 1884	
	4th	" 5, 1885	May 9, 1885	
	5th	April 8, 1886	June 21, 1886	
6th Legislature	1st	Jan. 27, 1887	May 18, 1887	May 10, 1890.
	2nd	May 15, 1888	July 12, 1888	
	3rd	Jan. 9, 1889	March 21, 1889	
	4th	" 7, 1890	April 2, 1890	
7th Legislature	1st	Nov. 4, 1890	Dec. 30, 1890	Dec. 22, 1891.
8th Legislature	1st	April 26, 1892	June 24, 1892	
	2nd	Jan. 12, 1893	Feb. 27, 1893	
	3rd	Nov. 9, 1893	Jan. 9, 1894	
	4th	" 20, 1894	" 12, 1895	

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

(Entered Confederation, 1st July, 1867.)

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—HALIFAX.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR—HON. MALACHY BOWES DALY.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL—1896.

President of the Council and Provincial Secretary	Hon. W. S. Fielding.
Attorney General and Commissioner of Crown Lands	" J. W. Longley.
Commissioner of Works and Mines	" Charles E. Church.
Member without office	" Thomas Johnson.
" "	" A. H. Comeau.

LEGISLATURES SINCE 1867.

No. of Legislatures.	Sessions.	Date of Opening.	Date of Prorogation.	Dissolution.
1st Legislature	*1st	Jan. 30, 1868	Sept. 21, 1868	April 17, 1871.
	2nd	April 29, 1869	June 14, 1869	
	3rd	Feb. 17, 1870	April 18, 1870	
	4th.	" 2, 1871	" 4, 1871	
2nd Legislature	1st.	Feb. 22, 1872	April 18, 1872	Nov. 23, 1874.
	2nd	" 27, 1873	" 30, 1873	
	3rd	March 12, 1874	May 7, 1874	
3rd Legislature	1st.	March 11, 1875	May 6, 1875	Aug. 21, 1878.
	2nd	Feb. 10, 1876	April 4, 1876	
	3rd	" 15, 1877	" 12, 1877	
	4th.	" 21, 1878	" 4, 1878	
4th Legislature	1st.	March 6, 1879	April 17, 1879	May 23, 1882.
	2nd	Feb. 26, 1880	" 10, 1880	
	3rd	March 3, 1881	" 14, 1881	
	4th.	Jan. 19, 1882	March 10, 1882	
5th Legislature	1st.	Feb. 8, 1883	April 19, 1883	May 20, 1886.
	2nd	" 14, 1884.	" 19, 1884	
	3rd	" 19, 1885	" 24, 1885	
	4th.	" 25, 1886	May 11, 1886	
6th Legislature	1st.	March 10, 1887	May 3, 1887	April 21 1890
	2nd	Feb. 23, 1888	April 16, 1888	
	3rd	" 21, 1889	" 17, 1889	
	4th.	" 20, 1890	" 15, 1890	
7th Legislature	1st.	April 2, 1891	May 19, 1891	Feb. 15 1894.
	2nd	March 3, 1892	April 30, 1892	
	3rd	Jan. 19, 1893	" 28, 1893	
	4th.	" 4, 1894	Feb. 12, 1894	
8th Legislature	1st.	Jan. 31, 1895	March 20, 1895	
	2nd	" 9, 1896	Feb. 15, 1896	

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

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

(Entered Confederation, 1st July, 1867.)

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—FREDERICTON.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR—HON. JOHN JAMES FRASER.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL—1896.

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

GENERAL ASSEMBLIES SINCE 1867.

No. of General Assemblies.	Sessions.	Date of Opening.	Date of Prorogation.	Date of Dissolution.
1st General Assembly	1st	Feb. 13, 1868	March 23, 1868	June 3, 1870.
	2nd	March 4, 1869	April 21, 1869	
	3rd	Feb. 10, 1870	" 7, 1870	
2nd General Assembly	1st	Feb. 16, 1871	Feb. 22, 1871	May 15, 1874.
	2nd	April 5, 1871	May 17, 1871	
	3rd	Feb. 29, 1872	April 11, 1672	
	4th	" 27, 1873	" 14, 1873	
	5th	" 12, 1874	" 8, 1874	
3rd General Assembly	1st	Feb. 18, 1875	April 10, 1875	May 14, 1878.
	2nd	" 17, 1876	" 13, 1876	
	3rd	" 8, 1877	March 16, 1877	
	4th	Aug. 28, 1877	Sept. 5, 1877	
	5th	Feb. 26, 1878	April 18, 1878	
4th General Assembly	1st	Feb. 27, 1879	April 15, 1879	May 25, 1882.
	2nd	March 9, 1880	" 23, 1880	
	3rd	Feb. 8, 1881	March 25, 1881	
	4th	" 16, 1882	April 6, 1882	
5th General Assembly	1st	Feb. 22, 1883	March 3, 1883	April 2, 1886.
	2nd	April 12, 1883	May 3, 1883	
	3rd	Feb. 28, 1884	April 1, 1884	
	4th	" 26, 1885	" 6, 1885	
	5th	" 25, 1886	' 2, 1886	
6th General Assembly	1st	March 3, 1887	April 5, 1887	Dec. 30, 1889.
	2nd	" 1, 1888	" 6, 1888	
	3rd	" 7, 1889	" 17, 1889	
7th General Assembly	1st	March 13, 1890	April 23, 1890	Sept. 28, 1892.
	2nd	" 11, 1891	" 16, 1891	
	3rd	" 3, 1892	" 7, 1892	
8th General Assembly	1st	March 9, 1893	April 15, 1893	Sept. —, 1895.
	2nd	" 15, 1894	" 21, 1894	
	3rd	Jan. 31, 1895	March 5, 1895	
* 9th General Assembly	1st	Feb. 13, 1896	.....	

* Elections took place in 16th Oct., 1895.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

(Entered Confederation, 15th July, 1870.)

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—WINNIPEG.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR—HON. JAMES COLEBROOK PATTERSON.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL—1896.

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	" Dan'l. H. McMillan.

LEGISLATURES SINCE 1870.

No. of Legislature.	Sessions	Date of Opening.	Date of Prorogation.	Date of Dissolution.
1st Legislature	1st	March 15, 1871	May 3, 1871	Dec. 16, 1874.
	2nd	Jan. 16, 1872	Feb. 21, 1872	
	3rd	Feb. 5, 1873	March 8, 1873	
	*4th	Nov. 4, 1873	July 22, 1874	
2nd Legislature	1st	March 31, 1875	May 14, 1875	Nov. 11, 1878.
	2nd	Jan. 18, 1876	Feb. 4, 1876	
	3rd	" 30, 1877	" 28, 1877	
	4th	" 10, 1878	" 2, 1878	
3rd Legislature	†1st	Feb. 1, 1879	June 25, 1879	Nov. 26, 1879.
4th Legislature	1st	Jan. 22, 1880	Feb. 14, 1880	Nov. 13, 1882.
	2nd	Dec. 16, 1880	Dec. 23, 1880	
	3rd	March 3, 1881	May 25, 1881	
	4th	April 27, 1882	" 30, 1882	
5th Legislature	1st	May 17, 1883	July 7, 1883	Nov. 11, 1886.
	2nd	March 13, 1884	June 3, 1884	
	3rd	" 19, 1885	May 2, 1885	
	4th	" 4, 1886	" 28, 1886	
6th Legislature	1st	April 14, 1887	June 10, 1887	June 16, 1888.
	2nd	Jan. 12, 1888	May 18, 1888	
7th Legislature	‡1st	Aug. 28, 1888	Oct. 16, 1888	June 27, 1892.
	§2nd	Nov. 8, 1888	March 5, 1889	
	3rd	Jan. 30, 1890	" 31, 1890	
	‖4th	Feb. 26, 1891	April 18, 1891	
	5th	March 10, 1892	" 20, 1892	
8th Legislature	1st	Feb. 2, 1893	March 11, 1893	Dec. 21, 1895.
	2nd	Jan. 11, 1894	" 2, 1894	
	¶3rd	Feb. 14, 1895	June 28, 1895	
9th Legislature	1st	Feb. 6, 1896		

* Adjourned 8th November, 1873, till 5th February, 1874; adjourned from 5th February till 2nd July, 1874. † Adjourned 7th February, 1879, till 8th April, 1879; adjourned from 8th April, 1879, till 27th May, 1879. ‡ Adjourned 16th September, 1888, to 16th October, 1888. § Adjourned 17th November, 1888, to 31st January, 1889. ‖ Adjourned to 10th March, 1891. ¶ Adjourned on 29th March to 9th May, 1895.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

(Entered Confederation, 20th July, 1871.)

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT VICTORIA.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR—HON. EDGAR DEWDNEY.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL—1896.

Premier, Minister of Finance and Agriculture.....Hon. John H. Turner.
President of the Council, without portfolio..... " Chas. E. Pooley, Q.C.
Attorney General..... " D. M. Eberts, Q.C.
Provincial Secretary, Minister of Mines and Minister of Education and Immigration and Clerk of Executive Council..... " James Baker.
Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works..... " G. B. Martin.

LEGISLATURES SINCE 1871.

No. of Legislatures.	Sessions	Date of Opening.	Date of Prorogation.	Date of Dissolution.
1st Legislature	1st	Feb. 16, 1872	April 11, 1872	Aug. 30, 1875
	2nd	Dec. 17, 1872	Feb. 21, 1873	
	3rd	" 18, 1873	March 2, 1874	
	4th	March 1, 1875	April 22, 1875	
2nd Legislature	1st	Jan. 10, 1876	May 19, 1876	April 12, 1878.
	2nd	Feb. 21, 1877	April 18, 1877	
	3rd	" 7, 1878	" 10, 1878	
3rd Legislature	1st	July 29, 1878	Sept. 2, 1878	June 13, 1882.
	2nd	Jan. 29, 1879	April 29, 1879	
	3rd	April 5, 1880	May 8, 1880	
	4th	Jan. 24, 1881	March 25, 1881	
	5th	Feb. 23, 1882	April 21, 1882	
4th Legislature	1st	Jan. 25, 1883	May 12, 1883	June 3, 1886.
	2nd	Dec. 3, 1883	Feb. 18, 1884	
	3rd	Jan. 12, 1885	March 9, 1885	
	4th	" 25, 1886	April 6, 1886	
5th Legislature	1st	Jan. 24, 1887	April 7, 1887	May 10, 1890.
	2nd	" 27, 1888	" 28, 1888	
	3rd	" 31, 1889	" 6, 1889	
	4th	" 23, 1890.	" 26, 1890	
6th Legislature	1st	Jan. 15, 1891.	April 20, 1891	June 5, 1894.
	2nd	" 28, 1892.	" 23, 1892	
	3rd	" 26, 1893	" 12, 1893	
	4th	" 18, 1894	" 11, 1894	
7th Legislature	1st	Nov. 12, 1894	Feb. 21, 1895	
	2nd	Jan. 23, 1896		

SPEAKERS.

Hon. James Trimble..... 1872 to 1877
" F. W. Williams..... 1878 to 1882
" J. A. Mara..... 1883 to 1886
" C. E. Pooley..... 1886 to 1889
" D. W. Higgins..... 1890 to

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

(Entered Confederation, 1st July, 1873.)

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT — CHARLOTTETOWN.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR—HON. GEORGE WILLIAM HOWLAN.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL—1896.

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

Without Portfolio.

Hon. Peter Sinclair.
" Donald Farquharson.
" Alexander Laird.
Hon. James Richards.
" George Forbes.
" Anthony McLaughlin.

GENERAL ASSEMBLIES SINCE 1873.

Number of General Assemblies.	Sessions	Date of Opening.	Date of Prorogation.	Date of Dissolution.
1st General Assembly.....	1st.....	March 5, 1874..	April 28, 1874..	July 1, 1876.
	2nd	" 18, 1875..	" 27, 1875..	
	3rd ...	" 16, 1876..	" 29, 1876..	
2nd General Assembly.....	1st.....	March 15, 1877..	April 18, 1877..	March 12, 1879.
	2nd	" 14, 1878..	" 18, 1878..	
	3rd	Feb. 27, 1879..	March 11, 1879..	
3rd General Assembly	1st.....	April 24, 1879..	June 7, 1879 ..	April 15, 1882.
	2nd	March 4, 1880..	April 26, 1880..	
	3rd	" 1, 1881..	" 5, 1881..	
	4th.....	" 8, 1882..	" 8, 1882..	
4th General Assembly.....	1st.....	March 20, 1883..	April 27, 1883..	June 5, 1886.
	2nd	" 6, 1884..	" 17, 1884..	
	3rd	" 11, 1885..	" 11, 1885..	
	4th.....	April 8, 1886..	May 14, 1886..	
5th General Assembly.....	1st.....	March 29, 1887..	May 7, 1887..	Jan. 7, 1890.
	2nd	" 22, 1888..	April 28, 1888.	
	3rd	" 14, 1889..	" 17, 1889..	
6th General Assembly.....	1st.....	March 27, 1890..	May 7, 1890..	Nov. 18, 1893.
	2nd	April 23, 1891*.	July 15, 1891..	
	3rd	March 23, 1892..	May 5, 1892..	
	4th.....	" 8, 1893..	April 20, 1893..	
7th General Assembly.....	1st.....	March 28, 1894..	May 9, 1894..	
	2nd	" 21, 1895..	April 19, 1895..	

* Adjourned to 16th June.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

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

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—REGINA.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR—HON. CHARLES HERBERT MACKINTOSH.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, 1896.

Frederick W. G. Haultain. Hillyard Mitchell. James Hamilton Ross. John Ryerson Neff.

LEGISLATURES SINCE 1888.

No. of Legislatures.	Sessions	Date of Opening.	Date of Prorogation.	Date of Dissolution.
1st Legislature	1st	Oct. 31, 1888	Dec. 11, 1888	By effluxion of time.
	2nd	" 16, 1889.	Nov. 22, 1889	
	3rd	" 29, 1890	" 29, 1890	
2nd Legislature	1st	Dec. 10, 1891	Jan. 25, 1892	Oct. 1, 1894.
	2nd	Aug. 2, 1892	Sept. 1, 1892	
	3rd	Dec. 7, 1892	Dec. 31, 1892	
	4th	Aug. 17, 1893	Sept. 16, 1893	
	5th	" 2, 1894	" 7, 1894	
3rd Legislature	1st	Aug. 29, 1895	Sept. 30, 1895	

The list of M.P's. and M.P.P's. will be found in the Appendix at the end of the book.

HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA IN LONDON.

OFFICE—17 Victoria Street, London, S.W.

HON. SIR CHARLES TUPPER, BART., G.C.M.G., C.B.

SECRETARY—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., C.B	" 30, 1883.
Hon. Sir Charles Tupper, G.C.M.G., C.B	" 23, 1888.

58. In January, 1887, Sir Charles Tupper resigned the High Commissionership, having accepted the position of Minister of Finance, which office he resigned in May, 1888, on being re-appointed High Commissioner. In January, 1896, Sir Charles Tupper resigned the position, having become Secretary of State, but continued to administer the office without the salary attached.

59. A list is given below of the Sovereigns and Rulers of the principal countries in the world, with dates of birth, titles and dates of assumption of office. It will be seen that Queen Victoria has reigned 11 years longer than any other ruler mentioned in the table, having 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 AND RULERS IN PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES, 1896.

Country.	Name.	Year of Birth.	Title.	Year of Accession or Assumption of Office.
Great Britain and Ireland.	Victoria	1819	Queen of Great Britain and Ireland.	1837
	"		Empress of India	1877
Afghanistan	Abdul Rahman Khan		Ameer of Afghanistan	1880
Argentine	Senor Uriburu		President	1895
Austro-Hungarian Empire.	Francis Joseph I	1830	Emperor of Austria	1848
	"		King of Hungary and Bohemia	1867

SOVEREIGNS AND RULERS IN PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES, 1896—*Concluded.*

Country.	Name.	Year of birth.	Year.	Year of Accession or Assumption of office.
Belgium	Leopold II	1835	King of the Belgians	1865
Brazil	Prudente de Moraes Barros.	1844	President of the United States of Brazil.	1894
Bulgaria	Ferdinand of Saxe-Cobourg.	1861	Prince	1887
China	Tsaitien Kwangsü	1871	Emperor of China	1875
Denmark	Christian IX	1818	King of Denmark	1863
Egypt	Abbas Hilmi	1874	Khedive of Egypt	1892
France	Félix Faure	1841	President of the French Republic.	1895
German Empire	William II	1859	German Emperor	1888
	"		King of Prussia	1888
Greece	George I	1845	King of the Hellenes	1864
Holland	Wilhelmina Helena Pauline.	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	Profirio Diaz		President of the Confederate Republic of Mexico.	†1892
Montenegro	Nicholas I	1841	Prince of Montenegro	1860
Morocco	Mulai Abd-el Aziz	1881	Sultan of Morocco	1894
Persia	Nâsr ed-din	1831	Shah of Persia	1848
Peru	Nicholas de Pierola		Pre ident of the Republic of Peru.	1895
Portugal	Dom Carlos I	1863	King of Portugal	1889
Roumania	Carol I	1839		
	"		King of Roumania	1881
Russia	Nicholas II	1868	Czar of Russia	1894
Servia	Alexander I	1876	King of Servia	1889
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	Admiral Lachenal		President of the Swiss Confederation.*	1896
Tunis	Sidi Ali Pasha	1817	Bey of Tunis	1882
Turkey	Abdul Hamid II	1842	Sultan of Turkey	1876
United States	Grover Cleveland	1837	President of the United States	1892
Zanzibar	Hamed bin Thwain bin Said	1856	Sultan of Zanzibar	1893

* Elected annually. † Present term. Was first elected in 1876.

TREATIES.

60. The treaties made by the mother country are frequently referred to in Parliament and by the Government.

The following is a list of treaties made by our Sovereigns with those of other countries relating to Canada :—

GENERAL, BOUNDARY, &c.

61. *1629. Treaty of Susa.*—Treaty of peace between Great Britain and France.

Article II. provides that no restitution should be made of anything taken during the war.

Article III. provides that anything taken within two months after the signing of the treaty should be restored.

62. *1632. Treaty of St. Germain en Laye.*—Treaty of peace between Great Britain and France.

By Article III. Great Britain agreed to render and restore to France "all the places occupied in New France, Acadia and Canada by subjects of His Britannic Majesty, who should be made to retire from said places."

63. *1655. Treaty of Westminster.*—Treaty of peace between Great Britain (under Cromwell) and France.

By Article XXV. the claim of France to Pentagoet, St. John, Port Royal and Lahave in Acadia was referred to a proposed commission. Under this article commissioners were appointed, at the instance of France, but nothing was effected.

64. *1667. Treaty of Breda.*—Treaty of peace between Great Britain and France.

By Article X. Great Britain agreed to restore Acadia to France.

By Article XI. inhabitants of Acadia wishing to remain under the dominion of Great Britain were allowed a year to depart and dispose of their lands, slaves and goods.

65. *1697. Treaty of Ryswick.*—Treaty of peace between Great Britain and France.

Article VII. provides for the restoration by both of all lands held by the other before the declaration of war.

Article VIII. provides for the appointment of commissioners on both sides to examine and determine the rights and pretensions of both countries to the places situated in Hudson Bay, but the possession of those places which were taken by the French during the peace that preceded the war and were retaken by the English during the war, is left to the French by virtue of Article VII.

66. *1713. Treaty of Utrecht.*—Treaty of peace between Great Britain and France.

Article X. provides that France should restore to Great Britain the Bay and Straits of Hudson with all lands, seas, sea coasts and rivers situated on the said bay and straits.

Article XI. provides that France should compensate the Hudson's Bay Company.

Article XI. yielded Nova Scotia or Acadia, with its ancient boundary, and Port Royal or Annapolis to Great Britain, so "that French subjects should thereafter be excluded from all kinds of fishing."

Article XIII. provides as follows: "The island called Newfoundland, with the adjacent islands, shall, from this time forward, belong of right wholly to Britain, and to that end the town and fortress of Placentia, and whatever other places in the said islands are in the possession of the French, shall be yielded and given up * * * to those who have a commission from the Queen of Great Britain for that purpose. Nor shall the most Christian King, his heirs and successors, or any of their subjects, at any time hereafter lay claim to any right to the said island and islands, or to any part of it or them. Moreover, it shall not be lawful for the subjects of France to fortify any place in the said Island of Newfoundland or to erect any buildings there, besides stages made of boards, and huts necessary and usual for drying of fish; or to resort to the said island beyond the time necessary for fishing and drying of fish. But it shall be allowed to the subjects of France to catch fish, and to dry them on land, in that part only, and in no other besides that, of the said Island of Newfoundland which stretches from the place called Cape Bonavista to the northern point of the said island, and from thence, running down by the western side, reaches as far as the place called Point Riche."

Article XIII. also provides that "the island called Cape Breton, as also all others both in the mouth of the River St. Lawrence and in the Gulf of the same name, shall hereafter belong of right to the French," with liberty of fortifying.

Article XIV provides that French becoming British subjects should "enjoy the free exercise of their religion according to the usage of the Church of Rome, as far as the laws of Great Britain do allow the same."

67. *1748. Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle.*—Treaty of peace between Great Britain and France, &c.

Article IX. provides that "Isle Royal, called Cape Breton, shall be restored by Great Britain to France."

68. *1763. Treaty of Paris.*—Treaty of peace between Great Britain and France and Spain.

Article IV. renounces all pretensions of France to Nova Scotia or Acadia.

Article IV. also provides as follows: "His most Christian Majesty cedes and guarantees to His Britannic Majesty in full right Canada with all its dependencies, as well as the Island of Cape Breton and all the other islands and coasts in the Gulf and River St. Lawrence, and in general everything that depends on the said countries. * * * His Britannic Majesty on his side agrees to grant the liberty of the Catholic religion to the inhabitants of Canada; he will consequently give the most precise and effectual orders, that his new Roman Catholic subjects may profess the worship of their religion, according to the rules of the Romish Church, as far as the laws of Great Britain permit.

Article V. provides that "The subjects of France shall have the liberty of fishing and drying on a part of the coasts of the Island of Newfoundland such as is specified in the XIIIth Article of the Treaty of Utrecht, which article is renewed and confirmed by the present treaty (except what relates to the Island of Cape Breton as well as to the other islands and coasts in the mouth and in the Gulf of St. Lawrence), and His Britannic Majesty consents to leave to the subjects of the most Christian King the liberty of fishing in the Gulf of St. Lawrence on condition that the subjects of France do not exercise the said fishery but at the distance of three leagues from all the coasts belonging to Great Britain as well as those of the continent and those of the islands situated in the said Gulf of St. Lawrence. And as to what relates to the fishery on the coasts of the Island of Cape Breton out of the said Gulf, the subjects of the most Christian King shall not be permitted to exercise the said fishery but at the distance of fifteen leagues from the coasts of the Island of Cape Breton, and the fishery on the coasts of Nova Scotia or Acadia and everywhere else out of the said Gulf shall remain on the footing of former treaties."

Article VI. provides that the King of Great Britain cedes the "Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon in full right to his most Christian Majesty, to serve as a shelter to the French fishermen; and his said most Christian Majesty engages not to fortify the said islands; to erect no buildings on them, but merely for the convenience of the fishery, and to keep upon them a guard of fifty men only for the police."

Article VII. "In order to establish peace on solid and durable foundations, and to remove forever all subjects of dispute with regard to the limits of the British and French Territories on the Continent of America, it is agreed that for the future the confines between the dominions of His Britannic Majesty and those of his most Christian Majesty, in that part of the world, shall be fixed irrevocably by a line drawn along the middle of the River Mississippi, from its source to the River Iberville, and from thence by a line drawn along the middle of the river, and the Lakes Maurepas and Pont Chartran, to the sea; and for this purpose the most Christian King cedes in full right and guarantees to His Britannic Majesty the river and port of the Mobille, and everything which he possesses or ought to possess, on the left side of the River Mississippi, except the Town of New Orleans and the Island in which it is situated, which shall remain to France; provided that the navigation of the River Mississippi shall be equally free, as well to the subjects of Great Britain as to those of France, in its whole breadth and length, from its source to the sea, and expressly that part which is between the said Island of New Orleans and the right bank of that river, as well as the passage both in and out of its mouth. It is further stipulated that the vessels belonging to the subjects of either nation shall not be stopped, visited or subjected to the payment of any duty whatsoever. The stipulation inserted in the IVth article in favour of the inhabitants of Canada shall also take place with regard to the inhabitants of the countries ceded by this article."

Article XIX. Great Britain restores to Spain its conquests in Cuba.

Article XX. Spain cedes and guarantees to Great Britain "Florida with Fort St. Augustin and the Bay of Pensacola as well as all that Spain

possesses on the Continent of North America to the east or to the south-east of the River Mississippi."

Same stipulation for Roman Catholics as in Article IV.

69. *1783. Treaty of Versailles.*—Treaty of peace between Great Britain and France.

Article IV. provides that the King of Great Britain is maintained in his right to the Island of Newfoundland, and to the adjacent islands, as the whole were assured to him by the XIIIth Article of the Treaty of Utrecht, excepting the Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, which are ceded in full right by the present treaty to his most Christian Majesty.

Article V. provides that "to prevent the quarrels which have hitherto arisen between the two nations of England and France" the right of fishing should be given up by France between Cape Bonaventure and Cape St. John, the right being extended to Cape Ray.

Article VI. provides that with regard to the fishery in the Gulf of St. Lawrence the French should continue to exercise it conformably to the fifth article of the Treaty of Paris.

In a declaration of the same date as the treaty, the British plenipotentiaries say: "In order that the fishermen of the two nations may not give cause for daily quarrels, His Britannic Majesty will take the most positive measures for preventing his subjects from interrupting in any manner, by their competition, the fishery of the French during the temporary exercise of it, which is granted to them upon coasts of the Island of Newfoundland; and he will for this purpose cause the fixed settlements, which shall be formed there, to be removed. His Britannic Majesty will give orders that the French fishermen be not incommoded in cutting the wood necessary for the repair of their scaffolds, huts and fishing vessels."

"The XIIIth Article of the Treaty of Utrecht, and the method of carrying on the fishery, which has at all times been acknowledged, shall be the plan upon which the fishing shall be carried on there; it shall not be deviated from by either party; the French fishermen building only their scaffolds, confining themselves to the repair of their fishing vessels, and not wintering there; the subjects of His Britannic Majesty, on their part, not molesting in any manner the French fishermen during their fishing, nor injuring their scaffolds during their absence."

"The King of Great Britain, in ceding the Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon to France, regards them as ceded for the purpose of serving as a real shelter to the French fishermen, and in full confidence that these possessions will not become an object of jealousy between the two nations; and that the fishing between the said islands and that of Newfoundland shall be limited to the middle of the channel."

70. *1783. Treaty of Paris.*—Definite treaty of peace between Great Britain and United States. (1)

Article I. recognizes the independence of the Thirteen States.

Article II. provides that the boundary should be generally as at present

(1) Sometimes quoted as the Treaty of Versailles, being of the same date, September 3rd, 1783, as the Treaty with France signed at Versailles, but the Treaty with the United States was signed at Paris.

to the north-west angle of the Lake of the Woods; thence west to the River Mississippi; thence along the middle of the Mississippi to the 31st degree of north latitude; thence east by that parallel to the River Apalachicola, by that river to its junction with the Flint River, and thence to the head of the St. Mary River and along it to the Atlantic Ocean.

Article III. continued right of United States to fish on banks of Newfoundland, in Gulf of St. Lawrence, &c.; also to fish on such part of Coast of Newfoundland as British fishermen shall use (but not to dry or cure fish on the island); also to fish on all the coasts, bays and creeks of the British dominions in America, and to dry and cure fish in any of the unsettled bays, harbours and creeks of Nova Scotia, Magdalen Islands and Labrador, but not after settlement.

Article VIII. provided for the free navigation by British subjects of the Mississipi, from its source to the ocean. (1)

71. *1794. Jay's Treaty, London.*—Treaty of amity, commerce and navigation between Great Britain and United States. (Marten's, vol. 5, p. 644.)

Article III. runs as follows :—

"It is agreed that it shall at all times be free to His Majesty's subjects, and also to the Indians dwelling on either side of the said boundary line, freely to pass and repass by land or inland navigation into the respective territories and countries of the two parties, on the Continent of America (the country within the limits of the Hudson's Bay Company only accepted), and to navigate all the lakes, rivers and waters thereof, and freely to carry on trade and commerce with each other. But it is understood that this article does not extend to the admission of vessels of the United States in the seaports, harbours, bays or creeks of His Majesty's said territories; nor into such parts of the rivers in His Majesty's said territories as are between the mouth thereof and the highest port of entry from the sea, except in small vessels trading *bona fide* between Montreal and Quebec, under such regulations as shall be established to prevent the possibility of any frauds in this respect; nor to the admission of British vessels from the sea into the rivers of the United States beyond the highest ports of entry for foreign vessels from the sea. The River Mississippi (2) shall, however, according to

(1.) A note (page 1237) to the "Treaties and Conventions" published by the United States Secretary of State says :—

"After the conclusion of the Treaty of Ghent it was claimed by Great Britain that the rights which the Americans had enjoyed in the British fisheries before the war, under the Treaty of 1783, had been lost through the abrogation of the treaty in consequence of the war. John Quincy Adams, who was the United States Minister at London, at that time, contended that the Treaty of 1783 was not one of those which by the common understanding and usage of civilized nations is or can be considered as annulled by a subsequent war between the same parties." Lord Bathurst replied, "To a position of this novel nature Great Britain cannot accede. She knows of no exception to the rule that all treaties are put an end to by a subsequent war between the same parties." During the negotiations which followed Great Britain never abandoned that position, and the United States may be said to have acquiesced in it. By it they secured the exclusion of Great Britain from the Mississipi, the free and open navigation of which was granted to the subjects of Great Britain forever by the treaty which Lord Bathurst set aside. The political department of the Government of the United States assumed the same position during the Mexican war. President Polk, in his annual message to Congress in December, 1847, said : "A state of war abrogates treaties previously existing between belligerents, and a treaty of peace puts an end to all claims for indemnity."

(2.) *See* note to Treaty of Paris, 1783.

the treaty of peace, be entirely open to both parties; and it is further agreed, that all the ports and places on the eastern side, to whichsoever of the parties belonging, may freely be resorted to and used by both parties in as ample a manner as any of the Atlantic ports or places of the United States, or any of the ports or places of His Majesty in Great Britain."

"All goods and merchandise whose importation into His Majesty's said territories in America shall not be entirely prohibited, may freely, for the purposes of commerce, be carried into the same in the manner aforesaid, by the citizens of the United States, and such goods and merchandise shall be subject to no higher or other duties than would be payable by His Majesty's subjects on the importation of the same from Europe into the said territories. And in like manner all goods and merchandise whose importation into the United States shall not be wholly prohibited, may freely, for the purposes of commerce, be carried into the same, in the manner aforesaid, by His Majesty's subjects, and such goods and merchandise shall be subject to no higher or other duty than would be payable by the citizens of the United States on the importation of the same in American vessels into the Atlantic ports of the said States. And all goods not prohibited to be exported from the said territories, respectively, may in like manner be carried out of the same by the two parties, respectively, paying duty as aforesaid."

"No duty of entry shall ever be levied by either party on peltries brought by land or inland navigation into the said territories respectively." Indians passing with their *bona fide* effects were also exempt from any impost or duty. Discriminating tolls or rates of ferriage were not to be allowed, nor duties on goods carried over portages or carrying places, if re-embarked and not sold or exchanged during their passage.

The concluding paragraph of the Article says:—

"As this article is intended to render in a great degree the local advantages of each party common to both, and thereby promote a disposition favourable to friendship and good neighbourhood, it is agreed that the respective governments will mutually promote this amicable intercourse, by causing speedy and impartial justice to be done, and necessary protection to be extended to all who may be concerned therein." (1)

Articles IV. and V. make arrangements for determining the boundaries at Lake of the Woods and Ste. Croix River.

Article IX. provides that the people of either country might hold and devise land in the other.

(1.) In the Convention of Commerce, 1815, Art. II. provided (*inter alia*) that "the intercourse between the United States and His Britannic Majesty's possessions in the West Indies and on the continent of North America shall not be affected by any of the provisions of this article, but each party shall remain in the complete possession of their rights with respect to such intercourse." This convention was binding for four years; in 1818 it was extended indefinitely, but terminable at one year's notice after 1828. In 1830, Congress passed an Act enabling the President, whenever he had evidence that Great Britain would open to United States vessels the ports of her possessions in the West Indies, South America, the Caicos, the Bahamas, and the Bermudas, to make a proclamation opening the ports of the United States to British vessels from those possessions and also from the islands, provinces or colonies of Great Britain on or near the North American continent and north or east of the United States. On October 5, 1830, the President made this proclamation, and on November 5, the British Government, by order in council, revoked previous orders excluding United States vessels and allowed them to import from the United States into the British possessions abroad goods the produce of those States and to export goods from the British possessions abroad to foreign countries. It is under this arrangement of 1830 that United States vessels are allowed entry into Canadian and West Indian ports, and reciprocally.

Article XII. ran as follows :— (1)

"His Majesty consents that it shall and may be lawful, during the time hereinafter limited, for the citizens of the United States to convey to any of His Majesty's islands and ports in the West Indies from the United States; in their own vessels, not being above the burden of seventy tons, any goods or merchandise, being of the growth, manufacture or produce of the said States, which it is or may be lawful to carry to the said islands or ports from the said States in British vessels; and that the said American vessels shall be subject there to no other or higher tonnage duties or charges than shall be payable by British vessels in the ports of the United States, and that the cargoes of the said American vessels shall be subject there to no other or higher duties or charges than shall be payable on the article if imported there from the said States in British vessels.

"And His Majesty also consents that it shall be lawful for the said American citizens to purchase, load and carry away in their said vessels to the United States, from the said islands and ports, all such articles being the growth, manufacture or produce of the said islands, as may now by law be carried from thence to the said States in British vessels, and subject only to the same duties and charges on exportation to which British vessels and their cargoes are or shall be subject in similar circumstances.

"Provided always that the said American vessels do carry and land their cargoes in the United States only, it being expressly agreed and declared that, during the continuance of this article, the United States will prohibit and restrain the carrying of any molasses, sugar, coffee, cocoa or cotton in American vessels, either from His Majesty's islands or from the United States to any part of the world except the United States, reasonable sea stores excepted. Provided also that it shall and may be lawful, during the same period, for British vessels to import from the said islands into the United States, and to export from the United States to the said islands, all articles whatever, being of the growth, produce or manufacture of the said islands or of the United States respectively, which now may by the laws of the said States be so imported or exported. And the cargoes of the said British vessels shall be subject to no other or higher duties or charges than shall be payable on the said articles if so imported or exported in American vessels.

"It is agreed that this article, and every matter and thing contained therein, shall continue to be in force during the continuance of the war in which His Majesty is now engaged; and also for two years from and after the date of the signature of the preliminary or other articles of peace, by which the same may be terminated."

"And it is further agreed that at the expiration of the said term the two contracting parties will endeavour further to regulate their commerce in this respect, according to the situation in which His Majesty may then find himself with respect to the West Indies, and with a view to such arrange-

(1.) This article was suspended by the following additional article, being an amendment by the United States Senate by its resolution advising ratification, and accepted by Great Britain :—

"It is further agreed between the said contracting parties that the operation of so much of the 12th article of the said treaty as respects the trade which his said Majesty thereby consents may be carried on between the United States and his islands in the West Indies, in the manner and on the terms and conditions therein specified, shall be suspended.

ments as may best conduce to the mutual advantage and extension of commerce. And the said parties will then also renew their discussion, and endeavour to agree, whether in any and in what cases provisions and other articles, not generally contraband, may become so. But in the meantime their conduct towards each other in these respects shall be regulated by the articles hereinafter inserted on those subjects."

72. *1814. Treaty of Ghent.*—Treaty of peace between Great Britain and United States.

Article I. provides that all territory should be restored as before the war.

Articles IV., V., VI. and VII. provide for commission to determine possession of islands in Passamaquoddy Bay and Bay of Fundy, the boundary of New Brunswick, and the water boundary along the great lakes, and to Lake of the Woods.

73. *1815. Treaty of London.*—Convention to regulate commerce and navigation between Great Britain and United States.

Freedom of navigation and commerce arranged between the British territories in Europe and the United States, no discriminating duties being allowed. It was, however, stipulated that the intercourse between the United States and the British possessions in the West Indies or on the Continent of North America should not be affected by these provisions, but each party should remain in the complete possession of its rights with respect to such an intercourse. The convention was binding for four years.

74. *Correspondence of 1817.*—Arrangement between the United Kingdom and the United States as to the naval force to be respectively maintained on the American lakes.

"Washington, April, 1817.

"Mr. Charles Bagot, His Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, in a note addressed to Mr. Rush, acting Secretary of State for the United States, on April 28, 1817, acceded on behalf of the Prince Regent to the proposition of the United States made on the second of August, 1816, that the naval force to be maintained on the American lakes by His Majesty and the Government of the United States should be confined to the following vessels on each side:—

"On Lake Ontario to one vessel not exceeding one hundred tons burthen and armed with one eighteen-pound cannon.

"On the upper lakes to two vessels not exceeding like burthen each and armed with like force.

"On the waters of Lake Champlain to one vessel not exceeding like force."

It was also agreed that all other armed vessels on those lakes should be forthwith dismantled and that no other vessels of war should be there built or armed.

It was further agreed that if either party should desire to annul this stipulation it should cease to be binding after six months from notice.

Mr. Richard Rush, acting Secretary of State, on April 29, 1817, acknowledged the receipt of this note, and on behalf of the United States Government repeated the above agreement in identical terms.

75. *1818. Treaty of London.*—Convention respecting fisheries, boundaries, &c., between Great Britain and United States.

It was agreed that fishermen of the United States should have the liberty in common with British fishermen to catch any kind of fish on the coast of Newfoundland, from Cape Ray to the Rameau Islands, and from Cape to the Quirpon Islands on the shores of Magdalen Islands, and also on the coasts, &c., from Mount Joly on the southern coast of Labrador to and through the Straits of Belleisle, and thence northward indefinitely along the coast, "without prejudice, however, to any of the exclusive rights of the Hudson's Bay Company," and that United States fishermen should have the right to dry and cure fish on the unsettled parts of Labrador and the southern coast of Newfoundland. The United States renounced any liberty of their fishermen to take, dry and cure fish on or within three miles of the coast of British North America, but to have the right to enter bays or harbours for shelter, for wood and water or for repairs.

Article II. provides that the international boundary should be along the 49th parallel of north latitude from the north-western point of the Lake of the Woods (or a line drawn north or south from it) to the Stoney or Rocky Mountains.

Article III. provides that country west of the Rocky Mountains, claimed by either party, should be free and open to the people of both nations for 10 years.

The term of the convention of 1815 was extended for 10 years.

76. *1825. Treaty of St. Petersburg.*—Convention between Great Britain and Russia.

Articles I. and II. provide that the subjects of both nations should not be molested in navigating or fishing in any part of the Pacific Ocean, or landing on unoccupied parts of the coasts to trade with the natives, but where either nation had an establishment, subjects of the other must obtain permission to land.

Articles III. and IV. define the boundary of Alaska (1) from the south end of Prince of Wales Island (left to Russia) up Portland Channel to 56 degrees north latitude, then along the mountains parallel to the coast (but not more than 10 leagues distant) to 141 degrees west longitude, and along that meridian to the Frozen Ocean.

Articles VI. provides that British subjects should have free navigation of all rivers and streams crossing the coast strip of Alaska.

This convention was confirmed and continued by the treaties of 1843 and 1859.

77. *1827. Treaty of London.*—Convention between the United Kingdom and the United States relative to territory west of Rocky Mountains.

The provision of Article III of the Treaty of London, of 1818 (*see* above), was extended for an indefinite period with right to abrogate after a year's notice.

(1.) Under these articles a convention providing for a joint or concurrent survey of the territory adjacent to this line was concluded at Washington on the 22nd, ratified by the Senate of the United States on the 25th and by the President of the United States on the 29th July, 1892. Her Majesty ratified it on the 5th August, 1892. (*See* paragraph 86.)

78. Convention between the United Kingdom and the United States relative to the boundaries.

79. Arrangements were made as to the cases and documents to be submitted to arbitration under the fifth article of the Treaty of Ghent. (New Brunswick Boundary).

80. *1842. Ashburton Treaty, Washington.*—Treaty to settle and define boundaries between the United Kingdom and the United States.

Article I. defines the boundary between New Brunswick and Maine, as now existing.

Article II. defines the boundary from Georgian Bay to the Rocky Mountains, as now existing.

Article III. gives free use of the river St. John to products of the forest and farm on the Maine tributaries of the river.

81. *1846. Oregon Boundary Treaty, Washington.*—Treaty between United Kingdom and the United States.

Article I. From the point on the 49th parallel of north latitude, where the boundary laid down in existing treaties and conventions between the United States and Great Britain terminates, the line of boundary between the territories of the United States and those of Her Britannic Majesty shall be continued westward along the said 49th parallel of north latitude to the middle of the channel which separates the continent from Vancouver Island; and thence southerly through the middle of the said channel and of Fuca Straits, to the Pacific Ocean; provided, however, that the navigation of the whole of the said channel and straits, south of the 49th parallel of north latitude, remain free and open to both parties.

Article II. From the point at which the 49th parallel of north latitude shall be found to intersect the great northern branch of Columbia river, the navigation of the said branch shall remain free and open to the Hudson's Bay Company, and to all British subjects trading with the same, to the point where the said branch meets the main stream of the Columbia, and thence down the main stream to the ocean with free access into and through the said river or rivers, it being understood that all the usual portages along the line thus described, shall, in like manner be free, and open. In navigating the said river or rivers British subjects with their goods and produce shall be treated on the same footing as citizens of the United States; it being, however, always understood that nothing in this article shall be construed as preventing or intended to prevent the government of the United States from making any regulations respecting the said river or rivers not inconsistent with the present treaty.

82. *1854. Reciprocity Treaty, Washington.*—Treaty between the United Kingdom and United States, as to the fisheries and commerce of North America.

Article I. gives fishermen of the United States the liberty to take fish of every kind, except shellfish, on the sea coast and shores and in the bays, &c., of Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island and adjacent islands, without being restricted to any distance from the shore,

and to land for the purpose of drying nets and curing fish. The salmon and shad fisheries were not made free.

Article II. gives British fishermen similar rights on the eastern coasts of the United States north of the 36th parallel.

Article III. admits reciprocally free of duty certain goods, the growth and produce of the colonies named above or of the United States. The list included the unmanufactured produce of the farm (including animals), the forest, the fisheries and the mine.

Article IV. makes free to the United States the navigation of the St. Lawrence and its canals, subject only to the same tolls, &c., as British subjects.

Article VI. extends these provisions to Newfoundland when accepted by that colony.

83. *1870. Treaty of London.*—Treaty between the United Kingdom and the United States as to naturalization.

Reciprocal arrangements as to naturalization and renunciation of naturalization.

84. *1871. Treaty of Washington.*—Treaty between the United Kingdom and the United States.

Article XII. provides for the reference to commissioners of all claims by individuals, or corporations of the two countries, arising out of acts committed against their persons or property, between April 13, 1861, and April 9, 1865.

Article XVIII. provides that United States fishermen, in addition to the liberty secured to them by the Convention of London, 1818, should, in common with British subjects, have the liberty, for ten years, with two years further after notice of abrogation, to take fish of every kind except shellfish, on the sea coasts and shores, and in the bays, &c., of Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island with adjacent islands, without being restricted to any distance from the shore, with permission to land, to dry nets and cure fish. The salmon and shad fisheries were not included.

Article XIX. provides for similar liberty to British fishermen on the eastern sea coasts and shores of the United States, north of 39 degrees north latitude.

Article XXI. provides for the reciprocal admission free of duty of fish oil and fish (except those of the inland lakes and their rivers, and except fish preserved in oil) the produce of the fisheries of Canada and the United States.

Article XXII. (1) &c., provides for the appointment of commissioners to determine the amount of compensation (if any) to be paid by the United States for the greater value of the privileges granted by Article XVIII. than of those granted by articles XIX. and XXI.

Article XXVI. provides for the free navigation, by the United States, of the St. Lawrence from 49 degrees north latitude to the sea, and also for the free navigation, by British subjects, of the Yukon, Porcupine and Stikeen.

(1.) Under Article XXII. the commissioners, after prolonged investigation and argument at Halifax, on November 22, 1877, awarded $5,500,000 compensation, the award being signed by His Excellency Maurice Delfosse, Belgian Minister at Washington, nominated by the Emperor of Austria, and by Sir A. T. Galt, the British Commissioner, the Hon. E. H. Kellog, the United States Commissioner, dissenting.

Article XXVII. engages the British Government "to urge upon the Canadian Government to secure the United States citizens the use of the Welland, St. Lawrence and other canals in the Dominion on the terms of equality with the inhabitants of the Dominion." On the other hand it engages the United States Government to allow British subjects the use of the St. Clair flats canal on terms of equality with United States citizens, and further, engages the United States Government "to urge upon the States Government to secure to the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty, the use of the several States canals connected with the navigation of the lakes or rivers traversed by or contiguous to the boundary line between the possessions of the high contracting parties, on terms of equality with the inhabitants of the United States."

Article XXVIII. provides for the free navigation, by British subjects, of Lake Michigan for ten years, and further for two years after notice of abrogation.

Article XXIX. provides for transit in bond of imported goods from United States ports to Canada, and from Canadian ports to the United States without payment of duties, for ten years, and further for two years after notice.

Article XXX. provides that British subjects might carry, duty free, in British vessels, goods from one place in the United States on St. Lawrence waters to another, provided that part of the transportation be through Canada by land carriage in bond; it also provides a reciprocal right for United States citizens. The United States might suspend the right in case Canada imposed duties on such goods or deprived United States citizens of equal use of the canals.

Article XXXI. provides for free passage for lumber or timber cut on the main tributaries of the river St. John.

Article XXXII. provides for the accession of Newfoundland to the treaty.

Article XXXIV. left for the arbitrament of the Emperor of Germany (1) the determination of the boundary between Vancouver Island and the United States.

85. *1892, Behring Sea Treaty, Washington.*—Treaty between the United Kingdom and the United States respecting arbitration as to Behring's Sea seal fishing.

Article I. provides for the appointment of seven arbitrators, two named by each power, and one by France, Italy, Sweden and Norway.

Article VI. provides that the arbitrators should give their decision (2) on the following five points :—

(1.) Under Article XXXIV. the German Emperor awarded that the boundary should be through the Haro Channel, leaving St. Juan Island to the United States.

(2.) The arbitrators held many sittings at Paris, and on 15th August, 1892, they made their award.

As to the five points in Article VI. the decision was in favour of the British and against the United States contention, allowing no jurisdiction in Behring's Sea outside the three-mile limit to Russia before the cession, nor to the United States after it.

As to the regulations under Article VIII. they forbade seal hunting within 90 geographical miles of the Pribyloff Islands, make a close season from 1st of May to 31st July in the Pacific north of 35 degrees north latitude, and east of 180 degrees longitude, and the boundary between Russia and Alaska; only sailing vessels and their boats, to be licensed to carry a distinguishing flag and keep full log-books; fire-arms not to be used in Behring's Sea, and vessels only to fit out men for purposes of sealing

a. What exclusive jurisdiction in the sea now known as the Behring's Sea and what exclusive rights in the seal fisheries therein did Russia assert and exercise prior and up to the time of the cession of Alaska to the United States?

b. How far were these claims of jurisdiction as to the seal fisheries recognized and conceded by Great Britain?

c. Was the body of water now known as the Behring's Sea included in the phrase "Pacific Ocean" as used in the treaty of 1825, between Great Britain and Russia; and what rights, if any, in the Behring's Sea were held and exclusively exercised by Russia after said treaty?

d. Did not all the rights of Russia as to jurisdiction and as to the seal fisheries in Behring's Sea east of the water boundary in the treaty between the United States and Russia of the 30th March, 1867, pass unimpaired to the United States?

e. Has the United States any right, and if so what right, of protection or property in the fur seals frequenting the islands of the United States in Behring's Sea when such seals are found outside the ordinary three-mile limit?

Article VII. provides that the arbitrators should determine the regulations necessary for the proper protection and preservation of the fur seal, and that the contracting powers should secure the co-operation of other powers.

Article VIII. provides for the determination by the arbitrators of questions of fact as to claims for damages, the question of liability to be the subject of future negotiation.

86. *1892. Convention as to Boundaries, Washington.*—Convention between United Kingdom and United States as to Alaskan boundary and that in Passamaquoddy Bay.

Article I. provides for a coincident or joint survey by commissioners for the boundary line between Canada and Alaska.

Article II. provides for the appointment of commissioners to determine upon a method of more accurately marking the boundary line between the two countries in the waters of Passamaquoddy Bay in front of and adjacent to Eastport in the State of Maine.

87. *1893. Treaty with France, Paris.**—Commercial agreement between the United Kingdom (on behalf of Canada) and France.

Article I. provides that still wines less than 26 per cent alcohol shall be exempt from the surtax or *ad valorem* duty of 30 per cent. That the duty of common and castile soaps shall be reduced one-half, and the duty on nuts, almonds, prunes and plums by one-third.

Article II. provides that tariff advantages granted by Canada to a third power shall be enjoyed by France, Algeria and French colonies.

Article III. provides that certain goods of Canadian origin shall be subject only to the minimum duty in France, Algeria and French colonies, viz.: canned milk, condensed milk, fresh water fish, fresh lobsters and crawfish preserved in their natural forms, apples and pears, fresh or dried,

*See *Canada Gazette*, 19th October, 1895, for proclamation bringing this treaty into force from and after the 14th October, 1895.

preserved fruit, building timber, wood pavement, staves, wood pulp, shaving extract, common paper, prepared skins, boots and shoes, common furniture, except chairs, flooring of soft wood and wooden ships.

Any tariff advantage to other powers is to be extended to Canada.

BRITISH TREATIES OF COMMERCE AFFECTING CANADA.

(*Arranged Alphabetically.*)

88. *1825. Argentine Confederation.*—Reciprocal most-favoured nation stipulations. Applicable to British dominions. No term fixed.

89. *1876. Austria-Hungary.*—Reciprocal most-favoured stipulations. Applicable to British colonies and foreign possessions. Terminable one year after notice

90. *1862. Belgium.*—Reciprocal and most-favoured nation stipulations. Applicable to British colonies.

Article XV. provides that articles, the produce and manufacture of Belgium, shall not be subject in the British colonies to other or higher duties than those which are or may be imposed upon similar articles of British origin. Terminable one year after notice, but by Article XXV. the high contracting powers reserve to themselves the right to introduce into the treaty by common consent any modifications which may not be at variance with its spirit or principles, and the utility of which may be shown by experience.

91. *1840. Bolivia.*—Reciprocal most-favoured nation stipulations. Applicable to British dominions. No term fixed.

92. *1854. Chili.*—Reciprocal most-favoured nation stipulations. Applicable to British dominions. Terminable one year after notice.

93. *1866. Columbia.*—Reciprocal most-favoured nation stipulations. Applicable to British dominions. Terminable one year after notice.

94. *1883. Corea.*—Article X. stipulates that the government, public officers and subjects shall participate in all privileges, immunities and advantages, especially in relation to import or export duties on goods and manufactures, which shall then have been granted or may hereafter be granted by His Majesty the King of Corea to the government, public officers or subjects of any other power. Applicable to British colonies unless excepted by notice. May be modified one year after notice.

95. *1849. Costa Rica.*—Reciprocal most-favoured nation stipulations. Applicable to British territories and dominions. Terminable one year after notice.

96. *1860-61. Denmark.*—Confirmed 1814. Reciprocal most-favoured nation stipulations. Applicable to British dominions. No term fixed.

97. *1860. Dominican Republic.*—Reciprocal most-favoured nation stipulations. Applicable to British dominions. Terminable on notice.

98. *France.—See* special treaty. The general treaty of 1882 excepts colonial produce from most-favoured nation treatment.

99. *1865. Germany* (Zollverein).*—Reciprocal most-favoured nation stipulations.

Article VII. runs: "The stipulations of the preceding articles, I. to VI., shall also be applied to the colonies and foreign possesions of Her Britannic Majesty. In those colonies and possessions the produce of the states of the Zollverein shall not be subject to any higher or other import duties than the produce of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or of any other country of the like kind, nor shall the exportation from those colonies or possessions to the Zollverein be subject to any higher or other duties than the exportation to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland." Terminable one year after notice.

100. *Hawaii.—See* Sandwich Islands.

101. *1848. Liberia.*—Reciprocal most-favoured nation stipulations. Applicable to British dominions. No term fixed.

102. *1865 and 1883. Madagascar.*—Special stipulations. Applicable to British dominions. No term fixed.

103. *1856. Morocco.*—Most-favoured nation clause in favour of British subjects. Applicable to British dominions. No term fixed.

104. *1891. Muscat.*—Most-favoured nation clause in favour of British subjects, and duties not to exceed 5 per cent. Applicable to British colonies and possessions. Canada was excepted but acceded by Order in Council, February 6th, 1893. May be revised and amended after twelve years, on one year's notice.

105. *1841 and 1857. Persia.*—Reciprocal most-favoured nation stipulations. Applicable to British dominions. No term fixed.

106. *Portugal.*

(Imperial Blue Book Com. No. 17, 1893, says that the treaties of 1842 and 1882 have expired, but British trade continues to enjoy most-favoured nation treatment in Portugal.)

107. *1859. Russia.*—Reciprocal most-favoured nation stipulations, except Sweden and Norway. Applicable to British dominions. Terminable one year after notice.

108. *1851. Sandwich Islands.*—Reciprocal most-favoured nation stipulations, with the following proviso: "Gratuitously if the concession in favour of the other state shall have gratuitous, or in return for a compensation as nearly as possible of proportionate value and effect, to be adjusted by mutual agreement if the concession shall have been conditional." (Article III.) Applicable to British dominions and territories. Terminable one year after notice.

* Sir E. Gray stated in the Imperial House of Commons on 30th July, 1894, the general effect of these two treaties to be: (*a*) That they do not prevent differential treatment by the United Kingdom in favour of British colonies. (*b*) That they do not prevent differential treatment by British colonies in favour of each other. (*c*) That they do prevent differential treatment by British colonies in favour of the United Kingdom.

109. *1885. Siam.*—Most-favoured nation clause in favour of any part of the British dominions for spirits, beer, wines, &c. Applicable to British dominions for spirits, beer, wines and spirituous liquors. Terminable after six months' notice.

110. *1884. South Africa Republic.*—Reciprocal most-favoured nation stipulations with provisions as follows: "Those provisions do not preclude the consideration of special arrangements as to import duties and commercial relations between the South African Republic and any of Her Majesty's colonies or possessions." Applicable to British dominions, with proviso as above. No term fixed.

111. *1892. Spain.*—By Royal Order of June 29, 1892, Spain ordained that so long as the United Kingdom granted the most-favoured nation treatment, British goods imported into Spain should enjoy the benefit of being subject to the duties of the second column of the tariff. By Royal Order of June 30, 1892, this provision was extended to Cuba and Porto Rico.

112. *1826. Sweden and Norway.*—Reciprocal most-favoured nation stipulations. Applicable to British colonies. Terminable one year after notice.

113. *1855. Swiss Confederation.*—Reciprocal most-favoured nation stipulations. Applicable to British territories. Terminable one year after notice.

114. *1875. Tunis.*—Reciprocal most-favoured nation stipulations. Applicable to British colonies. May be revised by common consent.

115. *1885. Uruguay.*—Reciprocal most-favoured nation stipulations. Applicable to British colonies and possessions with exceptions. Canada was excepted but acceded. Terminable one year after notice.

116. *1825 and 1834. Venezuela.*—Reciprocal most-favoured nation stipulations. Applicable to British dominions. No term fixed.

117.—British treaties of commerce, from which Canada was excepted, unless by consent:—

Egypt, 1889. Canada declined to accede. Order in Council, September 7, 1891.

Ecuador, 1880. Canada declined to accede. Order in Council, November 10, 1882.

*Greece, 1886. Canada declined to accede. Order in Council, March 25, 1888.

Italy, 1883. Canada declined to accede. Order in Council, September 15, 1883.

Mexico, 1888. Canada declined to accede. Order in Council, May 22, 1889.

Montenegro, 1882. Canada declined to accede. Order in Council, March 1, 1883.

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*The Imperial Blue Book. Commercial No. 17, 1893. Reply not yet received from Canada.

*Muscat, 1802. Canada acceded. Order in Council, February 6, 1893.
Paraguay, 1884. Canada declined to accede. December 27, 1886.
Roumania, 1892. Canada declined to accede. Order in Council, May 8, 1893.
Salvador, 1886. Canada declined to accede. Order in Council, December 27, 1886.
Servia, 1893. Canada declined to accede. March 9, 1894.
*Uruguay, 1885. Canada acceded. Order in Council, December 27, 1886.
†Zanzibar, 1886. Canada did not accede.

EXTRADITION TREATIES.

118. Extradition proceedings in Canada are governed by "The Extradition Act," chapter 142, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1886.

This Act applies to any foreign state with which there is an extradition arrangement, but so as not to contravene such arrangement.

If the Imperial Extradition Act of 1870 is made subject to any limitation by such arrangement, this Act shall be subject to the same limitations.

Judges of the Superior and County Courts, and commissioners appointed for the purpose, have power to act.

A warrant being issued for the fugitive, the judge is to receive evidence as to the charges and as to whether the offence is not an extraditable crime or of a political character, for which he cannot be surrendered. After committal the fugitive may be surrendered after fifteen days.

In case of the extradition of a Canadian fugitive by a foreign state, he cannot be prosecuted or punished for any prior offence not of a nature included in the extradition arrangement with the state in question.

The extradition crimes contained in a schedule to the Act are: Murder, or attempts, and manslaughter; counterfeiting and forging, larceny, embezzlement, obtaining value under false pretenses, crimes against bankruptcy or insolvency law, criminal frauds by agents, trustees, &c.; rape, abduction, child-stealing, kidnapping, false imprisonment, burglary, arson, robbery, threats to extort, perjury and subordination; piracy, and various other crimes at sea. Criminal accessories are included.

The Imperial authorities, by Order in Council, exempt Canada from the operation of the Imperial Extradition Acts of 1870 and 1873, so long as the Canadian Extradition Act remains in force.

The following are the countries with which the United Kingdom has extradition arrangements which apply to Canada:—

Argentine Republic	May	22,	1889
Austria-Hungary	Dec.	3,	1873
Belgium	May	20,	1876
"	July	23,	1877
"	April	21,	1887
Brazil	Nov.	13,	1872
Colombia	Oct.	27,	1888
Denmark	March	31,	1873

*Particulars of the treaties with Muscat and Uruguay, to which Canada has acceded, will be found in the list of Treaties of Commerce now applicable to Canada.

†No notification of the treaty with Zanzibar was, apparently, received from the Imperial authorities.

EXTRADITION TREATIES—*Continued.*

*Ecuador	Sept.	20,	1880
France	Aug.	14,	1876
Germany	May	14,	1872
Guatemala	July	4,	1885
Hayti	Dec.	7,	1874
Italy	Feby.	5,	1873
"	May	7,	1873
Liberia	Dec.	16,	1892
Luxemburg	Nov.	24,	1880
Mexico	Sept.	7,	1886
Monaco	Dec.	17,	1891
Netherlands (India only)	June	19,	1874
Orange Free State	June	20,	1890
Portugal	Nov.	30,	1892
Roumania	March	21,	1893
Russia	Nov.	24,	1886
Salvador	June	23,	1881
Spain	June	4,	1878
"	Feby.	19,	1889
Sweden and Norway	June	26,	1873
Switzerland	Nov.	26,	1880
†Tonga	Nov.	29,	1879
Tunis	Dec.	31,	1889
United States, Art. X	Aug.	9,	1842
" "	July	12,	1889
Uruguay	March	26,	1884
"	March	20,	1891

119. *1894. Treaty with Japan.*—This treaty has not yet been accepted by Canada, but a digest of its provisions is here given on account of its importance.

Treaty of commerce and navigation between Great Britain and Japan signed at London, July 16th, 1894.

Article I. gives the subjects of each power liberty to enter, travel or reside in the possessions of the other.

Article III. provides for reciprocal freedom of commerce and navigation.

Article V. No import duty to be imposed by either power on the produce of the other, higher than in the case of other powers.

Article VI. Similar stipulations as to export duties.

Article VII. provides for exemption from transit duties and equality of treatment with native subjects.

Article VIII. provides for reciprocally equal treatment of imports and exports in vessels of the two countries.

Article XI. excepts the coasting trade, left to the laws of the respective countries, but part of cargo may be landed at different ports. British vessels may continue to carry cargoes between the open ports of Japan.

Article XIX. excepts Canada (among other colonies) from the operation of the treaty, unless notice of acceding to it is given within two years of ratification.

Article XX. gives up the jurisdiction of British courts in Japan from the time the treaty comes into force.

Article XXI. provides that the treaty shall not take effect for at least five years, on a year's notice being given by Japan, not less than four years

*Ratifications exchanged, February 19th, 1886.

†Tonga subjects escaping to British Territories only.

after the signature. The treaty is to remain in force for twelve years after going into operation. After a year's notice, given in not less than eleven years, it may be terminated by either party.

Article XXII. provides for the ratification of the treaty at Tokio, as soon as possible, and not later than six months after signature.

Annexed to the treaty is a tariff from five to fifteen per cent *ad valorem* to which British goods shall be subject in Japan a month after the ratification of the treaty, not being postponed, like the treaty itself, for five years.

This is the first treaty to recognize formally Japan's status as a member of the family of civilized nations.

INDIAN TREATIES.

120. The treaties of Canada with the Indians of the country are contained in "Treaties of Canada with the Indians of the North-west, 1880," by Hon. A. Morris, and in "Indian Treaties and Surrenders," Department of Indian Affairs.

121. Mr. Morris, in his introduction, says: "One of the gravest of the questions presented for solution by the Dominion of Canada, when the enormous region of country formerly known as the North-west Territories and Rupert's Land was entrusted by the Empire of Great Britain and Ireland to her rule, was the securing the alliance of the Indian tribes and maintaining friendly relations with them. The predecessors of Canada, the company of adventurers of England trading into Hudson Bay, popularly known as the Hudson's Bay Company, had for long years been eminently successful in securing the good will of the Indians, but on their sway coming to an end, the Indian mind was disturbed. The events that transpired in the Red River region in the years 1869-70, during the period when a provisional government was attempted to be established, had perplexed the Indians. They, moreover, had witnessed a sudden irruption into the country of whites from without. In the west American traders poured into the land, and, freighted with fire-water, purchased their peltries and their horses. In the east white men took possession of the soil and made for themselves homes, and as time went on steamboats were placed on the inland waters, surveyors passed through the territories and the 'speaking wires,' as the Indians call the telegraph, were erected. * * * The Government of Canada, anticipating the probabilities of such a state of affairs, had wisely resolved that contemporaneously with the formal establishment of their rule there should be formal alliances with the Indians." The result is that within the decade, 1870-80, seven treaties were concluded with the Indian tribes of such an inclusive character that there remained no Indian nations in the north-west inside of the Fertile Belt who had not been dealt with.

122. Before that period there had been three treaties with the Indians of North-west Canada; one in 1817, one in 1850 and one in 1862.

Treaty of 1817, commonly known as the Selkirk Treaty, provides for the transfer by the chiefs and warriors of the Chippeway or Saulteaux nation and those of the Killistine or Cree nation, of all that tract of land adjacent

to Red River and Assiniboine River, beginning at the mouth of Red River and extending along the same as far as Great Forks at the mouth of Red Lake River, and along Assiniboine River as far as the Muskrat River, otherwise called Riviere des Champignons, and extending to the distance of six miles from Fort Douglas on every side, and likewise from Fort Doer and also from the Great Forks and other posts, extending in breadth to the distance of two English statute miles back from the banks of the river.

The consideration for the surrender was the payment of 100 pounds of good merchantable tobacco to each nation annually. The Honourable Thomas Earl of Selkirk acted for the King.

In this instance the Indians were made to comprehend the depth of the land they were surrendering by being told that it was the greatest distance at which a horse on the level prairie could be seen.

123. Treaty of 1850, commonly called the Robinson Superior Treaty, between Hon. William B. Robinson, on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen, and the principal men of the Ojibbewa Indians inhabiting the northern shore of Lake Superior, in the Province of Canada, from Batchewanaung Bay to Pigeon River, and inland to the height of land, provides for the surrender to Her Majesty of all the right and interest of the Indian tribe named in the whole of the territory described, consideration being: *(a)* £2,000 of good lawful money of Canada to them, in hand paid. *(b)* A perpetual annuity of £500. *(c)* Full and free privilege to hunt and fish over the territory, except such portions as may from time to time be sold or leased by the Provincial Government. *(d)* Three reservations of various areas reserved for the Indian tribe in common.

124. Treaty of 1852 (No. 2), commonly called the Robinson Huron Treaty, between the Hon. W. B. Robinson, on behalf of the Queen, and the principal men of the Ojibbewa Indians, claiming the eastern and northern shores of Lake Huron from Penetanguishene to Sault Ste. Marie, and thence to Batchewanaung Bay on the north shore of Lake Superior, and thence inland to the height of land, provides for the surrender to Her Majesty of all the right and interest of the Indian tribe named, in the whole of the territory described, consideration being: *(a)* £2,000 of good lawful money, in hand paid. *(b)* A perpetual annuity of £600. *(c)* Full and free privilege to fish and hunt over the territory, saving such portions as are sold or leased by the Provincial Government. *(d)* Seventeen reservations of land of various areas for the use of the chiefs and their tribes in common.

125. Treaty of 1862, commonly called the Manitoulin Island Treaty, between the Hon. William McDougall and William Spragge, on the part of the Crown, and the principal men of the Ottawa, Chippewa and other Indians occupying the Island of Manitoulin, provides for the surrender to Her Majesty of all the right and interest of the Indians named, to the Great Manitoulin Island and to the adjacent islands, consideration being: *(a)* A survey of the island by the Department of Crown Lands. *(b)* Grant of 100 acres to each resident Indian, being head of a family; of 50 acres to each single person, over 21 years, and of 50 acres to each single orphan child under 21 years; of 100 acres to each family of orphan

children under 21 years. Each Indian to make his own selection, provided: 1st. That the lots shall be contiguous to each other; 2nd. That rival claims be referred to the resident superintendent; 3rd. That selections for orphan children be made by their friends; 4th. That mill sites be reserved from selection; 5th. That the selections be made within a year. *(c)* Interest accruing from investments of sales of land to be paid to the Indians annually, every chief being entitled to two portions. *(d)* Salary of resident superintendent to become a charge upon the fund as soon as 100,000 acres of land are sold. *(e)* Conditions for protection of the Indians to be inserted in all deeds to patents for lands as selected by the Indians. *(f)* Indians and whites to have equal piscary rights.

126. The treaties in Manitoba, the North-west Territories and Keewatin: Treaty No. 1, made 3rd August, 1871, between Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen and the Chippewa and Swampy Cree Indians, provides for the surrender to the Queen of all the lands beginning at the International Boundary near the Lake of the Woods; northward to White Mouth Lake by the river issuing therefrom to the mouth of the River Winnipeg; westerly across Lake Winnipeg to the Drunken River and to and across Lake Manitoba to its western shore; then in a straight line to the crossing of the rapids on the Assiniboine River; thence due south to the International Boundary. The considerations being: *(a)* Reservations sufficient to give 160 acres for each family of five and proportionately for smaller or larger families. *(b)* A present of $3 for each Indian man, woman and child belonging to the tribes surrendering their rights and interests. *(c)* School to be maintained on each of the three reserves. *(d)* Intoxicating liquors to be excluded from the reserves. *(e)* Annuity of $15 to each Indian family of five, or in like proportion for larger and smaller families.

127. Treaty No. 2, made 21st August, 1871, between the Queen and the Chippewa Indians provides for the surrender to the Queen of all their right and interest in lands bounded as follows: Beginning at mouth of the Winnipeg River on the north line of the lands ceded by Treaty No. 1, along the eastern shore of Lake Winnipeg to the mouth of Beren's River; then across Lake Winnipeg to the north bank of the Little Saskatchewan River; then up stream and along the northern and western shores thereof and of St. Martin's Lake and along the north bank of the stream flowing into St. Martin's Lake to Lake Manitoba; then by the eastern and northern shores of Lake Manitoba to the mouth of the Waterhen River; then by the eastern and northern shores of said river up stream to the northern extremity of Waterhen Lake; then in a line due west across Lake Winnepegosis; then in a straight line to the source of Shell River; then to a point west of the same two miles distant from the river measuring at right angles thereto; then by a line parallel with Shell River to its mouth and then crossing the Assiniboine and running parallel thereto and two miles distant therefrom and to the westward to a point opposite Fort Ellice; then in a south-westerly course to the north-western point of Moose Mountains; then by a line due south to the International Boundary; then eastward to the line of the land ceded by Treaty No. 1. Considerations: *(a)* From reserves in different localities of such area as shall give 160 acres for each family of

five, and in the same proportion for larger or smaller families. (*b*) Present of $3 for each Indian man, woman and child. (*c*) A school maintained on each reserve whenever the Indians desire it. (*d*) Prohibition of sale or introduction of intoxicating liquors on the reserves. (*e*) Annuity of $15 to each family of five, and in like proportion for larger and smaller families; such payment as in the case of Treaty No. 1 to be made in cash or in such articles as the Indians require of blankets, clothing, prints (assorted colours), twine or traps, at the current cash price in Montreal.

128. Treaty No. 3, commonly called the North-west Angle Treaty, made 3rd October, 1873, between Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen and the Salteaux tribe of the Ojibbewa Indians, provides for the surrender to the Queen of all their rights and interests in lands, the boundaries of which are as follows: Commencing at the Pigeon River route, where the International Boundary intersects the height of land separating the waters flowing into Lake Superior from those flowing into Lake Winnipeg; thence northerly, westerly and easterly along the height of land, following the sinuosities to the point at which the height of land meets the summit of the water-shed from which the streams flow to Lake Nepigon; thence along the ridge separating the waters of the Nepigon and the Winnipeg to the height of land dividing the waters of the Albany and the Winnipeg; thence westerly and north-westerly along the height of land dividing the waters flowing to Hudson Bay by the Albany or other rivers from those running to English River and the Winnipeg to a point on the said height of land bearing north 45 degrees, and from Fort Alexander, at the mouth of the Winnipeg; thence south 45 degrees west to Fort Alexander: thence along the eastern bank of the Winnipeg to the mouth of White Mouth River; thence southerly by the eastern boundary of Treaty No. 1, and thence on a line having the general bearing of White Mouth River to the International Boundary; thence to the Lake of the Woods, and from thence by the International Boundary to the p'ace of beginning, comprising an area of 55,000 square miles more or less. Considerations: (*a*) Reservation of lands not to exceed one square mile for each family of five, and in the same proportion for larger and smaller families. (*b*) Present of $12 for each man, woman and child. (*c*) Maintenance of schools on the reserves, wherever the Indians desire it. (*d*) Hunting and fishing rights of Indians continued, except as limited by grants for settlement, mining and lumbering purposes made by the Queen. (*e*) An annuity of $5 per head to each Indian person. (*f*) The expenditure of $1,500 per annum for the purchase of ammunition and of twine for nets for the use of the Indians. (*g*) The supply of two hoes, one spade, one scythe for each family, one plough for every ten families, five harrows for every twenty families, and one axe, one cross-cut saw, one hand saw, one pit saw, the necessary files, one grindstone and one auger for each band, and also for each chief for the use of his band one chest of ordinary carpenters' tools; also for each band enough of wheat, barley, potatoes and oats to plant the land actually broken up for cultivation by each band, and also for each band one yoke of oxen, one bull and four cows, all the aforesaid articles to be given once for all for the encouragement of agriculture among the Indians. (*h*) The payment of an annual salary of $25 to each duly recognized chief and of $15 to each subordinate officer (not

exceeding three for each band); each chief and subordinate officer to receive once in every three years a suitable suit of clothing.

(Memo.—The chiefs and councillors of the Lac Seul Indians, on the 9th June, 1874, agreed to abide by the articles of Treaty No. 3).

129. Treaty No. 4, commonly called the Qu'Appelle Treaty, made on 15th September, 1874, between Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen and the Cree, Saulteaux and other Indians, provides for the surrender to the Queen of the lands bounded as follows: Commencing at a point on the United States frontier due south of the north-western point of the Moose Mountains; thence due north to said point; thence in a north-easterly course to a point four miles due west of Fort Ellice; thence in a line parallel with, and two miles westward, from the Assiniboine River to the mouth of Shell River; thence parallel to the said river, and two miles distant therefrom to its source; thence in a straight line to a point on the western shore of Lake Winnipegosis due west from the most northern extremity of Waterhen Lake; thence east to the centre of Lake Winnipegosis; thence northwardly through the middle of the said lake (including Birch Island) to the mouth of Red Deer River; thence westerly and south-westerly along (and including) the said Red Deer River and its lakes, Red Deer and Etoimami, to the source of its western branch; thence in a straight line to the source of the northen branch of the Qu'Appelle; thence along and including said streams to the forks near Long Lake; thence along and including said river to the mouth of Maple Creek; thence southwardly along said creek to a point oppostie the western extremity of the Cypress Hills; thence due south to the International Boundary; thence to the place of beginning. Considerations being: (*a*) Reserves of sufficient area to give one square mile for each family of five, and in the same proportion for larger and smaller families; provided among other things that the Indians shall not be entitled to sell, or otherwise alternate these lands. (*b*) A present for each chief of $25 in cash, a coat and a Queen's silver medal for each headman (not exceeding four in number in each band) $15 in cash and a coat; and for every other man, woman and child $12 in cash and an immediate distribution to those present at the time, of some powder, shot blankets, calicoes and other articls. (*c*) An annuity in cash to each chief of $25, each of four headmen $15, and to every other Indian man, woman and child $5 per head; each chief and each of four headmen to receive once in every three years a suitable suit of clothing and an annual distribution to all the bands, of powder, shot, ball and twine to the value of $750, and each chief to receive in recognition of the closing of the treaty a suitable flag. (*d*) For the encouragement of agriculture each band to receive two hoes, one spade, one scythe and one axe for each family; enough seed wheat, barley, oats and potatoes to plant such lands as they have broken up; also one plough and two harrows for every 10 families of cultivators, and to each chief for the use of his band one yoke of oxen, one bull, four cows, a chest of carpenters' tools, five hand saws, five augers, one cross-cut saw, one fret saw, the necessary files, and one grindstone; all these articles to be given once for all. (*e*) A school for each band and maintenance therefor on their settling on their reserves. (*f*) Prohibition of sale or introduction of intoxicating liquors within the reserves. (*g*) Rights of hunting, fishing and trapping. (*h*) Lands

required by Her Majesty's Government for public buildings or works to be paid for by the Government.

(Memo.—Fort Ellice Saulteaux Indians surrendered on the 21st September, 1874, their rights and interests in all lands for the same considerations as those mentioned in Treaty No. 4. The Saulteaux and Assiniboine Indians surrendered on 8th day September, 1873, their rights and interests in said lands and in all other lands. The Cree, Saulteaux and Assiniboine Indians did the same on 9th of September, 1875.)

130. On 30th April, 1875, in consideration of the very unsatisfactory state of affairs arising out of the so-called outside promises in connection with Treaties Nos. 1 and 2, an Order in Council provided (*a*) that the written memorandum attached to Treaty No. 1 should be part of it, and of No. 2, the annual payment to each Indian under Treaties Nos. 1 and 2 should be increased from $3 to $5; that each chief should receive in addition to the $5, the sum of $20 a year and a suit of clothing every three years; two head men in each band to receive a suit of clothing every three years, the express understanding being that each chief or other Indian receiving such increased sum shall abandon all claims against the Government in connection with the so-called outside promises, other than those contained in the memorandum attached to the treaty. The chiefs and headmen accepted the increase of annuities under the Order in Council, excepting that the number of braves and councillors for each chief should be four instead of two.

The outside promises were: (*a*) For each chief signing the treaty, a dress distinguishing him as chief. (*b*) For braves and councillors of each chief, a dress, it being understood that these shall number two for each chief. (*c*) For each chief (except Yellow Quill) one buggy. (*d*) For the braves and councillors of each chief (except Yellow Quill) one buggy. (*e*) In lieu of a yoke of oxen for each reserve, one bull for each, and a cow for each chief, a boar for each reserve and a sow for each chief, and a male and female of each kind of animal raised by farmers. (*f*) A plough and harrow for each cultivator of the ground. The animals to be the property of the Government; the buggies to be the property of the Indians to whom given.

These treaties, Nos. 1 and 2, with their "outside promises," gave the Government much bother, and were finally settled in 1876 by Lieutenant-Governor Morris.

131. Treaty No. 5, commonly known as the "Winnipeg Treaty," made 20th September, 1875, between Her Majesty and the Salteaux and Swampy Cree tribes of Indians, provides for the surrender to the Queen of their rights and interests in the lands bounded as follows: Commencing at the north corner or junction of Treaties Nos. 1 and 2; thence easterly along the boundary of Treaty No. 3 to the height of land at the north-east corner of the said treaty limits, a point dividing the waters of the Albany and Winnipeg rivers; thence due north along the said height of land to a point intersected by the 53rd degree of north latitude, and thence north-westerly to Favourable Lake; thence following the east shore of said lake to its northern limit; thence north-westerly to the north end of Lake Winnipegosis; thence westerly to the height of land called Robinson's Portage; thence north-

westerly to the east end of Cross Lake; thence north-westerly crossing Fox's Lake; thence north-westerly to the north end of Split Lake; thence south-westerly to Pipe Stone Lake on Burnt Wood River; thence south-westerly to the north shore of Beaver Lake; thence south-westerly to the west end of Cumberland Lake; thence due south to the Saskatchewan River; thence due south to the north-west corner of the northern limits of Treaty No. 4, including all territory within the said limits, and all islands in all lakes within the said limits, it being also understood that in all cases where lakes form the treaty limits, ten miles from the shore of the lake should be included in the treaty. The considerations being: (*a*) Three reserves of 160 acres for each family of five, and similar proportions for larger and smaller families. (*b*) Maintenance of schools. (*c*) Prohibition of sale or introduction of intoxicating liquors in such reserves. (*d*) Hunting and fishing rights. (*e*) Payment to the Indians for any lands appropriated by the Government of Canada for public purposes, within the reserves. (*f*) Payment of an annuity of $5 to each Indian person. (*g*) Expenditure of $500 a year for the purchase of ammunition and twine for nets. (*h*) Agricultural implements, seed wheat, barley, potatoes, oats and farm animals, same as given in the other treaties, and given once for all. (*i*) Annual salary of $25 to each chief, and to three subordinate officers in each band, of $15; a suit of clothes once in three years to each chief, and subordinate officers to the number limited, and a flag and medal to each chief.

(Memo.—The Salteaux Indians residing at the mouth of the Saskatchewan River gave in their adhesion to the Treaty [No. 5], 27th September, 1875.)

In 1876, adhesion to this treaty was given in by the Indians of the Dog Head, Blood Vein River, Big Island and Jackfish Head bands on Lake Winnipeg, and of the Island and Grand Rapids of the Berens River band, and of the Pas, Cumberland and Moose Lake bands on the Saskatchewan River.

132. In addition to these treaties there are some 1,540 treaties, surrenders, provisional and confirmatory, under which lands have been transferred, in the several provinces of the Dominion, to the Crown, by the Indians.

Some of these treaties and surrenders are very old. Thus No. 239, being articles of submission and agreement made at Boston, in New England, bears date 15th December, 1725, and contains the acknowledgment of the submission of the Indians of Nova Scotia, or Acadia, and New England to King George II., in connection with the Treaty of Utrecht, 1713. "Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of the Great and General Court or Assembly of the Province of Massachusetts Bay, and ratified at the Fort of Annapolis Royal, Nova Scotia," and bearing the traces of the fine work of Paul Mascerene.

Another is the Treaty of 1727—a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, between the English and the Indians, done at the Conference of Casco Bay, and signed on behalf of King George by Wm. Dummer, Lieutenant-Governor of the Massachusetts Bay, J. Wentworth, Lieutenant-Governor of New Hampshire, and P. Mascerene, Commissioner for the Government of Nova Scotia.

A third is the renunciation by the "Chippewas," through their representatives and chiefs, to King George III., of the Island of Michilimakinak, called by the Canadians "La Grosse Isle," the consideration money being "£5,000, New York currency," the Indians promising to preserve in our village a belt of wampum of seven feet in length, to perpetuate, secure, and be a lasting memorial of the said transactions to our nation for ever hereafter." The date is 12th May, 1781.

A fourth, dated 1790, conveys the area out of which have been cut the counties of Essex and Kent, and portions of Elgin and Middlesex and Lambton. The grantors are the principal village and war chiefs of the Ottawa, Chippewa, Pottowatomy and Huron Indian nations of Detroit. The conveyance is to King George III., payment of the consideration money, £1,200, Halifax currency, in valuable wares and merchandise, being made by Alexander McKee, Deputy Agent of Indian Affairs.

Among the valuable wares and merchandises given to the Indians were 840 pairs of blankets, ranging in price from 4/9 a pair to 12/; 35 pieces of strouds, @ 67/0; 140 yards of scarlet cloth, @ 8/; 12 pieces of cadies, 420 yards, @ 2/6; 26 pieces Embolton linen, 96 yards, @ 15/0½; 50 gross ribbons, @ 10/6; 100 pounds vermillion, @ 4/; 1 dozen black silk handkerchiefs; 40 nests of tin kettles; 60 guns, @ 20/6; 20 rifles, @ 50/; 1,000 pounds ball and shot, @ 21/ per 100 lbs.; 2,000 flints, @ 10/ per 1,000; 30 dozen looking glasses, @ 3/ per doz.; 10 pairs callemaneon, @ 21/; 1,000 fish hooks, 22/6; 39 gallons rum, @ 3/9; 400 pounds tobacco, @ 1/3; 24 laced hats, @ 20/; 11 gross pipes, @ 1/6; 600 pounds brass kettles, @ 1/3 per pound, &c.

Among the early documents is one from Louis XIV., dated 29th May, 1680, granting the land called Le Sault, near the St. Louis rapids, to the Jesuits, for the use of the Iroquois settled there. The grant "most expressly prohibits and forbids the French, who may live with or go among the said Iroquois and other Indian nations, who may settle on the said land called Le Sault, from having and keeping any cattle, and all persons from keeping any public house among the dwellings of the said Iroquois, which may be built on the said land."

CHAPTER III.

Physical Features.—Area.—Climate.—Meteorological Tables, &c., &c.

133. A glance at the map of North America will show a vast body of water called Hudson Bay, the extreme southerly prolongation of which—James Bay—pierces the Dominion (the distance between it and Lake Superior being under 350 miles), and becomes a central point from which Canada stretches its huge extent in every direction. To the south and south-east lies the great *woodland region* comprising the Provinces of Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario. In this region for a couple of centuries the forests have been attacked by armies of lumbermen hewing down the trees for export and for home uses or clearing the ground for agricultural pursuits.

To the east and north-east is the north-east *fur territory* whose vast dimensions are illustrated by the fact that Moose Fort on James Bay is as far from the most easterly point of the Labrador Coast as it is from South Carolina.

134. To the west and south-west lies the great *prairie region* comprising Manitoba and the four provisional districts of Alberta, Saskatchewan, Assiniboia and Athabasca.

135. To the north-west are Keewatin and the Peace and Mackenzie River districts—the land of furs and fish, while beyond the prairie region, still further west, is the *mountain region* of Canada, embracing the Rocky, the Selkirk and the Gold ranges of mountains.

136. From the 85th degree of longitude the country stretches west to the 130th, and east to the 42nd—45 degrees on the one side and 43 degrees on the other side.

North and south the country stretches from 51st degree of latitude, south to the 42nd, and north to the Frozen Sea.

Speaking generally, the country is divided into the basin of Hudson Bay and those of the Peace, the Mackenzie, the St. Lawrence and the St. John Rivers, and the two slopes of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

The basin of Hudson Bay is the largest, being over 2,000,000 square miles in extent. One obtains an idea of this extent from the fact that all Europe outside of Russia could be put there with room enough left to pack away in it the States of Texas and New York.

The St. Lawrence Basin covers 530,000 square miles, of which 460,000 square miles are in Canada.

The Mackenzie Basin has an area of 550,000 square miles. The St. John Basin and the Atlantic Slope together have an area of 50,214 square miles, and the Pacific Slope one of 341,303 square miles, traversed by the Columbia, the Fraser and other large rivers.

137. The Dominion of Canada, with these great subdivisions, has an area of about 3,456,383 square miles, of which 3,315,647 are land surface and 140,736 water surface. It is about 3,500 miles from east to west and 1,400 miles from north to south. It comprises the whole of the northern half of North America with the exception, on the west, of Alaska, which belongs to the United States, and on the east, of Labrador, which is under the jurisdiction of Newfoundland. It is bounded on the north by the Arctic Ocean, on the west by the territory of Alaska and the Pacific Ocean, on the east by the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Labrador, and on the south by the Atlantic Ocean and the United States of America. This latter boundary, starting from the Atlantic sea board, commences at the mouth of the St. Croix River, which empties into the Bay of Fundy, then follows this river and Lake Chiputnecook and passes due north till it strikes the St. John River; thence by that river and one of its western branches it reaches the water-shed between the St. Lawrence and the Atlantic, which it follows by a tortuous south-westerly course to the 45th parallel of north latitude, in longitude 71′ 30″ west; thence by this parallel it passes westward to the St. Lawrence and along mid-channel of that river and of the Lakes Ontario, Erie, Huron and the main portion of Lake Superior to the mouth of Pigeon River; thence, by it and Rainy River, it gains the north-west angle of the Lake of the Woods; thence it follows the 49th parallel to the Gulf of Georgia, and thence passes by Haro Straits and the Straits of Fuca to the Pacific Ocean. The length of this frontier line from ocean to ocean is 3,000 geographical miles, 1,400 miles being a water line by river, lake and sea, and 1,600 miles a boundary by land. In addition to this boundary between Canada and the United States there is the boundary between Canada and Alaska (belonging to the United States by purchase from Russia in 1867). This line is in process of delimitation by joint commission.

138. It is difficult to convey an adequate conception of the vastness of the country. England, Scotland and Wales together form an area of 88,000 square miles. Forty such areas could be cut out of Canada. New South Wales contains 309,175 square miles and is larger by 162 square miles than France, Italy and Sicily. Canada would make eleven countries the size of New South Wales. In extent there are three British Indies in Canada and still enough left over to make a Queensland and a Victoria. The German Empire could be carved out of Canada and fifteen more countries of the same size, with still room enough to fill in corners with Belgium, Denmark, Greece, Servia and Switzerland. Ireland could then be accommodated and yet a patch left large enough for Delaware and Connecticut.

Canada is the largest of all the British possessions, being over 30 per cent of the area of the British Empire, which is officially stated to be 11,400,000 square miles, inclusive of protectorates. The Continent of Australia, with Tasmania and New Zealand added, is the next largest, being about 294,800 square miles less than Canada. The combined area of Canada and Australia, including British New Guiana, comprises nearly 70 per cent of the British Empire.

Mr. E. G. Ravenstein estimates the world's area at 51,250,800 square miles and the world's population at 1,467,920,000. Canada covers one-

fifteenth part of the area and contains under one three-hundredth part of the population.

139. The following are the areas of the several provinces and districts of the Dominion :—

Provinces and Districts.	Land. — Square Miles.	Water. — Square Miles.	Total. — Square 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
" Alberta	105,355	745	106,100
" Assiniboia	88,534	1,001	89,535
" Athabasca	103,300	1,200	104,500
" Saskatchewan	101,092	6,000	107,092
North-west Territories	859,600	46,400	906,000
Territory east of Keewatin and south of Hudson Bay	194,300	2,500	196,800
Ungava	352,300	5,700	358,000
Franklin (islands in the Arctic Ocean and Hudson Bay)	300,000	.....	300,000
Great lakes and River St. Lawrence, east to longitude 66°, not included in above areas	.....	47,400	47,400
Total	3,315,647	140,736	3,456,383

*The area of the Province of Manitoba was originally 123,200 square miles, but a large portion was taken away and added to the district of Keewatin and to Ontario in 1883.

140. By Proclamation, 2nd Oct., 1895, the unorganized and unnamed Territories were divided into provisional districts for postal and other purposes, and four such districts were established, viz. :—

1. The District of Ungava, bounded on the north by Hudson Strait ; on the west by the east coast of Hudson Bay and James Bay ; on the south by the Province of Quebec, and on the east by the boundary between Canada and the dependency of Newfoundland on the Labrador Coast—all islands within a distance of 3 miles from the shores of Hudson Strait, Hudson Bay and James Bay to be included.

2. The District of Franklin, beginning at Cape Best, at the entrance to Hudson Strait from the Atlantic ; thence westerly, through said strait, Fox Channel, Gulf of Boothia, Franklin Strait, Ross Strait, Simpson Strait, Victoria Strait, Dease Strait, Coronation Gulf and Dolphin and Union Strait to a point in the Arctic Seas in longitude about 125° 30′ west and latitude about 71 degrees north ; thence northerly, including Baring Land, Prince Patrick Island and the Polynea Islands ; thence north-easterly to the "farthest of Commander Markham's and Lieut. Parr's sledge journey" in 1876, in longitude about 63½ degrees west and latitude about 83¼ degrees north ; thence southerly through Robeson's Channel, Kennedy Channel, Smith Sound, Baffin Bay and Davis Strait to the beginning.

3. The District of Yukon, to include the region marked off by the northern boundary of British Columbia, the eastern boundary of Alaska, the Arctic Ocean and a line drawn from the westerly mouth of the Mackenzie River, due south parallel to the Mackenzie River to the range of mountains, striking them at their intersection with the 136th Meridian; thence south along the range to the Liard River at the British Columbian boundary.

4. The District of Mackenzie including the territory south of the Arctic Ocean and north of British Columbia and Athabasca, as extended to the 110th Meridian, a line along which to the southern line of Franklin constitutes the eastern boundary.

The same report recommends that there be added to the District of Athabasca the region north of Saskatchewan to the 100th meridian; thence north along the 100th Meridian to the southern boundary of Mackenzie.

The District of Mackenzie has an area approximately of 538,000 square miles, the District of Yukon an approximate area of 225,000 square miles, and the extended District of Athabasca an area of 265,000.

141. For the purpose of comparison, the areas of other portions of the British Empire and foreign countries are here given.

For convenience, the population and density of population are also given.

AREA AND POPULATION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

Colony.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Persons to the Square Mile.
Europe—			
United Kingdom	120,979	39,134,166	323
Gibraltar	2	20,416	10,208
Malta and Gozo	119	168,105	1,413
Total European	121,100	39,322,687	325
India—			
British India	1,068,314	221,172,952	207
Feudatory States	731,944	66,050,479	90
Total Indian	1,800,258	287,223,431	160
Asia—			
Aden and Perim	80	41,910	524
Ceylon	25,365	3,008,466	119
Hong Kong	29	221,441	7,636
Labuan	30	5,853	195
Straits Settlement	1,472	540,000	367
Total Asian	26,976	3,817,670	141

AREA AND POPULATION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, ETC.—*Concluded.*

Colony.	Area in square miles	Population.	Persons to the Square Mile.
Africa—			
Ascension	35	140	4
Basutoland	10,293	218,900	21
Cape Colony	292,000	1,772,000	6
Mauritius	705	376,220	534
Natal	20,460	544,000	27
St. Helena	47	3,900	83
West African Colonies—			
Gambia	2,700	13,060	5
Gold Coast	15,000	1,500,000	100
Lagos	1,071	100,000	93
Sierra Leone	15,000	74,900	5
Total African	357,311	4,603,120	13
America—			
Bermudas	20	15,640	782
Canada	3,456,383	5,083,424	1·4
Falkland Islands and South Georgia	7,500	1,900	0·2
British Guiana	109,000	289,900	3
British Honduras	7,562	32,900	4
Newfoundland and Labrador	162,200	207,000	1
West Indies, Bahamas	4,466	50,700	11
Jamaica and Turk's Island	4,424	686,200	155
Barbados	166	186,000	1,120
Leeward Islands	701	127,800	182
Windward Islands	784	146,800	188
Trinidad and Tobago	1,868	243,000	130
Total America	3,755,074	7,071,264	2
Australasia—			
Fiji	8,045	121,900	15
New Guiana	88,460	350,000	4
New South Wales	310,700	1,251,500	4
New Zealand	104,471	686,100	6
Queensland	668,497	445,200	0·65
South Australia	903,690	348,000	0·38
Tasmania	26,385	157,500	6
Victoria	87,884	1,179,000	13
Western Australia	975,876	82,100	0·08
Total Australasia	3,174,008	4,621,300	1·04
Protectorates—			
Asia	120,400	1,200,000	18
Africa	2,120,000	35,000,000	16
Pacific	.....	10,000	.....
Total Protectorates	2,240,400	36,210,000	16
Total British Empire	11,475,127	382,869,319	33

Every race and every religion are represented in the British Empire. E. G. Ravenstein says: "Of Europeans there are about 50,000,000. There are 54,865,000 Christians; 83,283,000 Mohammedans; 232,646,000 Buddhists, Hindus and Confucians, and 31,570,000 heathen in the Empire." Ravenstein makes the population of the Empire over 402,000,000.

The figures in this table, with the exception of Canada, have been taken from the Statesman's Year-Book, 1896.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES—AREA AND POPULATION.

Countries.	Year of Census or Estimate.	Estimated area in Square Miles.	Ascertained or Estimated Population.	Persons to the Square Mile.
European—				
Austria-Hungary	1890	264,204	42,762,886	162
Belgium	1892	11,373	6,195,355	545
Demark	1890	14,775	2,172,380	147
" Colonies of	1890	87,128	127,184	1·5
Total Danish Dominions	1890	101,903	2,299,564	23
France	1891	204,092	38,343,192	188
" Colonies of Algeria	1887-91	257,450	3,910,399	15
" " Senegal, &c.	1887-91	140,000	*182,764	1
" " French Soudan	1887-91	50,000	*283,660	6
" " Gaboon, Guinea	1887-91	.....	.....	.....
" Coast and Congo Region	1887-91	267,900	686,500	3
" Colonies of Tonquin	1887-91	34,700	12,000,000	346
" " Other	1887-91	83,998	2,874,970	34
" Protectorates of Tunis	1887-91	45,000	1,500,000	33
" Colonies of Madagascar	1887-91	228,500	1,500,000	7
" " Annam	1887-91	106,250	5,000,000	7
" " Sahara, &c.	1887-91	1,568,000	1,120,000	0·7
" " Other	1887-91	33,190	1,547,000	47
Total French Dominions	1887-91	3,019,080	68,948,485	23
Germany	1890	208,738	49,428,470	237
Greece	1889	25,041	2,187,208	87
Holland	1891	12,648	4,621,744	365
" Colonies, Java and Madeira	1890	50,848	23,911,900	470
" " Other	1890	668,826	6,776,368	10
Total Dutch Dominions	1890-91	732,322	35,310,012	48
Italy	1891	114,410	30,347,291	265
Luxemburg	1890	998	211,088	212
Montenegro	.....	3,630	200,000	55
Portugal	1881	32,528	4,306,554	132
" Possessions of Azores	1881	1,005	269,401	268
" " Madeira	1881	505	132,223	262
" " Other	1881	743,204	5,371,200	7
Total Portuguese Dominions	1881	777,242	10,079,378	13
Roumania	1893	48,307	5,800,000	120
Russia in Europe—				
Russia (proper)	1890-92	1,902,092	88,665,796	47
Poland	1890-92	49,157	8,485,993	173
Findland	1890	144,255	2,380,140	17
Total	1890-92	2,095,504	99,531,929	47

* Exclusive of Natives.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES—AREA AND POPULATION—*Continued.*

Countries.	Year of Census or Estimate.	Estimated area in Square Miles.	Ascertained or Estimated Population.	Persons to the Square Mile.
Russia in Asia—				
Caucasus and Trans-Caspian Territories	1886–90	395,453	8,148,511	21
Siberia	1886–90	4,823,112	4,538,561	0·9
Central Asia	1886–90	1,170,744	2,342,873	5
Total	1886–90	6,389,309	15,029,945	3
Total Russian Empire		8,484,813	117,561,874	14
Europe—				
Servia	1893	19,050	2,226,741	117
Spain, including Balearic and Canary Islands	1887	197,670	17,565,632	89
" Colonies of	1887	405,338	9,695,567	24
Total Spanish Dominions	1887	603,008	27,261,199	45
Sweden and Norway	1892	295,474	6,807,782	23
Switzerland	1888	15,976	2,917,754	183
Turkey	1885	1,192,088	27,743,100	23
Eastern Roumelia	1893	13,858	992,386	72
Bulgaria	1893	24,369	3,305,458	136
Total Turkish Empire		1,230,315	32,040,944	26
Asia—				
China (proper)	1879–1882	1,336,841	386,000,000	289
" Dependencies		2,881,560	16,680,000	6
Total Chinese Empire		4,218,401	402,680,000	95
Corea		82,000	10,528,937	128
Japan	1892	147,655	40,718,677	276
Nepaul	1889	54,000	2,000,000	37
Persia	1891	628,000	*9,000,000	14
Siam		250,000	6,000,000	24
Africa—				
Egypt (proper)	1882	12,826	6,817,265	532
Liberia	1882	14,300	1,068,000	75
Morocco		219,000	9,400,000	43
South African Republic	1890	113,642	768,688	7
America—				
Argentine, including Patagonia	1892	1,125,086	4,257,000	4
Bolivia	1889	772,548	2,300,000	4
Brazil	1888	3,209,878	14,002,335	4
Chili	1892	293,970	†2,867,375	10
Colombia	1881	504,773	‡3,878,600	8
Costa Rica	1892	37,000	243,205	7
Ecuador		120,000	1,271,861	11
Guatemala	1890	46,800	1,460,017	31

*Including wandering tribes. †Not including wild Indians to the number of 50,000. ‡Including wild Indians estimated at 220,000.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES—AREA AND POPULATION—*Concluded.*

Countries.	Year of Census. or Estimate.	Estimated area in Square Miles.	Ascertained or Estimated Population.	Persons to the Square Mile.
America—*Con.*				
Haiti	1887	10,204	960,000	94
Honduras	1889	46,400	431,917	9
Mexico	1891	767,005	11,642,720	15
Nicaragua	1889	49,500	*282,845	6
Paraguay	1893	98,000	480,000	5
Peru	1884	463,747	†2,994,675	6
Salvador	1892	7,225	780,426	108
Santo Domingo	1888	18,045	610,000	34
United States	1894	3,580,805	68,397,000	19
Uruguay	1892	72,111	728,447	10
Venezuela	1891	593,943	2,323,527	4
Oceanica—				
Hawaiian Islands	.. ....	6,640	‡89,990	14
Samoa	1889	1,071	36,000	33
Tonga	1891	374	19,250	51
Grand total of countries named	.....	33,520,832	1,051,624,788	31·4
" British Dominions	....	11,475,127	382,869,316	33·2
Grand total of British and Foreign Countries	.....	44,995,959	1,434,494,107	31·9

*Not including wild Indians estimated at 30,000. †Not including wild Indians estimated at 350,000. ‡Exclusive of about 60,000 semi-civilized and 70,000 wild Indians.

142. Prince Edward Island is the smallest of all the provinces, but is more than twice as thickly populated as any other province, the proportion being 54·5 persons to the square mile. Nova Scotia comes next in density of population with 22·0 persons. The following is the order in which the provinces stand, according to density of population, as ascertained by the census of 1891 :—

DENSITY OF POPULATION IN CANADA.

Prince Edward Island	54·5	Quebec	6·5
Nova Scotia	22·0	Manitoba	2·4
New Brunswick	11·4	British Columbia	0·3
Ontario	10·0	Provisional districts	0·2

Canada ..... 1·5.

143. Reference to the tables in paragraph 141 will show that the area of Great Britain and Ireland is 19,887 square miles less than the combined area of the inland water surface of Canada, as given in paragraph 140.

144. The principal physical features of Canada are the Rocky Mountains and the Laurentian Range, the plains of the North-west Territories and the great inland lakes.

145. The great inland lakes, five in number, and remarkable for their size, form a complete system of navigation from the head of Lake Superior to the Atlantic Ocean, a distance of 2,384 miles. Lake Superior is connected with Lake Huron by the Ste. Marie River and the United States and Canadian Sault Ste. Marie Canals. Lake Huron flows into Lake Ste. Claire by the Ste. Claire River, and Lake Ste. Claire into Lake Erie by the Detroit River. Lake Erie flows into Lake Ontario by the Niagara River, fourteen miles from the mouth of which are the renowned Niagara Falls, 160 feet in height. The two lakes are connected for the 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.

146. The other principal lakes are: In Ontario, the Lake of the Woods (1,500 square Miles), Lakes Nepigon, Nipissing and Simcoe, the Muskoka Lakes—Muskoka, Rosseau, Joseph and the Lake of Bays—and the lakes in Victoria, Peterboro' and Haliburton, famed summer resorts. In Quebec, Lake Temiscamingue, which is on the borders of Ontario and Quebec, Lake St. John, Grand Lake and Lake Mistassini; and in the Territories and Manitoba, Lake Great Bear, 11,200 square miles; Great Slave, 10,100 square miles; Athabaska, 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 an area of 1,900 square miles.

147. 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 run parallel to 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.

148. 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 River and Red River, with its tributary the Assiniboina, which flow into Lake Winnipeg, discharging thence through the Nelson River and the Churchill, Severn, Tyrrell and Albany Rivers, which flow into Hudson Bay. In Ontario and Quebec the St. Lawrence with its tributaries, the Ottawa, the 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.

149. The coast line of Canada may be divided into (1) the Atlantic, (2) the Hudson Bay, (3) the Arctic and (4) the Pacific Coasts.

From the mouth of the Ste. Croix River, latitude 45, longitude 67, to Cape Chudleigh, 60° 14′ north latitude, 65° 25′ west longitude, at the entrance of Hudson Strait, the Atlantic sea-board of Canada abounds in deep indentations forming magnificent harbours and sheltered bays, teeming with the finest descriptions of fishes and presenting a shore line of probably more than 10,000 miles in length.

150. The Bay of Fundy, 170 miles long and from 30 to 50 miles wide, with its prolongations, Chignecto Channel and the Basin of Minas, nearly separates the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, the connecting Isthmus of Chignecto being about 15 miles wide. The Bay of Fundy is characterized by its rushing tides causing a rise and fall of water from 20 to 70 feet. Its southern shore from Cape Blomidon to Brier Island is formed by the North Mountains, against whose precipitous slope of black basaltic rock, from 300 to 600 feet high, the tide strikes with great fury. The Digby Gut, a narrow passage barely 700 yards in width, affords ingress to the Annapolis Basin, on whose waters for nearly two centuries the ships of France and Great Britain warred for supremacy. On the north-west are the harbours of St. John and Lepreaux. At the east end is the harbour of Windsor. Along the ocean front, from St. Mary's Bay on the south-west to the Strait of Canso, the coast is a series of pockets, all excellent harbours, easy of access and well sheltered. At Halifax the Imperial Government have established the great naval base of the British Empire on the Atlantic Coast; and the Dominion authorities have constituted it the Atlantic winter port of Canada. The harbour is one of the finest on the Continent of America, and is capable of holding the 436 war vessels of all kinds, battle ships, port defence vessels, cruisers of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd classes and torpedo craft, which form the naval strength of the Empire.

To the south-west of Halifax are the harbours of Margaret's Bay, Chester Bay, Lunenburg, Liverpool, Shelburne and Yarmouth; and to the north-east are Torbay (where most of the cable lines between Europe and this continent are brought to land), Whitehaven, Canso, Chedabucto Bay, and many other good ship harbours. In the Island of Cape Breton are numerous fine harbours, among them Sydney and Louisbourg, the former the chief shipping port for the well-known coal mines, and the latter at one time the western stronghold of the great semicircle of forts which the military genius of France conceived and, to a considerable extent, executed in its magnificent effort to make a New France on this continent, including the country between the eastern side of Newfoundland and the western shore of the Gulf of Mexico, with the vast regions enclosed in the semicircumference embracing the great lakes and the St. Lawrence River.

In Cape Breton is the beautiful Bras d'Or, an almost tideless, salt water lake, penetrating, with numerous bays, channels and straits, upwards of 50

miles into the island. An island divides the entrance into two passages. The southern passage is 25 miles long and from a quarter of a mile to three miles wide, but is not navigable for large ships. The northern is about the same length and from two to three miles in breadth, with sixty fathoms of water. It is connected with St. Peter's Bay by a ship canal. Along the Gulf coast of Canada are Pictou and New Glasgow, the shipping ports for the Great Pictou coal basin; Shediac, one of the terminal points of the Intercolonial Railway; the Miramichi River noted, for its export of wood; the Baie des Chaleurs, 90 miles long, and from 15 to 20 miles wide, and everywhere deep and well sheltered; Gaspé Basin, and other well known ports.

On the Labrador Coast and about 250 miles from the Straits of Belleisle is the great indent called Hamilton inlet, which away back in the "forties," was brought to the notice of the British public as a possible convict establishment for the United Kingdom. The convicts, it was suggested, could be employed in building a transcontinental railway from Hamilton Inlet to Burrard Inlet on the Pacific Coast. Hamilton Inlet at its entrance is about 30 miles wide; about 50 miles from the sea it is reduced to a mile in width, after which it again expands, and 90 miles from the sea forms a magnificent salt water lake, upwards of 20 miles wide and 30 in length, open to navigation all the year round. Including two large arms, the surface covered by its waters is about 1,700 square miles.

Between Hamilton Inlet and Cape Chudleigh are numerous good harbours, on some of which Moravian Missionary settlements have been founded.

151. Hudson Bay is a large inland sea, sometimes termed "the Mediterranean of America." Its area, however, is only 350,000 square miles, or a little over one-third that of the Mediterranean Sea. It consists of the bay proper and two large arms, that of Fox Channel to the north, and that of James Bay to the south. Including its two arms, Hudson Bay has an extreme length north and south of about 1,300 miles and a width across the bay proper of about 600 miles.

Considerable information has been gathered respecting Hudson Bay, and among the sources of information may be mentioned Henry Yule Hinds' paper on Central British America, read before the Royal Statistical Society, 1864; the same explorer's evidence before the Canadian Committee on Immigration and Colonization, 1878; Col. Dennis' Navigation of Hudson Bay, 1878; the reports of the Geological Survey; Lieut. Gordon's reports of 1884, 1885 and 1886. (The first report is appendix 29 to the report of the Department of Marine for 1885. The others are Sessional papers, 11*c* of 1886, and 15*b* of 1887.) Mr. Hind's statement before the Parliamentary Committee contains a large amount of information garnered from statement of observers of an earlier date than the ones mentioned.

There are two entrances into Hudson Bay, Frobisher's Strait, the northerly one, and Hudson Strait, the southerly—the Island of Meta Incognita forming the separating land. At Ungava Bay, an indent of Hudson Strait the tide rises and falls about 40 feet, and two large rivers empty into it. North of Hudson Strait is the Arctic Archipelago, which includes Grinnel and Ellesmere Lands, North Devon, the Percy Islands, Banks Land, Prince Albert Land, Victoria Land, King William's Land, Prince of

Wales' Land, North Somerset, Cumberland Island, Cockburn Island and Southampton Island. These were all transferred to Canada by Imperial Order in Council, 1880. Besides the rivers mentioned in paragraph 148, the following rivers fall into Hudson Bay, the Whale, the Koksoak (into Ungava Bay), the Dubaunt (into Chesterfield Inlet), the Seal, North, Nelson, Hayes, Weenisk, Trout, Equan, Attawapiskat (on the west shore), the Moose, Missinaibi, Oggotika, Mattagami, Abittibe (at the south end), the Harrikanaw, Notaway, Rupert, East Main, Big, Great Whale, Nastapauka, Langlands, &c., &c. The Tyrrell Expedition of 1893 discovered a river described to be as large as the Ottawa and 900 miles long, north of the Dubaunt. The Hudson's Bay Company have several stations on the bay and their ships have made annual visits to it for two hundred years.

152. The Arctic Coast is but little known. The North Polar Sea has been the aim and ultimate object of many explorations. The mainland of Canada, bordering on that sea, stretches from Fox Channel to the Alaskan boundary, a distance of 1,000 miles. The coast line follows the 70th parallel, with several peninsulas, like Boothia, protruding beyond.

The principal bays on the coast are Great Fish Bay, Boothia Gulf, McLaughlin, Coronation, Darnley, Franklin, Erskine Sound and Mackenzie Bay at the mouth of the Mackenzie River.

Near Franklin Bay and midway between Coppermine and Mackenzie Rivers is Cape Bathurst in latitude 70° 30′ north. From that cape to Point Barron, the most northerly part of Alaska, there is open water for three months in the summer. This is the great whaling region of Canada, and in the valuable Canadian Arctic harbour in Herschel Island, west of the Mackenzie River, whalers winter so as to be ready in the early spring when the pack ice breaks up.

In the summer of 1893 the Eskimo at the mouth of Mackenzie River killed over fifty white whales. Two whalers captured over fifty, each yielding an average of 1,800 pounds of whalebone. Seven vessels wintered at Herschel Island in the winter of 1893–94.

153. The coast line of British Columbia is stated, in a sessional paper of 1880, to be 7,181 miles in length, some of the inlets penetrating upwards of fifty miles inland. From the southern boundary line the coast is broken into a maize of inlets, and fringed by countless islands of greater or less extent. Along the whole coast line a perfect labyrinth of islands exists giving innumerable sheltered roadsteads and channels teeming with fish.

In Esquimault, Victoria, Burrard Inlet, Nanaimo, and many other points are splendid harbours, Esquimault being to Great Britain on the Pacific Coast what Halifax is on the Atlantic—the second great naval basis of the Empire on this continent.

154. The largest islands in Canada are : On the west Queen Charlotte and Vancouver islands. The latter about 300 miles in length, with an area of 20,000 square miles, contains Victoria, the capital of British Columbia. 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. These islands form the Arctic Archipelago already referred to.

155. As the area of Canada is great, its general physical features and its soil and climate vary very much in character. The whole of the eastern part of Canada, from the Atlantic to the north-west boundaries of Ontario, was at one time a vast forest, still in many places very heavily wooded. Fuller particulars of the forest wealth of Canada are given in Chapter V.

156. Between the northern boundary of Ontario and the Rocky Mountains lie the Province of Manitoba and the southern part of the North-west Territories. This great tract of land is remarkable for its division, along lines running generaly north-west and south-east, into three distinct prairie steppes, or plateaux. The first of these is known as the Red River Valley and Lake Winnipeg 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 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 International Boundary line; and an area of about 105,000 square miles of rich, undulating park-like country lies in this region. This section is specially 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, with 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, though varying considerably in character, are all most favourably adapted for agricultural pursuits, including dairying and stock-raising. Numerous and prosperous homesteads and cattle ranches have been established.

157. The northern part of the centre of the Dominion, extending from the Rocky Mountains to Hudson Bay, is very extensively wooded, and has 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 suitable, and about 400,000 square miles useless, for cultivation; 656,000 square miles were fitted 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 navigable with stern wheel steamers and 1,360 miles with light draught sea-going steamers. There are large deposits of gold, 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." Peltry are at pre

sent the chief commercial products of this last great fur reserve of wild animals, and in view of the danger of the extinction of the animals whose furs are fashionable, the committee suggested that districts should be leased by the Government, and a limitation placed on the take of certain kinds of skins. 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 in danger of speedy destruction from foreign whalers, and proposed that the Government should adopt measures for their protection. The climate of this region in some places resembles that of Western Ontario.

158. Subjoined is a list of the collections of furs sold by the Hudson's Bay Company in London. They are the largest collector throughout the country and this list shows the value of this region :—

STATEMENT OF THE NUMBER OF FURS AND SKINS SOLD BY THE HUDSONS' BAY COMPANY, LONDON, IN EACH YEAR FROM 1887 TO 1895, INCLUSIVE (COLLECTED IN CANADA IN EACH PREVIOUS YEAR).

—	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Bear	8,087	9,763	9,114	11,446	10,629	13,672	11,384	9,173	9,992
Beaver	83,589	102,775	82,992	73,264	64,246	56,935	56,224	46,779	44,151
Fisher	4,492	6,138	5,387	6,529	5,658	5,169	4,801	4,024	3,573
Fox, blue	35	72	77	22	38	82	49	34	69
" cross	3,185	3,821	2,899	2,862	2,457	2,740	2,640	2,970	3,165
" kitt	128	250	68	306	856	538	299	203	134
" red	11,651	17,005	14,238	11,918	13,948	11,104	11,857	15,810	12,850
" silver	827	944	630	638	554	656	598	604	670
" white	4,102	12,978	9,353	2,805	3,704	9,390	4,679	3,227	4,898
Lynx	73,850	78,555	33,706	18,712	11,445	8,294	8,614	12,813	20,258
Marten	50,842	72,939	64,179	72,707	64,689	73,439	99,314	108,997	105,266
Mink	64,215	82,923	43,641	35,288	29,363	42,094	57,879	51,163	50,540
Musquash	380,022	344,818	223,603	322,324	574,742	806,103	934,540	648,687	674,811
Otter, land	8,312	11,588	8,748	9,280	8,171	9,748	8,610	7,444	7,462
" sea	10	9	11	15	9	6	8	11	1
Seal, fur	1,846	179	737	482	279	932	8,491	44,086	35,639
Skunk	10,920	16,322	11,297	10,680	12,583	10,642	9,182	6,785	8,828
Wolf	1,136	4,749	3,325	2,474	4,237	1,684	1,551	2,037	1,442
Wolverine	1,226	2,439	2,008	2,243	1,388	1,140	1,009	880	634

159. The Province of British Columbia occupies the mountainous district extending to the Pacific Ocean from the western edge of the prairie country east of the Rocky Mountains. The general surface of the country is broken, consisting of short ranges, detached groups of mountains, elevated plateaux and many valleys of various extent. Timber, minerals of unknown value and apparently an inexhaustible supply of fish are the principal natural sources of its wealth, but as the climate is delightful and extremely favourable for rapid growth, agriculture is making great progress.

160. There is probably more misconception about the climate in Canada than about that of any other known country, the idea entertained by many

persons in Europe and elsewhere being that perpetual winter reigns. 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 is of the greatest benefit alike to the farmer, the lumberman and the merchant. In the North-west Territories cattle graze at large 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.

161. The Dominion is so vast that one part may be charged with perpetual snow while the other is bathed in almost perennial heat and sunshine. One part receives the cold atmosphere of the "Frozen Sea"; another the humid air of the Atlantic; another the mild, genial breezes of the Pacific, and still a fourth has the surface of its soil baked by the heat of tropical waters. In the extreme northern parts vegetation is so stunted that the highest tree is not as tall as a two-year old child; in the southern parts vegetation is so luxuriant that fruits and flowers grow with as much vigour as in Italy or the south of France.

162. Instead of "six months' winter and six months' cold weather" being the normal condition, the fact is 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. As the country has become better known, it is beginning to be understood that the winters, though at times severe 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 had experience of 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 detrimental alike to health and business. The marine currents are singularly favourable to Canada; along the Atlantic Coast the Gulf stream exerts an influence so beneficial that on Sable Island are troops of wild ponies, whose progenitors, two centuries ago, were shipwrecked and cast upon the island, where 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 climate as the Gulf stream does 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 ten degrees of frost.

163. The following table, giving the dates of closing and opening of navigation at Montreal and Toronto during the last twenty-two years, affords the best evidence of the actual length of the winter in the central provinces.

CLOSING AND OPENING OF NAVIGATION AT MONTREAL AND TORONTO IN THE YEARS 1870 TO 1895, INCLUSIVE.

Year.	Montreal.		Toronto.	
	Closing.	Opening.	Closing.	Opening.
1870-71	December 18	April 8	December 24	March 11.
1871-72	" 1	May 1	" 21	April 12.
1872-73	" 8	April 25	" 10	" 14.
1873-74	November 26	" 25	November 26	March 16.
1874-75	December 13	May 3	December 18	April 16.
1875-76	November 29	April 27	November 30	" 11.
1876-77	December 10	" 17	December 18	March 25.
1877-78	January 2, '78	March 30	" 19	" 9.
1878-79	December 23	April 24	" 26	" 25.
1879-80	" 19	" 17	" 19	February 19.
1880-81	" 3	" 21	November 22	April 16.
1881-82	January 2, '82	" 11	January 2, '82	February 13.
1882-83	December 9	" 27	December 9	April 14.
1883-84	" 16	" 22	" 21	" 8.
1884-85	" 18	May 5	" 10	" 25.
1885-86	" 7	April 24	January 8, '86	March 20.
1886-87	" 4	May 1	December 4	April 12.
1887-88	" 23	April 29	" 24	" 11.
1888-89	" 14	" 14	" 20	March 15.
1889-90	" 29	" 14	March 1, '90	" 15.
1890-91	" 3	" 14	December 28	" 20.
1891-92	" 17	" 13	January 5, '92	" 31.
1892-93	November 30	" 24	December 22	April 7.
1893-94	" 24	" 12	" 23	March 17.
1894-95	" 25	" 27	" 9	April 7.

These dates do not represent the actual length of the open season, since, both at the beginning and at the end of the season, time has to be allowed for vessels to arrive and take advantage of the "clear" channel in spring, and to depart for winter quarters in the late autumn.

164. The following table obtained from the Director of the Meteorological Service, gives the latitude, longitude and elevation above the sea of places in the Dominion, and also the mean summer and winter temperature to 1895. The summer temperatures are taken from the months of July, August and September, and those of the winter from January, February and March :—

MEAN SUMMER AND WINTER TEMPERATURES.

Place.	Lat.	Long.	Elevation above sea.	Mean Temperature.	
				Summer	Winter.
Prince Edward Island.	° ′	° ′	Ft.	°	°
Charlottetown	46·14	63·10	38	61·9	19·9
Georgetown	46·11	62·35	30	62·1	20·9
Kilmahumaig	46·48	64·2	20	61·1	17·6
New Brunswick.					
Bathurst	47·39	65·42	16	64·6	15·2
Bass River	46·35	65·5	.....	60·0	16·2
Chatham	47·3	65·29	36	61·2	15·3
Dorchester	45·55	64·32	116	58·9	19·7
Dalhousie	48·4	66·22	150	58·8	13·9
Fredericton	45·57	66·38	164	62·1	18·1
Grand Manan	44·47	66·46	49	59·5	25·6
Point Lepreaux	45·4	66·27	45	55·9	24·1
Parker's Ridge	46·29	66·31	.....	59·6	15·4
St. John	45·17	66·4	116	59·0	23·2
St. Andrew's	45·5	67·4	47	59·4	22·7
Woodstock	46·8	67·42	.....	62·2	15·7
Nova Scotia.					
Antigonish	45·38	61·59	77	59·6	18·3
Baddeck	46·6	60·44	25	62·6	21·8
Digby	44·38	65·46	150	61·9	25·7
Glace Bay	46·12	59·58	38	59·6	21·1
Guysborough	45·22	61·30	34	61·9	22·0
Halifax	44·39	63·36	118	61·6	24·4
New Glasgow	45·36	62·39	77	62·3	20·5
Pictou	45·42	62·41	25	63·0	22·5
Port Hastings	45·39	61·24	45	63·5	21·7
Sydney	46·10	60·10	56	60·7	21·9
Sable Island	43·58	59·46	50	60·3	31·2
Truro	45·22	63·18	71	60·3	22·3
Windsor	44·59	64·6	87	62·3	23·9
White Head	45·15	61·8	30	59·9	25·1
Wolfville	45·7	64·20	.....	58·9	23·4
Yarmouth	43·50	66·20	57	59·0	27·6
Quebec.					
Anticosti, S.W.P.	49·26	63·35	20	54·9	18·7
" W.P.	49·52	64·32	15	55·6	13·7
" E.P.	49·6	61·41	25	54·0	14·9
Belleisle	51·56	55·25	426	48·4	11·5
Bicquet	48·25	68·53	50	51·4	14·7
Bird Rock	47·51	61·8	106	57·2	18·6
Brome	45·10	72·36	.....	61·8	15·3
Cape Chatte	49·6	66·45	80	56·6	16·0

MEAN SUMMER AND WINTER TEMPERATURE, &c.—*Continued.*

Place.	Lat.	Long.	Elevation above sea.	Mean Temperature.	
				Summer	Winter.
Quebec—*Con.*	° ′	° ′	Ft.	°	°
Cape Magdalen	49·16	65·20	100	56·6	13·9
Cape Norman	51·38	55·52	95	51·6	11·7
Chicoutimi	48·25	71·5	159	59·1	8·7
Cranbourne	46·20	70·43	.....	58·2	12·6
Danville	45·47	72·1	.....	61·9	14·7
Father Point	48·31	68·28	21	54·5	13·3
Huntingdon	45·5	74·10	.....	63·7	16·2
Lennoxville	45·23	71·52	500	61·8	19·3
Montreal	45·30	73·35	187	64·7	17·3
Point des Monts	49·20	67·22	30	59·5	10·7
Quebec	46·48	71·13	315	61·4	14·6
Richmond	45·40	72·8	437	61·5	15·9
Roberval	48·31	72·13	.....	59·7	12·2
St. Francis	46·12	70·50	.....	61·6	12·6
St. Hyacinthe	45·40	72·10	.....	65·4	17·6
Ontario.					
Alexandria	45·19	74·39	267	62·4	18·4
Alton	43·52	80·5	.....	61·7	20·3
Axe Lake	45·25	79·35	.....	57·8	15·2
Bancroft	45·1	77·50	.....	58·9	15·0
Barrie	44·23	79·41	779	64·9	20·7
Beatrice	45·8	79·20	.....	60·9	18·2
Belleville	44·10	77·23	321	67·2	20·2
Birnam	43·2	81·55	.....	64·3	22·2
Bognor	44·40	80·50	.....	62·7	21·5
Brampton	43·41	79·45	703	65·9	22·7
Brantford	43·10	80·21	750	66·4	23·7
Brockville	44·36	75·44	278	65·5	19·0
Buda	48·35	90·0	1,473	60·8	6·8
Cartier	46·40	86·20	.....	60·1	6·8
Chatham	42·23	82·12	595	62·6	27·3
Clontarf	45·23	77·9	.....	62·6	19·3
Coldwater	44·38	79·40	.....	63·2	17·6
Conestogo	43·33	80·39	.....	62·6	20·4
Cornwall	45·1	74·43	185	65·2	18·2
Cottam	42·7	82·45	.....	63·2	29·6
DeCewsville	42·56	79·57	.....	65·9	26·0
Deseronto	44·11	77·4	265	65·6	21·5
Durham	44·10	80·50	.....	63·6	20·1
Egremont	44·0	80·5	1,450	60·6	18·4
Elora	43·41	80·24	1,274	62·4	20·1
Fitzroy Harbour	45·30	76·14	200	64·8	18·3
Galt	43·23	80·22	870	63·9	22·0
Georgina	44·19	79·18	480	63·8	20·8
Goderich	43·45	81·43	728	65·3	23·7
Granton	43·12	81·21	1,015	63·5	22·2
Gravenhurst	44·54	79·20	806	62·5	17·6
Guelph	43·33	80·16	1,059	63·8	19·7
Haliburton	45·1	78·28	.....	61·1	17·8
Hamilton	43·16	79·54	372	67·4	24·0
Heron Bay	48·40	87·10	.....	55·9	8·4
Auntsville	45·19	79·8	.....	63·0	15·8
Ingersoll	43·2	80·57	877	64·3	24·8
Joly	45·50	79·12	.....	59·3	14·8
Kincardine	44·10	81·37	684	64·8	22·5

MEAN SUMMER AND WINTER TEMPERATURE, &c.—*Continued.*

Place.	Lat.	Long.	Elevation above sea.	Mean Temperature.	
				Summer	Winter.
Ontario—*Con.*	° ′	° ′	Ft.	°	°
Kingston	44·14	76·29	262	65·1	20·5
Kingsville	42·3	82·48		67·8	28·1
Lakefield	44·25	78·15		64·1	16·8
Lindsay	44·20	78·45	876	62·5	18·4
Listowel	43·44	80·58	1,252	61·8	15·9
Little Current	45·57	81·54	608	63·5	15·8
Little Forks	48·33	93·42	1,117	56·3	5·6
London	42·59	81·13	832	65·4	23·4
L'Orignal	45·38	74·42		62·4	10·0
Lucknow	43·56	81·30	897	63·7	22·9
Mattawa	46·15	78·41		59·7	11·1
Minden	44·52	79·10		59·9	14·9
Mount Forest	43·58	80·44	1,376	64·0	22·2
Nepigon	48·50	88·40	920	56·7	3·2
Newmarket	44·2	79·29	525	73·1	20·7
Niagara Falls, S.	43·6	79·6		65·5	25·7
North Bruce	44·23	81·25		62·5	22·7
Northcote	45·30	76·46		62·1	11·1
N. Gwillimbury	44·18	79·21		66·9	21·5
Norwood	44·22	77·59	639	62·5	19·4
Novar	45·28	79·10		58·4	14·0
Oshawa	43·53	78·52		63·5	20·7
Ottawa	45·26	75·42	236	65·4	15·1
Owen Sound	44·34	80·55	672	62·5	21·1
Paris	43·12	80·25	832	64·7	24·7
Parry Sound	45·19	80·00	635	62·0	16·5
Pelee Island	41·50	82·38	570	70·4	27·2
Pembroke	45·50	77·7	389	64·3	15·0
Penetanguishene	44·45	79·56	725	63·4	19·4
Peterborough	44·17	78·19	688	65·4	20·2
Point Clark	44·5	81·44	595	63·4	22·9
Port Arthur	48·27	89·12	611	57·0	8·0
Port Dover	42·47	80·13	635	65·7	24·5
Port Stanley	42·40	81·13	592	64·4	24·5
Renfrew	45·26	76·39		62·6	14·3
Ridgetown	42·30	81·55		64·5	25·6
Rockliffe	46·12	77·55	418	60·1	12·2
Saugeen	44·30	81·21	656	62·0	21·7
Sault Ste. Marie	46·32	84·19		61·6	18·1
Savanne	48·58	90·18	1,506	56·7	3·4
Shannonville	44·12	77·14	323	65·0	23·1
Sharon	44·5	79·27		62·5	20·6
Simcoe	42·50	80·21	724	67·2	25·8
Sombra	42·43	82·19		64·8	25·7
Sprucedale	45·30	79·40		58·6	13·5
St. George	43·14	80·12	714	64·7	23·7
St. Mary's	43·15	81·11	1,046	64·0	24·8
Stayner	44·25	80·4	714	63·0	20·3
Stony Creek	43·13	79·45	268	66·9	25·1
Stratford	43·23	81·0	1,182	63·5	21·8
Strathroy	42·56	81·42	743	64·9	24·1
Toronto	43·39	79·23	350	64·1	24·5
Uplands	45·48	79·25		58·6	14·1
Vienna	42·42	80·36		64·5	25·8
Wanstead	42·56	82·3	789	67·4	26·3
Welland	42·59	79·17	589	64·8	21·6
White River	46·40	80·50	1,252	55·1	3·3

MEAN SUMMER AND WINTER TEMPERATURE, &c.—*Continued.*

Place.	Lat.	Long.	Elevation above sea.	Mean Temperature.	
				Summer	Winter.
Ontario—*Con.*	° ′	° ′	Ft.	°	°
Whiteside	45·0	79·43	.....	61·2	16·0
Windsor	42·19	83·2	604	69·0	26·1
Woodstock	43·8	84·7	980	64·4	23·5
Zurich	43·24	81·38	.....	64·5	23·1
Manitoba.					
Brandon	49·51	99·57	1,194	59·9	0·9
*Channel Island	.....	.....	710	62·6	—1·4
Dauphin	51·15	99·30	839	63·1	0·3
East Selkirk	50·7	96·49	743	59·5	—1·5
Elkhorn	49·58	101·16	1,630	58·8	—0·4
Fort Ellice	50·24	101·16	850	57·9	3·5
Fort Osborne	49·50	97·10	.....	61·1	1·8
Gimli	50·37	97·0	723	58·9	1·1
Hillview	49·54	100·36	.....	58·7	1·1
Minnedosa	50·10	99·48	1,665	57·2	—1·2
Poplar Heights	50·4	97·47	815	61·6	3·1
Portage la Prairie	49·57	98·10	854	63·2	4·5
Posen	50·35	97·57	770	59·6	2·3
Oak Bank	49·47	96·42	.....	59·5	0·5
Russell	50·42	101·20	1,830	55·8	—2·4
Sourisford	49·7	101·8	1,464	63·8	2·4
St. Alban's (Aweme)	49·42	99·33	.....	62·2	2·5
St. Andrew's	50·5	97·0	.....	58·5	—1·7
St. Boniface	49·52	47·9	.....	59·9	—1·3
Stony Mountain	50·5	97·12	803	59·8	2·2
Winnipeg	49·53	97·7	764	60·1	0·5
N. W. Territories.					
Balgonie	50·30	104·13	2,187	58·8	1·0
Banff	51·10	115·35	4,542	51·2	15·2
Battleford	52·44	108·16	.....	58·8	—0·6
Calgary	51·2	114·4	3.389	56·8	14·9
Chaplin	50·26	106·39	2,202	61·0	6·2
Cotham	49·59	102·35	1,950	57·4	6·5
Edmonton	53·32	113·29	2,158	56·3	9·9
Fort Chipewayan	58·42	111·05	.....	54·0	—7·4
Gleichen	50·52	112·54	2,952	58·6	11·0
Glen Adelaide	49·55	102·8	.....	56·8	7·9
Grenfell	50·23	102·53	1,957	57·6	3·6
Henrietta	51·22	108·30	.....	64·0	—1·1
Indian Head	50·27	103·41	1,924	60·3	3·2
Kilnap	51·15	102·14	1,636	55·9	—1·6
Maple Creek	49·55	109·28	2,471	62·9	15·3
Medicine Hat	50·1	110·37	2,156	63·0	13·8
Oonikup	53·30	101·20	.....	56·9	—0·9
Pheasant Forks	50·45	102·50	.....	55·6	—2·5
Prince Albert	52·55	106·0	1,402	56·3	—1·1
Qu'Appelle	50·44	103·42	2,115	58·6	0·3
Regina	50·27	104·37	1,885	58·7	—0·1
Swift Current	50·20	107·45	2,399	66·6	9·2

* On Lake Winnipeg, precise locality not known.

MEAN SUMMER AND WINTER TEMPERATURE, &c.—*Concluded.*

Place.	Lat.	Long.	Elevation above sea.	Mean Temperature.	
				Summer	Winter.
British Columbia.	° ′	° ′	Ft.	°	°
Abbotsford	48·42	123·33	38	60·4	36·2
Agassiz	49·15	121·40	52	60·3	35·4
Barkerville	53·2	121·33	4,210	52·7	20·9
Clinton	51·6	122·48	2,978	58·4	21·4
Esquimalt	48·26	123·27	28	56·8	39·2
Fort Simpson	54·30	129·20	16	54·8	34·7
Ladner's Landing	49·6	123·4	.....	57·7	36·7
Lillooet	50·42	122·2	690	63·8	28·1
New Westminster	49·12	122·53	33	60·4	39·8
Port Moody	49·14	123·16	5	61·2	34·8
Quamichan	48·42	123·47	.....	60·3	37·3
Soda Creek	52·20	122·19	1,690	62·7	22·0
Spence's Bridge	50·25	121·30	770	69·1	28·5
Victoria	48·24	123·19	10	57·3	39·2
Hudson Bay.					
Ashe's Inlet	62·35	70·35	.....	37·6	—12·7
Fort Albany	52·12	82·5	.....	37·6	— 2·0
Fort Churchill	58·40	94·5	38	49·2	—17·9
Martin's Falls	51·30	86·30	.....	53·1	— 2·6
Moose Factory	51·16	80·56	30	58·9	0·7
Port Burwell	60·25	61·46	.....	38·4	— 7·5
Port de Boucherville	63·12	77·28	.....	36·4	—18·3
Port La Perrière	62·34	78 1	.....	37·8	—24·0
Skinner Cove	59·6	63·37	.....	43·3	— 4·2
Stupart's Bay	61·35	70·32	.....	39·4	—15·1
York Factory	57·0	92·28	55	48·7	—12·6

165. The next table gives the highest, lowest and mean temperature, as well as the snow and rainfall and the total precipitation, at 129 places in Canada, for the year ended 31st December, 1894. Ten inches of snow have been considered as equivalent to one inch of rain.

TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION IN CANADA, 1894.

Stations.	Temperature.			Precipitation.		
	Maximum	Minimum.	Mean.	Rain.	Snow.	Total.
	°	°	°	In.	In.	In.
Prince Edward Island—						
Charlottetown	86·4	—13·5	40·98	26·26	87·0	34·96
Georgetown	90·4	—13·0	.....	30·85	48·0	40·65
Newfoundland—						
St. John's	84·0	—10·0	39·27	34·74	226·1	57·35
Channell	73·0	—19·5	38·43	43·20	111·8	54·38
Bermuda—						
Prospect	89·8	49·0	69·74	58·70	.....	58·70
New Brunswick—						
Bathurst	92·5	—28·0	41·76	20·26	98·8	30·24
Chatham	90·5	—32·5	38·12	24·63	84·0	33·03
Dalhousie	91·0	—28·0	35·87	20·60	86·0	29·20
Grand Manan	86·6	—12·0	42·92	26·11	91·9	35·30
Parker's Ridge	86·0	—20·0	37·68	27·28	143·0	41·58
Point Lepreaux	68·0	—11·0	40·10	26·31	118·5	38·16
St. Andrew's	92·7	—18·1	41·14	20·20	105·9	30·79
St. John	81·5	—12·5	40·93	29·54	108·1	40·35
Nova Scotia—						
Digby	91·0	— 6·0	43·60	19·21	32·5	22·46
Halifax	93·0	—10·4	42·43	34·50	108·2	45·32
Pictou	93·0	—14·0	42·76	32·23	147·1	46·94
Port Hastings	87·0	—13·0	44·95	40·68	69·0	47·58
Sable Island	74·0	3·0	44·01	39·23	47·2	43·95
Sydney	89·0	—10·9	40·93	35·71	70·7	42·78
Truro	88·2	—24·0	42·00	25·49	100·9	35·58
Whitehead	70·0	—8·0	40·84	32·00	70·7	39·17
Yarmouth	76·6	—11·7	42·86	28·00	72·0	35·20
Quebec—						
Anticosti, S.W.P.	70·0	—15·0	35·04	19·18	80·9	27·27
" W.P.	.....	—15·0	35·10	18·71	145·0	33·01
Brome	.....	—31·0	43·09	17·71	38·0	21·51
Cape Chatte	.....	—16·0	36·17	16·45	.....	.....
Cape Magdalen	.....	—15·0	36·43	20·72	91·5	29·87
Chicoutimi	.....	—43·0	36·79	20·26	61·1	26·37
Father Point	.....	—24·2	34·82	20·88	71·8	28·06
Grindstone	.....	4·0	38·46	26·71	177·7	44·48
Montreal	89·8	—19·5	43·06	24·21	70·9	31·30
Pointe des Monts	.....	—24·0	32·79	19·47	139·0	33·37
Quebec	.....	—23·5	38·56	30·24	119·3	42·17
Richmond	.....	—29·6	41·88	24·86	85·8	33·44
St. Hyacinthe	.....	—24·0	43·83	21·27	47·8	26·05
Ontario—						
Alton	.....	.....	43·40	23·43	60·1	29·44
Bancroft	.....	.....	41·00	18·20	83·8	26 58
Barrie	.....	.....	44·46	21·87	69·3	28·80
Beatrice	.....	.....	41·37	26·63	88·0	35·43
Birnam	.....	.....	47·08	25·41	45·4	29·95
Bognor	.....	.....	44·79	22·97	95·5	32·52
Chatham	.....	.....	48·70	22·42	35·1	25·93
Clontarf	.....	.....	42·89	29·36	70·7	36·43

TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION IN CANADA, 1893—*Continued.*

Stations.	Temperature.			Precipitation.		
	Maximum	Minimum.	Mean.	Rain.	Snow.	Total.
	°	°	°	In.	In.	In.
Ontario—*Con.*						
Coldwater	.....	.....	43·02	22·90	115·4	34·44
Collingwood	.....	.....	45·83	16·02	.....	.....
Conestogo	.....	.....	44·57	20·12	40·5	24·17
Cottam	.....	.....	49·72	23·40	32·5	26·65
DeCewsville	.....	.....	47·58	26·07	46·5	30·72
Deseronto	.....	.....	46·54	26·35	47·4	31·90
Durham	95·0	—25·0	46·33	21·35	138·0	35·15
Elora	94·0	—21·0	43·96	20·99	36 5	24·64
Georgina	93·5	—19·0	45·16	23·00	60·6	29·06
Gravenhurst	94·0	—32·0	43·53	23·17	61·1	29·28
Haliburton	91·5	—37·0	42·61	21·02	52·3	26·25
Kingston	85·9	—21·7	44·54	23·78	57·5	29·53
Lakefield	96·0	—22·0	44·40	18·91	45·3	23·44
Lindsay	94·1	—20·3	43·96	24·48	72·3	31·71
London	95·0	—11·5	48·96	30·14	43·4	34·48
Lucknow	96·6	—11·9	46·47	27·92	76·2	35·54
Nepigon	85·0	—40·0	35·47	11·10	52·0	16·30
North Bruce	98·0	—10·0	45·68	21·59	62·5	27·84
Orillia	92·0	—24·0	42·91	25·21	85·0	33·71
Ottawa	93·0	—25·7	42·51	23·74	70·0	30·74
Owen Sound	97·5	—21·0	45·97	23·85	94·3	33·28
Paris	98·0	—15·0	47·35	27 00	41·0	31·10
Parry Sound	92·0	—36·6	41·91	27·99	114·0	39 39
Peterborough	95·0	—20·0	44·49	26·83	56·5	32·48
Point Clark	81·0	— 6·0	46·29	22·33	57·0	28·03
Point Pelee	93·0	— 2·0	52·62	24·97	24·0	27·37
Port Arthur	92·0	—27·0	35·92	18·00	45·2	22·52
Port Dover	93·0	—12·0	46·44	26·35	62·3	32·58
Port Stanley	89·4	— 5·3	46·11	25·75	47·9	30·54
Renfrew	95·0	—28·4	42·49	13·20	15·5	14·75
Rockliffe	94·0	—38·0	38·11	21·34	84·8	29·82
Saugeen	93·9	—11·6	44·31	18·79	93·7	28·16
Savanne	92·0	—40·0	33·88	21·00	62·5	27·25
Shannonville	95·0	—13·0	47·36	17·79	27·5	20·54
Sprucedale	95·0	—43·0	40·69	28·08	12·0	35·28
St. George	96·5	—11·5	46·61	25 62	39·2	29·54
St. Mary's	90·0	—12·0	45·73	21·95	53·0	27·25
Stony Creek	99·0	— 4·0	49·88	28·45	42·9	32·74
Stratford	91·8	—15·3	45·47	23·20	50·1	28·21
Toronto	90·7	— 9·9	46·75	25·78	37·8	29·56
Uplands	92·8	—37·9	39·82	32·72	129·7	45·69
White River	91·8	—54·5	32·66	18·37	55·1	23·88
Whiteside	93·0	—35·5	43·18	27·95	75 8	35·53
Woodstock	94·6	—12·5	46·22	25·85	30·0	28·85
Manitoba—						
Brandon	99·5	—47·2	35·23	5·09	34·8	8·57
Channel Island	85·0	—38·0	31·93	13·32	43·5	17·67
Fort Osborne	93·0	—44·0	29·90	.....	.....	.....
Hillview	97·0	—42·0	33·95	10·71	70·5	17·76
Minnedosa	97·8	—39·0	33·79	9·02	61·8	15·20
Oakbank	94·0	—44·0	33·60	16·33	68·9	23·13
Portage la Prairie	96·0	—39·0	36·55	11·29	23·3	13·62
St. Alban's (Aweme)	102·0	—39·0	36·54	11·72	53·5	17·07
Winnipeg	95·8	—46·1	35·20	11·13	70·1	18·14

TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION IN CANADA, 1893—*Concluded.*

Stations.	Temperature.			Precipitation.		
	Maximum	Minimum	Mean.	Rain.	Snow.	Total.
	°	°	°	In.	In.	In.
N. W. Territories—						
Alameda	94·4	—39·4	33·64	11·67	41·8	15·85
Banff	88·2	—39·3	34·63	15·17	.....	.....
Battleford	98·0	—41·0	34·50	9·79	36·8	13·47
Calgary	94·0	—31·8	37·17	8·49	32·1	11·70
Edmonton	90·0	—41·0	34·08	12·27	38·6	16·13
Medicine Hat	98·2	—30·5	41·67	10·09	30·5	13·14
Prince Albert	94·0	—47·9	30·88	5·17	40·8	9·25
Qu'Appelle	96·8	—38·9	34·48	6·63	58·9	12 52
Regina	103·0	—37·0	35·10	3·90	23·6	6·26
Swift Current	101·6	—32·6	38·02	6·62	30·4	9·66
Pincher Creek	93·0	—30·0	41·32	14·03	96·8	23·71
British Columbia—						
Abbotsford	92·0	—11·0	47·59	67·22	42·8	71·50
Agassiz	93·0	—10·0	47·11	69·36	86·5	78·01
Barkerville	85·0	—16·0	36·09	13·89	133·0	27·19
Carmanah	80·0	—22·0	46·80	125·84	22·7	128·11
Donald	97·0	—32·0	38·08	.....	96·0	.....
Esquimalt	84·0	—20·2	47·17	40·35	24·4	42·79
Fort Steele	94·2	—29·3	41·75	12·70	36·0	16·30
French Creek	86·8	—16·0	46·76	34·63	30·6	37·69
Glacier	81·0	—21·0	36·85	14·37	442·0	58·57
Hazelmere	88·0	— 8·0	47·71	55·41	36·2	59·03
Lock Erroch	90·0	—14·0	48·79	89·00	78·4	96·84
Mission Valley	90·0	—15·0	43·96	6·27	29·0	9·17
Pilot Bay	91·0	— 9·0	46·02	27·21	108·6	38·07
Port Simpson	80·0	—10·0	42·82	118·38	86·2	127·00
Quamichan	94·0	— 8·0	46·51	29·40	20·3	31·43
Rivers Inlet	86·2	—15·5	44·50	108·75	8·4	109·59
Salmon Arm	91·8	—19·8	43·28	8·03	49·0	12·93
Spence's Bridge	100·0	— 2·0	48·47	11·28	22·6	13·54
Stuart's Lake	88·0	—39·5	32·60	10·42	89·5	19·37

147. According to the above figures, the extremes of mean temperature in 1894 in the several provinces were as follow :—

	Max.	Min.
Ontario	52·62	32·66
Quebec	43·83	32·79
Nova Scotia	44·95	40·84
New Brunswick	42·92	35·87
Manitoba	36·55	29·90
British Columbia	48·79	32·60
Prince Edward Island	40·98	.....
The Territories	41·67	30·88

148. The next table gives the number of inches of rain and snow recorded as having fallen in the severai provinces during each year since 1874.

RAIN AND SNOWFALL IN CANADA, 1874-1894.

Year.	Ontario.		Quebec.		Nova Scotia.		New Brunswick.		P. E. Island.		Manitoba.		British Columbia.*		N. W. T.	
	Rain.	Snow.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain.	Snow.
	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.
1874	19·40	75·0	25·93	107·1	36·95	86·5	26·81	107·1	39·53	117·1	13·74	62·6	11·49	43·0	.....	.....
1875	21·91	97·5	30·03	123·0	30·61	104·6	32·53	126·6	29·86	136·0	12·19	41·6	21·93	19·3	.....	.....
1876	23·10	91·4	25·77	124·3	35·09	87 6	31·51	106·0	26·13	105·7	19·89	66·8	14·20	9·5	.....	.....
1877	22·16	52·3	23·52	92·3	38·36	67·8	31·03	87·3	31·95	89·7	19·17	20·9	31·48	5·4	.....	.....
1878	34·14	60·4	29·62	96·5	43·82	30·3	34·16	87·4	40·15	78·3	21 22	27·6	24·47	11·8	.....	.....
1879	21·68	87·7	24·50	113·9	27·70	113·1	32·46	115·2	24·92	152·4	21·01	41·2	37·80	60·8	.....	.....
1880	27·23	66·3	24·08	103·9	33·94	94·7	26·50	92·3	21·88	132·0	19·62	34·6	26·98	73·2	.....	.....
1881	22·63	64·0	23·62	86 4	32·59	77·2	35·36	77·3	31·12	116·4	13·63	63·8	33·64	33·64	.....	.....
1882	22·70	73·5	26·00	107·4	35·37	115·2	29·69	139·0	28·07	169·2	13·62	61·4	21·24	31·3	.....	.....
1883	28·30	91·5	24 54	117·7	36·82	87·2	28·27	95·6	27·59	110·3	13·13	34·1	14·06	29·0	.....	.....
1884	23·37	91·6	26·12	130·3	41·73	79·1	38·82	89·5	38·83	75·0	18·09	45·2	14·19	17·8	.....	.....
1885	29·70	91·4	24·44	137·0	38·27	95·7	33·00	118·3	29·49	102·5	11·76	31·5	19·49	18·7	.....	.....
1886	24·76	90·4	24·98	121·3	35·05	49·3	30·92	102·1	32·92	60·7	9·01	28·2	33·31	34·7	.....	.....
1887	19·81	85·1	21·36	147·9	39·07	58·5	32·85	128·9	33·73	96·1	13·33	45·5	48·12	33·5	.....	.....
1888	22·82	59·0	27·35	155·2	41·11	60·6	40·44	105·5	31·66	74·5	11·43	37·9	43·53	56·4	.....	.....
1889	24·58	78·5	26·99	105·5	34·29	35·7	30·25	72·3	25·59	49·4	9·37	37·5	33·60	27·2	6·02	32·1
1890	28·62	66·4	26·52	96·3	40·66	46·8	30·77	102·3	41·26	85·4	17·92	30·8	42·32	41·9	12·49	36·1
1891	27·09	64·7	23·46	85·9	44·26	51·8	34·86	83·7	29·96	62·2	15·54	46·5	45·56	43·1	12·91	33·3
1892	26·47	70·6	26·02	112 1	43·42	61·4	32·99	67·9	35·07	50·5	13·07	52·8	41·26	98·0	9·75	44·8
1893	25·59	99·3	23·84	107·5	42·46	81·8	28·89	109·0	29·82	92·6	12·84	54·4	50·58	70·3	8·54	46·7
1894	23·30	55·1	22·39	84·8	29·31	80·3	23·74	103·3	28·65	105·8	12·62	47·9	41·92	70·4	9·24	41·7

*Any average rain or snow for British Columbia is misleading. The various parts of the province seem to have an amount of precipitation dependent on the position of the particular locality. As far as can be ascertained the following division may convey a somewhat definite idea.

	Rain. In.	Snow. In.	Total. In.
Coast	56·56	34·8	60·04
South interior	6·06	26·2	8·68
North interior	18·67	134·2	32·09
Vancouver Island	32·43	22·2	34·65
North part of coast	99·98	51·8	105·16

168. The following table gives statistics of the temperature and precipitation at the principal cities of Canada for the calendar year 1894 :—

STATISTICS of the Temperature and Precipitation at the Principal Cities in Canada for the year 1894.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.

—	Months.												Year.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Mean temperature	16·8	13·2	29·3	34·4	45·8	58·5	66·3	63·0	56·3	47·2	34·4	26·6	41·0
Difference from average	+0·1	—4·6	+4·2	—0·8	—1·0	+1·3	+2·5	—1·5	—1·1	+0·7	—1·0	+3 0	+0·1
Highest temperature	38·0	40·9	48·1	58·2	68·7	78·1	86·4	80·1	71·6	64·4	57·2	43·9	86·4
Lowest temperature	—9·0	—13·5	1·6	11·0	27·5	42·2	49·5	48·0	36·2	33·1	11·0	3·4	—13·5
Mean daily range	16 5	19·7	12·3	12·3	16·6	15·8	14·5	13·3	13·0	11·8	11·7	17·1	14·5
Amount of rain in inches	0·80	0·25	0·30	1·11	2·65	2·69	2·20	2·75	2 99	3·78	3·57	2·37	26·26
Number of days rain fell on	5	4	3	10	17	13	15	10	7	13	13	7	117
Amount of snow in inches	30·6	20 9	18·4	10·9	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	2·5	3·7	87·0
Number of days snow fell on	14	12	10	8	1	....	.....	.....	..	.....	6	13	64
Mean amount of cloud	0·6	0·5	0·6	0·7	0·6	0·6	0 5	0·6	0·5	0·6	0·7	0·7	0·6
HALIFAX, N.S.													
Mean temperature	21·9	18·8	32 3	37·0	46·6	56·5	64·4	61·9	57·0	48·1	36·2	28·4	42·4
Difference from average	+0·2	+3·7	+3·5	—0·7	—1·8	—1·2	+1·1	—1·9	—0·6	+0·9	—1·0	+1·1	+0·3
Highest temperature	47·0	43·1	55·0	66·5	70·0	85·0	93·0	83·2	76·0	68·4	59·0	51·0	93·0
Lowest temperature	—4·7	—10·4	9·8	14·3	28·5	38·0	49·3	43·3	35·3	31·0	12·7	1·0	—10·4
Mean daily range	14·6	19·2	13·9	15·5	17·5	19·5	19·8	18·6	16·4	14·7	14·8	15·8	16·7
Amount of rain	1·73	2·85	1·72	3·41	1·78	3·78	1·05	4·00	1·01	3·88	5·40	3·89	34·50
Number of days rain fell on	9	8	11	14	15	9	16	13	11	13	16	12	147
Amount of snow in inches	55·9	6·1	18·0	18·2	.....	...	.. ..	... .	.....	.....	3·2	6·8	108·2
Number of days snow fell on	13	10	12	10	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	7	8	60
Mean amount of cloud	0·6	0·6	0·7	0·7	0·7	0·6	0·6	0·6	0·5	0·6	0·7	0·6	0·6

STATISTICS of Temperature and Precipitation at the Principal Cities in Canada, &c.—*Continued.*

FREDERICTON, N.B.

—	Months.												Year.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Mean temperature	10·7	10·7	30·9	38·0	52·4	....	.....	.....	56·4	45·4	32·2	21·7	.....
Difference from average	−1·5	−5·1	+5 6	+0·2	+1·3	.....	...	.....	+0·1	+1·1	−0·2	+3·0	....
Highest temperature	49·8	44·9	64·7	66·7	80·9	.....	....	.....	77·7	61·0	56·9	46·9	.....
Lowest temperature	−30·5	−30·5	1·5	6·5	31·3	.. ...	.....	.....	29·5	25·4	1·5	−10·2	.....
Mean daily range	25·2	26·6	20·4	14·1	22·5	....	.....	.....	20·8	18·3	16·2	20·9	.....
Amount of rain in inches	0·66	0·40	0·64	1·46	0·90	.....	.. ..	.....	2·60	4·32	1·49	1·70	.....
Number of days rain fell on	3	2	6	6	9	.....	...	.....	8	15	9	7	.....
Amount of snow in inches	23·3	25·5	12·3	6·0	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	16·5	10·2	.....
Number of days snow fell on	11	7	9	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	9	.....
Mean amount of cloud	0·5	0·4	0·6	0·6	0·7	.....	....	....	0·6	0·6	0·5	0·5	.....

ST. JOHN, N.B.

Mean temperature	17·8	17·4	31·4	37·9	49·3	58·8	60·2	59·2	56·4	47·6	34·0	26·2	40·9
Difference from average	−0·9	−2 3	+4·1	+0·8	+1·1	+1·5	+0·4	1·7	+0·9	+2·9	−2·7	+1·7	+0·4
Highest temperature	45·0	39·3	46·7	67·3	67·0	81·5	79·5	74·2	77·7	61·2	58·0	48·2	81·5
Lowest temperature	−11·5	−12·5	9·5	12·7	34·0	40·5	50·0	44·7	37·0	32·0	6·0	−3·0	−12·5
Mean daily range	19·3	17·4	11·4	15·4	15·0	13·7	15·0	15·0	14·6	13.6	14·6	17·9	15·2
Amount of rain in inches	1·07	0·43	1·26	1·86	2·05	3·61	1·71	1·49	4·64	4·85	3·09	3·48	29·54
Number of days rain fell on	6	3	5	10	10	13	14	8	8	17	11	11	116
Amount of snow in inches	29·8	11·1	17·1	26·0	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	..	16·0	8·1	108·1
Number of days snow fell on	8	4	7	5	.....	.....	.....	..	...	.. ...	5	7	36
Mean amount of cloud	0·5	0·5	0·5	0·6	0·6	0·8	0·6	0·7	0·6	0·6	0·6	0·6	0·6

STATISTICS of Temperature and Precipitation at the Principal Cities in Canada, &c.—*Continued.*

QUEBEC.

	Months.												Year.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Mean temperature	9·7	8·7	28·0	37·1	52·3	61·3	64·6	58·6	54·7	44·2	26·1	17·4	38·6
Difference from average	+0·7	—3·3	+6·8	+2·2	+2·9	+0·3	—1·0	—4·8	—0·6	+1·7	—3·0	+2·6	+0·4
Highest temperature	37·5	38·0	56·0	67·0	76·5	87·0	88·0	76·5	76·5	64·6	49·5	42·0	88·0
Lowest temperature	—22·0	—23·5	—2·0	3·0	32·5	38·0	47·8	37·5	30·0	29·0	—2·0	15·0	—23·5
Mean daily range	16·7	19·5	15·2	16·4	19·5	20·5	22·2	19·0	17·1	12·0	12·5	15·9	17·2
Amount of rain in inches	0·26	0·06	1·68	0·74	3·54	5·54	6·67	2·75	2·80	4·50	1·27	0·43	30·24
Number of days rain fell on	3	1	6	9	20	19	20	17	18	24	9	3	149
Amount of snow in inches	36·6	19·6	23·6	0·9	...	...	....	.....	.....	..	17·7	20·9	119·3
Number of days snow fell on	14	12	13	2	..	...	....	.....	.....	.....	10	13	64
Mean amount of cloud	0·6	0·6	0·6	0·5	0·6	0·7	0·7	0·6	0·6	0·7	0·7	0·7	0·6

MONTREAL, QUE.

Mean temperature	12·99	12 65	31·59	44·89	56·04	65·83	68·73	62·82	59 65	48·62	30·23	22·72	43·06
Difference from average	+1·21	—2·78	+7·20	+4·95	+1·62	+1·03	—0·09	—3·93	+1·13	+3·06	—2·09	+3·94	+1·27
Highest temperature	41·2	38·7	57·0	69·5	79·0	85·2	89 8	80·6	78 5	65·5	53·6	48·3	89·8
Lowest temperature	—12·7	—19·5	5 0	15·0	37·7	44·8	52·0	44·8	35·0	34·1	6·4	14·1	—19·5
Mean daily range	19·72	16·88	12·34	18·52	18·01	17·16	17·82	16·86	16·22	13·07	12·27	15·93	16·24
Amount of rain in inches	0·90	0·12	1·45	0·59	3·73	4·02	2 82	1·80	2·73	4·03	1·47	0·55	24·21
Number of days rain fell on	7	1	11	8	17	17	19	16	14	22	5	5	142
Amount of snow in inches	19·2	9·1	7·4	1·2	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	11·0	23·0	70·9
Number of days snow fell on	15	11	9	1	..	.....	.....	..	.....	2	12	16	66
Mean amount of cloud	0·5	0·5	0·6	0·5	0·6	0·6	0·5	0·6	0·5	0·7	0·8	0·6	0·6

Statistics of Temperature and Precipitation at the Principal Cities in Canada, &c.—*Continued.*

OTTAWA, ONT.

	Months.												Year.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Mean temperature	12·97	11·06	31·20	45·99	55·46	65·95	68·03	61·79	59·65	47·31	29·43	21·33	42·51
Difference from average	+2·63	—1·34	+8·30	+8·21	.....	+0·25	—1·09	—5·69	+1·75	+2·71	—2·37	+4·22	+1·55
Highest temperature	41·0	38·5	54·2	73·4	83·8	91·0	93·0	89·6	82·3	65·5	51·6	45·8	93·0
Lowest temperature	—16·2	—25·7	3·5	13·0	35·5	36·2	47·0	42·0	29·5	33·8	1·5	—24·5	—25·7
Mean daily range	19·79	22·23	15·30	21·81	20·98	20·75	21·71	21·46	21·84	14·59	12·61	14·31	18·95
Amount of rain in inches	0·55	0·03	1·05	0·77	3·46	5·36	3·57	1·46	2·01	3·60	1·40	0·48	23·74
Number of days rain fell on	5	1	8	3	15	12	16	9	11	14	6	4	106
Amount of snow in inches	33·0	6·5	6·0	....	.....	.....	..	...	.....	.....	9·5	15·0	70·0
Number of days snow fell on	15	11	7	.	...	.....	...	...	...	1	11	13	58
Mean amount of cloud	0·6	0·6	0·6	0·5	0·6	0·6	0·5	0·7	0·6	0·7	0·8	0·7	0·6

TORONTO, ONT.

Mean temperature	28·50	20·74	35·97	44·37	52·56	66·45	69·10	65·29	62·25	50·14	34·44	31·18	46·75
Difference from average	+6·17	—1·89	+7·28	+3 51	+0·49	+4·24	+1·48	—0·99	+3·72	+3·79	—1·68	+5·00	2·59
Highest temperature	47·3	43·1	63·4	69·3	75·6	90·7	86·9	85·1	84·1	67 3	54·8	49·3	90·7
Lowest temperature	10·3	—9·9	14·1	18·4	35·1	37·9	46·6	46·3	38·9	33·3	10·0	—5·0	—9·9
Mean daily range	12·47	15·56	14·85	17·74	18·05	19·50	20·73	19·76	17·82	14·02	13·13	11·57	16·27
Amount of rain in inches	0·960	0·630	1·225	0·620	2·365	1·080	1·610	0·380	5·480	2·350	0·190	1·895	25·785
Number of days rain fell on	10	5	13	8	21	15	13	5	14	17	12	11	144
Amount of snow in inches	7·1	16·2	1·0	7·1	.....	.....	. ....	.....	.....	....	4·0	2·2	37·8
Number of days snow fell on	10	11	8	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	7	53
Mean amount of cloud	0·7	0·6	0·6	0·5	0·6	0·5	0·4	0·6	0·5	0·7	0·7	0·7	0·6

STATISTICS of Temperature and Precipitation at the Principal Cities in Canada, &c.—*Continued.*

LONDON, ONT.

—	Months.												Year.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Mean temperature	28·5	21·3	38·1	47·4	57·8	70·2	74 4	68·9	64·7	51·2	33 8	31·4	49·0
Difference from average	+7·9	—0·7	+11·3	+4·0	+2·8	+4·0	+5·0	+3·4	+4·9	+1·6	—2 9	+3·9	+3·8
Highest temperature	46·5	45·0	68·0	74·0	80·0	95·0	95·0	89·0	93·0	74·0	61·5	50·0	95·0
Lowest temperature	3·0	—11·5	12·0	18·0	30·5	30·0	40·0	39·0	29·0	30 0	5.0	5·0	—11·5
Mean daily range	13·2	16·5	16·9	21·3	22·6	25·6	26·8	28·2	23·6	18·0	15·3	11·7	20·0
Amount of rain in inches	0·96	1·10	1·32	2·10	9·81	1·13	1·71	0·10	5·47	4·14	0·28	2·02	30·14
Number of days rain fell on	9	6	11	13	19	18	10	6	14	19	6	9	140
Amount of snow in inches	1·2	13·6	4·4	4·0	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19·4	0·8	43·4
Number of days snow fell on	10	14	11	4	1	.....	...	.....	....	.....	15	7	62
Mean amount of cloud	0·5	0.5	0·5	0·4	0·5	0·4	0·4	0·5	0·4	0·5	0·6	0·5	0·5

WINNIPEG, MAN.

Mean temperature	—8·8	1·6	17·2	38.7	52·7	68·9	68·6	64·3	50·9	37·6	17·3	13·4	35·2
Difference from average	—2·1	+3·3	+5·0	+4·0	+2·0	+7·0	+3·2	+1·8	—0·7	—0·8	—1·0	+10·4	+2·7
Highest temperature	39·0	37·6	40·4	76·8	80·8	92·2	95·8	92·1	85·0	67·7	43·8	37·4	95·8
Lowest temperature	—46·1	—30 7	—20·5	3·0	28·6	32·0	40·0	37·5	26·8	18·5	—25·0	—24·5	—46·1
Mean daily range	23·1	25·5	20·3	18·6	25·6	28·0	26·5	29·5	23·6	20·7	17·7	18 2	23·1
Amount of rain in inches	0·06	.....	..	2·54	0·58	2·40	0·63	0·77	2·18	1·79	0·12	0·06	11·13
Number of days rain fell on	1	.....	....	10	7	11	12	12	11	12	3	3	82
Amount of snow in inches	11·0	10·0	16·3	10·2	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	17·5	5·1	70·1
Number of days snow fell on	12	6	10	5	..	....	.....	.....	.....	2	14	8	57
Mean amount of cloud	0·5	0.5	0.6	0·4	0·6	0·5	0·5	0·4	0·6	0·6	0·7	0·5	0·5

STATISTICS of Temperature and Precipitation at the Principal Cities in Canada, &c.—*Continued.*

CALGARY, ALBERTA.

	Months.												Year.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Mean temperature	8·9	15·8	26·0	42·3	50·1	56·9	63·9	63·9	48·6	41·3	27·1	20·6	38·6
Difference from average	+0·5	+4·8	+0·1	+3·9	+1·7	+1·3	+4·2	+4·5	−0·8	+0·7	+0·5	+4·4	+2·1
Highest temperature	47·9	49·6	54·0	70 5	82·0	82·0	92·0	92.0	79·0	68·0	67·0	49·0	92·0
Lowest temperature	−31·8	−28·6	−9·4	16·0	20·0	32·0	36·0	39·5	25·5	17·5	−10·5	−5·5	−31·8
Mean daily average	23·1	23·6	22·5	27·0	26·6	26·5	35·5	31·6	25·4	23·2	24·4	18·6	25·7
Amount of rain in inches	R	.....	.....	0·58	4·02	1·10	0·10	1·47	1·22	.....	.....	.....	8·49
Number of days rain fell on	1	.....	.....	3	9	15	4	6	4	.....	.....	.....	42
Amount of snow in inches	4·1	0·3	6·7	3·8	0·3	.....	.....	.....	0·8	1·1	11·1	4·0	32·2
Number of days snow fell on	8	5	8	5	3	.....	.....	.....	1	3	8	3	44
Mean amount of cloud	0·5	0·5	0·6	0·6	0·6	0·6	0·4	0·5	0·6	0·5	0·6	0·4	0·5

ESQUIMALT, B.C.

Mean temperature	37·2	36·9	40·9	45·0	50·5	54·8	58·0	59·0	53·6	47·3	44·6	38·4	47·2
Difference from average	−2·0	+0·6	−2·2	−1·2	−1·5	−0·2	−0·2	+0·7	−0 2	−1·4	+1·8	−4·0	−0·8
Highest temperature	51·0	51·9	56·9	69·2	81·7	77·2	84·0	80·2	68·0	62·1	56·6	47·7	84·0
Lowest temperature	24·3	20·2	29·2	31·8	33·7	44·2	45·2	47·7	40·2	32·7	29·7	28·2	20·2
Mean daily average	8·5	9·3	12·1	13·7	14·9	14·9	19·5	17·8	12·7	12·6	7·8	7·8	12·6
Amount of rain in inches	6·11	3·33	4·27	4·23	2·71	2·37	0·21	0·25	3·73	4·60	6·88	1·66	40·35
Number of days rain fell on	18	17	24	24	19	14	6	4	17	19	25	17	204
Amount of snow in inches	11·3	9·4	3·7	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	24·4
Number of days snow fell on	9	10	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	27
Mean amount of cloud	0·8	0·8	0·7	0·7	0·7	0·6	0·3	0·3	0·6	0·7	0·8	0·6	0·6

169. NUMBER of Hours of Bright Sunshine registered at Stations in the Dominion of Canada for the Years 1893–94, and the Number of Hours the Sun was above the Horizon in Latitude 45°, 48° and 50°.

		MONTHS.												Year.
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
		Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.
Sun above the horizon, Lat. 48°		273·0	296·5	371·0	412·6	472·5	480·3	483·4	441·8	375·5	328·6	275·5	256·0	4466·7
Esquimalt	1893.	52·9	40·1	87·6	92·9	114·3	189·5	216·3	283·2	171·5	120·0	65·1	34·8	1498·2
	1894.	71·0	55·7	115·2	136·3	168·2	188·1	310·4	259·3	144·2	96·4	49·0	81·9	1675·7
Agassiz	1893.	66·9	49·3	87·4	43·9	104·2	131·2	191·5	243·4	107·9	63·0	59·2	24·7	1172·6
	1894.	62·2	49·9	51·6	64·0	123·6	144·2	304·5	244·7	86·8	57·4	40·9	73·6	1303·4
Sun above horizon, Lat. 50°		266·1	281·9	369·4	415·2	478·8	487·9	490·3	336·1	377·1	331·3	270·4	252·1	4356·6
Winnipeg	1893.	112·6	131·7	216·8	156·3	293·8	225·6	281·4	299·7	193·8	96·4	129·7	43·0	2180·8
	1894.	107·2	139·9	130·9	135·2	260·6	305·1	310·4	272·4	139·9	138·2	86·7	79·1	2105·6
Brandon	1893.	101·1	115·3	191·0	126·5	278·6	206·6	286·5	287·4	221·9	112·7	88·0	78·0	2094·4
	1894.	119·4	136·8	141·9	147·2	258·2	289·1	312·9	269·1	166·5	116·5	96·4	99·2	2152·2
Sun above horizon, Lat. 45°		285·7	302·5	369·9	406·5	461·1	465·7	470·9	434·5	376·3	340·2	286·9	274·8	4474·4
Fredericton, N.B.	1893.	135·8	139·2	184·1	173·9	183·4	247·7	252·9	215·5	163·4	156·4	114·9	68·5	2055·7
	1894.	114·8	149·6	157·7	173·6	156·6	..	....	.....	172·4	124·8	111·2	102·7	.....
Montreal, Que	1893.	81·0	99·6	139·8	150·9	168·8	205·7	238·1	213·2	160·5	141·8	83·7	79·6	1763·7
	1894.	109·3	117·1	148·4	195·0	205·0	123·3	228·0	178·4	108·8	61·8	64·4	79·1	1618·6
Barrie, Ont	1893.	44·9	91·5	131·9	152·4	224·7	258·8	283·5	226·2	198·5	155·7	54·0	44·8	1866·9
	1894.	56·4	101·5	140·4	221·7	168·2	226·4	283·4	217·5	179·9	124·7	45·2	58·8	1824·1
Kingston, Ont	1893.	88·3	93·4	164·8	177·1	220·8	262·7	283·7	266·3	189·3	154·1	108·3	68·1	2076·9
	1894.	102·7	142 6	146·7	210·9	224·2	231·4	268·4	200·8	157·4	134·2	77·8	73·0	1970·1
Lindsay, Ont	1893.	67·8	97·0	170·4	152.4	213·6	268·0	284·0	257·4	185·9	172·0	86·0	52·4	2006·9
	1894.	67·2	118·1	122·1	222·2	168·8	235·8	268·2	183·4	143·7	125·4	52·2	46·8	1755·9
Toronto, Ont	1893.	77·4	102·4	156 5	155·0	213·4	251·4	290·5	272·7	217·8	158·3	83·9	73·1	2052·4
	1894.	90·1	143·5	148·9	223 6	177·1	262·2	266·0	227·7	191·4	138·6	71·2	77·4	2017·7
Woodstock, Ont	1893.	41·5	84·8	128·4	105·5	182·9	198·7	279·5	272·5	87·7	110·0	74·3	40·5	1606·3
	1894.	56·2	115·4	79·3	186·2	170·1	265·3	307·8	207·2	109·4	124·2	77·1	74·4	1771·6

170. The Storm Signal Service Branch issued 298 warnings of approaching storms between the 1st January and 30th June, 1895, of which number 259, or 86·9 per cent were verified. No important storm occurred which was not more or less satisfactorily warned.

171. The following table shows the number of storm warnings issued and verified in each year since 1877 :—

Year.	Number Issued.	Number Verified.	Percentage Verified.
1877	743	510	68·6
1878	860	673	78·3
1879	712	591	83·0
1880	889	736	82·8
1881	854	727	85·1
1882	841	658	78·2
1883	1,085	858	79·1
1884	798	663	83·2
1885	830	741	89·3
1886	906	799	88·2
1887	1,093	972	88·9
1888	897	758	84·5
1889	1,126	926	81·3
1890	1,199	987	82·3
1891	1,017	826	81·2
1892	1,161	888	80·7
1893	1,317	1,118	84·9
1894	1,333	1,149	86·2

It will be seen, therefore, that out of a total of 17,661 storm warnings issued during the last eighteen years, 14,580 or 82·6 per cent have been verified.

172. The total number of predictions of weather probabilities issued during the year ended 30th June, 1895, was 7,265, of which 5,538 were fully verified, 1,010 partially so, and 717 not. Thus the fully verified were 76·2 per cent of the total, and the fully and partially verified 90·1 per cent compared with 75 per cent and 89 per cent respectively in 1894.

Of the total predictions in 1894-5, 1,061 were in Manitoba, 1,352 in the lower lake region, 1,223 in the Upper St. Lawrence, 1,181 in the Lower St. Lawrence, 910 in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and 1,276 in the Maritime regions of Canada. The highest percentage of verified and partly verified predictions was in the Upper St. Lawrence district, 84·5, and the lowest was in the Lower St. Lawrence, 82·3. The signal discs 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.

There were not many heavy gales during 1894-5, although a good many moderate storms occurred in October and November, 1894.

The Meteorological Service also issues a monthly map, with a view of keeping the agricultural and other interested portions of the community posted as to the meteorological conditions prevailing, and the advance of

the seasons in the various parts of the Dominion; with this object it is printed a few days after the close of the month and contains notes of the leafing and flowering of trees and shrubs, the arrival of birds, state of crops, &c. It is satisfactory, as a sign of the intellectual development of the people of Canada, to learn from the Director's Report that "much interest is taken in this map by the public in general and voluntary observers have been so stimulated to increased work that we are now receiving such an accumulation of climatological and meteorological data as was never before attainable of great value in the event of a work on the climatology of the Dominion being deemed advisable."

CHAPTER IV.

Lands of Canada.—Dominion Lands.—Synopsis of Dominion Lands Regulations.—Provincial Lands.—Railway Lands.

173. There is a very large area of land throughout Canada available for settlement, either for agricultural or for 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."

174. The Crown Lands of the Dominion, commonly called Dominion Lands, are situated in Manitoba, the Territories, and in what is known as the Railway Belt in British Columbia, and comprises 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.

175. 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 1894, the sum of $4,453 having been expended. The number of visitors during the years 1894 to the Cave and Basin was 2,632 as compared with 3,784 in 1893, the decrease being attributable to the interruption to railway travel caused by the floods which occurred during the months of June and July. Among those who registered their names at the springs were 1,474 Canadian, 680 persons from the United States, and 342 from the United Kingdom.

176. The following are the comparative figures for the last eight years of transactions in Dominion Lands. The pre-emption system was terminated on 1st January, 1890.

—	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	Departmental Year, 1894.	Calendar Year, 1894.	10 mo's ending 28th Oct., '95.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Homesteads.....	420,333	696,050	471,040	563,680	774,400	650,720	513,440	507,840	338,240
Pre-emptions.....	70,521	212,651	57,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sales	197,140	177,092	139,030	189,704	62,800	46,873	17,578	18,275	27,436

177. The number of entries cancelled has been decreasing steadily. In 1874, 64 per cent of the homestead and 95 per cent of the pre-emption entries were cancelled; in 1894, 13 per cent were cancelled. The number of entries in 1894 was 3,209, and in 1874 there were 2,019 entries.

178. The following statement shows the number of homestead and pre-emption entries reported in each year since 1874, and the number and proportion of those entries which have been cancelled for non-fulfilment of the conditions of entry :—

Year.	Homesteads.			Pre-emptions.		
	Number of Entries.	Number Cancelled.	Percentage.	Number of Entries.	Number Cancelled.	Percentage.
1874	1,376	889	64	643	612	95
1875	449	303	60	391	229	58
1876	347	153	44	263	135	51
1877	845	455	53	594	352	59
1878	1,788	1,376	76	1,580	929	58
1879	4,068	2,038	50	1,729	1,454	84
1880	2,074	676	32	1,004	494	49
1881	2,753	937	34	1,649	776	47
1882	7,483	3,474	46	5,654	3,083	54
1883	6,063	1,794	29	4,120	1,576	38
1884	3,753	1,119	29	2,762	1,017	36
1885	1,858	584	31	653	394	60
1886	2,657	789	29	1,046	402	38
1887	2,036	451	22	585	223	38
1888	2,655	643	24	454	194	42
1889	4,416	1,530	34	1,355	608	44
1890	2,955	727	24	371	.....	.....
1891	3,523	840	23	.....	.....	....
1892	4,840	1,146	23	.....	.....	....
1893	4,067	691	16	.....	.....	.....
Departmental year, 1894	3,209	388	12	.....	.....	.....
Calendar year, 1894	3,174	423	13	.....	.....	.....
Ten months ending 31st October, 1895	2,114	78	3	.....	.....	.....

179. The following statements give the letters patent issued and the homestead entries reported, with the cancellations :—

Year.	Letters Patent.	
	Number Issued.	Number Cancelled.
Departmental year ending 31st October, 1874	536	6
" " 1875	492	4
" " 1876	375	4
" " 1877	2,156	13
" " 1878	2,597	32
" " 1879	2,194	57

LETTERS PATENT ISSUED, ETC.—*Concluded.*

Year.	Letters Patent.	
	Number issued.	Number cancelled.
Departmental year ending 31st October, 1880	1,704	14
" " 1881	1,768	11
" " 1882	2,766	11
" " 1883	3,591	16
" " 1884	3,837	24
" " 1885	3,257	18
" " 1886	4,570	17
" " 1887	4,599	26
" " 1888	3,275	34
" " 1889	3,282	30
" " 1890	3,273	20
" " 1891	2,449	35
" " 1892	2,955	27
" " 1893	2,936	16
" " 1894	2,553	15
Calendar year ending 31st December 1894	2,682	16
For 10 months ending 31st October, 1895	1,836	11

180. 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, 1895 :—

Year Ended 30th June.	Homestead and Pre-emption Fees.	Ordinary Sales.		Sales to Colonization Companies.	Total.
		Cash.	Scrip.	Cash.	
	$	$	$	$	$
1873	6,970	21,616			28,586
1874	8,290	17,697			25,987
1875	11,570	13,591			25,161
1876	4,700	3,704	320		8,724
1877	5,620	1,069	136,955		143,645
1878	15,370	2,682	120,159		138,211
1879	36,026	8,188	210,904		255,119
1880	32,358	41,768	81,685		155,812
1881	30,682	62,940	70,828		164,451
1882	94,228	1,228,424	50,590	354,036	1,727,280
1883	127,740	516,092	33,638	248,492	925,962
1884	70,390	423,113	40,919	253,713	788,136
1885	42,745	198,759	45,875	1,214	288,594
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
1893	†37,689	93,671	77,231		208,591
1894	†36,462	53,255	27,841		117,558
1895	†29,665	37,294	23,270		90,229

*Scrip. †Homstead fees only.

181. The total net revenue for the year ended 30th June, 1895, including receipts from timber dues, grazing, hay, and mineral lands, was $198,617, being a decrease as compared with 1894 of $46,908.

182. The above figures relate to the fiscal year only, and the following figures give the total revenue for the departmental years ended 31st October, 1889 to 1895 :—

——	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Gross revenue in cash	232,854	241,203	276,107	340,027	303,551	195,308	164,762
Scrip redeemed and warrants located	318,556	267,763	157,548	125,203	88,774	43,892	39,156
Total	551,410	508,966	433,655	465,230	392,325	239,200	203,918

183. The total receipts on account of Dominion Lands under the various heads, from 1st July, 1872, to 30th June, 1895, have been :—

Homestead fees	$ 645,810
Pre-emption	206,741
Sales	5,838,490
Timber, grazing and mineral	1,656,509
Colonization	887,922
Miscellaneous	528,236
	$ 9,763,708
LESS—Refunds	202,757
	$ 9,560,951

184. The total area set out for settlement in each year since 1873 is given below :—

AREA SET OUT FOR SETTLEMENT.

YEAR.	Acres.	Number of Farms of 160 acres each.
Previous to June, 1873	4,792,292	29,952
In 1874	4,237,864	26,487
1875	665,000	4,156
1876	420,507	2,628
1877	231,691	1,448
1878	306,936	1,918
1879	1,130,482	7,066
1880	4,472,000	27,950
1881	8,147,000	50,919
1882	10,186,000	63,662
1883	27,234,000	170,212
1884	6,435,000	40,218
1885	391,680	2,448
1886	1,379,010	8,620

AREA SET OUT FOR SETTLEMENT—*Concluded.*

Year.	Acres.	Number of Farms of 160 acres each.
In 1887	643,710	4,023
1888	1,131,840	7,074
1889	516,968	3,231
1890	817,075	5,106
1891	76,560	476
1892	1,395,200	8,720
1893	2,928,640	18,304
1894	300,240	1,876
1895	406,240	2,539
Total	78,245,935	489,033

At the rate of five to a homestead of 160 acres, these lands would sustain an agricultural population of 2,432,470 souls.

185. The returns of the land sales by the principal railway and land 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 larger proportion are for purposes of settlement and cultivation. In 1894 the quantity of land sold by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company was 43,155 acres, the amount realized having been $131,628, being at the rate of $3.05 per acre. The Hudson's Bay Company sold 4,427 acres for $23,209, at $5.24 per acre. This company also sold town lots to the value of $37,324. The Calgary and Edmonton Land Company sold 13,072 acres in 1892 for $44,998, an average of $3.44 per acre. The three companies, therefore, sold a total of 114,164 acres for $391,143, being an average price of $3.43 per acre.

186. The number of homestead entries made during the first ten months of the year was 2,114, representing 6,147 souls and 338,240 acres of land. The entries were made by 909 Canadians, 529 from the United States (97 of whom were returned Canadians), 360 from the United Kingdom, 81 French, 44 German, 46 Austro-Hungarians, 67 Russians (other than Mennonites), 20 Swedes and 15 Icelanders. The net addition to the population of Manitoba and the North-west by the above entries was 6,147, but of course the number of souls, represented by the 382 entries made by persons from other parts of Canada, was no addition to the population of the Dominion. The various immigration agents report that the demand for farm servants and female help continues to increase, and that the present supply is inadequate to meet it. Government agents all over the Dominion report, more or less, to the same effect. Farm labourers, female domestics 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. The practice of granting assisted passages

to immigrants was discontinued in 1888. Money bonuses to settlers have also been abolished.

187. In the Session of 1894 an act was passed entitled the "North-west Irrigation Act." This act has been so framed as to provide for careful supervision by the Government of the first distribution, and the subsequent supervision of the available water supply in the arid region. Some of the provisions under which the control is to be exercised are departures from the methods heretofore adopted on this continent, but those best qualified to judge speak of the system adopted as calculated to establish irrigation enterprises upon a sound basis.

At the close of the season of 1895 there were 121 irrigation ditches and canals in operation in southern Alberta and western Assiniboia, while two incorporated companies had extensive systems under construction. The results which have followed have been most encouraging. There is now no reason to doubt that through irrigation a large portion of Assiniboia and Alberta will be rendered fruitful every year and the element of uncertainty caused by variations in the rainfall altogether eliminated from the calculations of those engaged in extensive agricultural operations.

188. 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. Summaries of the regulations for 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 are given below.

189. 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 agricultural 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 age of eighteen years, on application to the local agent of Dominion Lands, and on payment of an office fee of $10.

The homesteader must perfect his entry by beginning actual residence on his homestead, and cultivation of a reasonable portion thereof, within six months from the 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 date of perfecting the homestead entry.

In the event of a homesteader desiring to secure his patent within a shorter period than the three years provided by law, he will be permitted to purchase his homestead 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.

2. In connection with his homestead entry, the settler may also purchase, subject to the approval of the Minister of the Interior, 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 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 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 8 per cent per annum, provided that particulars of how such an advance has been expended for his benefit be first furnished to and acknowledged 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 for payment of the first instalment of interest on any such advance shall not be earlier than the 1st November in any year, and shall not 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 purpose of being granted as land subsidies in aid of the construction 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 made in cash or by such scrip as has been issued by the Department of the Interior for that purpose.

6. A homestead settler, whose land is destitute of timber, may, upon payment of an office fee of 25 cents, procure from the Crown Timber Agent a permit to cut the following quantities of timber free of dues: 30 cords of dry wood, 1,800 lineal feet of building timber, 2,000 poplar fence rails and 400 roof poles. Any settler may 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 his own use.

In cases where there is timbered land in the vicinity available for the purpose, the homestead settler, whose land is without timber, may purchase a wood lot, not exceeding in area twenty acres, at the price of $5 per acre cash.

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 for 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, tenders may be invited between the applicants, or it may be sold by public competition, by tender or auction, as may be deemed expedient, at the upset price of coal lands.

9. Leases of Grazing Lands in Manitoba and the North-west Territories and within the railway belt in British Columbia may be granted. Leases shall be for a period of not exceeding twenty-one years, and no single lease shall cover a greater area than 100,000 acres.

The lessee is obliged, within each of the three years from the date of granting the lease, to place upon his leasehold not less than one-third of the whole amount of Stock which is required to place upon the tract leased, namely, one head of Cattle for every twenty acres of land covered by the lease, and shall, during the rest of the term, maintain cattle thereon in that proportion.

After placing the prescribed number of Cattle upon his leasehold, the lessee may purchase land within the tract leased for a home, a farm or corral.

Any portion of the land forming a Grazing Tract authorized to be leased subsequent to the 12th January, 1886, unless otherwise provided in any lease thereof, is open for homestead or purchase from Government at the price obtaining in the class in which the lands 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.

10. Any person may explore vacant Dominion Lands not appropriated or reserved by the Government for other purposes, and may search therein, either by surface or subterranean prospecting, for mineral deposits, with a view to obtaining a Mining Location for the same, but no mining location shall be granted until the discovery of the vein, lode or deposit of mineral or metal within the limits of the location or claim.

On discovering a mineral deposit any person may obtain a mining location upon marking out his location on the ground, in accordance with the regulations in that behalf, and filing with the Agent of Dominion Lands for the district, within sixty days from discovery, an affidavit in form prescribed by mining regulations, and paying at the same time an office fee of $5, which will entitle the person so recording his claim to enter on the land and work it for one year.

At any time before the expiration of five years from the date of recording his claim, the claimant may, upon filing 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 $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. (*See* also Chap. XI.)

11. On the 3rd April, 1889, judgment was given by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, declaring that the right to administer the minerals within the railway belt in British Columbia was vested 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.

190. With respect to the lands of the Province of Ontario, any head of a family, whether male or sole female, having children under eighteen years of age, can obtain a grant of 200 acres; and a single man over eighteen years of age, or a married man having no children under eighteen 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 River district 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 eighteen years of age residing with him (or her), and 120 acres to a single man over eighteen, or to a married man not having children under eighteen residing with him; each person obtaining a free grant to have the privilege of purchasing 80 acres additional, at the rate of $1 per acre, payable in four annual instalments. The settlement duties are the same as set out above excepting that only three years' residence is required. The soil of this district is a deep loam, and for an area of nearly a million acres is very fertile.

191. About 7,200,000 acres of land have been surveyed by the Government of Quebec 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 cents to 60 cents per acre (15d. to 2s. 5½d. 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 and have under crop, in the course of four years, ten acres for every hundred held by him, and erect a habitable house of the dimensions of at least 16 feet by 20 feet. 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.

192. There are now in Nova Scotia about 1,500,000 acres of ungranted lands, a considerable quantity of which is barren and almost totally unfit for cultivation. Nearly all the best land has been sold or granted. The price of Crown Lands is $40 (£8 stg.) per 100 acres.

193. The grants of land 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. (For mining regulations *see* Chap. XI.)

The Act of Settlement releases to the owner of the soil all gypsum, limestones, fireclay, barytes, manganese, antimony, &c., and any of the reserved minerals whenever the reservation is not specified in the original grants.

194. It is estimated that there are about 7,000,000 acres of ungranted land in New Brunswick.

Crown Lands may be acquired for actual settlement as follows:—

1. Grants of 100 acres, by settlers over eighteen years of age, on conditions 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 eighteen years of age who pays $20 (£4) in cash, or does work on the public roads, &c., equal to $10 (£2) per annum for three years. Within two years a house 16 by 20 feet must be built and 2 acres of land cleared. Continuous residence for three years from date of entry, and the cultivation of 10 acres 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 (4s. 2d.) per acre. Purchase money to be paid at once. Cost of survey to be paid by purchaser.

195. Any person being the head of a family, a widow or a single man over eighteen 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 British Columbia west of Cascade Mountains, or 320 acres 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 the 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 a Crown deed can be issued. Timber and hay lands may 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. Lease of land for other purposes may also be granted by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

196. There are about 45,000 acres of vacant Government land available in Prince Edward Island, consisting of forest lands of medium quality, and averaging in price about $1 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.

197. The Canadian Pacific Railway lands consist of the odd-numbered sections along the main line and branches, and in the Saskatchewan, Battle and Red Deer River districts. Lands in the province of Manitoba average in price from $3 to $6 an acre; in the district of Assiniboia, east of the 3rd meridian, $3 to $4 an acre, and west of the 3rd meridian, including most of the valuable lands in the Calgary district, $3 an acre. Lands in the Saskatchewan, Battle and Red Deer River districts, $3 an acre.

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 6 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.

198. 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 Railway Company.

199. The Alberta Railway and Coal Company owns, in the district of Alberta in the North-west Territories, 300,000 acres of farming and grazing prairie lands. These are situated principally between the international boundary and Lethbridge, the site of the company's collieries.

The company have for sale blocks of land from 10,000 to 30,000 acres in extent, for grazing or colonization purposes. Full information and plans may be obtained from the company's offices at Lethbridge.

200. The Calgary and Edmonton Railway Company's land grant consists of about 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 with the Canadian Pacific Railway at Calgary.

At present the majority of the lands (within easy reach of the railway) are offered at $3.

Terms, one-tenth cash, and balance in nine equal yearly payments, interest at 6 per cent.

201. The Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Railway Company's land grant consists of about 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.

At present the majority of the lands (within easy reach of the railway) are offered at $3 per acre Terms, one-tenth cash, and balance in nine equal yearly payments, interest at 6 per cent.

CHAPTER V.

Forest wealth.—Statistician's report.—Census of forest products.—Value of forest products.—Exports.—Wood pulp.—Industries using wood.—Timber leases in Crown Lands.—Cut on timber lands.—Receipts from licenses.—Areas of forest and wood land.—Forests of Europe.

202. The natural resources of Canada are her forests, her farms, her fisheries and her minerals.

203. The forest wealth of Canada has been made the subject of investigation, during the year 1893-94, by the Statistician of the Department of Agriculture, and a volume of over 300 pages has been published as an appendix to the Minister's report for 1894. (This report can be obtained from the Department of Agriculture or from the Queen's Printer, Ottawa.)

204. In his introductory remarks the Statistician says:—

"The influence of forests on climate, on agricultural operations, on river fisheries, on water communications, on the health of the people and on the general trade and industries of a country is so far reaching that an examination of the value of our forests branches out in many directions, all of immense importance.

"The important direct effects of forests are due to the products which they yield, the capital which they represent and the work which they provide.

"The mechanical effect of forests makes itself felt chiefly in regard to the distribution of the rain water, the preservation of the soil on sloping ground, the binding of moving sand, and the prevention of avalanches.

"In Canada, in the various industries depending for their existence upon the supply of wood, there is an invested capital not far from 100 million dollars and an annual wage list of over thirty (30) million dollars, with an output valued at over 110 million dollars.

"In addition there are the railways which are dependent on the wood supply for railway ties (1) and dimension timber, and in whose freights the lumber carried figures as nearly one-fifth of the total freight carried; the canals, of whose freights the products of the forest constitute two-fifths of the total freight carried; the mines, which require wood for shoring purposes;

(1.) Including sidings and double tracks we have about 18,590 miles of railway in Canada. At 3,000 ties to the mile the ties required number 55,770,000. Assuming the life of a tie to be seven (7) years the number needed every year is about eight (8) million for renewals, and allowing 300 miles for new roads every year a million more for this purpose or about nine (9) million ties a year. Supposing that 50 cubic feet of ties can be obtained from an acre of forest, it will be seen that 3,340,000 acres will be required to supply the consumption of young and thrifty trees needed for the 18,590 miles, and 530,000 acres for each year's demand.

the ships which, themselves made of wood, find in our exports (1) of the forest the materials for the full cargo, without which freight and rates on goods carried must be higher, nearly one-quarter of the exports of home production being products of the forest ; the leather industry, which depends upon nature's supply of tannin secreted in the bark of trees ; the lucifer match industries, those varied industries which depend in part upon wood, such as agricultural implements, edged tools, &c., and the practically new industry of pulp making, which within ten years has sprung up into an industry with nearly three million dollars of invested capital and over one million dollars of annual output.

205. "The value of forest products consumed per capita may be estimated approximately. The value of our forest products, calculated from the census returns of 1891, was $80,071,415. For the fiscal year 1890-91 our imports of wood articles amounted to $3,132,516, while for the same period our exports were $27,707,547, leaving for consumption in Canada $55,996,384, or a value of $15.59 a head. With respect to the quantity used the census returns show an aggregate of 2,045,073,072 cubic feet as the total cut of the year. About 30 per cent of this is exported, leaving 1,431,551,150 cubic feet for the annual home consumption. This is equal to 296·2 cubic feet per head of the population. B. E. Fernow, chief of the Forestry division of the United States Department of Agriculture, estimates that the per capita consumption of the United States is about 350 cubic feet annually.

206. "Whether we consider the capital invested, the labour employed, and the varied uses to which wood is put in the enhancement of our comfort and convenience ; or whether we consider the permanent interests of the timber trade, of the settlers in our new country, of the public revenue and of the country generally, we are forced to regard the forest as a precious heirloom to be deeply revered, properly used and, through careful maintenance, to be handed down to posterity improved and enriched.

"Looked at from the most enlarged point of view, the forests of Canada are her greatest heritage, because 'the nations or states in which food, fuel, metal and timber may be produced at the highest relative rates of wages and at the lowest money-cost per unit of product will thereby be enabled to apply labour saving machines to other branches of productive industry in the most effective manner.' The nation that would succeed in effecting this combination can do so only by maintaining its forests in their best possible condition, since, of the four factors described, the timber is the most easily exhausted. The nation which succeeds in this four-fold combination must be at the head of all nations in the long run.

"At the very outset of the enquiry great difficulties were encountered in the effort to secure trustworthy data. These difficulties were increased from the fact of the divided control and ownership.

207. "The ownership of Canadian forests is for the most part vested in the Provincial Governments, including the provinces of Ontario, Que-

(1.) Canada is the fourth largest exporter of products of the forest, being only exceeded by Sweeden and Norway with a net export of $37,135,000 ; by Austria with a net export of $31,000,000 and by Russia with $33,300,000. On a per head basis, Canada stands second, her net export in 1891 having been $24,564,869, equal to $5.08 per head against Sweden and Norway's $5.50, Austria's 75 cents and Russia's 34 cents per head.

bec, New Brunswick and British Columbia, which grant licenses to the lumbermen.

"In the Province of Manitoba, in the Territories and in the Railway Belt of British Columbia (40 miles wide by 500 miles long) the Dominion Government, filling the place of the Provincial Governments, owns the Crown Lands and their forests."

"In Nova Scotia there is no system of timber licenses, the trees being sold with the land and not much timbered Crown Lands remaining. This is also the case with Prince Edward Island.

"In the settled portions of the provinces the woodlands are in the hands of private owners, but contain comparatively little that can be classed as forest, though the census returns indicate that about one-third of the occupied land is in woodland and pasture, possibly leaving one fourth for woodland.

"In the United States, notwithstanding the length of time during which attention has been directed to forestry, an exact census of forest area in existence has never been made. The area covered with wood growth is less than 500,000,000 acres. If all the land area, not known to be treeless or in farms, were under forest, the acreage would not exceed 850,000,000, but the lower figure is probably more nearly correct.

"The same statement may be made respecting Canada. From some persons there are affirmations that there is not more than ten years' supply. From others there are declarations that the supply in our forests is sufficient to last 100 years, possibly 200 years.

"The Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands of Ontario points out that 'while the department could give the area of the unsold lands of the Crown, all of which are covered to a greater or less extent with various kinds of timber, as this is a wooded province, it is quite an impossibility to estimate the quantities of timber upon the ninety million acres representing that unsold area.'

"The data needed for a thorough examination of this subject are :—

"*1st.* A statement of the wooded area of the Dominion, divided into (*a*) that in the occupancy of private individuals, and (*b*) that in the control of the several governments.

"*2nd.* Reports on the condition of the forest growth of sold and unsold areas by experts such as the surveyors in the employ of the Provincial and Dominion Governments, forest rangers and other persons employed in that work by the various large lumber firms.

"In the absence of data of the kind mentioned, I have endeavoured to shape enquiries so as to answer in the best possible way four questions :—

"*1.* What have we, and what is it like, as to size and varieties?

"*2.* How fast is it going?

"*3.* What means are used to replenish?

"*4.* How long will the supply last?

"This means, simply put, an examination into our forest area; into the destructive, the reproductive and the protective forces at work, and into the needs of the present time for the purpose of weakening the destructive and strengthening the protective and regenerating forces."

208. The forest wealth of the country is very great. The forests formerly extended in an almost unbroken stretch from the Atlantic Ocean to the

head of Lake Superior, a distance of 2,000 miles. The great plains of the North-west have always, within the memory of man, been sparsely timbered, but on the Pacific slopes of the Rocky Mountains down to the shores of the ocean there are mammoth trees that can compare favourably with the growth of any region on the globe. From the earliest days of its occupation by the French, the forest wealth of the country washed by the St. Lawrence engaged the attention of the government of France, who saw therein vast resources available for their naval yards. They drew from these forests large numbers of masts and spars, and issued stringent regulations for the preservation of the standing oak. When the country was first ceded to Great Britain but little attention was paid at first to its vast timber supply, owing to the fact that almost the whole of the Baltic trade was carried in British bottoms and that the timber of northern Europe provided an unfailing and convenient return freight for the shipping thus engaged. When, however, the troubles of the Napoleonic era commenced, and especially when the continental blockade was enforced, the timber supplies of the Baltic becoming uncertain and insufficient, attention was directed to the North American colonies, with the result of increasing the quantity of timber which reached Great Britain from 2,600 tons in 1800 to 125,300 tons in 1810, and to 308,000 tons in 1820.

209. The following figures will show the development of the trade :—

1850	Exported to the United Kingdom	.....	1,052,817 tons.
1859	"	"	.....	1,248,069 "
1872	"	"	.....	1,211,772 "
1881	"	"	.....	1,301,301 "
1891	"	"	.....	1,051,091 "
1892	"	"	.....	1,406,350 "
1893	"	"	.....	1,255,773 "
1894	"	"	.....	1,381,816 "
1895	"	"	.....	1,310,685 "

210. A noticeable feature in the returns is the steady decline in the quantity of square timber exported to England, and the increasing quantity of sawn or manufactured wood. The decrease in hewn timber sent from Canada in 1894 compared with 1893 was 39·3 per cent and the increase in sawn lumber for the same year was 4·3 per cent. This is in favour of the Canadian forests, as the square timber involves great waste, and the debris left in the forest increases danger from fires. However, in 1895 there was an increase in hewn timber to the extent of 24,590 tons or 20·8 per cent, and a decrease in sawn lumber of 7·6 per cent.

211. The census of 1891 shows the following forest products for the preceding year :—

Timber.		Ontario.	Quebec.	New Brunsw'ck	Nova Scotia.	P. E. Island.	Manitoba.	British Columbia.	Territories.	Total Canada.
White pine, square	Cub. ft.	6,884,808	1,665,231	414,727	202,938	1,550	550	19,000	2,440	9,191,244
Red " "	"	595,879	317,609	2,805	148,055	2,651	100	336,890	2,410	1,406,399
Oak, square	"	1,765,544	68,863	1,412	26,226	400	32,035	600	.....	1,895,080
Tamarack, square or sided	"	562,728	2,595,980	266,320	19,600	1,400	189,508	16,333	13,265	3,665,134
Birch and maple "	"	1,133,790	959,304	636,161	670,478	237,713	295	.....	4,728	3,642,073
Elm "		2,686,725	166,781	430	1,040	1,880	6,334	.....	1,232	2,864,422
Black walnut "		38,042	7,696	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45,738
Other walnut "	"	30,736	71,477	5,040	1,674	.....	.....	.....	.....	108,927
Hickory "	"	316,977	49,786	.....	9,192	3,500	700	6,300	.....	386,455
All other		4,811,878	11,437,966	883,679	2,206,675	338,503	323,110	740,905	768,488	21,506,204
Pine logs } Census standard, 100		10,293,171	2,560,298	532,017	402,021	20,144	613	1,194,156	88,138	15,090,528
Spruce and other logs } ft. B.M.		11,660,690	10,757,148	4,619,901	4,793,477	469,310	270,384	908,053	59,594	33,538,557
Spars and masts	No.	40,685	50,498	187,965	22,836	2,318	200	18,638	.....	323,140
Staves	M.	29,550	44,628	8,026	9,103	788	2	163	.....	92,260
Lathwood	Cords.	97,684	172,594	11,471	9,598	1,011	716	313	25	293,412
Tanbark	"	110,124	148,851	56,268	12,574	610	1,040	320	23	329,810
Firewood	"	5,192,399	3,380,389	616,049	703,809	160,532	274,992	157,006	69,988	10,555,164
Fence posts	No.	6,528,980	10,670,437	1,494,484	2,541,881	2,120,486	1,508,353	2,284,660	1,213,974	28,363,255
Railway ties	"	4,813,666	2,404,593	1,483,334	317,222	42,130	473,672	940,690	209,600	10,684,907
Telegraph posts		220,818	97,265	12,634	40,777	10	305	22,002	50	393,861
Pulpwood	Cords.	114,959	131,191	11,372	3,334	24	.....	267	.....	261,155
Shingles	M.	61[illegible],374	175,625	34,359	88,267	19,169	548	10,386	1,008	939,736

212. The census returns of 1891 cannot be compared with those of previous decades on account of the addition of provinces, and also of extra columns for telegraph posts, railway ties, fence posts, pulpwood and home-made shingles in the last census. Taking the four old provinces, Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, a comparison of the principal items may be made as follows: Square pine, white and red, 1891 census, 10,232,052 cubic feet; 1881 census, 19,929,573 cubic feet; 1871 census, 26,191,193 cubic feet. Other square and sided timber, 1891 census, 29,898,410 cubic feet; 1881 census, 65,746,894 cubic feet; 1871 census, 39,478,678 cubic feet. Pine logs, 1891 census, 1,378,750,700 feet, B.M.; 1881 census, 2,150,112,800 feet, B.M.; 1871 census, 1,241,646,800 feet, B.M. Spruce and other logs, 1891 census, 3,183,121,600 feet, B.M.; 1881 census, 2,305,570,600 feet, B.M.; 1871 census, 931,455,700 feet, B.M. Spars and masts, 1891 census, 301,984 pieces; 1881 census, 191,078 pieces; 1871 census, 121,085 pieces. Staves, 1891 census, 91,307 thousand; 1881 census, 40,544 thousand; 1871 census, 34,706 thousand. Firewood, 1891 census, 9,892,646 cords; 1881 census, 10,493,155 cords; 1871 census, 8,713,083 cords. Lathwood, 1891 census, 291,347 cords; 1881 census, 91,165 cords; 1871 census, 25,657 cords. Tanbark, 1891 census, 327,817 cords; 1881 census, 398,239 cords; 1871 census, 162,521 cords.

213. Applying to the forest products of the Dominion, as given in the census of 1891, the values given in the Customs returns of exports, the total value is $80,071,415. Taking the four provinces, Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and omitting the articles in the additional columns, the value of the forest products in 1890-91 was $67,264,258; in 1880-81, $73,429,922, and in 1870-71, $44,462,907, at the Customs valuation.

214. The products of the forest and manufactures from them supply a large proportion of the exports of Canada. In the following tables they are classified as "From the Forest," including square timber, logs, railway ties, firewood, &c.; "From the Factory," including all products upon which labour has placed by its exertions an increase in the value beyond the work of cutting and squaring, and "From the Shipyard," including all ships, new or old, sold abroad:—

Articles.		1893.		1894.		1895.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
FROM THE FOREST.			$		$		$
Bark, for tanning	Cords.	41,872	205,495	30,602	148,078	41,778	193,727
Basswood, butternut and hickory	M. ft.	782	25,366	804	28,080	2,473	54,518
Cedar for shingle bolts	Cords.	7	64	355	900	8,474	8,548
Firewood	"	181,417	354,429	149,078	287,036	115,566	222,184
Hop, telegraph and other poles	$	.....	114,030	.....	71,789	.....	39,730
Knees and futtocks	Pieces	22,195	14,056	16,510	11,673	12,180	7,653
Lathwood	Cords.	2,590	6,491	1,210	2,685	600	1,450
Logs, elm	M. ft.	33,615	219,065	23,560	152,221	34,141	205,084
" hemlock	"	6,042	27,496	5,233	19,769	2,260	9,144
" oak	"	1,347	21,030	795	16,397	199	3,737
" pine	"	127,084	1,057,005	279,707	2,495,354	212,251	1,860,725
" spruce	"	21,103	123,254	17,930	107,282	25,095	90,990
all other	"	9,422	69,307	13,321	106,229	9,786	63,735
Masts and spars	Pieces	1,805	7,933	4,089	7,138	1,979	3,539
Piles and pile timber	$	.....	63,957	.....	61,815	.....	67,996
Posts, cedar, &c	"	.....	70,485	.....	65,717	.....	67,358
Shingle bolts	Cords.	234	1,722	29	249	15	105
Sleepers and railway ties	Pieces	1,410,701	214,892	891,254	131,765	881,143	130,208
Stave bolts	Cords.	37,567	103,365	31,403	86,296	24,167	64,802
Timber, square, ash	Tons.	4,956	57,471	5,897	70,543	4,192	47,576
" birch	"	26,672	211,996	16,808	127,591	14,841	111,305
" elm	"	14,367	190,362	10,478	140,367	12,239	159,036
" maple	"	303	3,634	273	3,828	140	3,241
" oak	"	28,805	508,638	25,338	570,675	17,991	396,275
" pine, red	"	8,044	78,130	6,849	74,458	3,368	31,834
" " white	"	97,656	1,368,971	109,312	1,568,835	70,263	1,037,696
all other	"	2,560	32,172	4,938	34,245	2,923	37,296
Wood, for pulp	$	.....	386,092	.....	393,260	.....	468,009
Other forest products	"	.....	55,985	.....	85,909	.....	129,841
Total from the forest		.....	5,592,893	.....	6,870,184	.....	5,517,342

VALUE OF FOREST PRODUCTS EXPORTED—*Concluded*

ARTICLES.		1893.		1894.		1895.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
FROM THE FACTORY.			$		$		$
Ashes	$		120,886		109,764		123,222
Lumber, battens	"		3,095		5,152		5,922
" deals, pine	St. Hun.	70,104	3,114,822	65,654	2,751,069	60,518	2,311,915
" " spruce, &c	"	181,608	4,647,453	219,724	5,567,631	208,068	5,271,898
deal ends	"	12,190	295,478	16,614	484,324	16,670	464,260
laths, palings and pickets	M.	310,354	506,827	357,134	552,171	360,224	492,944
planks and boards	M. ft.	854,446	9,640,683	1,134,231	7,947,001	667,723	7,407,584
" joists	"	5,596	48,185	2,215	17,052	1,018	7,534
" scantling	"	13,360	108,538	20,328	170,386	21,609	177,146
" staves and headings	$		606,571		641,077		638,272
" other lumber	"		799,454		415,655		632,130
Shingles	M	371,377	755,813	388,586	754,743	360,935	687,391
Shooks, box	No.	730,603	75,824	787,619	70,399		121,487
" other	$		43,388		34,840		32,119
Charcoal	"		48,700		33,191		21,823
Extract hemlock bark	Brls.	6,398	108,885	9,254	127,692	7,796	115,894
Maple sugar	Lbs.	738,514	50,151	452,411	29,844	142,725	9,040
Wood, barrels, empty	No.	55,140	16,928	24,767	8,127	38,131	9,012
" household furniture	$		174,621		132,650		97,005
" doors, sashes and blinds	"		130,349		158,196		139,402
" matches and match splints			204,410		216,035		172,153
" moulding and other house furnishings	"		22,883		35,481		26,378
" pails and other hollow ware	"		10,901		5,614		7,026
" spool wood and spools	"		82,863		66,484		75,125
" wood pulp	"		455,893		547,217		590,874
" other manufactures	"		182,142		178,395		172,647
Total from the factory			22,255,743		21,060,190		19,982,766
FROM THE SHIPYARD.							
Ships sold to other countries, No. 42	Tons.	31,317	363,916	21,960	243,429	No. 31. 16,567	172,563
Grand total, forest products			28,212,552		28,173,813		25,672,671

215. Our chief customers for these exports are the United Kingdom and the United States. They took from us as follows in 1893, 1894 and 1895 :

Countries.	The Forest.	The Factory.	The Shipyard.	Total.
1893.	$	$	$	$
United Kingdom	3,094,593	11,612,166	.....	14,606,759
United States	2,469,436	8,341,393	115,633	11,426,462
Other countries	28,864	1,802,184	248,283	2,179,331
Total	5,592,893	21,255,743	363,916	28,212,552
1894.				
United Kingdom	2,722,605	9,603,621	6,500	12,332,726
United States	4,115,832	9,788,354	35,300	13,903,586
Other countries	31,747	1,668,215	201,629	1,937,491
Total	6,870,184	21,060,190	243,429	28,173,813
1895.				
United Kingdom	1,543,224	8,999,165	6,635	10,549,024
United States	3,959,305	9,512,895	10,000	13,482,200
Other countries	14,813	1,470,706	155,928	1,641,447
Total	5,517,342	19,982,766	172,563	25,672,671

216. The total amount of hewn wood imported by the United Kingdom in 1895 from all countries was 2,278,548 loads of 50 cubic feet, against 2,338,036 loads in 1894, 2,126,883 loads in 1893 and 2,469,139 loads in 1892. Of this quantity 142,738 loads were from Canada in 1895, 118,148 loads in 1894, 136,364 loads in 1893 and 194,654 loads in 1892. The total import of sawn-wood by the United Kingdom was as follows : 1895, 5,065,798 loads ; 1894, 5,446,265 loads ; 1893, 4,761,717 loads ; 1892, 5,090,798 loads ; of which 1,167,947 loads in 1895, 1,263,668 loads in 1894, 1,119,409 loads in 1893 and 1,211,696 loads in 1892 were from Canada, or 23·0 per cent, 23·2 per cent, 23·5 per cent and 23·8 per cent respectively.

217. A marked feature of the export to the United States is the great increase in the number of pine saw-logs they take from us. This may be seen by taking periods of four years :—

Period.	Feet B.M.	$	Yearly Average.	$
1882-85	4,335,000	37,943	1,083,750	9,483
1886-89	20,526,000	171,856	5,131,500	42,964
1890-93	269,868,000	2,282,802	67,467,000	570,700
1894			277,947,000	2,359,951
1895			212,231,000	1,860,725

218. The wood-pulp industry with a rapid growth has attained large proportions. By the census of 1891 the produce of pulp wood was 261,155 cords, but as it was then recorded for the first time there can be no comparison with the previous decades. Pulp mills did not appear in the census of 1871 ; by that of 1881 the invested capital amounted to $92,000, the wages to $15,720 and the product to $63,300 ; by the census of 1891, the invested capital had increased to $2,900,907, the wages to $292,099 and the value of the product to $1,057,810.

219. There has been a similar great increase in the exports of wood for pulp. The article did not appear in the Customs returns of 1889. In 1890 its export was valued at $80,005, in 1891 at $188,198, in 1892 at $219,548, in 1893 at $386,092, in 1894 at $393,260 and in 1895 at $468,009. The export of wood-pulp also made great strides, amounting in 1890 (its first appearance in the returns) to $168,180, in 1891 to $208,619, in 1892 to $355,303, in 1893 to $455,893, in 1894 to $547,217 and in 1895 to $590,874.

220. Three things are necessary to the successful development of the manufacture of pulp—suitable wood, extensive water power and cheap labour. All the elements indispensable to the success of pulp manufacture are to be found in Canada, besides particular additional advantages. Our immense forests of coniferous trees contain a practically inexhaustible supply of the different kinds of wood required in this line of manufacture. They are, moreover, of a superior quality and very much sought after by the manufacturers of the United States, as is seen in the yearly increasing demand. With regard to quality and quantity, Canada is as well situated as Norway and Sweden, if not better. If the price obtained in England is taken as a criterion, Canadian wood produces better pulp than that of Norway and Sweden, for in 1893 Canadian pulp was sold in England at an average of $24.80 a ton, as against $20.77 for the Scandinavian product.

221. The following is a statement of industries connected with the forest products of Canada, from the census of 1891 :—

WOOD-WORKING INDUSTRIES IN CANADA.

Name of Industries.	Invested Capital.	Wages.	Value of Product.
	$	$	$
Asheries, pot and pearl	113,019	45,139	153,441
Basket making	80,540	66,987	151,003
Boat building	421,395	179,092	477,522
Cabinet and furniture	6,094,435	2,432,771	7,706,093
Carpenters and joiners	5,012,670	2,949,803	9,111,299
Carriage factories	8,029,621	2,999,572	9,744,416
Carving and gilding	72,174	42,845	136,430
Charcoal burning	56,831	22,696	91,874
Cheese box factories	106,380	44,876	137,616
Cigar box factories	19,500	6,000	15,000
Coffin and casket making	502,346	166,039	498,440
Cooperages	1,896,931	744,534	2,382,072
Hub and spoke factories	106,895	30,016	105,400
Invalid and baby carriages	51,300	43,400	145,500
Last and peg factories	67,000	28,630	72,500
Lath mills	25,365	11,180	37,860
Mast and spar making	58,065	15,620	59,800
Match factories	336,650	143,064	434,953
Packing cases	137,305	68,900	293,869
Pail and tub factories	192,130	36,280	99,962
Patterns and moulds	3,700	4,250	10,100
Piano action factory	11,000	10,800	29,500
Picture frame making	289,962	122,014	564,579
Planing mills	2,955,680	970,112	5,211,592
Pulp mills	2,900,907	292,099	1,057,810
Pump and wind mills	519,890	163,325	601,513
Refrigerator factories	22,775	22,840	56,350
Sash, door and blind factories	7,108,076	2,309,267	9,891,510
Saw mills	50,203,111	12,625,895	51,262,435
Shingle mills	1,529,358	616,356	2,093,924
Ship building	2,045,456	998,615	3,101,275
Show case making	233,425	84,250	441,750
Shook factories	73,677	28,127	99,714
Spinning wheel making	12,915	5,050	8,788
Spool factories	63,400	25,000	50,000
Stave mills	724,242	296,008	814,339
Street car works	13,858	2,400	13,600
Tanneries	6,322,963	1,522,007	*11,422,860
Trunk and box factories	659,805	253,863	1,042,733
Washing machines and wringers	93,260	46,300	164,998
Wood turning	469,510	204,265	621,096
Total	99,687,522	30,680,281	120,415,516

* The product in this instance is leather. In all the other cases the product remains wood.

222. The carriage of forest products forms a considerable proportion of the business of the railways and vessels engaged in inland navigation. It is estimated that the Canadian railways carried the following wood goods in the year 1895 : Lumber, of all kinds, and saw-logs, 3,576,415 tons, and

firewood, 904,056 tons, a total of 4,480,471 tons, or somewhat over one-fifth of the total weight carried.

223. The forest products paying toll on the canals in 1894 were as follows: Lumber, 900,487 tons; firewood, 177,980 tons, a total of 1,078,467 tons, or more than a third of the total freight.

224. Forests on the Crown Lands are leased to lumbermen by the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and British Columbia. In Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island the timber is sold with the land, there being no lumbering leases. In Manitoba, the Territories and the railway belt in British Columbia, the Dominion owns the Crown Lands, and timber leases are granted by the Department of the Interior. Some leases are also issued by the Department of Indian Affairs for Indian Lands in the various provinces.

225. The areas covered by these leases were as follows in 1894:—

Provinces.	Provincial	Dominion.	Indian.	Total.
	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.
Ontario	21,574	.....	983	22,557
Quebec	46,397	.....	159	46,556
New Brunswick	6,301	.....	17	6,318
Manitoba and Territories	.....	2,707	.....	2,707
British Columbia	820	421	8	1,249
Total	75,092	3,128	1,167	79,387

226. The timber cut under these licenses was as follows: Ontario, pine saw-logs, 633,828,900 feet, B.M.; other saw-logs, 6,502,411 feet, B.M.; square white pine, 1,263,414 cubic feet; other square timber, 11,953 cubic feet; boom and dimension timber, 19,039,593, B.M.; cedar, 49,190 linear feet; railway ties, 569,362, besides minor products. Quebec—pine saw-logs, 277,113,772 feet, B.M.; other saw-logs (mostly spruce), 215,620,771 feet, B.M.; square white pine, 172,690 cubic feet; square red pine, 2,131 cubic feet; other square timber, 12,032 cubic feet; boom timber, 2,559,785 feet, B.M.; flat and small timber, 256,208 linear feet; railway ties, 330,155 pieces, besides minor products. New Brunswick—pine and spruce saw-logs, 57,008,909 feet, B.M.; hemlock, cedar and hardwood saw-logs, 6,793,865 feet, B.M.; square hardwood, 4,156 cubic feet; boom-poles, 8,555 pieces; railway ties, 113,162 pieces, besides minor products. Manitoba and Territories—lumber not specified, 25,258,259 feet, B.M.; ties, 101,955 pieces, shingles, 4,651 M., besides minor products. British Columbia—lumber not specified, 82,155,540 feet, B.M., shingles, 2,560 M.

227. The receipts by the various governments from these licensed lands were as follows in 1893 :—

Provinces.	Timber dues.	Ground rents.	Bonus.	Trespass, Int., &c.	Totals.
	$	$	$	$	$
Ontario	734,885	64,721	75,292	17,605	892,503
Quebec	597,673	147,204	11,766	15,713	772,356
New Brunswick	65,401	29,396			94,797
British Columbia	17,970	59,506			77,476
Canada, Interior Dept.	67,583	19,368	3,398	3,481	93,830
Canada, Indian Dept.	33,292	4,061	33,000	1,793	72,146
Total	1,516,804	324,256	123,456	38,592	2,003,108

228. At the Ontario sale of limits in the autumn of 1892, the total bonus was $2,315,000, of which $1,227,666 was paid the same year, leaving $1,087,334 to be paid.

229. There was a great increase in 1893 of New Brunswick timber receipts; this was chiefly due to the extension of the term of the leases from 10 to 25 years, and the consequent advances on the upset price at the sales of that year. when there was also an increase in the number of berths sold. In 1894 the receipts fell below those of previous years.

230. The area of Forest and Woodland in Canada cannot be definitely stated, for want of adequate data at present. The following approximate estimate is based upon returns of the Provincial and Dominion Governments, reports of surveyors of the Crown Lands and other departments, the Geological Survey and other trustworthy sources :—

Provinces.	Total Area.	Forest and Woodland.	Wood-land.
	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	p. c.
Ontario	219,650	102,118	46·49
Quebec	227,500	116,521	51·22
New Brunswick	28,100	14,766	52·55
Nova Scotia	20,550	6,464	31·45
Prince Edward Island	2,000	797	39·85
Manitoba	64,066	25,626	40·00
British Columbia	382,300	285,554	74·69
Territories	2,371,481	696,952	29·39
Total	2,315,647	1,248,798	37·66

It must not be supposed that this area is all forest, much, though wooded, being covered with small trees.

231. An estimate founded upon similar data to that of the forest area, gives 38,808 square miles as the area of pine in Ontario, and 31,468 square miles in Quebec. Assuming half a million feet, board measure, to the mile, the quantities would amount to 19,404,000,000 feet, B.M., and 15,734,000,000 feet, B.M., respectively, and the addition of 2,200,000,000 feet, B.M., as the estimated quantitity for the Maritime Provinces, would give a total of 37,338,000,000 feet, B.M., of pine. Spruce far exceeds pine both in area and quantity, but not even an approximate estimate can be formed at present, and this is the case also with the Douglas fir and other trees peculiar to the Pacific coast.

232. The Ontario Government has made a reservation called the Algonquin Park on the water-shed between the Ottawa and Georgian Bay waters. It contains 1,466 square miles, of which 166 is water. Most of it is well timbered, but it is all subject to lumbering licenses, some allowing only the pine to be cut, and some unrestricted. The Canadian Government has reserved 260 square miles for the Rocky Mountain Park at Banff, much of it covered with timber, which is carefully protected. There are also four other of these Dominion parks, or reservations, in the Rocky Mountain chain, at Mount Stephen, Mount Sir Donald, the Eagle Pass and the summit of the Selkirk Mountains.

233. Canada not only possesses vast Forests, but they are composed of a great variety of trees. A carefully compiled list of Timber Trees makes them a little over a hundred, and probably a few more may be added hereafter, especially from the Pacific coast. Foremost, both for its value and commercial importance, is the white or Weymouth pine *(pinus strobus)*, the main object of lumbering operations in Ontario and Quebec, where it forms great forests, especially in the Ottawa Valley, and there still remain large quantities, more scattered, in the Maritime Provinces. Next in importance are the spruces, which extend from the Atlantic coast, where they form a large article of export, to the Pacific coast, and they compose a marked element in the great northern forest and other woodlands of the Territories. British Columbia has its own coniferous trees of great size and value, headed by the Douglas fir, the giant cedar, the yellow cypress and the western spruce. Throughout Canada there is a great variety of valuable hardwoods which supply the domestic consumption and contribute largely to the exports.

234. For the sake of comparison, the forest areas of the European countries are given from the latest trustworthy authorities, in most cases from special returns obtained in 1893 from the British representatives in the respective countries, by the Imperial Foreign Secretary, Lord Roseberry, for the use of the Statistical Branch of this department :—

FOREST AREAS OF THE EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.

Date.	Country.	Per cent Forest.	Forest area.	State or Crown Lands.	Municipal Institutions, &c.	Private.
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1893	Austria	32·58	24,172,360	2,347,868	3,524,264	18,300,228
1892	Hungary	23·52	18,777,771	2,923,555	6,481,739	9,372,477
1893	Belgium	17·08	1,243,507	61,945	403,197	778,365
1892	Bosnia, Herzegovina	45·00	6,699,456			
1888	Bulgaria	4·64	1,135,906			
1887	Denmark	4·80	469,490			
1892	France	17·92	23,407,161	2,657,850	4,712,481	16,036,830
1893	German Empire	25·70	34,367,651	11,341,325	6,529,854	16,496,472
1889	Greece	12·60	2,025,400	1,620,320		405,080
1891	Holland	6·93	561,456			
1892	Italy	14·31	10,131,235	425,835		9,705,400
1889	Norway	24 53	19,288,626	2,314,635	578,659	16,395,332
1892	Portugal	5·25	1,163,841	53,964		1,109,877
1893	Roumania	15·22	4,942,000	2,254,070		
1892	Russia, Europe	37·15	498,200,000	298,920,000		199,280,000
1891	Servia	48·00	5,763,163			
1890	Spain	13·03	16,354,941	722,656	15,632,285	
1890	Sweden	40·65	44,480,000	14,300,000		30,180,000
1893	Switzerland	20·12	2,059,018	86,161	1,394,942	577,915
1892	Turkey, Europe	8·93	3,500,000			
1892	United Kingdom	4·00	2,695,000			
	Total, Europe	30·26	721,437,982	340,030,184	39,257,421	318,637,976

The ownership for 23,512,401 acres is not specified. In Russia, Sweden Italy, Spain, Portugal and Greece the lands of municipalities, &c., and of private owners are given together.

235. The area of forest per head of population is an important fac or in considering the sufficiency of woodland for the home requirements of a country. The following are the areas per capita in some of the principal countries :—

Country.	Acres per head.	Country.	Acres per head.
Canada	136·00	Norway	9·64
Austria-Hungary	1·04	Roumania	·41
Belgium	·20	Russia (Europe).	3·97
Denmark	·21	Spain	·95
France	·61	Sweden	9·30
Germany	·70	Switzerland	·70
Holland	·12	United Kingdom	·07
Italy	·34	United States.	7·03

236. From these figures it may be deduced that a percentage of at least 25 per cent of forest carefully and scientifically cultivated is required to supply the local demand in countries with the dense population of Europe.

Thus, of the three great powers, France, Germany and Austria-Hungary, which are also foremost in scientific forestry, France, with 18 per cent in forest, while supplying itself with firewood, has to import timber largely, to the extent, it is estimated, of more than a third of its requirements for building and such purposes; Germany, with 26 per cent in forests, imports in excess of its exports a considerable quantity of wood, but only a small proportion of its total consumption; Austria-Hungary, with 30 per cent in forest, and a less dense population, is a large exporter of timber. In all these cases the forests are maintained undiminished or even slightly increased. Other great timber exporting countries, Norway, Sweden and Northern Russia, have undoubtedly been drawing upon their resources by diminishing their forests.

237. As throwing light upon the practicability of afforesting our prairies, the fact is of interest that on the Russian steppes, the prairies of that country, the Government has in recent years made plantations amounting to 130 square miles, and is making additions of about three square miles each year.

238. That coniferous forests can be subjected to and perpetuated by scientific forestry is shown by the following divisions of the forests in some of the chief countries of Europe:—

Country.	Coniferous per cent.	Deciduous per cent.
Austria	72	28
Hungary	22	78
Belgium	33	67
France	33	67
Germany	67	33
Holland	40	60
Italy	31	69

239. For the forests outside of Europe statistics are difficult to obtain, but the following table gives the latest available figures for some of the countries of America, Asia, Africa and Australasia.—

Date.	Countries.	Per cent. Forest.	Total Forest.	State or Crown.	Municipal and Private.
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1894..	United States	23·29	450,000,000	.....	.....
1893..	British Guiana	18·00	5,760,000	.....	.....
1893..	India	25·00	140,000,000	70,000,000	70,000,000
1892..	Turkey in Asia	.....	17,500,000	.....	.....
1887..	Algiers	5·50	5,833,100	5,058,060	775,040
1887..	Cape Colony	.....	224,000	.....	.....
1887..	New South Wales	10·00	19,230,090	5,400,000	.....
1889..	Victoria	.....	Not stated.	1,355,442	.....
1889..	South Australia	.....	"	165,324	.....

240. It may be seen from the above table that some of the colonies and dependencies of the British Empire have reserved state forests for the purpose of protecting and maintaining them in perpetuity. India has long had a strong staff of trained foresters, who treat the forests on the most approved systems of European forestry. Some of the colonies in Australasia and South Africa have also established state forests under trained foresters.

241. Before 6th October, 1890, the United States tariff on woods imported from Canada contained the following items:—

Timber hewn or used on wharf building or for spars.....20 per cent.
Timber, sided or squared, per cubic feet..... ... .. 1 cent.
Sawed boards, planks, deals and other lumber of hemlock, whitewood, sycamore and basswood, per M. ft. B.M..$1 00
All other varieties of sawed lumber, per M. feet B.M..... 2 00

In 1890 hewn or sawed lumber was reduced to 10 per cent; sided or squared timber to ½ cent per foot, and pine lumber to $1 per M. ft., B.M.

UNITED STATES IMPORTS FROM CANADA.

Year.	Timber.	Boards, Deals, Planks and Sawed Lumber.	Boards, Deals, Planks and Sawed Lumber.	Timber.	Yearly Average.	
					Boards, Deals, Planks and Sawed Lumber.	Boards, Deals, Planks and Sawed Lumber.
	$	M. ft.	$	$	M. ft.	$
1888.	5,748	608,326	7,497,078			
1889.	3,108	747,842	7,804,163	3,304	638,624	7,682,065
1890....	1,147	659,703	7,744,954			
1891..... . .	37,652	757,149	8,498,046			
1892.....	56,777	663,134	7,539,766			
1893.....	65,792	742,351	8,217,331	57,811	639,982	7,297,100
1894.	47,865	514,461	6,134,204			
1895..... ..	56,783	600,809	6,859,532			

The averages for the three years before and after the McKinley Act approximate closely in the case of sawed lumber. The intermediate year, partly under one tariff and partly under the other, ran higher than the average of either period, being, indeed, the highest year of the seven. The imports for 1895 were about the average.

No comparison can be made as to timber, for after 1890 items 1 and 2 were returned together, while previously timber sided and squared had apparently been included in unmanufactured.

242. On 28th August, 1894, timber hewn or sawed, square or sided and sawn lumber (except cabinet woods), were made free.

The following are the United States imports for the following months, compared with the corresponding periods in the previous year :—

Month.	Timber, Hewn or Sawed.			Boards, Deals, Planks and other Sawed Lumber.					
	1895-6.	1894-5.	1893-4.	1895-6.		1894-5.		1893-4.	
	$	$	$	M. ft.	$	M. ft.	$	M. ft.	$
September.	8,454	3,245	1,894	82,431	887,321	57,353	740,304	56,302	669,619
October....	3,431	1,977	5,384	87,142	973,211	77,615	919,454	69,088	863,186
November.	6,220	8,675	2,623	85,417	990,737	60,700	760,231	71,663	868,229
December .	896	5,203	1,589	39,951	425,926	41,541	429,674	30,580	357,697
January...	*1,588	924	75	37,061	384,846	22,838	253,102	17,512	205,924
February..	5,504	1,094	550	21,974	233,852	21,463	255,286	13,598	170,953
Total....	26,093	21,118	12,115	232,002	3,662,041	281,510	3,358,051	258,743	3,135,608

* Estimated.

These figures include the total imports and not Canadian only.

243. Further reference to the other Natural Resources of Canada will be found in Chapter IX., dealing with Agriculture; Chapter X., dealing with Fisheries; and in Chapter XI., dealing with Minerals.

CHAPTER VI.

Census history.—Population of Canada.—Population by electoral divisions.—Urban population.—Population by sexes.—Ages.—Religions.—Education.—Industrial establishments.—Grouping of industrial establishments.—Capital and labour in Canada.—Industries in Canada and the United States.

244. Few countries have had their population counted so many times and during so long a series of years as Canada. The first official census was taken in 1665, a little more than half a century after Champlain laid the foundation of Quebec.

The population of New France was found to be 538 families, comprising 3,215 souls. Montreal and its environs had a population of 625 persons, being the largest aggregation of people in New France; Quebec came next with 547 persons, and Three Rivers third with 455. In and around Quebec, however, was the largest centre of population, Beaupré having 533, Beauport 185, and the Isle of Orleans 452.

The Royal Troops, consisting of from 1,000 to 1,200 men, in 24 companies, were not included.

Of the total of 3,215 there were found in professions and trades 747, of whom 401 were servants.

The clergy comprised one bishop, 18 priests and ecclesiastics, and 31 Jesuit priests and brethren. There were 18 Ursuline nuns, 23 nuns of the Hospitalier order and four Filles Pieuses of the Congregation.

There were 1,019 married people, 42 widowed, 1,252 children under 15 years old, and 902 unmarried persons, of whom 218 were under 21 years of age. There were 853 more males than females in the colony.

At that time the population of Acadia and Cape Breton was small, probably not more than 100 white families.

The Indian population in New France, in 1665, counted 2,340 warriors or 11,700 souls, divided as follows: Mohawks 400 warriors, Oneidas 140, Onandagas 300 warriors, Cayugas 300, Senecas 1,200 warriors.

The Micmacs of Acadia and Cape Breton numbered about 2,500 persons. The total population in 1665 was, therefore, about 18,000.

During the remainder of the 17th century, eight censuses of New France and four of Acadia were taken.

Twelve censuses were taken in the 18th century. In the first quarter of the 19th century there was but one census taken, that of 1817, which was a census of Nova Scotia.

In 1824 a census of Upper Canada and one of New Brunswick was taken. Beginning with 1824, a yearly census of Upper Canada was taken to 1842, a period of 19 years.

In the same period censuses were taken twice for Lower Canada, twice for Nova Scotia, thrice for New Brunswick, once for Prince Edward Island, and four times for Assiniboia.

There was a census of Lower Canada in 1844, and of Upper Canada in 1848.

In 1851-52 Upper and Lower Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick took censuses, Prince Edward Island taking hers in 1855.

In 1860-61 all the provinces took censuses excepting British Columbia.

In 1870-71 all the provinces took censuses simultaneously, excepting British Columbia and Manitoba, which took theirs in 1870.

In 1880-81 and 1890-91, the Census of Canada was taken as of the same day, throughout the whole Dominion.

The first census taken in the United States of America was in 1790. The population was found to be 3,929,214. At that date the population of the area comprised in the present Dominion of Canada was 220,000.

245. Taking the latest census (1890 and 1891) in each country, the population of the United States has increased 18 times, and that of Canada 22 times over the respective populations of 1790. It will thus be seen that Canada has increased in population faster than the United States.

The census of 1891, like that of 1881, was an Imperial Census—that is, Canada with all other portions of the British Empire adopted the 5th of April as the date. The date fixed is not perhaps the best for Canada, the difficulty of travelling in the spring being greater than it would be at a later date, thus entailing many hardships on the enumerators and other officers.

246. The Census of Canada was taken under the provisions of the Census Act.

This Act was first passed in 1870. It was revised in 1879 and again in 1886, the last Act being that under which the census of 1891 was taken. It provides that the census shall be taken so as to ascertain with the utmost possible accuracy in regard to the various territorial divisions of the country, their population and the classification thereof, as regards age, sex, social condition, religion, education, race, occupation and otherwise; the houses and other buildings therein and their classification as dwellings, inhabited, uninhabited, under construction and otherwise; the occupied land therein and the condition thereof, as town, village, country, cultivated, uncultivated and otherwise; the produce, state and resources of the agricultural, fishing, lumbering, mining, mechanical, manufacturing, trading and other industries thereof; the municipal, educational, charitable and other institutions thereof, and whatsoever other matters are specified in the forms and instructions issued under authority of the Governor in Council.

247. As under the constitution the electoral representation in the House of Commons is based upon population and is regulated by the number of persons living in the Province of Quebec, it is necessary first to ascertain with accuracy the population in each province, and second to follow in the enumeration of the people the electoral divisions provided by Parliament. As at the time of year in which the census is taken many purchasers of goods, &c., are in Montreal from all the other provinces, and as from a variety of causes there is considerable movement of population towards the

larger cities of trade and business, any enumeration *de facto* would result in an abnormal increase of the population in the cities at the expense of other places and in an abnormal increase of the population of Quebec Province at the expense of the other provinces, it was from the inception of the Federation deemed expedient to adopt the *de jure* system—that is, the legal population and not the actual is enumerated, by the legal population being understood the number of people whose ordinary domicile is in the locality; the actual population being the number of persons actually present on the census night in the domicile where they are enumerated.

Further reasons for the adoption of the *de jure* system are that in the month of April large numbers of the people of Canada are in the lumber camps getting out the cut of timber and logs, and could not be reached at all excepting through their families. In the same way fishermen are absent plying their vocation.

In the United States the *de jure* system has been adhered to from the first census; and the same reasons as those urged in Canada are operative to produce persistency in the *de jure* system.

Of course there are difficulties and disadvantages in connection with the *de jure* system requiring the adoption of many safeguards. The system adopted in Canada is unique; in the Empire of which Canada forms a part no other section adopting this plan. But so also is the system of government unique, no other part of the Empire having the federative principle as the basis of the political structure.

Care has to be taken to include all who have a domicile in Canada, even though, like seamen, and children being educated abroad, they are not in the country at the time of the census.

In the same way foreigners are excluded, inasmuch as they have no domicile in the country, not belonging to any family. The greatest difficulty is in the prevention of duplication, as for instance in the case of all the classes coming under the legal designation of servants. These may have their homes in one part of the province or in one province and may be engaged in their occupation in another part of the same province or in another province. Great care was taken in the census of 1891 to avoid this source of error.

The method followed in obtaining the staff and preparing them for their work may be briefly described.

248. In the absence of a permanent staff available for census purposes, an organization had to be improvised. It consisted of (*1*) a staff of 14 census officers. These gentlemen, selected by the government as men well acquainted with the divisions over which they were to have supervision, were called to Ottawa for instructions. They were supplied with specimen schedules and with manuals and set to work taking the census of each other or of imaginary individuals whose cases were specially prepared so as to bring out all the different points the experience of the permanent staff had brought to their notice in previous censuses. When the Census Chief Officers had become conversant with all the puzzles that were likely to be encountered, they were sent to their several divisions—four each to Ontario and Quebec, and one to each of the other provinces.

2. In their respective divisions, they found ready for them the second body of officers, the Census Commissioners, of whom there were 241. The

commissioners were appointed by the government, the chief recommendation, besides their general intelligence, being their knowledge of the census districts over which they were placed.

The interest taken in the census may be gathered from the fact that the present Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, Hon. Mr. Chapleau, was an enumerator in the census of 1871, and the Hon. Mr. Taillon, Premier of the conservative government of Quebec, was a census chief officer in the census of 1891.

The commissioners of each division, on being called together by the census chief officers, were instructed by them just as they themselves were instructed by the permanent staff at Ottawa.

3. The third body of men are the Enumerators. Of these there were 4,366 in the census of 1891. They were instructed by the commissioners and were visited by the census chief officer during instruction, so that an estimate might be formed of the capacity both of the commissioners and enumerators, and changes made if necessary. The enumerators were drilled regularly till the census day came, on the morning of which each enumerator, with a portfolio containing the eight schedules under his arm, started forth for the solemn inquest of the nation. Each enumerator was provided with a manual as well as with specimen schedules. They visited each house and in most cases found a people prepared to receive them, means having been taken to explain through the newspapers (and in some instances through the pulpits) what was wanted from the people, the reason for wanting the information, and the importance of giving accurate information. In many cases the enumerators of 1891 had been enumerators in 1881, thus giving to the new enumerators sources of assistance from day to day. All the officers employed were under oath.

The number of enumerators was one-third greater than in 1881. But the mode of payment was different. The experiment resulted satisfactorily. The returns were made to the department, after examination by the commissioners, earlier than in 1881.

The work was, on the whole, well done, as is evidenced from the fact that in schedule 2 the causes of death were given in 93 cases out of every 100 against only 74 in the hundred in 1881, and against 95 in the 100 in the returns to the Registrar General of England, where the work is carried on continuously from year to year.

249. One of the greatest difficulties encountered in connection with the practical work of the census was the remapping of the electoral districts rendered necessary by the Redistribution Act of 1882.

The changes made, in consequence of the need existing that the several electoral districts shall contain as nearly as possible equal populations, have the effect, to a considerable extent, of preventing exact comparisons of the particulars of one census-taking with those of another except by the experts in the census division of the Department of Agriculture.

250. The largest census district in 1891 was that of New Westminster with an area of 204,050 square miles. When it is recollected that the area of the United Kingdom is 120,849 square miles, or less by nearly the number of square miles in England, Wales and Scotland than this one district, it

will be evident that the methods employed in smaller countries for taking the census cannot be used in Canada. In Ontario the largest census area was Algoma with 143,517 square miles, and in Quebec, Chicoutimi and Saguenay with 118,921 square miles.

To accomplish the task of counting the population in these immense areas, enumerators had to take camps and camp furniture with them, be ready to ride on horseback, paddle a canoe and walk miles, all in one day. Fortunately no lives were lost, but one man, missing the path, had to kill and eat his horse to save his own life. The diaries of some of the enumerators read like passages taken from books of travel written for boys. Dangers threatening life and limb, impending starvation, narrow escapes by land and by sea, encounters with suspicious Indians and with wild animals, to whom white meat is a rare dainty to be secured with ravenous delight when the opportunity offers. In one instance, the enumerator and his band of assistants encountered an unexpected difficulty. He had forgotten to take with him the British flag. The Indians, with the traditional regard for the customs of the past, when all conferences between whites and Indians were held under the meteor flag of England, refused to recognize the enumerator. He had to send for the flag before they would give any information; when that arrived they willingly answered all questions.

251. The first census of the Dominion of Canada was taken on the 2nd April, 1871, and comprised the four provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. The Province of Manitoba had been admitted into the Confederation in the previous year, when a census of it was taken. It was not, therefore, included in the census of 1871. The total population of the four provinces was found to be 3,485,761.

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

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

The population, therefore, of what at present constitutes the Dominion, exclusive of the North-west Territories, may be set down to have been in 1871, 3,635,024. The population of the Territories was at the same time estimated to be 60,000.

The next census was taken on the 4th April, 1881, and comprised the whole of the present Dominion, the total population of which was then found to be 4,324,810.

The third census was taken on the 6th April, 1891, when the population was ascertained to be 4,833,239.

252. The following table gives the population of the several provinces according to the respective censuses:—

POPULATION OF CANADA, 1871, 1881 AND 1891.

Provinces.	1871.	1881.	Increase Per cent.	1891.	Increase Per cent.
Ontario	1,620,851	1,926,922	18·6	2,114,321	9·73
Quebec	1,191,516	1,359,02	14·0	1,488,535	9·53
Nova Scotia	387,800	440,572	13·6	450,396	2·23
New Brunswick	285,594	321,233	12·4	321,263	0·00
Manitoba	18,995	*62,260	247·2	152,506	144·95
British Columbia	36,247	49,459	36·4	98,173	98·49
Prince Edward Island	94,021	108,891	15·8	109,078	0·17
The Territories	.....	56,446	.....	98,967	75·33
Total	3,635,024	4,324,810	18·97	4,833,239	11·76

*65,954 originally; 3,694 were taken off and added to Ontario, when the boundary was changed.

Former issues of the Year-Book contained the population by electoral districts as they existed in 1881 and 1891.

The following is a statement of the population of the several electoral districts in Canada under the Redistribution Acts of 1892 and 1893. The number of voters on the electoral lists of 1894 is also given.

Population of Canada by Electoral Districts as redistributed for purposes of representation in the House of Commons:—

ONTARIO.

(The population in the 1881 column is what it would have been if the redistribution of 1892-93 had been in 1881.)

Electoral Districts.	Number of Representatives.	Population.		Voters on lists of 1894.
		1881.	1891.	
Addington	1	23,470	24,151	8,089
Algoma	1	21,824	37,570	12,829
Bothwell	1	22,477	25,593	8,284
Brant South	1	20,482	23,359	8,726
Brockville	1	15,107	15,853	5,262
Bruce, East	1	22,355	21,355	6,061
Bruce, North	1	17,245	20,871	6,274
Bruce, West	1	25,618	22,377	5,977
Cardwell	1	16,770	15,382	4,744
Carleton	1	16,377	16,534	4,615
Cornwall and Stormont	1	23,198	27,156	8,348
Dundas	1	20,598	20,132	6,185
Durham, East	1	18,710	17,053	5,296
Durham, West	1	17,555	15,374	4,415
Elgin, East	1	25,748	26,724	9,950
Elgin, West	1	23,480	23,925	8,063
Essex, North	1	25,659	31,523	9,194
Essex, South	1	21,303	24,022	6,940

POPULATION OF CANADA BY ELECTORAL DISTRICTS—*Continued.*

ONTARIO—*Concluded.*

ELECTORAL DISTRICTS.	Number of Representatives.	POPULATION.		Voters on lists of 1894.
		1881.	1891.	
Frontenac	1	14,993	13,445	3,581
Glengarry	1	22,221	22,447	6,171
Grenville, South	1	13,526	12,929	4,052
Grey, East	1	25,334	26,225	7,403
Grey, North	1	23,334	26,341	7,064
Grey, South	1	25,703	23,672	6,283
Haldimand and Monk	1	22,128	21,463	6,227
Halton	1	21,919	21,982	6,460
Hamilton	2	35,961	47,245	12,369
Hastings, East	1	17,313	18,050	5,431
Hastings, North	1	20,348	22,070	6,237
Hastings, West	1	17,400	18,964	5,440
Huron, East	1	21,720	18,968	5,375
Huron, South	1	21,991	19,184	5,169
Huron, West	1	23,512	20,021	5,631
Kent	1	29,194	31.434	9,645
Kingston	1	14,091	19,263	7,096
Lambton, East	1	21,725	24,269	9,963
Lambton, West	1	20,891	23,446	7,658
Lanark, North	1	19,855	19,260	4,873
Lanark, South	1	17,945	19,862	5,119
Leeds and Grenville, North	1	12,423	13,521	4,457
Leeds, South	1	22,206	22,449	6,812
Lennox	1	16,314	14,900	4,335
Lincoln and Niagara	1	28,924	27,043	8,150
London	1	19,746	22,281	5,826
Middlesex, East	1	25,107	25,569	8,138
Middlesex, North	1	21,268	19,090	6,144
Middlesex, South	1	18,888	18,806	5,790
Middlesex, West	1	19,491	17,288	5,908
Muskoka and Parry Sound	1	17,636	26,515	10,118
*Nipissing	1	5,115	17,970	8,059
Norfolk, North	1	20,933	19,400	6,433
Norfolk, South	1	24,873	22,702	7,066
Northumberland, East	1	22,991	21,995	7,818
Northumberland, West	1	16,984	14,947	4,743
Ontario, North	1	20,513	20,723	7,054
Ontario, South	1	21,012	19,033	5,462
Ontario, West	1	20,189	18,792	6,016
Ottawa	2	29,812	42,481	13,540
Oxford, North	1	24,390	26,131	7,312
Oxford, South	1	24,778	22,421	6,541
Peel	1	16,387	15,466	4,470
Perth, North	1	26,538	26,907	8,083
Perth, South	1	21,608	19,400	6,026
Peterborough, East	1	20,402	21,919	6,487
Peterborough, West	1	13,310	15,808	6,890
Prescott	1	22,857	24,173	4,602
Prince Edward	1	21,044	18,889	6,888
Renfrew, North	1	18,171	22,484	4,745
Renfrew, South	1	19,160	23,971	4,650
Russell	1	25,082	31,643	8,206
Simcoe, East	1	27,185	35,801	11,010
Simcoe, North	1	26,120	28,203	7,281
Simcoe, South	1	22,721	20,824	5,683

* New district.

POPULATION OF CANADA BY ELECTORAL DISTRICTS—*Continued.*

Electoral Districts.	Number of Representatives.	Population.		Voters on Lists of 1894.
		1881.	1891.	
Toronto, Centre	1	22,983	26,632	8,031
Toronto, East	1	24,867	43,564	14,892
Toronto, West	2	38,565	73,827	24,257
Victoria, North	1	16,661	16,849	5,056
Victoria, South	1	20,813	20,455	6,102
Waterloo, North	1	20,986	25,325	7,484
Waterloo, South	1	21,754	25,139	7,496
Welland	1	26,152	25,132	7,522
Wellington, Centre	1	26,816	23,387	6,586
Wellington, North	1	26,024	24,956	7,025
Wellington, South	1	25,400	24,373	7,239
Wentworth and Brant	1	22,875	21,629	5,346
Wentworth, South	1	26,307	26,725	7,290
York, East	1	22,853	35,148	12,917
York, North	1	21,730	20,284	6,715
York, West	1	18,884	41,857	18,811
Quebec.				
(The population in the 1881 column is what it would have been if the redistribution of 1892-3 had been made in 1881.)				
Argenteuil	1	14,947	15,158	3,139
Bagot	1	19,492	19,522	3,873
Beauce	1	32,020	37,222	8,092
Beauharnois	1	16,005	16,662	4,135
Bellechasse	1	16,914	18,368	3,603
Berthier	1	20,524	17,849	4,142
Bonaventure	1	18,908	20,835	4,265
Brome	1	15,827	14,709	3,841
Chambly and Vercheres	1	23,307	23,961	6,266
Champlain	1	26,818	29,267	5,982
Charlevoix	1	17,901	19,038	3,978
Chateauguay	1	16,077	15,800	3,906
Chicoutimi and Saguenay	1	32,409	38,281	8,879
Compton	1	19,581	22,779	6,111
Dorchester	1	18,710	19,017	4,110
Drummond and Arthabaska	1	37,360	43,923	9,781
Gaspé	1	25,001	26,875	4,573
Hochelaga	1	16,654	35,766	11,343
Huntingdon	1	15,495	14,385	3,956
Jacques Cartier	1	16,613	19,482	6,764
Joliette	1	21,988	22,921	4,424
Kamouraska	1	22,181	20,454	3,879
*Labelle	1	19,954	24,779	5,612
Laprairie and Napierville	1	20,263	19,065	4,164
L'Assomption	1	16,596	14,661	3,358
Laval	1	15,064	16,504	3,948
Lévis	1	27,980	25,995	5,372
L'Islet	1	14,917	13,823	2,999
Lotbiniére	1	20,857	20,688	4,183
†Maisonneuve	1	13,555	32,514	10,770
Maskinongé	1	17,493	17,829	3,677

*New district taken from the County of Ottawa. †New district taken from Hochelaga, includes Hochelaga ward and St. Jean Baptiste ward from Montreal City.

POPULATION OF CANADA BY ELECTORAL DISTRICTS—*Continued.*

QUEBEC—*Continued.*

ELECTORAL DISTRICTS.	Number of Representatives.	POPULATION. 1881.	POPULATION. 1891.	Votes on Lists of 1894.
Mégantic	1	19,056	22,233	5,072
Missisquoi	1	18,960	19,456	5,189
Montcalm	1	12,966	12,131	3,470
Montmagny	1	16,422	14,726	2,899
Montmorency	1	12,322	12,309	2,499
Montreal, St. Anne	1	22,112	24,685	9,040
Montreal, St. Antoine	1	33,845	44,626	9,346
Montreal, St. James	1	28,364	35,830	8,776
Montreal, St. Lawrence	1	33,693	42,808	11,047
Montreal, St. Mary	1	22,733	34,746	10,011
Nicolet	1	26,611	28,735	6,443
Pontiac	1	19,939	22,084	5,520
Portneuf	1	25,175	25,813	5,338
Quebec, Centre	1	17,898	17,649	3,217
Quebec, East	1	31,900	36,200	7,346
Quebec, West	1	12,648	9,241	2,562
Quebec, County	1	20,278	19,503	4,278
Richelieu	1	19,094	20,483	4,717
Richmond and Wolfe	1	26,339	31,347	7,723
Rimouski	1	33,791	33,430	6,059
Rouville	1	21,584	19,354	4,439
Ste. Anne, St. Antoine, St. James, St. Lawrence, St. Mary's — *See* Montreal				
St. Hyacinthe	1	20,425	21,135	4,755
St. John's and Iberville	1	25,548	23,268	5,834
Shefford	1	23,233	23,263	6,227
Sherbrooke	1	12,221	16,088	4,481
Soulanges	1	10,220	9,608	2,436
Stanstead	1	15,556	18,067	5,621
Témiscouata	1	25,484	25,698	5,345
Terrebonne	1	22,969	23,128	5,260
Three Rivers and St. Maurice	1	22,282	21,101	4,361
Two Mountains	1	15,894	15,027	3 288
Vaudreuil	1	11,485	10,792	3,006
*Wright	1	29,478	38,781	8,615
Yamaska	1	17,091	16,058	3,631

* New district taken from the County of Ottawa.

NOVA SCOTIA.

(The population in the 1881 column is what it would have been if the redistribution of 1892-3 had been made in 1881).

Annapolis	1	20,598	19,350	4,725
Antigonish	1	18,060	16,114	3,676
Cape Breton	2	31,258	34,244	6,254
Colchester	1	26,720	27,160	9,624
Cumberland	1	27,368	34,529	9,664
Digby	1	19,881	19,897	4,719
Guysborough	1	17,808	17,195	3,787
Halifax City, Halifax County	2	67,917	38,495 / 32,863	17,183

POPULATION OF CANADA BY ELECTORAL DISTRICTS—*Continued.*

NOVA SCOTIA—*Concluded.*

ELECTORAL DISTRICTS.	Number of Representatives.	POPULATION.		Votes on Lists of 1894.
		1881.	1891.	
Hants	1	23,359	22,052	4,772
Inverness	1	25,651	25,779	5,983
King's	1	23,469	22,489	5,187
Lunenburg	1	28,583	31,075	8,558
Pictou	2	35,535	34,541	9,464
Richmond	1	15,121	14,399	3,696
Shelburne and Queen's	1	25,490	25,566	6,078
Victoria	1	12,470	12,432	2,820
Yarmouth	1	21,284	22,216	4,934

NEW BRUNSWICK.

(The population in the 1881 column is what it would have been if the redistribution of 1892-3 had been made in 1881).

Albert	1	12,329	10,971	2,892
Carleton	1	23,365	22,529	6,177
Charlotte	1	26,087	23,752	6,251
Gloucester	1	21,614	24,897	5,373
Kent	1	22,618	23,845	5,237
King's	1	25,617	23,087	6,030
Northumberland	1	25,109	25,713	6,258
Restigouche	1	7,058	8,308	1,990
St. John City	2	52,966	24,184	11,334
St. John City and County			25,390	14,376
Sunbury and Queen's	1	20,668	17,914	4,922
Victoria	1	15,686	18,217	4,536
Westmoreland	1	37,719	41,477	9,694
York	1	30,397	30,979	6,627

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

(The population in the 1881 column is what it would have been if the redistribution of 1892-3 had been made in 1881).

King's	1	21,690	21,694	5,911
Prince, East	1	20,653	20,723	4,779
Prince, West	1	19,117	20,987	4,891
Queen's, East	1	24,526	23,464	5,203
Queen's, West	1	22,905	22,210	4,461

MANITOBA.

(The population in the 1881 column is what it would have been if the redistribution of 1892-3 had been made in 1881).

Brandon	1	4,921	25,575	10,666
Lisgar	1	7,900	28,585	14,842
Macdonald	1	10,200	22,775	9,352
Marquette	1	4,196	13,123	7,252
Provencher	1	12,779	15,469	4,702
Selkirk	1	14,279	21,339	8,266
Winnipeg	1	7,985	25,639	10,603

POPULATION OF CANADA BY ELECTORAL DISTRICTS—*Concluded.*

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

(The population in the 1881 column is what it would have been if the redistribution of 1892-3 had been made in 1881).

ELECTORAL DISTRICTS.	Number of Representatives.	POPULATION.		Votes on Lists of 1894.
		1881.	1891.	
*Burrard	1	9,200	24,360	10,290
New Westminster	1	6,217	17,866	8,602
Vancouver	1	9,991	18,229	4,404
Victoria	2	7,301	18,538	6,971
Yale and Carriboo	1	16,750	19,180	7,743

* Taken out of New Westminster.

THE TERRITORIES.

(The population in the 1881 column is what it would have been if the redistribution of 1892-3 had been made in 1881).

Alberta	1	25,515	25,277	.....
Assiniboia, East	1		20,482	.....
Assiniboia, West	1		9,890	.....
Saskatchewan	1		11,150	.....
Unorganized Territories	.....	30,931	32,168	.....

254. In Census Bulletin No. 1, the urban population of Canada was divided into three groups: (1) cities and towns of population of 5,000 and upwards; (2) of 3,000 to 5,000; (3) of 1,500 to 3,000, for the purpose of showing 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, so 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	39·5
Toronto	96,196	*181,220	85,024	88·4
Quebec	62,446	63,090	644	1·0
Hamilton	35,960	*48,980	13,020	36·2

*The population in the 1881 column includes the same boundaries as in the 1891 column and consequently differs in cases where annexations have taken place since 1881 from the population as given by the Census of 1881.

POPULATION OF CITIES AND TOWNS IN CANADA—*Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	1881.	1891.	Increase or Decrease.	
			Number.	Per cent.
Ottawa	31,307	*44,154	12,847	41·0
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	21·7
Winnipeg	7,985	25,642	17,657	221·1
Kingston	14,091	19,264	5,173	36·7
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	109·1
Brantford	9,616	12,753	3,137	32·6
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	8,367	10,370	2,003	23·9
Windsor	6,561	10,322	3,761	57·3
Sherbrooke	7,227	10,110	2,883	39·9
Belleville	9,516	9,914	398	4·2
Peterboro'	6,812	9,717	2,905	42·6
Stratford	8,239	9,501	1,262	15·3
Ste. Cunégonde	4,849	9,293	4,444	91·7
St. Catharines	9,631	9,170	—461	—4·7
Chatham, O.	7,873	9,052	1,179	15·0
Brockville	7,609	8,793	1,184	15·5
Moncton	5,032	8,765	3,733	74·2
Woodstock, O.	5,373	8,612	3,239	60·3
Three Rivers	8,670	8,334	—336	—3·8
Galt	5,187	7,535	2,348	45·2
Owen Sound	4,426	7,497	3,071	69·4
Berlin	4,054	7,425	3,371	83·1
Lévis	7,597	7,301	—296	—3·9
St. Hyacinthe	5,321	7,016	1,695	31·9
Cornwall	4,468	6,805	2,337	52·3
Sarnia	3,874	6,693	2,819	72·7
Sorel	5,791	6,669	878	15·2
New Westminster	1,500	6,641	5,141	342·7
Fredericton	6,218	6,502	284	4·5
Yarmouth	3,485	6,089	2,604	74·7
Lindsay	5,080	6,081	1,001	19·7
Barrie	4,854	5,550	696	14·3
Valleyfield	3,906	5,516	1,610	41·2
Truro	3,461	5,102	1,641	47·4
Port Hope	5,581	5,042	—539	—9·6

* 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 1881.

† The Imperial troops stationed in Halifax, and their families (when on the strength of the regiment), are not included in these figures.

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	4,039	494	11·1
Cobourg	4,957	4,829	—128	—2·5
Springhill	900	4,813	3,913	434·7
St. Johns, Q	4,314	4,722	408	9·5
Orillia	2,911	4,752	1,841	63·2
Nanaimo	1,645	4,595	2,950	179·3
West Toronto Junction	.....	4,518	4,518	.....
Carleton Place	1,975	4,435	2,460	124·5
Pembroke	2,820	4,401	1,581	56·0
Trenton	3,042	4,363	1,321	43·4
Petrolea	3,465	4,357	892	25·8
Ingersoll	4,318	4,191	—127	—2·9
Fraserville	2,291	4,175	1,884	82·2
Oshawa	3,992	4,066	74	1·9
Lunenburg	1,700	4,044	2,294	131·1
Dartmouth, N.S.	3,786	4,576	790	20·8
Calgary	.....	3,876	3,876	.....
Smith's Falls	2,087	3,864	1,777	85·1
Goderich	4,564	3,839	—725	—15·8
Amherst	2,274	3,781	1,507	66 2
Brandon	.....	3,778	3,778	.....
New Glasgow	2,595	3,776	1,181	45·5
Lachine	2,406	3,761	1,355	56·3
Gananoque	2,871	3,669	798	27·8
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	130·1
Napanee	3,680	3,433	—247	—6·7
St. Mary's	3,415	3,416	1	.....
Bowmanville	3,504	3,377	—127	—3·8
Portage la Prairie	.....	3,363	3,363	.....
Niagara Falls	2,347	3,349	1,002	42·7
Joliette	3,268	3,372	104	3·2
Arnprior	2,147	3,341	1,194	55·6
Deseronto	1,670	3,338	1,668	99·8
Strathroy	3,817	3,316	—501	—13·1
Woodstock, N.B.	2,487	3,288	801	32·2
Picton	2,975	3,287	312	10·5
Brampton	2,920	3,252	332	11·3
Westville	2,202	3,152	950	43·1
Perth	2,467	3,136	669	27·1
Paris	3,173	3,094	—79	—2·4
Coaticook	2,682	3,086	404	15·0
Côte St. Antoine	884	3,076	2,192	248·0
Almonte	2,684	3,068	384	14·3
Walkerton	2,604	3,061	457	17·5

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	2,998	—405	—11·9
Côte St. Louis	1,571	2,972	1,401	89·1
Orangeville	2,847	2,962	115	4·0
Waterloo	2,066	2,941	875	42·3
Prescott	2,999	2,919	—80	—2·6
Summerside, P.E.I.	2,853	2,882	29	1·0
St. Jérôme, Q.	2,032	2,868	836	41·1
Windsor, N.S.	2,559	2,838	279	10·9
Farnham	1,880	2,822	942	50·1
Whitby, O.	3,140	2,786	—354	—11·2
Longueuil, Q.	2,355	2,757	402	17·0
Wallaceburg	1,525	2,726	1,201	78·7
Port Arthur	1,275	2,698	1,423	111·6
St. Stephen, N.B.	2,338	2,680	342	14·6
Simcoe	2,645	2,674	29	1·1
Seaforth	2,480	2,641	161	6·5
Clinton	2,606	2,635	29	1·1
Kincardine	2,876	2,631	—245	—8·5
Renfrew	1,605	2,611	1,006	62·6
Listowel	2,688	2,587	—101	—3·7
Nicolet	1,880	2,518	638	34·0
North Sydney	1,520	2,522	1,002	65·9
Liverpool, N.S.	2,680	2,465	—115	—4·3
Sydney Mines	2,340	2,446	106	4·5
Sydney	1,480	2,427	947	64·0
Campbellford	1,418	2,424	1,006	70·9
Stellarton	2,297	2,410	113	5·0
Notre Dame de Grace	1,524	2,305	781	51·2
Amherstburg	2,672	2,279	—393	—14·7
Chicoutimi	1,935	2,277	342	17·7
Thorold	2,456	2,273	—183	—7·4
Ridgetown	1,538	2,254	716	46·5
Buckingham	1,479	2,239	760	51·3
Mount Forest	2,170	2,214	44	2·0
Aylmer, O.	1,540	2,166	626	40·6
Wingham	1,918	2,167	249	12·9
Tilsonburg	1,939	2,163	224	11·6
Milltown, N.B.	1,664	2,146	482	29·0
Newmarket	2,006	2,143	137	6·8
Penetanguishene	1,089	2,110	1,021	93·7
Mitchell	2,284	2,101	—183	—8·0
Magog	768	2,100	1,332	173·4
Midland	1,095	2,088	993	90·7
Dresden	1,979	2,058	79	4·0
Forest	1,614	2,057	443	27·4
Richmond, Q.	1,571	2,056	485	30·8
Hawkesbury	1,920	2,042	122	6·3
Welland	1,870	2,035	165	8·8
Uxbridge	1,824	2,023	199	10·9
Palmerston	1,828	2,006	178	9·7
Meaford	1,866	1,999	133	7·1
Wiarton	796	1,984	1,188	149·2
Portsmouth	1,734	1,974	240	13·8
Drummondville	900	1,955	1,055	117·2
Aylmer, Q.	1,762	1,945	183	10·3
Caughnawaga	1,684	1,936	252	15·0
London, West	1,601	1,915	314	19·6

POPULATION OF VILLAGES IN CANADA—*Concluded.*

Villages.	1881.	1891.	Increase or Decrease.	
			Number.	Per cent.
Leamington	1,411	1,910	499	35·4
Parrsboro'	1,206	1,909	703	58·2
Point Edward	1,293	1,881	588	45·4
Morrisburg	1,719	1,859	140	8·1
Gravenhurst	1,015	1,848	833	82·0
Preston	1,419	1,843	424	30·0
Oakville	1,710	1,823	113	6·6
Merritton	1,798	1,813	15	0·8
Exeter	1,725	1,809	84	4·8
Dunnville	1,808	1,776	—32	—1·7
Lachute	765	1,751	986	128·9
Aurora	1,540	1,743	203	13·1
Louiseville	1,381	1,740	359	26·0
Waterloo	1,617	1,733	116	7·1
Iberville	1,847	1,710	—137	—7·4
Granby	1,040	1,710	670	64·4
Essex Centre	800	1,709	909	113·6
Blenheim	1,212	1,708	496	40·9
Port Perry	1,800	1,698	—102	—5·6
Montmagny	1,738	1,697	—41	—2·4
Kentville, N.S.	1,285	1,686	401	31·2
Parkhill	1,539	1,680	141	9·2
Harriston	1,772	1,687	—85	—4·8
Ashburnham	1,266	1,674	408	32·2
Port Elgin	1,400	1,659	259	18·5
Alexandria	1,200	1,614	414	34·5
Fergus	1,733	1,598	—135	—7·8
Windsor Mills	879	1,591	712	81·0
Beauharnois	1,499	1,590	91	6·0
Bedford	1,080	1,571	491	45·4
St. Boniface	1,283	1,553	270	21·0
Berthier	2,156	1,537	—619	—28·7
Gatineau Point	1,460	1,520	60	4·1
Georgetown	1,473	1,509	36	2·4

255. The urban population of Canada in 1871 was 686,019, or 18·8 per cent of the total population; in 1881 it was 912,934, or 21·1 per cent, and in 1891 it was 1,390,910, or 28·77 per cent. The growth of the 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.

256. The proportions of the urban and rural populations respectively to the total population, in each of the census years, 1871, 1881 and 1891, are as follow:—

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

Provinces.	1871.		1881.		1891.	
	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.
Ontario	19·4	80·6	22·8	77·2	33·2	66·8
Quebec	19·5	80·5	22·8	77·2	29·2	70·8
Nova Scotia	14·0	86·0	13·6	86·4	21·2	78·8
New Brunswick	24·3	75·7	22·3	77·7	19·4	80·6
Manitoba	1·2	98·8	12·1	87·9	22·5	77·5
British Columbia	8·9	91·1	11·9	88·1	42·5	57·5
Prince Edward Island	11·5	88·5	14·1	85·9	13·0	87·0
The Territories	.....	.....	.....	.....	5·6	94·4
Canada	18·8	81·2	21·1	78·9	28·7	71·3

257. 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 twenty 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.

258. The population of Canada in 1881 consisted of 2,188,778 males and 2,136,032 females, and in 1891 of 2,460,471 males and 2,372,768 females, and the following table gives comparative particulars of the proportions of the sexes in each province in 1881 and 1891 :—

POPULATION OF CANADA BY SEXES, 1881 AND 1891.

Provinces.	1881.		1891.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Ontario	978,765	948,157	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
New Brunswick	164,119	157,114	163,739	157,524
Manitoba	34,903	27,357	84,342	68,164
British Columbia	29,503	19,956	63,003	35,170
Prince Edward 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

PROPORTION OF THE SEXES PER 1,000 OF POPULATION, 1881 AND 1891.

Provinces.	1881.		1891.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Ontario	508	492	506	494
Quebec	499	501	500	500
Nova Scotia	500	500	504	496
New Brunswick	511	489	510	490
Manitoba	561	439	553	447
British Columbia	596	404	642	358
Prince Edward Island	503	497	503	497
The Territories	498	502	543	457
Canada	506	494	509	491

259. The preponderance of females which existed in 1881 in Quebec was not maintained in 1891, the proportion of sexes in that year being the same, while that in the Territories has been overcome, males, as was only to be expected, being largely in the majority. There was a decrease in the 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 influx of male settlers into the Territories and British Columbia, but the proportion in the four older provinces remained about the same, viz., 504 males to 496 females.

260. In each census group of 10,000 persons there were as follows:—

——	1891.	1881.
Males	5,091	5,080
Females	4,909	4,920
Infants	249	280
Children, 1 year to 5 years	1,000	1,060
Boys and girls, 5 to 15	2,350	2,452
Youths and maidens, 15 to 20	1,061	1,100
Young men and women, 20 to 30	1,781	1,760
Middle aged people, 30 to 50	2,105	2,000
Elderly persons, 50 and over	1,325	1,210
Ages not ascertained	129	138
Single persons	6,317	6,443
Married persons	3,286	3,191
Widowed persons	397	366
Single males	3,313	3,347
" females	3,004	3,096
Married males	1,647	1,597
" females	1,639	1,594
Widowers	130	118
Widows	267	248
Families, number of	1,907	1,878
" persons in each	5·2	5·3

CENSUS GROUP OF 10,000 PERSONS—*Continued.*

——	1891.	1881.
Bachelors, 20 and over	949	956
Spinsters "	684	689
Houses, number of occupied	1,770	1,707
" families in each	1·08	1·10
" persons in each	5·6	5·8
" number of 1 story	1,124	No record.
" " 2 "	595	"
" " 3 "	44	"
" " 4 " and over	7	"
French or Acadian	2,907	2,993
Others	7,093	7,007
Canadian-born	8,661	8,591
Born in other countries	1,339	1,409
British-born	1,014	1,106
Foreign-born	325	303
Occupations—		
Agricultural, mining and fishing	1,635	1,600
Trade and transportation	386	249
Manufacturing	662	596
Domestic and personal	509	173
Professional	131	122
Non-productive classes	110	475
Farmers	1,521	1,518
Fishermen	56	53
Miners	31	15
Lumbermen	27	19
Religions—		
Protestant	5,680	5,634
Roman Catholic	4,122	4,143
Jews	13	6
Pagans and not specified	185	217
Presbyterians	1,563	1,563
Church of England	1,337	1,335
Methodists	1,754	1,718
Baptists	629	685
Deaths in the year—Total	140	147
Infants under 1 year	38	38
Causes of death:—		
Disease—		
Zymotic	33	
Parasitic	0·16	
Dietetic	0·07	
Constitutional	19	
Developmental	14	
Local	47	
Violent	5	
Ill-defined and not specified	22	
Lung diseases	12	8
Diarrhœal	8	2
Phthisis	15	15
Old age	9	7
Atrophy and debility	9	3
Drowned	1·34	1·31
Railway accidents	0·38	0·22
No. of horses to each 10,000	2,982	2,449
" cattle	8,402	7,942
" sheep	5,201	7,049

CENSUS GROUP OF 10,000 PERSONS—*Concluded.*

—	1891.	1881.
No. of persons can read	7,001	No record.
" " write	6,573	"
" insane	28	23
" blind	7	7
" deaf mutes	10	12
City folk	2,878	2,110
Country folk	7,122	7,890
Men of working age, 15 to 55	2,693	2,677
Women " "	2,609	2,546
Life insurance, amount at risk, per 10,000 (1892)	$ 562,549	$ 238,833
Lives exposed to risk, per 10,000 (1892)	374	88
Fire insurance, amount at risk, per 10,000 (1892)	$ 1,655,559	$ 1,068,743
Savings in banks (Savings banks) per 10,000 (1892)	105,569	54,390
Occupiers of land	1,284	1,073
Industries—Persons engaged in—		
Arms and ammunition	1·0	0·3
Books and stationery	20·5	16·1
Carriages, &c.	29·9	27·6
Chemicals	6·0	2·3
Drinks and stimulants	22·6	16·9
Fibrous material	6·1	3·2
Foods, vegetable	34·3	44·2
" animal	71·6	7·3
Furniture, houses and buildings	39·7	29·6
Gold and silver	4·0	2·2
Leather, boots, shoes, &c.	53·2	63·6
Lighting	8·1	5·0
Machines, tools and implements	102·3	86·2
Matters, animal	3·1	3·6
" vegetable	172·2	139·5
Mathematical and other instruments	0·1	0·2
Musical instruments	4·5	2·2
Ships and boats	8·6	12·2
Stone, clay and glass	26·1	17·9
Textile fabrics and dress	148·6	102·5
Miscellaneous	3·1	4·2
Printing and publishing	15·9	12·3
Carriage and waggon making	18·7	13·1
Brewers and malsters	3·9	1·4
Cigar and tobacco working	10·9	8·7
Sugar refineries	4·0	1·7
Bakeries	9·4	9·3
Confectionery	5·1	2·0
Flour and grist mills	13·1	14·9
Cheese factories	6·2	4·6
Fish canning and curing	61·0	.....
Cabinet and furniture	14·8	13·5
Sash, door and blinds	12·0	6·7
Watchmaking and jewellery	3·3	1·8
Boots and shoes	37·3	43·8
Harness and saddlery	6·3	6·7
Tanneries	8·8	12·7
Gas works	2·4	1·2
Blacksmiths	25·0	28·7
Foundry and machine shops	26·5	18·0
Carpentering	21·0	13·2
Saw mills	106·3	97·3
Brick and tile	12·9	9·5
Marble and stone cutting	7·8	4·6
Dressmaking and millinery	35·6	18·1
Tailors and clothiers	48·1	41·7

261. The following tables being of general interest are given in full :—

BIRTH-PLACES OF THE PEOPLE IN CANADA, 1881 AND 1891.

PROVINCES.	1881.		1891.	
	Born in Canada.	Born in other Countries.	Born in Canada.	Born in other Countries.
Ontario	1,496,744	430,211	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	45,757	16,503	108,017	44,489
British Columbia	34,957	14,492	56,851	41,322
Prince Edward Island	99,369	9,522	102,652	6,426
North-west Territories	53,886	2,560	80,097	18,870
Canada	3,715,492	609,318	4,185,877	647,362

262. The next table is an analysis of the birth-places of those who, born outside of Canada, have adopted this country as their home :—

BIRTH-PLACES OF THE FOREIGN-BORN IN CANADA, 1881 AND 1891.

COUNTRIES.	British Columbia		P. E. Island.		The Territories.	
	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.
England	3,294	12,959	1,728	1,143	98	7,148
Scotland	1,204	4,368	3,425	2,165	136	3,403
Ireland	1,285	2,771	2,915	1,793	62	1,814
Newfoundland	8	437	671	555	1	42
Other British possessions	203	574	75	47	6	473
Total, British possessions	5,994	21,109	8,814	5,703	303	12,880
France	193	268	15	17	27	190
Germany	344	904	14	7	.....	747
Italy, Spain and Portugal	101	587	10	11	.....	20
Russia and Poland	32	316	2	1	.....	1,061
Scandinavia	170	1,065	11	11	6	405
United States	2,295	6,567	609	582	116	1,961
China	4,350	8,910	.....	1	.....	41
Other countries	1,023	1,596	47	93	2,108	1,565
Total, foreign countries	8,508	20,213	708	723	2,257	5,990
Grand total, foreign-born	14,502	41,322	9,522	6,426	2,560	18,870

BIRTH-PLACES OF THE OTHER BRITISH AND FOREIGN-BORN IN CANADA, 1881 AND 1891.—*Continued.*

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	1,519	1,294	2,239	2,883	222	200	63	55	81	474
Germany	23,270	23,440	1,023	1,371	254	233	203	193	220	857
Italy, Spain and Portugal	481	1,484	281	675	59	137	36	18	24	32
Russia and Poland	444	1,161	231	1,057	10	43	6	27	5,651	6,251
Scandinavia	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
China	22	97	7	36	.....	5	.....	8	4	31
Other countries	3,743	5,088	1,233	2,125	481	716	275	301	876	1,741
Total, foreign countries	75,815	76,582	24,787	27,225	4,144	4,817	6,135	5,365	8,729	16,195
Grand total, other British and foreign-born	429,719	405,619	76,802	82,021	27,980	26,506	31,268	22,109	16,962	44,489

Taking all Canada the birth-places of the foreign-born are as follows :—

Countries.	1881.	1891.
England	169,504	219,688
Scotland	115,062	107,594
Ireland	185 526	149,184
Newfoundland	4,596	9,336
Other British possessions	3,547	4,450
Total, British possessions	478,235	490,252
France	4,389	5,381
Germany	25,328	27,752
Italy, Spain and Portugal	992	2,964
Russia and Poland	6,376	9,917
Scandinavia	2,076	7,827
United States	77,753	80,915
China	4,383	9,129
Other countries	9,786	13,225
Total, foreign countries	131,083	157,110
Grand total, foreign-born	609,318	647,362

263. From the preceding table it is found that the population of the several provinces had their birth-places 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.		
	Born in Canada.	Born in British Possessions.	Born elsewhere.	Born in Canada.	Born in British Possessions.	Born elsewhere.
Ontario	77·6	18·4	4·0	80·8	15·5	3·7
Quebec	94·3	3·8	1·9	94·5	3·7	1·8
Nova Scotia	93·6	5·4	1·0	94·1	4·8	1·1
New Brunswick	90·2	7·8	2·0	93·1	5·2	1·7
Manitoba	73·5	13·2	13·3	70·8	18·5	10·7
British Columbia	70·7	12·1	17·2	57·9	21·5	20·6
Prince Edward Island	91·2	8·1	0·7	94·1	5·2	0·7
The Territories	95·5	0·5	4·0	80·9	13·0	6·1
Canada	85·9	11·1	3·0	86·6	10·1	3·3

264. 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 largely settled by immigration from outside the country. Manitoba has evidently received a very large proportion of her increased population from the other provinces.

265. In the United States the foreign-born were 14·77 per cent of the whole population in 1890, against 13·32 per cent in 1880, leaving the native-born 85·23 per cent in 1890, and 86·68 per cent in 1880. Canada has, therefore, a somewhat larger proportion of its inhabitants native-born, and has increased the proportion in the decade 1881-1891, while the United States decreased their proportion of native-born in the same decade. Including those born under the British flag in other parts of the Empire with the native-born, there is only 3·3 per cent of the population of Canada that is foreign-born.

266. The degree to which intermingling of the people has taken place is seen in the following:—

Provinces.	Born			
	In the Province.	In other Provinces.	In other British Possessions.	In Foreign Countries.
British Columbia	36,701	20,150	21,109	20,213
Manitoba	50,648	57,369	28,294	16,195
New Brunswick	286,926	12,228	16,744	5,365
Nova Scotia	415,221	8,669	21,689	4,817
Ontario	1,640,131	68,571	320,037	76,582
Quebec	1,387,206	19,298	54,796	27,225
Prince Edward Island	99,386	3,266	6,703	723

267. Ontario contributed 11,658 of its sons and daughters to British Columbia, 46,620 to Manitoba, 344 to New Brunswick, 738 to Nova Scotia, 105 to Prince Edward Island, 15,541 to Quebec and 13,594 to the Territories; in all 88,600.

268. Quebec sent 2,567 to British Columbia, 7,555 to Manitoba, 3,602 to New Brunswick, 571 to Nova Scotia, 58,772 to Ontario, 191 to Prince Edward Island and 1,829 to the Territories; in all 75,087 persons.

269. Nova Scotia sent 18,475 persons of "light and leading" to the other provinces, 2,656 going to British Columbia, 1,402 to Manitoba, 5,527 to New Brunswick, 4,659 to Ontario, 1,950 to Prince Edward Island, 1,402 to Quebec and 879 to the Territories.

270. New Brunswick sent 13,695 persons to the other provinces, 1,767 going to British Columbia, 718 to Manitoba, 5,522 to Nova Scotia, 2,763 to Ontario, 1,008 to Prince Edward Island, 1,511 to Quebec and 406 to the Territories.

271. Prince Edward Island sent 6,717 persons to the other provinces, 535 finding lodgment in British Columbia, 234 in Manitoba, 2,718 in New Brunswick, 1,694 in Nova Scotia, 813 in Ontario, 497 in Quebec and 226 in the Territories.

272. There has thus been a very considerable movement of population between the provinces, the general trend being, of course, from the east to the west.

273. The religions of the people of Canada as ascertained by the census of 1891 are given in the following tables:—

RELIGIONS OF THE PEOPLE, BY PROVINCES, 1891.

Denomination.	Ontario.	Quebec.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Manitoba.	British Columbia.	Prince Edward Island.	N.-W. Territories.	Canada.
Roman Catholics	358,300	1,291,709	122,452	115,961	20,571	20,843	47,837	14,344	1,992,017
Church of England	385,999	75,472	64,410	43,095	30,852	23,619	6,646	15,966	646,059
Presbyterians	452,712	52,659	108,520	40,530	38,977	15,260	32,988	12,547	754,193
Reformed Presbyterians	142	12	415	96	20	3	9	11	708
Other Presbyterians	293	2	17	13	4	21	75	....	425
Methodists	647,518	30,416	54,731	35,386	28,210	14,193	13,301	3,110	839,815
Bible Christians	5,889	99	420	159	188	97	294	37	7,183
Primitive Methodists	138	4	1	.....	6	.....	.....	11	160
Other Methodists	483	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
Baptists, 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	6,545	2,083	3	2,678	63,982
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	531	52	12,763
Adventists	447	3,364	1,651	715	32	109	22	14	6,354
Unitarians	776	554	115	147	74	79	10	22	1,777
Universalists	1,094	1,426	326	259	5	45	24	7	3,186
Protestants	2,938	2,342	47	22	1,874	286	9	4,735	12,253
Salvation Army	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	2,501	2,703	31	73	743	277	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	37,718	89,355
Totals	2,114,321	1,488,535	450,396	321,263	152,506	98,173	109,078	98,967	4,833,239

274. The religions of the people in the unorganized territory, as far as could be asertained, were: Church of England, 1,800; Roman Catholic, 1,336; Methodists, 178; Presbyterians, 51; Lutherans, 2; Unitarians, 4; Protestants, 15, and not specified, 28,782.

275. The number of Pagans or Indians still adhering to the belief of their fathers, according to the report of the Department of Indian Affairs, 1893, was 16,427, distributed as follows :—

Ontario	1,258
Manitoba	3,083
British Columbia	4,869
The Territories	7,217
	16,427

The exact number cannot be definitely ascertained.

276. The following table is a comparative statement of the number of the leading denominations in 1881 and 1891, showing also the proportion each denomination bore to the whole population at each census :—

Religions.	1881.		1891.	
	Number.	Proportion to Total Population.	Number.	Proportion to Total Population.
Roman Catholics	1,791,982	41·43	1,992,017	41·21
Methodists	742,981	17·18	847,765	17·54
Presbyterians	676,165	15·63	755,326	15·63
Church of England	577,414	13·35	646,059	13·37
Baptists	296,525	6·85	303,839	6·29
Lutherans	46,350	1·07	63,982	1·32
Congregationalists	26,900	·62	28,157	·58
Disciples	20,193	·47	12,763	·26
Brethren	8,831	·20	11,637	·24
Adventists	7,211	·16	6,354	·13
Quakers	6,553	·15	4,650	·10
Protestants	6,519	·15	12,253	·25
Universalists	4,517	·10	3,186	·07
Jews	2,393	·06	6,414	·13
Unitarians	2,126	·05	1,777	·04
Salvation Army	.....	.....	13,949	·29
Other denominations	14,269	·33	33,756	·70
Not specified	*93,881	2·17	*89,355	1·85

*Pagans included.

277. Following is a statement of the five chief denominations distributed according to electoral districts as readjusted under the Representation Acts of 1892 and 1893 :—

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Electoral Districts.	Church of England.	Methodists.	Presbyterians.	Baptists.	Other Denominations.	Total.	Roman Catholics	Grand Total.
Burrard	5,512	5,344	3,651	751	5,740	20,998	3,362	24,360
New Westminster.	3,631	3,234	3,769	934	2,898	14,466	3,400	17,866
Vancouver	4,325	2,375	2,638	483	4,621	14,442	3,787	18,229
Victoria	6,160	2,216	3,228	640	4,231	16,475	2,063	18,538
Yale and Cariboo..	3,991	1,129	1,998	290	3,541	10,949	8,231	19,180
Total	23,619	14,298	15,284	3,098	21,031	77,330	20,843	98,173

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

Brandon	5,557	7,539	8,255	1,185	1,620	24,156	1,419	25,575
Lisgar	3,643	5,074	5,815	9,465	2,196	26,193	2,392	28,585
Macdonald	4,993	6,110	8,115	816	1,383	21,417	1,359	22,776
Marquette	2,903	2,661	5,105	641	1,180	12,490	633	13,123
Provencher	1,016	897	1,394	2,644	618	6,569	8,900	15,469
Selkirk	5,886	1,846	4,365	315	5,529	17,941	3,398	21,339
Winnipeg	6,854	4,310	5,952	1,046	5,007	23,169	2,470	25,639
Total	30,852	28,437	39,001	16,112	17,533	131,935	20,571	152,506

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Albert	262	1,899	254	7,815	50	10,280	691	10,971
Carleton	2,326	2,982	1,964	11,765	742	19,779	2,750	22,529
Charlotte	4,578	3,885	3,443	6,878	2,105	20,889	2,863	23,752
Gloucester	918	537	1,065	36	14	2.570	22,327	24,897
Kent	1,355	930	2,736	626	62	6,709	17.136	23,845
King's	6,295	3,279	2,689	7,525	192	19,980	3,107	23,087
Northumberland..	2,405	1,591	7,685	1,464	130	13,275	12,438	25,713
Restigouche	682	218	2,758	213	44	3,915	4,393	8,308
St. John city and County	11,346	6.645	5,923	9,389	1,283	34,586	14,988	49,574
Sunbury & Queen's	2,745	2,301	1,321	9,594	171	16,132	1,782	17,914
Victoria	1,687	512	1,041	2,401	307	5,948	12,269	18,217
Westmoreland	2,948	5,886	3,930	11,237	429	24,430	17,047	41,477
York	5,548	4,839	4,830	10,706	886	26,809	4,170	30,979
Total	43,095	35,504	40,639	79,649	6,415	205,302	115,961	321,263

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Annapolis	3,514	3,705	495	10,468	604	18,786	564	19,350
Antigonish	327	88	1,587	247	6	2,255	13,859	16,114
Cape Breton	2,917	1,351	10,374	1,532	76	16,250	17,994	34,244
Colchester	2,341	2,811	16,285	3,944	475	25,856	1,304	27,160
Cumberland	3,784	10,538	7,903	7,673	758	30,656	3,873	34,529
Digby	1,410	1,508	165	6,597	915	10,595	9,302	19,897
Guysborough	3,364	2,350	2,284	3,696	115	11,809	5,386	17,195

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA—*Concluded.*

Electoral Districts.	Church of England.	Methodists.	Presbyterians.	Baptists.	Other Denominations.	Total.	Roman Catholics	Grand Total.
Halifax, city and county..	21,593	6,207	11,504	6,765	1,696	47,765	23,593	71,358
Hants.	4,220	5,113	6,203	3,881	1,400	20,817	1,235	22,052
Inverness	83	450	7,922	681	373	9,509	16,270	25,779
King's	2,437	3,768	1,708	12,006	1,171	21,090	1,399	22,489
Lunenburg	10,030	5,577	3,535	5,304	6,000	30,446	629	31,075
Pictou	1,755	1,441	26,067	635	256	30,154	4,387	34,541
Richmond	451	283	3,242	158	27	4,161	10,238	14,399
Shelburne and Queen's	4,638	6,480	1,179	9,916	2,403	24,616	950	25,566
Victoria	584	462	7,879	64	32	9,021	3,411	12,432
Yarmouth	962	2,063	620	9,555	958	14,158	8,058	22,216
Total	64,410	54,195	108,952	83,122	17,265	327,944	122,452	450,396

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO—CENTRAL DIVISION.

Cardwell	3,762	4,686	3,951	311	404	13,114	2,268	15,382
Grey, East	4,205	10,993	7,794	761	1,464	25,217	1,008	26,225
Grey, North	4,321	7,356	9,492	1,506	2,377	25,052	1,289	26,341
Grey, South	2,355	6,744	7,738	1,185	3,528	21,550	2,122	23,672
Haldimand and Monck	4,215	7,032	3,297	1,915	3,631	20,090	1,373	21,463
Halton	4,044	8,723	6,575	608	888	20,838	1,144	21,982
Hamilton (city)	11,821	12,037	10,190	1,912	2,728	38,688	8,557	47,245
Lincoln & Niagara	5,965	8,045	4,097	1,425	3,718	23,250	3,793	27,043
Muskoka & Parry Sound	6,305	8,464	6,232	915	1,744	23,660	2,855	26,515
Ontario, North	3,109	7,303	6,269	640	784	18,105	2,618	20,723
Ontario, South	3,049	9,863	3,325	818	641	17,696	1,337	19,033
Ontario, West	2,241	8,967	3,045	1,745	1,621	17,619	1,173	18,792
Peel	2,999	7,214	3,364	620	142	14,339	1,127	15,466
Simcoe, East	7,713	9,458	7,969	856	2,196	28,192	7,609	35,801
Simcoe, North	5,779	7,942	7,526	1,662	1,643	24,552	3,651	28,203
Simcoe, South	5,282	7,491	5,988	172	401	19,334	1,490	20,824
Toronto (city)	46,084	32,505	27,449	6,909	9,246	122,193	21,830	144,023
Welland	5,778	6,925	3,659	1,198	4,417	21,977	3,155	25,132
Wellington, Centre	2,891	7,766	7,994	268	1,961	20,880	2,507	23,387
Wellington, North	3,725	7,821	8,100	799	2,099	22,544	2,412	24,956
Wellington, South	3,292	5,958	7,655	1,098	2,725	20,728	3,645	24,373
Wentworth and Brant, North	2,164	8,213	5,671	2,651	1,945	20,644	985	21,629
Wentworth, South	5,049	11,450	4,998	1,423	1,183	24,103	2,622	26,725
York, East	9,984	11,069	6,734	2,123	2,632	32,542	2,606	35,148
York, North	3,975	9,155	4,276	389	1,079	18,874	1,410	20,284
York, West	11,635	13,760	7,875	1,992	2,453	37,715	4,142	41,857
Total	171,742	246,940	181,263	35,901	57,650	693,496	88,728	782,224

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO—EASTERN DIVISION.

Addington	3,695	13,190	2,299	91	737	20,012	4,139	24,151
Brockville	4,167	5,147	2,764	757	290	13,125	2,728	15,853
Carleton	5,057	3,645	3,031	98	268	12,099	4,435	16,534

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO—EASTERN DIVISION—*Concluded.*

Electoral Districts.	Church of England.	Methodists.	Presbyterians.	Baptists.	Other Denominations.	Total.	Roman Catholics	Grand Total.
Dundas	2,036	8,944	4,440	492	2,024	17,936	2,196	20,132
Durham, East	4,307	8,284	3,291	473	167	16,522	531	17,053
Durham, West	2,129	9,388	2,563	56	1,011	15,147	227	15,374
Frontenac	2,806	4,163	2,320	83	295	9,667	3,778	13,445
Glengarry	344	268	8,540	495	336	9,983	12,464	22,447
Grenville, South	2,728	4,489	2,605	259	151	10,232	2,697	12,929
Hastings, East	3,539	7,808	1,687	82	271	13,387	4,663	18,050
Hastings, North	3,609	10,836	3,533	491	683	19,152	2,918	22,070
Hastings, West	3,741	8,551	1,953	396	436	15,077	3,887	18,964
Kingston	5,030	4,321	3,302	312	1,113	14,078	5,185	19,263
Lanark, North	3,737	2,694	7,908	427	966	15,732	3,528	19,260
Lanark, South	5,198	4,106	5,490	866	398	16,058	3,804	19,862
Leeds and Grenville, North	3,299	4,585	2,620	496	292	11,292	2,229	13,521
Leeds, South	5,125	9,772	2,745	821	238	18,701	3,748	22,449
Lennox	2,555	9,243	1,544	28	318	13,688	1,212	14,900
Nipissing	2,075	1,732	2,264	187	363	6,621	11,349	17,970
Northumberland, East	2,446	12,018	3,658	741	400	19,263	2,732	21,995
Northumberland, West	2,567	5,787	3,274	400	655	12,683	2,264	14,947
Ottawa (city)	7,618	4,017	5,017	855	1,368	18,875	23,606	42,481
Peterborough, East	3,710	8,832	4,564	713	250	18,069	3,850	21,919
Peterborough, W'st	2,589	4,723	3,288	1,024	234	11,858	3,950	15,808
Prescott	1,163	1,177	2,566	355	378	5,639	18,534	24,173
Prince Edward	2,359	12,900	957	43	1,506	17,765	1,124	18,889
Renfrew, North	2,985	3,950	4,099	272	4,536	15,842	6,642	22,484
Renfrew, South	1,785	2,017	6,150	1,386	1,486	12,824	11,147	23,971
Russell	3,347	2,353	5,265	1,188	1,012	13,165	18,478	31,643
Stormont & Cornwall	4,092	3,992	7,276	655	562	16,577	10,579	27,156
Victoria, North	2,925	6,146	5,160	591	536	15,358	1,491	16,849
Victoria, South	3,608	8,699	3,227	653	437	16,624	3,831	20,455
Total	106,371	197,777	119,400	15,786	23,717	463,051	183,946	646,997

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO—WESTERN DIVISION.

Algoma	8,806	5,951	8,753	1,152	4,531	29,193	8,377	37,570
Bothwell	3,927	11,150	4,277	2,343	1,453	23,150	2,443	25,593
Brant, South	5,273	6,231	3,840	3,794	2,100	21,238	2,121	23,359
Bruce, East	1,808	4,046	5,325	719	2,834	14,732	6,623	21,355
Bruce, North	3,238	7,732	6,982	1,163	1,085	20,200	671	20,871
Bruce, West	2,318	5,481	11,455	1,298	1,492	22,044	333	22,377
Elgin, East	3,837	9,981	3,172	4,728	3,515	25,233	1,491	26,724
Elgin, West	1,155	7,777	7,219	3,393	1,390	22,934	991	23,925
Essex, North	4,161	5,373	2,983	1,301	953	14,771	16,752	31,523
Essex, South	3,329	11,121	1,805	2,243	954	19,452	4,570	24,022
Huron, East	2,983	6,114	7,191	525	1,675	18,488	480	18,968
Huron, South	2,068	5,154	7,141	151	2,382	16,896	2,288	19,184
Huron, West	3,428	7,123	6,548	191	779	18,069	1,952	20,021
Kent	4,973	11,254	5,116	2,389	1,208	24,940	6,494	31,434
Lambton, East	4,331	8,252	5,792	1,919	2,898	23,192	1,077	24,269
Lambton, West	4,424	7,201	6,507	1,717	825	20,674	2,772	23,446

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO—WESTERN DIVISION—*Concluded.*

Electoral Districts.	Church of England.	Methodists.	Presbyterians.	Baptists.	Other Denominations.	Total.	Roman Catholics	Grand Total.
London	6,720	6,367	3,605	1,036	1,103	18,831	3,450	22,281
Middlesex, East	7,122	10,051	4,343	1,421	1,005	23,942	1,627	25,569
Middlesex, North	3,340	6,334	4,499	751	1,389	16,313	2,777	19,090
Middlesex, South	3,472	6,530	3,912	1,902	2,346	18,162	644	18,806
Middlesex, West	3,176	5,657	5,033	1,888	838	16,592	696	17,288
Norfolk, North	1,546	9,086	1,650	4,860	1,376	18,518	882	19,400
Norfolk, South	3,644	8,588	2,661	5,285	1,889	22,067	635	22,702
Oxford, North	3,610	6,395	8,102	2,259	4,709	25,075	1,056	26,131
Oxford, South	3,601	9,271	3,019	3,034	1,984	20,909	1,512	22,421
Perth, North	4,173	5,749	6,535	1,028	5,697	23,182	3,725	26,907
Perth, South	2,490	7,625	5,994	566	785	17,460	1,940	19,400
Waterloo, North	899	3,440	2,077	444	13,734	20,594	4,731	25,325
Waterloo, South	2,034	4,282	6,948	860	8,499	22,623	2,516	25,139
Total	107,886	209,316	152,484	54,360	75,428	599,474	85,626	685,100

RECAPITULATION—PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Western Division	107,886	209,316	152,484	54,360	75,428	599,474	85,626	685,100
Central "	171,742	246,940	181,263	35,901	57,650	693,496	88,728	782,224
Eastern "	106,371	197,777	119,400	15,786	23,717	463,051	183,946	646,997
Total	385,999	654,033	453,147	106047	156795	1,756,021	358,300	2,114,321

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

King's	503	1,028	5,740	1,345	346	8,962	12,732	21,694
Prince, East	1,574	3,219	6,529	1,293	331	12,946	7,777	20,723
Prince, West	1,453	2,288	4,374	945	47	9,107	11,880	20,987
Queen's, East	701	3,093	9,720	1,214	417	15,145	8,319	23,464
Queen's, West	2,415	3,968	6,709	1,468	521	15,081	7,129	22,210
Total	6,646	13,596	33,072	6,265	1,662	61,241	47,837	109,078

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Argenteuil	2,173	1,529	3,626	713	436	8,477	6,681	15,158
Bagot	139	54	29	7	...	229	19,293	19,522
Beauce	304	35	369	8	26	742	36,480	37,222
Beauharnois	136	54	820	34	34	1,078	15,584	16,662
Bellechasse	1	1	1	...	1	4	13,364	18,368
Berthier	125	...	5	...	4	134	18,715	18,849
Bonaventure	2,049	127	2,522	83	283	5,064	15,771	20,835
Brome	3,610	3,575	132	430	1,974	9,721	4,988	14,709
Chambly and Verchères	841	202	177	41	47	1,308	22,653	23,961
Champlain	78	12	63	2	20	175	29,092	29,267
Charlevoix	...	..	24	...	1	25	19,013	19,038
Chateauguay	476	215	2,707	...	82	3,480	12,320	15,800
Chicoutimi and Saguenay	505	66	147	1	211	930	37,351	38,281

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC—*Concluded.*

Electoral Districts.	Church of England.	Methodists.	Presbyterians.	Baptists.	Other Denominations.	Total.	Roman Catholics	Grand Total.
Compton	3,232	2,722	3,561	639	1,475	11,629	11,150	22,779
Deux-Montagnes	27	255	309	...	8	599	14,428	15,027
Dorchester	479	10	28	1	1	519	18,498	19,017
Drummond and Arthabaska	1,506	943	159	113	333	3,054	40,869	43,923
Gaspé	3,019	281	39	7	73	3,419	23,456	26,875
Hochelaga	3,229	1,646	2,765	308	467	8,415	27,351	35,766
Huntington	1,315	1,839	3,995	38	187	7,374	7,011	14,385
Jacques-Cartier	1,003	250	991	24	452	2,720	16,762	19,482
Joliette	191	40	28	4	11	274	22,647	22,921
Kamouraska	3	...	...	...	...	3	20,451	20,454
Labelle	1,149	334	1,015	911	345	3,754	21,025	24,779
Laprairie and Napierville	137	52	127	119	1	436	18,629	19,065
L'Assomption	57	26	37	...	19	139	14,522	14,661
Laval	245	46	211	12	54	568	15,936	16,504
Lévis	271	18	178	5	18	490	25,505	25,995
L'Islet	...	...	...	...	2	2	13,821	13,823
Lotbinière	139	60	153	...	6	358	20,330	20,688
Maisonneuve	918	316	503	120	296	2,153	30,361	32,514
Maskinongé	45	1	3	1	...	50	17,779	17,829
Mégantic	1,740	767	1,570	33	44	4,154	18,079	22,233
Missisquoi	4,025	3,701	295	286	744	9,051	10,405	19,456
Montcalm	486	142	41	...	6	675	11,456	12,131
Montmagny	10	.....	.....	.....	12	22	14,704	14,726
Montmorency	3	.....	6	.....	.....	9	12,300	12,309
Montreal—								
Ste. Anne's	3,025	1,053	2,319	165	522	7,084	17,601	24,685
St. Antoine	9,022	3,116	7,897	756	2,267	23,058	21,568	44,626
St. James	363	214	251	28	353	1,209	34,621	35,830
St. Lawrence	5,623	1,956	3,607	479	2,427	14,092	28,716	42,808
Ste. Mary	1,651	464	779	97	119	3,110	31,636	34,746
Nicolet	15	.....	9	1	9	34	28,701	28,735
Pontiac	3,282	2,755	2,431	168	482	9,118	12,966	22,084
Portneuf	646	50	81	1	8	786	25,027	25,813
Quebec, Centre	1,603	316	591	78	194	2,782	14,867	17,649
Quebec, East	317	113	166	14	127	737	35,463	36,200
Quebec, West	610	129	195	36	47	1,017	8,224	9,241
Quebec, County	674	1	437	.....	23	1,135	18,368	19,503
Richelieu	101	9	58	1	16	185	20,298	20,483
Richmond & Wolfe	2,848	1,761	1,661	114	1,165	7,549	23,798	31,347
Rimouski	33	157	275	.....	.....	465	32,965	33,430
Rouville	289	46	35	141	43	554	18,800	19,354
St. Hyacinthe	40	19	53	9	19	140	20,995	21,135
St. Jean and Iberville	708	332	100	163	92	1,395	21,873	23,268
Shefford	1,554	1,237	115	119	843	3,868	19,395	23,263
Sherbrooke	3,045	1,285	747	170	890	6,137	9,951	16,088
Soulanges	69	22	280	.....	2	373	9,235	9,608
Stanstead	2,591	2,824	320	1,211	3,429	10,375	7,692	18,067
Temiscouata	86	38	40	.	6	170	25,528	25,698
Terrebonne	334	183	406	16	19	958	22,170	23,128
Trois-Rivières and St. Maurice	149	34	84	.....	33	300	20,801	21,101
Vaudreuil	336	113	66	3	13	531	10,261	10,792
Wright	2,745	1,998	3,022	280	301	8,346	30,435	38,781
Yamaska	47	.....	12	1	24	84	15,974	16,058
Total	75,472	39,544	52,673	7,991	21,146	196,826	1,291,709	1,488,535

THE TERRITORIES.

Electoral Districts.	Church of England.	Methodists.	Presbyterians.	Baptists.	Other Denominations.	Total.	Roman Catholics	Grand Total.
Alberta.....	4,537	2,608	3,755	419	8,059	19,378	5,899	25,277
Assiniboia, East ..	4,774	3,465	4,966	674	4,408	18,287	2,195	20,482
Assiniboia, West..	2,109	1,578	2,489	404	1,743	8,323	1,567	9,890
Saskatchewan.....	2,746	329	1,297	58	3,373	7,803	3,347	11,150
Total.....	14,166	7,980	12,507	1,555	17,583	53,791	13,008	66,799

UNORGANIZED TERRITORIES.

.....	1,800	178	51	.....	28,803	30,832	1,336	32,168

RECAPITULATION.

British Columbia..	23,619	14,298	15,284	3,098	21,031	77,330	20,843	98,173
Manitoba.....	30,852	28,437	39,001	16,112	17,533	131,935	20,571	152,506
New Brunswick...	43,095	35,504	40,639	79,649	6,415	205,302	115,961	321,263
Nova Scotia	64,410	54,195	108,952	83,122	17,265	327,944	122,452	450,396
Ontario.....	385,999	654,033	453,147	106,047	156,795	1,756,021	358,300	2,114,321
P. E. Island.....	6,646	13,596	33,072	6,265	1,662	61,241	47,837	109,078
Quebec..	75,472	39,544	52,673	7,991	21,146	196,826	1,291,709	1,488,535
The Territories....	14,166	7,980	12,507	1,555	17,583	53,791	13,008	66,799
Unorganized Territories	1,800	178	51	.....	28,803	30,832	1,336	32,168
Total of Canada.	646,059	847,765	755,326	303,839	288,233	2,841,222	1,992,017	4,833,239

INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

278. The census definition of an industrial establishment is "any place where one or several persons are engaged in manufacturing, altering, making up or changing from one shape into another, materials for sale, use, or consumption." This definition is the one which guided the enumerators in the census of 1891, and also in the census of 1881 and that of 1871.

The object aimed at in each of the three census-takings is the same, viz., to obtain full statistics of the small as well as the large industries of the country. The chief characteristics of the country's development during the decade 1881-91 appear, from the returns of the census, to be 1st, the upspringing of numerous small industries, and 2nd, the great increase in the large industries having an output of $50,000 and upwards. With regard to the first, that was a characteristic of the country's growth in

1881, but not so marked a characteristic as was shown in 1891, ten years after. Fault has been found with the census of 1891 because so many industries employing one or two hands were taken. They were in the country. The enumerators had for their guidance the same definition as that placed in the hands of the enumerators of 1881 for their guidance. They would not have done their sworn duty if they had not taken these small industrial establishments.

The Statistical Branch of the Department of Agriculture exercised great care in compiling the returns of the enumerators, and cut out all very small industries where the output, though making a large sum in the aggregate, was in each individual case evidently an adjunct to a regular occupation, rather than the occupation by which a livelihood was obtained.

279. For the purpose of presenting the results of the census of 1891 in as compact a form as possible, the industrial establishments have been grouped together, not with scientific accuracy but with the design of bringing together in the groups such industries as are more or less allied to each other, so that comparison with similar groups, as obtained by the census of 1881, can be made.

These groups are arranged alphabetically for convenience, and give particulars of number of establishments, number of employees, annual amount of wages paid, and annual value of output.

280.—ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

Industry.	No. of Establishments.	Capital.	No. of Employees.	Wages.	Value of Output.
		$		$	$
Cartridge-making	4	610,000	273	85,597	492,555
Dynamite works	2	4,000	3	1,500	9,500
Gunpowder mills	7	406,925	152	68,350	547,000
Gunsmithing	41	86,086	67	19,947	56,150
Census of 1891—Total	54	1,107,011	495	175,394	1,105,205
Census of 1881—Total	41	189,650	146	62,847	309,755

The chief change in the above is in cartridge-making, the Government having established a factory in Quebec in 1882.

281.—BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

Industry.	No. of Establishments.	Capital.	No. of Employees.	Wages.	Value of Output.
		$		$	$
Bank-note engraving	1	200,000	100	60,000	140,000
Book-binding	81	810,460	1,323	407,164	1,170,623
Electro-stereotyping	1	15,000	40	20,000	45,000
Engraving and lithographing	47	744,585	646	265,747	782,770
Engravers' supplies	1	1,700	2	1,000	5,000
Printing and publishing	589	8,689,686	7,705	3,099,632	8,318,094
Stationery	3	79,000	90	22,000	92,000
Census of 1891—Total	723	10,540,431	9,906	3,875,543	10,553,487
Census of 1881—Total	489	5,619,810	6,975	2,256,055	6,792,830

The principal development of the above has been in printing and publishing, these industries having increased by 194.

282.—CARRIAGES, &c.

Industry.	No. of Establishments.	Capital.	No. of Employees.	Wages.	Value of Output.
		$		$	$
Carriage and waggon making	3,336	8,029,621	9,056	2,999,572	9,744,416
Carriage top making	2	43,075	42	20,350	79,680
Hub and spoke making	8	106,895	82	30,010	105,400
Invalid and baby chairs making	4	51,300	139	43,400	145,500
Rolling stock	19	2,592,984	5,018	2,235,524	9,460,525
Street car works	1	13,858	5	2,400	13,600
Whip factories	14	80,552	120	38,690	162,460
Census of 1891—Total	3,384	10,918,285	14,462	5,369,946	19,711,581
Census of 1881—Total	3,168	5,443,893	11,939	3,583,327	10,588,847

In this group there has been general growth and considerable specialization of industries, 15 industrial establishments having been taken which did not appear in all the returns of 1881.

283.—CHEMICALS.

Industry.	No. of Establishments.	Capital.	No. of Employees.	Wages.	Value of Output.
		$		$	$
Baking powder and flavouring extracts	24	321,550	216	98,925	671,150
Boiler compounds	1	2,000	1	500	1,200
Chemical establishments	135	1,950,406	907	339,711	2,008,100
Dyeing and scouring	72	355,186	292	80,890	345,504
Fertilizers	1	.....	30	5,000	20,000
Hair works	12	23,180	30	6,535	41,850
Ink making	3	26,700	19	7,538	55,500
Litharge works	1	1,600	2	800	3,000
Methylated spirits	1	8,500	3	2,400	80,000
Patent medicines	116	275,486	307	101,000	789,400
Photographers	327	575,069	708	228,738	849,126
Photographic supplies	4	16,775	19	7,500	22,150
Salt works	20	408,120	247	67,690	342,920
Superphosphates	14	163,450	108	30,801	244,469
Vaseline	1	10,000	5	3,000	30,000
Washing compounds	1	105	1	600	1,050
Census of 1891—Total	733	4,138,127	2,895	981,628	5,505,419
Census of 1881—Total	350	1,385,819	981	324,193	2,452,771

In this group, chemical establishments, photographic galleries and patent medicines show the chief increase; salt works diminished by 8.

284.—DRINKS AND STIMULANTS.

Industry.	No. of Establishments.	Capital.	No. of Employees.	Wages.	Value of Output.
		$		$	$
Aerated waters	188	939,371	677	205,229	946,715
Brewers and malsters	150	8,533,164	1,885	906,681	5,955,253
Cider making	176	142,845	323	47,179	187,235
Cigar factories	112	1,673,238	3,220	976,230	3,367,204
Cocoa and chocolate making	2	34,500	17	6,000	58,000
Coffee and spice mills	31	532,641	168	74,033	1,119,010
Condensed milk	1	15,000	25	7,630	83,000
Distilleries	8	7,054,000	404	178,950	2,199,600
Sorghum syrups, &c.	15	26,290	37	7,292	56,899
Sugar refineries	8	5,924,400	1,927	709,811	17,127,100
Tobacco working	37	2,158,150	2,105	485,252	2,375,321
Wine making	41	396,475	150	37,955	254,489
Census of 1891—Total	769	27,430,074	10,938	3,642,242	33,729,826
Census of 1881—Total	538	19,231,321	7,294	2,054,832	20,078,306

In this group there has been great growth in the manufacture of aerated waters. Breweries have increased by 6. Tobacco and cigars show very considerable increase. Distilleries have decreased by 6. Wine-making establishments have increased by 31.

285.—FIBROUS MATERIAL.

Industry.	No. of Establishments.	Capital.	No. of Employees.	Wages.	Value of Output.
		$		$	$
Asbestus work	3	32,250	23	7,850	32,500
Bag factories	2	141,090	52	18,350	265,800
Cordage, rope and twine	21	2,370,395	819	219,897	1,723,534
Fishing tackle	42	13,674	73	9,344	36,158
Flax and scutching mills	50	489,663	1,521	234,677	709,115
Net making	43	812	101	4,060	11,022
Sail "	55	68,031	166	56,206	244,940
Tent and awnings	32	119,410	206	76,874	425,902
Census of 1891—Total	248	3,235,325	2,961	627,258	3,448,971
Census of 1881—Total	60	962,550	1,385	263,925	1,258,472

In this group there has been a great development. Tents and awnings have increased from 2 establishments in 1881 to 32 in 1891. Sail and net-making do not appear in the returns of 1881 as separate industries. They may be in the "Miscellaneous" of 1881, among the 284 industrial establishments, the details of which examination shows impossible to separate.

286.—FOODS—VEGETABLE.

Industry.	No. of Establishments.	Capital.	No. of Employees.	Wages.	Value of Output.
		$		$	$
Bakeries	1,656	4,781,605	4,551	1,607,335	11,148,567
Chickory kilns	4	3,110	5	745	2,650
Confectionery	280	2,284,284	2,492	669,218	4,284,631
Dried fruits and vegetables	36	96,250	431	30,955	146,296
Flour and grist mills	2,550	23,039,041	6,317	2,366,931	52,423,286
Fruit and vegetable canning	52	553,800	2,241	165,494	891,542
Macaroni and vermicelli	1	5,000	20	2,500	9,000
Pickle making	17	94,773	89	20,090	119,700
Prepared cattle food	3	2,500	6	2,050	4,530
Preserved fruit and jellies	8	17,720	63	8,520	38,236
Preserved food	1	2,000	3	2,000	8,000
Vinegar works	27	440,385	302	109,480	685,550
Yeast making	3	22,300	53	17,235	45,000
Census of 1891—Total	4,638	31,342,768	16,573	5,002,553	69,806,988
Census of 1881—Total	3,950	17,777,022	19,111	3,810,662	54,282,140

The growth in this group has been general. Bakeries and confectioneries have increased by 756. Part of this increase is due to the specialization of the business, confectioners in 1881 having been bakers as well. Flour and grist mills show increase. Preserved articles of food in 1881 returned 339 establishments, but as some of these included animal foods as well as vegetable, some of them should be credited to the next class. It is impossible to separate them, the returns of 1881 not specifying in sufficient detail the nature of the raw material used. For general purposes of comparison, the classes of vegetable and animal food should be taken together. This has been done at the end of animal foods. It will be seen that the industries grouped under these two heads have attained large proportions. Notwithstanding the reduction in the price of flour, in the ten years, the value of the output of the flour mills in the census returns of 1891 is nearly $11,000,000 more than in 1881. Fruit and vegetable canning and pickle making have developed at a great rate.

287.—FOODS—ANIMAL.

INDUSTRY.	No. of Establishments.	Capital.	No. of Employees.	Wages.	Value of Output.
		$		$	$
Cheese factories	1,565	2,586,599	3,013	753,067	9,784,288
Creameries	170	540,598	425	106,303	913,591
Fish canning	390	2,894,224	13,781	974,832	3,091,293
" curing	4,627	3,133,072	15,704	1,066,584	4,942,302
Meat canning	1	12,000	9	2,500	7,000
" curing	527	2,173,077	1,690	503,053	7,125,831
Census of 1891—Total	7,280	11,339,570	34,622	3,406,339	25,864,305
Census of 1881—Total	988	2,568,129	3,176	622,141	9,890,065
Total animal and vegetable foods, 1891	11,918	42,682,338	51,195	8,408,892	95,671,293
Total animal and vegetable foods, 1881	4,938	20,371,551	22,293	4,432,803	64,172,205

The great increase in cheese factories has been the most important change in this group, as may be seen from the following comparison with the census of 1881:—

	1881.	1891.
Number of factories	709	1,565
Capital invested	$ 1,021,435	$ 2,586,599
Persons employed	2,003	3,013
Wages paid	$ 382,615	$ 753,067
Value of raw material	4,264,798	6,804,611
Value of output	5,464,454	9,784,288

The increase in creameries, or butter factories, was also very great, the number rising from 46 to 170, and the output from $341,478 to $913,591. There has likewise been great development in all the canning industries, including meat and fish.

288.—FURNITURE AND HOUSES AND BUILDINGS.

Industry.	No. of Establishments.	Capital.	No. of Employees.	Wages.	Value of Output.
		$		$	$
Cabinet and furniture	1,286	6,094,435	7,180	2,432,771	7,706,093
Cement mills	19	420,305	243	85,960	251,175
Elevator factories	6	88,475	79	33,875	117,600
House decorating	1	77,000	45	27,000	54,000
Lime kilns	1,184	1,405,104	2,575	465,974	1,444,453
Mantel and grate making	4	187,200	240	79,800	562,400
Mattress making	42	78,569	197	58,286	286,053
Paints and varnish making	72	1,462,275	537	213,320	1,933,825
Painting and glazing	405	606,362	1,408	500,537	1,517,470
Plaster and stucco	68	377,672	403	134,943	307,086
Quilting factory	1	7,000	3	1,000	10,000
Roofing material	16	221,100	360	142,930	784,160
Sash, doors and blinds	608	7,108,076	5,807	2,309,267	9,891,510
Spring bed making	26	79,582	106	29,093	127,536
Census of 1891—Total	3,738	18,213,155	19,183	6,514,756	24,993,361
Census of 1881—Total	3,095	7,492,908	12,809	3,423,150	13,777,335

There has been fair development in this group. The number of lime kilns was less by 90 in 1891 than in 1881. Sashes, doors and blinds were made by 252 more establishments in 1891 than in 1881. Cabinet and furniture show 117 more establishments.

289.—GOLD AND SILVER.

Industry.	No. of Establishments.	Capital.	No. of Employees.	Wages.	Value of Output.
		$		$	$
Electro-plating	10	386,775	239	101,615	458,400
Enamel working	1	13,500	5	1,500	16,000
Gold leaf making	1	13,200	8	3,000	18,400
Gold and silver smithing	23	31,925	44	25,025	71,210
Jewel case making	1	1,650	8	850	2,800
Watchmaking and jewellery	655	2,540,081	1,619	648,342	2,523,691
Census of 1891—Total	691	2,987,131	1,923	780,332	3,090,501
Census of 1881—Total	359	668,616	948	304,942	1,175,591

In this class there is also an increase in specialized industries, and a large increase in the number of manufacturing watchmakers and jewellers.

290.—LEATHER, BOOTS AND SHOES, &c.

Industry.	No. of Establishments.	Capital.	No. of Employees.	Wages.	Value of Output.
		$		$	$
Belt and hose	6	251,000	143	62,640	511,000
Boots and shoes	5,398	9,648,639	18,041	4,916,464	18,990,381
Harness and saddlery	1,553	2,546,583	3,069	1,001,629	3,988,001
Last and peg	11	67,000	94	28,630	72,500
Leather lace	2	20,400	44	9,000	35,000
Morocco leather	1	35,000	45	15,000	150,000
Tanneries	802	6,322,963	4,263	1,522,007	11,422,860
Census of 1891—Total	7,773	18,891,585	25,699	7,555,370	35,169,742
Census of 1881—Total	6,813	14,321,034	27,513	6,722,730	36,505,272

There is in the above class an increase in the total number of establish ments, in the capital invested, and in the wages paid, but a decrease in the number of employees and in the total output. The quantity of these manufactures has doubtless greatly increased, but the value has diminished. Boots and shoes are much below the price in 1881, and No. 1 hides, which averaged at wholesale in Montreal, in 1881, $9.70, averaged in 1891 only $5.59 per 100 pounds. The chief decrease has been in tanneries, of which there were 1,012 establishments in 1881, and 802 in 1891, while their output had fallen from $15,144,535 in 1881, to $11,422,860 in 1891.

291.—LIGHTING.

Industry.	No. of Establishments.	Capital.	No. of Employees.	Wages.	Value of Output.
		$		$	$
Electric appliances	8	173,448	186	71,500	329,700
Electric light works	80	4,113,771	763	297,684	1,154,149
Electric supplies	15	1,389,365	241	96,500	535,152
Fish oil refineries	35	64,113	189	21,311	71,305
Gas works	49	13,119,119	1,164	496,661	2,796,697
Lamps and chandeliers	3	74,300	55	19,075	45,150
Lanterns	1	12,000	15	7,000	20,000
Match factories	12	336,650	1,039	143,064	434,953
Oil refineries	21	1,873,918	276	140,370	2,064,115
Patent fuel	1	2,630	6	1,800	14,500
Street lamps	1	176,000	8	1,000	20,000
Census of 1891—Total	226	21,335,314	3,942	1,295,965	7,485,721
Census of 1881—Total	108	7,882,037	2,169	611,769	5,843,616

In this group considerable changes have taken place during the ten years. Electricity has been given a commanding position, and though gas works

have increased from 36 in 1881 to 49 in 1891, and their continued value to the wage-earner is seen in the fact that 1,164 hands were employed in 1891, against 1,062 in 1881, yet against the 2 employees returned in 1881 as connected with electricity, there were 1,190 wage-earners in 1891.

292.—MACHINES, TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS.

INDUSTRY.	No. of Establishments.	Capital.	No. of Employees.	Wages.	Value of Output.
		$		$	$
Agricultural implements	221	8,624,803	4,543	1,812,050	7,493,624
Bell foundries	3	13,935	15	5,787	13,400
Bicycle factories	5	78,800	88	26,675	97,550
Blacksmithing	9,423	6,519,953	12,070	3,187,446	8,942,106
Boiler making	30	419,684	450	163,884	877,819
Bolt and nut works	10	310,800	319	96,135	401,930
Brass fittings	13	635,050	599	263,780	759,000
Copperine factory	1	11,020	6	3,500	14,000
Coppersmithing	4	130,900	69	29,400	130,600
Cutlery	12	71,090	81	29,525	74,300
Edge tools	40	1,107,807	720	316,244	961,604
Engine building	18	1,244,589	1,257	534,091	1,575,159
Foundries and machine shops	621	16,736,703	12,808	5,152,157	16,405,280
Furnaces, stoves and heaters	23	578,351	543	246,975	758,750
Galvanized iron works	2	1,200	9	2,700	6,500
Iron and brass fittings	40	967,444	775	290,640	1,433,200
Iron and steel bridges	6	724,655	444	184,300	728,075
Knitting machines	4	20,205	19	2,800	4,480
Lead pipe making	1	98,000	10	5,000	38,000
Lightning rod making	1	500	1	300	1,000
Locksmithing	33	139,480	194	78,155	171,150
Metal cornices and signs	2	7,300	20	9,000	53,000
Nail and tack	12	409,390	405	152,000	744,150
Needle factories	3	16,200	23	5,550	13,300
Pattern mould factories	3	3,700	6	4,250	10,100
Plumbing and gasfitting	144	1,037,270	1,268	475,055	2,215,168
Plumbers' supplies	1	87,000	60	20,000	70,000
Quartz crushing mills	39	263,640	312	105,183	312,000
Rivet factory	1	64,000	30	10,560	70,000
Rock drill making	2	62,149	51	18,689	87,161
Rolling mills	6	2,307,540	2,006	843,500	3,163,930
Safe and vault works	8	172,815	212	83,160	215,450
Saw and file cutting	18	455,100	333	140,232	537,680
Scale factories	9	180,233	126	47,565	170,200
Screw "	3	513,189	171	65,580	199,200
Sewing machines	12	953,335	897	295,953	790,870
Skate factories	2	10,350	23	7,450	17,600
Smelting works	16	4,159,481	1,901	851,980	3,076,240
Spinning wheel works	20	12,915	28	5,050	8,788
Spring and axle "	8	473,305	242	100,420	378,600
Tin and sheet iron "	233	1,165,162	1,378	463,851	1,955,991
Tinsmithing	1,492	3,392,416	3,798	1,265,829	4,793,065
Type foundries	6	184,900	102	37,271	107,500
Washing machines	30	93,260	139	46,300	164,998
Wire works	50	1,138,815	871	331,473	1,973,660
Census of 1891—Total.	12,631	55,598,434	49,422	17,815,445	62,016,178
Census of 1881—Total.	10,446	27,169,043	37,274	11,067,787	36,654,109

In this important group the great proportion of the establishments are blacksmiths' shops, of which there were 9,423 in 1891, against 7,986 in 1881, or 74·6 per cent of the total of the group in 1891, and 76·4 per cent in 1881. Agricultural implement making decreased the number of establishments in 1891 compared with 1881 by 33, but the employees increased by 887 and the output by $3,088,227. The number of establishments reporting manufacture of sewing machines decreased by 5, and the output by $257,407. Bicycle factories appear for the first time. Foundries and machine shops show considerable increase. Specialization of industries is shown by the increase in the number of industries in this group, there having been returned 45 separate industries in 1891 and 34 in 1881.

293.—MATTERS—ANIMAL.

Industry.	Number of Establishments.	Capital.	No. of Employees.	Wages.	Value of Output.
		$		$	$
Beeswax refining	1	3,300	2	800	4,000
Bone crushing mills	5	5,686	7	1,625	16,360
Brush and broom making	89	390,601	781	250,152	872,139
Comb factories	1	7,000	15	9,000	20,000
Glue "	8	68,600	61	17,200	97,800
Glycerine works	1	21,000	4	2,500	40,000
Hair cloth making	2	55,500	21	9,700	37,000
Horn and bone works	1	500	5	1,500	5,000
Neatsfoot oil	1	10	1	.....	115
Paraffine and wax	1	11,000	30	10,000	40,000
Sheepskin mats	1	4,600	3	1,500	13,000
Soap and candles	95	1,027,529	518	204,623	2,151,910
Tallow refineries	4	20,950	7	2,985	42,690
Taxidermy	31	8,127	34	8,208	25,125
Wax candles	3	3,086	7	1,485	6,490
Wax working	12	3,248	20	3,558	7,752
Census of 1891—Total	256	1,630,737	1,516	524,836	3,379,381
Census of 1881—Total	192	1,446,423	1,552	398,912	2,904,274

In this group the brush and broom industry—a mixed industry, using both animal and vegetable matter—shows a decrease of 2 in the number of establishments, an increase of $37,276 in capital invested, a decrease of 176 in the number of employees, but an increase of $109,245 in the value of the output. These changes are probably due to increased efficiency of machinery. Glue factories show a decrease in number, in capital, in hands employed, in wages and in output.

294.—MATTERS—VEGETABLE.

Industry.	No. of Establishments.	Capital.	No. of Employees.	Wages.	Value of Output.
		$		$	$
Asheries	128	113,019	215	45,139	153,441
Bark extract	4	114,900	55	28,400	120,000
Basket making	254	80,540	567	66,987	151,003
Carpentering	4,618	5,012,670	10,137	2,949,803	9,111,299
Carving and gilding	21	72,174	92	42,845	136,430
Charcoal burning	46	56,831	95	22,696	91,874
Cheese box making	48	106,380	245	44,876	137,616
Cigar "	2	19,500	30	6,000	15,000
Coffin and casket making	93	502,346	452	166,039	498,440
Coke ovens	2	182,500	42	15,000	90,000
Cooperages	1,524	1,896,931	3,204	744,534	2,382,072
Cork cutting	5	190,300	82	24,840	166,100
Hop curing	2	1,535	27	700	3,800
Lath mills	13	25,365	81	11,180	37,860
Linseed oil	2	357,500	45	15,300	377,000
Lobster trap making	158	9,071	208	4,743	17,008
Lobster can and box	3	52,100	59	9,200	34,000
Lubricating oil	2	4,100	4	1,200	6,000
Moss factory	1	7,750	11	1,400	3,000
Opium "	10	136,350	22	8,400	279,524
Packing case factory	30	137,305	323	68,900	293,869
Pail and tub	2	192,130	84	36,280	99,962
Paper bag and box	43	759,509	964	220,540	1,145,460
" collars	1	75,000	150	30,000	90,000
" mills	34	4,673,211	1,792	656,402	2,575,447
" patterns	3	689	11	2,178	12,600
Picture frame	166	289,962	373	122,014	564,579
Planing and moulding	321	2,955,680	2,664	970,112	5,211,592
Press stamp and die	21	109,275	127	54,330	153,600
Pulp mills	24	2,900,907	1,025	292,099	1,057,810
Pump and wind mills	305	519,890	542	163,325	601,513
Rubber factories	15	2,312,058	1,224	336,018	2,001,040
" goods	3	18,450	163	22,800	58,280
" stamps	1	200	1	375	750
Saw-mills	5,666	50,203,111	51,378	12,625,895	51,262,435
Shingle-mills	877	1,529,358	3,368	616,356	2,093,924
Shook and box mills	25	73,677	132	28,127	99,714
Spool factory	2	63,400	120	25,000	50,000
Starch "	11	440,500	238	69,250	489,850
Stave "	70	724,242	1,065	296,008	814,339
Straw works	32	138,150	190	44,790	131,552
Trunk and box	62	659,805	824	253,863	1,042,733
Wall paper	4	366,650	139	56,600	355,000
Wood turning	127	469,510	758	204,265	621,096
Census of 1891—Total	14,781	78,554,531	83,328	21,404,809	84,638,612
Census of 1881—Total	11,102	34,145,436	60,316	11,989,290	53,535,613

Under the head of "Vegetable Matters" are grouped the important industries employing material of vegetable origin—the great industries connected with wood, with the manufacture of paper, and others.

Pot and pearl asheries show a decrease from 225 establishments in 1881 to 128 in 1891, and the output has shrunk in value from $345,096 in 1881

to $153,441 in 1891. The chief increases are in carpentering establishments (2,124), cooperages (94), planing and moulding (255), saw-mills (276), shingle-mills (76), wood-turning (102), pulp-mills (19), wind-mills (68), and rubber factories (11). Paper-mills show a decrease of 2 in number of establishments, but an increase in every other particular. Specialization is also apparent in this group, there being 10 more distinct industries in the group in 1891 than in it in 1881.

295.—MATHEMATICAL, &c., INSTRUMENTS.

INDUSTRY.	No. of Establishments.	Capital.	No. of Employees.	Wages.	Value of Output.
		$		$	$
Mathematical	3	2,700	8	2,485	5,875
Optical	3	5,740	9	4,250	13,500
Spectacles	1	5,040	2	800	1,800
Surgical	11	34,075	33	11,875	53,800
Census of 1891—Total	18	47,555	52	19,410	74,975
Census of 1881—Total	10	81,900	74	23,180	66,200

In this group there has been an increase in the number of establishments and in the output, but a decrease in other particulars. Mathematical instrument making employed in 1891 a capital of $2,700 against $27,500 in 1881; 8 hands against 22, and had an output of $5,875 against an output of $21,000 in 1881.

296.—MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

INDUSTRY.	No. of Establishments.	Capital.	No. of Employees.	Wages.	Value of Output.
		$		$	$
Musical instruments	89	2,378,633	2,170	962,423	3,363,713
Piano actions	3	11,000	34	10,800	29,500
Census of 1891—Total	92	2,389,633	2,204	973,223	3,393,213
Census of 1881—Total	44	669,379	941	417,833	1,220,195

In this group the growth is not marked by any peculiarity beyond the tendency to specialization observable in all the groups and indicated in this group by the establishment of the manufacture of "piano actions," an industry not reported in the returns for 1891.

297.—SHIPS AND BOATS.

Industry.	No. of Establishments.	Capital.	No. of Employees.	Wages.	Value of Output.
		$		$	$
Block making	30	31,035	77	19,795	73,865
Boat-building	478	421,395	832	179,092	477,522
Mast and spar making	14	58,065	45	15,620	59,800
Ship-yards	147	2,045,456	3,191	998,615	3,101,275
Census of 1891—Total	669	2,555,951	4,145	1,213,122	3,712,462
Census of 1881—Total	539	2,899,752	5,271	1,339,956	4,319,070

In this group the number of establishments has increased. Capital invested, number of employees, wages paid and value of output have decreased. The increase in establishments is due to increased boat-building, employing 262 more men in 1891 than in 1881. Ship-yards have decreased in number by 175, and in the value of their output by $1,042,558. In boat-building Ontario had in 1891 an output of the value of $222,164, and in 1881 of $72,178. British Columbia in 1881 built boats valued at $1,000, and in 1891 the boats built had a value of $100,195.

298.—STONE, CLAY AND GLASS.

Industry.	No. of Establishments.	Capital.	No. of Employees.	Wages.	Value of Output.
		$		$	$
Brick and tile	697	3,513,036	6,737	1,428,489	3,584,713
China decorating	2	24,500	31	5,900	37,000
Glass works	12	387,290	933	348,816	697,150
Marble and stone cutting	497	2,263,232	3,773	1,410,837	4,535,674
Paving material	5	829,800	237	48,800	227,850
Potteries	82	720,872	540	168,928	478,270
Show cases	10	233,425	177	84,250	441,750
Stained glass works	5	12,800	50	22,600	67,800
Terra cotta	4	377,300	130	62,000	151,000
Census of 1891—Total	1,314	8,362,255	12,608	3,580,620	10,221,207
Census of 1881—Total	989	2,515,347	7,726	1,752,005	4,600,297

In this group establishments for the manufacture of bricks and tiles increased by 137, the employees by 2,610 hands, and the year's output by $2,042,821. Establishments for marble and stone cutting increased by 188. Potteries show a decrease of 14 in establishments. Grindstone works and tobacco-pipe making were found in 1881 and not in 1891.

299.—TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS.

Industry.	No. of Establishments.	Capital.	No. of Employees.	Wages.	Value of Output.
		$		$	$
Altar linen	3	160	6	568	2,750
Artificial flowers	6	445	7	910	1,942
Blanket making	1	21,000	12	3,500	75,000
Braid and elastic	3	89,950	67	16,100	100,000
Button factories	5	169,050	455	114,000	277,500
Carding and fulling	441	716,223	791	155,978	1,047,259
Carpet making	557	301,518	915	150,734	548,619
Corset "	32	459,890	955	216,177	850,500
Cotton mills	22	13,208,121	8,502	2,102,603	8,451,724
Dressmaking and millinery	7,066	3,044,190	17,197	2,475,806	11,111,510
Duck and yarn factory	1	173,000	133	40,000	290,000
Embroidery	1	10,000	33	10,000	150,000
Fancy goods	47	153,046	230	83,058	334,870
Feather factory	1	1,000	7	1,800	5,000
Fringe and tassel	2	12,500	50	7,000	37,000
Furriers and hatters	192	2,047,881	2,518	734,454	5,004,941
Gloves and mitts	44	422,018	640	135,387	747,732
Horse blankets and bags	2	133,000	56	21,000	165,000
Hosiery	58	370,970	642	131,487	579,431
Knitting	223	969,686	1,501	332,634	1,337,626
Lace	6	8,190	53	7,322	30,535
Linen	1	5	1	65	100
Mat and rug	6	30,820	43	13,700	43,200
Oiled cloth and clothing	29	247,440	202	68,795	349,684
Painting (hand)	20	10,560	60	28,895	64,370
Plume making	1	200	1	400	1,000
Regalia "	3	21,325	42	10,000	48,000
Rug patterns	1	200	1	250	1,500
Shirts, collars and ties	157	1,394,607	3,058	671,783	2,640,091
Shoddy mills	2	8,600	15	4,400	18,000
Silk mills	3	520,000	322	102,500	585,000
Suspender making	6	53,700	64	15,850	169,600
Tailoring and clothing	3,982	8,264,422	23,234	5,720,708	22,648,583
Thread making	2	110,151	41	11,010	180,060
Umbrella and parasol	16	47,475	105	27,179	170,862
Underwear	26	23,890	123	21,023	65,630
Wadding	4	302,650	58	23,600	205,700
Weaving	2,085	269,793	2,445	180,315	631,399
Wig making	23	52,820	60	14,252	79,445
Woollen mills	377	9,357,658	7,156	1,884,483	8,087,871
Wool yarn	1	28,000	26	8,000	33,000
Census of 1891—Total	15,458	43,056,154	71,827	15,547,726	67,172,034
Census of 1881—Total	6,265	20,198,835	44,337	7,716,226	40,808,843

This group includes cotton mills, woollen mills, millinery, fur-dressing, hat and cap making, shirts and collars, clothing and the variety of manufactures needed to keep the men, women and children warm and well dressed. The increases in establishments are chiefly in dressmaking and millinery, and in tailoring and clothing, the returns showing an increase of 6,908 establishments. These returns have been severely criticised. They

have, therefore, been the most closely scrutinized in the Statistics Branch, without, however, much change being required. The seamstress, with her sewing machine, making a living and supporting others by her labour, is as much a wage-earner and a contributor to the sum total of the value of the industrial output of the country as the sewing girl in a factory. There was in some cases a tendency on the part of enumerators to place a value upon the room the seamstress occupied, as an industrial establishment, but such tendency was strictly suppressed. All her capital was her sewing machine, and that was capital invested just as much in the instance where there was but one sewing machine as in the instance where there were a dozen in use in one building. The same general directions were given in 1891 as in 1881 in this matter, and if more dressmaking and millinery establishments, big and little, were returned, the presumption is that they were in existence and were, therefore, rightly returned.

300.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Industry.	No. of Establishments.	Capital.	Number of Employees.	Wages.	Value of Output.
		$		$	$
Artists' materials	3	240	4	735	1,370
Bee-keepers' supplies	28	38,215	61	10,746	30,812
Billiard table	4	37,180	22	14,740	45,012
Blacking	4	5,100	9	2,628	11,900
Bronze monument	1	20,000	14	3,600	23,700
Celluloid goods	2	5,550	16	4,100	24,000
Church decorations	4	5,280	11	3,740	22,700
Dentistry	154	187,074	208	89,038	344,250
Emery-wheel factory	2	19,500	27	11,400	38,000
Facing Co	1	8,500	8	5,000	14,000
Fireworks	1	7,000	15	4,000	12,000
Gypsum	15	279,700	139	49,665	118,568
Incubator	2	3,700	4	1,975	3,600
Indian wares	207	10,421	529	27,841	59,501
Mica cutting	1	750	10	3,580	40,000
Miscellaneous	13	15,005	34	7,205	19,120
Nickel-plating	1	600	1	300	900
Plumbago mills	1	102,000	50	18,000	54,000
Railway supplies	3	112,300	113	39,900	165,000
Refrigerator supplies	10	22,775	54	22,840	56,350
Sporting goods	26	46,989	158	23,950	70,284
Stove polish	1	2,200	7	1,650	2,600
Toys	2	1,725	3	1,300	3,100
Ventilators	1	600	1	500	850
Census of 1891—Total	487	932,404	1,498	348,433	1,161,617
Census of 1881—Total	297	959,781	1,839	385,583	1,706,067

301. In this group there is very little chance for comparison of 1891 with 1881, the "Miscellaneous" having been given in the lump, without detail in the compilation of 1881. A few details have been secured. The

returns for 1891 show 207 establishments for the manufacture of Indian wares against 94 such establishments in 1881.

There were 4 dentistry establishments reported in 1881 and 154 in 1891. Either there was a negligence in 1881 in recording these establishments, or there has been a great development in this home industry in ten years.

302. Summing up the groups, the returns show that in 1891 there were in all 75,968 industrial establishments having an invested capital of $354,620,750, employing 370,256 hands, distributing to wage-earners $100,663,650 a year, and producing articles whose total value was $476,258,886.

Of the capital invested, $31,466,324 was in land; $60,303,043 in buildings; $81,401,247 in machinery and tools, and $181,450,136 was capital other than "fixed."

Of the employees, 273,424 were men, 70,280 women, 19,476 boys and 7,076 girls under 16 years.

303. The following table gives the above details by provinces :—

Provinces.	Number of Establishments.	Fixed Capital.			Working Capital.	Hands Employed.				Total amount paid in Wages during the Year.	Total Value of Raw Material.	Total Value of Articles Produced.
		In Land.	In Buildings.	In Machinery and tools.		Over 16 Years.		Under 16 Years.				
						Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.			
		$	$	$	$					$	$	$
British Columbia	770	2,153,106	1,836,650	3,256,906	7,157,732	9,615	1,331	404	157	3,586,897	5,119,258	11,999,928
Manitoba	1,031	380,244	912,431	1,829,726	2,561,836	3,279	541	102	31	1,905,981	5,688,151	10,155,182
New Brunswick	5,429	981,906	3,404,732	5,630,599	5,804,618	19,513	4,750	1,844	568	5,970,914	12,501,453	23,849,655
Nova Scotia	10,496	1,655,562	4,072,756	5,003,949	9,089,719	25,734	6,566	2,040	625	7,240,611	16,099,229	31,043,392
Ontario	32,151	15,548,335	27,638,719	38,364,178	94,420,789	123,527	32,835	7,872	2,482	49,733,359	128,1o2,371	239,781,926
Prince Edward Island	2,679	216,868	490,443	673,598	1,531,054	5,766	1,309	643	192	1,101,620	1,092,067	4,345,910
Quebec	23,037	10,421,653	21,718,806	26,308,945	59,841,711	84,936	22,898	6,537	3,018	30,699,115	85,630,496	153,195,583
Territories	375	108,650	228,506	333,346	1,042,677	994	50	34	3	426,153	846,017	1,827,310
Canada	75,968	31,466,324	60,303,043	81,401,247	181,450,136	273,424	70,280	19,476	7,076	100,663,650	256,119,042	476,198,886

These figures differ somewhat from those given in the Census Bulletin No. 10. They are the result of a careful revision, industry by industry, of the industrial returns of 1891.

INDUSTRIAL GROUPING, ON BASIS OF OUTPUT.

304. Taking, first, the 10-year period 1881-91, the census of 1881 and chat of 1891 show the following results :—

——	1881.	1891.	Increase.	Per cent
No. of establishments.....No.	49,731	75,968	26,237	52·8
Capital invested. .... $	164,957,423	354,620,750	189,663,327	115·0
No. of emplo.ees.....No.	254,894	370,256	115,362	45·2
Wages paid. .. .. $	59,401,702	100,663,650	41,261,948	69·4
Cost of raw material..... $	179,929,193	256,119,042	76,189,849	42·3
Value of output..... $	309,731,867	476,198,886	166,527,019	53·8

305. Divided into groups, the following results appear :—

DEVELOPMENT OF MANUFACTURES.

(1) Number of industrial establishments having an output of $50,000 and over :—	
1891.....	1,675
1881.....	1,108
Increase 1891 over 1881.....	567
Increase per cent	51·1
(2) Number of industrial establishments having an outpnt of $25,000 to $50,000 :—	
1891.	1,208
1881.....	966
Increase 1891 over 1881.....	242
Increase per cent	24·9
(3) Number of industrial establishments having an output of $12,000 to $25,000 :—	
1891.....	2,679
1881.....	2,061
Increase 1891 over 1881.....	618
Increase per cent	30
(4) Number of industrial establishments having an output of $2,000 io $12,000 :—	
1891.....	19,629
1881.....	13,524
Increase 1891 over 1881.....	6,105
Increase per cent	45·3
(5) Number of industrial establishmen6s having an output of $500 to $2,000 :—	
1891.....	27,224
1881.....	17,818
Increase 1891 over 1881.	9,406
Increase per cent	52·9
(6) Number of industrial establishments having an output under $500 :—	
1891....	23,553
1881.....	14,253
Increase 1891 over 1881.....	9,300
Increase per cent	65·3
Total industrial establishments :—	
1891.....	75,968
1881.....	49,731
Increase 1891 over 1881.....	26,327
Increase per cent	2·58

306.—DEVELOPMENT OF MANUFACTURES.

CAPITAL INVESTED.

(1) Capital invested in factories having an output of $50,000 and over :—

1891	$ 207,147,467
1881	84,961,653
Increase 1891 over 1881	$ 123,185,814
Increase per cent	143·8

(2) Capital invested in factories having an output of $25,000 to $50,000 :—

1891	$ 30,152,282
1881	16,142,669
Increase 1891 over 1881	$ 14,009,613
Increase per cent	86·8

(3) Capital invested in factories having an output of $12,000 to $25,000 :—

1891	$ 31,596,006
1881	17,228,465
Increase 1891 over 1881	$ 14,367,541
Increase per cent	83·4

(4) Capital invested in factories having an output of $2,000 to $12,000 :—

1891	$ 60,178,387
1881	33,660,394
Increase 1891 over 1881	$ 26,517,993
Increase per cent	78·8

(5) Capital invested in factories having an output of $500 to $2,000 :—

1891	$ 20,645,997
1881	10,488,064
Increase 1891 over 1881	$ 10,157,933
Increase per cent	96·8

(6) Capital invested in factories having an output under $500 :—

1891	$ 4,900,611
1881	2,476,178
Increase 1891 over 1881	$ 2,424,433
Increase per cent	97·3

Total capital invested :—

1891	$ 354,620,750
1881	164,957,423
Total Increase 1891 over 1881	$ 189,663,327
" Increase per cent	115·0

307.—DEVELOPMENT OF MANUFACTURES.

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.

(1) Number of employees in establishments having an output of $50,000 and over :—

1891	139,080
1881	83,526
Increase 1891 over 1881	55,554
Increase per cent	66·8

(2) Number of employees in establishments having an output of $25,000 to $50,000 :—

1891	28,339
1881	22,386
Increase 1891 over 1881	5,953
Increase per cent	26·6

(3) Number of employees in establishments having an output of $12,000 to $25,000 :—

1891	36,118
1881	27,273
Increase 1891 over 1881	8,845
Increase per cent	32·4

(4) Number of employees in establishments having an output of $2,000 to $12,000 :—

1891	92,343
1881	68,208
Increase 1891 over 1881	24,135
Increase per cent	35·4

(5) Number of employees in establishments having an output of $500 to $2,000 :—

1891	45,446
1881	34,711
Increase 1891 over 1881	10,735
Increase per cent	30·9

(6) Number of employees in establishments having an output under $500 :—

1891	28,930
1881	18,790
Increase 1891 over 1881	10,140
Increase per cent	54·0

Total number of employees :—

1891	370,256
1881	254,894
Total Increase	115,362
" Increase per cent	45 2

308.—DEVELOPMENT OF MANUFACTURES.

WAGES PAID.

(1) Annual wage list of factories having an output of $50,000 and over :—

1891	$ 46,842,640
1881	23,964,796
Increase 1891 over 1881	$ 22,877,844
Increase per cent	96·3

(2) Annual wage list of factories having an output of $25,000 to $50,000 :—

1891	$ 8,966,833
1881	5,942,881
Increase of 1891 over 1881	$ 3,023,952
Increase per cent	50·9

(3) Annual wage list of factories having an output of $12,000 to $25,000 :—

1891	$ 10,352,514
1881	6,899,127
Increase of 1891 over 1881	$ 3,953,387
Increase per cent	57·3

(4) Annual wage list of factories having an output of $2,000 to $12,000 :—

1891	$ 22,963,576
1881	15,211,140
Increase of 1891 over 1881	$ 7,752,439
Increase per cent	51·0

(5) Annual wage list of factories having an output of $500 to $2,000 :—

1891	$ 8,971,506
1881	6,042,015
Increase of 1891 over 1881	$ 2,929,491
Increase per cent	48·5

(6) Annual wage list of factories having an output of under $500 :—

1891	$ 2,066,578
1881	1,341,743
Increase of 1891 over 1881	$ 724,835
Increase per cent	54·0

Total wages paid :—

1891	$ 100,663,650
1881	59,401,702
Total Increase 1891 over 1881	$ 41,261,948
" Increase per cent	69·4

309.—DEVELOPMENT OF MANUFACTURES.

RAW MATERIAL.

(1) Value of raw material used in factories having an output of $50,000 and over :—

1891	$155,460,492
1881	96,361,536
Increase 1891 over 1881	$ 59,098,956
Increase per cent	61·3

(2) Value of raw material used in factories having an output of $25,000 to $50,000 :—

1891	$ 22,090,463
1881	19,885,835
Increase 1891 over 1881	$ 2,204,628
Increase per cent	11·1

(3) Value of raw material used in factories having an output of $12,000 to $25,000 :—

1891	$ 23,925,078
1881	21,222,600
Increase 1891 over 1881	$ 2,702,478
Increase per cent	12·7

(4) Value of raw material used in factories having an output of $2,000 to $12,000 :—

1891	$ 43,572,071
1881	34,043,298
Increase 1891 over 1881	$ 9,528,773
Increase per cent	28·0

(5) Value of raw material used in factories having an output of $500 to $2,000 :—

1891	$ 9,434,414
1881	7,238,166
Increase 1891 over 1881	$ 2,196,248
Increase per cent	30·3

(6) Value of raw material used in factories having an output of under $500 :—

1891	$ 1,636,524
1881	1,177,758
Increase 1891 over 1881	$ 458,766
Increase per cent	39·0

Total value of raw material used :—

1891	$256,119,042
1881	179,929,193
Total Increase 1891 over 1881	$ 76,189,849
" Increase per cent	53·8

310.—DEVELOPMENT OF MANUFACTURES.

OUTPUT.

(1) Annual output of factories having an output of $50,000 and over :—

1891	$ 260,795,190
1881	153,767,771
Increase 1891 over 1881	$ 107,027,419
Increase per cent	69·7

(2) Annual output of factories having an output of $25,000 to $50,000 :—

1891	$ 42,238,542
1881	33,482,170
Increase 1891 over 1881	$ 8,756,372
Increase per cent	61·8

(3) Annual output of factories having an output of $12,000 to $25,000 :—

1891	$ 47,709,005
1881	36,808,242
Increase 1891 over 1881	$ 10,900,763
Increase per cent	56·5

(4) Annual output of factories having an output of $2,000 to $12,000 :—

1891	$ 93,260,957
1881	64,939,604
Increase 1891 over 1881	$ 28,321,353
Increase per cent	43·6

(5) Annual output of factories having an output of $500 to $2,000 :—

1891	$ 26,910,579
1881	17,520,397
Increase 1891 over 1881	$ 9,390,182
Increase per cent	53·6

(6) Annual output of factories having an output under $500 :—

1891	5,284,613
1881	3,213,683
Increase 1891 over 1881	$ 2,070,930
Increase per cent	64·5

Total annual output :—

1891	$ 476,258,886
1881	309,731,867
Total increase 1891 over 1881	$ 166,527,019
" increase per cent.	53·8

311. The next step is to arrange these groups according to provinces. In connection with the redistribution is the fact that for the four original provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, there is in addition to the censuses of 1881 and 1891 the census of 1871.

312. In order to make such an analysis as would bring out the essential points of the census of the mechanical and manufacturing establishments of the country, and enable the government, the parliament and the people to gauge with accuracy the development of manufacturing in Canada, the 169,463 industries reported by the census enumerators of 1871, 1881 and 1891 were separated into groups, according to the value of the year's output in each of the census years.

These groups, five in number, are divided :—

Group 1.—Establishments having a yearly output of finished products of under $2,000.
" 2. " " from $2,000 to $12,000.
" 3. " " from $12,000 to $25,000.
" 4. " " from $25,000 to $50,000.
" 5. " " $50,000 and over.

313. It was also deemed advisable to make a further analysis of group 1. Accordingly the 113,157 establishments in this group were sub-divided into the following :—

Sub-group A.—Establishments having a yearly output under $200.
" B. " " from $200 to $500.
" C. " " from $500 to $1,000.
" D. " " from $1,000 to $2,000.

This analysis gives the means of comparing the figures for 20 years in the case of the four provinces, Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, which formed the original Confederation, and for 10 years in the case of the other provinces forming the Dominion of Canada as it existed in 1891.

The following table gives the grouping by provinces for the four provinces for the three censuses, and for the other provinces for two censuses.

——	No. of Establishments.	Capital Invested.	No. of Employees.	Wages Paid.	Cost of Raw Material.	Value of Products.
GROUP 1.		$		$	$	$
British Columbia...1881	196	148,335	228	54,564	49,247	147,842
" " 1891	234	191,547	322	70,670	62,884	186,513
Manitoba 1881	142	53,051	225	35,889	32,863	89,457
" 1891	456	250,345	576	144,991	102,966	362,655
P. E. Island.....1881	1,250	488,228	2,089	264,053	296,793	687,206
" 1891	2,213	775,663	3,461	430,457	377,736	1,169,840
N. W. Territories..1881	9	6,200	14	4,165	2,320	9,830
" " ..1891	203	135,878	257	52,653	54,938	151,923

GROUPING BY PROVINCES—*Continued.*

—	No. of Establishments.	Capital Invested.	No. of Employees.	Wages Paid.	Cost of Raw Material.	Value of Products.
GROUP 1—*Concluded.*		$		$	$	$
Ontario.....1871	13,433	4,117,119	22,608	3,787,120	3,630,457	9,780,230
" 1881	13,054	6,455,357	22,367	3,803,961	3,938,913	10,166,278
" 1891	18,676	10,846,427	26,964	4,492,026	4,722,677	14,137,328
Quebec 1871	10,257	2,597,801	16,495	1,788,051	2,151,595	5,434,773
" 1881	11,206	3,758,283	17,892	1,954,119	2,628,549	6,276,837
" 1891	16,595	9,747,444	23,896	3,507,556	3,567,534	9,796,703
Nova Scotia.....1871	3,889	1,114,319	6,342	833,289	915,784	2,224,390
" 1881	4,229	1,366,666	6,924	819,909	965,035	2,189,629
" 1891	8,383	2,334,197	12,136	1,518,298	1,467,991	4,312,637
New Brunswick...1871	2,729	753,654	4,541	544,112	557,224	1,505,235
" 1881	1,986	688,122	3,762	447,098	502,204	1,167,001
" ...1891	4,017	1,265,107	6,764	821,433	714,212	2,077,593
GROUP 2.						
British Columbia..1881	161	476,680	637	229,766	324,545	756,478
" " ..1891	307	1,517,669	1,137	506,466	665,095	1,695,097
Manitoba.....1881	133	367,430	580	215,455	310,818	690,899
" 1891	417	1,308,031	1,472	583,866	840,819	2,158,822
P. E. Island...1881	320	871,198	2,462	340,196	842,812	1,522,459
" 1891	420	1,252,030	3,542	445,038	946,729	1,895,700
N. W. Territories..1881	10	8,300	20	9,880	19,936	43,059
" ..1891	148	664,831	446	181,862	259,279	660,032
Ontario 1871	5,804	10,992,222	28,790	6,930,482	13,240,340	27,393,560
" 1881	7,746	19,550,634	37,623	9,262,445	18,933,355	37,258,339
" 1891	10,454	31,167,224	45,523	12,327,018	22,877,359	50,139,644
Quebec 1871	2,826	5,284,016	12,163	2,231,139	7,879,404	13,871,823
" 1881	3,400	8,488,034	15,681	3,080,559	9,469,356	16,549,411
" 1891	5,012	16,714,569	21,779	5,270,473	11,944,956	23,451,830
Nova Scotia.....1871	806	1,601,668	3,901	861,538	1,775,476	3,557,670
" 1881	1,022	2,249,997	6,044	1,190,585	2,408,328	4,751,006
" 1891	1,741	4,493,603	10,556	2,126,432	3,563,980	7,884,688
New Brunswick....1871	829	1,330,954	4,288	891,383	2,211,003	4,097,151
" 1881	732	1,648,121	5,160	882,254	1,734,168	3,367,953
" 1891	1,130	3,060,430	7,878	1,522,424	2,473,853	5,375,144
GROUP 3.						
British Columbia..1881	35	556,420	300	160,048	300,244	621,964
" " ..1891	111	1,749,090	1,664	598,255	838,809	1,970,933
Manitoba.....1881	32	239,600	400	142,973	309,140	602,510
" 1891	83	651,052	775	336,004	736,050	1,479,622
P. E. Island.....1881	36	464,600	817	146,879	380,515	670,043
" 1891	31	465,170	567	127,325	215,902	485,370

GROUPING BY PROVINCES—*Continued.*

—	No. of Establishments.	Capital Invested.	No. of Employees.	Wages Paid.	Cost of Raw Material.	Value of Products.
GROUP 3—*Concluded.*		$		$	$	$
N. W. Territories..1881	2	20,000	12	5,580	18,121	34,051
" ..1891	9	172,100	62	37,200	69,300	159,900
Ontario 1871	890	5,275,964	10,200	2,681,721	9,264,185	15,639,679
" 1881	1,168	9,384,438	13,998	3,877,109	12,395,475	20,784,727
" 1891	1,453	16,042,236	17,301	5,545,192	13,242,874	25,825,342
Quebec.....1871	484	2,998 685	5,950	1,280,601	4,941,462	8,300,728
" 1881	522	4,563,393	6,920	1,537,203	5,310,195	9,369,190
" 1891	640	8,608,475	9,135	2,547,236	5,874,915	11,526,217
Nova Scotia 1871	118	1,046,674	2,074	519,512	1,047,414	2,066,876
" 1881	131	944,299	2,333	514,695	1,200,155	2,330,347
" 1891	208	2,141,939	3,758	939,451	1,737,358	3,663,496
New Brunswick....1871	127	688,366	2,414	539,256	1,198,974	2,319,772
" 1881	135	1,055,715	2,493	513,640	1,308,755	2,395,410
" 1891	144	1,766,044	2,857	721,851	1,209,870	2,598,125
GROUP 4.						
British Columbia ..1881	10	370,000	586	117,035	198,500	373,500
" " ..1891	59	1,865,347	2,396	624,650	846,523	2,145,460
Manitoba 1881	20	203,250	338	152,890	421,700	708,960
" 1891	36	585,548	652	285,833	710,287	1,365,378
P. E. Island.....1881	7	69,950	328	43,780	117,090	259,500
" 1891	10	281,550	248	67,900	208,700	349,000
N. W. Territories..1881	3	70,000	37	14,800	39,374	108,998
" ..1891	8	410,040	200	81,040	137,500	298,000
Ontario 1871	436	5,064,153	6,714	2,202,766	9,734,619	15,191,472
" 1881	534	8,066,828	10,182	2,991,659	11,236,087	18,457,773
" 1891	652	14,761,508	12,764	4,321,942	12,548,876	22,727,841
Quebec.....1871	237	3,040,778	5,983	1,439,191	4,580,908	8,195,937
" 1881	258	5,242,006	6,354	1,530,782	5,375,627	8,933,721
" 1891	311	8,568,506	8,240	2,432,015	5,435,235	10,828,815
Nova Scotia.....1871	48	693,100	1,333	404,688	751,720	1,655,316
" 1881	64	871,165	1,986	526,843	1,137,317	2,217,282
" 1891	81	2,413,448	2,279	650,597	1,353,987	2,720,650
New Brunswick....1871	73	849,850	2,742	627,204	1,345,052	2,555,015
" 1881	70	1,249,470	2,575	565,092	1,360,140	2,422,436
" 1891	51	1,266,335	1,560	502,856	849,355	1,803,398
GROUP 5.						
British Columbia ..1881	13	1,395,000	1,100	367,400	401,300	1,027,000
" " ..1891	59	9,080,741	5,988	1,786,856	2,705,946	6,001,925
Manitoba.....1881	17	520,000	378	208,300	850,300	1,321,200
" 1891	39	2,889,261	928	555,287	3,298,029	4,788,705

GROUPING BY PROVINCES—*Concluded.*

——	No. of Establishments.	Capital Invested.	No. of Employees.	Wages Paid.	Cost of Raw Material.	Value of Products.
GROUP 5—*Concluded.*		$		$	$	$
P. E. Island....1881	4	181,500	71	12,300	192,000	261,000
" 1891	5	137,550	93	30,900	343,000	446,000
N. W. Territories..1881	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" ..1891	7	330,430	116	72,398	325,000	557,455
Ontario....1871	398	12,805,144	20,725	6,077,562	29,911,226	47,644,806
" 1881	568	37,255,090	34,107	10,652,157	44,670,926	71,378,550
" 1891	916	103,154,626	63,774	23,047,181	74,750,585	126,951,771
Quebec....1871	275	14,038,842	26,001	5,631,392	25,122,962	41,029,349
" 1881	377	37,075,276	38,826	10,220,299	39,780,240	63,533,099
" 1891	479	74,652,121	54,339	16,941,835	58,807,856	97,592,018
Nova Scotia....1871	34	1,588,480	1,785	557,807	1,273,791	2,765,712
" 1881	47	4,750,933	3,103	1,046,413	4,311,195	7,087,062
" 1891	83	8,438,799	6,226	2,005,833	7,975,913	12,461,921
New Brunswick....1871	71	2,256,150	4,722	1,252,358	4,116,330	6,856,800
" 1881	82	3,783,854	5,931	1,457,927	6,155,575	9,159,858
" 1891	87	8,463,939	7,616	2,402,350	7,254,163	11,995,395

314. Taking all the five groups together, the following are the returns by provinces :—

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

——		1871.	1881.	1891.
Number of establishments		20,961	23,070	32,151
Capital invested	$	38,254,602	80,712,347	175,972,021
Number of employees		89,937	118,277	166,326
Wages paid	$	21,679,651	30,587,331	49,733,359
Cost of raw material	"	65,780,827	91,174,756	128,142,371
Value of output	"	115,649,747	158,045,669	239,781,926

Increase in number of establishments—
20 years, 1871–91 ..... 53·4 p. c.
10 " 1871–81 ..... 10·0 "
10 " 1881–91 ..... 43·4 "

Increase in capital invested—
20 years, 1871–91 ..... 360·0 "
10 " 1871–81 ..... 111·0 "
10 " 1881–91 ..... 249·0 "

Increase in number of employees—
20 years, 1871–91 ..... 85·0 "
10 " 1871–81 ..... 31·4 "
10 " 1881–91 ..... 53·6 "

Increase in wages paid—		
20 years, 1871–91	129·2	p. c.
10 " 1871–81	41·1	"
10 " 1881–91	88·1	"
Increase in raw material required—		
20 years, 1871 91	94·8	"
10 " 1871–81	38·6	"
10 " 1881–91	56·2	"
Increase in value of output—		
20 years, 1871–91	107·3	"
10 " 1871–81	36·7	"
10 " 1881–91	70·6	"

315. Divided into groups, the returns for the province are:—

ONTARIO.

GROUP 1.

—		1871.	1881.	1891.
Number of establishments		13,433	13,054	18,676
Capital invested	$	4,117,119	6,455,357	10,846,427
Number of employees		22,608	22,367	26,964
Wages paid	$	3,787,120	3,803,961	4,492,026
Cost of raw material	"	3,630,457	3,938,913	4,722,677
Value of output	"	9,780,230	10,166,278	14,137,328

GROUP 2.

Number of establishments		5,804	7,746	10,454
Capital invested	$	10,992,222	19,550,634	31,167,224
Number of employees		28,790	37,623	45,523
Wages paid	$	6,930,482	9,262,445	12,327,018
Cost of raw material	"	13,240,340	18,933,355	22,877,359
Value of output	"	27,393,560	37,258,339	50,139,644

GROUP 3.

Number of establishments		890	1,168	1,453
Capital invested	$	5,275,964	9,384,438	16,042,236
Number of employees		10,200	13,998	17,301
Wages paid	$	2,681,721	3,877,109	5,545,192
Cost of raw material	"	9,264,185	12,395,475	13,242,874
Value of output	"	15,639,679	20,784,727	25,825,342

GROUP 4.

Number of establishments		436	534	652
Capital invested	$	5,064,153	8,066,828	14,761,508
Number of employees		7,614	10,182	12,764
Wages paid	$	2,202,766	2,991,659	4,321,942
Cost of raw material	"	9,734,619	11,236,087	12,548,876
Value of output	"	15,191,472	18,457,773	22,727,841

ONTARIO—*Concluded.*

GROUP 5.

—	1871.	1881.	1891.
Number of establishments	398	568	916
Capital invested $	12,805,144	37,255,090	103,154,626
Number of employees	20,725	34,107	63,774
Wages paid $	6,077,562	10,652,157	23,047,181
Cost of raw material "	29,911,226	44,670,926	74,750,585
Value of output "	47,644,806	71,378,552	126,951,771

316. Eliminating the first group, being the group containing the industries of the province having under $2,000 annual output, the Province of Ontario shows the following results :—

ESTABLISHMENTS.

—	1871.	1881.	1891.
Total number	20,961	23,070	32,151
Deduct Group 1	13,433	13,054	18,676
Groups 2–5	7,528	10,016	13,475

CAPITAL INVESTED.

Total amount $	38,254,602	80,712,347	175,972,021
Deduct Group 1 "	4,117,119	6,455,357	10,846,427
Groups 2–5 "	34.137,483	74,256,990	165,125,594

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.

Total number	89,937	118,277	166,326
Deduct Group 1	22,608	22,367	26,964
Groups 2–5	67,329	95,910	139,362

AMOUNT OF WAGES PAID.

Total amount $	21,679,651	30,587,331	49,733,359
Deduct Group 1 "	3,787,120	3,803,961	4,492,026
Groups 2–5 "	17,892,531	26,783,370	45,241,333

VALUE OF RAW MATERIAL USED.

Total value $	65,780,827	91,174,756	128,142,371
Deduct Group 1 "	3,630,457	3,938,913	4,722,677
Groups 2–5 "	62,150,370	87,235,843	123,419,694

VALUE OF FINISHED PRODUCTS.

Total value $	115,649,747	158,045,669	239,781,926
Deduct Group 1 "	9,780,230	10,166,278	14,137,328
Groups 2–5 "	105,869,517	147,879,391	225,644,598

317.—ONTARIO.

WITHOUT GROUP 1.

Increase in number of establishments—	
20 years, 1871-91	79·0 p. c.
10 " 1871-81	33·0 "
10 " 1881-91	46·0 "
Increase in capital invested—	
20 years, 1871-91	354·4 "
10 " 1871-81	117·5 "
10 " 1881-91	236·9 "
Increase in number of employees—	
20 years, 1871-91	107·0 "
10 " 1871-81	42·5 "
10 " 1881-91	64·5 "
Increase in wages paid—	
20 years, 1871-91	153·0 "
10 " 1871-81	49·7 "
10 " 1881-91	103·3 "
Increase in raw material used—	
20 years, 1871-91	98·5 "
10 " 1871-81	40·3 "
10 " 1881-91	58·2 "
Increase in value of output—	
20 years, 1871-91	131·4 "
10 " 1871-81	39·7 "
10 " 1881-91	91·7 "

318. The changes which have taken place during 20 years in the industrial establishments of the province, group 1 being eliminated, are:—

(*a*) As to average capital per establishment—	
1871	$ 4,535 00
1881	7,414 00
1891	12,250 00
(*b*) As to average value of products per establishment—	
1871	$ 14,063 00
1881	14,352 00
1891	16,524 00
(*c*) As to wages paid per employee—	
1871	$ 265 75
1881	279 25
1891	324 63
(*d*) As to average value of products per employee—	
1871	$ 1,572 00
1881	1,542 00
1891	1,612 00
(*e*) As to annual addition to wealth of Canada—	
1871	$25,826,611
1881	33,860,178
1891	56,983,571
(*f*) As to annual addition to wealth of Canada per head of the population of Ontario—	
1871	$ 15 93
1881	17 57
1891	27 00
(*g*) As to percentage of increase of wealth of Canada per head of the population of Ontario—	
1871-91	72·0 p. c.
1871-81	10·3 "
1881-91	61·7 "

319.—PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

—		1871.	1881.	1891.
Number of establishments		14,079	15,763	23,037
Capital invested	$	27,960,122	59,126,992	118,291,115
Number of employees		66,592	85,673	117,389
Wages paid	$	12,370,374	18,322,962	30,699,115
Cost of raw material	"	44,676,331	62,563,967	85,630,496
Value of output	"	76,832,610	104,662,258	153,195,583

320. The above figures, being totals of the five groups for the Province of Quebec, give the following results :—

Increase in number of establishments—		
20 years, 1871-91	63·5	p. c.
10 " 1871-81	17·4	"
10 " 1881-91	46·1	"
Increase in capital invested—		
20 years, 1871-91	323·2	"
10 " 1871-81	111·5	"
10 " 1881-91	211·7	"
Increase in number of employees—		
20 years, 1871-91	76·2	"
10 " 1871-81	28·6	"
10 " 1881-91	47·6	"
Increase in wages paid per employee—		
20 years, 1871-91	148·1	"
10 " 1871-81	48·1	"
10 " 1881-91	100·0	"
Increase in value of raw material used—		
20 years, 1871-91	91 4	"
10 " 1871-81	40·0	"
10 " 1881-91	51·4	"
Increase in value of output—		
20 years, 1871-91	99·4	"
10 " 1871-81	36·2	"
10 " 1881-91	63·2	"

321. Divided into groups, the returns for the Province of Quebec are as under :—

GROUP 1.

—		1871.	1881.	1891.
Number of establishments		10,257	11,206	16,595
Capital invested	$	2,597,801	3,758,283	9,747,444
Number of employees		16,495	17,892	23,896
Wages paid	$	1,788,051	1,954,119	3,507,556
Cost of raw material	"	2,151,595	2,628,549	3,567,534
Value of output	"	5,434,773	6,276,837	9,796,703

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC—*Concluded.*

GROUP 2.

—		1871.	1881.	1891.
Number of establishments		2,826	3,400	5,012
Capital invested	$	5,284,016	8,488,034	16,714,569
Number of employees		12,163	15,681	21,779
Wages paid	$	2,231,139	3,080,559	5,270,473
Cost of raw material	"	7,879,404	9,469,356	11,944,956
Value of output	"	13,871,823	16,549,411	23,451,830

GROUP 3.

Number of establishments		484	522	640
Capital invested	$	2,998,685	4,563,393	8,608,475
Number of employees		5,950	6,920	9,135
Wages paid	$	1,280,601	1,537,203	2,547,236
Cost of raw material	"	4,941,462	5,310,195	5,874,915
Value of output	"	8,300,728	9,369,190	11,526,217

GROUP 4.

Number of establishments		237	258	311
Capital invested	$	3,040,778	5,242,006	8,568,506
Number of employees		5,983	6,354	8,240
Wages paid	$	1,439,191	1,530,782	2,432,015
Cost of raw material	"	4,580,908	5,375,627	5,435,235
Value of output	"	8,195,937	8,933,721	10,828,815

GROUP 5.

Number of establishments		275	377	479
Capital invested	$	14,038,842	37,075,276	74,652,121
Number of employees		26,001	38,826	54,339
Wages paid	$	5,631,392	10,220,299	16,941,835
Cost of raw material	"	25,122,962	39,780,240	58,807,856
Value of output	"	41,029,349	63,533,099	97,592,018

322. Eliminating the first group, being the group containing the industries of the province having under $2,000 annual output, the Province of Quebec shows the following results:—

ESTABLISHMENTS.

—	1871.	1881.	1891.
Total number	14,079	15,763	23,037
Deduct Group 1	10,257	11,206	16,595
Groups 2-5	3,822	4,557	6,442

CAPITAL INVESTED.

Total amount	$	27,960,122	59,126,992	118,291,115
Deduct Group 1	"	2,597,801	3,758,283	9,747,444
Groups 2-5	"	25,362,321	55,368,709	108,543,671

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC—*Concluded.*

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.

	1871.	1881.	1891.
Total number	66,592	85,673	117,389
Deduct Group 1	16,495	17,892	23,896
Groups 2–5	50,097	67,785	93,493

AMOUNT OF WAGES PAID.

Total amount	$ 12,370,374	18,322,962	30,699,115
Deduct Group 1	" 1,788,051	1,954,119	3,507,556
Groups 2–5	" 10,582,323	16,368,843	27,191,559

VALUE OF RAW MATERIAL USED.

Total value	$ 44,676,331	62,563,967	85,630,496
Deduct Group 1	" 2,151,595	2,628,549	3,567,534
Groups 2–5	" 42,524,736	59,935,418	82,062,962

VALUE OF FINISHED PRODUCTS.

Total value	$ 76,832,610	104,662,258	153,195,583
Deduct Group 1	" 5,434,773	6,276,837	9,796,703
Groups 2–5	" 71,397,837	98,385,421	143,398,880

323.—QUEBEC.

WITHOUT GROUP 1.

Increase in number of establishments—	
20 years, 1871–91	68·6 p. c.
10 " 1871–81	19·2 "
10 " 1881–91	49·4 "
Increase in capital invested—	
20 years, 1871–91	328·0 "
10 " 1871–81	118·3 "
10 " 1881–91	209·7 "
Increase in number of employees—	
20 years, 1871–91	86·6 "
10 " 1871–81	35·3 "
10 " 1881–91	51·3 "
Increase in wages paid—	
20 years, 1871–91	157·0 "
10 " 1871–81	54·7 "
10 " 1881–91	102·3 "
Increase in raw material used—	
20 years, 1871–91	93·0 "
10 " 1871–81	40·9 "
10 " 1881–91	52·1 "
Increase in value of output—	
20 years, 1871–91	100·8 "
10 " 1871–81	37·8 "
10 " 1881–91	63·0 "

324. The changes which have taken place during 20 years in the industrial establishments of the province, group 1 being eliminated, are :—

(a) As to average capital per establishment—		
1871	$	6,636 00
1881		12,062 00
1891		16,849 00
(b) As to average value of products per establishment—		
1871	$	18,680 00
1881		21,600 00
1891		22,260 00
(c) As to wages paid per employee—		
1871	$	211 23
1881		241 50
1891		290 82
(d) As to average value of products per employee—		
1871	$	1,425 00
1881		1,451 00
1891		1,534 00
(e) As to annual addition to wealth of Canada—		
1871	$	18,290,778 00
1881		22,081,160 00
1891		34,144,359 00
(f) As to annual addition to wealth of Canada per head of the population of Quebec—		
1871	$	15 35
1881		16 25
1891		22 94
(g) As to percentage of increase of wealth of Canada per head of the population of Quebec—		
1871		49·45 p. c.
1881		5·85 "
1891		43·60 "

325.—PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

——		1871.	1881.	1891.
Number of establishments		4,887	5,493	10,496
Capital invested	$	6,044,241	10,183,060	9,821,986
Number of employees		15,435	20,390	34,965
Wages paid	$	3,176,834	4,098,445	7,240,611
Cost of raw material	"	5,764,185	10,022,030	16,099,229
Value of output	"	12,269,964	18,575,326	31,043,392

326. The above figures, being totals of the five groups for the Province of Nova Scotia, give the following results :—

Increase in number of establishments—		
20 years, 1871–91	114·8	p. c.
10 " 1871–81	12·4	"
10 " 1881–91	102·4	"
Increase in capital invested—		
20 years, 1871–91	228·0	"
10 " 1871–81	68·4	"
10 " 1881–91	159·6	"
Increase in number of employees—		
20 years, 1871–91	126·5	"
10 " 1871–81	32·1	"
10 " 1881–91	94·4	"

Increase in wages—	
20 years, 1871–91	128·0 p. c.
10 " 1871–81	29·0 "
10 " 1881–91	99·0 "
Increase in raw material used—	
20 years, 1871–91	179·0 "
10 " 1871–81	74·0 "
10 " 1881–91	105·0 "
Increase in value of output—	
20 years, 1871–91	153·0 "
10 " 1871–81	51·4 "
10 " 1881–91	101·6 "

326—NOVA SCOTIA.

Group 1.

—		1871.	1881.	1891.
Number of establishments		3,889	4,229	8,383
Capital invested	$	1,114,319	1,366,666	2,334,197
Number of employees		6,342	6,924	12,136
Wages paid	$	833,289	819,909	1,518,298
Cost of raw material	"	915,784	965,035	1,467,991
Value of output	"	2,224,390	2,189,629	4,312,637

Group 2.

Number of establishments		806	1,022	1,741
Capital invested	$	1,601,668	2,249,997	4,493,603
Number of employees		3,901	6,044	10,556
Wages	$	861,538	1,190,585	2,126,432
Cost of raw material	"	1,775,476	2,408,328	3,563,980
Value of output	"	3,557,670	4,751,006	7,884,688

Group 3.

Number of establishments		118	131	208
Capital invested	$	1,046,674	944,299	2,141,939
Number of employees		2,074	2,333	3,758
Wages paid	$	519,512	514,695	939,451
Cost of raw material	"	1,047,414	1,200,155	1,737,358
Value of output	"	2,066,876	2,330,847	3,663,496

Group 4.

Number of establishments		48	64	81
Capital invested	$	693,100	871,165	2,413,448
Number of employees		1,333	1,986	2,279
Wages paid	$	404,688	526,843	650,597
Cost of raw material	"	751,720	1,137,317	1,353,987
Value of autput	"	1,655,316	2,217,282	2,720,650

Group 5.

Number of establishments		34	47	83
Capital invested	$	1,588,480	4,750,933	8,438,799
Number of employees		1,785	3,103	6,226
Wages paid	$	557,807	1,046,413	2,005,833
Cost of raw material	"	1,273,791	4,311,195	7,975,913
Value of output	"	2,765,712	7,087,062	12,461,921

327. Eliminating the first group, being the group containing the industries of the province having under $2,000 annual output, the Province of Nova Scotia shows the following result :—

ESTABLISHMENTS.

—	1871.	1881.	1891.
Total number	4,887	5,493	10,496
Deduct Group 1	3,889	4,229	8,383
Group 2-5	998	1,264	2,113

CAPITAL INVESTED.

Total amount $	6,044,241	10,183,060	19,821,986
Deduct Group 1 "	1,114,319	1,366,666	2,334,197
Group 2-5 "	4,929,922	8,816,394	17,487,789

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.

Total number	15,435	20,390	34,965
Deduct Group 1	6,342	6,924	12,136
Group 2-5	9,093	13,466	22,829

WAGES PAID.

Total amount $	3,176,834	4,098,445	7,240,611
Deduct Group 1 "	833,289	819,909	1,518,298
Group 2-5 "	2,343,545	3,278,536	5,722,313

VALUE OF RAW MATERIAL USED.

Total value $	5,764,185	10,022,030	16,099,229
Deduct Group 1 "	915,784	965,035	1,467,991
Group 2-5 "	4,848,401	9,056,995	14,631,238

VALUE OF FINISHED PRODUCTS.

Total value $	12,269,964	18,575,326	31,043,392
Deduct Group 1 "	2,224,390	2,189,629	4,312,637
Group 2-5 "	10,035,575	16,385,697	26,730,755

328.—NOVA SCOTIA (without Group 1).

Increase in number of establishments—	
20 years, 1871–91	111·7 p. c.
10 " 1871–81	26·6 "
10 " 1881–91	85·1 "
Increase in capital invested—	
20 years, 1871–91	254·8 "
10 " 1871–81	78·9 "
10 " 1881–91	175·9 "
Increase in number of employees—	
20 years, 1871–91	151·0 "
10 " 1871–81	48·1 "
10 " 1881–91	102·9 "
Increase in wages paid—	
20 years, 1871–91	144·2 "
10 " 1871–81	40·0 "
10 " 1881–91	104·2 "
Increase in raw material used—	
20 years, 1871–91	201·7 "
10 " 1871–81	86·8 "
10 " 1881–91	114·9 "
Increase in value of output—	
20 years, 1871–91	166·3 "
10 " 1871–81	63·3 "
10 " 1881–91	103·0 "

329. The changes which have taken place during twenty years in the Industrial Establishments of the province, Group 1 being eliminated, are:—

(*a*) As to average capital per establishment—	
1871	$ 5,000 00
1881	7,000 00
1891	8,280 00
(*b*) As to average value of products per establishment—	
1871	$ 10,055 00
1881	13,000 00
1891	12,650 00
(*c*) As to wages paid per employee—	
1871	$ 207 73
1881	243 47
1891	250 70
(*d*) As to average value of products per employee—	
1871	$ 1,103 00
1881	1,217 00
1891	1,171 00
(*e*) As to annual addition to wealth of Canada—	
1871	$2,843,628 00
1881	4,050,166 00
1891	6,377,204 00
(*f*) As to annual addition to wealth of Canada per head of the population of Nova Scotia—	
1871	$ 7 33
1881	9 19
1891	14 16
(*g*) As to percentage of increase of wealth of Canada per head of the population of Nova Scotia—	
1871–91	93·2 p.c.
1871–81	25·3 "
1881–91	67·9 "

330. PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

—		1871.	1881.	1891.
Number of establishments		3,829	3,005	5,429
Capital invested	$	5,978,974	8,425,282	15,821,855
Number of employees		18,707	19,922	26,675
Wages paid	$	3,854,313	3,886,011	5,970,914
Cost of raw material	"	9,428,583	11,060,842	12,501,453
Value of output	"	17,333,973	18,512,658	23,849,655

Increase in number of establishments—	
20 years, 1871-91	41·8 p. c.
10 " 1871-81	−21·5 "
10 " 1881-91	−63·3 "
Increase in capital invested—	
20 years, 1871-91	164·6 "
10 " 1871-81	40·9 "
10 " 1881-91	123·7 "
Increase in employees—	
20 years, 1871-91	42·6 "
10 " 1871-81	6·5 "
10 " 1881-91	36·1 "
Increase in wages paid—	
20 years, 1871-91	54·9 "
10 " 1871-81	0·8 "
10 " 1881-91	54·1 "
Increase in raw material used—	
20 years, 1871-91	32·6 "
10 " 1871-81	17·3 "
10 " 1881-81	15·3 "
Increase in value of output—	
20 years, 1871-91	37·6 "
10 " 1871-81	6·8 "
10 " 1881-91	30·8 "

331. NEW BRUNSWICK.

GROUP 1.

—		1871.	1881.	1891.
Number of establishments		2,729	1,986	4,017
Capital invested	$	753,654	688,122	1,265,107
Number of employees		4,541	3,762	6,764
Wages paid	$	544,112	447,098	821,433
Cost of raw material	"	557,224	502,204	714,212
Value of output	"	1,505,235	1,167,001	2,077,593

GROUP 2.

Number of industries		829	732	1,130
Capital invested	$	1,330,954	1,648,121	3,060,430
Number of employees		4,288	5,160	7,878
Wages paid	$	891,383	882,254	1,522,424
Cost of raw material	"	2,211,003	1,734,168	2,473,853
Value of output	"	4,097,151	3,367,953	5,375,144

NEW BRUNSWICK—*Continued.*

GROUP 3.

—		1871.	1881.	1891.
Number of industries		127	135	144
Capital invested	$	688,366	1,055,715	1,766,044
Number of employees		2,414	2,493	2,857
Wages paid	$	539,256	513,640	721,851
Cost of raw material	"	1,198,974	1,308,755	1,269,870
Value of output	"	2,319,772	2,395,410	2,598,125

GROUP 4.

Number of establishments		73	70	51
Capital invested	$	849,850	1,249,470	1,266,335
Number of employees		2,742	2,575	1,560
Wages paid	$	627,204	565,092	502,856
Cost of raw material	"	1,345,052	1,360,140	849,355
Value of output	"	2,555,015	2,422,436	1,803,398

GROUP 5.

Number of establishments		71	82	87
Capital invested	$	2,256,150	3,783,854	8,463,939
Number of employees		4,722	5,931	7,616
Wages paid	$	1,252,358	1,457,927	2,402,350
Cost of raw material	"	4,116,330	6,155,575	7,254,163
Value of output	"	6,856,800	9,159,858	11,995,395

TOTALS.

Number of establishments		3,829	3,005	5,429
Capital invested	$	5,978,974	8,425,282	15,821,855
Number of employees		18,707	19,922	26,675
Wages paid	$	3,854,313	3,886,011	5,970,914
Cost of raw material	"	9,428,583	11,060,842	12,501,453
Value of output	"	17,333,973	18,512,658	23,849,655

332. Eliminating the first group, being the group containing the industries of the province having under $2,000 annual output, the Province of New Brunswick shows the following results :—

ESTABLISHMENTS.

—	1871.	1881.	1891.
Total number	3,829	3,005	5,429
Deduct Group 1	2,729	1,986	4,017
Groups 2–5	1,100	1,019	1,412

NEW BRUNSWICK INDUSTRIES—*Concluded.*

Capital Invested.

—		1871.	1881.	1891.
Total amount	$	5,978,974	8,425,282	15,821,855
Deduct Group 1	"	753,654	688,122	1,265,107
Groups 2-5	"	5,225,320	7,737,160	14,556,748

Number of Employees.

Total number	18,707	19,922	26,675
Deduct Group 1	4,541	3,762	6,764
Groups 2-5	14,166	16,160	19,911

Wages Paid.

Total amount	$	3,854,974	3,886,011	5,970,914
Deduct Group 1	"	544,112	447,098	821,433
Groups 2-5	"	3,310,862	3,438,913	5,149,481

Value of Raw Material Used.

Total value	$	9,428,583	11,060,842	12,501,453
Deduct Group 1	"	557,224	502,204	714,212
Groups 2-5	"	8,871,359	10,558,638	11,787,241

Value of Finished Products.

Total value	$	17,333,973	18,512,658	23,849,655
Deduct Group 1	"	1,505,235	1,167,001	2,077,593
Groups 2-5	"	15,828,738	17,345,657	21,772,062

333. NEW BRUNSWICK (without Group 1).

Increase in number of establishments—

20 years, 1871-91	28·4	p. c.
10 " 1871-81	1·8	"
10 " 1881-91	26·6	"

Increase in capital invested—

20 years, 1871-91	178·0	"
10 " 1871-81	48·0	"
10 " 1881-91	130·0	"

Increase in number of employees—	
20 years, 1871–91	40·0 p.c.
10 " 1871–81	14·7 "
10 " 1881–91	25·3 "
Increase in wages paid—	
20 years, 1871–91	55·6 "
10 " 1871–81	3·9 "
10 " 1881–91	51·7 "
Increase in raw material—	
20 years, 1871–91	32·9 "
10 " 1871–81	19·2 "
10 " 1881–91	13·7 "
Increase in output—	
20 years, 1871–91	37·6 "
10 " 1871–81	9·6 "
10 " 1881–91	28·0 "

334. The changes which have taken place during twenty years in the Industrial Establishments of the Province of New Brunswick, Group 1 being eliminated, are :—

(*a*) As to average capital per establishment—

1871	$ 4,750
1881	7,592
1891	10,310

(*b*) As to average value of products per establishment—

1871	$ 14,390
1881	17,022
1891	15,420

(*c*) As to wages paid per employee—

1871	$ 233 72
1881	212 80
1891	258 60

(*d*) As to average value of products per employee—

1871	$ 1,118
1881	1,073
1891	1,093

(*e*) As to annual addition to wealth of Canada—

1871	$ 3,646,517
1881	3,348,106
1891	4,835,340

(*f*) As to annual addition to wealth of Canada per head of the population of New Brunswick—

1871	$ 12 80
1881	10 23
1891	15 05

(*g*) As to percentage of increase of wealth of Canada per head of the population of New Brunswick—

1871–91	18·00 p. c.
1871–81	—19·30 "
1881–91	37·30 "

335. Taking the four provinces, the following table shows that the Province of Ontario has steadily increased the capital employed in manufacturing and the output, as compared with the other three provinces; that the Province of Quebec has not developed proportionately, excepting in the case of wages; that the Province of Nova Scotia shows relative increase in every particular, except capital employed; and that the Province of New Brunswick has not developed as greatly as the other provinces, excepting in the one particular of number of establishments.

RELATIVE POSITIONS OF THE FOUR PROVINCES.

	Ontario.			Quebec.			Nova Scotia.			New Brunswick.		
	1871.	1881.	1891.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1871.	1881.	1891.
Establishments	47·89	48·74	45·22	32·17	33·30	32·40	11·18	11·60	14·78	8·75	6·35	7·65
Capital	48·95	50·95	53·34	35·71	37·27	35·86	7·72	6·44	6·00	7·64	5·33	4·80
Employees	47·20	48·42	48·20	34·93	35·07	34·02	8·09	8·24	10·04	9·81	8·27	7·74
Wages	52·80	53·76	53·11	30·11	32·20	32·78	7·73	7·20	7·73	9·38	6·84	6·38
Raw material	52 35	52·15	52·87	35·56	35 78	35·33	4·59	5·73	6·64	7·50	6·34	5·16
Output	52·17	52·81	53·50	34·80	35·16	34·20	5·60	6·85	7·00	7·50	6·18	5·30

336. The proportions which the outputs in the several groups bear to each other for the whole Dominion are :—

CANADA.

Groups.	Per cent of the whole.	
	1881.	1891.
Group 1	6·7	6·7
" 2	20·9	19·6
" 3	11·9	10·1
" 4	10·9	8·8
" 5	49·6	54·8

337. The proportions which the outputs of the several groups bear to each other for each of the provinces are :—

ONTARIO.

Groups.	Per cent of Output.				
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1871	8·4	23·7	13·6	13·1	41·2
1881	6·4	23·6	13·2	11·7	45·1
1891	5·9	20·9	10·8	9·0	53·4

QUEBEC.

1871	7·2	18·0	10·8	10·7	53·3
1881	6·1	15·8	8·9	8·5	60·7
1891	6·4	15·3	7·5	7·1	63·7

NOVA SCOTIA.

1871	18·0	29·2	16·8	13·5	22·5
1881	11·6	25·6	12·7	12·0	38·1
1891	13·8	25·4	11·8	8·8	40·2

NEW BRUNSWICK.

1871	8·7	23·6	13·4	14·7	39·6
1881	6·3	18·2	13·1	13·2	49·2
1891	8 7	22·5	10·9	7·6	50·3

338. The next step is to take the other provinces and subject their statistics to the same analysis, but only for the years 1881 and 1891.

339. Taking the grand totals of Canada for 1881 and 1891 and deducting from them the totals of the four original provinces, the following results appear :—

—	1881.	1891.
Establishments—	No.	No.
Dominion	49,731	75,968
Four provinces, Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia	47,331	71,097
Newer provinces	2,400	4,871
Capital invested—	$	$
Dominion	164,957,423	354,620,750
Four provinces, Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia	158,447,681	329,906,977
Newer provinces	6,509,742	24,713,773
Employees—	No.	No.
Dominion	254,894	370,256
Four provinces, Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia	244,262	345,355
Newer provinces	10,632	24,901
Wages paid—	$	$
Dominion	59,401,702	100,663,650
Four provinces, Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia	56,894,749	93,643,999
Newer provinces	2,506,953	7,019,651
Raw material used—	$	$
Dominion	179,929,193	256,119,042
Four provinces, Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia	174,821,595	242,373,549
Newer provinces	4,107,598	13,745,483
Finished products—	$	$
Dominion	309,731,867	476,258,886
Four provinces, Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia	289,795,911	447,930,556
Newer provinces	9,935,956	28,328,330

340. On the basis of number of establishments, the provinces of Prince Edward Island, Manitoba and British Columbia and the Territories increased during the ten years 1881-91 by 2,471 establishments—an increase of 100·3 per cent. They had 4·82 per cent of the establishments of the Dominion in 1881, and 6·41 per cent in 1891.

341. On the basis of capital invested, these provinces and the Territories increased in the ten years by $18,204,031, an increase of 279·6 per cent, and had 3·95 per cent of the total capital invested in the Dominion in manufacturing in 1881 and 6·96 per cent in 1891.

342. On the basis of number of employees the newer provinces and the Territories increased the number by 14,269 employees, an increase of 134·6 per cent. They had 4·13 per cent of the total number in the whole Dominion in 1881, and 6·72 per cent in 1891.

343. On the basis of wages paid the newer provinces and the Territories increased in the ten years by $4,512,698, an increase of 180 per cent. They had 4·22 per cent of the total wages paid in 1881, and 7 per cent in 1891.

344. On the basis of raw material used, the newer provinces and the Territories increased in the ten years by $9,637,895, an increase of 235 per cent. They had 2·9 per cent of the total value of the raw material used in 1881, and 5·4 per cent in 1891.

345. On the basis of value of finished products turned out during the year, the newer provinces and the Territories increased by $18,935,958 in 1891 compared with 1881, an increase of 185 per cent. They had 3·27 of the total output in 1881, and 5·95 per cent in 1891.

346. Thus the four newer provinces have made both absolute and relative advancement, and occupied a much more important position from a manufacturing point of view in 1891 than they did in 1881.

347. PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

——		1881.	1891.
Number of establishments		1,617	2,679
Capital invested	$	2,075,476	2,911,963
Number of employees		5,767	7,910
Wages paid	$	807,208	1,101,620
Cost of raw material	"	1,829,210	2,092,067
Value of output	"	3,400,208	4,345,910

348. Increase in :—

Number of establishments	1,062	or 65·6	per cent.
Capital invested	$ 836,487	" 40·3	"
Number of employees	2,143	" 37·1	"
Wages paid	$ 294,412	" 36·5	"
Cost of raw material	$ 262,857	" 14·4	"
Value of output	$ 945,702	" 27·8	"

349. Divided into groups the returns for the province are :—

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

GROUP 1.

——		1881.	1891.
Number of establishments		1,250	2,213
Capital invested	$	488,228	775,663
Number of employees		2,089	3,461
Wages paid	$	264,053	430,457
Cost of raw material	"	296,793	377,736
Value of output	"	687,206	1,169,840

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND—*Concluded.*

GROUP 2.

		1881.	1891.
Number of establishments		320	420
Capital invested	$	871,198	1,252,029
Number of employees		2,462	3,542
Wages paid	$	340,196	445,038
Cost of raw material	"	842,812	946,729
Value of output	"	1,522,459	1,895,700

GROUP 3.

		1881.	1891.
Number of establishments		36	31
Capital invested	$	464,600	465,170
Number of employees		817	566
Wages paid	$	146,879	127,325
Cost of raw material	"	380,515	215,902
Value of output	"	670,043	485,370

GROUP 4.

		1881.	1891.
Number of establishments		7	10
Capital invested	$	69,950	281,550
Number of employees		328	248
Wages paid	$	43,780	67,900
Cost of raw material	"	117,090	208,700
Value of output	"	259,500	349,000

GROUP 5.

		1881.	1891.
Number of establishments		4	5
Capital invested	$	181,500	137,550
Number of employees		71	93
Wages paid	$	12,300	30,900
Cost of raw material	"	192,000	343,000
Value of output	"	261,000	446,000

350. Group 1 has been further sub-divided into several sub-groups. Sub-group A contains all industrial establishments with an output of under $200 a year.

Deducting this sub-group A from the newer provinces as a fairer test for these provinces than the deduction of the whole of group 1 since it is natural that they will have a larger proportion of small industries, the Province of Prince Edward Island shows the following results :—

ESTABLISHMENTS.

	1891.	1881.
Total number	1,617	2,679
Deduct sub-group A	298	643
Remaining establishments	1,319	2,036

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND INDUSTRIES—*Concluded.*

CAPITAL INVESTED.

—		1881.	1891.
Total amount	$	2,075,476	2,911,963
Deduct sub-group A	"	27,688	56,504
Remaining establishments	"	2,047,788	2,855,459

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.

Total number		5,767	7,910
Deduct sub-group A		360	696
Remaining establishments		5,407	7,214

WAGES PAID.

Total amount	$	807,208	1,101,620
Deduct sub-group A	"	12,020	27,775
Remaining establishments	"	795,188	1,073,845

VALUE OF RAW MATERIAL USED.

Total value	$	1,829,210	2,092,067
Deduct sub-group A	"	11,132	20,994
Remaining establishments	"	1,818,078	2,071,073

VALUE OF FINISHED PRODUCT.

Total value	$	3,400,208	4,345,910
Deduct sub-group A	"	27,028	68,539
Remaining establishments	"	3,373,180	4,277,371

351. The changes which have taken place during ten years, after eliminating all establishments having under $200 of a yearly output, are :—

(*a*) As to average capital per establishment—
1881 ..... $ 1,553
1891 1,402

(*b*) As to average value of products per establishment—
1881 ..... $ 2,557
1891 2,100

(*c*) As to wages paid per employee—
1881 ..... $ 147
1891 148

(*d*) As to average value of products per employee—
1881 ..... $ 624
1891 593

(*e*) As to annual addition to wealth of Canada—
1881 ..... $ 759,914
1891 1,132,449

(*f*) As to annual addition to wealth of Canada per head of the population of Prince Edward Island :—
1881 ..... $ 7 00
1891 ..... 10 40

352. PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

		1881.	1891.
Number of establishments		344	1,031
Capital invested	$	1,383,331	5,684,237
Number of employees		1,921	4,403
Wages paid	$	755,507	1,905,981
Cost of raw material	"	1,924,821	5,688,151
Value of output	"	3,413,026	10,155,182

353. Increase in :—

Number of establishments	687	or	200·0 per cent
Capital invested	$ 4,300,906	"	310·9 "
Number of employees	2,482	"	129·2 "
Wages paid	$ 1,150,474	"	152·0 "
Cost of raw material	" 3,763,330	"	195·5 "
Value of output	" 6,742,156	"	197·5 "

354. Divided into groups, the returns for the province are :—

MANITOBA.

Group 1.

		1881.	1891.
Number of establishments		142	456
Capital invested	$	53,051	250,345
Number of employees		225	576
Wages paid	$	35,889	144,991
Cost of raw material	"	32,863	102,966
Value of output	"	89,457	362,655

Group 2.

Number of establishments		133	417
Capital invested	$	367,430	1,308,031
Number of employees		580	1,472
Wages paid	$	215,455	583,866
Cost of raw material	"	310,818	840,819
Value of output	"	690,899	2,158,822

Group 3.

Number of establishments		32	83
Capital invested	$	239,600	651,052
Number of employees		400	775
Wages paid	$	142,973	336,004
Cost of raw material	"	309,140	736,050
Value of output	"	602,510	1,479,622

MANITOBA—*Concluded.*

GROUP 4.

—		1881.	1891.
Number of establishments		20	36
Capital invested	$	203,250	585,548
Number of employees		338	652
Wages paid	$	152,890	285,833
Cost of raw material	"	421,700	708,960
Value of output	"	710,287	1,365,378

GROUP 5.

Number of establishments		17	39
Capital invested	$	520,000	2,889,261
Number of employees		378	928
Wages paid	$	208,300	555,287
Cost of raw material	"	850,300	3,298,029
Value of output	"	1,321,200	4,788,705

355. After the deduction of sub-group A of group 1 from the totals, in order to eliminate all the establishments having an output of under $200 a year, the Province of Manitoba shows the following results :—

ESTABLISHMENTS.

—	1891.	1881.
Total number	344	1,031
Deduct sub-group A	37	60
Remaining establishments	307	971

CAPITAL INVESTED.

Total amount	$	1,383,331	5,684,237
Deduct sub-group A	"	3,535	8,276
Remaining establishments	"	1,379,796	5,675,961

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.

Total number	1,921	4,403
Deduct sub-group A	51	69
Remaining establishments	1,870	4,334

MANITOBA INDUSTRIES—*Concluded.*

WAGES PAID.

—		1881.	1891.
Total amount	$	755,507	1,905,981
Deduct sub-group A	"	2,011	3,906
Remaining establishments	"	753,496	1,902,075

VALUE OF RAW MATERIALS USED.

Total value	$	1,924,821	5,688,151
Deduct sub-group A	"	1,509	1,693
Remaining establishments	"	1,923,312	5,686,458

VALUE OF FINISHED PRODUCTS.

Total value	$	3,413,026	10,155,182
Deduct sub-group A	"	4,016	7,744
Remaining establishments	"	3,409,010	10,147,438

356. The changes which have taken place during ten years, after eliminating all establishments having under $200 of a yearly output, are :—

(*a*) As to average capital per establishment—
1881 ..... $ 4,500 00
1891 ..... 5,846 00

(*b*) As to average value of product per establishment—
1881 ..... $ 11,104 00
1891 ..... 10,450 00

(*c*) As to wages paid per employee—
1881 ..... $ 403 00
1891 ..... 436 60

(*d*) As to average value of products per employee—
1881 ..... $ 1,823 00
1891 ..... 2,341 00

(*e*) As to annual addition to wealth of Canada—
1881 ..... $ 732,202 00
1891 ..... 2,588,905 00

(*f*) As to annual addition to wealth of Canada per head of the population of Manitoba—
1881 ..... $ 11 80
1891 ..... 16 80

357. NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

—		1881.	1891.
Number of establishments		24	375
Capital invested	$	104,500	1,713,179
Number of employees		83	1,081
Wages paid	$	35,425	425,153
Cost of raw material	"	79,751	846,017
Value of output	"	195,938	1,827,310

Increase in number of establishments		351	or 1,460·00 p. c.
" amount of capital invested	$	1,608,679	" 1,540·00 "
" number of employees		998	" 1,200·00 "
" amount of wages paid	$	389,728	" 1,100·00 "
" cost of raw material	"	766,266	" 961·00 "
" value of output	"	1,631,372	" 832·00 "

358. Divided into groups, the returns for the North-west Territories are :—

GROUP 1.

—		1881.	1891.
Number of establishments		9	203
Capital invested	$	6,200	135,878
Number of employees		14	257
Wages paid	$	4,165	52,653
Cost of raw material	"	2,320	54,938
Value of output	"	9,830	151,923

GROUP 2.

Number of establishments		10	148
Capital invested	$	8,300	664,831
Number of employees		20	446
Wages paid	$	9,880	181,862
Cost of raw material	"	19,936	259,279
Value of output	"	43,059	660,032

GROUP 3.

Number of establishments		2	9
Capital invested	$	20,000	172,000
Number of employees		12	62
Wages paid	$	6,580	37,200
Cost of raw material	"	18,121	69,300
Value of output	"	34,051	159,900

TERRITORIES—*Concluded.*

GROUP 4.

—		1881.	1891.
Number of establishments		3	8
Capital invested	$	70,000	410,040
Number of employees		37	200
Wages paid	$	14,800	81,040
Cost of raw material	"	39,374	137,500
Value of output	"	108,998	298,000

GROUP 5.

Number of establishments		None.	7
Capital invested	$	"	330,430
Number of employees		"	116
Wages paid	$	"	72,398
Cost of raw material	"	"	325,000
Value of output	"	"	557,455

359. Group 1 has been sub-divided into several sub-groups. Sub-group A contains all industrial establishments with an output of under $200 a year.

By deducting the sub-group A from the returns of the Territories, the following results are obtained:—

ESTABLISHMENTS.

—	1881.	1891.
Total number	24	375
Deduct sub-group A	Nil.	38
Remaining establishments	24	337

CAPITAL INVESTED.

Total amount	$	104,500	1,713,179
Deduct sub-group A	"	Nil.	2,162
Remaining establishments	"	104,500	1,711,017

TERRITORIES INDUSTRIES--*Concluded.*

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.

—	1881.	1891.
Total number	83	1,081
Deduct sub-group A	Nil.	40
Remaining establishments	83	1,041

WAGES PAID.

Total amount	$	35,425	425,153
Deduct sub-group A	"	Nil.	1,587
Remaining establishments	"	35,425	423,566

VALUE OF RAW MATERIAL USED.

Total value	$	79,751	846,017
Deduct sub-group A	"	Nil.	1,073
Remaining establishments	"	79,751	844,944

VALUE OF FINISHED PRODUCTS.

Total value	$	195,000	1,827,310
Deduct sub-group A	"	Nil.	4,177
Remaining establishments	"	195,000	1,823,133

360. The changes which have taken place after eliminating all establishments having under $200 of a yearly output are :—

(*a*) As to average capital per establishment—

1881.....$ 4,332 00
1891..... 5,080 00

(*b*) As to average value of products per establishment—

1881.....$ 8,164 00
1891..... 5,410 00

(*c*) As to wages paid per employee—

1881	$	426 80
1891		406 90

(*d*) As to average value of products per employee–

1881	$	2,361 00
1891		1,751 00

(*e*) As to annual addition to wealth of Canada—

1881	$	80,762 00
1891		554,623 00

(*f*) As to annual addition to wealth of Canada per head of N.W.T. population—

1881	$	3 17
1891		13 43

361. The following table gives particulars respecting the several provinces, showing the changes which have taken place :—

	Ontario.			Quebec.			Nova Scotia.			New Brunswick.			Prince Edward Island.		British Columbia.		Manitoba.		North-west Territories.	
	1871.	1881.	1891.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.
Group 1.																				
Capital per establishment..... $	306 00	494 00	580 00	253 00	335 00	587 00	287 00	323 00	278 00	276 00	346 00	315 00	390 00	350 00	756 00	819 00	373 00	550 00	690 00	670 00
Output per establishment..... "	728 00	778 00	757 00	529 00	560 00	584 00	572 00	517 00	514 00	552 00	588 00	518 00	550 00	528 00	754 00	800 00	600 00	800 00	1,092 00	700 00
Wages paid per employee..... "	167 50	170 00	166 50	108 04	109 20	146 80	131 40	118 40	125 40	120 00	119 00	121 14	126 40	124 40	239 30	219 50	160 00	251 70	297 50	295 00
Output per employee..... "	432 00	454 00	524 00	329 00	351 00	410 00	351 00	316 00	356 00	331 00	310 00	307 00	329 00	338 00	650 00	580 00	400 00	630 00	702 00	591 00
Addition to wealth of Canada.. "	2,362,653 00	2,423,404 00	4,922,625 00	1,495,127 00	1,694,197 00	2,721,513 00	475,317 00	404,685 00	1,326,348 00	403,899 00	217,699 00	541,948 00	116,369 00	361,647 00	245,213 00	529,590 00	20,705 00	114,698 00	3,245 00	44,332 00
Addition to wealth per head.... "	1 45	1 25	2 32	1 25	1 25	1 83	1 23	0 92	2 94	1 41	0 68	1 68	1 70	3 30	0 70	0 54	0 33	0 75	0 13	1 07
Per cent of increase per head.....	1871-91	60·0	.....	1871-91	46·4	.....	1871-91	140·0	.....	1871-91	20·0	.....								
	1871-81	14·0	.....	1871-81	...	.....	1871-81	25·0	.....	1871-81	52·0	.....								
	1881-91	84·0	.....	1881-91	46·4	.....	1881-91	165·0	.....	1881-91	72·0	.....								
Group 2.																				
Capital per establishment..... $	1,894 00	2,524 00	3,000 00	1,870 00	2,497 00	3,335 00	2,000 00	2,201 00	2,581 00	1,442 00	2,252 00	2,709 00	2,722 00	2,981 00	2,960 00	4,943 00	2,800 00	2,137 00	830 00	4,500 00
Output per establishment..... "	4,711 00	4,811 00	4,800 00	4,908 00	4,861 00	4,678 00	4,414 00	4,648 00	4,530 00	4,941 00	4,600 00	4,757 00	4,758 00	4,514 00	4,700 00	5,531 00	5,195 00	5,177 00	4,306 00	4,410 00
Wages paid per employee..... "	240 70	246 20	270 80	183 43	196 45	242 00	218 30	197 00	201 40	208 00	171 00	194 60	138 20	125 70	365 41	445 42	371 50	396 65	494 00	407 76
Output per employee..... "	952 00	990 00	1,101 00	1,140 00	1,055 00	1,076 00	912 00	787 00	747 00	956 00	653 00	682 00	618 00	535 20	1,188 00	1,490 00	1,200 00	1,466 00	2,153 00	1,480 00
Addition to wealth of Canada.. "	7,222,738 00	9,062,539 00	14,935,267 00	3,761,280 00	3,999,496 00	6,236,401 00	920,656 00	1,152,093 00	2,194,276 00	994,767 00	751,531 00	1,378,867 00	339,551 00	503,933 00	202,187 00	523,555 00	164,626 00	734,137 00	13,243 00	218,891 00
Addition to wealth per head.... "	4 44	4 70	7 07	3 16	2 94	4 19	2 37	2 61	4 90	3 48	2 34	4 30	3 12	4 62	4 08	5 33	2 64	4 80	0 52	5 30
Per cent of increase per head.....	1871-91	60·0	.....	1871-91	32·6	.....	1871-91	107·0	.....	1871-91	23·6	.....								
	1871-81	6·0	.....	1871-81	7·6	.....	1871-81	9·2	.....	1871-81	32·8	.....								
	1881-91	54·0	.....	1881-91	25·0	.....	1881-91	97·8	.....	1881-91	56·4	.....								
Group 3.																				
Capital per establishment..... $	5,928 00	8,035 00	11,041 00	6,195 00	8,742 00	13,450 00	8,870 00	7,210 00	10,250 00	5,420 00	7,820 00	12,265 00	12,906 00	15,005 00	15,900 00	15,757 00	7,487 00	7,844 00	10,000 00	19,111 00
Output per establishment..... "	17,572 00	17,795 00	17,774 00	17,150 00	17,950 00	18,000 00	17,516 00	17,788 00	17,613 00	18,187 00	17,745 00	18,042 00	18,612 00	15,818 00	17,770 00	17,756 00	19,000 00	17,827 00	17,025 00	17,766 00
Wages paid per employee..... "	262 91	277 00	320 52	215 23	222 14	278 84	250 90	220 60	251 00	223 40	206 03	252 70	180 00	225 00	533 50	360 00	357 40	433 50	549 20	600 00
Output per employee..... "	1,533 00	1,485 00	1,493 00	1,394 00	1,354 00	1,262 00	996 00	999 00	975 00	961 00	961 00	909 00	820 00	857 00	2,073 00	1,184 00	1,506 00	1,910 00	2,921 00	2,580 00
Addition to wealth of Canada.. "	3,693,773 00	4,512,143 00	7,037,276 00	2,078,665 00	2,521,782 00	3,104,066 00	499,950 00	614,497 00	986,687 00	581,542 00	573,015 00	666,464 00	142,649 00	142,143 00	161,672 00	533,869 00	150,397 00	407,568 00	9,350 00	53,400 00
Addition to wealth per head.... "	2 28	2 34	3 33	1 80	1 86	2 09	1 29	1 39	2 19	2 03	1 78	2 07	13 10	13 03	3 27	5 43	2 41	2 67	0 36	1 20
Per cent of increase per head.....	1871-91	46·0	.....	1871-91	16·1	.....	1871-91	70·0	.....	1871-91	2·0	.....								
	1871-81	3·0	.....	1871-81	3·3	.....	1871-81	7·2	.....	1871-81	12·0	.....								
	1881-91	43·0	.....	1881-91	12·7	.....	1881-91	62·8	.....	1881-91	14·0	.....								
Group 4.																				
Capital per establishment..... $	11,615 00	15,107 00	22,800 00	12,830 00	20,318 00	27,551 00	14,440 00	13,612 00	30,000 00	11,655 00	17,850 00	24,830 00	9,993 00	28,155 00	37,000 00	31,616 00	10,162 00	16,266 00	23,334 00	51,255 00
Output per establishment..... "	34,843 00	34,567 00	34,859 00	34,611 00	34,523 00	34,820 00	34,486 00	34,645 00	33,588 00	35,000 00	34,600 00	35,360 00	37,071 00	34,900 00	37,350 00	36,364 00	35,514 00	38,000 00	36,333 00	37,250 00
Wages paid per employee..... "	289 30	293 81	338 60	240 55	246 91	295 15	303 60	267 00	285 50	229 00	219 50	322 40	133 50	273 80	200 00	260 70	45,230 00	438 40	400 00	405 00
Output per employee..... "	1,995 00	1,812 00	1,780 00	1,370 00	1,406 00	1,314 00	1,242 00	1,116 00	1,194 00	932 00	948 00	1,160 00	791 00	1,408 00	637 00	895 00	2,101 00	2,094 00	2,946 00	1,490 00
Addition to wealth of Canada.. "	3,254,087 00	4,230,027 00	5,857,023 00	2,175,838 00	2,027,310 00	2,961,565 00	498,908 00	553,122 00	716,066 00	582,750 00	497,200 00	451,187 00	98,630 00	72,400 00	57,965 00	674,287 00	135,697 00	370,585 00	54,824 00	79,460 00
Addition to wealth per head.... "	2 08	2 19	2 77	1 83	1 48	1 99	1 28	1 25	1 59	2 04	1 55	1 40	0 90	0 67	1 17	6 87	2 18	2 43	2 15	1 92
Per cent of increase per head.....	1871-91	33·1	.....	1871-91	8·7	.....	1871-91	24·2	.....	1871-91	−31·0	.....								
	1871-81	5·3	.....	1871-81	−19·1	.....	1871-81	−2·3	.....	1871-81	−24·0	.....								
	1881-91	27·8	.....	1881-91	27·8	.....	1881-91	26·6	.....	1881-91	−10·0	.....								
Group 5.																				
Capital per establishment..... $	32,174 00	65,590 00	112,942 00	51,050 00	98,090 00	155,843 00	46,720 00	101,082 00	101,672 00	31,777 00	46,132 00	97,287 00	45,400 00	27,510 00	107,308 00	154,000 00	30,600 00	74,100 00	.....	47,204 00
Output per establishment..... "	120,000 00	125,667 00	138,600 00	150,000 00	170,000 00	203,741 00	81,345 00	150,800 00	150,144 00	96,575 00	111,705 00	137,763 00	65,250 00	89,200 00	79,000 00	101,728 00	77,720 00	122,782 00	.....	79,635 00
Wages paid per employee..... "	293 24	312 32	361 40	216 60	263 20	311 80	312 50	337 22	322 17	265 60	245 80	315 40	173 24	332 30	332 80	298 40	551 05	598 35	.....	624 12
Output per employee..... "	2,294 00	2,093 00	1,990 00	1,577 00	1,636 00	1,796 00	1,550 00	2,284 00	2,001 00	1,452 00	1,544 00	1,575 00	3,676 00	4,890 00	925 00	1,002 00	3,500 00	5,160 00	.....	4,806 00
Addition to wealth of Canada.. "	11,656,018 00	16,055,469 00	29,154,005 00	10,274,995 00	13,532,560 00	21,842,326 00	934,114 00	1,729,454 00	2,480,175 00	1,488,112 00	1,546,356 00	2,338,862 00	56,700 00	72,100 00	258,300 00	1,509,123 00	262,600 00	935,389 00	.....	160,057 00
Addition to wealth per head.... "	7 19	8 33	13 78	8 62	9 96	14 70	2 41	3 92	5 50	5 21	4 80	7 20	0 52	0 66	5 22	1,531 00	4 22	6 13	.....	3 87
Per cent of increase per head.....	1871-91	91·6	.....	1871-91	70·5	.....	1871-91	128·2	.....	1871-91	38·2	.....								
	1871-81	16·0	.....	1871-81	15·5	.....	1871-81	62·6	.....	1871-81	8·5	.....								
	1881-91	75·6	.....	1881-91	54·9	.....	1881-91	65·6	.....	1881-91	29·7	.....								
Totals.																				
Capital per establishment..... $	1,825 00	3,500 00	5,473 00	1,986 00	3,760 00	5,135 00	1,237 00	1,854 00	1,888 00	1,561 00	2,803 00	2,915 00	1,283 00	1,087 00	7,100 00	18,707 00	4,027 00	5,513 00	4,334 00	4,570 00
Output per establishment..... "	5,517 00	6,850 00	7,458 00	5,457 00	6,640 00	6,650 00	2,510 00	3,364 00	3,000 00	4,527 00	6,161 00	5,385 00	2,103 00	1,612 00	7,052 00	15,584 00	10,000 00	10,000 00	8,164 00	4,873 00
Wages paid per employee..... "	241 05	275 35	299 01	185 91	213 87	261 51	205 82	201 00	207 80	206 00	195 00	223 00	140 20	139 30	324 70	311 70	393 30	432 60	426 80	393 30
Output per employee..... "	1,286 00	1,336 00	1,442 00	1,154 00	1,222 00	1,305 00	795 00	911 00	888 00	926 00	930 00	900 00	590 00	550 00	1,023 00	1,042 00	1,776 00	2,306 00	2,361 00	1,700 00
Addition to wealth of Canada.. "	28,189,269 00	36,283,582 00	61,906,196 00	19,785,905 00	23,775,329 00	36,865,972 00	3,328,945 00	4,454,851 00	7,703,552 00	4,051,077 00	3,565,805 00	5,377,288 00	763,700 00	1,152,223 00	724,155 00	3,293,773 00	732,698 00	2,561,056 00	80,762 00	556,140 00
Addition to wealth per head.... "	17 40	18 80	29 30	16 60	17 50	24 90	8 58	10 11	17 10	14 20	11 10	16 74	7 01	10 60	14 64	33 55	11 80	16 46	3 17	13 50
Per cent of increase per head.....	1871-91	58·4	.....	1871-91	50·0	.....	1871-91	99·3	.....	1871-91	18·0	.....								
	1871-81	8·0	.....	1871-81	5·4	.....	1871-81	17·8	.....	1871-81	−21·8	.....								
	1881-91	50·4	.....	1881-91	44·5	.....	1881-91	81·5	.....	1881-91	39·8	.....								

362. Groups 1 and 5 are the most interesting for the student. Group 1 contains the germ of future large industries. That there has been an increase so marked in this group is proof that: 1st, the large industries have not crushed out the small ones; and 2nd, that the activity of the people in the direction of mechanical and manufacturing industries is on the increase. In other words, that it pays a constantly increasing number of persons, engaged in solving the problem of living, to turn to these pursuits. These are good signs of the healthiness of the body politic, and the diagnosis is confirmed by the fact that while in group 1, in 1881, the average output per establishment was $646 a year, in 1891 it was $635, an approximate so close as to show that nothing occurred during the ten years to prevent the development of these smaller industries.

Analysis of the largest group, No. 5, gives the following results :—

There were in 1891 in Canada 702 establishments having an annual output of from $100,000 to $500,000, and in 1881 there were 465. Of those with a yearly output from $500,000 to $1,000,000, there were 44 in 1891 and 26 in 1881. Those with an annual output of over $1,000,000 numbered 20 in 1891 and 10 in 1881.

The following table gives the number and province, being analysis of group 5 :—

Provinces.	1 Total Establishments with output of $50,000 and over.		Analysis of Column 1.			
			Establishments having output of $50,000 to $100,000.		Establishments having output of $100,000 and over.	
	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.
British Columbia	13	59	9	41	4	18
Manitoba	17	39	12	23	5	16
New Brunswick	82	87	50	49	32	38
Nova Scotia	47	83	30	52	17	31
Ontario	568	916	316	493	252	423
Prince Edward Island	4	5	4	4	.....	1
Quebec	377	479	187	233	190	246
North-west Territories	.....	7	.....	4	.....	3
Total	1,108	1,675	608	899	500	776

The increase in the total number of establishments of all sorts and sizes in 1891, compared with 1881, was 52·8 per cent.

The increase in the number of establishments with an output of $50,000 a year and over was somewhat over 51 per cent.

Thus, the largest establishments approximated very closely to the average increase.

The capital invested in all the mechanical and manufacturing industries increased in 1891 over 1881 by 115·0 per cent.

The increase in group 5 was 143·8 per cent.

The number of hands employed in all the industries taken in the census increased by 45·2 per cent.

The increase in group 5 was 66·5 per cent.
The wages paid in all the industrial establishments increased 69·4 per cent.
The increase in group 5 was 95·5 per cent.
The output of all the industrial establishments increased by 53·8 per cent.
The increase in group 5 was 69·6 per cent.
It is submitted that these facts are incompatible with the abnormal increase of small establishments charged against the census of 1891.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

363. An analysis of the Province of Ontario shows that Eastern Ontario (including in that designation Renfrew, Ottawa City, Prescott, Glengarry, Cornwall and Stormont, Russell, Carleton, Dundas, Grenville South, Leeds, Lanark, Frontenac, Brockville, Addington, Prince Edward, Lennox, Hastings, Kingston, Peterboro' and Northumberland) in 1881 had 37 establishments with an output of from $100,000 to $500,000, and 2 with an output from $500,000 to $1,000,000. In 1891 the same counties and cities had 70 establishments with an output of $100,000 to $500,000, 10 with an output from half a million to one million and one with an output of over a million dollars.

364. In Central Ontario, comprising Nipissing, Muskoka, Victoria, Durham, Ontario, Simcoe, York, Cardwell, Toronto and Peel, there were 75 establishments having an annual output of from $100,000 to $500,000 in 1881, and 152 establishments having an output of the same range in 1891. In 1881 there were 4 with an output of from half a million to one million dollars a year, and in 1891 the number was the same, 4; in 1881 there were no establishments having an output beyond the million dollar mark, and in 1891 there were two.

365. In Western Ontario, comprising all the remainder of the province, there were 128 establishments in 1881 and 170 in 1891 with an output from $100,000 to $500,000; 4 in 1881 and 12 in 1891 with an output from half a million to one million; 2 in 1881 and 2 in 1891 went beyond the million dollar mark.
Of those which in the Province of Ontario went beyond the one million dollar output, the aggregate was $2,200,000 in 1881 and $6,175,000 in 1891.
The number of establishments in the Province of Ontario having an output of from $100,000 to $500,000 increased by 152, which is 62·5 per cent of an increase The increase in the number of establishments having an output from half a million to one million was 160 per cent and of those beyond the million dollar mark, 150 per cent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

366. In the Province of Quebec, Montreal and Hochelaga are the great centres of the large manufacturing establishments.
In 1881 there were in the whole province 171 establishments having an output of $100,000 to $500,000; 13 with an output from half a million to one million, and 6 with an output of one million and over.
In 1891 the 171 establishments had increased to 219, the 13 to 16 and the 6 to 11.

In 1891, 92 of the establishments with an output of $100,000 to $500,000 were outside of Montreal and Hochelaga. In 1881 there were 69 of these outside of these two electoral districts. Thus 42 per cent of these establishments were outside of Montreal and Hochelaga in 1891, and 40 per cent in 1881. So that the outside districts have slightly gained on the manufacturing centre in respect to these establishments. Of industrial establishments with an output of half a million to one million, the outside districts had 31 per cent in 1891 against 39 per cent in 1881, and of industrial establishments with one million and over of an output, Montreal and Hochelaga had them all in 1891, while in 1881 one out of the six was outside of the two districts.

367. Taking the whole province, the increase in the number of establishments with an output of from $100,000 to $500,000 was 28 per cent. The increase in the number of those with an output of half a million dollars to one million dollars was 23 per cent and those having an output of a million dollars and over, 83 per cent. The increase of these three divisions in Montreal and Hochelaga was 24·5 per cent, 37 per cent and 120 per cent, respectively.

Of the establishments in the Province of Quebec which went beyond the one million dollar mark, the aggregate in 1881 was $12,263,159, and in 1891 the aggregate was $28,416,504.

Of the 19 establishments in Canada having in 1891 over a million dollars of an output, 11 are in the Province of Quebec and 5 in the Province of Ontario.

Of the 9 establishments in Canada which in 1881 had an output of over one million dollars, 6 were in the Province of Quebec and 2 in the Province of Ontario.

The total output of the 19 establishments in 1891 was $38,769,004; the 9 establishments in 1881 had an output of $17,290,159.

The proportion which the output of these establishments bore to the total output of all the industrial and mechanical establishments was in 1891, 8·1 per cent, and in 1881, 5·6 per cent.

368. The following tables give the industrial status of the cities, towns and villages, as collected for the census of 1891 :—

CITIES AND TOWNS HAVING MORE THAN 5,000 INHABITANTS.

Cities and Towns.		Capital Invested.	No. of Hands Employed.	Wages Paid.	Cost of Material Used.	Value at Factory of Products.
		$		$	$	$
Barrie	1881	286,572	355	100,189	265,139	497,331
	1891	595,135	551	146,290	378,343	789,307
Belleville	1881	641,375	964	264,840	540,768	1,091,208
	1891	612,425	1,095	325,185	544,400	1,214,095
Berlin	1881	396,645	896	178,106	398,949	749,915
	1891	1,499,186	1,827	535,458	773,450	1,825,722
Brantford	1881	1,028,983	1,306	433,828	1,122,747	1,931,097
	1891	3,231,879	2,841	1,031,675	1,894,926	4,280,999

CITIES AND TOWNS HAVING MORE THAN 5,000 INHABITANTS—*Continued.*

Cities and Towns.		Capital Invested.	No. of Hands Employed.	Wages Paid.	Cost of Material Used.	Value at Factory of Products.
		$		$	$	$
Brockville	1881	535,465	803	243,476	442,128	908,360
	1891	1,207,107	1,161	374,630	664,269	1,404,638
Charlottetown	1881	980,018	1,005	235,241	610,209	998,530
	1891	947,509	1,031	280,402	805,809	1,417,346
Chatham, Ont	1881	578,060	810	288,905	1,867,820	2,849,525
	1891	1,018,792	1,025	311,792	1,289,029	2,116,161
Cornwall	1881	1,139,500	1,054	265,362	692,170	1,316,911
	1891	2,905,572	1,755	537,971	1,116,655	2,193,977
Fredericton	1881	326,585	686	156,897	445,215	731,340
	1891	369,157	828	251,490	388,018	828,368
Galt	1881	1,061,200	956	336,274	1,363,700	2,023,250
	1891	2,173,597	1,698	569,806	1,524,335	2,621,310
Guelph	1881	1,318,609	1,741	554,486	1,497,959	2,571,064
	1891	2,199,931	1,886	686,510	1,695,984	2,973,925
Halifax	1881	2,205,888	3,013	906,298	3,464,260	5,355,670
	1891	5,297,885	4,021	1,160,039	4,412,637	7,198,143
Hamilton	1881	4,825,500	6,493	2,246,127	4,303,693	8,209,486
	1891	8,175,557	9,609	3,244,118	7,141,943	14,044,521
Hull	1881	1,910,506	1,424	385,781	851,550	1,846,358
	1891	1,827,530	1,573	326,147	662,947	1,287,292
Kingston	1881	937,568	1,472	379,849	814,639	1,576,256
	1891	1,645,381	2,671	786,198	1,433,805	3,113,573
Lévis	1881	511,693	722	168,347	362,365	649,929
	1891	762,205	1,220	315,610	586,399	1,107,310
Lindsay	1881	273,796	399	96,199	334,548	542,103
	1891	635,250	618	174,145	683,550	1,043,602
London (municipality)	1881	4,650,784	4,917	1,511,723	4,653,282	8,660,627
	1891	6,192,343	6,039	1,645,903	3,965,665	8,225,557
Moncton	1881	530,380	603	251,840	1,222,402	1,719,382
	1891	1,134,025	948	317,250	1,339,059	1,973,536
Montreal(municipality)	1881	32,185,691	33,355	8,925,865	32,484,005	52,509,710
	1891	52,637,683	33,771	13,119,079	43,124,046	73,390,060
New Westminster	1881	1,562,700	733	400,520	259,471	876,541
	1891	2,469,476	1,135	469,410	637,695	1,408,752
Ottawa (municipality)	1881	2,891,080	4,242	1,038,722	3,374,764	5,269,072
	1891	6,540,037	6,683	1,854,749	5,265,267	8,822,051
Owen Sound	1881	217,775	327	95,649	194,433	420,249
	1891	222,710	1,041	289,088	644,400	1,582,518
Peterborough	1881	583,422	846	239,626	571,833	1,011,266
	1891	1,993,615	1,876	596,301	1,435,178	2,594,996
Port Hope	1881	383,248	480	132,460	630,955	918,176
	1891	1,686,024	617	164,364	596,928	951,300
Quebec	1881	4,434,784	8,499	1,685,999	6,002,492	9,789,215
	1891	8,995,219	10,367	2,710,881	8,475,260	14,800,360
St. Catharines	1881	1,257,470	1,225	408,598	1,449,445	2,270,925
	1891	1,721,661	1,310	442,588	1,420,976	2,444,680
Ste. Cunégonde	1881	728,036	718	196,790	502,975	827,804
	1891	2,626,940	1,939	693,708	1,652,732	3,241,949
St. Hyacinthe	1881	356,000	809	175,194	629,790	1,201,105
	1891	906,045	1,429	399,691	1,067,624	2,251,651
St. Henri	1881	391,389	515	203,938	560,918	1,042,551
	1891	1,850,640	1,096	348,623	579,510	1,145,059
St. John, with Portland	1881	2,143,064	2,690	749,340	2,564,700	4,123,753
	1891	4,838,766	5,888	1,865,348	4,628,734	8,131,790
St. Thomas	1881	552,293	1,205	398,706	830,469	1,498,493
	1891	1,166,372	1,583	512,946	1,413,157	2,392,792

CITIES AND TOWNS HAVING MORE THAN 5,000 INHABITANTS—*Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.		Capital Invested.	No. of Hands Employed.	Wages Paid.	Cost of Material Used.	Value at Factory of Products.
		$		$	$	$
Sarnia	1881	252,025	318	106,870	264,938	539,570
	1891	794,358	693	208,402	483,063	976,508
Sherbrooke	1881	1,661,838	1,260	340,463	815,163	1,579,332
	1891	2,141,498	1,929	566,010	911,856	2,043,094
Sorel	1881	187,575	404	106,219	258,127	522,427
	1891	475,702	670	188,849	320,643	755,745
Stratford	1881	393,875	567	179,560	365,355	717,800
	1891	956,701	1,491	529,781	687,668	1,491,462
Three Rivers	1881	1,356,023	1,228	293,331	559,997	1,102,397
	1891	814,647	871	227,561	534,455	977,496
Toronto (municipally)	1881	11,691,700	13,245	3,876,909	9,978,287	19,562,981
	1891	31,725,313	26,242	9,638,537	22,417,680	44,963,922
Truro	1881	156,430	306	106,730	213,965	391,180
	1891	368,346	708	223,236	389,627	844,790
Valleyfield	1881	596,055	774	154,689	390,544	824,692
	1891	2,609,150	1,400	278,626	798,440	1,514,665
Vancouver	1881	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1891	3,751,122	1,084	564,630	853,720	1,895,216
Victoria, B.C.	1881	810,545	711	298,800	644,030	1,279,135
	1891	3,975,664	2,033	1,196,238	1,945,904	4,547,186
Windsor, Ont.	1881	356,005	498	164,326	407,061	841,202
	1891	848,802	652	273,264	369,167	953,030
Winnipeg	1881	691,655	950	410,744	960,895	1,700,320
	1891	3,124,367	2,359	1,176,861	3,083,742	5,611,240
Woodstock, Ont.	1881	650,480	858	262,170	580,100	1,035,100
	1891	1,624,394	1,593	624,088	1,685,511	3,089,695
Yarmouth, N.S.	1881	290,065	211	69,700	99,075	284,870
	1891	783,075	930	290,185	699,221	1,334,086
Totals for	1881	90,920,350	106,593	30,025,686	90,847,330	156,368,208
Totals for	1891	184,078,793	158,777	52,473,663	137,423,427	253,715,475

TOWNS AND VILLAGES HAVING FROM 3,000 TO 5,000 INHABITANTS.

Towns and Villages.		Capital Invested.	No. of Hands Employed.	Wages Paid.	Cost of Material Used.	Value at Factory of Products.
		$		$	$	$
Almonte	1881	423,273	622	75,211	494,046	773,400
	1891	971,620	708	198,717	426,829	867,680
Amherst	1881	81,035	288	83,605	140,231	283,485
	1891	457,040	683	198,677	347,083	724,312
Arnprior	1881	253,180	845	190,750	231,700	502,560
	1891	1,134,705	1,215	462,580	696,374	1,436,914
Bowmanville	1881	271,320	657	201,285	386,300	691,817
	1891	508,944	502	159,162	395,361	704,801
Brampton	1881	394,450	448	123,900	133,400	368,920
	1891	448,055	496	139,721	357,033	641,200

TOWNS AND VILLAGES HAVING FROM 3,000 TO 5,000 INHABITANTS—*Con.*

Towns and Villages.		Capital Invested.	No. of Hands Employed.	Wages Paid.	Cost of Material Used.	Value at Factory of Products.
		$		$	$	$
Brandon	1881	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1891	378,505	267	136,400	425,150	733,800
Calgary	1881	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1891	405,120	169	97,670	90,280	258,900
Carleton Place	1881	388,000	409	75,967	309,845	570,470
	1891	1,178,510	906	233,240	613,576	1,002,177
Coaticook	1881	249,102	457	112,730	249,822	433,200
	1891	450,398	556	107,340	208,803	474,265
Cobourg	1881	373,220	682	182,310	648,042	980,520
	1891	895,300	643	197,361	526,250	853,228
Collingwood	1881	266,250	271	78,033	352,120	504,844
	1891	433,863	324	82,592	311,550	549,300
Côte St. Antoine	1881	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1891	6,700	6	1,000	1,500	2,000
Dartmouth	1881	770,080	538	168,739	423,980	773,670
	1891	1,049,860	633	142,386	763,929	1,037,140
Deseronto	1881	88,450	465	139,625	453,025	747,400
	1891	806,115	708	248,740	911,060	1,310,300
Dundas	1881	1,267,350	1,111	299,060	687,234	1,242,040
	1891	429,378	496	160,354	348,870	664,709
Fraserville	1881	29,285	80	8,982	50,425	83,596
	1891	153,126	206	55,338	85,806	209,870
Gananoque	1881	535,860	541	148,100	472,210	761,745
	1891	1,105,640	809	280,597	530,039	1,081,272
Goderich	1881	449,340	411	120,154	567,017	807,924
	1891	472,285	286	94,700	372,590	563,220
Ingersoll	1881	637,096	668	245,485	812,602	1,385,750
	1891	976,483	669	235,146	724,908	1,242,206
Joliette	1881	144,145	447	80,074	301,143	459,513
	1891	843,200	571	140,415	218,316	485,973
Lachine	1881	260,125	105	32,020	45,625	158,650
	1891	1,004,600	696	310,016	437,650	1,358,325
Lauzon	1881	7,500	15	1,625	1,700	7,300
	1891	75,390	230	66,963	133,643	225,665
Lunenburg	1881	34,871	352	56,275	148,441	272,751
	1891	160,363	626	98,259	430,247	635,391
Mile End	1881	12,564	81	13,781	112,198	149,597
	1891	300	8	1,500	1,000	5,000
Nanaimo	1881	67,510	66	39,080	44,610	99,220
	1891	261,830	167	98,719	153,468	345,493
Napanee	1881	247,550	565	181,570	377,550	675,900
	1891	200,885	406	107,620	247,147	461,859
New Glasgow	1881	160,630	360	92,686	166,224	313,404
	1891	1,050,108	1,117	397,036	726,816	1,512,058
Niagara Falls	1881	26,500	21	6,200	40,400	50,400
	1891	192,910	246	73,395	162,700	369,435
Orillia	1881	119,100	184	54,966	130,775	253,895
	1891	571,780	482	146,585	307,320	660,949
Oshawa	1881	1,146,014	937	282,800	561,685	1,207,300
	1891	799,748	921	317,405	564,650	1,155,085
Paris	1881	398,050	665	183,835	775,450	1,112,850
	1891	391,555	654	225,027	498,877	907,566
Pembroke	1881	215,340	369	103,889	274,763	479,620
	1891	602,115	594	160,994	361,435	660,952
Perth	1881	182,910	309	68,219	161,826	298,856
	1891	286,448	385	129,305	399,043	722,278

TOWNS AND VILLAGES HAVING FROM 3,000 TO 5,000 INHABITANTS—*Con.*

Towns and Villages.		Capital Invested.	No. of Hands Employed.	Wages Paid.	Cost of Material Used.	Value at Factory of Products.
		$		$	$	$
Petrolia	1881	741,765	308	117,764	937,905	1,719,630
	1891	1,682,212	632	255,787	1,293,708	1,983,100
Picton, Ont	1881	199,250	365	97,251	186,650	369,666
	1891	390,900	617	141,564	308,625	597,722
Pictou, N.S	1881	192,790	415	108,489	309,935	522,690
	1891	198,380	329	83,832	177,402	367,205
Portage la Prairie	1881	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1891	368,498	215	93,990	397,360	741,575
Smith's Falls	1881	274,533	339	86,381	199,023	363,415
	1891	899,635	627	236,196	389,635	966,355
Springhill	1881	17,200	56	13,214	25,490	51,810
	1891	47,370	185	45,396	69,272	168,050
Strathroy	1881	373,098	584	168,771	722,963	1,157,452
	1891	359,035	610	152,565	430,750	765,890
St. Jean, P.Q	1881	365,774	740	157,179	273,945	530,743
	1891	885,340	855	259,915	430,005	947,300
St. Mary's	1881	236,095	438	110,960	353,790	575,293
	1891	343,594	454	128,839	415,424	645,367
Trenton	1881	550,305	708	176,074	266,431	537,920
	1891	133,261	1,087	311,702	344,528	754,156
Walkerton	1881	156,200	225	82,460	229,700	394,400
	1891	413,525	588	168,145	345,235	655,720
West Toronto	1881	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1891	635,694	781	279,908	421,770	1,021,745
Westville	1881	20,660	42	6,065	13,577	25,540
	1891	17,795	24	5,640	31,450	60,500
Woodstock, N.B	1881	106,650	224	65,450	114,700	258,260
	1891	251,315	534	158,400	226,783	484,385
Totals for	1881	12,735,230	17,413	4,639,014	13,188,498	22,957,356
Totals for	1891	25,029,373	24,923	7,826,839	18,061,250	34,022,393

VILLAGES HAVING FROM 1,500 TO 3,000 INHABITANTS.

Villages.		Capital Invested.	No. of Hands Employed.	Wages Paid.	Cost of Material Used.	Value at Factory of Products.
		$		$	$	$
Alexandria	1881	32,000	30	5,314	33,762	40,408
	1891	115,119	180	51,951	149,419	253,271
Amherstburg	1881	86,050	179	43,948	108,525	210,150
	1891	72,185	63	16,627	71,500	136,790
Ashburnham	1881	100,980	92	26,730	169,360	243,125
	1891	177,645	108	35,335	361,461	510,649
Aurora	1881	371,675	245	75,691	167,790	262,196
	1891	200,290	257	84,973	163,619	318,713

VILLAGES HAVING FROM 1,500 TO 3,000 INHABITANTS—*Continued.*

VILLAGES.		Capital Invested.	No. of Hands Employed.	Wages Paid.	Cost of Material Used.	Value at Factory of Products.
		$		$	$	$
Aylmer, Ont	1881	166,690	244	75,975	226,300	353,670
	1891	246,905	380	89,172	206,805	382,710
Aylmer, Que	1881	28,795	55	6,877	15,516	32,641
	1891	72,427	122	26,126	25,350	68,015
Beauharnois	1881	68,960	146	40,018	55,925	109,930
	1891	205,860	134	42,700	86,300	162,200
Bedford	1881	8,135	15	2,898	11,654	16,748
	1891	211,645	160	68,656	94,075	215,650
Berthier	1881	88,000	173	59,950	127,780	239,450
	1891	144,950	163	55,320	102,655	223,540
Blenheim	1881	87,550	157	33,817	78,828	158,230
	1891	164,430	208	63,755	243,962	367,180
Buckingham	1881	332,767	415	116,178	154,126	287,936
	1891	949,470	720	221,499	274,341	621,951
Campbellford	1881	73,350	193	42,125	215,730	240,545
	1891	582,465	413	97,742	376,682	637,545
Caughnawaga	1881	2,235	10	2,401	10,181	13,920
	1891	24,359	210	16,864	17,555	45,884
Chicoutimi	1881	92,940	450	54,888	231,388	395,632
	1891	62,785	458	48,339	70,306	147,790
Clinton	1881	193,295	331	101,075	242,630	462,505
	1891	250,935	387	113,140	206,690	482,845
Côte St-Louis, Que	1881	27,350	38	16,240	36,400	57,800
	1891	102,025	84	30,015	103,822	168,459
Dresden	1881	183,560	302	106,180	202,900	378,325
	1891	87,390	265	69,082	166,555	298,415
Drummondville	1881	40,305	192	59,975	85,650	172,900
	1891	346,010	413	150,960	177,134	432,740
Dunnville	1881	88,950	145	43,767	193,000	272,255
	1891	98,090	112	34,757	63,910	141,255
Essex Centre	1881	34,561	143	51,370	164,030	251,490
	1891	151,260	203	69,854	100,685	228,585
Exeter	1881	137,590	204	60,871	242,775	358,500
	1891	182,366	224	53,695	224,008	327,883
Farnham	1881	23,415	81	13,481	63,050	100,900
	1891	410,830	266	46,991	101,820	191,590
Fergus	1881	149,850	181	49,610	155,170	263,458
	1891	150,155	161	43,590	281,415	384,590
Forest	1881	103,276	119	36,585	425,150	754,600
	1891	139,570	105	34,950	147,562	251,000
Georgetown	1881	232,600	213	65,037	171,033	293,440
	1891	237,190	238	67,255	140,155	294,250
Granby	1881	116,430	109	32,565	277,395	331,674
	1891	706,697	515	130,500	435,850	739,750
Gravenhurst	1881	54,015	167	37,816	77,887	159,193
	1891	696,805	569	212,085	307,050	653,550
Harriston	1881	161,030	321	87,997	132,360	275,948
	1891	181,067	272	59,292	121,018	246,826
Hawkesbury	1881	153,350	538	130,265	287,210	524,290
	1891	859,335	472	127,730	331,494	612,830
Iberville	1881	49,972	152	47,800	85,363	177,025
	1891	143,100	98	32,120	56,710	117,960
Kentville	1881	45,514	116	36,918	37,830	84,090
	1891	50,568	240	66,226	45,126	171,250
Kincardine	1881	114,100	169	42,650	147,280	233,850
	1891	318,910	319	72,837	137,250	291,800

VILLAGES HAVING FROM 1,500 TO 3,000 INHABITANTS—*Continued.*

VILLAGES.		Capital Invested.	No. of Hands Employed.	Wages Paid.	Cost of Material Used.	Value at Factory of Products.
		$		$	$	$
Lachute	1881	84,182	97	16,968	114,596	170,874
	1891	357,436	310	91,252	224,499	384,854
Leamington	1881	100,368	143	29,594	129,887	244,893
	1891	92,072	171	47,371	110,721	222,214
Listowel	1881	407,560	503	151,985	563,229	862,825
	1891	215,385	243	57,960	314,850	464,750
Liverpool, N.S.	1881	27,735	123	31,520	39,228	82,791
	1891	85,114	267	64,992	48,870	161,524
Longueuil	1881	145,084	181	20,739	29,695	66,810
	1891	71,496	96	22,088	54,732	109,076
Louiseville	1881	57,670	230	24,925	161,301	226,370
	1891	89,110	208	55,520	97,925	226,737
Magog	1881	11,890	33	7,266	7,000	19,525
	1891	853,945	729	169,995	349,142	767,670
Meaford	1881	146,039	232	49,534	114,481	221,080
	1891	215,175	224	50,578	208,990	325,405
Merritton	1881	899,950	693	182,552	557,913	970,190
	1891	1,087,475	634	211,318	358,727	719,287
Milltown, N.B	1881	95,800	273	83,550	192,850	320,900
	1891	1,421,080	798	249,710	437,250	794,600
Mitchell	1881	233,500	366	74,975	144,725	365,500
	1891	206,079	271	66,355	218,826	368,610
Montmagny	1881	24,488	40	2,524	32,970	55,544
	1891	88,965	79	18,137	43,792	84,241
Morrisburg	1881	77,900	143	32,705	28,060	98,400
	1891	206,851	161	53,485	240,501	357,317
Mount Forest	1881	213,225	337	86,519	187,491	356,285
	1891	198,216	303	71,309	256,496	407,316
Midland	1881	4,200	134	20,600	55,800	137,400
	1891	156,785	203	65,680	198,659	365,505
New Market	1881	216,158	293	93,627	418,465	688,743
	1891	249,825	251	80,066	222,108	371,547
Nicolet	1881	63,585	300	21,569	86,230	149,590
	1891	413,865	368	81,886	182,174	337,911
*North Sydney	1881	36,295	120	20,936	55,484	103,482
	1891	163,330	375	96,189	94,339	240,657
Notre-Dame de Grâce	1881	27,150	67	11,940	23,900	40,690
	1891	67,955	66	33,930	34,390	83,600
Oakville	1881	115,550	233	60,656	171,820	281,734
	1891	174,095	255	72,230	196,503	378,752
Orangeville	1881	93,200*	191	45,324	111,398	183,401
	1891	170,847	293	62,024	152,021	299,981
Palmerston	1881	80,740	146	23,284	79,850	155,950
	1891	135,772	181	40,080	160,166	261,262
Parkhill	1881	57,025	198	51,025	127,850	239,900
	1891	168,755	259	56,970	105,481	231,203
Parrsboro'	1881	22,000	104	17,470	40,450	80,710
	1891	70,765	195	50,811	348,728	448,029
Penetanguishene	1881	80,968	258	48,121	90,989	165,690
	1891	446,340	376	78,650	376,740	512,275
Point Edward	1881	15,600	51	24,700	60,000	136,000
	1891	45,600	134	31,170	107,900	218,000
Pointe Gatineau	1881	26,380	35	6,450	10,050	18,650
	1891	15,874	13	4,404	7,430	14,850

* North Sydney and Sydney Mines could not be given separately n 1881.

VILLAGES HAVING FROM 1,500 TO 3,000 INHABITANTS—*Continued.*

VILLAGES.		Capital Invested.	No. of Hands Employed.	Wages Paid.	Cost of Material Used.	Value at Factory of Products.
		$		$	$	$
Port Arthur	1881	46,500	35	14,150	10,900	29,750
	1891	148,617	143	63,800	265,330	394,045
Port Elgin	1881	96,135	121	28,860	120,000	205,360
	1891	217,170	271	53,910	151,305	287,149
Port Perry	1881	121,805	252	62,311	167,277	291,931
	1891	158,149	213	61,830	179,581	316,985
Prescott	1881	215,300	212	68,350	232,700	423,275
	1891	457,765	334	103,048	256,923	605,113
Preston	1881	240,360	305	87,639	300,227	476,702
	1891	587,525	533	181,795	366,735	737,640
Regina	1881					
	1891	153,410	88	35,110	39,655	112,750
Renfrew	1881	104,140	214	51,220	202,635	290,742
	1891	256,553	243	61,766	160,268	308,334
Richmond	1881	93,750	164	37,960	56,680	137,060
	1891	64,575	102	27,147	56,135	108,215
Ridgetown	1881	87,900	144	36,610	96,620	205,694
	1891	145,215	247	79,020	151,205	296,847
Sault Ste. Marie	1881					
	1891	80,335	101	29,665	39,790	107,510
St. Boniface	1881	4,600	13	2,940	4,900	11,300
	1891	113,764	106	29,274	38,888	111,544
St. Stephen	1881	41,975	174	58,200	121,500	253,800
	1891	281,070	399	134,605	398,862	704,051
St. Jérôme	1881	83,155	179	27,687	154,804	223,610
	1891	954,635	489	109,925	281,180	629,265
Seaforth	1881	338,940	501	141,830	508,058	813,844
	1891	533,375	433	131,875	436,420	737,664
Simcoe	1881	162,200	343	127,470	313,451	532,744
	1891	274,545	319	70,898	260,615	430,210
Summerside	1881	98,137	297	75,478	176,399	283,134
	1891	168,179	250	76,294	106,790	242,972
Sydney	1881	30,231	85	13,043	43,701	81,396
	1891	139,954	358	114,624	132,962	335,745
*Sydney Mines	1881					
	1891	21,037	152	30,381	15,980	60,166
Stellarton	1881	5,000	11	4,640	1,470	8,470
	1891	53,730	58	13,179	32,300	60,550
Thorold	1881	161,615	208	70,753	430,210	554,819
	1891	488,700	311	94,045	288,463	495,946
Tilsonburg	1881	243,600	385	95,347	250,836	419,780
	1891	354,411	270	97,205	495,223	810,725
Uxbridge	1881	68,400	155	51,200	162,550	249,200
	1891	223,865	231	72,675	165,611	322,207
Wallaceburg	1881	67,550	169	52,488	71,575	166,100
	1891	963,743	397	126,879	192,152	399,040
Waterloo, Ont	1881	198,225	392	104,720	629,187	835,174
	1891	1,048,602	596	199,293	483,336	969,835
Waterloo, Que	1881	81,245	172	46,437	176,031	289,065
	1891	175,280	161	46,465	103,540	233,300
Welland	1881	139,390	208	60,686	96,744	188,948
	1891	175,290	215	44,023	131,385	233,738
Whitby	1881	233,960	307	78,825	119,155	321,976
	1891	243,955	358	92,334	193,803	372,465

* North Sydney and Sydney Mines could not be given separately in 1881.

VILLAGES HAVING FROM 1,500 TO 3,000 INHABITANTS—*Concluded.*

VILLAGES.		Capital Invested.	No. of Hands Employed.	Wages Paid.	Cost of Material used.	Value at Factory of Products.
		$		$	$	$
Wiarton	1881	42,135	112	28,754	57,500	112,060
	1891	189,945	230	53,685	203,010	337,197
Windsor, N.S	1881	64,110	163	43,570	39,551	120,564
	1891	488,980	391	109,149	157,776	352,076
Windsor Mills	1881	76,700	127	49,222	80,188	231,379
	1891	628,530	589	209,905	361,075	678,950
Wingham	1881	116,285	207	60,586	159,377	247,031
	1891	227,307	386	109,120	236,281	464,097
Totals for	1881	10,276,875	17,044	4,429,046	13,053,916	22,206,659
Totals for	1891	25,929,256	24,936	6,980,822	16,927,223	33,948,289

369. The following table has been arranged to show the relative position of each city and town of Canada in 1891 and in 1881 in respect to population and manufactures.

The first and second columns show the value of the output of manufactures as given in the census returns. The third and fourth columns show the output per head of the population for 1891 and for 1881. The fifth and sixth columns show the growth or decrease of population and of manufactures by percentages.

In illustration, take Barrie. Column No. 1 shows the value of the products of manufactures in that town from the census of 1891, viz., $789,307. Column 2 shows the same for 1881, viz., $497,331. Column 3 shows that the value of the produced articles of manufactures in 1891 was $142 per head of the population of 1891. Column 4 shows that this value was $102 per head of the population of 1881. Column 5 shows that the population of 1891 was an increase of 14 per cent over that of of 1881, and column 6 shows that the increase of the value of the manufactures of Barrie was 40 per cent in 1891 over that of 1881.

Reading the line off hand one would say—

Barrie had in 1891 an output from her manufactories and mechanical establishments of $789,307, against an output in 1881 of $497,331 ; this was $142 per head of the population of 1891, against $102 per head of the population of 1881. Further comparison shows that Barrie's manufacturing increased more rapidly than her population, the latter showing an increase of 14 per cent and the former showing that on a per head basis the increase was 40 per cent. Barrie's growth of manufactures outstripped her growth of population by 22·8 per cent on a per head basis.

Take Montreal. The value of her manufactures increased by $20,880,356 in the ten years. But population increased so that the output per head was just the same in 1891 as in 1881, viz., $338. Population and manufacturing, therefore, proceeded at an equal pace.

Take Toronto. The value of her manufactures increased by $25,400,941, or more than Montreal by over $4,500,000. Population, however, increased more rapidly than manufacturing and, therefore, though in 1891 the output was $248 per head against $203 in 1881, the population increased 88 per cent, against an increase in manufactures of 22 per cent on a per head basis.

MANUFACTURING development of the Cities, Towns and Villages of Canada.

CITIES AND TOWNS HAVING OVER 5,000 INHABITANTS.

i Stands for increase. *d* Stands for decrease.

NAME.	Total Output of Manufactured Products.		Output per head of Population.		Changes in Population.		Changes in output per head.		(*p*) Population increased faster than manufacturing. (*m*) Manufacture increased faster than population.
	1 1891.	2 1881.	3 1891.	4 1881.	5 1891.		6 1891.		
	$	$	$	$	p. c.		p. c.		
Barrie	789,307	497,331	142	102	*i*	14	*i*	40	*m*
Belleville	1,214,095	1,091,208	122	115	*i*	4	*i*	6	*m*
Berlin	1,825,722	749,915	246	185	*i*	83	*i*	32	*p*
Brantford	4,280,999	1,931,097	336	201	*i*	32	*i*	67	*m*
Brockville	1,404,638	908,360	160	119	*i*	15	*i*	34	*m*
Charlottetown	1,417,346	998,530	124	87	*d*	1	*i*	42	*m*
Chatham, Ont	2,116,161	2,849,525	233	361	*i*	15	*d*	34	*p*
Cornwall	2,193,977	1,316,911	322	295	*i*	52	*i*	9	*p*
Fredericton	828,368	731,340	127	117	*i*	4	*i*	9	*m*
Galt	2,621,310	2,023,250	348	290	*i*	45	*d*	10	*p*
Guelph	2,973,925	2,571,064	282	260	*i*	6	*i*	9	*m*
Halifax	7,198,143	5,355,670	186	148	*i*	7	*i*	25	*m*
Hamilton	14,044,521	8,209,486	286	228	*i*	36	*i*	25	*p*
Hull	1,287,292	1,846,358	114	268	*i*	63	*d*	57	*p*
Kingston	3,113,573	1,576,256	162	112	*i*	37	*i*	45	*m*
Lévis	1,107,310	649,929	152	86	*d*	4	*i*	76	*m*
Lindsay	1,043,602	542,103	172	107	*i*	20	*i*	60	*m*
London	8,225,557	8,660,627	257	330	*i*	22	*d*	22	*p*
Moncton	1,973,536	1,719,382	225	341	*i*	74	*d*	34	*p*
Montreal	73,390,060	52,509,710	338	338	*i*	39	None		
New Westminster	1,408,752	876,541	212	584	*i*	43	*d*	64	*p*
Ottawa	8,822,051	5,269,072	200	168	*i*	41	*i*	20	*p*
Owen Sound	1,582,518	420,249	211	94	*i*	69	*i*	17	*p*
Peterboro'	2,594,996	1,011,266	256	148	*i*	42	*i*	73	*m*
Port Hope	951,300	918,176	188	164	*d*	10	*i*	15	*m*
Quebec	14,800,360	9,789,215	234	157	*i*	1	*i*	49	*m*
St. Catharines	2,444,680	2,270,925	267	235	*d*	5	*i*	13	*m*
Ste. Cunégonde	3,241,949	827,804	348	171	*i*	91	*i*	103	*m*
St. Hyacinthe	2,251,651	1,201,105	321	226	*i*	31	*i*	42	*m*
St. Henri	1,145,059	1,042,551	85	162	*i*	109	*d*	57	*p*
St. John, N.B.	8,131,790	4,123,753	207	100	*d*	5	*i*	107	*m*
St. Thomas	2,392,792	1,498,493	230	179	*i*	24	*i*	28	*m*
Sarnia	976,500	539,570	146	139	*i*	73	*i*	5	*p*
Sherbrooke	2,043,094	1,579,332	202	218	*i*	40	*d*	7	*p*
Sorel	755,745	527,427	113	90	*i*	15	*i*	25	*m*
Stratford	1,491,462	717,800	157	87	*i*	15	*i*	80	*m*
Three Rivers	977,496	1,102,397	117	127	*d*	4	*d*	8	
Toronto	44,963,922	19,562,981	248	203	*i*	88	*i*	22	*p*
Truro	844,790	391,180	165	113	*i*	47	*i*	46	*p*
Valleyfield	1,514,665	824,692	274	211	*i*	41	*i*	30	*p*
Vancouver	1,895,216	.....	138	.....	.....		.....		*

* No existence in 1881.

CITIES AND TOWNS HAVING OVER 5,000 INHABITANTS—*Concluded.*

NAME.	Total Output of Manufactured Products.		Output per head of Population.		Changes in Population.		Changes in output per head.		(*p*) Population increased faster than manufacturing—(*m*) Manufacture increased faster than population.
	1	2	3	4	5		6		
	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.		1891.		
	$	$	$	$	p. c.		p. c.		
Victoria	4,547,186	1,279,135	261	216	*i*	184	*i*	20	*p*
Windsor, Ont	953,030	841,202	92	128	*i*	57	*d*	28	*p*
Winnipeg	5,611,240	1,700,320	218	213	*i*	221	*i*	2	*p*
Woodstock, Ont	3,089,695	1,035,100	358	193	*i*	60	*i*	85	*m*
Yarmouth	1,234,086	207,730	202	60	*i*	75	*i*	136	*m*
TOWNS HAVING FROM 3,000 TO 5,000 INHABITANTS.									
Almonte	867,680	773,400	282	288	*i*	14	*d*	2	*p*
Amherst	724,312	283,485	192	125	*i*	66	*i*	53	*p*
Arnprior	1,436,914	502,500	430	234	*i*	55	*i*	83	*m*
Bowmanville	704,801	691,817	209	197	*d*	4	*i*	6	*m*
Brampton	641,200	368,920	197	126	*i*	11	*i*	56	*m*
Brandon	738,800	.....	194	.....	.....		.....		.....
Calgary	258,900	.....	67	.....	.....		.....		.....
Carleton Place	1,002,177	570,470	226	189	*i*	124	*d*	22	*p*
Coaticook	474,265	433,200	154	162	*i*	15	*d*	5	*p*
Cobourg	853,228	980,520	177	198	*d*	2	*d*	11	.....
Collingwood	549,300	504,844	111	113	*i*	11	*d*	2	*p*
Côte St-Antoine	2,000	.....	765	.....	.....		.....		.....
Dartmouth	1,037,140	773,670	226	204	*i*	21	*i*	10	*p*
Deseronto	1,310,300	747,400	392	447	*i*	90	*d*	12	*p*
Dundas	664,709	1,242,040	187	335	*d*	4	*d*	44	.....
Fraserville	209,870	83,596	50	36	*i*	82	*i*	40	*p*
Gananoque	1,081,272	761,745	295	265	*i*	28	*i*	11	*p*
Goderich	563,220	807,924	147	177	*d*	16	*d*	17	.....
Ingersoll	1,242,206	1,385,750	296	321	*d*	3	*d*	8	.....
Joliette	485,973	459,513	144	141	*i*	3	*i*	2	*p*
Lachine	1,358,325	158,650	361	66	*i*	56	*i*	447	*m*
Lauzon	225,605	7,300	63	2	None		*i*	3,050	*m*
Lunenburg	635,391	272,751	157	160	*i*	138	*d*	2	*p*
Mile End	5,000	149,597	1	98	*i*	130	*d*	99	*p*
Nanaimo	345,493	99,220	75	60	*i*	179	*i*	25	*p*
Napanee	461,859	675,900	134	184	*d*	7	*d*	27	.....
New Glasgow	1,512,058	313,404	400	121	*i*	45	*i*	230	*m*
Niagara Falls	369,435	50,400	110	21	*i*	42	*i*	424	*m*
Orillia	660,949	253,895	139	87	*i*	63	*i*	60	*p*
Oshawa	1,155,085	1,207,300	284	303	*i*	2	*d*	6	*p*
Paris	907,566	1,212,850	293	351	*d*	2	*d*	16	.....
Pembroke	660,952	479,620	150	170	*i*	56	*d*	18	*p*
Perth	722,278	298,856	230	121	*i*	27	*i*	90	*m*
Petrolea	1,983,100	1,719,630	455	496	*i*	26	*d*	8	*p*
Pictou	597,722	369,666	181	124	*i*	10	*i*	46	*m*
Pictou, N.S	367,265	522,690	122	153	*d*	13	*d*	20	.....
Portage la Prairie	741,575	.....	220	.....	.....		.....		.....
Smith's Falls	966,355	363,415	250	174	*i*	85	*i*	44	*p*
Springhill	168,050	51,810	35	58	*i*	434	*d*	40	*p*
Strathroy	765,890	1,157,452	231	303	*d*	13	*d*	23	.....
St. Jean, P.Q.	947,300	530,743	200	123	*i*	9	*i*	62	.....
St. Mary's	645,367	575,293	188	168	None		*i*	12	*m*
Trenton	754,156	537,920	173	177	*i*	43	*d*	2	*p*
Walkerton	655,720	394,400	213	287	*i*	17	*d*	25	*p*
West Toronto	1,021,745	.....	226	.....	.....		.....		.....
Westville	60,500	25,540	19	12	*i*	43	*i*	58	*m*
Woodstock, N.B.	484,385	258,260	147	104	*i*	32	*i*	41	*m*

VILLAGES HAVING FROM 1,500 TO 3,000 INHABITANTS.

NAME.	Total Output of Manufactured Products.		Output per Head of the Population.		Changes in Population.		Changes in Output per head.		(p) Population increased faster than Manufacturing—(m) Manufacture increased faster than Population.
	1 1891.	2 1881.	3 1891.	4 1881.	5 1891.		6 1891.		
	$	$	$	$	p. c.		p. c.		
Alexandria	253,271	40,408	156	34	*i*	89	*i*	360	*m*
Amherstburg	136,790	210,150	60	70	*d*	14	*d*	24	....
Ashburnham	510,649	243,125	305	192	*i*	32	*i*	59	*m*
Aurora	318,713	262,196	183	170	*i*	13	*i*	8	*p*
Aylmer, Ont	382,710	353,670	176	229	*i*	40	*d*	23	*p*
Aylmer, Que	68,015	32,641	35	18	*i*	10	*i*	94	*m*
Beauharnois	162,200	109,930	102	73	*i*	6	*i*	40	*m*
Bedford	215,650	16,748	137	15	*i*	45	*i*	813	*m*
Berthier	223,540	239,450	145	111	*d*	28	*i*	30	*m*
Blenheim	367,180	158,230	214	130	*i*	41	*i*	64	*m*
Buckingham	621,951	287,936	277	194	*i*	51	*i*	43	*p*
Campbellford	637,545	240,545	263	170	*i*	71	*i*	55	*p*
Caughnawaga	45,884	13,920	24	8	*i*	15	*i*	200	*m*
Chicoutimi	147,790	395,632	65	204	*i*	17	*d*	68	*p*
Clinton	482,845	462,505	183	177	*i*	1	*i*	3	*m*
Côte St.-Louis	168,459	57,800	56	37	*i*	89	*i*	51	*p*
Dresden	298,415	378,325	145	191	*i*	4	*d*	24	*p*
Drummondville	432,740	172,900	221	164	*i*	117	*i*	34	*p*
Dunville	141,255	272,255	80	150	*d*	2	*d*	53	.....
Essex, Centre	228,585	251,490	133	314	*i*	113	*d*	58	*p*
Exeter	327,883	358,500	181	207	*i*	4	*d*	40	*p*
Farnham	191,590	100,900	64	54	*i*	44	*i*	18	*p*
Fergus	384,590	263,458	240	152	*d*	7	*i*	58	*m*
Forest	251,000	754,600	122	467	*i*	27	*d*	74	*p*
Georgetown	294,250	293,440	195	199	*i*	2	*d*	2	*p*
Granby	739,750	331,674	432	319	*i*	64	*i*	35	*p*
Gravenhurst	653,550	159,193	353	157	*i*	82	*i*	125	*m*
Harriston	246,826	275,948	146	155	*d*	5	*d*	6	.....
Hawkesbury	612,830	524,290	300	273	*i*	6	*i*	10	*m*
Iberville	117,960	177,025	68	95	*d*	7	*d*	29	....
Kentville	171,250	84,090	102	65	*i*	31	*i*	57	*m*
Kincardine	291,800	233,850	110	81	*d*	8	*i*	37	*m*
Lachute	384,854	170,874	220	223	*i*	129	*d*	1	*p*
Leamington	222,214	244,893	116	173	*i*	35	*d*	33	*p*
Listowell	464,750	862,825	180	321	*d*	4	*d*	44	... .
Liverpool	161,524	82,791	61	31	*d*	1	*i*	110	*m*
Longueuil	109,076	66,810	39	28	*i*	17	*i*	34	*m*
Louiseville	226,737	226,370	130	163	*i*	126	*d*	20	*p*
Magog	767,670	19,525	365	25	*i*	173	*i*	1,360	*m*
Meaford	325,405	221,080	163	118	*i*	7	*i*	38	*m*
Merritton	719,287	970,190	396	540	*d*	1	*d*	27	... .
Midland	365,505	137,400	175	126	*i*	90	*i*	50	*p*
Milltown, N.B	794,600	320,900	370	192	*i*	29	*i*	92	*m*
Mitchell	368,610	365,500	175	160	*d*	8	*i*	9	*m*
Montmagny	84,241	55,544	50	32	*d*	2	*i*	56	*m*
Morrisburg	357,317	98,400	192	57	*i*	8	*i*	237	*m*
Mount Forest	407,316	356,285	184	164	*i*	2	*i*	12	*m*
Newmarket	371,547	688,743	173	343	*i*	7	*d*	50	*p*
Nicolet	337,911	149,590	134	80	*i*	34	*i*	67	*m*
North Sydney	240,657	103,482	95	68	*i*	66	*i*	39	*p*
N.-D. de Grâce	83,600	40,690	36	26	*i*	51	*i*	40	*p*
Oakville	378,752	281,734	207	164	*i*	6	*i*	26	*m*
Orangeville	299,981	183,401	101	64	*i*	4	*i*	57	*m*
Palmerston	261,262	155,950	130	85	*i*	9	*i*	53	*m*

VILLAGES HAVING FROM 1,500 TO 3,000 INHABITANTS—*Concluded.*

NAME.	Total Output of Manufactured Products.		Output per Head of the Population.		Changes in Population.		Changes in Output per head.		(*p*) Population increased faster than Manufacturing—(*m*) Manufacture increased faster than Population.
	1 1891.	**2** 1881.	**3** 1891.	**4** 1881.	**5** 1891.		**6** 1891.		
	$	$	$	$	p.	c.	p.	c.	
Parkhill	231,203	239,900	138	155	*i*	9	*d*	11	*p*
Parrsboro'	448,029	80,710	234	70	*i*	58	*i*	234	*m*
Penetanguishene	512,275	165,690	242	152	*i*	94	*i*	60	*p*
Point Edward	218,000	136,000	115	105	*i*	45	*i*	9	*p*
Pointe Gatineau	14,850	18,650	9	13	*i*	4	*d*	30	*p*
Port Arthur	394,045	29,750	146	23	*i*	111	*i*	535	*m*
Port Elgin	287,149	205,360	173	146	*i*	18	*i*	18	.....
Port Perry	316,985	291,931	186	162	*d*	6	*i*	75	*m*
Prescott	605,113	423,275	207	141	*d*	3	*i*	47	*m*
Preston, Ont	737,640	476,702	400	336	*i*	30	*i*	19	*p*
Renfrew	308,334	290,742	118	181	*i*	62	*d*	35	*p*
Richmond	108,215	137,060	52	87	*i*	31	*d*	40	*p*
Ridgetown	296,857	205,694	131	133	*i*	46	*d*	1	*p*
Sault Ste.-Marie	107,510	.....	37	.....	.....		.....		.....
St. Boniface	111,544	12,300	72	10	*i*	21	*i*	620	*m*
St. Stephen	704,051	253,800	262	108	*i*	15	*i*	142	*m*
St. Jérôme	628,265	223,610	219	110	*i*	41	*i*	99	*m*
Seaforth	737,664	813,844	279	328	*i*	6	*d*	15	*p*
Simcoe	430,210	532,744	160	201	*i*	1	*d*	20	*p*
Summerside	242,972	283,134	84	99	*i*	1	*d*	15	*p*
Sydney	335,745	81,396	138	55	*i*	64	*i*	151	*m*
Stellarton	60,550	8,470	25	4	*i*	5	*i*	1,050	*m*
Thorold	495,946	554,819	218	226	*d*	7	*d*	3	.....
Tilsonburg	810,725	419,780	375	216	*i*	12	*i*	73	*m*
Uxbridge	322,207	249,200	159	136	*i*	11	*i*	17	*m*
Wallaceburg	399,040	166,100	146	109	*i*	80	*i*	34	*p*
Waterloo, Ont	969,835	835,174	330	404	*i*	42	*d*	18	*p*
Waterloo, Que	233,300	289,065	135	1,9	*i*	7	*d*	24	*p*
Welland	233,738	188,948	114	101	*i*	9	*i*	12	*m*
Whitby	372,465	321,976	133	102	*d*	11	*i*	30	*m*
Wiarton	337,197	112,060	169	141	*i*	149	*i*	19	*p*
Windsor, N.S	352,076	120,564	124	47	*i*	11	*i*	164	*m*
Windsor Mills	678,950	231,379	426	263	*i*	81	*i*	60	*p*
Wingham	464,097	247,031	214	130	*i*	13	*i*	64	*m*

CHAPTER VII.

Countries with which Canada deals.—Trade and Commerce.—Census Returns.—Education.

No. 3.—The Empire of Japan.

370. The Empire of Japan occupies its position in the North Pacific Ocean to the east of the Asiatic continent. It extends from 24° 6′ north latitude to 50° 56′ north latitude, and from 122° 45′ east longitude to 156° 32′ east longitude.

371. The empire, which consists of the four great islands and numerous smaller islands, is separated on the north-west by the sea of Japan from the Russian Manchuria and the Corean Peninsula. On the north it is separated from the Russian territory by Saghelien Island and the strait of Nicholævsk and on the north-east the group of the Kurile Islands extends to the Kamtchata in the Russian Dominion. On the south-east the empire is bordered by the Pacific Ocean, the vast expanse of which separates Japan from the Dominion of Canada. On the south-west the empire includes the Riukin Islands and extends southward so as to include the Island of Formosa.

The extent of the empire from north-east to south-west is about 500 ri and its breadth varies from 30 to 60 ri. Ri = 2·44 miles.

Honshin, the largest of the four islands occupies the central position. Shikoku lies in the south; Kiu-siu in the west and Hokkaido in the north.

The provinces of the empire are divided, exclusive of those of the Kinai, into eight great circuits, seven of which are contained in Honshin, Kiu-siu and Shikoku. The remaining circuit comprises Hokkaido. Besides the four great islands, the chain of the Kuriles extends northward from the eastern coast of Hokkaido.

372. The following statement gives the area and population of the empire :—

Division.	Area, sq. ri.	Population.
Honshin	14,571	30,715,265
Shikoku	1,181	2,879,260
Kiu-siu	2,617	5,755,958
Hokkaido	5,062	293,714
The Kuriles (32 islands)	1,033	
Sado	56	111,633
Oki	22	33,932
Awaji	37	190,195
Iki	9	35,711
Ishushima	45	31,719
Ruikiu group (55 islands)	156	405,031
Ogasawara group (17 islands)	4	1,043
	24,793	40,453,461

Sq. ri = 5·96 sq. miles.

Almost every part of the empire is mountainous, there being several mountain chains.

The highest mountains are Fujisan, height 12,370 shaku, Ahaishiyama 10,214 shaku, and Shuanesan 10,212 shaku. A shaku is equal to ·994 of a foot.

The general feature of the country is its length north and south and its narrowness east and west. As one great chain of mountains runs through the middle, the rivers correspond in their course to the formation. The few longer rivers running parallel to the mountain ranges, the greater number are short. The current of the rivers emptying into the Pacific Ocean is comparatively slow owing to the gradual slope of the land. The rivers discharging into the sea of Japan have a rapid descent. The longest river is the Ishikarigawa with a length of 407 miles.

The coast line of the empire amounts to 15,300 nautical miles, of which the four great islands have 8,177 miles.

The coast abounds in numerous harbours, the most important being Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Niigata, Nagasaki and Hakodate, which are the open ports. Besides these there are ten ports which are special ports for exports and twenty-two others without specially designated uses.

373. There are 36 cities having more than 30,000 inhabitants, Tokio, the largest, having 1,214,113 of a population.

374. Of the total population of 41,388,313 persons, 20,906,465 are males and 20,481,848 are females. Of the 41,388,313 persons, 18,611,702 are under 21 years of age, 15,908,538 are between 21 and 50 years of age, and 6,868,053 are over 50 years old.

The foreign population is small, numbering only 9,803, of which English and Canadians number 1,802.

375. The religions are Shintoism, with 10 sects, and Buddhism with 12 sects and 40 creeds. The Shinto temples in 1892 numbered 193,476, and the Buddhist temples 71,973.

376. Elementary education is compulsory. The number of schools of all grades was 25,579. The teaching staff numbered 68,697, and students pupils, 3,300,016.

The number of periodicals, monthly, weekly and daily, published was 792, of which 244,203,066 copies were issued during 1892.

The number of letters and printed documents received into and sent from Japan in 1893 was 1,583,509, of which 24,792 were for and from Canada.

The total number of letters, post cards, newspapers, books, samples and parcels sent through the post offices of Japan in 1893-94 was 321,630,508, or 7·66 per inhabitant.

There were in the beginning of 1894, 9,053 miles of telegraph, with 24,972 miles of wire, besides 269 miles of submarine cable, and 403 miles of telephone, with 4,356 miles of wire.

The number of telegrams sent and received was 6,444,463.

377. The total mileage of railway on Sept. 30th, 1894, was 2,039 miles. The passengers carried in the year numbered 32,404,772. The total receipts were 11,594,474 yen (dollars), and the total expenses 4,977,343 yen (dollars).

378. The public debt of Japan in 1894 was 283,519,624 yen, of which foreign debt at 7 per cent was 2,957,280 yen. The remainder is home debt and carries varying interest, from 4 to 7 per cent, excepting about 28 million yens.

The total paper money in circulation amounted to 148,483,906 yen. This consists of treasury notes, Kokuritsu Ginko notes, or notes of the National Bank and Niphon Ginko (or bank of Japan) notes exchangeable for silver on presentation.

The bank of Japan has a paid up capital of 10,000,000 yen, with a reserve of 6,888,000 yen, deposits amounting to 261,998,000 yen.

There are over 270 private banks with a capital of 25,000,000 yen.

Japan's foreign trade for 1894, according to the annual returns published by the Department of Finance, amounted to $117,209,845, composed of :—

	Value.
Imports	$ 59,680,833
Exports	57,529,012

These figures, which do not include foreign produce re-exported from, nor Japanese produce re-imported into, Japan, show, as compared with the corresponding ones for 1893, an increase of $5,008,077 in imports, of $1,964,294 in exports, and in the gross foreign trade of $6,972,371. This large increase has been experienced in spite of the adverse circumstances created by the war with China, causing a withdrawal from trade for military transport of the entire mercantile fleet of the country, by which the coasting trade and also a considerable part of the foreign trade with China and British India are usually carried on. Railway and other land transport facilities will be also largely appropriated by the government.

By countries the trade is distributed as under :—

TOTAL FOREIGN TRADE OF JAPAN BY COUNTRIES, 1894.

	Exports.	Imports.	Total.
	$	$	$
Great Britain	3,022,700	21,432,456	24,455,156
Hong Kong	8,229,336	4,571,857	12,801,193
British India	1,873,585	5,364,708	7,238,293
Canada	1,123,537	23,061	1,146,598
Australia	159,465	271,660	431,125
Total British Empire	14,408,623	31,663,742	46,072,365

TOTAL FOREIGN TRADE OF JAPAN BY COUNTRIES, 1894—*Concluded.*

	Exports.	Imports.	Total.
	$	$	$
United States of America	22,008,366	5,579,140	
Peru		220	
France	9,905,378	2,208,808	
Germany	770,915	4,018,047	
Italy	1,473,398	86,533	
Switzerland	357,135	319,637	
Belgium	9,896	610,169	
Austria	236,314	10,069	
Holland	69,531	15,328	
Spain	26,572	22,079	
Russia	14,018	4,302	
Turkey	8,506	1,751	
Sweden and Norway	293	9,461	
Denmark	572	1,972	
Portugal		2,199	
China	4,477,506	8,895,845	
Anam and other French India	12,458	3,151,707	
Korea	1,201,477	1,109,123	
Russian Asia	504,319	591,974	
Phillipine Islands	112,058	863,000	
Siam	1,500	314,380	
Hawaii	159,465	3,123	
Other countries	1,372,359	198,223	
Total	57,529,012	59,680,833	117,209,845

In the above table the silver yen is taken as equivalent to 50·8 cents, that being its mean value during the year 1894.

The following table gives a synopsis of the export trade of Japan by articles, the yen being taken as equal to one dollar :—

Articles.	1885.	1890.	1893.	1894.
	$	$	$	$
Silk, raw	13,033,872	13,859,339	28,167,411	39,353,156
Waste silk and pierced cocoons	1,406,194	2,869,647	3,420,180	3,538,080
Silkworm eggs	33,330	8,436	4,245	1,515
Tea and tea-dust	6,854,121	6,326,681	7,702,088	7,930,287
Tobacco	395,525	125,994	65,768	259,675
Rice	767,456	1,323,510	5,002,768	5,595,398
Wheat	320,035	118,339	45,579	55,935
Copper	1,859,738	5,356,541	4,574,709	4,900,754
Fish oil	99,667	63,239	530,304	665,808
Vegetable wax	371,878	266,848	383,766	562,135
Camphor	558,646	1,931,992	1,308,611	1,023,956
Coal	1,975,966	4,796,089	4,817,912	6,578,461
Silk handkerchiefs		2,516,946	3,899,646	3,628,128
Silk piece-goods	54,547	1,167,868	4,074,993	8,399,494
Miscellaneous	8,377,382	15,872,037	25,714,885	30,753,304
Total	36,108,357	70,060,706	89,712,865	113,246,086

Agricultural products formed 54 per cent of the exports of 1894, manufactures 28 per cent, mining products 11 per cent and marine and miscellaneous 7 per cent. The export of matches amounted to $1,928,182.

The articles imported were: Animals, arms and munitions of war, atlases, beverages, boilers and engines, bones, books, boots and shoes, braces and suspenders, buttons, candles, canvas, carpets, carriages and carts, cement, chalk and clay, clocks, clothing and apparel, coal, coke, compasses, coral, cordage, corks, curtains, cutlery, cottons, satins, velvets, underwear, drugs and chemicals, dyes, paints and colours, fire engines, fish manure, flax, hemp and jute, yarn, fowling pieces, furs, glass, gloves, grindstones, grain, hair, handkerchiefs, hats and caps, hides and hoofs, agricultural implements, carpenters' tools, chemical, musical, surgical, &c., implements; India rubber, jewellery, lamps, lard and tallow, lead pencils, leather, linen, locomotives, machinery (mining, paper, printing, &c.), metals, iron and steel, &c.; microscopes, oils, castor, kerosene, &c.; paper, printing inks, provisions, pumps, railway carriages, rattans, silks, skins, soaps, stationery, sugar, textile fabrics, timber and wood, tobacco, steam vessels, paraffine wax, watches, wines and liquors, wool and wool goods, &c.

Among the larger items are raw cotton, $9,704,793; cotton yarn, $4,052,502; grey shirtings, $1,490,997; beans, pease and pulse, $1,512,720; rice, $4,273,879; machinery for spinning, $1,452,027; locomotives, $802,779; iron and steel, and manufactures of, $4,656,800; kerosene oil, $2,608,750; provisions, $893,000, of which flour was $326,100; sugar, brown $2,312,338, and white $4,414,400; steam vessels, $4,166,800; wool and woollen goods, $4,326,000.

Of the total imports from the United States of America ($5,579,139), raw cotton amounted to $1,361,781, and kerosene $2,072,310; provisions, $614,188, of which flour was $311,134.

The principal exports from Japan to the United States were silk and silk manufactures, $15,643,572, of which raw silk has $11,408,333; tea, $3,188,000; matting, $894,000; carpets, $471,000; porcelain, $235,000; rice, $279,047.

According to Canadian tables of trade, Canada imported $1,411,568 of goods from Japan and exported $29,318.

Among the Canadian imports from Japan were rice, $24,450; china and porcelain, $9,911; fancy goods, $4,448; oranges and lemons, $4,398; silk and manufactures of, $92,635; tea, $1,224,496.

The Canadian exports were flour, $372; butter, $1,172; tobacco, $11,735; planks and boards, $11,293.

The merchant shipping entered at Japanese ports from foreign countries during 1894 numbered 2,517 vessels, of a tonnage of 2,689,781 tons. 974 of these carried the British flag, 376 the German, 113 the United States, 828 the Japanese, 26 the French, 63 the Russian, 95 the Norwegian, and 42 "all others." The return of coasting merchant vessels shows that 1,244 vessels, of 2,118,468 tons, entered Japanese ports; of these 643, with a tonnage of 1,293,816 were British, 98 German, 73 French and 49 United States.

Railway construction is making considerable progress. Of the 2,193 belonging to the 29 railway companies in March, 1895, there were 1,549

opened for traffic. The total capital of the 29 companies was 89,643,000 yen, and that of the government lines (580 miles) 56,554,000 yen.

A sum of 25 million yen has been voted for the construction of a double line from Tokio to Kobé, 376 English miles, and passing through the industrial centres of Japan, viz., Yokohama, Kyoto, Osaka and Kobé.

No. 4.—NEWFOUNDLAND.

379. The following paragraphs are in continuation of the statements respecting Newfoundland which appeared in the Year-Book for 1893. Newfoundland's geographical position is unique and singularly important, and commanding. Anchored at no great distance off the North American continent, and stretching right across the entrance of the Gulf of St. Lawrence to which it affords access at both its northern and southern extremities, it might be regarded as a place of arms and defence; for the power which possesses it, holds the key of the St. Lawrence. Its south-western extremity is within 60 miles of Cape Breton, while its most eastern projection is but 1,640 miles distant from Ireland. Thus it is adapted by nature to serve the peaceful interests of commerce and to facilitate intercourse between the Old World and the New, being a stepping stone between them. (*Newfoundland Hand-book.*)

380. AREA.—Newfoundland has an area of 42,000 square miles, its greatest breadth is 316 miles, and its greatest length is also 316 miles. It is about twice the size of Nova Scotia, one third larger than New Brunswick, and one-sixth larger than Ireland.

381. MOUNTAINS.—The most important range of mountains is the Long Range which commences at Cape Ray and runs in a north-easterly direction for 200 miles; some of its summits reach a height of 2,000 feet. The Anguille Range runs from Cape Anguille to the highlands of Bay St. George with summits 1,900 feet high. The Blomidons extend along the south coast of the Humber Arms; some of the summits reach 2,085 feet. There are numerous other mountains and hill ranges.

382. RIVERS.—Large rivers are few but the numerous bays pierce the land in all directions. The three largest rivers are the Gander, the Exploits and the Humber. The Exploits has a length of 200 miles, and drains an area of between 3,000 and 4,000 square miles. At its mouth it is a mile wide. The Gander and its tributaries drains an area of nearly 4,000 miles, and is itself about 100 miles long. The Humber drains an area of 2,000 square miles. Numerous other rivers discharge their waters into the sea, after short and turbulent courses. The largest lake on the Island is Grand Lake, 56 miles in length, and 5 in breadth. Red Indian Lake is 37 miles in length; Gander Lake 33 miles.

383. The summer temperature ranges from 70 to 80 degrees. In the winter the thermometer rarely sinks below zero. The mean annual temperature for eight years was 41·2 degrees.

384. After being a mere fishing station for 250 years the idea of a railway entered the leading minds of the colony, and in 1878 Sir William Whiteway introduced resolutions for the construction of a railway. Newfoundland has a railway 83½ miles long between St. Johns and Placentia; another between Whitbourne and Exploits (200), and a third of 17 miles long. All are on the 3 feet 6 inches gauge.

385. According to the census of 1891 the Island of Newfoundland* had 197,934 of a population, of whom 100,775 were males and 97,159 females; children below 10 years of age numbered 28,984 males and 27,801 females, being 825 fewer males and 140 fewer females of that age period than in 1884. From 10 to 20 years old males numbered 22,776 and females 21,515, being 899 males and 1,337 females of that age period more than in 1884. Between the ages of 20 and 50 years there were in 1891, 37,302 males and 36,647 females, being 44 fewer males and 935 more females than in 1884. Over 50 years old there were 11,313 males and 11,196 females, being 1,018 more males and 1,247 more females than in 1884.

There were 31,983 married men and 33,098 married women, 2,973 widowers and 5,800 widows, being as compared with 1884 an increase of 1,846 married men and 2,927 married women, 670 widowers and 155 widows. In Canada the proportion of widowers to married men is 7·8 per cent, and widows to married women 16·3 per cent. In Newfoundland the widowers are 9·3 per cent of the married men and the widows are 17·5 per cent of the married women.

The native born number 193,353 of the total population of 197,934, or 98 per cent against Canada's 86·6 per cent. The foreign-born, *i. e.*, those born outside of the British Empire, numbered only 369, or 0·18 per cent. The population is, therefore, almost entirely British-born. There were 136 deaf and dumb and 187 blind, while 280 were of unsound mind—about 30 in every 10,000 of the population against 42 in every 10,000 in Canada.

386. According to religious belief, the population is divided as follows :—

—	Number.	Proportion in	
		Newfoundland	Canada.
Church of England	68 562	34·6 p. c.	13·37 p. c.
Roman Catholics	72 342	36·5 "	41·21 "
Methodists	52 672	26·6 "	17·54 "
Presbyterians	1 477	0 7 "	15·63 "
Congregationalists	782	1·6 "	2.25 "
Salvation Army	2 092		
Baptists and others	37		

* Labrador had a population of 4,106, making the total population equal to 202,040 against a population of 197,335 in 1884, an increase of 2·4 per cent.

Taking both Newfoundland and Labrador the Church of England lost 925 adherents in the interval between 1884 and 1891 ; the Church of Rome lost 2,912 ; the Presbyterians lost 52 ; the Methodists gained 3,903 adherents, and the Salvation Army do not appear to have had any soldiers in 1884, while in 1891 they numbered 2,092.

Of the population 73,150 could read and write, or about 40 per cent. This is considerably below the population in Canada, where over 80 per cent of the population are able to read and write.

Analyzed according to occupations, the population of Newfoundland and Labrador had 183 clergymen to look after their spiritual interests and 606 teachers to teach the young idea how to shoot. 43 lawyers looked after their legal rights and 62 doctors ministered to physical ailments. There were 1,547 farmers and 54,775 fishermen ; of these latter 36,303 also cultivated the land. In lumbering there were 625 engaged ; in mining 1,258, and in factories and workshops 1,058.

The industrial establishments enumerated included 53 sawmills, 3 tanneries, 2 breweries and distilleries, 2 iron foundries, 4 bakeries, 4 furniture factories and 24 other establishments. The value of the manufactured articles in the census year amounted to $1,450,456. The number of lobster factories was 340, in which there were 4,807 persons employed. The improved lands amounted to 64,494 acres and lands in pasture 20,524 acres, The farm stock consisted of 6,138 horses, 10,863 milch cows, 12,959 other horned cattle, 60,840 sheep, 32,011 swine and 127,420 fowl.

The number of persons to a family averaged 5·4, or about the same as Nova Scotia.

The births of the census year were 200 to every 1,000 of the married women as compared with 152 to every 1,000 in Canada.

387. The export of copper ore and regulus in 1894 amounted to 28,824 tons, having a value of $235,179. In addition, the export of iron pyrites amounted to 40,582 tons, value $285,474, or a total value of mineral exports of $520,653. The export of asbestos was $1,200 and of lumber M 6,357, value $82,742.

The export of dried codfish amounted to 1,107,696 quintals, value $3,703,338. The value of the cod and cod liver oil exported was $266,170. The value of the seal oil exported was $274,924, and the value of the sealskins exported was $227,248. The value of the herring export was $244,789, and of the lobster export $312,364. The total value of the fisheries in 1894 was $5,466,911. Of late years there has been a decline in the Bank fishery. In 1884 the number of vessels employed in it was 58 ; the number of men, 785 ; the catch, 54,544 quintals ; and the average catch per man, 69 quintals. The seal fishery of 1895 employed 20 large steam vessels, carrying 4,680 men, the seals taken being 270,058.

The total number of Newfoundlanders employed in the Labrador fishery in 1895 was 14,261, of which 2,000 were females. The resident population on Labrador numbers about 4,000, and from Nova Scotia and elsewhere a number of fishermen spend the fishing season there ; so that the total number each season on Labrador exceeds 20,000.

The total value of the imports in 1894 was $7,164,738 ; of the exports $5,811,169. The revenue in 1894 was $1,641,035, and the public funded debt at the close of the year was $9,116,535. At the close

of 1894 the total amount on deposit in the Savings Bank was $2,821,423; the total number of depositors, 6,401; the rate of interest, 3 per cent. The defunct banks, when they closed their doors, had about two millions of dollars on deposit. At the close of the year the total funded debt of the colony, including the late loan of 2½ millions, was about $13,900,000. In this is included the municipal indebtedness of St. John's amounting to $1,657,793, upon which the municipality pays the interest.

388. The number of steamers owned in Newfoundland was 35 of 6,178 tons. The number of sailing vessels from 20 to 60 tons, 1,421; and from 60 tons and up, 271. Tonnage 25,740 tons. Number of vessels built in 1890, 52, of a tonnage of 1812.

The registered shipping of Newfoundland amounts to 108,180 tons, in 2,339 vessels.

389. In 1832 representative government was granted to Newfoundland, followed by responsible government in 1855. There are 36 members in the House of Assembly elected by ballot from 18 electoral districts. The Legislative Council consists of 15 members nominated by the Crown with a life tenure.

390. Newfoundland has 3 daily newspapers, one bi-weekly, 4 weekly and 1 bi-monthly

Its grant for education in 1894 was $159,566. There were 33,596 scholars attending school. So that the cost to the government per scholar was 4·29 cents per annum.

St. John's, the capital, has a population of 29,007; Harbour Grace, 6,466; Carbonear, 4,127.

CHAPTER VIII.

EVENTS OF THE YEAR.

Digest of Statutes passed by Federal Parliament.—Orders in Council and Proclamation Arbitration of Public Accounts.

391. INDEX TO STATUTES OF 1895.

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(THE PUBLIC GENERAL STATUTES 1895. 58 AND 59 VICTORIA.)

392. APPROPRIATION ACT, 1895 (No. 1.)

Chap. 1, 22nd July, 1895,

Provides (Sec. 2.) that from the Consolidated Revenue Fund, there may be paid, towards defraying the expenses of the public service for the year 1894-95, the sum of $1.143,054. (Sec. 3.) That the amounts by the Act for Farran's Point Canal, and for the Galops Canal shall be applicable until 1st September, 1895, and the amount granted for artesian boring in the North-west Territories till 31st December, 1895. (Sec. 4.) That $20,000 granted in 1894 for printing, &c., in connection with the Royal Commission on the Liquor Traffic, shall be transferred from "Miscellaneous" to "Legislation," and be available until 31st December, 1895.

The schedule to the Act provides for the following payments: Charges of management, $81.67; civil government, $10,287.83; administration of justice, $2,718.01; legislation, $57,884; arts, agriculture and statistics, $3,046.39; militia, $311,000; railways and canals (chargeable to capital), $310,000, (chargeable to income) $66,430.07; public works and public buildings (chargeable to income), $46,489.63; harbours and rivers, $11,907.95; mail subsidies and steamboat subventions, $12,410.42; ocean and river service, $1,335.00; lighthouse and coast service, 532.90; scientific institutions, $120.00; fisheries, $11,112.97; Indians, $7,747.45; Geological Survey

department, $17,000; North-west Mounted Police, $15,000; miscellaneous, $64,101.82; collection of revenue: customs, $1,743.79; weights and measures, $63.19; electric light inspection, $1,359.46; railways and canals, $4,161.20; post office, $61,318,86; open account, purchase of seed grain, $55,000; unprovided items, $70,201.67.

393. Appropriation Act (No. 2.), 1895.

Chap. 2, 22nd July, 1895,

Provides (Sec. 2.) that from the Consolidated Revenue Fund there may be paid, towards defraying the expenses of the public service for the year 1895-96, the sum of $20,605,459.80. (Sec. 3.) That the amounts granted for the Government of the North-west Territories shall not lapse if not expended within the year. (Sec. 4.) That, as the sum of $14,762,652.20 of loans authorized by Parliament remains negotiable, this amount, or as much as may be required, may be raised by the Governor in Council.

The schedule to the Act provides for the following distribution of the $20,605,459.80: Charges of management, $164,150; civil government, $992,280: contingencies (civil government), $210,950; administration of justice, $581,532.80; legislation, $370,481.69; arts, agriculture and statistics, $207,250.00; quarantine, $70,000; immigration, $130,000; pensions, $31,669.90; superannuation, $240; militia, $1,099,284; railways and canals (chargeable to capital), $2,527,420, (chargeable to income) $103,157.33; public works (chargeable to capital), harbours and rivers, $85,000; public works (chargeable to income) and public buildings, $685,580.00; harbours and rivers, $299,850.00; dredging, $163,000; slides and booms, $8,500; roads and bridges, $38,800; telegraphs, $4,500; miscellaneous, $118,500; mail subsidies and steamship subventions, $310,733.33; ocean and river service, $166,400; lighthouse and coast service, $457,800; scientific institutions and hydrographic surveys, $85,150; marine hospitals, $39,000; steamboat inspection, $26,000; fisheries, 257,900; superintendence of insurance, $8,000; Geological Survey, $45,000.00; Department of Indian Affairs, $894,588; North-west Mounted Police, $500,000; government of the North-west Territories, $313,009; miscellaneous, $141,600; collection of revenue: customs, $874,285; excise, $472,953.75; culling timber, $17,700; weights, measures, gas and electric light inspection, $99,800; inspection of staples, $3,000; adulteration of food and fertilizers, $25,000; minor revenues, $2,506; railways and canals: railways, $3,470,000—canals, $591,413; public works, $174,650; post office, $3,525,635; Department of Trade and Commerce, $19,100; Dominion lands (chargeable to income), $117,022, (chargeable to capital), $75,000.

394. Commercial Treaties affecting Canada.

Chap. 3, 22nd July, 1895,

Provides (Sec. 1.) that so soon as the French Treaty Act, 1894, is brought into force, the advantages granted to France shall extend to other foreign powers having like privileges under treaties with Great Britain. (Sec. 2.)

Laws inconsistent with the enjoyment of such privileges shall be suspended to the extent required. (Sec. 3.) Advantages granted to France shall extend to Great Britain and the several colonies of the Empire.

395. Railway Belt Lands Act.

Chap. 4, 22nd July, 1895,

Provides (Sec. 1.) that Governor in Council may enter into agreement with Government of British Columbia to define and settle the boundaries of the Railway Belt. (Sec. 2.) That agreement must provide that the province shall register titles. (Sec. 3.) That agreements may include provision for settlement of claims arising out of grants of land by the Government of British Columbia within the railway belt since the line of railway was finally located.

396. Markland Mortgage.

Chap. 5, 22nd July, 1895,

Provides (Sec. 1.) the Minister of Finance with requisite authority to discharge a mortgage and convey the properties to the persons entitled to them, so far as Her Majesty can convey them.

397. Bounty on Beet-root Sugar.

Chap. 6, 22nd July, 1895,

Provides (Sec. 1.) for the payment, under regulations and restrictions made by Order in Council, to the producers of raw beet-root sugar produced in Canada from beets grown in Canada a bounty of 75 cents per one hundred pounds, and in addition thereto, one cent per 100 lbs. for each degree or fraction of a degree over 70 degrees shown by polariscope test. Such bounty not to exceed in the aggregate one dollar per 100 lbs., and not to continue in force after the 1st day of July, 1897. (Sec. 2). Cost of customs, supervision, &c., to be paid by the producer of the sugar.

398. Silver-Lead Smelting.

Chap. 7, 22nd July, 1895,

Provides (Sec. 1.) for the payment of a bounty not exceeding 50 cents per ton of 2,000 lbs., and not exceeding $150,000 in all, on Canadian silver-lead ore and other ores of silver and gold smelted in Canada between 1st July 1895, and 1st July, 1900. (Sec. 2.) That the bounty shall not exceed $30,000 per annum. Any amount not expended to be carried forward to the next year and added to the $30,000. (Sec. 3.) That the bounty per ton shall be reduced proportionately in the event of the quantity smelted being greater than 60,000 tons a year. (Sec. 4.) That participating works must be established and in operation before 1st January, 1897. (Sec. 5.) That

the Minister of Trade and Commerce shall administer the bounty fund under (Sec. 6.) regulations prepared by the Governor in Council—which regulations (Sec. 7.) are to be laid before parliament at the beginning of each session with full particulars as to payments made.

399. Winnipeg Great Northern Railway.

Chap. 8, 22nd July, 1895.

Provides (Sec. 1.) for the repeal of Section 1 of the Aid Act (1891, Chap. 81) and the substitution therefor of authority given to the Governor in Council to enter into a contract with the company for the transport of men, supplies, materials and mails for 20 years, payment for such services to be $80,000 per annum, one-half to be paid annually, when the company has completed one-half their line between Winnipeg and the Saskatchewan River, and the other half when the remaining half of the line between same points, shall have been finished. The proviso being that such sums shall be paid in half yearly instalments and that the company may sell or assign these half-yearly grants for bonds or other securities issued by them on account of the undertaking. (Sec. 2.) That the Governor in Council is authorized to modify the original contract in accordance with Section 1. (Sec. 3.) That in the event of failure to enter into the modified contract the Government may transfer the amount applicable to the first half of the company's railway, viz., $40,000 per annum for 20 years, to a company authorized to build a railway from Portage la Prairie or Gladstone to Lake Dauphin.

400. The Senate and Commons.

Chap. 9, 22nd July, 1895,

Provides that for the session of 1895, the deduction of $8 a day shall not be made for 12 days in case a member has been absent during such number of days.

401. Commons—Re-adjustment of Representation.

Chap. 10, 22nd July, 1895,

Amends Act of 1892, Chap. 11, by defining the Electoral District of Berthier and that of Joliette.

402. North-West Territories Representation Act.

Chap. 11, 22nd July, 1895,

Amends Act Revised Statutes, Chap. 7, by providing (*a*) that every male person shall be qualified to vote at the election of a member for the House of Commons, who, not being an Indian, is a British subject, 21 years old, and a resident in the North-west Territories, for 12 months and in the

electorial district for three months immediately preceding the issue of the writ. (*b*) That any elector may apply to have his name put on the electoral lists not later than two days before polling day. (*c*) That the oaths to be administered are to be changed to suit the changed conditions.

403. ELECTORAL FRANCHISE ACT.

Chap. 12, 22nd July, 1895,

Provides (Sec. 1.) that the voters' lists in force need not be revised for 1895, but shall continue in force until 1896, in accordance with the provisions of the Electoral Franchise Act. (Sec. 2.) That the lists of voters prepared for the year 1894 shall be valid, notwithstanding that a revising officer has not complied with the provisions of Section 23.

404. DOMINION ELECTIONS ACT.

Chap. 13, 22nd July, 1895,

Amends Dominion Elections Act, R.S.C., Chap. 8, and Act 1894, Chap. 13, and provides (*a*) for one and the same day for nomination of candidates for general elections in all electoral districts, excepting Algoma and Nipissing, in Ontario, and Gaspé, Chicoutimi and Saguenay, in Quebec. (*b*) That in Gaspé, Chicoutimi and Saguenay, the returning officer shall fix nomination and polling days, nominations to take place not less than fifteen days nor more than thirty days after the proclamation has been posted, and elections not less than fifteen days nor more than thirty days after nomination day. (*c*) That within ten days after the reception of the writ in Algoma and Nipissing, and within twenty days in Gaspé, Chicoutimi and Saguenay, and within eight days after such reception in the other electoral districts of Canada, the returning officer shall, in every electoral district in Canada, by proclamation, indicate the place and time fixed for nomination and for polling, the several polling stations, with their territorial limits, and the time and place for counting the votes thrown. (*d*) The way the elector is to proceed to mark the ballot and deposit it. This Act takes effect on the dissolution of the 8th Parliament.

405. CIVIL SERVICE ACT.

Chap. 14, 22nd July, 1895,

Amends Civil Service Act, R.S.C., Chap. 17 and Chap. 12, Acts of 1888, by providing for inquiries into irregularities at examinations and punishment of persons refusing to obey summons to attend as witnesses.

406. CIVIL SERVICE ACT.

Chap. 15, 22nd July, 1895,

Amends Civil Service Act, R.S.C., Chap. 17, and provides (*a*) That no persons shall be appointed in the inside service other than a deputy head,

on probation or otherwise, if his age exceeds thirty-five years or is under eighteen years, except in the case of porter, messenger or sorter, who may be appointed at the age of fifteen years. (*b*) For the repeal of Sections 21, 22 and 23 of Chap. 17, R.S.C., as to future action. (*c*) That the salary of a clerk on appointment or promotion to any class shall be at the minimum of such class. (*d*) For the amendment of Section 29, so that temporary copyists are excluded from the first or qualifying examination, and second class clerks are only eligible on passing the qualifying examination. (*e*) For the repeal of Sub-section 3 of Section 37. (*f*) For the repeal of Section 47 and the substitution therefor of a clause regulating the employment of assistance in cases of temporary pressure of work. Sections 8 and 9 authorize continued employment of temporary clerks employed at the time of the passing of the Act. Section 10 and 11 provide for remuneration after temporary assistance. Section 12 strikes third-class clerks, and messengers, packers and sorters out of the inside Departmental Service. Section 13 provides for appointments without examination, and Section 14 suspends the operation of the Act till 1st January, 1896.

407. Dominion Notes Act.

Chap. 16, 28th June, 1895,

Provides (Sec. 1.) for the repeal of Chap. 21, Act 1894, and for the reviving of Sec. 3, Chap. 31, R.S.C. (Sec. 2.) That the issue of Dominion notes may exceed $20,000,000, the additional amount of gold to be held by the Finance Minister to equal the excess of $20,000,000.

408. Incorporation of Boards of Trade.

Chap. 17, 22nd July, 1895,

Provides (Sec. 1.) for repeal of paragraph *a* of Section 1 of Chap. 130, R.S.C., as amended by Section 1, Chap. 23, Acts of 1894, and the substitution of a definition of "district." (Sec. 2.) For amendment of Sec. 1, Chap. 30, R.S.C., paragraph *c*, by adding definition of "judicial district."

409. Winding-up Act.

Chap. 18, 22nd July, 1895,

Provides (Sec. 1.) for the repeal of Sec. 78 of Chap. 129, R.S.C., and the substitution of a section providing that all orders of the court or judge for the payment of money, costs, charges or expenses, made under the Act, are to be deemed a judgment of the court and may be enforced against the person or property of the person ordered to pay. (Sec. 2.) For the application of practice in force in Superior Courts for discovery of assets, to discovery of assets under this Act.

410. Treasury Board and Insurance Act.

Chap. 19, 22nd July, 1895,

Provides that Treasury Board may exempt certain societies from operation of Section 43 of Insurance Act, R.S.C.

411. Insurance Act.

Chap. 20, 22nd July, 1895,

Provides for the amendment of the Insurance Act, Chap. 124, R.S.C., by substituting for sub-sections one and seven of Section 8 of Chap. 20, Statutes of 1894, a sub-section requiring Insurance Companies legally formed outside of, but licensed to do business in, Canada to make annual statements of their condition and affairs as to Canadian business, on forms supplied by the superintendent of insurance, and as to outside business in such form as is required by the law in the country of head office, the 1st of January of each year as to Canadian business, and not later than 30th June as to general business. (Sec. 3.) Confirms renewals of licenses for 1895. (Sec. 4.) That Sub-section 2, Sec. 20, of the Insurance Act shall apply to companies legally formed in Canada to do business of Life Insurance on the assessment plan. (Sec. 5.) Requires the Minister to satisfy himself that the corporate name selected by a company is not liable to be confounded with that of any other company.

412. Companies Act.

Chap. 21, 22nd July, 1895,

Provides (Sec. 1.) for the repeal of Sec. 94, Chap. 119, R.S.C., and the substitution (*a*) of a section empowering companies to hold real estate necessary for business ; (*b*) requiring the company to sell any real estate acquired in satisfaction of any debt within 7 years after it has been so acquired, unless there is in force in the province or territory in which such real estate is situate an Act of such province or territory respecting the sale or disposition of lands so acquired ; (*c*) providing for the reversion to the previous owner or his heirs or assigns of property not sold within 7 years.

413. Customs Act.

Chap. 22, 22nd July, 1895,

Provides (Sec. 2.) for the repeal of Sec. 3 of Chap. 14, Acts 1888, and the substitution of a section constituting a Board of Customs, and establishing the quorum competent to transact the business of the board.

414. Customs Tariff Amendment.

Chap. 23, 22nd July, 1895,

Amends the Customs Tariff of 1894, by the following increases : (*a*) The duties on Ethyl Alcohol, on Spirits, on Alcoholic Perfumes, and on

Nitrous Ether, Sweet Spirits of Nitre and Aromatic Spirits of Ammonia by 12½ cents per gallon, and on Vermouth and Ginger Wine by 5 cents and 12½ cents, according to percentages of alcohol. (*b*) The duty on Sweetened Biscuits of all kinds from 25 per cent to 27½ per cent. (*c*) The duty on Condensed Milk from 3 cents to 3¼ cents per pound. (*d*) The duty on Fruits in air tight cans or other packages from 2 cents per pound to 2¼ cents. (*e*) The duty on Fruits preserved in spirits from $1.90 to $2.00 per gallon. (*f*) The duty on Jams, Jellies and Preserves from 3 cents to 3¼ cents per pound. (*g*) The duty on Paints and Colours ground in spirit, and all Spirit Varnishes and Lacquers from $1.00 to $1.12½ per gallon. (*h*) The duty on all Sugar above No. 16 Dutch Standard and all refined sugars from $\frac{64}{100}$ of a cent per pound to 1 $\frac{14}{100}$ cents, sugar (N.E.S.) not above No. 16 Dutch Standard, sugar drainings or pumpings drained in transit, Melado or Concentrated Melado, tank bottoms and sugar concrete, (removed from the free list) to be one half cent per pound, packages free. (*i*) The duty on Glucose or Grape Syrup, Glucose Syrup and Corn Syrup, or any syrups containing any admixture thereof, from 1 cent per pound to 1¼ cent. (*k*) The duty on Sugar Candy, brown or white, and Confectionery including Sweetened Gums, Candied Peel and Pop Corn, from 35 per cent *ad val.* to ½ cent per pound, and 35 per cent. (*l*) The duty on Syrups and Molasses of all kinds (N.O.P.), the product of the Sugar Cane or Beet Root (N.E.S.), and all imitations and substitutes from $\frac{5}{10}$ cent to ¾ cent per pound (*m*) The duty on Molasses produced in the manufacture of Cane Sugar, when imported in original packages from 1½ cents to 1¾ cents per gallon when polariscope test shows 40 degrees or over, and from 1½ cents to 1¾ cents and one cent per gallon for each degree or fraction of a degree less than 40 degrees, and not less than 35 degrees. (*n*) Fresh Salmon (N.E.S.), to be ½ cent per pound, provided that it may be imported free of duty on proclamation when the United States reciprocate. (*o*) Sawed Boards, Planks and Deals planed or dressed on one or both sides, when the edges are jointed or tongued and grooved, 25 per cent *ad val*, provided that they may be made free on proclamation that the United States have reciprocated.

415. General Inspection, Act.

Chap. 24, 22nd July 1895,

Provides (Sec. 11.) for the repeal of Sub-section 3 of Section 99, R.S.C., and the substitution of a sub-section empowering the Governor in Council to make regulations for reducing and amending the tariff of fees and providing for the disposal of the same. (Sec. 2.) For the examination of elevators' books by the Department of Inland Revenue.

416. Inland Revenue Act.

Chap. 25, 22nd July, 1895,

Provides (Sec. 1.) for the repeal of Sec. 4 of Chap. 46, Acts of 1891, and the substitution of a section imposing an increase of duty on distilled spirits made from grain, from $1.50 to $1.70 per gallon; on spirits made from malted barley, from $1.52 to $1.72 per gallon; on spirits made from molasses, syrup, sugar or other saccharine matter, from $1.53 to $1.73.

417. Harbour Commissioners of Three Rivers.

Chap. 26, 22nd July, 1895,

Provides (Sec. 1.) for repeal of Sec. 6, Chap. 10, Statutes of 1892, and substitution of clause providing that no money shall be raised on said harbour till the Commissioners have paid $15,000 to the Government of Canada.

418. Fisheries Act.

Chap. 27, 22nd July, 1895,

Provides (Sec. 1.) for the extension of the time in which the Act of 1894 should be operative as respects pollution of waters by sawdust, &c., to the 30th June, 1897. (Sec. 2.) For remission of penalties where such have been incurred.

419. Lobster Fisheries.

Chap. 28, 22nd July, 1895,

Provides (Sec. 1.) for the substitution of a section for Section 3 of the Acts of 1894, requiring (*a*) a fee, for license to can or cure lobsters, of $10 till 1st January, 1896, after which date the fee is at the rate of $2 for each one hundred cases or packages or fractions thereof, each case to contain the prescribed quantity of 48 one-pound cans or 96 half-pound cans; (*b*) cases to be labelled or stamped (*c*) on penalty of $20 on seizure and confiscation; (*d*) imported cases to be labelled or stamped under penalty for non-compliance not exceeding $40 and costs; (*e*) the owners or managers of lobster factories to send to the Minister of Marine and Fisheries not later than 1st September, every year, a true return of number of fishermen employed, of lobster traps, of persons employed within the factory (by sexes) and of number of cases packed during the season; (*f*) the obliteration of labels or stamps on empty cases or packages within 7 days after the commencement of the close season; (*g*) the production on demand of any fishery officer, of the license by the owner or manager, under penalty not exceeding $100 and costs; (*h*) the manager or owner, on request of duly authorized officer (and under penalty not exceeding $5 and costs for each refusal) to take all eggs attached to lobsters brought to the factory and deliver them to the officer; (*i*) that penalty for counterfeiting or altering the official labels is to be $40 and costs. (Sec. 2.) Repeals Section 11 of Chap. 51 of Acts of 1894.

420. Development of Sea Fisheries and Fishing Vessels.

Chap. 29, 22nd July, 1895,

Provides for the amendment of Chap. 96, R.S.C., as amended by Chap. 42, Acts of 1891, and by Chap. 18, Acts of 1892, by adding a sub-section to Section 5, R.S.C., authorizing the Minister of Marine and Fisheries to direct any fishery officer to make inquiries into any matter connected with the bounty, and giving the officer all the powers of a commissioner appointed under the provisions of the Act respecting the making of certain investigations under oath, Chap. 115, R.S.C.

421. Roads and Road Allowances in Manitoba.

Chap. 30, 22nd July, 1895,

Provides (Sec. 1.) for the repeal of Sec. 1, Chap. 49, R.S.C., and substitution of a section providing that all road allowances in townships surveyed and subdivided and all road allowances set out on block lines surveyed shall vest in the Crown in right of the province, with retroactive effect upon all road allowances heretofore set out on block lines. (Sec. 2.) That the Governor in Council, on report of the Minister of the Interior, may transfer to the Crown in right of the province the several roads mentioned, all road allowances around park lots or portions of sections within the outer two miles of any parish in Manitoba, and all road allowance between lots in the inner two miles of any parish. (Sec 3.) For the vesting in the Crown in the right of the province of unpatented land forming part of any road transferred to the province. (Sec. 4.) For the transfer to the province of all roads, trails, road allowances, highways or great highways of the class referred to in Chap. 49, R.S.C., which are shown on any sectional plan of the city of Winnipeg, which has been prepared and confirmed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, under Chap. 141, R.S.M., and that (Sec. 5.) such transfer may be made by the Governor in Council, on report of the Minister of the Interior. (Sec. 6.) That these properties being transferred, all roads, &c., shall be closed, except those shown on the sectional plans. (Sec. 7.) That the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, with the consent of the Governor in Council, may direct colonization roads to be opened through the unpatented lands, the title to such roads to be transferred to the province. (Sec 8.) That the Attorney General of the province may take such proceedings as are necessary to keep open any road heretofore opened or used in the interim, before survey and transfer to the province. (Sec. 9.) That this Act shall not be retroactive in its operation in respect to rights claimed before the courts.

422. North-west Territories Act.

Chap. 31, 22nd July, 1895,

Provides (Sec. 1.) for repeal of Section 6 of Chap. 22, Acts of 1891, substituted for paragraph 5 of Sub-section 1, Sec. 13, Chap. 50, R.S.C., and the substitution of section adding to the powers of the Legislative Assembly, under the head of municipal institutions, the right to incorporate associations of land owners and others in any district or tract of land for the purpose of constructing and operating irrigation works for the benefit of their lands. (Sec. 2.) For the withdrawal of tramway and street railway companies from the authority of the Legislative Assembly. (Sec. 3.) For the ratification and confirmation of No. 6 of the Ordinances of 1894 from the 7th Sept., 1894. (Sec. 3.) That until the Legislative Assembly otherwise provides, any member may resign his seat in Assembly (*a*) by giving, in his place, notice; (*b*) by delivering to the Speaker a signed, sealed and witnessed declaration to that effect; (*c*) by delivering such declaration to the Lieutenant-Governor, in the absence of the Speaker.

423. North-west Territories Revenue Fund.

Chap. 32, 22nd July, 1895,

Provides (Sec. 1.) for the legalization of any payment heretofore made to the General Revenue Fund of the North-west Territories; of any fine, penalty or forfeiture which belonged to Her Majesty for public purposes of Canada. Said sums to be expended for the purposes of the general revenue fund of the North-west Territories.

424. North-west Irrigation Act.

Chap. 33, 22nd July, 1895,

Provides (Sec. 1.) for the amendment of Chap. 30, Acts of 1894, by defining the terms "Agent" and "Company." (Sec. 2.) For the dropping of the words "until the company is moved," and the addition of the words "unless and until and except only so far as some right therein or to the use thereof, inconsistent with the right of the Crown and which is not a public right or a right common to the public is established" with retroactive effect. (Sec. 3) Exempts persons obtaining water for domestic purposes. (Sec. 4) For dropping the words "except as hereinafter provided for." (Sec. 5.) (*a*) That memorials and maps or plans shall first be submitted for correction and approval to a duly qualified official; (*b*) That applicant for license where ditch is of small capacity shall not be required to furnish memorial and maps, but only a written statement of the source of the water supply, the point of diversion, &c., attaching to the statement a general plan showing these points and also plans of bridges or culverts, flumes, &c. Public notice of filing to be given for thirty days, within which time all protests are to be forwarded to the Minister, who may authorize the construction of the works. (Sec. 6.) That no work unless of a minor character shall be commenced until after approval by the Governor in Council signified by public advertisement. (Sec. 7.) That Section 22 of the Act is repealed and a section substituted requiring that all maps, plans and books of reference showing the lands must be signed and certified correct by a Dominion land surveyor and forwarded in duplicate to the Department of the Interior. (Sec. 8.) For the exemption of any irrigation company incorporated under an Ordinance of the North-west Territories from Sections 35, 42 and 43 of the Act of 1894.

425. Dominion Lands Act.

Chap. 34, 22nd July, 1895,

Provides (Sec. 1.) that the Minister of the Interior, under direction of the Governor in Council, may grant (notwithstanding that the lands are school lands) certain specified parcels of land to certain individuals named. (Sec. 2.) That the Minister may select an equal area of unreserved Dominion

lands for the purpose of school endowment, in lieu of the lands granted to individuals named. (Sec. 3.) That the Governor in Council may substitute lands of equal extent and value for school lands to be sold to the Cochrane Ranch Co. (Sec. 4.) For the repeal of Chap. 27, Acts of 1889. (Sec. 5.) *(a)* That transfers heretofore made may be declared void, such declaration to be without effect in any case (not fraudulent or an error) in which a patent has previously issued; *(b)* that pending or settled cases are not to be affected.

426. Indian Act.

Chap. 35, 22nd July, 1895,

Provides for the amendment of previous Acts by declaring that: (Sec. 1.) There shall be no reserve or portion thereof sold, alienated or leased until surrendered to the Crown. The Superintendent General having, however, the power to lease for the benefit of any Indian the land to which he is entitled, without requiring release or surrender. (Sec. 2.) That the Governor in Council *(a)* may direct how and by whom surplus moneys arising from disposal of Indian lands or other property held in trust shall be invested and how the payments or assistance granted to Indians shall be effected; *(b)* may provide for general management of such moneys; *(c)* direct what percentage shall be set apart to cover cost of management; *(d)* authorize expenditure for roads and bridges, ditches and reserves, *(e)* and authorize expenditure for school houses and by way of contribution to schools. (Sec. 3.) That the repeal of Sec. 75, Indian Act, brings into force a substitute providing for the election of chiefs or headmen, specifying the number of chiefs; the procedure in setting aside the election and in deposing a chief. (Sec. 4.) Provides that on proof of good behaviour and capacity any Indian may receive (by order of Governor in Council) his share of the capital funds at the credit of the band, or of the principal annuities of the band; if a married man, he shall be paid also his wife's and minor unmarried childrens' share, and if a widow, *her* minor unmarried childrens' share. With similar qualifications and restrictions the shares of unmarried children of full age shall be paid to said children, all such Indians and their unmarried minor children on receiving their shares shall become enfranchised and be no longer under the provisions of the Acts relating to Indians. (Sec. 5.) Makes provisions for the enfranchisement of Indians by bands. (Sec. 6.) Provides for punishment of Indians celebrating certain festivals, dances or ceremonials whereat presents are made, or human or other animal bodies are mutilated. (Sec. 7.) Gives Indian agents jurisdiction in certain cases as justices of the peace within territorial limits of their specific jurisdiction, in the case of all the provinces, excepting Manitoba, British Columbia and the North-west Territories, in which the agent is justice of the peace without territorial limitations. (Sec. 8.) Provides for the transfer of any Indian and his share in land and money from one tribe to another; for the reduction by the Governor in Council of the purchase money or to become due on sales of Indian lands; for the reduction or remission of interest or rent confirming all previous reductions; for a return setting forth these reductions and remissions to be submitted to parliament.

427. Public Works Act.

Chap. 36, 22nd July, 1895,

Provides for sale or lease of any public work by tender or at auction (unless otherwise authorized by O.C.) not required for public purposes.

428. Copyright Act.

Chap. 37, 22nd July, 1895,

Provides for the amendment of the Copyright Act, Chap. 62, R.S.C., by (Sec. 1.) requiring deposit of three copies (instead of two) in the Dept. Agriculture. (Sec. 2.) Requiring one copy to be sent to the British Museum. (Sec. 3) Amends sub-section 1 of Section 3, Chap. 29, Acts of 1889, and provides that on failure of any person entitled to copyright to take advantage of the provisions of the Act, or having obtained copyright, fails to print and publish the work in sufficient numbers to meet the demand in Canada; any one domiciled in Canada may secure a license or copyright to print and publish, but not exclusive right. (Sec. 4) Prohibits importation from foreign countries under certain circumstances, and empowers the Governor in Council to revoke license, certain conditions arising.

429. Judges of Provincial Courts.

Chap. 38, 22nd July, 1895,

Provides (Sec. 1.) for salaries of two judges of Circuit Court of the district of Montreal, each $3,000 a year. (Sec. 2.) Salaries of five county court judges, each $2,000 a year, and after three years' service $2,400. (Sec. 3.) Salary of the local judge of the district of British Columbia to be $1,000 instead of $600 as before.

430. Superannuation of Provincial Court Judges.

Chap. 39, 22nd July, 1895,

Provides for repeal of Sec. 14, Chap. 138, R.S.C., and substitution of clause permitting any judge of a Superior Court in Canada or any province, who has been such official for 15 years or upwards, or who becomes afflicted with permanent infirmity, on resigning his office, to receive an annuity equal to two-thirds his salary. Courts of Vice-Admiralty and the Maritime Court of Ontario, being deemed Superior Courts, and local judges in admiralty of the Exchequer Court, and stipendiary magistrates in the North-west Territories being deemed Superior Court Judges.

431. Criminal Code, 1892.

Chap. 40, 22nd July, 1895,

Provides for amendments to sections 196, 197, 205, 512, 552, 557, 575, 673, 683, 763, 782, 784 and 878.

432. Penitentiary Act.

Chap. 41, 28th June, 1895,

Provides (Sec. 1.) for the merging of the office of accountant of penitentiaries in that of inspector. (Sec. 2.) For the enlargement of the scope of Sec. 70, Chap. 182, R.S.C., by including insane persons, whose term of imprisonment is determined by remission of sentence, among those who may continue to be detained after the term of imprisonment has ended; and for the transfer of power to initiate proceedings in such cases from the Secretary of State to the Governor General.

433. Act Respecting Penitentiaries.

Chap. 42, 22nd July, 1895,

Provides (Sec. 1, being amendment to Sec. 8, Chap. 52, Acts, 1887) that no officer shall be allowed any perquisites (*a*) except house or quarters, and land belonging to the penitentiary, at will of Minister, (*b*) except in the case of wardens and deputy wardens, who shall be entitled to free residence and allowance of fuel and light, (*c*) employment of convicts in keeping in order grounds attached to residence of warden or deputy warden, (*d*) and uniform. (Sec. 2.) That where convicts are employed in construction and repairs of buildings, &c., in penitentiaries. (Sec. 3.) That no officer of a penitentiary shall carry on any calling of emolument other than his office in the penitentiary. (Sec. 4.) That the yearly increase shall be payable after the 1st day of the official quarter, next succeeding the date on which an officer is eligible therefor. (Sec. 5.) That no convict shall be compelled to labour on any of the obligatory holidays of the religious body to which he adheres. (Sec. 6.) That the salaries paid shall be according to schedule attached. Sec. 8 limits the application of sections one, three and six, to persons appointed after 22nd July, 1895.

434. Female Offenders in Nova Scotia.

Chap. 43, 22nd July, 1895.

Provides (Sec. 1.) for further addition to the term of imprisonment in certain cases.

435. Seditious and Unlawful Associations and Oaths.

Chap. 44, 28th June, 1895.

Provides that the words "or Grand Master or grand Lodge *of* Canada," shall read, "*in* Canada," in Chap. 46, Acts, 1865.

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ORDERS IN COUNCIL AND PROCLAMATIONS.

436. June 1st, 1895.—Queen's proclamation ordering that certain coins of bronze or mixed metal made at the mint shall be current and lawful money of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

437. June 10th.—Order in Council declaring rule No. 2, adopted by the Order in Council of the 9th June, 1894, to regulate the spaces for cattle during transportation from Canada to ports in Europe, be revived and in force.

438. July 8th.—Order in Council rescinds Orders in Council of 21st March, 1894, amending the General Fisheries Regulations for the Province of Ontario and substitutes other regulations.

439. July 11th.—Order in Council authorizing the application of chapter 56, Revised Statutes of Canada, to the agricultural lands in the New Westminster land district.

440. July 27th.—Report advising that Minister of Interior be authorized to issue leases, for grazing purposes, of School Lands in the Province of Manitoba.

441. July 27th.—Order in Council ordering additional regulations to be established respecting the Inspection of Electric Light.

442. Aug. 10th.—Order in Council approving of revised rules and by-laws of the office of Port Warden of the harbour of Montreal, sanctioned by the council of the Board of Trade, May, 1895, under Act 45 Vic., Chap. 45, Sec. 2.

443. Aug. 17th.—Proclamation declaring the Dorchester Penitentiary to be, under the provisions and for the purpose of the Imperial Army Act, a prison in which military prisoners may be confined.

444. Proclamation declaring that as fresh salmon from Canada may be imported into the United States free of duty, fresh salmon may be imported into Canada free of duty.

445. Order in Council regulating conditions under which homestead entry may be obtained under the Dominion Lands Act.

446. Report of Minister of Interior recommending that timber licensees in the railway belt in British Columbia be permitted to pay dues at the rate of 50 cents per 1,000 feet on logs cut on their berths and be entitled to a rebate of 40 cents per 1,000 feet on manufactured logs exported outside of the Dominion.

447. Aug. 31st.—Order in Council ordering the amendment of the previous order of 8th August, respecting the classification of wheat and other grains by striking out the second paragraph under the head of provisions as to grains, cancelled and another substituted 14th October, 1895.
Order in Council appointing Board for choosing samples of wheat and other grains grown east of Port Royal to be standards by which inspectors may be aided in the work of inspection.

448. Sept. 7th.—Announcement of appointment of the Honourable James C. Patterson to be Lieut.-Governor of Manitoba from 2nd September, 1895.

449. Sept. 14th.—Order in Council ordering that Section 44 of the General Inspection Act, Chap. 99, Revised Statutes of Canada, and amendment, be cancelled and another (details given) substituted.

450. Sept. 21st.—Militia General Orders, containing Valedictory of Major General Herbert, Major General commanding the Canadian Militia.

451. Sept. 28th.—Despatch from Right Honourable Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, transmitting copies of the Seal Fisheries (North Pacific) Act, 1895.

452. Oct. 5th.—Proclamation bringing into effect (28th Sept.) Act respecting the Speaker of the Senate.

453. Militia General Order announcing that Major-General William Julias Gascoigne, of Her Majesty's Regular Army, assumed, from 1st October, command of the Canadian Militia, with the rank of Major-General in the Militia.

454. Oct. 12th.—Despatch from the Imperial Government prohibiting the catching of seals by British vessels in Russian waters.

455. Proclamation announcing that the Act respecting the Treaty with France shall be in force from the 14th October, 1895.

456. Order in Council establishing four provisional districts in the unorganized and unnamed Territories, viz., (1) Ungava, (2) Franklin, (3) Yukon, (4) McKenzie. (For full descriptions of boundaries, *see* paragraph 140.)

457. Report submitted to Governor in Council showing that the commissioners appointed to select swamp lands available to be granted to the Province of Manitoba, under Chap. 47, Section 4, R.S.C., have selected 50,602 acres out of a total of 85,940 acres examined, the other 35,338 acres examined having been otherwise disposed of by the Government of Canada.

458. November 30th.—Report, Minister of Interior, respecting coal lands, the property of the Government of Canada, in Manitoba, the North-west Territories and British Columbia, recommending that he be authorized to issue yearly permits to settlers to mine a certain quantity of coal for domestic purposes only, upon payment, in advance, of a royalty of 20 cents per ton for anthracite coal, 15 cents per ton for bituminous coal, and ten cents per ton for lignite coal.

459. Order in Council approving of the regulations made by the Chief of the Eel Ground Band of Indians of New Brunswick, under the 76th section of the Indian Act, Chap. 43, Revised Statutes of Canada.

460. December 7th.—Despatch from the Right Honourable Joseph Chamberlain to His Excellency the Governor General deciding that in cases of an apprehended breach of the Foreign Enlistment Act within the waters of a British colony, it is, as a rule, necessary for the civil authorities to take action by moving the naval authority by written request, but, that in cases of extreme urgency, where it is desirable, that naval officers should have discretion to act without waiting for the requisition of the civil authorities; and, accordingly, amendments have been made in the Queen's Regulations and Admiralty Instructions.

461. December 14th.—Imperial Order in Council decreeing that, as the tonnage regulations of the Merchants' Shipping Act, 1894, have been adopted by the United States of America, merchant vessels of the United States, the measurement of which is denoted in the registers of such ships, shall be deemed to be of the tonnage denoted in their certificates in the same manner, to the same extent, and for the same purposes as in cases of British ships.

462. December 21st.—Report recommending that, as two French colonies have been established in Manitoba by the efforts of three gentlemen of France, these three have had granted them their homesteads at the minimum price of $1.00 per acre.

463. Memorandum setting forth, for approval of His Excellency, the regulations passed by the Council of the Saugeen Band of Indians.

464. Order in Council amending Section 19 of the regulations respecting weights and measures, established by the Order in Council of the 9th January, 1889, Chap. 42, of Consolidated Orders in Council of Canada, and substituting for the last line thereof the following: The form of all measures of capacity must be cylindrical or conical; when of the latter form, they shall not be verified unless they are capable of containing, when filled to the narrowed part of the neck, the respective weights of distilled water set forth as below :—

For every gallon,	10	lbs.	avoirdupois.			For every	½	pint,	437	grains	troy.
" " ½ "	5	"	"			" "		gill,	219	"	"
" " quart,	2½	"	"			" "	½	"	109	"	"
" " pint,	1¼	"	"								

465. Order in Council prescribing regulations for governance of Official Weighers appointed under Act 54-55 Vic., Chap. 47.

ARBITRATION OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

466. The Confederation Act, 1867, provided for an arbitration to adjust the accounts between the Dominion and the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, as forming the old Province of Canada. The arbitrators appointed were Sir David Macpherson on behalf of Ontario, Judge Day on behalf of Quebec, and Hon. Mr. Gray for the Dominion.

The majority of the arbitrators rendered an interlocutory judgment, as follows :—

1. "That the Union Act did not create, in fact or in law, any partnership between Upper and Lower Canada.

2. "That the arbitrators have no power to enter into the debts or credits of the two provinces at the time of their union in 1841.

3. "That division and adjustment between Ontario and Quebec of the surplus debt beyond $62,500,000, for which, under Sec. 112 of the British North America Act, 1867, Ontario and Quebec are conjointly liable to Canada, should be based upon the origin of the several items of the debts incurred by the creation of the assets mentioned in the 4th schedule to that Act, and shall be apportioned and borne separately by Ontario and Quebec, as the same may be adjudged to have originated for the local benefit of either, and where the debt has been incurred by the creation of an asset for the common benefit of both provinces, and shall be so adjudged, such debt shall be divided and borne equally by both.

4. "That in cases in which the debt shall not come within the purview of the 4th schedule, reference shall be had as to its origin.

5. "That the assets enumerated in the 4th schedule to be the property of Ontario and Quebec conjointly, shall be divided or allowed on the same basis.

6. "That the expenditure made in the creation of the said assets shall be taken as the value thereof, and, where no asset has been left, the amount paid shall be taken as the debt incurred." Judge Day, for the Province of Quebec, dissented and resigned.

The two arbitrators deemed their duty to be to continue the work notwithstanding the resignation of their colleague.

In September, 1871, they rendered an award. The contention was then set up that the award was invalid, as made by two, and not by the three arbitrators.

After some years a case was admitted to the Privy Council of England, and in 1878 a decision was given that the award was valid. But during fifteen years no settlements under the award were affected. In 1892 arbitrators were appointed and the questions in dispute discussed.

(1.) On the 2nd November, 1893, the arbitrators made the following award respecting what was called "The Question of Interest," to wit:—

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME:

The Honourable John Alexander Boyd, of the City of Toronto and Province of Ontario, Chancellor of said province; the Honourable George Wheelock Burbidge, of the City of Ottawa, in the said province, Judge of the Exchequer Court of Canada, and the Honourable Louis Napoléon Casault, of the City of Quebec, in the Province of Quebec, Judge of the Superior Court of the said Province of Quebec, send greeting.

Whereas, it was in and by the Act of the Parliament of Canada, 54-55 Victoria, chapter 6, and in and by an Act of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario, 54 Victoria, chapter 2, and in and by an Act of the Legislature of Quebec, chapter 4, among other things provided that for the final and conclusive determination of certain accounts which had arisen or which might arise in the settlement of accounts between the Dominion of Canada and the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, both jointly and severally, and between the two Provinces concerning which no agreement had heretofore been arrived at, the Governor General in Council might unite with the Governments of the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec in the appointment of three arbitrators, being judges to whom should be referred such questions as the Governor General and Lieutenant-Governor of the provinces should agree to submit;

And whereas, we the undersigned, John Alexander Boyd, George Wheelock Burbidge, and Louis Napoleon Casault, have been duly appointed under the said Acts and have taken upon ourselves the burden thereof;

And whereas, it was provided in and by the said Act that such arbitrators or any two of them should have power to make one or more awards and to do so from time to time;

And whereas, certain questions respecting the allowance of interest and other matters incident to the taking of such accounts have been submitted to such arbitrators and they have heard the parties thereto;

Now therefore, the said arbitrators, exercising their authority to make a partial award at this time respecting the same, do award, order and adjudge in and upon the premises as follows. That is to say:—

1. That from the 1st of July, 1867, to the passing of the Act of the Parliament of Canada, 36th Victoria, chapter 30, the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec shall be credited with the subsidy half-yearly in advance, deducting therefrom at the end of each half-year their respective shares of interest as determined by the award of 3rd September, 1870, at the rate of 5 per cent per annum on the excess of debt of the Province of Canada over $62,500,000 as actually ascertained in amount at each period, the first of such deductions to be made on the 1st of January, 1868, and the others on the 1st days of July and January thereafter, down to and including the 1st day of January, 1873.

2. That in the Province of Canada account there shall be credited on the 23rd day of May, 1873, the sum of $10,506,088.84 related by the said Act, and thereafter the subsidy shall be credited in the separate accounts of Ontario and Quebec without any such deduction.

3. That on and from the 1st July, 1884, the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec shall be credited with the additional subsidy granted by the Act 47 Victoria, chapter 4, in the proportion determined for the excess of debt by the award hereinbefore mentioned.

4. That each province shall be credited as of the 1st of July, 1867, with its share of $200,000 representing the purchase money of the library and other personal property mentioned in the 14th paragraph of the said award.

5. That the "trust funds" shall be treated as intact and unimpaired and interest thereon at the rate of 5 per cent per annum carried half yearly into the separate accounts of Ontario and Quebec.

6. That the Province of Canada account shall be made up at simple interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, as has been agreed upon between the parties.

7. That in the separate accounts of Ontario and Quebec the said provinces shall respectively be allowed simple interest on any balances from time to time existing in their favour and at the rate of 5 per centum per annum, except where other rate has been expressly agreed to.

8. That the question as to whether or not the Dominion shall be allowed simple interest at the rate of 5 per centum per annum on any balances that may from time to time be found to exist in its favour in the separate accounts of Ontario and Quebec be reserved for further argument.

In respect of the matters mentioned in paragraphs 1, 2 and 3, we have proceeded upon our view of a disputed question of law.

In witness whereof, &c.

(Signed) J. A. BOYD,
G. W. BURBIDGE.
L. N. CASAULT.

November, 2, 1893.

467. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court of Canada by the Dominion Government to so much of the said award of the 2nd November, 1893, as determines and decides that interest on the excess of debt of the Province of Canada is to be deducted from the half-yearly subsidies only at the end of each half-year, instead of at the times when such half-yearly payments of subsidies are by the British North America Act directed to be credited to the Provinces; also to so much of the award as determines that the Dominion is not entitled in its accounts with the province to make twelve half-yearly deductions of interest on the said excess of debt existing at the time of the union; the first of such deductions on the 1st of July, 1867, and the subsequent deductions at the beginning of each half-year thereafter down to the 1st January, 1873, inclusive; and also to so much of the award as determines and decides that the deduction of interest on the said excess of debt from the half-yearly subsidies is to be based upon such excess of debt over $62,500,000 as is actually ascertained in amount at each period of deduction, instead of being based on the excess of debt as actually ascertained at the time of the passing of the Act, 36 Vic., Chap. 30, or as actually existing at the time of the union.

This appeal to the Supreme Court of Canada was, on the 6th day of May, 1895, dismissed, and the said award affirmed.

2ND AWARD—31ST AUGUST, 1894.

To all to whom these presents may come:

The Honourable John Alexander Boyd, of the City of Toronto and Province of Ontario, Chancellor of the said Province; the Honourable George Wheelock Burbidge, of the City of Ottawa, in the said Province, Judge of the Exchequer Court of Canada, and the Honourable Sir Louis Napoleon Casault, of the City of Quebec, in the Province of Quebec, Judge of the Superior Court of the said Province of Quebec, send greeting:

Whereas, it was in and by the Act of the Parliament of Canada, 54-55 Vic., Chap. 6; and in and by an Act of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario, 54 Vic., Chap. 2; and in and by an Act of the Legislature of Quebec, 54 Vic., Chap. 4, among other things provided that for the final and conclusive determination of certain questions and accounts which had arisen, or which might arise in the settlement of accounts between the Dominion of Canada and the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, both jointly and severally and between the two Provinces, concerning which no agreement had heretofore been arrived at, the Governor General in Council might unite with the Governments of the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec in the appointment

of three arbitrators, being judges, to whom should be referred such questions as the Governor General and Lieutenant-Governors of the Provinces should agree to submit;

And whereas, we, the undersigned, John Alexander Boyd, George Wheelock Burbidge and Sir Louis Napoleon Casault, have been duly appointed under the said Acts and have taken upon ourselves the burdens thereof;

And whereas, it was provided in and by the said Act that such arbitrators or any two of them should have power to make one or more awards, and to do so from time to time;

And whereas, certain questions respecting the allowance of interests to the Dominion, and the accounts relating to the Montreal Turnpike Trust and Debentures have been submitted to such arbitrators, and they have heard the parties thereto;

Now therefore, the said arbitrators exercising their authority to make a separate award at this time respecting the said matters do award, order and adjudge in and upon the premises as follows, that is to say:

1. That in respect of the separate accounts of both provinces, the Dominion be allowed interest at five per centum on all sums included in any balances in its favour that represent transfers from the Province of Canada account, or payments made by the Dominion under any liability of the Province of Canada to which it succeeded.

2. That in respect to the Quebec account, the Dominion be allowed interest at the rate of five per centum per annum on the two advances of $500,000 and $125,000, whenever it happens that there is a balance in favour of the Dominion of $625,000 or more, and whenever such balance is less than $625,000, then on such balance.

3. That in respect to the Ontario account, the Dominion be allowed interest at the rate of five per centum per annum on the $936,729.33 transferred to the Common School Fund, and at the rate of four per centum on the $500,000 advanced in four per cent Dominion stock whenever it happens that there is a balance in favour of the Dominion of $1,436,729.33 or more, and whenever such balance is less than $1,436,729.33 then interest shall be allowed to the Dominion at the rate of four per centum per annum on such balance to the amount of $500,000 and at the rate of five per centum per annum on any sum in excess of the amount of $500,000.

4. That all charges made in the accounts of the Dominion against the Province of Quebec for principal or interest on the Montreal Turnpike Trust Debentures be eliminated from the same.

In witness whereof, we, the said John Alexander Boyd, George Wheelock Burbidge and Sir Louis Napoléon Casault, have hereunto set our hands this thirty-first day of August, A.D. 1894.

(Signed) J. A. BOYD,
GEO. W. BURBIDGE,
L. N. CASAULT.

In so far as concerns $792,750, part of the above mentioned sum of $936,729.33, I dissent from the above award, as I think no interest should be charged against Ontario in respect thereof.

(Signed) J. A. BOYD.

468. 3rd Award—13th February, 1895.

To all to whom these presents shall come :

The Honourable John Alexander Boyd, of the City of Toronto, and Province of Ontario, Chancellor of the said Province; the Honourable Sir Louis Napoléon Casault, of the City of Quebec, in the Province of Quebec, Chief Justice of the Superior Court of the said Province of Quebec, and the Honourable George Wheelock Burbidge, of the City of Ottawa, in the said Province, Judge of the Exchequer Court of Canada, send greeting :

Whereas, it was in and by the Act of the Parliament of Canada, 54-55 Vict., Chap. 6, and in and by an Act of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario, 54 Vict., Chap. 2, and in and by an Act of the Legislature of Quebec, 54 Vict., Chap. 4, among other things provided that for the final and conclusive determination of certain questions and accounts which had arisen or which might arise in the settlement of accounts between the Dominion of Canada and the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, both jointly and severally, and between the two Provinces concerning which no agreement had heretofore been arrived at, the Governor General-in-Council might unite with the Governments of the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec in the appointment of three arbitrators, being judges, to whom should be referred such questions as the Governor General and Lieutenant Governors of the Provinces should agree to submit ;

And whereas, we, the undersigned, John Alexander Boyd, Sir Louis Napoléon Casault and George Wheelock Burbidge, have been duly appointed under the said Acts and have taken upon ourselves the burdens thereof ;

And whereas, it was provided in and by the said Acts that such arbitrators or any two of them should have power to make one or more awards, and to do so from time to time ;

And whereas, certain questions respecting a claim made by the Dominion of Canada against the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec in respect of Indian claims arising out of the Robinson Treaties, and respecting a certain other claim made by the Dominion of Canada against the Province of Ontario for certain immigration expenditure, and a certain other claim made by the Province of Ontario against the Dominion of Canada in the first instance, and by notice to the Province of Quebec against that Province for the recovery of a balance of the Upper Canada Municipalities Fund, have been submitted to such arbitrators and they have heard the parties thereto ;

Now, therefore, the said arbitrators, exercising their authority to make a separate award at this time respecting the said matters, do award, order and adjudge in and upon the premises as follows, that is to say :—

I. In respect of the claim made by the Dominion of Canada against the provinces of Ontario and Quebec in reference to the Indian claims arising under the Robinson Treaties :—

1. That if in any year since the treaties in question were entered into the territory thereby ceded produced an amount which would have enabled the Government, without incurring loss, to pay the increased annuities thereby

secured to the Indian tribes mentioned therein, then such tribes were entitled to such increase not exceeding $4 for each individual.

2. That the total amount of annuities to be paid under each treaty is, in such case, to be ascertained by reference to the number of Indians from time to time belonging to the tribes entitled to the benefit of the treaties. That is, that in case of an increase in the number of Indians beyond the numbers named in such treaties, the annuities, if the revenue derived from the ceded territory permitted, without incurring loss, were to be equal to a sum that would provide $4 for each Indian of the tribes entitled.

3. That any excess of revenue in any given year may not be used to give the increased annuity in a former year in which an increased annuity could not have been paid without loss; but, that any such excess or balance of revenue over expenditure in hand at the commencement of any given year should be carried forward into the account of that year.

4. That any liability to pay the increased annuity in any year before the union was a debt or liability which devolved upon Canada under the 111th section of the British North America Act, 1867, and that this is one of the matters to be taken into account in ascertaining the excess of debt for which Ontario and Quebec are conjointly liable to Canada under the 112th section of the Act; and that Ontario and Quebec have not, in respect of any such liability, been discharged by reason of the capitalization of the fixed annuities, or because of anything in the Act of 1873, 36 Vic., Chap. 30.

5. That interest is not recoverable upon any arrears of such annuities.

6. That the ceded territory mentioned became the property of Ontario under the 109th section of the British North America Act, 1867, subject to a trust to pay the increased annuities on the happening, after the union, of the event on which such payment depended, and to the interest of the Indians therein to be so paid. That the ultimate burden of making provision for the payment of the increased annuities in question in such an event falls upon the province of Ontario; and that this burden has not been in any way affected or discharged.

7. That interest is not recoverable on the arrears of such annuities accruing after the union, and not paid by the Dominion to the tribes or Indians entitled.

8. That in respect of the matters hereinbefore dealt with the arbitrators have proceeded upon their view of disputed questions of law.

9. That as respects the increased annuities which have been paid by the Dominion to the Indians since the union any payments properly made are to be charged against the Province of Ontario, in the Province of Ontario account, as of the date of payment by the Dominion to the Indians, and so fall within and be affected by our previous ruling as to interest on that account.

That Mr. Chancellor Boyd dissents from so much of the proposition contained in this paragraph, as relates to the date at which such payment should be charged.

II. With respect to the claim made by the Dominion of Canada against the Province of Ontario for certain immigration expenditure:—

1. That the Government of Canada recover against the Province of Ontario the amount claimed for the year 1878, but that in reference to the

claim made in respect of the years 1879 and 1880 the Province of Ontario be discharged, and this award is without prejudice to any question as to whether or not the province has paid more than was actually due in any year.

III. With respect to the claim made by the Province of Ontario against the Dominion of Canada, and by notice against the Province of Quebec for the recovery of a balance on the Upper Canada Municipalities Fund :—

1. That the province do recover against the Dominion $15,732.76, parcel of the sum of $21,488.74 claimed, which said sum of $15,732.76 is to be credited to the Province of Ontario, in the Province of Ontario account, as of the date of the 1st July, 1872 ; and that as to the balance of the said claim amounting to $5,755.98 the Dominion be discharged, and that the Province of Quebec be discharged in respect of the whole claim.

In witness whereof, we, the said John Alexander Boyd, Sir Louis Napoleon Casault and George Wheelock Burbidge, have hereto set our hands and seals this thirteenth day of February, A.D., 1895.

J. A. BOYD,
GEO. W. BURBIDGE,
L. N. CASAULT,

(Witness.)
L. A. AUDETTE.

469. 4TH AWARD—26TH MARCH, 1895.

To all to whom these presents shall come :

The Honourable John Alexander Boyd, of the City of Toronto and Province of Ontario, Chancellor of the said province, the Honourable Sir Louis Napoleon Casault, of the City of Quebec, Chief Justice of the Superior Court of the said Province of Quebec, and the Honourable George Wheelock Burbidge, of the City of Ottawa, in the said Province of Ontario, Judge of the Exchequer Court of Canada, send greeting :—

Whereas, it was in and by the Act of the Parliament of Canada, 54-55 Vic., Chap. 6, and in and by an Act of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario, 54 Vic., Chap. 2, and in by an Act of the Legislature of Quebec, 54 Vic., Chap. 4, among other things provided that for the final and conclusive determination of certain questions and accounts which had arisen or which might arise in the settlement of accounts between the Dominion of Canada and the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, both jointly and severally, and between the two provinces concerning which no agreement had heretofore been arrived at, the Governor General in Council might unite with the governments of the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec in the appointment of three arbitrators, being judges, to whom should be referred such questions as the Governor General and Lieutenant-Governors of the said Provinces should agree to submit ;

And whereas, we, the undersigned, John Alexander Boyd, Sir Louis Napoleon Casault and George Wheelock Burbidge, have been duly appointed under the said Acts, and have taken upon ourselves the burdens thereof ;

And whereas, it was provided in and by the said Acts that such arbitrators or any two of them should have power to make one or more awards, and to do so from time to time ;

And whereas, certain questions relative to a claim made by the Dominion of Canada against the Province of Ontario in respect of certain coupons on bonds issued by the City of Hamilton, as mentioned in the statement of claim and answer thereto filed herein, have been submitted to such arbitrators, and they have heard the parties thereto, and also what was alleged in respect thereof by the counsel for the Province of Quebec ;

Now, therefore, the said arbitrators, exercising their authority to make a separate award at this time respecting the said matter, do award, order and adjudge in and upon the premises as follows, that is to say :—

That the Dominion of Canada do, in respect of such claim, recover against the Province of Ontario the sum of sixteen thousand seven hundred and eighty-one dollars and thirty-five cents ($16,781.35), and that the said amount be charged against the Province of Ontario and credited to the Dominion of Canada in the Province of Ontario account, as of the thirty-first of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two.

In witness whereof, we, the said John Alexander Boyd, Sir Louis Napoleon Casault and George Wheelock Burbidge, have hereunto set our hands and seals this twenty-sixth day of March, A.D., 1895.

J. A. BOYD,
L. N. CASAULT,
GEO. W. BURBIDGE,

(Witness).
L. A. AUDETTE.

470. 5TH AWARD—13TH NOVEMBER, 1895.

To all to whom these presents shall come :

The Honourable John Alexander Boyd, of the City of Toronto, and Province of Ontario, Chancellor of the said province, the Honourable Sir Louis Napoleon Casault, of the City of Quebec, in the Province of Quebec, Chief Justice of the Superior Court of the said Province of Quebec, and the Honourable George Wheelock Burbidge, of the City of Ottawa, in the said Province of Ontario, Judge of the Exchequer Court of Canada, Send greeting :

Whereas, it was in and by the Act of Parliament of Canada, 54-55 Vic., Chap. 6, and in and by an Act of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario, 54 Vic., Chap. 2, and in and by an Act of the Legislature of Quebec, 54 Vic., Chap. 4, among other things provided that for the final and conclusive determination of certain questions and accounts which had arisen or which might arise in the settlement of accounts between the Dominion of Canada and the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, both conjointly and severally, and between the two provinces, concerning which no agreement had theretofore been arrived at, the Governor General in Council might unite with the governments of the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec in the appointment of three arbitrators, being judges, to whom should be

referred such questions as the Governor General and Lieutenant-Governors of the said Provinces should agree to submit;

And whereas, we, the undersigned, John Alexander Boyd, Sir Louis Napoleon Casault, and George Wheelock Burbidge have been duly appointed under the said Acts, and have taken upon ourselves the burdens thereof;

And whereas, it was provided in and by the said Acts that such arbitrators or any two of them should have power to make one or more awards, and to do so from time to time;

And whereas, certain questions relative to certain claims have been submitted to such arbitrators, that is to say: (First.) The claim made by the Dominion of Canada against the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, in respect of the alleged liability of the Province of Canada to the Mississagua Indians of the Credit. (Second.) A counter-claim by the Province of Ontario against the Dominion of Canada, for the sum of five thousand five hundred and eighty-two dollars and thirty-six cents ($5,582.36), charged by the Dominion of Canada against the Widows' Pensions and Uncommuted Stipends Fund, and credited to the Mississagua Indians of the Credit aforesaid. (Thirdly.) A claim made by the Dominion of Canada against the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec on behalf of the Deleware Indians;

And whereas, the said claims have been proceeded with before the said arbitrators, and they have heard the parties thereto, and what has been alleged on their behalf by counsel;

Now, therefore, the said arbitrators, exercising their authority to make a separate award at this time respecting the said matters, do award, order and adjudge in and upon the premises as follows, that is to say:—

(Firstly.) That the claim made by the Dominion of Canada against the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, in respect of the alleged liability of the Province of Canada to the Mississagua Indians of the Credit, be, and the same is hereby dismissed.

(Secondly.) That in respect of the counter-claim made by the Province of Ontario against the Dominion of Canada for the sum of five thousand five hundred and eighty-two dollars and thirty-six cents ($5,582.36), charged by the Dominion of Canada against the Widows' Pensions and Uncommuted Stipends Fund, and credited to the Mississagua Indians of the Credit aforesaid, that the said Province of Ontario is entitled to be credited as of the first of January one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, or such other date as may be agreed upon, with the amount of two thousand four hundred dollars and eighty-six cents ($2,400.86) charged to the Widows' Pensions and Uncommuted Stipends Fund, in respect of the Crown Reserves; the arbitrators being of opinion and finding that the charges against that fund in respect of the Clergy Reserves have been rightfully and properly made.

(Thirdly.) That the claim of the Dominion against the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec on behalf of the Deleware Indians, be, and the same is hereby dismissed.

In witness whereof, we, the said John Alexander Boyd, Sir Louis Napoleon Casault, and George Wheelock Burbidge have hereunto set our hands and seals this thirteenth day of November, A.D., 1895.

J. A. BOYD,
L. N. CASAULT,
G. W. BURBIDGE,

Witness.
L. A. AUDETTE.

BOUNDARY LINE BETWEEN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

471. Mr. W. F. King, Chief Astronomer of the Canadian Department of the Interior, and Dr. T. C. Mendenhall, Commissioner for the United States, have been engaged for two years in surveying the territory adjacent to the boundary line between British Columbia and Alaska. The Canadian commissioner reports that as a result of the three seasons' work the whole coast line from Behm's Canal to Cape Fairweather has been covered by a connected photo-topographical survey.

He states that but little further work is required in order to obtain all necessary information with regard to the coast between Cape Fairweather and Yakutat Bay, a distance of 70 miles, and to supplement the information obtained by the United States party in the vicinity of Mount St. Elias and the 141st meridian, which is the westerly terminus of the work of the Commission.

The marking of the boundary line between New Brunswick and the State of Maine in Passamaquoddy Bay, under the second article of the Convention in 1892, is in the hands of the same two commissioners.

The history of the Commission is briefly: The Treaty of St. Petersburg (1825) between Great Britain and Russia contains the following articles:—

III. "The line of demarcation between the possessions of the high contracting parties upon the coast of the continent and the islands of America to the north-west shall be drawn in the manner following:—

"Commencing from the southernmost point of the island called Prince of Wales Island, which point lies in the parallel of 54 degrees 40 minutes north latitude, and between the 131st and 133rd degree of west longitude (meridian of Greenwich), the said line shall ascend to the north along the channel called Portland Channel as far as the point of the continent where it strikes the 56th degree of north latitude; from this last mentioned point the line of demarcation shall follow the summit of the mountains situated parallel to the coast as far as the point of intersection of the 141st degree of west longitude (of the same meridian) and, finally, from the said point of intersection, the said meridian line of the 141st degree of its prolongation, as far as the frozen ocean, shall form the limit between the Russian and British possessions on the Continent of America to the north-west."

IV. "With reference to the line laid down in the preceding article, it is understood:—

1st. "That the island called Prince of Wales Island shall belong wholly to Russia."

2nd. "That wherever the summit of the mountains which extend in a direction parallel to the coast, from the 56th degree of north latitude to the point of intersection of the 141st degree of west longitude, shall prove to be at the distance of ten marine leagues from the ocean, the limit between the British possessions and the line of coast which is to belong to Russia, as above mentioned, shall be formed by a line parallel to the windings of the coast, and shall never exceed the distance of ten marine leagues therefrom."

The United States purchased Alaska from Russia in 1867.

The Canadian Ministers visited Washington in 1891 with a view to provide for the removal of all causes of difference in respect of such portions of the boundary as might not have been permanently marked by virtue of treaties before that date made, and as a result a Convention was ratified by Her Majesty and the President of the United States.

The Treaty concluded at Washington consists of two articles, which are as follows :—

"Article I. The high contracting parties agree that a coincident or joint survey (as may be found in practice most convenient) shall be made of the territory adjacent to that part of the boundary line of the United States of America and the Dominion of Canada dividing the territory of Alaska from the Province of British Columbia and the North-west Territory of Canada, from the latitude of 54 degrees 40 minutes north to the point where the said boundary line encounters the 141st degree of longitude westward from the meridian of Greenwich, by commissions to be appointed severally by the high contracting parties, with a view to ascertainment of the facts and data necessary to the permanent delimitation of said boundary line in accordance with the spirit and intent of the existing treaties in regard to it between Great Britain and Russia, and between the United States and Russia.

"Application will be made without delay to the respective legislative bodies for the appropriations necessary for the prosecution of the survey, and the commissions to be appointed by the two governments shall meet at Ottawa within two months after said appropriation shall have been made, and shall proceed as soon as practicable thereafter to the active discharge of their duties.

"The respective commissions shall complete the survey and submit their final reports thereof within two years from their first meeting.

"The commission shall, so far as they may be able to agree, make a joint report to each of the two governments, and they shall also report, either jointly or severally, to each government on any point upon which they may be unable to agree.

"Each government shall pay the expenses of the commission appointed by it.

"Each government engages to facilitate in every possible way any operations which, in pursuance of the plan to be agreed upon by the commission, may be conducted within its territory by the commission of the other.

"The high contracting parties agree that, as soon as practicable after the report or reports of the commissions shall have been received, they will proceed to consider and establish the boundary line in question.

"Article II. The high contracting parties agree that the governments of the United States and Her Britannic Majesty in behalf of the Dominion of Canada shall, with as little delay as possible, appoint two commissioners, one to be named by each party, to determine upon a method of more accurately marking the boundary line between the two countries in the waters of Passamaquoddy Bay in front of and adjacent to Eastport, in the State of Maine, and to place buoys or fix such other boundary marks as they may determine to be necessary.

"Each government shall pay the expenses of its own commissioner, and cost of marking the boundary in such manner as shall be determined upon shall be defrayed by the high contracting parties in equal moieties."

With respect to Article II the following explanation is given :—

The sovereignty of the Islands in the Bay of Fundy was settled by commissioners appointed under Treaty of Ghent (1814). The commissioners, however, while awarding certain islands to Great Britain, did not distinctly define any boundary between the possessions of Great Britain and the United States. Some fishermen of the United States have erected weirs which are believed to be on Canadian territory, and it has become desirable to settle definitely and mark upon the ground where the boundary is. The commissioners under the convention of 1892, on the 31st December, 1895, signed their joint report which has been transmitted to the governments of Canada and the United States. This report is to the effect that the commissioners, in pursuance of their duties under the convention, have made a joint survey of the territory adjacent to the international boundary line, from the southernmost point of Prince of Wales Island to the 141st degree of west latitude ; and they submit with the report detailed topographical maps. This report which has reference to Article I is signed by Mr. W. F. King, Her Majesty's commissioner, and by General W. W. Duffield, the commissioner for the United States.

An agreement between the commissioners, under Article II of the convention concerning the marking of the boundary line in Passamaquoddy Bay, had not been reached at that date.

UNION OF NEWFOUNDLAND AND CANADA.

472. A conference between representatives of the Government of Canada and representatives of Newfoundland took place on the 4th April, 1895, in Ottawa.

Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell, K.C.M.G., Hon. Sir Adolphe Caron, K.C.M.G., Hon. George E. Foster and Hon. John Haggart represented the Canadian Government, and Honourables R. Bond, E. P. Morris, G. H. Emerson and W. H. Horwood represented Newfoundland.

The following were the terms proposed by the Canadian Government after several meetings between the 4th and the 16th April :—

(1.) Canada to assume the present debt of Newfoundland	$8,350,000
Canada to assume an excess of debt over that sum to	2,000,000
Total	$10,350,000

This is equal to $50 per head of Newfoundland's population of 207,000.
On this excess of $2,000,000 Canada to pay interest at 5 per cent per annum.

(2.) Canada to pay as a yearly allowance to Newfoundland the following sums :—	
(*a*) Allowance for legislation	$ 50,000
(*b*) Subsidy of 80c. per head of Newfoundland's population up to 400,000 ; present population is 207,000 which, at 80c. equals	165,600
The payments to be adjusted after each decennial census.	
(*c*) Allowance for crown lands and rights of minerals and metals and time thereon	150,000
(*d*) Interest at 5 per cent on $2,000,000 excess of debt	100,000
Total	$465,600

(3.) Canada to maintain all that class of services in Newfoundland which falls under the head of Dominion or general services :—

Governor's salary.
Customs.
Excise.
Savings Banks.
Public Works of a Dominion character.
Crown Lands.
Administration of Justice.
Post Office.
Steamship Services.
Marine and Light Houses.
Fisheries.
Penitentiaries.
Weights and Measures.
Gas Inspection.
Arts, Agriculture and Statistics.
Quarantine and Immigration.
Insurance Inspection.
Geological Survey.

(4.) Canada to maintain in regard to steamship services, passenger and mail communication in at least as efficient a manner as at present, as follows :—

Between the mainland and Newfoundland.
" Newfoundland and Great Britain.
" " Labrador.
The coastal steam services east and west.

(5.) In lieu of expenditure on Militia in Newfoundland until such time as Parliament may deem it necessary to introduce a more general militia system, Canada to grant $40,000 annually towards the maintenance of a police constabulary, the force to be at the disposal of the Dominion Government for use anywhere in Canada in cases of general and serious emergency.

(6.) The fishermen of Newfoundland to participate on equal terms in any bounties to fishermen granted by the Dominion Government.

(7.) Canada to take over at a valuation the SS. *Fionia* now in use for fishery service.

(8.) Newfoundland to be represented in the Senate of Canada by 4 senators and in the House of Commons by 10 representatives.

The Premier of Newfoundland took issue with the financial terms, desiring that the whole of the public debt of the province should be assumed by the Dominion; that the Port aux Basques Railway should be completed, and that the sum of $650,000 should be allowed for annual expenses of local government.

The total debt of the Province was $9,116,535, with $1,456,000 under loan and $675,000 floating debt. The amount required to complete railway to Port aux Basques is given in the Newfoundland memoranda at $3,620,000.

The papers laid before Parliament conclude with a cable from Sir Mackenzie Bowell to Sir William Whiteway stating that if Newfoundland adopts Lord Ripon's proposal, terms may be modified by aid from Home Government. If not, Canada can only supplement proposal made to the delegates by agreeing, in addition, to aid in construction of Newfoundland railway from River Exploits to Port aux Basques by a subsidy of $6,000 a mile and to add $35,000 additional to yearly allowance.

473. Railway Rates Commission.

The Minister of Railways and Canals appointed a Commission to take evidence in the matter of complaints of "exorbitant and unreasonable passenger and freight rates and of discrimination in both in the Province of Manitoba and the North-west Territories," preferred by the Legislative Assembly of the North-west Territories, the Central Farmers' Institute and others.

A thorough investigation was held by the Commissioners in the winter of 1894-5, the date of the sittings being made public and witnesses invited to

attend by notices in the local newspapers and by circulars. An adjournment was made to a date to suit the convenience of the Hon. J. D. Cameron, Provincial Secretary for Manitoba, Premier Haultain of the North-west Territories, and Mr. J. H. Ashdown, appointed by the Winnipeg Board of Trade to represent them. These gentlemen, with Mr. J. Eldor, president, and R. E. Leach, secretary, for the Manitoba Central Farmers' Institute, and the Hon. C. A. Boulton, president, for the Russell Lodge of Patrons of Industry, besides many private individuals, presented statements and gave evidence in support of the complaint. Sittings were held at Winnipeg, Morris, Morden, Pilot Mound, Boissevain, Melita, Glenboro', Carberry, Brandon, Virden, Portage la Prairie, Wawanesa, Neepawa, Prince Albert, Edmonton, Calgary, Moosomin and Regina. Offers to hold sittings at Birtle, Grenfell, Hamiota, Indian Head, Lethbridge, Macleod, Moose Jaw, Red Deer and Wetaskawin were not accepted by those places, it being apparently considered that the case for the complaint had been fully covered by the Manitoba Government, the Winnipeg Board of Trade and other witnesses. Evidence as to the company's rates and other matters was given by Vice-President Shaughnessy and Mr. Kerr, General Freight and Passenger Agent at Winnipeg, on behalf of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

The Commissioners, rejecting some comparisons of freight rates offered on either side as unsuitable through differences of circumstances, compared the grain freight rates of the Canadian Pacific Railway to the lake port Fort William and to the Atlantic port Montreal with the rates of the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific Railway to the lake port Duluth, and to the Atlantic port New York, from corresponding localities in North Dakota, finding in every case that the rates of the Canadian Pacific Railway were lower. They also found that the Canadian Pacific Railway rates for grain were lower than the schedule of mileage rates for grain fixed by the Minnesota Railway Commissioners, which was being resisted in the courts by the railways. A similar comparison of the freight rates of the Canadian Pacific Railway for live stock to Montreal with those of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railways to New York showed the rates of the Canadian Pacific Railway to be considerably lower. The coal freight rates of the Canadian Pacific Railway were found to be very much lower than those of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railway, both for imported and domestic coal, except in the case of short hauls eastward from Anthracite. The local coal freight rates of the Canadian Pacific Railway in Manitoba and the North-west were also found to average lower than the rates of the Reading, the Lehigh Valley and the Jersey Central Railway. The freight rates on lumber of the Canadian Pacific Railway from Rat Portage were found to be lower than those of the Northern Pacific from Duluth or of the Great Northern from Minneapolis. Agricultural implements shipped by the Canadian Pacific Railway from Toronto were subject to a higher actual rate, but a lower mileage rate than those shipped by the Great Northern or Northern Pacific from Chicago. The freight rates on merchandise were slightly higher for all rail and slightly lower for lake and rail by the Canadian Pacific Railway from Montreal than by the Great Northern or Northern Pacific from New York or Boston. As regards dairy products the rates of the Canadian Pacific Railway were slightly higher on butter, dressed poultry and eggs, and considerably lower on cheese than those of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern. A refrigerator car service

with favourable rates had been provided to convey dairy products from Manitoba and the North-west to British Columbia. For these articles, composing the bulk of the freight carried, the Commission came to the conclusion that the rates in Manitoba and the North-west were neither exorbitant nor excessive, but were exceedingly favourable as compared with the rates on United States roads in contiguous territory, and were little in excess of average rates charged on corresponding traffic in the eastern provinces, considering that the great bulk of the traffic in grain, live stock and coal in the west entailed the hauling of about 75 per cent of the cars empty one way.

The rates for cord wood were rather higher than those of the Grand Trunk Railway, and rather higher than those of the Intercolonial Railway, but could not be considered unreasonable. They were slightly higher than those of the Northern Pacific Railway in Minnesota and Dakota, which were granted in the early history of the railway as an inducement to settlement. Local rates, both freight and passenger, were high, compared with those in the Eastern Provinces, but not in excess of those charged by the Great Northern and Northern Pacific in contiguous territory. Complaints were made of the rates on the leased branches to Edmonton and Prince Albert, but it appeared that the net earnings were very small. Breeding stock, shipped between local points, was subject to a heavy rate, but a whole car might be required for a single animal. Seed grain had been shipped at half or one-third rates, and even free when needed.

Discrimination in rates as between individuals was disproved. As regards live stock, small shippers were allowed the same train-load rate as large shippers by clubbing together and making up a train load collected from a dozen or more places to a central point, no local rate being charged for this gathering, but only the through rate from the original point of shipment. As to the supposition of discrimination in favour of Messrs. Ogilvie & Co., it arose from a misunderstanding of the milling-in-transit rate. In regard to complaints of lumber and shingles being carried from British Columbia at a lower rate to Ontario than to Manitoba, it appeared that the rates from the coast to Manitoba and North-west points were very low, while to Ontario they were still lower as to mileage, but actually 50 to 100 per cent higher.

There were no complaints from the largest shippers of grain and cattle, who were satisfied with their treatment by the Canadian Pacific Railway. The company, both as railway carriers and owners of large tracts of land, must observe a policy favourable to settlers, and appeared to desire to give facilities to anything that would add to the business of the country and the traffic of the road. Any anomalies when pointed out to them were explained or redressed.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

A NEW RIVER.

474. Professor R. Bell, of the Geological Survey, in 1895 made an exploration and survey in almost a direct course from Ottawa city to James Bay, which resulted in some important geographical, as well as geological, discoveries. Heretofore all our maps have shown a large unexplored region

lying to the south-east of James Bay with some imaginary rivers dotted upon it. Dr. Bell has proved that nearly the whole region is drained by one stream which discharges into Rupert Bay, where it is called the Noddawai River, but nothing was hitherto known of its course inland. Our first definite knowledge of its main branch was obtained by Dr. Bell in 1887 through one of his assistants, Mr. A. S. Cochrane, whom he sent from Grand Lake to explore its upper waters. The "height of land" was found to pass quite close to the northern extremity of this lake, or much further south than had been represented on the sketch-maps. The new river began on the north side of the water-shed in the geographical depression in which the long northern arm of Grand Lake lies. The "divide" here consists of a shallow deposit of sand which blocks up this ancient river-course and turns the waters of the Upper Ottawa westward down their present channel; but at a comparatively recent date, geologically, these waters appear to have flowed northward by the new river which Dr. Bell followed to James Bay. The drainage basin of the latter stream lies immediately north of the sources of the Ottawa and between Lake Mistassini on the east and Abitibi River on the west. The outline of the border of the basin has a rounded figure when mapped and it measures about 300 miles in diameter, but one of its branches makes a long curve from its source and it bends about in such a way as to give the river a detailed course of nearly 500 miles. This hydrographic basin, lying south-east of the head of James Bay, is the counterpart of the basin of Moose River, which lies to the south-west of it, and has almost the same area. The stream followed proved to be the central or trunk river of the system and many large branches fell into it from both sides, all the way to Mattagami Lake, at the head of the Noddawai River.

Although such a large stream, it has hitherto received no name, and the *Scottish Geographical Magazine*, as well as the press both in Canada and the United States, have called it Bell River, after the person who first surveyed it and made it known to geography. It often happens that the Indians have no distinctive name for a leading topographical feature, as in this case. They have no idea of a permanent or general geography. Different names for the same places or the same lakes and rivers prevail at different times, as was noted by the earlier discoverers in Canada. In any generation each band or each isolated family will have its own set of names for its limited world. The largest river or lake of this region does not require in their view any special designation, but may be called "the lake" or "the big lake" or "river." James Bay is "the great salt lake"; Hannah Bay is "the bay," &c., but all the smaller features bear temporary names.

It may be asked how it happened that this important region was not sooner explored. There may be several reasons. One is the difficulties in the way of getting there, and another the fact that it produces nothing which would pay to exploit, without better means of communication. The main river has never been a travelled route even of the Hudson's Bay Company. There is a post of the company on the Waswanipi River, a large tributary from the east which falls into Mattigami Lake, already mentioned. The waters which unite in this lake discharge a very large stream 100 miles long and identical with what has been called the Noddawai at its mouth. In the lower half of this distance the country descends with a more per-

ceptible grade, and the river is almost continuously rapid all the way to Rupert Bay. But above this the character of the drainage area of this great river may be described as a generally level or slightly undulating plateau, 500 to 1,000 feet above the sea, broken at intervals by hills and ridges. The soil is usually of a clayey nature, and this imparts a muddy quality to the water of most of the branches.

The hydrographic basin explored by Dr. Bell is as large as the inhabited parts of Ontario, Quebec or the State of New York. It has an area of 70,000 square miles or more, and is, therefore, considerably greater than England; and, as Dr. Bell thinks that most of it is fit for cultivation, it is evident we have here a very important addition to the more valuable portion of the Dominion. In a general way this region lies south of England in latitude, and its climate appears to be fully as good as that of the shores of the lower St. Lawrence. Wheat has been found to ripen on the Missanaibi and Abitibi Rivers to the west, and at Lake St. John to the east of the centre of this area, so that it may be assumed that it will also ripen in the intervening tract, while barley ripens at Rupert House and Moose Factory, both of which lie to the northward of the district in question.

The whole country is well wooded, the district having fortunately escaped the fires which have been so prevalent in most of our northern forests. White and red pine are found in the southern parts, but the staple trees of the region are white and black spruces and the tamarack. White birch and Banksian pine, both of fine quality, are also very abundant and there is a mixture of balsam-fir, cedar, balsam-poplar, aspen and a few other trees. When this region is opened for settlement by the construction of railways, it will afford an almost inexhaustible supply of the finest pulp wood—to say nothing of good spruce and tamarack timber.

As to economic minerals, Dr. Bell reports the prospect as excellent. The Huronian rocks underlie a large area; and they are as likely to abound in the ores of various useful metals here as elsewhere.

Game was unaccountably scarce throughout the whole region, but fish was tolerably plentiful. Except near the "Height of Land" no Indians inhabit the country, and this fact may help to account for the general ignorance which has prevailed in reference to the existence of this large river. Dr. Bell secured the services of the only Indian who knew the main stream as far as Mattagami Lake, but this man could not tell even from hearsay where the river discharged into the sea But supposing the stream to have been known to the Aborigines, Dr. Bell's results are to be regarded as a discovery, since it is through them that this great river and its connections have been made known to geography.

A New Region.

475. Mr. Henry O'Sullivan, Inspector of Surveys to the Province of Quebec, makes a report to the Hon. E. J. Flynn, Commissioner of Crown Lands, dated 15th May, 1895, giving details of his explorations in the region beyond the sources of the Ottawa River not far from the territory in which Dr. Bell has been at work.

Mr. O'Sullivan says "there is very little doubt that there exists beyond the sources of the Ottawa a fertile region, several thousand miles in extent, where there is an abundance of merchantable timber, principally tamarack, of which there is a sufficient quantity to supply sleepers for all the railways in the Dominion. A glance at the latest official map of the Province of Quebec will show a vast extent of country, bounded on the north by the Rupert River and James Bay, on the east by Lake Mistassini and the head waters of the Ashuapmouchouan and St. Maurice Rivers, on the south by the height of land dividing the St. Lawrence from the Hudson Bay waters, and on the west by the Province of Ontario, that up to last year was as little known as it was in the days of Jacques Cartier. Roughly speaking this vast region extends over about three degrees of latitude and five degrees of longtitude, containing about 50,000 square miles or 32 million acres, equal in area to England, and one third larger than Ireland." The general impression was that all that northern region is a cold rocky waste. But says Mr. O'Sullivan, "Father Gueguin, in relating to me some of his experiences among the Indians, mentioned having seen some good land and large timber in the neighbourhood of Lake Waswanipi and advised me to explore it." He followed the advice, and from his explorations concludes "that there is no doubt, that instead of a barren mountainous region there exists a fertile slope gently falling towards James Bay." Of course there are barren wastes of burnt country, but these do not materially affect Mr. O'Sullivan's conclusions, which are, that a large extent of the newly explored region is well adapted for agriculture, that its timber is capable of being turned to good account, and that from the quartz veins which he saw he thinks it possible that further explorations may result in the discovery of gold. Mr. O'Sullivan maintains that there is every reason to believe that the climate of this region compares favourably with that of the country along the St. Lawrence between Quebec and Montreal. Father Albanel, who wrote an account of his journey via the Saguenay and Rupert Rivers to Hudson Bay, in 1671-72, records that on June 15th he saw "wild roses blooming as lovely and smelling as sweetly as any around Quebec," and this must have been 60 miles further north than the furthest point reached by Mr. O'Sullivan. At Waswanipi post, latitude 49° 39′ 55″, Mr. O'Sullivan saw, on the 20th September, the potato tops as green as in midsummer. He says, of course, near the height of land it would naturally be colder and more subject to frost; and in the neighbourhood of Hudson Bay the low temperature of that immense body of water must have a cooling effect on the climate, but a certain distance from these extremes I believe that a mild, genial climate favours the greater part of the land."

The most northerly point reached by him is a little south of the parallel of the City of Winnipeg. Taking into account the increasing altitude going westward, he is of opinion that as regards climate the region he partially explored compares favourably with Manitoba and the North-west. There is an abundance of water with numerous cascades, and unlimited quantities of timber and stone for railway purposes.

Dealing with the accessibility of this region Mr. O'Sullivan says there is certainly no obstacle to the building of a railway from any part of the Province of Quebec into the heart of this region.

These two accounts, Dr. Bell's and Mr. O'Sullivan's, make it plain that Canada possesses extensive regions in the North-east Territories which so far have been untouched but which are quite as capable of being turned to practical account as much of the area already settled. What function these regions can perform in the general economy of the Dominion and of the Empire will doubtless be discovered within the next few years.

CHAPTER IX.

Census Returns.—Ontario Returns.—Manitoba.—Value of farm property in Ontario and the United States.—Agriculture in England and other Countries.—Great Britain's Imports of Foods.—Wheat exporting and importing Countries.—Decreased area.—Tables, Imports and Exports of Agricultural products.—Beet-root sugar in Canada.—Viticulture in Canada.—Tobacco raising in Canada.—Farm Stock.—Quarantine.—Experimental Farms.—Dairying.

476. Looked at with respect to the number of persons directly dependent upon the land for a living, agriculture is the chief industry in Canada. In it 45 per cent of the population find their means of subsistence and their opportunities for the accumulation of wealth. Agriculture is, therefore, in Canada a branch of industry of paramount importance. Whatever affects it, prejudicially or beneficially, affects directly all other employments. Its products constitute one-fourth of the freightage of our railways, and one-third of that of our canals. Our mercantile marine depends largely upon the products of agriculture for freights, more than one-half of which are products of the farm.

According to the Census of 1891, the area of improved lands in Canada was 28,537,242 acres, of which 19,904,826 acres were under crop. There were 464,462 acres in gardens and orchards and 15,284,788 acres in pasture. The increase in lands under crop in 1891 compared with 1881 was 4,792,542 acres, or over 30 per cent. Relatively to the whole area of Canada the area under crop and in pasture was about 10 per cent.

There are, therefore, great possibilities of expansion in the future even in the older provinces, while in Manitoba and the organized districts of Assiniboia, Alberta and Saskatchewan there are nearly 239,000,000 acres, which have been brought to the uses of the farmer and the ranchers to the extent of 7,832,200 acres. Included in this statement are the ranching grounds, which, in 1895, covered 904,187 acres, distributed among 185 lessees.

477. The Census returns of 1891 give the following information for the Dominion. A comparison with the Census of 1881 is also given.

		1891.	1881.
Wheat	bush.	42,144,779	32,350,269
Barley	"	17,148,198	16,844,868
Oats	"	82,515,413	70,493,131
Rye	"	1,328,322	2,097,180
Pease and beans	"	15,514,836	13,749,662
Buckwheat	"	4,886,122	4,901,147
Corn	"	10,675,886	9,025,142
Potatoes	"	52,653,704	55,268,227
Turnips and other roots	"	49,555,902	48,251,414
Grass and clover	"	340,650	324,317
Fruits, grapes, &c	lbs.	68,864,181	45,957,458
Tobacco	"	4,277,936	2,527,962
Hops	"	1,126,230	905,207
Flax seed	bush.	137,015	108,694

There was an increase in all these articles with the exception of rye and buckwheat. Of course the Census returns, being taken only once in ten years, are an uncertain index of the development of the agricluture of the country, since the years of comparison may be, the one a good year, and the other a poor year.

478. The Province of Ontario has yearly Agricultural returns, the Legislature of that province having wisely provided for such returns since 1882.

According to these returns the crops of that province have resulted as under :—

		1895.	1894.	1882-95.
Fall wheat	bush.	14,155,282	16,512,106	17,806,963
Yield per acre	"	19·0	21·2	20·1
Spring wheat	"	3,472,543	3,367,854	7,724,774
Yield per acre	"	15·5	14·6	15·2
Barley	"	12,090,507	10,980,404	17,046,059
Yield per acre	"	25·3	22·6	25·5
Oats	"	84,697,566	70,172,516	61,594,192
Yield per acre	"	35·7	30·0	34·3
Rye	"	1,900,117	1,386,606	1,589,008
Yield per acre	"	15·8	15·4	16·0
Pease	"	15,568,103	14,022,888	14,095,782
Yield per acre	"	19·5	17·9	20·2
Buckwheat	"	2,791,749	2,534,335	1,740,483
Yield per acre	"	20·6	17·4	19·8
Beans	"	1,494,179	827,514	586,847
Yield per acre	"	20·5	14·0	17·3
Potatoes	"	29,390,884	17,163,130	18,582,991
Yield per acre	"	159·2	102·6	118·5
Mangel-Wurzels	"	15,961,502	11,532,127	9,414,830
Yield per acre	"	464	417	438
Carrots	"	4,581,373	3,716,140	3,692,128
Yield per acre	"	352	332	350
Turnips	"	63,496,702	61,694,487	48,251,499
Yield per acre	"	418	418	418
Corn for husking	"	24,819,899	16,275,352	16,599,428
Yield per acre	"	81·9	60·9	68·5
Corn for silo and fodder	tons.	1,775,654	1,049,765	1,205,963
Yield per acre	"	11·84	9·43	10·75
Hay and clover	"	1,849,914	3,575,200	3,271,488
Yield per acre	"	·73	1·39	1·38

479. The Province of Manitoba has also made provision for the annual collection of crop statistics.

The following figures, published by the Manitoba Government, give the area and yield of the principal crops of the province in 1892, 1893, 1894 and 1895, and the average per acre :—

AREA UNDER CULTIVATION OF PRINCIPAL CROPS IN MANITOBA, 1892, 1893, 1894 AND 1895.

CROPS.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Wheat	875,990	1,003,640	1,010,186	1,140,276
Oats	332,974	388,529	413,686	482,658
Barley	97,644	114,762	119,528	153,839
Potatoes	10,003	12,387	13,300	16,716

CROPS IN MANITOBA, 1892, 1893, 1894 AND 1895.

Crops.	1892.	1893.	Average yield per acre, 1893.	1894.	Average yield.	1895.	Average yield.
	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
Wheat	14,453,835	15,615,923	15·6	17,172,883	17·0	31,775,038	27·8
Oats	11,654,090	9,823,935	25·3	11,907,854	28·8	22,555,733	46·7
Barley	2,831,676	2,547,653	22·1	2,981,716	24·2	5,645,036	36·7
Potatoes	2,000,600	1,649,384	133·0	2,035,336	153·0	4,042,562	243·5

In 1895 the total yield of pease was 28,229 bushels; of flax, 1,281,354 bushels from 82,668 acres, showing an average yield of 15·5 bushels; of rye, 81,082 bushels, and of roots other than potatoes, 2,285,283 bushels.

480. The Government of the Province of Ontario supplies statistics relating to the value of farm property in the province.

The following is a comparative statement of the results :—

VALUE OF FARM PROPERTY.

——	1884.	1894.
Farm land	$625,478,706	$587,246,117
" buildings	173,386,925	204,071,566
" implements	47,830,710	51,530,172
" live stock	103,106,829	111,547,652
Total	$949,803,170	$954,395,507

It appears that the real property (lands and buildings) connected with farming was worth $798,865,631 in 1884, and $791,317,683 in 1894. The reduction in value, consequent upon the opening up of Manitoba and the North-west and the decrease in the price of agricultural produce, has amounted, in the ten years, to $7,547,948. The percentage of decrease is 0·9 per cent.

481. Subject to similar influences are the North Atlantic States of the United States.

During the ten years 1880–1890, according to the Census of the United States, the decrease in values of farm lands and buildings was 9·4 per cent, as the following statement shows :—

VALUE OF FARMS AND BUILDINGS.

States.	1880.	1890.	Decrease.	
			Amount.	Per Cent.
	$	$	$	
Maine	102,357,615	98,567,730	3,789,885	3·7
New Hampshire	75,834,389	56,162,600	9,671,789	12·7
Vermont	109,346,010	80,427,490	28,918,520	26·5
Massachusetts	146,197,415	127,538,284	18,659,131	12·8
Rhode Island	25,882,079	21,873,479	4,008,600	15·5
Connecticut	121,063,910	95,000,595	26,063,315	21·5
New York	1,056,176,741	968,127,286	88,049,455	8·3
New Jersey	190,895,833	159,262,840	31,632,993	16·6
Pennsylvania	975,689,410	922,240,233	53,449,177	5·5
Total	2,803,443,402	2,539,200,537	264,242,865	9·4
Ontario	817,823,700	802,854,249	14,969,451	1·83

It will be seen that the Province of Ontario suffered less diminution in the value of its farm property than any of the states mentioned, to which, in order to include the states lying within the same lines of longitude, may be added the State of Ohio, which, in 1880, had a valuation for farm property of $1,127,497,353, and, in 1890, $1,050,031,828—a decrease of $77,465,525, or 6·8 per cent.

482. Taking the values in implements and machinery, we have the following table, the increase and the per cent of that increase being added :—

VALUE OF FARM IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY.

States.	1880.	1890.	Increase or Decrease.	
			Numerical.	Per Cent.
	$	$	$	
Maine	4,948,048	5,499,413	+ 551,365	+ 11·1
New Hampshire	3,069,240	3,594,850	+ 525,610	+ 17·1
Vermont	4,879,285	4,733,560	145,725	2·9
Massachusetts	5,134,537	5,938,940	+ 804,403	+ 15·6
Rhode Island	902,825	941,030	+ 38,205	+ 4·2
Connecticut	3,162,628	3,075,495	87,133	- 2·7
New York	42,592,741	46,959,465	+ 4,066,724	+ 9·5
New Jersey	6,921,085	7,378,644	+ 457,559	+ 6·6
Pennsylvania	35,473,037	39,046,855	+ 3,573,818	+ 10·1
Ohio	30,521,180	29,475,346	1,045,834	- 3·4
Total	137,604,606	146,343,598	+ 8,738,992	+ 6·3
Ontario	43,522,495	51,435,919	+ 7,913,424	+ 18·1

In the first eight states there has been an increase of 8·7 per cent. In Ontario the increase was 18·1 per cent. In Ohio the figures are, 1880, $30,521,180; 1890, $29,475,346, showing a decrease of $1,045,834 or 3·4 per cent. Taking the nine states (Ohio added) the increase in the value of machinery and farm implements was 6·3 per cent against Ontario's increase of 18·1 per cent.

483. Taking increase of live stock we have the following table:—

VALUE OF LIVE STOCK ACCORDING TO CENSUS RETURNS.

States.	1880.	1890.	Increase or Decrease.	
			Numerical.	P. Cent.
	$	$	$	
Maine	16,499,376	18,280,140	+ 1,780,764	+ 10·8
New Hampshire	9,812,064	10,450,125	+ 638,061	+ 6·5
Vermont	16,586,195	16,644,320	+ 58,125	+ 0·3
Massachusetts	12,957,004	14,200,178	+ 1,243,174	+ 9·6
Rhode Island	2,254,142	2,364,970	+ 110,828	+ 5·0
Connecticut	10,959,296	9,974,618	− 984,678	− 9·0
New York	117,868,283	124,523,965	+ 6,655,682	+ 5·6
New Jersey	14,861,412	15,811,430	+ 950,018	+ 6·4
Pennsylvania	84,242,877	101,652,758	+ 17,409,881	+ 2·06
Total	286,040,649	313,902,504	+ 27,861,855	+ 9·7
Ohio	103,707,730	116,181,690	+ 12,473,960	+ 12·0
Ontario	99,882,265	116,070,902	+ 16,188,637	+ 16·2

In increase in value of live stock the province has been excelled by only one of the nine states.

The increase in the eight states was 9·7 per cent and in the province 16·2 per cent.

484. As connected with the general question of the depressed state of agriculture the following table, being the synopsis of the evidence of witnesses examined by the Royal Commission on Agriculture in Great Britain, is taken from the Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society:—

REDUCTION OF RENT—ENGLAND.

County.	Reduction per cent.	County.	Reduction per cent.
Northumberland	20 to 25 (average)	Hereford	20 to 30
Cumberland	30 to 40	Somerset	20 to 40
York	10 to 50	Oxford	25 to 50
Lancaster	5 to 30	Berks	90 (one estate)
Stafford	10 to 25	Suffolk	Up to 70
Leicester	40 (average)	Essex	25 to 100
Nottingham	14 to 50	Kent	15 to 100
Warwick	25 to 60	Sussex	42½ (one estate)
Northampton	50 (one estate)	Hants	25 to 100
Huntington	70 to 53 (average)	Wilts	10 to 75
Derby	14 to 25	Devon	10 to 25
Gloucester	50 (one estate)	Cornwall	10 to 100

(Where 100 per cent is mentioned it refers to farms now let rent free, the tenants paying only the rates and equivalent of the tithe rent-charge.)

The *Quarterly Review* for March, 1895, gives the following summary account :—

Produce sold on farms, &c., in 1874.....	£265,392,900
" " 1894.....	179,323,145
Difference.....	£86,069,755
Extra cost of imports for producing meat and milk ..	1,640,970
Losses in food produced on and sold off the land.....	87,710,725

"The result of agricultural depression for the greater part of 20 years, growing into actual distress towards the close of the period, is here shown as accurately as careful calculations can show it.

"That result is a reduction of nearly 88 millions sterling in the value of the produce of the land in the United Kingdom sent to market, average yield of corn being assumed. The amount is not absolutely exhaustive, as there are no data for estimates of certain items, such as the value of horses sold for town use ; but it is as complete as it can fairly be made. There is no doubt that absolutely comprehensive totals for 1874 and 1894 would show a decrease exceeding 88 million sterling ($428,267,000) in the latter year."

485. With respect to Russia, Sir F. Lascelle reported (March, 1895,) to the British Government, at the instance of the Royal Commission on Agriculture, that severe depression exists and that "the recent general fall in the price of grain in Russian markets is chief among the various causes of agricultural depression." The farmers there "live in a state of chronic debt to the government. With the general fall in prices from the competition of the United States, Canadian, Argentine, East Indian and Australian grains, wheat, rye and oats fell rapidly in Russia between the years 1881–94. The net change in the average prices at the port of shipment is approximately : Wheat, from 127 to 68 kopecs ; rye, 109 to 56 kopecs ; oats 74 to 60 kopecs (paper)." These figures represent a drop in prices in the case of wheat of 46·4 per cent, of rye of 51·8 per cent and of oats of 20 per cent.

With respect to Germany, Sir E. Malet reports, 26th April, 1895, to the Earl of Kimberly : "That a severe depression of agriculture exists at the present time cannot be doubted. The unanimous opinion of all the parliamentary representatives of the landed interest, both in the Prussian Landtag and in the Reichstag, the formation of a distinct agrarian party, and the efforts made by that party to obtain some measures of relief are sufficient proof of this, and the present abnormally low prices of wheat and rye which are admittedly below the cost of production are, in themselves, a sufficient reason."

Baron von Hammerstein, the Prussian Minister of Agriculture, is quoted as "pointing out that the depression was common to all countries in Europe, and that the causes were international. Some countries, he said, were in a worse position than Germany, and whereas the default in payment of interest in Prussia varied from 2 per cent to 6 per cent, it had, during the past year, amounted in Russia to about 65 per cent." The Prussian Statistical Bureau publishes tables showing that the increase of mortgages in Prussia on landed property in eight years amounted to $318,542,800. The Statistical Bureau states that "it is unanimously admitted by all serious observers that the purchase price of land is, in general, falling."

With respect to the United States, the following, quoted by Mr. Gough, reporting to the Earl of Kimberley, sufficiently indicates the condition of agriculture in that country :—

"A committee of the United States House of Representatives appointed to inquire into the causes of the prevailing agricultural depression has recently prepared a report in which it says :—

" 'It is unnecessary for the committee to enter into or dwell upon the fact that agriculture is depressed in every branch of this most important industry, that the values of land and farm products, unless under exceptionally rare conditions, have depreciated steadily as the purchasing power of the dollar has increased. But while the value of property owned by the American (United States) farmers has decreased in thirty years from nearly one-half of the total wealth in 1860 to less than one-fourth in 1890, of which 30 per cent is now under mortgage, taxes have steadily increased, and debts now require four times the labour to be paid off than was then required.

" 'The purchasing capacity of the dollar to secure the farmer's land and produce has increased four-fold, while power to pay his taxes and debts has remained at a standstill. In 1873 wheat sold for $1.55 to $2.25 a bushel in New York; in 1894 it sold at 50 cents.'"

486. Many measures of relief have been suggested. A royal commission has been sitting to consider the depressed condition of agriculture in Great Britain. The Imperial, German and Prussian Governments propose measures which include the reduction of the land tax, the construction of canals, the reduction of railway freight rates, light railways, further protection of the sugar industry, stringent measures for the prevention of cattle diseases, &c., &c.

In France, where there has been a great decrease in the value of farm lands,* and where prices of agricultural produce (which began to drop about 1880, and have scarcely ceased to decline since) are at a low ebb, the government have energetically endeavoured to alleviate or counteract the depression by imposing import duties and by other means amounting to prohibition of imports of many articles whose free admission would reduce the price still further. Under the operation of these efforts, production has increased considerably, both as regards stock and crops.

In the United States the Department of Agriculture has endeavoured to assist the farmers by keeping them informed of the markets for agricultural products in all parts of the world, by the inspection of meat products with guaranty of their purity, by giving advice through bulletins on the best methods of cultivation, while the several states have been active in efforts calculated to widen the intellectual horizon of farmers. The Federal Government has afforded assistance by means of tariffs on agricultural products from Canada and other countries. Bounties have also been given on sugar production.

487. Canada has met the difficulty very much in the way Germany proposes to do and as France has done. She has built canals to enable the grains of the interior to reach the seaboard at the lowest possible cost for transport. She

*Sir Joseph Crowe's report on the agriculture, bounties, and general trade of France for 1894.

has aided railway construction to the extent of $203,000,000 contributed by the federal, the provincial and the municipal authorities. She has carried out a stringent quarantine system to prevent the farmers making losses through imported diseases. She has established experimental farms on which to conduct researches and verify experiments to test the relative value for all purposes of different breeds of cattle; to direct the manufacture and disposal of dairy products so that the best articles and the highest prices may be secured; to examine the diseases to which cultivated plants and trees are subject, &c., &c. The Department of Agriculture issues bulletins on various subjects such as the poultry and egg business. The Department of Justice provides against combinations to run up the price of binder twine, &c. The Department of Marine attends to the inspection of vessels intended to carry cattle. The Select Standing Committee of Agriculture every year investigates various subjects touching on agriculture and publishes reports for general information. In 1894 and 1895 this committee took evidence on tuberculosis in cattle, cold storage for butter, for meat exports, and for fruit; Dominion registration of pedigree stock; rations in stock raising; agricultural chemistry; horticulture; poultry management; entomology in relation to farm and garden; dairy production in Quebec; cattle and dairying in the North-west Territories; distribution of seed grain; compulsory branding of cheese, and instituted close examinations of the experimental farms in order to see in what directions their usefulness might be increased.

The Parliament of Canada has provided a tariff for the protection of the farmer against assault from outside countries and has passed over 20 Acts intended to assist the farming community.

The several provinces have been active within their spheres of action, in behalf of the farmers, by providing agricultural colleges and in other ways.

488. The following duties by the Canadian tariff of 1894 and 1895 are levied on the products of the farm, including the stock yard, the dairy and the orchard :—

Articles.	$ cts.	Per cent.
Animals, living (n.e.s.) ad val.		20
Live hogs per lb.	0 01½	
Meats (n.e.s.) in barrels "	0 02	
Meats, fresh "	0 03	
Canned meats, &c ad val.		25
Mutton and lamb, fresh "		35
Poultry and game "		20
Lard and compounds per lb.	0 02	
Tallow ad val.		20
Beeswax "		10
Feathers, undressed "		20
Eggs per doz.	0 05	
Butter per lb.	0 04	
Cheese "	0 03	
Condensed milk "	0 03¼	
Apples per brl.	0 40	
Beans per bush.	0 15	
Buckwheat "	0 10	
Pease "	0 10	
Potatoes "	0 15	

PRODUCTS OF THE FARM—*Continued.*

ARTICLES.		$ cts.	Per cent.
Rye	per bush.	0 10	
Rye-flour	per brl.	0 50	
Hay, per ton	"	2 00	
Vegetables, fresh or dry salted	ad val.		25
Barley	per bush.		30
Indian corn	"	0 07½	
Buckwheat meal	per lb.	0 00¼	
Corn-meal	per brl.	0 40	
Oats	per bush.	0 10	
Oatmeal	per lb.		20
Wheat	per bush.	0 15	
Wheat-flour	per brl.	0 75	
Biscuits	ad val.		25
Starch, &c	per lb.	0 01½	
Seeds, garden, field, &c	large pkgs.		10
" "	small "		25
Tomatoes, fresh	per bush.	0 20	
Tomatoes, corn, beans, &c., in cans	per lb.	0 01½	
Pickles, &c	ad val.		35
Malt	per bush.	0 15	
Hops	per lb.	0 06	
Trees, fruit	each.	0 03	
Grape-vines, gooseberry bushes, &c	ad val.		20
Small fruit (n.e.s.)	per lb.	0 02	
Cranberries, plums and quinces	per bush.		25
Apples, dried, &c	ad val.		25
Grapes	per lb.	0 02	
Peaches	"	0 01	
Fruit in cans	"	0 02½	
Fruit preserved in spirits	per gall.	2 00	
Jellies, jams, &c	per lb.	0 03½	
Honey	"	0 03	
Maple sugar	ad val.		20
Cider, not clarified nor refined	per gall.	0 05	
" clarified or refined	"	0 10	

The following goods are prohibited absolutely :—

Oleomargarine. Butterine. Similar substitutes for butter.

489. The following articles used by farmers in their business are admitted free :—

Animals—horses, cattle, sheep, swine and dogs, for improving stock.
Bees.
Bones, crude.
Blast furnace slag.
Domestic fowls to improve stock.
Guano, bone dust and other animal and vegetable manures.
Indian corn for ensilage.
Oil-cake and similar feeds.
Rennet, raw or prepared.
Sawn lumber, not dressed or on one side only.
Laths, palings, fence posts, &c.
Seedling stock for grafting.
Seeds, beet, carrot, flax, turnip, mangolds, &c.
Locust beans and meal for feed.

There are also on the free list articles so largely consumed by farmers and their families as tea and coffee. Sugar up to No. 16 Dutch standard is subject to a duty of only ½ of a cent a pound and refined sugar to a duty of $1\frac{14}{100}$ of a cent per pound.

490. Duties on other articles largely used by farmers were also considerably reduced by the tariff of 1894, among them being agricultural implements, mowing machines, self-binding harvesters, harvesters without binders, binding attachments, reapers, sulky and walking ploughs, harrows, cultivators, seed drills and horse rakes from 25 to 20 per cent *ad valorem;* binding twines from 25 to 12½ per cent, and rove for making such twines to 10 per cent and barbed wire to ¾ per cent per pound.

491. From this rapid review of what Canada has done to guard her agriculture from harm to as great a degree as possible in the great struggle that has been going on between the farmers of the United States, Germany, France, Russia, the United Kingdom, India, Argentina, Australia and other countries to establish the "survival of the fittest," it will be seen that no efforts have been spared to maintain the agriculture of Canada on a firm footing.

492. A comparison between the exports and imports of products of the farm and orchard in 1877 and in 1895 will show the general results.

CANADA'S EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS 1877 AND 1895.

Articles.	Exports Domestic.		Imports Home Consumption.	
	1877.	1895.	1877.	1895.
	$	$	$	$
Animals, living	2,138,106	10,111,496	*705,264	*164,891
Animal products	10,759,754	22,496,995	3,741,069	3,756,151
Grain, flour and meal, all kinds	11,882,085	9,881,912	13,866,799	1,360,399
Fruits, all kinds	194,942	2,329,324	331,654	235,837
Tobacco, raw	.....	.....	902,497	1,362,985
Other agricultural products	2,612,349	3,711,617	916,891	2,390,690
Totals	27,587,236	48,531,344	20,464,174	9,270,953

Summarized, the above table is as follows :—

Imports home consumption, 1877	$20,464,174
Exports home produce, 1877	27,587,236
Balance in favour of Canadian farmer	$ 7,123,062
Imports home consumption, 1895	$ 9,270,953
Exports home produce, 1895	48,531,344
Balance in favour of Canadian farmer	$39,260,391

The imports in 1877 were equal to $5.10 per head of the population. In 1895 they were equal to $1.82 per head of the population. Had the per head rate of 1877 been the rate in 1895, the imports of farm produce coming directly into competition with Canadian farmers would have

* Value of animals for improvement of stock not included.

been $25,925,462 instead of what it really was, viz: $9,270,953. The measures adopted have therefore resulted in a gain to the Canadian farmers of $16,654,510 in the value of the home market.

Great Britain's Imports.

493. During 1895 Great Britain, more largely than ever, drew her food supplies from outside countries.

There was an increase in the value of her imports of wheat, pease, corn-meal, other grains, preserved meats, fresh pork, fish (salt), potatoes, poultry and game, sheep, swine, fresh beef and mutton, lard, rabbits, unenumerated meats, butter, condensed milk, eggs and raw vegetables. There was a decrease in the imports of salted pork, margarine, hops, cattle, barley, oats, beans, corn, wheat-meal, flour, &c., bacon, hams, beef (salted), fresh fish, cheese, apples and onions.

494. The following statement gives in some detail the imports into the United Kingdom to meet the demand for food, during 1894 and 1895 :—

Articles.		1894.		*1895.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			$		$
Animals, living (for food)	No.	960,045	44,237,455	1,481,356	43,635,759
Wheat, barley, oats, pease, beans, Indian corn and flour	cwt.	178,466,116	232,297,429	179,927,460	241,962,159
Dressed meats	"	10,718,870	110,594,951	12,096,321	115,678,905
Butter	"	2,574,835	65,489,268	2,825,682	69,326,786
Margarine	"	1,109,325	14,818,075	940,168	12,444,894
Cheese	"	2,266,145	26,644,708	2,133,809	22,747,681
Eggs	doz.	118,769,680	18,426,801	127,222,920	19,483,408
Fish	cwt.	2,555,977	12,882,456	2,458,860	14,479,661
Fruit, raw	bush.	17,383,774	26,816,526	15,277,260	23,680,348
Hops	cwt.	189,155	3,768,639	217,161	3,136,591
Lard	"	1,400,516	13,424,292	1,742,688	14,317,446
Milk (condensed or preserved)	"	529,465	5,252,277	545,400	5,258,720
Potatoes	"	2,703,803	5,013,110	3,758,161	5,695,470
Onions	bush.	5,288,512	3,723,195	5,734,768	3,389,283
Vegetables, unenumerated			5,306,467		6,215,015
Poultry and game			2,340,469		2,945,141
Total			591,036,118		604,397,267

*The figures of 1895 are subject to revision—taken from monthly reports.

Note.—Cwt. = 112 lbs.

In addition to these articles there are rice, spices, sugars, molasses, chicory, cocoa, coffee, dried fruits, tea, spirits, wines and tobacco.

In all, the imports of articles of food and drink enumerated amounted to $847,722,000, of which $41,460,000 were exported, leaving the net food and drink bill paid to outsiders in 1895 to $806,262,000.

495. The bill in 1894 paid to outside countries amounted to $843,500,000, of which $47,500,000 were exported, leaving the net bill for foods and drinks paid to outsiders $796,000,000.

It appears that Great Britain imported $10,262,000 more of these articles in 1895 than in 1894.

496. The following table gives the quantities and values of the articles named, and is compiled from the trade returns issued by the British Government :—

IMPORTED.	Quantities.	Values for Customs.
1895.	Cwt.	$
Wheat, barley, flour, &c.	179,927,460	241,962,159
Dressed meats	12,096,321	115,678,905
Butter	2,825,682	69,326,786
Margarine	940,168	12,444,894
Cheese	2,133,809	22,747,681
Fish	2,458,860	14,479,661
Hops	217,161	3,136,591
Lard	1,742,688	14,317,446
Total	202,342,149	494,094,123
1894.		
Wheat, barley, flour, &c.	178,466,116	232,297,429
Dressed meats	10,718,870	110,594,951
Butter	2,574,835	65,489,268
Margarine	1,109,325	14,818,075
Cheese	2,266,145	26,644,708
Fish	2,555,977	12,882,456
Hops	189,155	3,768,639
Lard	1,400,516	13,424,292
Total	199,280,939	479,919,818

Reduced to tons and dollars, the statement stands :—

1894 .... Value per ton, $43.00
1895 .... " " 43.60
Increase, 1895, $0.60, or 1·40 per cent.

497. Of wheat, wheat-flour and other grains, Great Britain imported 9,994,102 tons, valued at $232,297,429, in 1894, and 10,075,938 tons, valued at $241,962,159, in 1895. In 1894 the value was $23.24 per ton, and in 1895 it was $24.01 per ton. The increase in price was, therefore, 3·31 per cent.

Of dressed meat she imported 600,257 tons in 1894, and 677,394 tons in 1895. In the first named year the value was $184.24, and in the second $170.77 per ton, a decrease in value of 7·31 per cent.

Of butter she imported 144,191 tons in 1894, and 158,238 tons in 1895. The value in the first named year was $454.18, and in 1895 it was $438.12 per ton, showing a decrease in value of 3·5 per cent.

Of margarine she imported 62,122 tons, valued at $235.39 a ton, in 1894, and 52,649 tons, valued at $236.37 per ton, in 1895—an increase of 0·42 per cent in value.

Of cheese she imported 126,744 tons in 1894, and 119,493 tons in 1895, valued in 1894 at $209.92 per ton, and in 1895 at $190.40, a decrease in value of 9·3 per cent.

Of eggs she imported 118,769,680 dozens in 1894, and 127,222,920 dozens in 1895. The imports of 1894 had a value of $15\frac{51}{100}$ cents per dozen, and those of 1895 of $15\frac{31}{100}$ cents, showing a decrease of 1·29 per cent in value.

Of fish she imported 143,135 tons in 1894, and 143,135 tons in 1895, having the value of $90 and $105.16 per ton, respectively, an increase of 16·1 per cent in value.

Of hops she imported 10,592 tons in 1894, and 12,161 tons in 1895. The value in 1894 was $355.80 per ton, and in 1895 it was $257.92 per ton, a drop of 27·5 per cent.

Of lard she imported 78,429 tons, valued at $171.16 per ton, in 1894 and in 1895, 97,590 tons, valued at $146.71 per ton, a decrease in value of 14·3 per cent.

Of fruits she imported 17,383,774 bushels in 1894, valued at $26,816,526, and in 1895, 15,277,260 bushels, with a value of $23,680,348, or $1.54 per bushel in 1894, and $1.55 per bushel in 1895, equal to an increase of 0·6 per cent.

Of potatoes she imported 81,114 tons in 1894, and 112,745 tons in 1895, the value being $61.80 per ton in 1894, and $50.52 per ton in 1895, a decrease in value of 18·2 per cent.

Taking the several articles, the increases and decreases in price were :—

——	Increase.	Decrease.
	Per cent.	Per cent.
Cereals and other grains	3·31	
Dressed meats		7·31
Butter		3·50
Margarine	0·40	
Cheese		9·30
Eggs		1·30
Fish	16·10	
Hops		27·50
Lard		14·30
Fruits	0·6	
Potatoes		18·2

498. Analyzing cereals and grains, we have the following results :—

—	Year.	Quantity.	Value.	Price per cwt.	Price in 1895 + or — 1894.
		* Cwt.	$	$	
Wheat	1894	70,126,232	91,301,124	1.30	
	1895	81,749,955	109,627,366	1.34	+ 3·1 p.c.
Wheat-flour	1894	19,134,605	38,907,408	2.03	
	1895	18,368,410	37,371,216	2.03	
Barley	1894	31,241,384	34,507,484	1.10	
	1895	23,618,837	29,953,571	1.14	+ 3·6 p.c.
Oats	1894	14,979,214	18,980,467	1.27	
	1895	15,528,310	18,120,620	1.17	— 7·9 p.c.
Pease	1894	2,272,623	3,149,677	1.38	
	1895	2,422,851	3,376,629	1.39	+ 0·7 p.c.
Beans	1894	5,259,895	6,551,001	1.24	
	1895	4,130,538	5,254,929	1.27	+ 2·4 p.c.
Indian corn	1894	35,365,043	38,700,891	1.09	
	1895	33,944,350	38,003,167	1.12	+ 2·7 p.c.
Indian meal	1894	87,120	199,377	2.28	
	1895	164,209	367,545	2.24	— 1·8 p.c.

* Cwt. = 112 lbs.

In wheat there was an increase in the quantity imported in 1895 of about 16 per cent, and in the sum total paid of 20 per cent. This is equal to an increase in price of 3·1 per cent.

In wheat-flour there was a decrease in quantity of about 4 per cent, and in the amount paid of about 4 per cent.

In barley, the quantity imported showed a decrease of 7,622,547 cwt., and the value an increase of $4,553,913, the increase in price being 3·6 per cent.

499. In 1894, as compared with 1893, the result of the comparison showed that the great fact of the year 1894 was the general decrease in the prices of articles of food. The accentuation of this fact having been seen in the greatly depreciated value of wheat.

In 1895, as compared with 1894, the great fact was that the reduction of prices was stayed and a slight recovery experienced.

500. Taking into account the chief countries of the world, the annual consumption of wheat is estimated at 55,115,000 tons of 2,000 pounds each, or 1,837,200,000 bushels of 60 pounds each.

501. The following is an estimate of the world's wheat supply made by the Hungarian Government :—

WORLD'S WHEAT PRODUCTION

PRODUCTION OF IMPORTING COUNTRIES.

——	1895.	1894.
	Bush.	Bush.
Great Britain	46,811,000	60,995,000
France	301,573,000	354,625,000
Germany	103,550,000	102,132,000
Austria	45,392,000	45,300,000
Italy	114,898,000	120,288,000
The Netherlands	3,404,000	6,241,000
Switzerland	5,390,000	7,376,000
Belgium	21,277,000	21,277,000
Denmark	5,106,000	4,539,000
Scandinavia	5,106,000	5,106,000
Spain	86,528,000	97,876,000
Portugal	7.376,000	9,078,000
Greece	3,120,000	3,404,000

PRODUCTION OF EXPORTING COUNTRIES.

——	1895.	1894.
	Bush.	Bush.
Russia	415,053,000	363,136,000
Hungary	150,361,000	151,098,000
Roumania	62,414,000	51,066,000
Bulgaria	52,482,000	31,207,000
Servia	8,511,000	9,929,000
Turkey	42,555,000	29,793,000
India	237,456,000	258,167,000
The rest of Asia	70,950,000	58,158,000
United States	400,017,000	408,528,000
Canada	51,066,000	42,555,000
Argentine Republic	60,995,000	117,508,000
Chili, &c	18,440,000	24,114,000
Australasia	35,746,000	42,895,000
Africa	47,094,000	48,370,000

502. The consumption of wheat per head varies in different countries. The question is one of great importance in estimating the surplus over for distribution to wheat importing countries. In the United States the amount was fixed in 1878 at 4·7 bushels per head. But of late years considerable doubt has been expressed as to the accuracy of this figure. Recent investigation appears to point to a lower rate, and the amount of 4 bushels per head has been suggested as more accurate. The whole question needs

thorough investigation. The following is given as the generally accepted statement :—

CONSUMPTION OF WHEAT PER HEAD IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Countries.	Bushels.
United Kingdom	5·0
France	9·1
Germany	2·5
Russia	2·0
Austria-Hungary	3·9
Italy	5·0
Spain and Portugal	6·4
Belgium and Holland	4·7
Scandinavia	1·4
Turkey	6·1
United States	4·5
Canada	5·5
New South Wales	5·8
Victoria	5·0
Southern Australia	6·5
Queensland	6·0
Tasmania	6·7
New Zealand	7·1

503. The consumption of wheat in Canada no doubt varies in different parts. In Manitoba the official estimate a short time ago was six bushels per head, which is likely to be near the mark, both for that province and for some portions of the Territories. In Ontario and Quebec, it has been reckoned at not over five bushels. In the Maritime Provinces wheat is, to a certain extent, displaced by corn-meal, but the fishermen are large consumers of wheat, so that the average is maintained. Rye is used in a constantly decreasing quantity.

504. The United Kingdom is by far the largest importer of food products, and takes nearly one-half the available export of wheat from the wheat exporting countries.

In 1892, Mr. Stephen Bourne, from tables of comparison between the years 1876 and 1891, arrived at the conclusion that of Great Britain's 33,000,000 inhabitants in 1876, 18,000,000 might be deemed to be provided with food for home resources and 15,000,000 from foreign supplies, and that in 1891, of 38,000,000 inhabitants, 16,500,000 depended on home and 21,500,000 on foreign supplies, or in other words than in 1876, 46 per cent, and in 1891, 55 per cent of the food consumed in the British Isles came from abroad. On that estimate every inhabitant in those islands is dependent upon foreign supplies for his food for one hundred and eighty-nine days in the year. Lord George Hamilton recently said: "This process must continue, and if its development during the next twenty years is as rapid as it has been in the past, in little more than a score of years home produce will have receded from being less than one-half of the total supply of food to less than one-quarter."

505. These facts show the permanent value of the market of Great Britain to countries like Canada, so large a proportion of whose inhabitants make their living from the farm. The British market is, also, one of the few open to the world without tariff charges.

506. The following table shows the quantity of wheat and wheat-flour imported into the United Kingdom in 1889 to 1895, and the countries from which supplied :—

*IMPORTS OF WHEAT AND WHEAT-FLOUR INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1889 TO 1895.

COUNTRIES.	BUSHELS.						
	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
United States	57,060,375	62,413,667	79,695,566	112,313,077	105,572,895	86,160,948	83,649,286
Russia	40,374,219	36,687,829	27,358,266	8,144,241	18,782,377	31,314,978	42,965,132
British East India	17,207,314	17,008,286	24,277,465	23,324,825	11,566,046	9,984,904	16,432,173
Germany	7,645,306	4,309,903	2,252,141	1,543,460	968,628	1,835,075	2,020,133
Austrian Territories	5,505,410	3,452,112	3,069,189	2,462,724	2,771,028	2,789,563	3,290,517
Australasia	2,708,467	5,994,800	4,292,370	3,870,867	4,909,636	7,237,847	6,508,376
Canada	5,129,500	4,458,477	8,518,194	10,658,284	8,617,732	8,292,457	9,348,369
Chili	1,069,512	.....	4,046,691	4,308,751	4,816,274	3,293,571	1,939,280
Roumania	5,298,750	8,710,894	2,031,549	1,377,206	166,641	201,766	3,774,773
Egypt	608,080	794,183	1,748,482	718,937	19,760	344	4,667
Bulgaria	1,184,312	655,508	251,447	112,540	.....	.....	.....
Denmark	300,503	157,755	23,427	.....	.....	.....	.....
Turkey	1,247,449	1,686,559	2,818,486	922,477	193,297	605,776	2,427,096
France	464,364	258,962	346,330	149,770	134,641	1,220,462	2,842,906
Argentine Republic	70,545	5,315,697	4,626,451	6,489,580	14,670,952	24,774,684	21,280,672
Other Countries	396,391	729,809	570,106	460,428	434,387	1,424,384	2,404,926
Total	146,270,497	152,634,441	165,926,160	176,857,167	173,624,294	179,136,759	198,888,306

* Taken from United Kingdom accounts.
1 barrel of wheat flour = 4½ bushels of wheat in grain.

507. The following table shows the proportionate quantities of wheat and wheat-flour imported into the United Kingdom from the principal wheat-exporting countries, 1871-1895 :—

Year.	Imported from								
	Russia.	Germany.	British North America	United States.	Chili.	British India.	Australasia.	Argentine.	Other Countries.
	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.
1871.....	35·37	9·60	8·52	35·22	1·33	0·50	0·84	.....	8·62
1872.....	37·70	10·87	4·53	20·23	3·52	0·34	1·17	.....	21·64
1873	18·78	5·85	8·36	42·17	3·56	1·43	4·05	.....	15·80
1874.....	11·76	8·13	8·71	55·16	4·47	2·18	2·35	.....	7·24
1875	17·06	11·11	6·83	44 29	1·51	2·24	2·13	.....	14·83
1876.....	17·17	6·72	5·35	42·81	1·95	6·35	5·48	.....	14·17
1877.....	17·33	11·03	5·14	37·16	1·28	9·62	0·71	.....	17·73
1878.....	15·32	10·91	5·03	56·27	0·09	3·04	2·62	.....	6·72
1879.....	11·12	6·52	7·33	61·12	2·04	1·22	3·15	.....	7·50
1880.....	4·33	4·12	6·63	65·42	2·12	4·72	6·74	.....	5·92
1881.....	5·75	4·34	4·49	64·05	1·64	10·29	4·64	.....	4·80
1882.....	12·01	6·91	3·87	55·72	2·13	10·51	3·83	.....	5·02
1883.....	15·91	6·25	2·87	47·57	2·72	13·30	3·30	.....	8·08
1884.....	8·34	4·95	3·96	53·74	1·60	12·06	8·11	.....	7·24
1885.....	14·86	4·61	2·58	47·90	2·00	14·98	6·69	. ...	6·38
1886.....	5·03	4·43	6·20	58·05	2·74	17·75	1·31	.....	4·49
1887.....	7·51	2·90	6·67	61·45	2·99	11·52	1·83	.....	5·13
1888.....	29·22	5·91	2 53	36·69	2·00	11·01	3·15	2 19	7·30
1889	28·09	5·18	3·42	38·45	0·75	11·99	1·88	.....	10·24
1890	25 69	2·62	2·70	38·34	0·03	11·95	4·18	4·63	9·86
1891... .	17·62	1·30	5·06	45·64	2·60	15·66	2·70	3·73	5·69
1892.....	4·61	0·87	6·03	63·51	2·44	13·18	2·19	3·67	3·50
1893.....	11·72	0·56	5·00	58·56	3·01	7·20	3·09	9·02	1·84
1894.....	18·79	1·02	4·51	45·46	1·98	5·99	4·34	14·87	3·04
1895.....	21·60	1·02	4·70	42·06	0·98	8·26	3·27	10·70	7·41

508. The following tables give the values and quantities of imports for home consumption by Canada, and exports of Canadian produce of wheat, flour and other breadstuffs, and the total yearly imports and exports of the same articles since Confederation. During the years 1868-72 (inclusive), as there was no customs duty and no specific return of re-exports of foreign produce, the figures for home consumption are not available. Between 1873-79, the re-exports of foreign produce have been deducted from the imports so as to obtain the quantities retained for consumption in Canada :—

VALUE OF IMPORTS OF WHEAT, FLOUR AND OTHER BREADSTUFFS FOR HOME CONSUMPTION, AND EXPORTS OF THE SAME BEING THE PRODUCE OF CANADA, DURING EACH OF THE YEARS 1868 TO 1895, INCLUSIVE.

Year ended 30th June.	Imports.			
	Wheat.	Flour.	Other Breadstuffs.	Total.
	$	$	$	$
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
1877	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	941,057	2,131,033	3,432,124
1883	47,674	1,337,364	2,116,172	3,501,210
1884	292,033	2,435,446	2,122,155	4,849,634
1885	359,098	2 165,016	1,790,846	4,314,960
1886	55,804	788,464	1,594,175	2,438,443
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	2,377,093	2,740,263
1892	65,686	167,019	1,591,595	1,824,300
1893	8,160	127,005	1,756,918	1,892,083
1894	25,329	97,150	1,291,944	1,414,423
1895	326,412	119,370	1,447,135	1,892,917
	Exports.			
1868	3,648,081	2,629,540	5,926,441	12,204,062
1869	3,183,383	1,948,696	6,590,760	11,722,839
1870	3,705,173	2,302,149	7,036,172	13,043,494
1871	1,981,917	1,609,849	4,920,446	8,512,212
1872	3,900,582	2,671,914	5,229,760	11,802,256
1873	6,023,876	2,903,454	4,848,370	13,775,700
1874	8,886,077	3,194,672	6,424,824	18,505,573
1875	4,959,736	1,545,242	9,803,326	16,308,304
1876	6,749,298	2,178,389	10,907,248	19,834,935
1877	2,742,383	1,485,438	7,685,931	11,913,752
1878	5,376,195	2,739,466	8,400,242	16,515,903
1879	6,274,640	2,572,675	8,534,667	17,381,982
1880	5,942,042	2,930,955	10,469,603	19,342,600
1881	2,593,820	2,173,108	12,139,803	16,906,731
1882	5,180,335	2,748,988	16,889,763	24,819,086
1883	5,881,488	2,515,955	10,229,628	18,627,071
1884	812,923	1,025,995	8,667,233	10,506,151
1885	1,966,287	556,530	9,221,646	11,744,463
1886	3,025,864	1,744,969	10,092,135	14,862,968
1887	4,745,138	2,322,144	9,021,577	16,088,859
1888	1,886,470	1,580,019	8,512,811	11,979,300
1889	471,121	646,068	8,839,045	9,956,234
1890	388,861	521,383	7,672,922	8,583,166
1891	1,583,084	1,388,578	6,087,211	9,058,873
1892	6,947,851	1,784,413	9,911,518	18,643,782
1893	7,060,033	1,741,028	7,674,448	16,475,509
1894	6,133,452	1,699,467	4,765,191	12,598,110
1895	5,359,109	839,112	3,800,110	9,998,331

509. Quantities of wheat, flour and other breadstuffs imported for home consumption, and exports of the same, the produce of Canada, during each of the years 1868 to 1895, inclusive :—

Year.	Imports.						
	Wheat.	*Flour.	Wheat and Flour.	Barley.	Maize.	All other Grain.	Other Breadstuffs.
	Bush.	Brls.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Lbs.
1873.	3,778,698	266,537	4,978,114	†	2,591,249	1,359,659	60,480,655
1874.	2,960,601	274,132	4,194,195	†	2,886,603	643,965	54,164,795
1875.	2,434,636	461,588	4,511,782	†	1,628,055	268,000	41,468,989
1876.	2,680,139	371,682	4,352,708	†	1,597,787	650,277	39,940,999
1877.	3,421,111	541,229	5,856,641	128,318	4,178,417	739,498	71,831,179
1878.	1,519,703	311,706	2,922,380	26,204	3,400,562	2,192,111	56,116,560
1879.	1,611,902	309,215	3,003,369	33,943	2,189,891	2,011,988	54,374,045
1880.	10,176	101,799	519,171	14,009	1,677,445	87,934	46,804,141
1881.	76,652	197,581	1,064,557	16,933	2,043,309	81,914	52,057,493
1882.	345,909	172,517	1,208,494	9,491	1,812,552	92,487	51,186,398
1883.	44,097	264,956	1,368,877	16,465	1,595,725	243,742	49,936,500
1884.	298,660	531,188	2,954,600	28,093	2,290,289	61,817	51,883,355
1885.	373,101	540,108	3,073,641	14,573	1,498,463	269,910	62,387,360
1886.	66,084	201,327	1,072,719	8,212	1,823,383	109,880	51,121,881
1887.	22,540	169,629	870,685	5,053	2,029,061	36,872	58,374,378
1888.	12,042	62,482	324,452	6,856	2,311,757	121,105	53,641,884
1889.	15,167	258,813	1,179,825	6,852	2,894,838	186,775	61,040,815
1890.	188,934	169,869	953,344	12,550	3,242,391	369,288	81,499,100
1891.	147,521	57,489	406,222	190	2,788,622	98,810	55,030,624
1892.	66,113	36,559	230,629	1,553	1,085,527	20,689	47,502,608
1893.	9,069	34,507	164,351	2,138	2,031,375	69,360	46,646,257
1894.	60,773	32,506	207,050	3,320	1,611,072	198,178	39,313,689
1895.	499,720	47,883	715,193	10,539	1,485,980	239,332	48,625,402
	Exports.						
1868.	2,284,702	383,344	4,201,422	‡ 4,055,872	10,057	3,545,598	14,577,964
1869.	2,809,208	375,219	4,685,303	‡ 4,630,069	6,093	1,847,722	9,279,975
1870.	3,557,101	382,177	5,467,986	‡ 6,633,877	14,644	3,701,065	19,992,520
1871.	1,748,977	306,387	3,280,912	‡ 4,832,999	23,954	1,737,899	19,973,070
1872.	2,993,129	453,158	5,258,919	‡ 5,606,438	102,243	1,989,917	12,847,420
1873.	4,379,741	474,202	6,750,751	‡ 4,346,923	706,619	1,807,860	13,351,300
1874.	6,581,217	540,317	9,282,802	‡ 3,748,270	235,864	2,805,308	12,606,450
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	‡10,168,176	9,299	5,088,346	14,547,000
1877.	2,393,155	268,605	3,736,180	6,345,697	1,512	4,935,294	8,695,600
1878.	4,393,535	476,431	6,775,690	7,267,399	655	5,252,986	37,961,000
1879.	6,610,724	574,974	9,485,594	5,383,922	1,829	5,793,799	25,219,300
1880.	5,090,505	544,591	7,813,460	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.	3,845,035	469,739	6,193,730	11,588,446	49	9,223,501	16,729,200
1883.	5,867,458	489,046	8,312,688	8,817,216	252	4,659,589	16,952,000
1884.	745,526	197,389	1,732,471	7,780,262	11,924	4,567,281	19,051,700
1885.	2,340,956	123,777	2,959,841	9,067,395	18,885	5,593,508	21,367,300
1886.	3,419,168	386,099	5,349,663	8,554,302	494	7,785,692	28,461,600
1887.	5,631,726	520,213	8,232,791	9,456,964	2,507	6,415,059	22,375,600
1888.	2,163,754	350,115	3,914,329	9,370,158	322	2,816,202	12,046,800
1889.	490,905	131.181	1,081,219	9,948,207	465	2,694,471	22,626,500
1890.	422,274	115,099	940,219	9,975,908	507	4,160,349	30,227,600
1891.	2,108,216	296,784	3,443,744	4,892,327	180	3,759,295	22,247,400
1892.	8,714,154	380,996	10,428,636	5,202,768	394	12,497,549	43,562,400
1893.	9,271,885	410,185	11,117,718	2,040,648	2,790	11,658,248	58,978,160
1894.	9,272,208	428,610	11,200,953	597,405	734	6,994,719	33,572,780
1895.	8,825,689	222,975	9.886,076	1,708,370	120	3,987,258	29,145,110

* Rye-flour included in imports of flour up to 1876, inclusive. † Not separated from other grain. ‡ Rye included.

510. Value of total imports from Canada, of wheat, flour and other breadstuffs, 1868–1895 :—

Year ended 30th June.	Imports.			
	Wheat.	Flour.‡	Other Breadstuffs.	Total.
	$	$	$	$
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	16,010,806
1872	4,453,341	2,164,091	4,971,634	11,589,064
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	6,362,998	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	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	7,875,030
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	269,508	4,268,344	7,181,731
1892	5,202,469	239,992	4,976,232	10,418,693
1893	3,423,777	180,845	3,550,896	7,155,518
1894	3,252,117	250,661	6,526,281	10,029,059
1895	2,418,728	395,218	2,120,058	4,934,004

* Amount entered for consumption only, as regards New Brunswick. †Not separated from other breadstuffs. ‡ Value of rye-flour included in imports of flour to 1876, inclusive.

510. Value of total exports from Canada of wheat, flour and other breadstuffs, 1868--1895 :—

Year ended 30th June.	Exports.			
	Wheat.	Flour.	Other Breadstuffs.	Total.
	$	$	$	$
1868*	3,648,081	2,629,540	5,926,441	12,204,062
1869	3,183,383	1,948,696	6,590,760	11,722,839
1870	3,705,173	2,302,149	7,036,172	13,043,494
1871	1,981,917	1,609,849	4,920,446	8,512,212
1872	3,900,582	2,671,914	5,229,760	11,802,256
1873	8,944,139	2,958,662	8,452,818	20,355,619
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	25,761,286
1879	9,748,795	2,603,118	11,342,865	23,694,778
1880	13,549,876	3,019,717	12,715,136	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	10,860,760	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	1,875,979	11,525,527	18,591,930
1887	7,859,538	2,366,472	10,683,501	20,909,511
1888	6,416,954	1,603,712	9,314,275	17,334,941
1889	1,744,957	769,478	11,109,338	13,623,773
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	13,268,028	27,185,351
1893	10,152,016	1,798,878	9,391,792	21,342,686
1894	9,556,788	1,842,875	9,974,833	21,374,496
1895	7,326,736	1,119,163	4,604,003	13,049,902

* The value of produce of Canada only.

511. Quantities of total imports into and exports from Canada of wheat, flour and other breadstuffs, 1868–95 :—

Year ended 30th June.	Imports.						
	Wheat.	‡Flour.	Total Wheat and Flour.	Barley.	Maize.	All other Grain.	Other Breadstuffs.
	Bush.	Brls.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Lbs.
1868*	2,734,809	272,875	4,099,184	†	715,424	1,660,929	6,662,828
1869	†	349,248	1,746,240	†	2,561,240	3,591,948	21,648,233
1870	6,168,454	343,769	7,887,299	†	666,327	791,774	14,768,957
1871	10,950,547	485,093	13,376,012	†	1,319,552	1,632,053	16,744,139
1872	4,168,681	376,421	6,050,786	†	7,328,282	577,447	43,569,232
1873	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	5,105,158	467,786	7,444,088	†	3,679,746	294,623	42,217,317
1876	5,858,136	376,114	7,738,706	34,099	3,635,528	681,218	40,299,165
1877	4,589,051	549,063	7,334,366	369,801	8,260,079	1,772,892	72,859,285
1878	5,635,411	314,520	7,208,011	302,147	7,387,507	2,319,654	55,101,907
1879	4,768,733	315,044	6,343,953	43,233	7,617,421	2,154,347	57,226,269
1880	7,521,594	113,035	8,086,769	15,635	6,377,387	205,068	47,126,315
1881	7,339,689	236,433	8,521,854	16,933	7,454,892	95,541	53,570,224
1882	2,931,220	200,716	3,934,800	9,491	3,918,031	90,924	55,822,523
1883	4,961,374	301,455	6,468,649	16,465	2,425,668	294,227	51,226,147
1884	3,604,442	565,277	6,430,827	28,093	5,996,412	290,333	52,301,746
1885	3,128,143	565,562	5,955,953	14,717	3,508,529	349,894	64,361,925
1886	2,373,230	215,391	3,450,185	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	57,528,263
1888	5,321,717	65,187	5,647,652	6,856	3,491,916	148,607	54,678,474
1889	1,724,985	279,371	2,982,154	6,852	7,349,729	553,852	63,377,530
1890	2,844,955	185,458	3,679,516	12,550	9,959,815	1,055,094	79,544,952
1891	2,571,493	65,884	2,867,971	197	6,253,565	193,077	58,674,104
1892	5,049,561	54,911	5,296,961	2,634	3,700,308	2,596,690	47,132,761
1893	4,156,252	53,039	4,394,928	5,715	5,100,901	292,706	44,953,699
1894	4,761,724	88,115	5,158,241	3,320	11,782,716	979,463	50,595,995
1895	3,848,517	148,773	4,517,995	10,672	2,937,400	243,047	40,334,794

*Amount entered for consumption only as regards New Brunswick. †Not separated from other grain. ‡Rye flour included in imports of flour to 1876, inclusive.

QUANTITIES of total imports into and exports from Canada, &c.—*Concluded.*

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE.	EXPORTS.						
	Wheat.	Flour.	Total Wheat and Flour.	Barley.	Maize.	All other Grain.	Other Breadstuffs.
	Bush.	Brls.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Lbs.
1868*	2,284,702	383,344	4,201,422	†4,055,872	10,057	3,545,598	14,577,964
1869*	2,809,208	375,219	4,685,303	†4,630,069	6,093	1,847,722	9,279,975
1870*	3,557,101	382,177	5,467,986	†6,663,877	14,644	3,701,065	19,992,520
1871*	1,748,977	306,387	3,280,912	†4,832,999	23,954	1,737,899	19,973,070
1872*	2,993,129	453,158	5,258,919	†5,606,438	102,243	1,989,917	12,847,420
1873 ...	6,405,693	483,713	8,824,258	†4,346,923	6,949,595	1,823,111	13,458,004
1874	12,011,059	554,341	14,782,764	†3,748,270	2,680,568	2,805,325	13,162,576
1875	7,053,544	308,981	8,598,449	†5,419,054	2,080,090	5,967,693	8,362,762
1876	9,248,390	419,936	11,348,070	†10,168,176	2,047,040	5,119,295	14,752,213
1877	3,559,095	276,439	4,941,290	6,587,180	4,083,174	5,968,688	8,817,361
1878	8,509,243	479,245	10,905,468	7,543,342	3,987,600	5,380,529	38,200,102
1879	9,767,555	580,776	12,671,435	5,393,212	5,429,359	5,936,158	25,774,391
1880	12,169,493	561,484	14,976,913	7,241,379	4,547,942	9,622,605	32,458,482
1881	9,092,279	501,455	11,599,554	8,800,579	5,257,604	8,154,302	20,893,576
1882	6,433,533	508,120	8,974,133	11,588,446	2,229,900	9,235,442	17,096,649
1883	10,733,535	526,340	13,365,255	8,817,216	819,605	4,704,899	17,661,368
1884	3,021,188	284,504	4,443,708	7,780,262	3,806,474	4,736,319	20,354,942
1885	5,423,805	161,054	6,229,075	9,067,395	2,007,674	5,619,799	22,127,128
1886	5,705,874	415,397	7,782,859	8,554,302	2,667,401	7,851,134	29,624,279
1887	9,127,045	531,152	11,782,805	9,456,964	3,373,764	6,415,208	23,289,317
1888	7,299,694	355,883	9,079,109	9,370,158	1,203,195	2,816,353	12,386,668
1889	1,785,349	156,360	2,428,605	9,948,217	4,386,259	2,775,403	26,493,108
1890	2,580,801	149,959	3,255,616	9,975,911	6,624,746	4,313,537	34,520,737
1891	4,539,363	313,280	5,949,123	4,892,334	3,554,255	3,884,737	22,938,201
1892	13,659,020	399,118	15,455,051	5,202,768	2,050,656	14,712,513	44,091,571
1893	13,008,029	431,116	14,948,051	2,044,235	2,839,209	11,902,648	62,126,516
1894	14,180,252	480,275	16,341,489	597,405	10,382,630	7,677,221	34,517,780
1895	11,945,658	325,329	13,409,638	1,708,370	1,535,356	3,996,198	29,172,510

*The produce of Canada only. †Rye included.

512. The steady fall in price of wheat of late years with the slight upward tendency in 1895 is shown in the following table, which gives the average price per bushel in London and the average export price per bushel in New York in each year since 1871 :—

London.				New York.			
Year.	Price.	Year.	Price.	Year.	Price.	Year.	Price.
	$ cts.		$ cts.		$ cts.		$ cts.
1871	1 73	1884	1 09	1871	1 31	1884	1 07
1872	1 73	1885	0 99	1872	1 47	1885	0 86
1873	1 78	1886	0 94	1873	1 31	1886	0 87
1874	1 70	1887	0 99	1874	1 42	1887	0 89
1875	1 37	1888	0 96	1875	1 12	1888	0 85
1876	1 40	1889	0 90	1876	1 24	1889	0 89
1877	1 73	1890	0 97	1877	1 16	1890	0 83
1878	1 41	1891	1 26	1878	1 33	1891	0 93
1879	1 33	1892	0 92	1879	1 06	1892	1 03
1880	1 35	1893	0 80	1880	1 24	1893	0 80
1881	1 28	1894	0 68½	1881	1 11	1894	0 67
1882	1 37	1895	0 69¼	1882	1 18	1895	0 67⅛
1883	1 26			1883	1 13		

513. The average yields 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," 1892-93.

AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE IN BRITISH AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES, OF WHEAT, BARLEY AND OATS.

Countries.	Bushels Per Acre.		
	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
United Kingdom	26·6	35·1	40.2
Canada	14·6	24·7	26·7
Ontario	17·6	25·7	34·6
Manitoba	15·6	22·1	25·3
Australasia	10·8	20·8	27·8
Victoria	11·0	20·6	25·7
New South Wales	15·0	19·8	22·3
Queensland	14·6	18·1	21·9
South Australia	6·1	13·2	10·6
Western Australia	12·2	15·5	17·5
Tasmania	17·3	20·4	27·5
New Zealand	22·0	26·3	30·2
Cape of Good Hope	14·5	31·8	15·7
Austria	14·5	19·0	22·7
Belgium	19·6	34·0	46·8
Denmark	37·4	30·5	31·2
France	18·0	23·1	27·9
Germany	18·4	24·9	28·3
Holland	29·7	42·7	45·6
Hungary	18 1	20·6	25·3
Italy	12·3	11·1	15·0
Norway	27·8	37·5	43·9
Sweden	25·4	24·6	29·0
Russia (in Europe)	5·7	10·9	11·9
United States, 1892	13·4	21·4	24·2

514. Considerable attention has been directed in recent years to the cultivation of the sugar beet, and for the purpose of encouraging the industry, the Government by statute is required to pay a bounty on all beet sugar produced, the statute limiting the time to the 30th June, 1895. In 1895 Parliament extended the period to 1st July, 1897. The amount authorized to be paid being 75 cents per 100 pounds, and an additional 1 cent per 100 pounds for each degree or fraction of a degree over 70 degrees, such bounty in no case to exceed in the aggregate $1 per 100 pounds. The previous arrangement was $1 per 100 pounds, and an additional 3½ cents for every 100 pounds testing over 70 degrees.

Year ended June 30th,	1892	$ 23,767
" "	1893	20,568
" "	1894	7,766
" "	1895	29,449

515. Mr. Licht's monthly circular gives the following as the actual output of beet-root sugar, in the years and for the countries named :—

——	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Germany	1,198,159	1,225,331	1,393,374	1,796,520
Austria-Hungary	786,566	802,577	841,809	1,050,000
France	650,377	588,838	579,111	795,000
Russia	550,994	455,000	660,000	620,000
Belgium	180,377	196,699	325,000	285,000
Holland	46,815	68,070	75,015	90,000
Other countries	88,635	92,000	111,000	156,000
Total beet sugar	3,501,923	3,428,515	3,985,309	4,792,520
Cane sugar	2,795,500	2,760,000	3,195,437	3,543,151
Grand total	6,297,423	6,188,515	7,180,746	8,335,671

In the last forty years the production of cane sugar increased 1 $\frac{6}{10}$ times. The increase in the production of beet sugar has been twenty-two times.

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516. Viticulture in Canada has made considerable progress. There are at least 6,000 acres of land planted in vines capable of producing one million and a half gallons of wine.

Ontario has an area suitable for grape culture at least equal to half the present area of vineyards in France.

There are about 2,000 persons directly and indirectly interested in grape growing and wine-making.

In 1892 there were, in Ontario, 2,174,133 vines of bearing age, and 950,659 of non-bearing age. In 1893 there were 2,223,282 vines of bearing age, and 783,430 of non-bearing age.

The Census returns give the following particulars :—

CANADA, 1891.

Acres in vines, Canada	5,951
Grapes, pounds	12,252,331
Acres in vines, Ontario	4,956
Grapes, pounds	11,725,281
All other provinces, acres in vines	995
Grapes, pounds	527,050

The following are some of the principal grape-growing counties of Ontario :—

Essex	1,069	acres and	1,771,667	pounds.
Lincoln and Niagara	968	"	2,610,752	"
Welland	548	"	1,449,367	"
Wentworth South	849	"	2,472,055	"
Total	3,434		8,303,841	

These counties produced 8,300,000 pounds of the total grown in Ontario in 1890. Every county but six in the province produced grapes.

The returns connected with the wine-making industry of Canada show that in 1891 the capital invested amounted to $396,475, that the hands employed numbered 150, the wages paid amounted to $37,955, and the value of the year's output to $254,489. In 1881 there were 36 persons employed, and the output for the year was valued at $59,620. The value of the output has more than quadrupled in ten years.

The grapes grown in Canada in 1880-81 amounted to 3,896,508 pounds, and the import for home consumption to 424,848 pounds. These increased in 1890 to 13,334,123 pounds, of which 1,081,792 pounds were imported.

517. Grape-growing and wine-making were begun in some of the southern islands in Lake Erie in the early "fifties." In 1865, Messrs. Thaddeus Smith and D. J. Williams, then living in Kentucky, U.S.A., hearing of the success in Catawba wine making, visited the islands, but as they found the price of land very high they came to the Canadian side, and within twelve miles of the island, where grape-growing started in the region, they found Pelee Island, then covered with primitive forest. The climate and soil proving to be very similar to those of the island on the United States side, these men selected a locality and purchased about 40 acres of land, and in two years had erected a commodious stone house, with extensive wine cellars, and planted 33 acres in grape vines.

In 1866, Mr. Edward Wardroper, an Englishman, visited the island on a hunting expedition. He thought the prospects good, and bought land and planted several acres of grape vines. The wine made from the grapes was placed upon the market and "took," and now there are about 250 acres in vines upon the island, and from 75,000 to 100,000 gallons of wine are made yearly.

The fame of the industry spread to the mainland, and the development of grape-growing and wine-making made rapid progress

518. The tobacco plant is cultivated in many parts of the Dominion.

The Census returns give the following particulars:—

Provinces.	1881.	1891.	Increase or Decrease.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Prince Edward Island	1,367	795	— 572
Nova Scotia	1,216	228	— 988
New Brunswick	6,414	702	— 5,712
Quebec	2,356,581	3,958,737	+ 1,602,156
Ontario	161,251	314,086	+ 152,835
Manitoba	2,037	1,807	— 230
North-west Territories	....	1,238	+ 1,238
British Columbia	96	343	+ 247
Total	2,528,962	4,277,936	+ 1,748,974

These figures show an increase in the ten years of 69·2 per cent. The cultivation of the plant is limited practically to the two Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, the latter province supplying over 90 per cent of all grown in the Dominion.

Near Walkerville, in the County of Essex, Province of Ontario, is a tobacco farm of 110 acres. But this is an exception to the general rule, nearly all grown in Canada being the produce of the few acres devoted to it by each farmer, especially in Quebec.

The amount of tobacco leaf imported into Canada for manufacturing purposes averages during a twelve-year period about 12,400,000 pounds.

In addition to the leaf there are imported annually about 290,800 pounds of cut tobacco, cigarettes, cigars, snuff, &c. In 1885 there were 11,194,764 pounds of leaf imported for manufacturing purposes, and in 1895 the import was 12,199,400 pounds.

The manufactured tobacco imported in 1885 amounted to 398,651 pounds, valued at $394,708, and in 1895 to 168,034 pounds, with a value for duty of $256,444.

519. Considerable attention has been given to the cultivation of flax in Manitoba for seed, and in Ontario for both seed and fibre. The yield in Ontario is estimated at ten bushels per acre, and in Manitoba in 1895, it was fifteen and one-half bushels. It is stated that the soil of Manitoba, is too rich for the cultivation of flax for fibre, but very suitable for growing flax for the seed. The Menonites of Manitoba grow flax in large quantities, the seed finding a ready market in Waterloo County, Ontario, the mills there extracting the linseed oil and sending the residuum, known as flax-seed cake, to the United Kingdom. The total yield of flax-seed in 1895 in Manitoba was 1,281,354 bushels. Manitoba and the North-west Territories seem to be specially adapted for growing flax for the seed.

FARM STOCK.

520. The Dominion Government provides no agricultural statistics beyond those procured in connection with the decennial censuses. The following returns are from the Censuses of 1881 and 1891, and relate to the stock on farms :—

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	551,290	116,392	220,548	590,298	771,838	181,540
Quebec	225,006	259,997	48,846	84,293	273,852	344,290	70,438
Nova Scotia	46,044	52,210	11,123	12,837	57,167	65,047	7,880
New Brunswick	43,957	46,115	9,018	13,658	52,975	59,773	6,798
Manitoba	14,504	61,926	2,235	24,809	16,739	86,735	69,996
British Columbia	20,172	32,105	5,950	12,416	26,122	44,521	18,399
Prince Edward Island	25,182	25,674	6,153	11,718	31,335	37,392	6,057
The Territories	9,084	39,267	1,786	21,709	10,870	60,976	50,106
Canada	857,855	1,068,584	201,503	401,988	1,059,358	1,470,572	411,214

CATTLE.

PROVINCES.	WORKING OXEN.		MILCH COWS.		TOTAL HORNED CATTLE.		Increase or Decrease.
	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	
Ontario	23,263	12,424	782,243	876,167	1,702,167	1,940,673	+ 238,506
Quebec	49,237	45,676	490,977	549,544	949,333	969,312	+ 19,979
Nova Scotia	33,275	28,424	137,639	141,684	325,603	324,772	— 831
New Brunswick	8,812	7,510	103,965	106,649	212,560	204,692	— 7,868
Manitoba	12,269	19,199	20,355	82,712	60,281	230,696	+ 170,415
British Columbia	2,319	2,631	10,878	17,504	80,451	126,919	+ 46,468
P. E. Island	84	116	45,895	45,849	90,722	91,695	+ 973
The Territories	3,334	7,583	3,848	37,003	12,872	231,827	+ 218,955
Canada	132,593	123,563	1,595,800	1,857,112	3,433,989	4,120,586	+ 686,597

HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP AND SWINE IN CANADA, 1881 AND 1891.—*Con.*

SHEEP AND SWINE.

PROVINCES.	SHEEP.		Increase or decrease.	SWINE.		Increase or decrease.
	1881.	1891.		1881.	1891.	
Ontario	1,359,178	1,021,769	—337,409	700,922	1,121,396	+420,474
Quebec	889,333	730,286	—159,547	329,199	369,608	+ 40,409
Nova Scotia	377,801	331,492	— 46,309	47,256	48,048	+ 792
New Brunswick	221,163	182,941	— 38,222	53,087	50,945	— 2,142
Manitoba	6,073	35,838	+ 29,765	17,358	54,177	+ 36,819
British Columbia	27,788	49,163	+ 21,375	16,841	30,764	+ 13,923
Prince Edward Island	166,496	147,372	— 19,124	40,181	42,629	+ 2,448
The Territories	346	64,920	+ 64,574	2,775	16,283	+ 13,508
Canada	3,048,678	2,563,781	—484,897	1,207,619	1,733,850	+526,231

521. There was an increase in every province in the number of horses, that in Manitoba and the Territories being naturally the largest, the proportion of increase having been 418 per cent and 461 per cent respectively; in Ontario it was 31 per cent, and in Quebec 26 per cent. The increase for the Dominion was 39 per cent. In the United States, during the same period, the increase was a little over 44 per cent.

In cattle there was an increase in each province, except in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick; in the latter province there was a decrease of nearly 4 per cent. Ontario and the Territories furnished two-thirds of the total increase. The increase for the whole Dominion was 20 per cent. In the United States the increase was about 14 per cent.

The number of working oxen showed a decrease of 9,030, which indicates the extent to which oxen has been superseded by horses, the change being brought about partly, no doubt, in consequence of the more cultivated condition of the land.

There was a decrease in the number of sheep of no less than 484,897, or 16 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 307,534 less, being a decrease of over 9 per cent, while in 1891 the number was still further reduced to 2,266,488, being 581,487 less than in 1881 and a decrease of 20 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 147,372, the decrease in the latter decade and the increase in the earlier one being almost the same. There was, therefore, 889,013 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 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 16 per cent in Canada.

There was an increase in each province in the number of swine, except in New Brunswick, in which province there has been a general decrease in live stock, except in horses. The increase of swine in the Dominion was larger than in any of the other live stock, except cattle, having been 43 per cent. In the United States there was a decrease of about 3 per cent.

522. Down to the present time the provinces collect the only available annual statistics relating to agriculture, and not all of them do so.

The Province of Ontario, according to the returns of the Bureau of Industries, possessed in 1895 live stock as under :—

Horses	647,696
Cattle	2,150,103
Sheep	2,022,735
Swine	1,299,072
Poultry	7,752,840

The details of the returns indicate that while working horses increased from 395,686 in 1894 to 423,673 in 1895, breeding mares decreased by 16,806 and unbroken horses by 38,262, showing a net decrease of 27,081.

Comparing 1895 with 1894, cattle show the following increases and decreases :—

Working cattle, decrease	642
Milch cows, increase	53,991
Store cattle, decrease	11,165
Other cattle, increase	8,618

The net increase was 50,082.

Sheep show an increase of 6,930, as under :—

Sheep over 1 year, increase	9,360
" under 1 year, decrease	2,430

Hogs show an increase of 156,939 divided into :—

Hogs over 1 year, increase	16,307
" under 1 year	140,632

Poultry shows an increase of 200,178 divided into :—

Turkeys, increase	7,399
Geese, decrease	18,186
Other fowls, increase	210,965

The value of horses decreased, according to the returns, from an average of $73.34 in 1893 to an average of $68.53 in 1894, notwithstanding that working horses and breeding mares constituted 72 per cent of the whole in 1894 against 69·2 per cent in 1893, and that unbroken horses were 30·8 per cent in 1893 against 28·0 per cent in 1894. This is a decrease of 7·1 per cent.

The Customs returns indicate that the shipment of horses from Ontario in 1895 amounted to 4,741 in number, of an average value of $84.77, against a shipment in 1894 of 3,041, having an average value of $143.

There must, therefore, have been a large shipment of horses of high value to the other provinces to have reduced the value of the horses of Ontario in one year to so low an average value as $68.53. This indicates a large interprovincial trade and great ability on the part of the other provinces to purchase the higher priced horses. Possibly the purchases have

been of high-priced stallions for breeding purposes, Ontario thus becoming an important factor in the development of good horses throughout the Dominion, and especially in the North-west Territories and in Manitoba.

Cattle possessed an average value per head of $22.66 in 1894 against $23.19 in 1893, the increase in the value and in the number of milch cattle being offset by the decreased value of store cattle.

Sheep in 1894 were valued at $4.27 per head, and in 1893 at $4.66. Hogs are given a value of $6.05 in 1894 against $6.54 in 1893. Horses, cattle, sheep and hogs together had a value of $109,339,134 in 1894 and of $113,883,744 in 1893, showing the average value of each animal in 1894 to have been $18.43 against $20 in 1893, and indicating a decreased value of 7·8 per cent.

523. In the United States, farm animals (horses, cattle, sheep and hogs) had a value in 1894 of $1,819,446,306, and numbered 155,555,051, giving an average per head value of $11.70. In 1893 they numbered 161,783,453, and had a value of $2,170,816,754, giving an average per head value of $13.42, and indicating a decreased value of 12·8 per cent against Ontario's 7·8 per cent. At the same time Ontario increased the number of her farm animals by 4·23 per cent, and the United States decreased theirs by 3·85 per cent.

The particulars are as under :—

ONTARIO.

Articles.	Year.	Number.	Value.	Value per Head.	Per cent Decrease Value.
			$		p. c.
Horses	1894	674,777	46,245,614	68 53	— 7·1
"	1893	685,187	50,527,472	73 74	
Cattle	1894	2,099,301	47,577,587	22 66	— 2·3
"	1893	2,057,882	47,718,025	23 19	
Sheep	1894	2,015,805	8,606,671	4 27	— 8·4
"	1893	1,935,938	9,016,118	4 66	
Swine	1894	1,142,133	6,909,262	6 05	— 7·5
"	1893	1,012,022	6,622,129	6 54	
Totals	1894	5,932,016	109,339,134	18 43	— 7·8
"	1893	5,691,029	113,883,744	20 00	

UNITED STATES.

Horses	1894	18,226,426	687,658,414	37 72	—24·0
"	1893	18,433,370	915,457,610	49 66	
Cattle	1894	50,868,845	845,600,858	16 62	— 1·5
"	1893	53,095,568	895,788,408	16 87	
Sheep	1894	42,294,064	66,685,767	1 58	—20·2
"	1893	45,048,017	89,186,110	1 98	
Swine	1894	44,165,716	219,501,267	4 97	—16·9
"	1893	45,206,498	270,384,626	5 98	
Totals	1894	155,555,051	1,819,446,306	11 70	—12·8
"	1893	161,783,453	2,170,816,754	13 42	

This analysis shows that prices for every class in 1894 were higher in Ontario than in the United States.

If the Ontario prices are tested by the prices in Michigan and in New York State, the results are as follows for 1894 :—

—	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Totals.
	$	$	$	$	$
*New York	58 64	25 47	2 27	7 65	94 03
*Michigan	53 33	22 58	1 88	5 93	83 72
Ontario	68 53	22 66	4 27	6 05	101 51

*These prices are taken from the report of the Statistician of the United States Department of Agriculture for January and February, 1895, pages 8, 9 and 10.

An Ontario farmer with one horse, one beeve, one sheep and one hog had in 1894, what represented $101.51, while a New York State farmer with the same number and kinds of animals had what represented $94.03. The Ontario farmer had $7.48 more money's worth than the New York farmer, and he had $17.79 more than the Michigan farmer.

If comparison is made between the decrease in New York State and Ontario in 1894, as judged by the standard of 1893, the following is the result :—

DECREASE IN VALUE, 1894, COMPARED WITH 1893.

—	Horses.	Per cent	Cattle.	Per cent	Sheep.	Per cent	Hogs.	Per cent
	$ cts.		cts.		cts.		$ cts.	
New York	13 17	18·3	50	1·9	58	20.4	1 37	15·2
Ontario	5 21	7·1	53	2·3	39	8·4	0 49	7·5

Import Trade of Great Britain.

524. A comparison of the import trade of Great Britain in certain articles, and of the proportion of that trade done by Canada and the United States for the three-year periods, 1887-89, 1890-92 and 1893-95, shows that Great Britain imported from all countries a yearly average of 12,326 horses in the 1887-9 period; of 20,651 in the 1890-2 period, and of 23,574 in the 1893-5 period.

The United States contributed 1·91 per cent of Great Britain's imports of horses during the 1887-89 period, dropped to 1·73 per cent as their contribution in 1890-92 and rose to 23·3 per cent in 1893-95. Canada's contribution was 2·00 per cent in 1887-89, 4·38 per cent in 1890-92 and 28·5 per cent in 1893-95.

There is plenty of room for Canada in the way of supplying horses to Great Britain, for during the past five years the Mother Country has imported 113,388 horses, of which only 22,950 came from Canada. The trade has

developed very considerably, since of the 22,950 imported in five years, 12,908 belong to the imports of 1895.

525. Mr. Down, reporting to the Minister of Agriculture, writes: "No doubt there could be a large and profitable trade done in this line with Great Britain if properly conducted." He suggests, 1st, great care being paid to the horses while on board the transporting steamers; 2nd, shipment of sound horses under 6 years old; 3rd, rest, good grooming and feeding for at least a week after arrival and before being offered for sale.

526. Of cattle, Great Britain imported from all countries in the 1887-89 period a yearly average of 409,424, in the 1890-92 period an average of 550,747, and in the 1893-95 period an average of 410,350.

While the United States had 33·76 per cent of the supply needed from abroad by Great Britain in 1887-89 and 65·64 per cent in the 1890-92 period, they secured 73·6 per cent of the supply of the 1893-95 period. Canada had 14·48 per cent in 1887-89; 16·71 per cent in 1890-92, and 21·2 per cent in 1893-95.

527. Sheep (live) were imported by Great Britain from outside countries as under:—

	No.
1887-89 (average)	868,524
1890-92 "	260,670
1893-95 "	537,583

Canada's share in the supply was: for 1887-89, 5·46 per cent, 1890-92, 16·66 per cent and 1893-95, 21·9 per cent. The United States sent 0·78 per cent in the first period, 2·49 per cent in the second and 36·2 per cent in the third period.

Canada's contribution increased from 3,589 sheep in 1893 to 135,622 in 1894, and to 214,310 in 1895.

The sheep trade cannot be disassociated from the mutton trade. Great Britain in the 1887-89 period required to import 439,795,264 pounds of mutton and sheep; in the 1890-92 period, 617,182,976 pounds; in the 1893-95 period, 879,222,824 pounds. In the first period about 104,223,000 pounds were imported as living sheep; in 1890-92 only about 31,280,000 pounds; in the 1893-95 period, 64,509,960 pounds were imported in the form of the living animal. In the first period there was an average of 35 million pounds; in the second 10,430,000 pounds. In 1893-95 the average was 21,503,320 pounds, being much higher than in 1890-92 but greatly below the 1887-89 period. Reducing the live sheep to pounds, Canada sent to Great Britain 5,466,760 pounds out of an annual average required by the Mother Country of 146,598,421 pounds in the 1887-89 period, and only 3,600,640 pounds out of an annual average of 205,727,659 pounds which Great Britain required in 1890-92. In the 1893-95 period Great Britain required 293,074,275 pounds of mutton yearly. Of this quantity Canada supplied 14,240,840 pounds. Canada, therefore, supplied in the first period 3·7 per cent of the total, in the second 1·8 per cent, and in the 1893-95 period 4·9 per cent. The great bulk of the fresh mutton wanted in England comes, of course, from Austra-

lia in the form of frozen mutton, and in 1895 the Mother Country took 2,610,375 cwt. of fresh mutton, of which 1,670,968 cwt. were from Australia.

The decrease in the British import of sheep, which was very marked down to 1893, was accompanied with a great increase in the importation of fresh mutton, the quantity imported in the calendar year, 1893, having been 1,971,500 cwt., against 1,662,994 cwt. in 1891. In 1894 there was an increase both in the number of sheep and in the quantity of fresh mutton imported, still further accentuated in 1895 when the import of both live sheep and fresh mutton was greater than in any previous year. The following table will show the mutton trade and the sheep trade during a series of years :—

BRITISH IMPORTS.

Year.	Sheep.	Fresh Mutton.
	No.	*Cwt.
1886..	1,038,965	653,447
1887..	971,404	783,114
1888..	956,210	988,010
1889..	677,958	1,225,058
1890..	358,458	1,656,419
1891..	344,504	1,662,994
1892..	79,048	1,699,966
1893..	62,682	1,971,500
1894..	484,597	2,295,066
1895..	1,065,470	2,610,375

*Cwt=112 pounds.

The year 1895 showed a marked increase both in sheep and in fresh mutton.

The change which has taken place will be seen from the following :—

	Lbs.
Imports of mutton and sheep, 1895	334,980,800
" " 1889	212,637,248
Increase in mutton and sheep	122,343,552
Live sheep, 1895	42,618,800
" 1889	27,118,320
Increase in sheep	15,500,480

The consumption has increased 58 per cent. The proportion of the consumption, which was in the imported form of the live animal, was the same in 1889 as in 1895, 12·7 per cent.

In preserved mutton, of which Great Britain took 112,928 cwt. in 1894, Australasia supplied 106,619 cwt., the United States 3,626 cwt., and Canada 1,258 cwt., the total import of Great Britain being 12,647,936 lbs., or about 4 per cent of all other mutton imports. In 1895, 22,452,752 pounds of preserved mutton were imported into Great Britain.

528. Pork was supplied to Great Britain from outside countries :—

	Lbs.	
In 1887-89	48,572,011	(average.)
1890-92	37,888,965	"
1893-95	47,903,072	"

The United States supplied 35·51 per cent of the quantity imported in the first period, 49·62 per cent in the second and 30·0 per cent in the third. Canada supplied 1·01 per cent in the first period, just a smell of it (0·11

per cent) in the second and 2·0 per cent in the third. Canada raises the best pork and ought to secure a larger share of the demand of Great Britain.

529. Bacon and hams were imported by Great Britain to the extent of 448,221,088 pounds as the yearly average of 1887-89; of 554,382,752 pounds yearly in the 1890-92 period, and of 536,092,592 pounds yearly during 1893-95. Canada supplied 1·63 per cent of the total in the first period, 1·63 per cent in the second and 6·3 per cent in the third. The United States provided 74·61 per cent, 87·53 per cent, and 73·7 per cent respectively. Canada has made a gain, and there is ample room for a greater gain.

530. In salted beef there was a demand in Great Britain upon outside countries as follows: 1887-89, 26,412,027 pounds; 1890-92, 29,787,483 pounds; 1893-94, 24,070,944 pounds. Of this demand the United States supplied in the first period, 94·42 per cent; in the second, 95·99 per cent, and in the third, 95·6 per cent. Canada supplied 2·2 per cent in the 1893-4 period. What she supplied in the previous periods was so small that it could not be expressed in percentages.

In fresh beef, Great Britain imported a yearly average of 107,467,920 pounds in 1887-89, of 218,580,331 pounds in 1890-92, and of 219,080,736 pounds in 1893-94. The United States supplied 96·98, 88·74 and 83·5 per cent respectively. Canada's share is too small to express in percentages. Other British possessions, chiefly Australasia, have gone on increasing their supply from 5,600,000 pounds a year in 1887-89 to 14,130,000 pounds a year in 1890-92, and 29,689,856 pounds a year in 1893-94.

531. Of all other meats Great Britain needed 92,082,000 pounds a year in 1890-92. This was an increase of over 21,000,000 pounds a year over the 1887-89 period. The United States secured 74·15 per cent and Canada 3·85 per cent, both countries showing an increased proportion as compared with the 1887-89 period, when the United States supplied 46 per cent and Canada 1·54 per cent. For the period of 1893-94 the total amount needed by Great Britain was 84,602,592 pounds a year, of which the United States supplied 44·7 and Canada 1·2 per cent.

532. Great Britain's imports of meats of all kinds, not including living animals, during the period 1887-95, have been as under:—

Articles.	Yearly Average.		
	1887-89 (3 years.)	1890-92 (3 years.)	1893-95 (3 years.)
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Mutton, fresh	111,857,461	187,390,112	256,739,131
Pork	48,572,011	37,888,965	47,903,072
Bacon and hams	448,221,088	554,382,752	536,092,592
Beef, salted	26,412,027	29,787,483	24,743,824
" fresh	107,467,920	218,580,331	227,834,955
Meats, all other	70,477,941	*99,992,891	†97,287,493
Totals	813,008,448	1,128,022,534	1,190,601,067

* Including 7,910,709 lbs. preserved mutton.
† " 14,831,824 " "

533. The table shows: 1st. That the English people are taking more and more to fresh mutton,* the proportion in the 1893-95 period being 21·5 per cent, or over one-fifth of the whole; in 1890-92, 16·6 per cent, and in 1887-89, 13·7 per cent. 2nd. That hog-meat barely holds its own. 3rd. That fresh beef is imported in a somewhat increasing quantity.

534. Summing up these particulars it is found that Great Britain during the 1890-92 period took from outside countries a yearly average of 141,323 more cattle than in the 1887-89 period, and during the 1893-95 period a yearly average of 140,397 fewer cattle than in the 1890-92 period; that she imported a yearly average of 607,854 fewer live sheep in 1890-92 than in 1887-89, and an average of 276,913 more sheep in 1893-95 than in 1890-92; and that of meats of all kinds she imported a yearly average in the 1890-92 period of 1,128 million pounds, which was more than in the 1887-89 period by 315 million pounds, but less than in the period 1893-95 by 63 million pounds.

535. Canada's share in the supplying of the 1,128,000,000 pounds imported yearly in the 1890-92 period was 12,576,362 pounds, or a little over one per cent. The United States' share was 705,255,633 pounds, or about 62½ per cent.

Canada's share in the supplying of the 1,126,500,000 pounds imported yearly in the 1893-94 period was 33,165,528 pounds, or 2·9 per cent. The United States' share was 637,807,981 pounds, or 56·7 per cent. Canada has gained and the United States lost in the proportion supplied.

The following table shows the percentage of increase or decrease in the several items named in the period of 1890-92 compared with 1887-89, and in the period of 1893-94 compared with 1890-92:—

Meats.	England.		Canada.		United States.	
	Increase or decrease in Demand.		Increase or decrease in Supply.		Increase or decrease in Supply.	
	1890-92.	1893-94.	1890-92.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.
Mutton	74·6	27·9	†	‡	—27·8	800·0
Pork	—22·0	14·4	—91·5	3,259·7	9·0	—20·3
Bacon and hams	24·0	— 9·0	20·5	245·6	45·1	—22·3
Beef, salted and fresh	85·5	— 2·1	—25·7	4,344·3	72·5	— 7·3
All other meats	30·6	— 7·1	225·5	—75·7	98·2	—41·1

*The English returns show that the home supply of sheep in the 1893-94 period decreased in number by 511,736 compared with the average number of the 1891-92 period, proving that in addition to increasing their imports the English people are drawing upon the home supply to an increasing extent.

†Nothing sent in 1890-92 period. ‡433,312 pounds a year sent.

536. The requirements of Great Britain, as given in the preceding table, were supplied to a considerable extent by the United States and Canada.

CANADA SENT.

Meats.	Yearly Average, 1887-89.	Yearly Average, 1890-92.	Yearly Average, 1893-94.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Mutton	2,274	.....	433,312
Pork	51,055	4,317	145,040
Bacon and hams	7,481,695	9,017,256	31,168,032
Beef, salted and fresh	16,889	12,555	557,984
All other kinds	1,088,151	3,542,234	860,160
Total	8,640,064	12,576,362	33,164,528

UNITED STATES SENT.

Mutton	200,300	144,525	1,294,731
Pork	17,249,768	18,799,276	14,980,896
Bacon and hams	334,411,085	485,236,823	377,144,657
Beef, salted and fresh	129,108,373	222,791,035	206,557,904
All other meats	32,422,264	64,283,974	37,829,793
Total	513,391,790	791,255,633	637,807,981

537. Taking lard, Great Britain imported in the 1890-92 period an average of 133,000,000 pounds against an average of 114,452,000 pounds in 1887-89. In 1893-95 the average was 159,088,907 pounds.

The United States supplied this demand to the following extent :—

1887-89	94·37 per cent.
1890-92	97·45 "
1893-95	96·83 "

Canada's proportion was 0·09 per cent in the first period, 0·03 per cent in the second and 1·6 per cent in the third.

Of tallow, Great Britain's yearly average import in the 1887-89 period was 122,642,987 pounds ; in 1890-92, 154,204,325 pounds, and in 1893-95, 208,051,424 pounds.

The United States secured 28·65 per cent of this trade in 1887-89, 30·73 per cent in 1890-92 and 3·58 per cent in 1893-95. Canada in the respective periods had 0·05 per cent, 0·02 per cent and 0·09 per cent.

In butter, Great Britain's imports were a yearly average of 190,863,269 pounds in 1887-89 ; of 236,929,765 pounds in 1890-92, and of 288,511,664 pounds in 1893-95.

The United States had in 1887-89, 3·64 per cent of the supply ; in 1890-92, 3·71 per cent, and in 1893-95, 1·55 per cent. Canada's share was 1·45 per cent, 1·19 per cent and 1·33 per cent respectively—just a *soupçon* of a gain—in the supply of an article which Canada could supply to a very large extent.

Every year there are 200 million pounds wanted in Great Britain from outside sources, and Canada has sent during the past nine years an average of about $3\frac{3}{4}$ million pounds.

Of cheese, Great Britain's imports were :—

In 1887-89, a yearly average of		211,396,416	pounds.
1890-92	" "	239,613,397	"
1893-95	" "	241,823,531	"

The United States supplied the demand to the extent of 35·09 per cent in the first period; of 31·05 per cent in the second, and of 28·07 per cent in 1893-95. Canada supplied in the first period 38·57 per cent; in the second, 44·19, and in the third, 51·55 per cent, or more than one-half the whole requirement in this article of Great Britain.

538. Of poultry, Great Britain imported in 1887-89 a yearly average of $2,087,514 in value; in 1890-92 of $2,495,409, and in 1893-95 of $2,701,015. Neither Canada nor the United States does very much in the way of supplying this demand.

539. Of eggs, Great Britain's requirements from outside countries were in 1887-89 a yearly average of 93,021,730 dozen, in 1890-92 of 106,863,263 dozen, and in 1893-95, 118,817,490 dozen. This is practically a new trade for Canada and she has done fairly well, having sent in 1887-89 practically none; in 1890-92, 1,813,280 dozen, and in 1893-95 an average of 2,996,270 dozen.

STATEMENT OF THE QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF BUTTER, MARGARINE, CHEESE AND EGGS IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM FROM PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES DURING THE CALENDAR YEARS 1893, 1894 AND 1895.

BUTTER.

Countries.	Quantities.			Values.		
	1893.	1894.	1895.	1893.	1894.	1895.
From—	*Cwt.	*Cwt.	*Cwt.	$	$	$
Canada	43,160	20,887	38,949	948,630	438,589	746,552
Australasia	169,439	292,097	313,398	4,237,280	6,959,221	6,932,980
United States	22,930	29,996	66,932	507,204	612,942	1,322,643
Sweden	267,401	266,306	310,809	7,066,882	6,880,391	8,001,340
Denmark	934,787	1,102,493	1,162,770	25,690,525	28,440,576	28,949,186
Germany	164,985	137,755	112,338	4,042,769	3,421,072	2,750,119
Holland	142,811	165,157	191,221	3,717,632	4,048,828	4,571,387
France	468,317	424,645	454,843	13,038,384	11,445,752	11,897,705
Other countries	113,644	135,999	174,422	2,818,080	3,241,897	4,154,874
Totals	2,327,474	2,574,835	2,825,682	62,067,386	65,489,268	69,326,786

*Cwt.=112 lbs.

QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF BUTTER, MARGARINE, CHEESE AND EGGS IMPORTED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, ETC.—*Continued.*

MARGARINE.

COUNTRIES.	QUANTITIES.			VALUES.		
	1893.	1894.	1895.	1893.	1894.	1895.
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	£	£	£
From—						
Norway	14,011	10,330	9,377	188,637	142,929	122,927
Germany	12,111	20,062	*	158,439	261,228	*
Holland	1,229,737	1,045,330	878,827	16,626,952	13,796,046	11,542,327
France	41,302	29,052	28,132	780,502	563,117	485,367
Other countries	2,809	4,551	23,832	34,811	54,755	294,273
Totals	1,299,970	1,109,325	940,168	17,789,341	14,818,075	12,444,894

CHEESE.

From—						
Canada	1,046,704	1,142,104	1,150,018	12,536,012	13,086,204	11,361,710
Australasia	37,043	54,375	92,759	467,876	669,225	1,068,939
United States	645,235	672,347	500,409	7,682,184	7,827,571	5,349,849
Holland	269,364	298,693	305,920	3,289,872	3,702,730	3,770,645
France	58,346	52,969	56,393	884,580	794,897	854,300
Other countries	20,770	45,657	28,310	255,943	564,081	342,238
Totals	2,077,462	2,266,145	2,133,809	25,116,467	26,644,708	22,747,681

EGGS.

	Doz.	Doz.	Doz.			
From—						
Canada	2,073,740	2,546,040	4,369,030	367,463	450,867	762,378
United States	301,930	725,460	*	52,351	126,207	*
Russia	15,246,150	13,699,590	22,296,300	2,073,716	1,867,043	2,927,105
Denmark	10,890,130	12,549,140	12,790,130	1,833,726	2,057,578	2,178,850
Germany	21,291,540	33,611,880	34,065,840	3,010,671	4,560,490	4,461,862
Belgium	20,406,920	29,548,430	23,616,800	3,322,162	4,307,662	3,472,162
France	38,206,360	24,405,590	27,303,320	7,842,609	4,782,960	5,205,289
Other countries	2,043,210	1,683,550	2,781,500	358,784	273,994	475,762
Totals	110,459,980	118,769,680	127,222,920	18,861,482	18,426,801	19,483,408

* Included in "Other countries."

540. The following table gives particulars of the live stock in the United Kingdom and her possessions, chiefly in 1894, taken from official sources :—

LIVE STOCK IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

Countries.	Year.	Number of			
		Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.
United Kingdom	1894	†2,092,290	10,780,796	30,037,818	‡3,794,043
*India	1890	947,492	49,635,590	28,452,162	
Canada	1891	1,470,572	4,120,586	2,563,781	1,733,850
New South Wales	1894	517,461	2,465,411	56,977,370	273,342
Victoria	1894	431,547	1,833,900	13,180,943	337,588
South Australia	1893	201,484	675,284	7,325,003	88,153
Western Australia	1894	50,001	187,214	2,132,311	28,396
Tasmania	1894	34,835	177,038	1,727,200	65,620
New Zealand	1894	‖211,040	964,034	20,230,829	‖222,553
Queensland	1894	444,109	7,012,997	19,587,691	89,677
Australasia	1894	1,890,477	13,315,878	121,161,347	1,105,329
Cape of Good Hope	1894	340,323	1,930,800	15,154,753	223,854
Natal	1894	58,629	738,450	969,469	61,139
Jamaica	1894	68,881	100,010	14,752	.....
Ceylon	1894	3,955	1,135,433	90,660	.....
Newfoundland	1891	6,138	23,822	60,840	32,011
Falkland Islands	1894	3,294	8,192	763,244	50
Fiji	1894	1,538	9,386	4,130	2,478
Malta	1894	8,569	8,062	15,252	.....

‡ Exclusive of pigs in towns and by cottagers in Great Britain.

† For agricultural and breeding purposes only, and unbroken horses.

* There are also 13,500 buffaloes and 1,000,000 mules and donkeys.

‖ 1891.

541. The number of live stock in the world is given in the next table, which is taken from the Report of the Statistician to the United States Department of Agriculture.*

LIVE STOCK IN 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	49,164,344	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

* January and February, 1893, No. 101.

542. The importation of stock from Europe *viâ* the St. Lawrence for breeding purposes was less than in 1895, as shown by the following figures:

NUMBER OF CATTLE, SHEEP AND PIGS IMPORTED FROM EUROPE, 1884-95.

Year.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
1884	1,607	473	26
1885	1,356	255	37
1886	601	328	16
1887	162	488	10
1888	229	2,106	86
1889	150	609	70
1890	15	1,902	68
1891	14	3,023	10
1892	1	2,828	19
1893	12	1,926	17
1894	17	299	22
1895	11	350	4

Of this number 290 sheep and 2 pigs were for the United States, and all the other animals for Canada.

543. The following comparative figures of the total importation of stock in Canada during the years 1887-95 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.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Horses	412	846	2,041	1,694	3,507	2,260	*1,875	*1,663	1,181
Cattle	549	454	3,984	1,386	3,473	4,025	1,349	4,132	1,137
Sheep	6,539	30,626	34,036	30,551	40,467	33,439	35,718	36,777	35,964
Pigs	262	2,468	2,132	1,324	381	167	177	197	206

*8 mules in 1893 and 36 in 1894.

Of the above numbers in 1895, 27,535 sheep were imported into British Columbia from the United States for slaughter.

544. There was an increase in the number of horses, cattle and sheep exported from Canada in the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1895, 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 1895.

Year ended 30th June.	Horses.		Cattle.		Sheep.	
	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	5,708,126	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	8,772,499	299,347	1,146,465
1892	11,063	1,354,027	107,179	7,748,949	329,427	1,385,146
1893	13,219	1,461,157	107,224	7,745,083	360,509	1,247,855
1894	8,734	945,660	86,057	6,499,597	233,361	832,666
1895	14,744	1,312,676	93,802	7,120,823	291,751	1,624,587
Total	303,468	33,482,307	1,686,370	100,652,357	6,797,610	25,160,356

545. 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 twenty-two years has reached the sum of $159,295,020.

546. Previous to 1872, no meat, either live or dressed, was exported 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.

547. 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 for the last five years.

EXPORTS OF LIVE CATTLE TO GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES, 1874-95.

Fiscal Year.	Cattle Exported To			
	Great Britain.		United States.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
		$		$
1874*	63	142,280	36,671	724,254
1875	455	33,471	34,651	672,060
1876	638	83,250	20,809	404,381
1877	4,007	315,230	13,851	268,317
1878	7,433	686,700	17,657	330,562
1879	20,587	1,571,211	21,316	402,799
1880	32,680	2,292,161	16,044	287,057
1881	49,409	3,157,009	7,323	154,851
1882	41,519	2,706,051	15,914	423,807
1883	37,894	3,209,176	23,280	516,585
1884	53,962	4,631,767	30,593	893,759
1885	69.446	5,752,248	67,758	1,411,642
1886	60,549	4,998,327	25,338	633,094
1887	63,622	5,344,375	45,765	887,756
1888	54,248	4,123,873	40,047	648,178
1889	60,000	4,992,161	37,360	488,266
1890	66,965	6,565,315	7,840	104,623
1891	107,689	8,425,396	2,763	26,975
1892	101,426	7,481,613	551	21,327
1893	99,904	7,402,208	402	11,032
1894	80,531	6,316,373	256	3,771
1895	85,863	6,797,615	882	19,216
Total	1,098,890	87,027,810	467,071	9,334,312

*It is obvious that either the number or value of cattle in this year is incorrect.

548. 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 in the same period. There was an increase of 120,308 in the number of sheep exported to the United Kingdom in 1895, and an increase in the value of $1,090,324, but a decrease to the United States of 61,064 in the number, and of $295,485 in the value:—

EXPORTS OF LIVE SHEEP TO THE UNITED KINGDOM AND THE UNITED STATES, 1874–95.

Year ended 30th June.	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
1893	14,821	133,222	337,718	1,088,814
1894	17,581	163,075	207,847	642,231
1895	137,889	1,253,399	146,783	346,746
Total	1,039,366	8,231,753	5,580,187	16,306,699

549. The figures in the 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, 1877-95 (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	27,536	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	93,850
1887	64,631	36,027
1888	60,504	45,528
1889	85,670	59,334
1890	123,136	43,372
1891	109,150	32,042
1892	98,731	15,932
1893	83,322	3,743
1894	87,604	139,763
1895	96,582	217,399

550. The next table, which gives the shipments to the different ports in the last five years, shows that a very considerable change took place in the positions of the several points of distribution :—

PORTS TO WHICH CATTLE WERE SHIPPED FROM MONTREAL, 1891 TO 1895.

Ports.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Liverpool	32,138	28,921	33,104	33,107	
Glasgow	31,647	29,726	19,001	18,722	
Dundee	12,013	8,549	....	.....	
Aberdeen	10,761	6,654	.....	.....	97,796
London	9,173	7,931	23,943	21,011	
Bristol	8,964	8,821	5,076	8,484	
Newcastle	3,645	7,772	2,098	1,520	
Antwerp	.....	.....	100	2,761	
St. Malo (France)	.....	.....	.....	834	1,810
Newfoundland (St. John)	.....	.....	.....	31	.....
Various	809	381	.....	.....	.....

551. The following tables give the quantities and values of provisions exported, and the countries to which they were sent :—

QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF PROVISIONS, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA, EXPORTED FROM THE DOMINION DURING THE YEARS 1874-1895.

Year.	Bacon, Hams, Pork and Lard.	Beef.	Other Meats	Cheese.	Butter.	Eggs.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Doz.
1874.....	33,607,465	6,619,016	†	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
1888.	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
1893. ..	20,116,993	356,106	10,628,287	133,946,365	7,036,013	6,805,432
1894.....	30,067,654	2,277,112	9,068,858	154,977,480	5,534,621	5,141,586
1895... ...	41,930,348	5,673,592	5,037,425	146,004,650	3,650,258	6,500,817

Value.

	$	$	$	$	$	$
1874.....	2,120,770	270,308	3,868	3,523,201	2,620,305	587,599
1875.....	1,114,967	133,747	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	3,997,521	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	83,738	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	1,705,817	2,256,586
1884..... .	859,745	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	932,355	1,728,082
1887..	955,362	22,146	129,002	7,108,978	979,126	1,825,559
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	633,221	11,652,412	1,056,058	1,089,798
1893.....	2,119,244	21,279	1,037,986	13,407,470	1,296,814	868,007
1894.....	3,053,172	147,077	794,651	15,488,191	1,095,588	714,054
1895.....	3,943,275	438,053	408,054	14,253,002	697,476	807,990

* Mutton included. † Not given.

STATEMENT OF THE TOTAL QUANTITY AND VALUE OF PROVISIONS, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA, EXPORTED FROM THE DOMINION DURING THE YEARS 1874-95, 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	10,164,414	1,941,736	233,866	4,3697
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	62,964
1892.....	155,350,095	15,630,319	14,837,595	556,413	174,441	61,870
1893.....	182,291,912	18,750,800	18,103,498	365,360	214,867	67,075
1894.....	209,638,105	21,292,733	20,789,467	238,179	181,270	83,817
1895.....	212,047,499	20,547,850	19,994,616	311,796	151,678	89,760

552. The following is a comparison between the exports of agricultural produce of 1894 and 1895, calculated in the same manner as the tables in the chapter on Trade and Commerce. It will be seen that there was an increase in volume of $2,970,000 and a decrease of $2,242,000 due to a decline in prices, leaving an actual increase of $728,485. The principal articles affected by the decline in price were wheat, horses, bacon, cheese, hay and apples, while, sheep, pease and beef showed an increase :—

Articles.	Value.		Increased or Decreased Value.					
	Actual in 1895.	At Prices of 1894.	Due to variation in				Actually more or less than 1894.	
			Quantity.		Price.			
	$	$			$		$	
Horses	1,312,676	1,597,000	+	651,000	—	284,000	+	367,016
Cattle	7,120,823	7,059,000	+	559,000	+	62,000	+	621,226
Sheep	1,624,587	1,002,000	+	168,000	+	623,000	+	791,921
Swine	7,562	7,000	—	2,000	+	1,000	—	996
Other animals & poultry	45,848	44,000	—	17,000	+	2,000	—	15,522
Mutton	5,773	9,000	+	3,000	—	3,000	—	563
Pork	32,436	26,000	—	12,000	+	6,000	—	5,673
Bacon	3,546,107	3,853,000	+	1,098,000	—	307,000	+	791,628
Hams	260,602	285,000	+	100,000	—	24,000	+	76,707
Beef	438,053	367,000	+	220,000	+	71,000	+	290,976
Meats, canned	319,702	324,000	—	407,000	—	4,000	—	410,938
Meats, all other	82,579	72,000	+	14,000	×	11,000	+	24,904
Poultry, dressed	20,091	20,000					—	271
Lard	104,130	122,000	+	45,000	—	18,000	+	27,441
Tallow	907	1,000	—	8,000			—	8,076
Butter	697,476	722,000	—	373,000	—	25,000	—	398,112
Cheese	14,253,002	14,590,000	—	898,000	—	337,000	—	1,235,189
Eggs	807,990	903,000	+	189,000	—	95,000	+	93,936
Wheat	5,359,109	5,838,000	—	295,000	—	479,000	—	774,343
Barley	720,718	755,000	+	490,000	—	34,000	+	456,518
Barley malt	12,160	10,000	+	6,000	+	2,000	+	7,762
Oats	320,458	354,000	—	723,000	—	33,000	—	756,293
Pease, whole	1,622,919	1,493,000	—	745,000	+	136,000	—	614,597
Pease, split	107,740	107,000	—	47,000	+	1,000	—	46,265
Rye	33,003	33,000					+	64
Beans	425,283	423,000	+	158,000	+	2,000	+	159,806
Other grain	177,029	210,000	—	70,000	—	33,000	—	102,659
Bran	87,259	85,000	—	11,000	+	2,000	—	9,290
Flour, wheat	839,112	884,000	—	815,000	—	45,000	—	860,355
Oatmeal	276,310	281,000	—	27,000	—	5,000	—	31,793
Potatoes	527,379	500,000	+	102,000	+	27,000	+	129,387
Hops	28,176	40,000	—	2,000	—	12,000	—	14,487
Hay	1,539,691	1,871,000	—	730,000	—	331,000	—	1,061,497
Straw	17,309	17,000	—	2,000			—	2,460
Flax	151,567	161,000	—	107,000	—	9,000	—	116,636
Grass seed	55,253	51,000	+	33,000	+	4,000	+	36,932
Flax seed	71,308	33,000	+	33,000	+	38,000	+	71,103
Clover seed	767,806	1,036,000	+	523,000	—	268,000	+	255,312
Apples, dried	250,320	289,000	+	190,000	—	39,000	+	151,396
Apples, green or ripe	1,821,463	2,479,000	+	1,671,000	—	658,000	+	1,012,990
Fruits, all other	257,577	344,000	+	193,000	—	86 000	+	107,050
Wool	1,049,459	1,125,000	+	1,109,000	—	76,000	+	1,033,303
Other animal products	1,082,413	1,095,000	+	656,000	—	13,000	+	643,288
All other articles	250,179	256,000	+	50,000	—	6,000	+	43,834
Total	48,531,344	50,773,000	+	2,970,000	—	2,242,000	+	728,485

553. The following table, compiled from returns furnished by the Custom House authorities, is a comparative statement of the quantities and values of the exports from the port of Montreal, during the season of navigation in the years 1894 and 1895, of the principal articles of Canadian agricultural produce, showing the countries to which they were shipped :—

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	1894.		1895.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			$		$
Horses.....No.	Great Britain...	3,450	381,851	11,192	1,140,685
	Germany..	.....	.....	18	800
	United States...	265	31,352	1,803	135,415
	Newfoundland..	19	2,540	7	690
	Belgium.....	18	1,350	90	9,000
	France.	... .	.....	106	10,600
		3,752	417,093	13,216	1,298,190
Cattle..... "	Great Britain...	83,253	6,791,310	96,096	7,265,836
	Germany.....	.....	.....	379	30,870
	Belgium.....	2,348	130,110	.....	.....
	Newfoundland..	31	1,368	12	520
	France.....	834	50,040	277	19,390
		86,466	6,972,828	96,764	7,316,616
Sheep... ..... "	Great Britain...	108,566	1,150,817	224,505	1,749,571
	Germany..	... ...	... .	703	7,030
	United States...	1	25	1	25
	Newfoundland..	.....	.....	81	400
	Belgium.....	100	1,000	.....	.....
		108,667	1,151,842	225,290	1,757,026
Swine..... "	Great Britain..	.....	.....	128	1,280
Mutton .....Lbs.	Newfoundland..	... .	.....	850	83
	United States...	3,809	396	15,301	1,480
		3,809	396	16,151	1,563
Pork..... "	Great Britain...	361,490	15,069	1,200	98
	United States..	.....	.....	100	7
	Newfoundland..	12,200	574	63,540	4,307
		373,690	15,643	64,840	4,412
Bacon and hams.. "	Great Britain...	6,395,509	611,023	8,173,733	801,670
	Newfoundland..	16,331	1,749	30,270	2,873
	United States...	.....	....	232	22
		6,411,840	612,772	8,204,235	804,565

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE EXPORTED FROM MONTREAL—*Continued.*

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	1894.		1895.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			$		$
Beef, fresh and salted .....Lbs.	Great Britain...	7,271,173	549,831	89,476	5,063
	Newfoundland..	22,860	1,800	....	.....
		7,294,033	551,631	89,476	5,063
Meats, canned... "	Great Britain...	2,155,326	165,972	9,767,005	888,662
	Newfoundland.	2,050	236	.....	.....
	United States...	.....	.....	10	1
		2,157,376	166,208	9,767,015	888,663
Meats, all other.. "	Great Britain...	376,200	25,999	131,676	11,317
	United States...	25	2	97	9
	Newfoundland..	52,000	2,933	59,270	4,249
		428,225	28,934	191,043	15,575
Lard..... "	Great Britain...	1,416,010	121,579	120,165	8,831
	Newfoundland..	60	5	90	7
		1,416,070	121,584	120,255	8,838
Tallow ..... "	Newfoundland..	2,933	183	.....	.....
Butter ..... "	Great Britain...	2,279,614	450,721	4,257,173	777,451
	United States...	6,889	1,639	556	112
	Germany.....	.....	.....	2,431	370
	Newfoundland..	259,129	45,627	272,791	45,313
	B. W. Indies ...	11,050	1,860	.....	.....
	St. Pierre.....	3,224	582	.....	.....
		2,559,906	500,429	4,532,951	823,246
Cheese ..... "	Great Britain...	105,052,464	10,392,178	125,611,460	10,793,284
	United States...	1,616	185	3,582	418
	Newfoundland..	115,414	11,531	70,599	6,089
	Belgium.....	.....	.....	13,500	1,640
	B. W. Indies....	830	86	.....	.....
	Germany.....	155	16	.....	.....
		105,170,479	10,403,996	125,699,141	10,801,431
Eggs ..... Doz.	Great Britain...	1,931,464	226,769	2,987,642	336,498
	United States...	40,602	7,094	288,287	36,223
	Newfoundland..	1,000	110	.....	.....
		1,973,066	233,973	3,275,929	372,721

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE EXPORTED FROM MONTREAL—*Continued.*

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	1894. Quantity.	1894. Value.	1895. Quantity.	1895. Value.
			$		$
Wheat.....Bush.	Great Britain...	2,097,698	1,571,760	215,940	136,653
	Newfoundland.	30	24	.....	.....
	Germany.....	10,582	5,292	.....	.....
		2,108,310	1,577,076	215,940	136,653
Barley..... "	Newfoundland..	81	49	.....	.....
Oats..... "	Great Britain...	82,192	31,762	10,100	3,127
	Newfoundland..	20,277	7,241	1,635	551
	United States..	.....	.....	105	44
	B. W. Indies...	.....	.....	59	28
		102,469	39,003	11,899	3,750
Pease; whole and split.... "	Great Britain...	1,139,305	822,500	756,791	511,829
	Germany.....	68,322	48,985	12,895	9,364
	Belgium.....	53,074	37,374	30,870	23,152
	Holland.....	.....	.....	54,820	41,115
	Newfoundland..	14,732	11,549	12,350	10,627
	United States...	30	24	43	36
	France.....	3,450	5,178	.....	.....
		1,278,913	925,610	867,769	596,123
Rye..... "	Great Britain..	40,293	21,310	16,213	9,700
	Germany.....	8,657	4,350	.....	.....
		48,950	25,660	16,213	9,700
Flour.....Brls.	Great Britain...	93,142	370,990	64,801	249,477
	Newfoundland..	75,781	284,334	55,956	219,529
	Germany.....	532	2,022	277	608
	United States...	1,351	5,404	2,118	9,353
	St. Pierre.....	200	650	541	2,288
		171,006	663,400	123,693	481,255
Oatmeal..... "	Great Britain...	34,216	111,578	42,322	145,341
	Newfoundland..	2,291	7,574	2,088	6,838
	United States...	1	3	.....	.....
	Germany.....	140	280	.....	.....
		36,648	119,435	44,410	152,179
Potatoe .....Bush.	Great Britain..	.....	.....	30	10
	United States...	665	291	662	286
	Newfoundland..	1,843	877	45	28
		2,508	1,168	737	324

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE EXPORTED FROM MONTREAL—*Concluded.*

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	1894.		1895.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			$		$
Hay.....Tons	Great Britain...	31,482	384,842	26,206	272,882
	United States...	839	5,756	709	6,279
	Germany.....	610	7,320	65	975
	Belgium.....	662	7,089	18	180
	Newfoundland..	2,842	28,762	294	2,293
	France.....	62	496	30	300
		36,497	434,265	27,322	282,909
Apples—					
Green or ripe. Brls.	Great Britain...	257,389	607,871	147,964	414,885
	Belgium.....	.....	.....	4	13
	Newfoundland..	1,730	4,353	1,272	3,241
	United States...	21	51	419	956
	Other countries..	1	3	.....	.....
	Germany.....	12	35	33	80
		259,153	612,313	149,692	419,175
	Total value...	.....	25,575,491	.....	26,181,257

554. The following table from the Canadian Returns gives the total imports for home consumption and imports from Great Britain and the United States into Canada of agricultural produce in the year ended 30th June, 1895 :—

Articles.	Imports Entered for Home Consumption.					
	Total.		From Great Britain.		From United States.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		$		$		$
*Horses..... No.	1,486	46,304	1	73	1,484	46,221
*Cattle..... "	2,420	35,646	1	100	2,419	35,546
*Sheep..... "	42,724	59,990	.....	.....	42,724	59,990
*Swine..... $	.....	1,488	.....	8	.....	1,463
Other Animals, n.e.s..... "	.....	21,463	.....	863	.....	19,714
Mutton..... Lbs.	57,845	3,097	.....	.....	41,793	2,521
Pork..... "	3,206,959	209,053	.....	.....	3,206,759	209,045
†Bacon and hams "	826,882	85,871	2,111	348	821,670	85,266
Beef..... "	2,011,866	86,003	17,416	1,270	1,989,638	84,522
Meats, all other.. "	1,476,274	151,828	28,135	3,608	1,285,054	133,036
Lard..... "	190,921	14,756	3,119	314	184,131	14,192
Tallow..... "	665,055	34,751	123,888	6,849	539,397	27,839
Hides..... $	.....	1,950,530	.....	89,726	.....	1,771,641
Wool..... Lbs.	7,750,050	1,129,389	1,169,943	217,803	4,602,301	650,684
Butter..... "	274,666	44,592	2,387	477	231,988	37,657
Cheese..... "	147,224	22,813	19,080	3,633	106,735	14,829
Poultry..... $	.....	8,543	.....	119	.....	7,791

* Animals for improvement of stock not included. † Including shoulders and sides.

IMPORTS FOR HOME CONSUMPTION, &c.—*Concluded.*

Articles.		Imports Entered for Home Consumption.					
		Total.		From Great Britain.		From United States.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			$		$		$
Eggs	Doz.	109,413	14,925	3	12	95,666	14,089
Wheat	Bush.	499,720	326,412	.....	.....	499,712	326,388
Barley	"	10,539	3,475	449	390	10,090	3,085
Oats	"	220,059	69,152	453	354	219,606	68,798
Pease	"	10,547	11,435	1,814	2,444	8,657	8,877
Beans	"	7,334	12,464	135	290	6,492	11,809
Rye	"	1,170	561	.....	.....	1,170	561
Corn	"	1,485,980	751,233	.....	.....	1,485,980	751,233
Cornmeal	Brls.	25,780	63,320	3	19	25,777	63,301
Oatmeal	Lbs.	103,372	2,977	50,720	1,358	52,652	1,619
Flour, wheat	Brls.	47,883	119,370	7	36	47,874	119,324
Bran, millfeed, &c	$	.....	90,280	.....	.....	.....	90,280
Potatoes	Bush.	97,269	42,869	.....	.....	97,234	42,788
Hay	Tons.	1,796	13,170	.....	.....	1,796	13,170
Hops	Lbs.	872,314	138,886	128,185	23,859	500,648	71,758
Seed, flax	Bush.	44,513	37,400	310	1,549	44,035	33,251
Seeds, other	"	.....	524,237	.....	38,688	.....	452,858
Hemp, undressed	Cwt.	173,439	622,396	29,352	123,469	143,637	497,534
Trees and plants, all kinds	$	.....	137,278	.....	5,544	.....	113,004
Tobacco, raw	Lbs.	12,199,400	1,362,985	21,031	5,578	12,083,505	1,324,149
Fruits, Apples, dried	"	49,605	3,630	56	8	48,755	3,604
Fruits, Apples, green or ripe	Brls.	17,221	46,554	.....	.....	17,011	45,277
Currants	Lbs.	1,189	59	.....	.....	1,189	59
Cherries	"	122,179	9,767	.....	.....	122,179	9,767
Grapes	"	977,754	56,118	406,757	29,711	565,957	26,067
Peaches	"	1,160,955	38,092	.....	.....	1,160,955	38,092
Plums	Bush.	25,417	22,688	.....	.....	25,417	22,688
Cranberries	"	3,877	9,979	20	50	3,855	9,927
Berries, all kinds	Lbs.	645,168	48,950	.....	.....	645,168	48,950
All other articles		.....	784,174	.....	64,802	.....	632,355
Total	1895	.....	9,270,953	.....	623,352	.....	8,046,619
	1894	.....	9,439,028	.....	802,260	.....	7,982,818

555. The following table from the Canadian Trade and Navigation Reports gives a statement of exports from Canada in the year ended 30th June, 1895, of agricultural produce, showing total exports and exports to Great Britain and the United States :—

Articles.		Exports the Produce of Canada.					
		Total.		To Great Britain.		To United States.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			$		$		$
Horses	No.	14,744	1,312,676	7,430	747,767	6,664	510,765
Cattle	"	93,802	7,120,823	85,863	6,797,615	882	19,216
Sheep	"	291,754	1,624,587	137,889	1,253,399	146,783	346,746
Swine	"	805	7,562	128	1,280	367	4,696
Other animals and poultry	$	.....	45,848	.....	5,021	.....	36,574

EXPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS—*Concluded.*

Articles.		Exports the Produce of Canada.					
		Total.		To Great Britain.		To United States.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			$		$		$
Mutton	Lbs.	112,316	5,773	.....	.....	65,604	3,526
Pork	"	519,736	32,436	211,436	11,944	25,358	1,763
Bacon	"	37,526,058	3,546,107	37,505,934	3,544,015	6,934	718
Hams	"	2,607,968	260,602	2,547,852	254,326	10,927	1,069
Beef	"	5,673,592	438,053	5,324,793	418,440	151,260	6,066
Meats, canned	"	3,470,446	319,702	3,417,401	314,841	48,333	4,421
Lard	"	1,276,586	104,130	1,272,701	103,833	.....	.....
Tallow	"	24,017	907	.....	.....	19,978	640
Hides, horns and pelts	$	.....	961,267	.....	12,624	.....	945,699
Wool	Lbs.	5,463,161	1,049,459	10,205	2,091	5,449,955	1,046,726
Butter	"	3,650,258	697,476	2,751,848	536,797	27,757	5,365
Cheese	"	146,004,650	14,253,002	145,726,022	14,220,505	32,292	5,058
Poultry and game dressed and undressed	$	.....	20,091	.....	1,824	.....	11,167
Eggs	Doz.	6,500,817	807,990	4,184,271	524,577	2,256,518	275,827
Wheat	Bush.	8,825,689	5,359,109	8,786,798	5,339,085	20,190	10,258
Barley	"	1,708,370	720,718	30,365	11,961	1,674,193	706,586
Oats	"	926,975	320,458	257,253	71,623	175,043	51,099
Pease	"	2,259,124	1,730,659	1,688,657	1,184,883	329,633	357,937
Beans	"	350,934	425,283	.....	.....	349,189	422,521
Buckwheat	"	379,794	174,056	33,330	14,195	127,714	53,933
Rye	"	62,942	33,003	49,548	27,510	13,394	5,493
Corn	"	120	112	.....	.....	72	79
Cornmeal	Brls.	976	3,092	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oatmeal	"	80,263	276,310	77,149	265,320	26	97
Flour	"	222,975	839,112	104,501	420,983	2,818	10,706
Bran	Cwt.	119,137	87,259	84,357	66,461	24,859	12,575
Flax	"	16,692	151,567	5,867	52,041	10,825	99,526
" seed	Bush.	65,152	71,308	22,891	28,245	42,261	43,063
Potatoes	"	1,379,042	527,379	628	556	773,707	238,977
Hay	Tons.	199,072	1,539,691	54,933	492,683	137,514	979,914
Hops	Lbs.	239,225	28,176	91,191	13,829	111,120	8,884
Seeds, clover and grass	Bush.	164,670	823,059	114,430	625,996	35,202	115,463
Apples, dried	Lbs.	4,176,950	250,320	568,347	40,576	1,063,962	63,212
" green and ripe	Brls.	853,268	1,821,463	751,232	1,659,441	86,841	134,702
Berries, all kinds	$	.....	107,817	.....	219	.....	107,330
Fruits, canned or preserved	"	.....	109,122	.....	51,353	.....	55,191
Fruits, all other	"	.....	40,602	.....	11,533	.....	18,203
All other articles	"	.....	483,178	.....	153,089	.....	289,455
Total	1895	.....	48,531,344	.....	39,282,481	.....	7,011,256
	1894	.....	47,802,859	.....	40,181,644	.....	4,599,211

556. 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.

557. The following table from British accounts gives the total quantities of the same articles imported into Great Britain in the years 1889 to 1895, without reference to the countries from whence they came:—

IMPORTS OF CERTAIN ARTICLES OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE INTO GREAT BRITAIN IN 1889 TO 1895.

(CALENDAR YEARS).

ARTICLES.		QUANTITY.						
		1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Horses	No.	13,832	19,286	21,672	20,994	13,707	22,866	34,149
Cattle	"	555,222	642,596	507,407	502,237	340,045	475,440	415,565
Sheep	"	677,958	358,458	344,504	79,048	62,682	484,597	1,065,470
Mutton	Lbs.	137,206,496	194,300,736	193,543,504	198,058,336	230,202,784	269,695,328	314,814,752
Pork	"	43,310,400	33,611,872	39,683,392	40,371,632	41,327,104	45,405,024	56,977,200
Bacon and hams	"	502,220,096	560,001,792	528,081,344	575,065,120	468,977,376	539,771,456	600,536,832
Beef, salted	"	29,396,416	30,769,312	27,749,008	30,844,128	22,457,568	27,138,832	24,635,072
" fresh	"	155,204,234	207,714,416	215,097,232	232,919,344	202,501,712	235,659,648	245,343,504
Meats, all other	"	81,151,504	85,151,360	92,349,040	98,746,144	76,655,824	70,693,840	100,017,344
Lard	"	133,577,248	142,602,432	117,743,808	138,773,712	125,227,872	156,857,792	195,181,056
Tallow and stearine	"	139,331,472	154,962,416	153,574,512	154,076,048	174,652,464	205,809,744	243,692,064
Butter		215,918,304	227,104,304	239,187,984	244,497,008	260,677,088	288,381,520	316,476,384
Cheese	"	213,695,888	240,196,880	228,628,400	250,075,504	232,675,744	253,808,140	238,986,608
*Poultry and game	$	2,302,872	2,422,904	2,223,964	2,839,353	2,817,600	2,340,302	2,945,141
Eggs	Doz.	94,325,030	102,912,460	106,283,140	111,394,190	110,459,860	118,769,680	127,722,292
Wheat	Bush.	109,296,855	112,885,136	123,774,195	121,150,025	122,195,711	130,902,300	152,599,916
Barley	"	40,602,125	38,915,305	40,753,295	33,313,798	53,303,978	72,896,563	55,110,620
Oats	"	52,674,809	41,924,848	54,683,651	51,590,474	45,969,366	49,343,293	51,122,668
Pease		3,164,334	3,439,311	4,516,178	4,669,452	4,297,893	4,242,229	4,522,655
Flour	Brls.	8,216,366	8,833,068	9,364,881	12,379,365	11,428,574	10,715,378	10,286,304
Potatoes	Bush.	3,480,262	3,621,520	5,959,961	5,615,561	5,279,166	5,047,099	7,015,234
Onions	"	3,854,453	3,871,195	4,281,046	4,420,276	4,671,809	5,288,512	5,734,768
Apples	"	3,612,316	2,574,957	3,147,373	4,514,700	3,459,984	4,968,669	3,292,562
Flax seed	"	18,155,960	15,465,320	17,600,896	15,217,216	13,604,648	16,703,752	15,693,096
Flax, dressed and undressed	Lbs.	177,791,264	177,167,088	164,991,120	164,425,072	139,372,800	138,716,480	† 230,177,920
Wool	"	696,011,487	629,236,209	715,470,708	738,251,203	672,763,274	700,550,262	770,961,360

*Value only. †Includes tow or codilla of.

558. The next table is an analysis of the above imports of the United Kingdom for 1894, giving the quantities supplied by Canada and by the United States with the percentages for each of the two countries of the whole import.

QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF CERTAIN ARTICLES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS IMPORTED INTO GREAT BRITAIN DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1894, TOGETHER WITH THE QUANTITIES AND VALUES SUPPLIED BY CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

Articles.	Total Imports into Great Britain, 1894.		Canada Supplied.			United States Supplied.		
	Quantity.	Value.	Percentage of Quantity Imported.	Quantity.	Value.	Percentage of Quantity Imported.	Quantity.	Value.
		$			$			$
Horses ..... No.	22,866	2,667,215	23·72	5,424	881,251	21·18	4,843	866,987
Cattle ..... "	475,440	40,320,547	17·31	82,318	6,552,285	80·27	381,657	32,893,035
Sheep	484,597	3,916,805	27·99	135,622	1,149,034	40·89	198,138	1,678,236
Mutton ..... Lbs.	269,695,328	22,077,112	0·05	*140,896	12,760	1·11	2,995,664	277,731
Pork ..... "	45,405,024	3,514,230	1·90	862,624	49,898	38·12	17,306,800	1,197,482
Bacon and hams ..... "	539,771,456	52,831,146	6·33	34,162,128	3,176,517	75·46	407,284,976	37,542,552
Beef, salted ..... "	27,138,832	1,668,361	1·13	305,643	20,070	97·03	26,333,440	1,619,349
" fresh ..... "	235,659,648	20,506,615	.....	.....	.....	84·38	198,860,256	18,134,840
Meats, all other ..... "	70,693,840	8,304,772	1·06	746,256	64,440	48·83	34,517,728	3,659,315
Lard ..... "	156,857,792	13,424,291	1·33	2,090,368	173,175	98·16	153,965,056	13,172,378
Tallow and stearine ..... "	205,809,744	11,411,228	0·07	151,984	6,541	9·90	20,370,448	1,064,807
Butter ..... "	288,381,520	65,489,268	0·81	2,339,344	438,589	1·16	3,359,552	612,942
Cheese ..... "	253,808,240	26,644,708	50·39	127,915,648	13,086,204	29·66	75,302,864	7,827,571
Poultry and game ..... $	.....	2,340,302	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31,361
Eggs ..... Doz.	118,769,680	18,426,801	2·14	2,546,040	450,867	0·61	725,460	126,207
Wheat ..... Bush.	130,902,300	91,301,124	4·03	5,279,894	3,766,566	35·16	46,028,724	33,359,024
Barley ..... "	72,896,563	34,509,484	0·01	8,660	4,730	4·84	3,534,419	2,410,328
Oats ..... "	49,343,293	18,980,467	0·54	266,596	122,825	0·27	131,043	59,427
Pease ..... "	4,242,229	3,149,677	29·94	1,270,069	968,837	16·77	711,388	556,464
Flour ..... Brls.	10,715,378	38,907,408	6·25	669,436	2,340,891	83·23	8,918,272	31,780,545
Potatoes ..... Bush.	5,047,099	5,013,110	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Onions ..... "	5,288,512	3,723,195	.....	.....	.....	0·33	17,767	18,450
Apples ..... "	4,968,669	6,761,849	2·77	1,081,859	1,543,483	29·01	1,441,657	2,132,155
Flax seed ..... "	16,703,752	19,184,376	0·08	12,368	16,245	0·11	18,912	25,443
Flax, dressed and undressed Lbs.	138,716,480	11,175,643	.....	.....	.....	0·79	1,099,840	118,371
Wool, raw ..... "	700,550,262	120,650,312	.....	5,270	652	0·07	478,707	63,028
Total	.....	646,900,046	.....	.....	34,825,860	.....	.....	191,228,028

* Mutton preserved.

During 1894 the value of the above named articles imported into Great Britain amounted to $646,900,046; out of this amount Canada supplied $34,825,860 or 5·4 per cent, and the United States supplied $191,228,028 or 29·6 per cent.

Note.—The above figures have been taken from United Kingdom accounts.

559. The following table, taken from Canadian and United States accounts, gives a comparison, for the fiscal year, 1894–95, of the exports of agricultural products and stock from Canada and the United States, of which articles Canada exports about $9.55 per head of her population and the United States, $4.58.

Articles.	Exports from	
	Canada.	United States.
	$	$
Horses	1,312,676	2,209,298
Cattle	7,120,823	30,603,796
Sheep	1,624,587	2,630,686
Swine	7,562	72,424
Other animals and poultry	45,848	237,845
Mutton	5,773	47,832
Pork	32,436	4,199,060
Bacon	3,546,107	37,776,293
Hams	260,602	10,960,567
Beef	438,053	20,464,597
Meats, canned	319,702	5,720,933
Lard	104,130	36,821,508
Tallow	907	1,293,059
Hides, horns and skins	961,267	2,310,323
Wool	1,049,459	484,463
Butter	697,476	915,533
Cheese	14,253,002	5,497,539
Poultry and game	20,091	17,898
Eggs	807,990	25,312
Wheat	5,359,109	43,805,663
Barley	720,718	767,218
Oats	320,458	200,868
Pease	1,730,659	429,006
Beans	425,283	
Buckwheat	174,056	Not Specified.
Rye	33,003	5,340
Corn	112	14,650,767
Cornmeal	3,092	648,844
Oatmeal	276,310	566,321
Flour, wheat	839,112	51,651,928
Bran	87,259	Not Specified.
Flax	151,567	"
Flax seed	71,308	1,433
Potatoes	527,379	418,221
Hay	1,539,691	699,029
Hops	28,176	1,872,597
Seeds, clover and grass	823,059	2,402,157
Apples, dried	250,320	461,214
" green or ripe	1,821,463	1,954,318
Berries, all kinds	107,817	*
Fruits, canned and preserved	109,122	918,885
" all other	40,602	1,637,374
All other articles	483,178	34,157,136
Totals	48,531,344	319,535,852

* Included in "fruits, all other."

† $25,798,968 tobacco leaf included.

Cattle Quarantine.

560. Neat cattle are prohibited from entering any of the provinces of Canada east of the frontier of Manitoba, except for breeding purposes only, and then subject to a quarantine of ninety days at Point Edward. This refers to cattle crossing the frontier from the United States. They may enter at the seaports of Halifax, N. S., St. John, N. B., Charlettetown, P.E.I., and Quebec from the sea, subject to the same quarantine of ninety days. In Manitoba and the North-west Territories, and also British Columbia, neat cattle are allowed to enter for stock purposes only and subject to a quarantine of ninety days.

561. Swine are prohibited from entering, except subject to a quarantine of 21 days.

562. Sheep are allowed to enter on the Atlantic seaboard subject to a quarantine of fifteen days, but under special arrangements with the United States these may cross the United States inland frontier if found healthy on inspection. If not so found, entry is prohibited.

563. Horses and mules are admitted without quarantine if found healthy on inspection. If not so found, entry is prohibited.

564. Animals in transit, including neat cattle, are allowed to enter Canada on the Sarnia-Windsor frontier and pass through Canadian territory to Eastern United States ports in locked and bonded cars. They are subject to inspection on entering, and the cars are not allowed to be again passed through Canadian territory on return until after disinfection. The movement is considerable, as shown by the following figures:—

At Windsor, the number of stock cars for the twelve months ended 31st October, 1895, was 16,893, and the number of animals passed through was as follows:—

Cattle	161,502
Calves	17,194
Swine	410.426
Sheep	682,118
Horses	13,684
Total	1,284,924

The number of cars passing through Canada at Sarnia, carrying stock in transit, was 20,825 for the same twelve months, and the number of animals as follows:—

Cattle	162,750
Swine	784,246
Sheep	211,108
Horses	22,588
Total	1,180,692
The total number of cars carrying animals in transit through Canada was	37,718
Total number of animals carried was	2,365,616

During the last fourteen years over thirty millions of animals have been carried through Canada in transit from western to eastern parts of the United States, and during the whole of that time, and in the movement of this vast number of animals, there has not been a single case of contact with Canadian animals—the one essential point of the regulations.

Canadian Cattle Schedule in England.

565. The correspondence between the Canadian and the Imperial Government has continued up to the present date (April, 1896.) The points in controversy were discussed at length in the Year-Book of 1894, in paragraphs from 740 to 744 inclusive. There has been no change of principle as respects the grounds of the controversy ; and the points now the subject of correspondence are similar to those above referred to. The scheduling of Canadian cattle has been imposed by the Imperial Government for the reason that their veterinary officers have reported the presence of contagious pleuro-pneumonia in cattle landed in England from Canada. The veterinary advisers of the Canadian Government, on the contrary, positively allege that the disease found was simply pneumonia arising from inflamatory action, sometimes found to arise in cattle carried two or three thousand miles in railway trains and subsequently on shipboard in bad weather, subject to peculiar hardships. The reader is referred to the points of controversy as contained in the Year-Book of 1894. One new feature has arisen, viz.: that the Imperial Government has introduced a Bill in Parliament to prohibit the importation of any live cattle from any part of the world, for the purpose, as alleged, of more perfect protection from any risk of disease being introduced into English herds. It is also stated to be a motive by the Imperial Government in introducing this proposed legislation to cut short any further questions of controversy on points of difference which have been found in the past to be irreconcilable. It has been represented to the Imperial Government by the Minister of Agriculture, the Hon. Dr. Montague, on the occasion of his presence in London, that it is unjust to prevent the entry into England of Canadian cattle for the reason of alleged existence of disease of pleuro-pneumonia, there being none such in Canada.

Restricted Reciprocity.

566. Connected with agriculture in Canada is the question of Restricted Reciprocity with the United States. Upon this subject the Parliament of Canada has legislated as follows:—

In the Customs Act of 1878 (31 Vic., Chap. 44), Section 6, it is provided as follows:—

"Any or all of the articles mentioned in Schedule D, when the growth and produce of the United States of America, may be imported into Canada from the said United States free of duty, or at a less rate of duty than is provided in the said schedule upon proclamation of the Governor in Council whenever the United States shall provide for the importation of similar articles from Canada into that country free of duty, or at a less rate of duty

than is now imposed on the importation from Canada of such articles into the United States."

Schedule D, above mentioned, included the following articles :—

"Animals of all kinds, fresh, smoked and salted meats, green and dried fruits, fish of all kinds, products of fish and of all other creatures living in water, poultry, butter, cheese, lard, tallow, timber and lumber of all kinds, round, hewed, sawed, but not otherwise manufactured in whole or in part, fish oil, gypsum, ground or unground."

567. In the Customs Act of 1879 (42 Vic., Chap. 15), Section 6, it is provided as follows :—

"Any or all of the following articles, that is to say: Animals of all kinds, green fruit, hay, straw, bran, seeds of all kinds, vegetables (including potatoes and other roots), plants, trees and shrubs, coal and coke, salt, hops, wheat, pease and beans, barley, rye, oats, Indian corn, buckwheat and all other grain, flour of wheat and flour of rye, Indian meal and oatmeal, and flour or meal of any other grain, butter, lard, tallow, meats (fresh, salted or smoked), cheese, fish (salted or smoked), and lumber may be imported into Canada free of duty, or at a less rate of duty than is provided by this Act, upon proclamation of the Governor in Council, which may be issued whenever it appears to his satisfaction that similar articles from Canada may be imported into the United States free of duty, or at a rate of duty not exceeding that payable on the same under such proclamation when imported into Canada."

The above was incorporated in the Revised Statutes of Canada.

Under this provision anthracite coal from the United States was made (and remains) free of duty.

568. In 1888 an amending Act (51 Vic., Chap. 15) repealed the above and substituted the following :—

"Any or all of the following things, that is to say: Animals of all kinds, hay, straw, vegetables (including potatoes and other roots), salt, pease, beans, barley, malt, rye, oats, buckwheat, flour of rye, oatmeal, buckwheat flour, butter, cheese, fish of all kinds, fish oil, products of fish and of all other creatures living in the water, fresh meats, poultry, stone or marble in its crude or unwrought state, gypsum or plaster of Paris ground, unground or calcined, hewn or wrought or unwrought, burr and grindstones, and timber and lumber of all kinds unmanufactured in whole or in part (including shingles, clapboard and wood-pulp) may be imported into Canada free of duty, or at a less rate of duty than is provided for by any act at the time in force, upon proclamation by the Governor in Council, which may be issued whenever it appears to his satisfaction that similar articles from Canada may be imported into the United States free of duty, or at a rate of duty not exceeding that payable on the same under such proclamation when imported into Canada."

569. In 1894 the Customs Tariff Act (57-8 Vic., Chap. 33) repealed the above and substituted the following :—

"7. The whole or part of the duties hereby imposed upon fish and other products of the fisheries may be remitted as respects either the United

States or Newfoundland, or both, upon proclamation of the Governor in Council, which may be issued whenever it appears to his satisfaction that the Governments of the United States and Newfoundland, or of either of them, have made changes in their tariffs of duties imposed upon articles imported from Canada in reduction or repeal of the duties in force in the said countries respectively."

"*8.* Eggs may be imported in Canada free of duty, or at a less duty than is provided for by this Act, upon proclamation of the Governor in Council, which may be issued whenever it appears to his satisfaction that eggs from Canada may be imported into the United States free of duty, or at a rate of duty not exceeding that payable on eggs under such proclamation when imported into Canada."

" Shingles and wood-pulp, or either of them, may be imported into Canada free of duty upon proclamation of the Governor in Council, which may be issued whenever it appears to his satisfaction that shingles and wood-pulp, or either of them, from Canada may be imported into the United States free of duty."

"*11.* Any or all of the following things, that is to say : Green or ripe apples, beans, buckwheat, pease, potatoes, rye, rye-flour, hay and vegetables, specified in item 41 in Schedule A to this Act (vegetables when fresh or dry salted, n.e.s.), shall be free of duty when imported into Canada from the country of production upon proclamation of the Governor in Council, which may be issued whenever it appears to his satisfaction that such country imposes no duty on the like product or products imported into it from Canada."

"*12.* Barley and Indian corn shall be free of duty when imported into Canada from the country of production upon proclamation of the Governor in Council, which may be issued whenever it appears to his satisfaction that such country whence either or both of these products are imported admits both these products free of duty imported into it from Canada."

EXPERIMENTAL FARMS.

570. The establishment of the Experimental Farms of the Dominion of Canada was authorized by Act of Parliament in 1886. They are five in number, and contain in all about 3,200 acres of land. There is a Central Experimental Farm, located at the capital, Ottawa, and there are four branch farms in the other provinces. The Central Farm has been established near the boundary line between Ontario and Quebec, and serves the purposes of both these important provinces. One of the branch farms is located at Nappan, Nova Scotia, near the dividing line between Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and serves for the three Maritime provinces, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. Another has been established at Brandon, Manitoba, for the Province of Manitoba. A third at Indian Head, in the provisional territory of Assiniboia, as an aid to agriculture in the North-west Territories, while the fourth is located at Agassiz, British Columbia, where it serves a like purpose for that province.

571. At all these farms many experiments are in progress in all branches of agriculture, horticulture and arboriculture, and many problems of great importance to farmers have already been solved. In selecting the sites for

these farms due regard has been had to the great variations in climate in different parts of the Dominion, and they have been so placed as to render efficient help to the farmers in the more thickly-settled districts, and at the same time to cover the most varied conditions which influence agriculture in Canada.

Central Experimental Farm.

572. The Central Farm has about 500 acres of land, and an outfit of buildings suitable for carrying on experimental work, with residences for the chief officers. There are buildings for cattle, horses, swine and poultry. There is also a dairy with all modern appliances for experimental tests, a seed-testing and propagating house with a building attached which affords facilities for the distribution of large quantities of promising varieties of seed grain for test by farmers in different parts of the country.

573. The principal officers of the farm are the Director, Agriculturist, Horticulturist, Chemist, Entomologist and Botanist. The Director, Chemist, Entomologist and Botanist are provided with assistants. There is also a Poultry Manager, a Foreman of Forestry—who acts also as assistant to the Director, a Farm Foreman and an Accountant. A suitable office staff is provided for the conducting of the large correspondence, both in English and French, which is carried on with farmers in all parts of the Dominion, who are encouraged to write to the officers of the farm for information and advice whenever required.

The director has his headquarters at Ottawa, and supervises all branches of the work on all the experimental farms, making personal inspection of the branch farms at least once a year. During these annual inspections the progress of all divisions of the work is enquired into, and in conference with the superintendents of these farms future courses of experimental work are planned.

At the Central Farm the production of new varieties of cereals and other crops, the ornamentation of the grounds and the forestry plantations are under the immediate personal charge of this officer, aided by his assistant the Foreman of Forestry. During the past six years about 700 new varieties of cereals have been produced at the experimental farms by cross-fertilizing and hybridizing, most of them at the Central Farm. Some assistance in this work has been had from experts specially employed for this purpose, and also from some of the superintendents of the branch farms. These new varieties are carefully watched, and those of less promise are from time to time rejected. There are of these still under test 189 varieties, viz., 87 of wheat, 33 of barley, 13 of oats and 56 of pease. Some of these new roots of grain have produced during the past year heavy crops of fine quality, indicating that they are likely to occupy a prominent place among the best sorts in cultivation. A large number of new fruits have been similarly produced, especially of hardy varieties likely to be useful in the Canadian North-west.

About 900 varieties of trees and shrubs are being tested in the ornamental clumps and groups in different parts of the grounds. These include species and varieties from all parts of the world where similar climatic conditions

prevail. They are placed in carefully arranged groups with the object of producing good effects, and, to make this part of the work more instructive to the visiting public, the specimens are plainly labelled with their common and botanical names. In this connection there are also large collections of flowering plants, such as roses, paconiss, irises, lilies, ploxes cannas, gladiolus and beds of other attractive perennial and annual plants mixed. A new feature in this division of the work was begun during the past year, by the preparation of a number of large beds for the grouping of the most attractive wild flowers of the Dominion, one each for those of the Maritime provinces, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, the North-west Territories and British Columbia.

About twenty acres of land are now occupied by forest belts which extend the whole length of the north and west boundaries of the farm and contain about 20,000 trees, including all the more valuable economic woods which can be grown in this country either for timber or for fuel. Annual measurements are taken of the growth of the many varieties under trial, and useful data is thus being accumulated. The other objects in view in undertaking this branch of work were to determine by experiment with a number of different species the comparative growth and development to be had by planting at different distances apart, also to ascertain the relative growth which these trees would attain when planted in blocks of single species as compared with others planted in mixed clumps where a number of different species are associated together. The value of these tree belts for shelter is also being investigated, as well as the usefulness of hedge planting for the same purpose. To ascertain the most suitable trees and shrubs for hedges 66 trial hedges have been planted in 50 feet lengths, and these now form a very attractive feature in connection with this work of tree planting.

The other branches of the work at the Central Farm in charge of the Director are the permanent test plots for determining the action of fertilizers on important crops, the seed testing houses and conservatory, and the distribution of seed grain. Experiments were begun in 1888 with the object of gaining information as to the effects of certain fertilizers and combinations of fertilizers on the more important crops. During that year the experiments were confined to plots of wheat and Indian corn, but in 1889 the work was enlarged so as to include oats, barley and roots, and the experiments have been repeated every year since. The area devoted to these tests includes 105 one-tenth acre plots, and the results obtained are given each year in the Annual Report of the Experimental Farms. Special arrangements are made each year to test, for farmers in all parts of Canada, samples of grain of all sorts held for seed, the vitality of which may be doubtful. During the past year 1776 samples were thus tested and their germinating power reported on, and thus valuable information was given which in many cases prevented the use of grain for seed with weak or inferior germinating power.

Those varieties of grain grown on the several farms which prove to be the best and most productive are annually distributed by mail free, in small bags containing 3 pounds each, to farmers in all parts of the Dominion who ask for them. These sample bags of grain, when sown and properly cared for, usually produce from one to three bushels, and at the end of the second year the crop will generally furnish the farmer with a sufficient quantity of seed to sow a considerable acreage. This distribution is carried

on at all the farms, but the larger part is sent out from the Central Farm. In 1895, 30,553 samples were mailed to 28,282 applicants, and during the past five years more than 100,000 of such samples have been sent out for test to about 70,000 applicants. In many districts the new varieties which have thus been introduced are finding much favour, and are rapidly replacing in general cultivation the less productive sorts formerly grown. The surplus stock of promising varieties of grain grown at all the experimental farms, beyond what is required for the free distribution of sample bags, is sold in larger quantities to farmers for seed.

574. The Agriculturist takes charge of the experiments with field crops, of cereals, roots, Indian corn, hay and other fodder crops; its testing of varieties as to their relative productiveness on different soils, also regarding the effects of the application of manures on field crops, and the ploughing under of clover and other green crops as fertilizers. Much experimental work has been carried on with ensilage, with the object of determining the relative feeding value of different fodder plants and combinations of fodder plants thus preserved, and their general usefulness as food for cattle. Experiments have also been conducted for several years to ascertain how many cows can be fed throughout the year from the crops raised on forty acres of land.

The Agriculturist also conducts the feeding experiments with cattle, the main object of which has been to show the most economical rations for the production of milk and beef. These tests have been made chiefly with various combinations of ensilage, roots, hay and straw with or without certain quantities of grain in the ration. The results have shown the great economy of using ensilage of Indian corn for the winter feeding of cattle. Many experiments have also been carried on in the fattening of swine, and much information has been gained as to the relative value of the different sorts of cereals for this purpose and the best methods of preparing them for feeding, also the usefulness of skim-milk, buckwheat, potatoes and roots as food for some. This officer also takes charge of the dairy department, and conducts the experiments in butter-making.

575. The work of the horticultural division, which is in charge of the Horticulturist, may be classified in the following manner :—

1. That carried on with plants growing on the Central Farm.
(*a.*) Testing varieties of fruits and vegetables.
(*b.*) Producing new varieties of fruits.
(*c.*) Cultural experiments with fruits and vegetables.

The above lines cover a wide field and embrace investigations conducted in the domain of original research, as well as those carried on by observing and recording results obtained by the effect and operation of natural laws, in connection with temperatures, soils and so forth.

2. That carried on with the assistance of interested fruit growers residing in different portions of the Dominion.
(*a.*) Treatment and prevention of fungous pests.
(*b.*) Effect of soil and climate upon fruit and fruit trees.
(*c.*) Adaptability of varieties to varying soils and climates.

The Horticulturist offers his experience and knowledge to fruit growers throughout Canada who are free to make use of his services by corresponding with him, and by sending him specimens for examination and report.

He also attends, by invitation, and delivers addresses at the meetings of the Provincial Fruit Growers' Associations of Canada.

Specimens of fruits, new or old, healthy or diseased, are received and examined with interest and duly acknowledged. In this way originators and introducers of new fruits may obtain an authoritative opinion on their value, before offering them to the public.

The collections of hardy fruits now in the orchards and small fruit plantations at the Central Farm are large and instructive; each year brings additions and increases their value.

576. The Entomologist and Botanist to the Dominion Experimental Farms, with the help of one assistant, carries on careful investigations on the life-histories of injurious and beneficial insects, on the value of various native and imported grasses for hay or pasture, as well as on many other fodder plants. Particular attention has also been paid to the important subject of noxious weeds and their eradication.

The department is also made use of largely by those interested in the scientific aspect of entomology and botany, many collections of plants and insects being sent in every year for identification.

In addition to the annual reports which treat of the work done in the department during the preceding year several useful publications have been issued upon entomological and botanical subjects, *e. g.*, Smut in Wheat, Recommendations for the Prevention of Damage by Insect Pests, The Horn Fly, Potatoe Blight, Grasses and their Uses, Spraying for the Destruction of Injurious Insects, &c., &c. Successful efforts have been made to get into touch with the best practical farmers and fruit growers in all parts of the Dominion, so as to be apprised of the fact promptly whenever any outbreak of an agricultural enemy might occur, in order that the best remedy might be applied without delay. By a prompt attention to the many correspondents who write to the entomologist and botanist and by the publication of timely articles in the agricultural and daily press the importance of this department has been made widely known among the farmers of Canada as a source of trustworthy information upon all subjects which come within its scope.

577. The Chemical Division of the Dominion Experimental Farms, under the direction of the Chemist, comprises a branch of the work that is becoming recognized by the farmers of Canada as one of great importance. The intimate relationship between chemistry and agriculture, and the value of chemical knowledge as applied to the economic and profitable carrying on of farming work, are facts now generally admitted by all who are obtaining for themselves a position in the front rank of modern and progressive agriculture.

Like the other divisions of the Farm work this branch has a large correspondence, numerous inquiries being received daily from all over the Dominion from farmers wishful to obtain advice and information respecting

the treatment of soils, the composition and application of fertilizers—natural and artificial—the relative value of cattle foods, &c., &c.

As far as time permits analyses are made for farmers of matters pertaining to agriculture, when the results would be of interest and value to a large portion of the community. In this connection it may be stated that most useful work has been done by the examination of farmers' water supplies and in calling attention to the danger of drinking water polluted by drainage from the barnyard. For health in the farmer's family, for thrifty stock and wholesome dairy products, pure water is indispensable.

The naturally occurring fertilizers of Canada, peat, mucks, marsh, mud, marl, &c., have been examined in large numbers during the past five years, so that now a large amount of data has accumulated on this important question. These data go to show that in many districts of Canada materials (easily and cheaply obtainable) occur that contain notable quantities of the essential elements of plant food. The knowledge of the composition and value of these deposits will allow farmers in many parts to enrich their fields at small cost.

During the past year an investigation has been made into the character and absorptive qualities of moss litter, as found in many Canadian bogs. The results show that it compares most favourably, from all standpoints, with the litter prepared on the continent.

Original investigations have been pursued to learn the feeding value of various Canadian fodder crops. To this end a large number of native grasses have been analysed at several stages of growth, and extensive chemical examinations of the corn fodder crop have also been made. Chief among the results are the following: That of our native grasses, Poa pratensis, or June grass, stands pre-eminent as a pasture grass; that Austrian Brome Grass (Bromus inermis), an introduced perennial, has shown itself to be a very nutritious grass, as well as a heavy cropper; that red top for low lands and orchard grass for shady places are both excellent in composition and worthy of cultivation. The chemical data in this investigation go to prove that a large loss in the feeding qualities of the grass results when it is allowed to ripen before being cut for hay. Cutting should be at or shortly after the flowering period. The composition of the corn crop at several periods of growth has been ascertained, and practical deductions made which will prove of great value in the cultivation of this excellent and cheap fodder.

The virgin soils, representing large areas in the Dominion, have been under examination for some years past, and the reports of this division give the analytical and physical data obtained, with deductions therefrom and suggestions as to profitable treatment of the soil. It has been shown that Canada possesses many soils of equal fertility to the most productive in the world, these remarks having especial reference to the prairie soils of Manitoba and the North-west Territories and the alluvial soils of both the Pacific and Atlantic coasts.

Practical assistance to special branches of agriculture, such as horticulture and the dairying industry, has been afforded, and a perusal of the annual reports will show that already a large amount of most useful information for the guidance of Canadian farmers has been obtained and published.

578. In the Poultry Department of the Central Experimental Farm, which is in charge of the Poultry Manager, there are fourteen of the most serviceable standard breeds of fowls with which experimental work—with the view of finding out the best egg-layers and flesh formers—is carried on. Particular effort is made to find out the breeds which give the best egg yield in the winter season, at the least cost. It is in the winter season that high prices are given for the new laid article, and it should be the aim of the farmer to make his hens lay at that time rather than in the late spring, or early summer, when prices are low. Crosses of the different thoroughbreds are made with the same object in view. Particular care is also given to the hatching and rearing of chickens, the treatment and foods best calculated to cause vigorous and rapid growth, and record is kept of the weight development of the offspring per month, so as to show which thoroughbreds, or crosses, give the most satisfactory results as rapid flesh formers for market, or table fowls, in the shortest time. Attention is also given to the behaviour of the different breeds during the long winter term of artificial existence, and every effort is made to have the conditions of that period as like the natural as possible. Some valuable data have been secured which will be found in the reports issued from year to year. Experimental work is at present carried on with the following breeds, viz. :—

Egg Layers and Flesh Formers.—Barred and White Plymouth Rocks, Silver Laced and White Wyandottes, Coloured Dorkings, Light Brahmas, Langshans, Houdans, White Javas and Crosses of the Plymouth Rock and Coloured Dorking and Indian Game and Langshan.

For Egg Production Only.—White Leghorns, Black and White Minorcas and Andalusians.

The conditions, as to housing, rations, care and management, are the same in all cases.

There is yet a large field for further extension of experimental work in trial of the different methods of artificial hatching and rearing of chickens, so as to have them early and on the market when they are worth most ; caponizing ; the hatching and rearing of broilers ; the grouping of pullets of the same age to be placed on rations of different composition ; the best plan of winter house arrangement so as to prevent egg eating, feather picking and other vices which poultry are addicted to when kept in close confinement, also regarding the diseases of poultry. Much information has already been given on most of these subjects in the annual reports of the Poultry Manager.

579. When the Central Experimental Farm was acquired sixty-five acres of land were set apart for an Aboretum and Botanic Garden. During the past seven years the planting of this section of the farm with trees, shrubs and perennial plants has made much progress, special attention having been given to the obtaining of as many of the trees and shrubs native to Canada as possible, and such species and varieties from other countries as were likely to prove hardy enough to endure the climate here. A large proportion of the native trees have now been secured, and many of the shrubs and perennial plants, most of whichare doing well. A large number of species and varieties have also been introduced from other countries, such as the United States, the colder parts of South America,

Great Britain, Russia, Germany, France and other parts of Europe, also from Siberia, Japan, China, the mountain districts of India and from Asia Minor. Of these many have proved hardy, and the collection already formed is a source of much interest to botanists, as well as to the general public. The total number of species and varieties of trees and shrubs now growing in the Aboretum is 935, and of perennial plants, 863. These have been arranged as far as was practicable in related botanical groups so as to admit of convenient comparison. Each tree, shrub and plant is labelled with a durable enamelled or zinc label, so that it may be readily identified. This branch of the work is in charge of the Foreman of Forestry.

580. The Farm Foreman takes charge of and directs the labour of the workmen and teams, and keeps the time of the men. He also carries out the arrangements made in connection with the preparation of the land and the sowing and harvesting of the crops, and takes the many careful records required in connection with the growth and yield of all the field crops, arranges for and superintends the harvesting, storing or threshing, cleaning and subsequent care of all these farm products. During the winter months the farm foreman arranges for the hauling and care of manure, the cutting and preparation of food for stock, and directs the cleaning, hand picking and putting up of all samples of grain sent out for test by farmers, also all the seed supplies sent to the branch experimental farms.

Branch Experimental Farms.

581. At the branch farms much of the work is so arranged as to provide for the investigation of those questions which are of the most immediate importance to the farmers residing in the several provinces. Each farm is furnished with suitable buildings and supplied with some of the best breeds of dairy cattle, also with some of these best suited for beef. Useful tests are made in all branches of farm and horticultural work, also with regard to the most practical methods of maintaining the fertility of the soil.

582. At the experimental farm for the Maritime provinces at Nappan, N.S., which comprises 310 acres, a large number of instructive tests have been made during the past 8 years, particularly in the growing of oats and barley, and the large crops obtained there of the most productive sorts have awakened much interest in this subject among farmers generally. Much attention has also been given to the growing of roots and potatoes, for which the climate is very favourable. Turnips and mangels have given large crops. Where these roots succeed so well they form an important element in stock feeding, and it is very desirable that information should be available as to the varieties which succeed best. This is now obtainable from the results of the tests made here. Very useful experiments are in progress in the draining of land, both uplands and marsh, and the results in crops are showing marked advantage as the outcome of this treatment. Many tests are also being made with promising varieties of grasses and clovers. Experiments have also been conducted in feeding cattle for the production of milk and beef, and in the fattening of swine. Large orchards of fruit trees have been established, and plantations made of ornamental trees and shrubs. The

fruits under test now number 278 varieties, and the ornamental trees and shrubs include 280 species and varieties. These are being increased from year to year, and the results obtained are awakening much interest in horticulture in that part of the Dominion.

583. The experimental farm for Manitoba at Brandon, Man., contains about 670 acres. Part of this land lies in the valley of the Assiniboine and a part is on the bluffs. Here much has been done in testing the best methods of treatment of land to prepare it for crop. The results obtained show the great advantage of summer fallowed land, and that better crops are obtained from land ploughed in the spring than in the autumn. Different methods of sowing seed grain have also been tested, and the advantages of the drill over the broadcast machine demonstrated. Grain has also been sown at different depths to determine the best practice in that climate. Experiments have been conducted for the prevention of smut in wheat, a disease which has been very prevalent in many sections, and which depreciates the value of the grain wherever it occurs. The results of these tests, which have been continued for several years, show that, when the seed is properly treated, smut may be almost entirely prevented.

Experiments have been conducted in the cultivation of flax, also with Indian corn, roots, millets and other fodder crops. In view of the large increase in stock in Manitoba, and the scarcity of native hay in some districts, crops of mixed grain have been grown and cured green for hay with much success. Instructive experiments have also been carried on in cultivating native grasses, and their usefulness in the production of hay has been demonstrated. Good bulls are kept at this farm for the improvement of stock in that district. The breeds thus represented are Durham, Ayrshire, Holstein and Polled Angus. Tests have been made in the feeding of milch cows and steers, for the purpose of ascertaing the most economical methods of producing milk and beef from those fodder materials which are most generally available in that province. Since this farm was established, a large number of the hardiest varieties of fruits have been tested there. While small fruits succeed well, very little success has been had as yet with large fruits. Further experiments are being conducted all along this line. A large measure of success has attended the planting of forest trees for shelter, and of ornamental trees and shrubs. Of these about 100 species and varieties have proven hardy, and additions are every year made to this list, showing that there is an abundance of material sufficiently hardy to make successful plantations both for the ornamentation of homes in towns and cities as well as those on the prairie farms in Manitoba.

584. The experimental farm for the North-west Territories, which has been located at Indian Head, in eastern Assiniboia, contains 680 acres. At the time of its selection this was all bare prairie land. The soil is very fertile and produces excellent crops of grain, but there is great need of shelter from prevailing winds. Tree planting on a fairly large scale was begun as soon as practicable after the farm was occupied, and although at first it was but partially successful, the trees first put out formed more or less shelter for each other and for those subsequently planted, and now they

are nearly all doing well. In shelter belts, blocks, avenues and hedges there are now growing on this farm more than 100,000 trees.

Experiments in the treatment of land to prepare it for crop, in methods of sowing and depth of sowing, also in the treatment of seed grain for smut have been carried on here, the results confirming the conclusions which have been reached at Brandon. Many tests have also been made with fodder crops, such as Indian corn, mixed grain crops and spring rye, cut green and cured for hay, grasses, &c. Experiments have also been conducted in the feeding of stock, the fattening of swine and the management of poultry. In this relatively drier climate, where unlimited pasture is found, the value of good grass for hay and pasture can scarcely be overestimated, and probably among the most important of all the results gained by tests on this farm are those which have established the value of Awnless Brome Grass (*Bromus inermis*) in the North-west. This grass is very hardy, is a strong grower, endures drought, produces a very early growth in the spring and yields fine crops of excellent hay, much relished by cattle. Large quantities of seed of this useful grass have been saved at Indian Head and hundreds of sample bags have been sent to farmers in different parts of the North-west Territories for tests, and the reports received regarding its usefulness are most satisfactory.

Small fruits have been grown successfully at Indian Head, but of the larger fruits tried none have yet been found hardy enough to endure the climate. A large number of different species and varieties of economic and ornamental trees and shrubs have been tested here, and about ninety have proved hardy.

585. The branch experimental farm at Agassiz is situated in the coast climate of British Columbia, seventy miles east of Vancouver, and contains about 1,100 acres of land, 300 of which is valley land and 800 acres mountain. The climate here is admirably adapted to fruit culture, and most fruits thrive wonderfully well. Since the fruit industry promises to become one of great importance to this province, large experimental orchards have been planted on this farm for the purpose of testing side by side the products of similar climates from all parts of the world, so that information as to the most promising and useful sorts may be available to guide the settlers in that country. Already 1,600 varieties of fruits are under test, and the additional sorts planted in 1895 will swell this number to over 2,200. Orchards have been established not only on the valley lands, but also on the bench lands up the sides of the mountains, at different heights, varying from 150 to 1,050 feet.

On the mountain sides have also been planted a large number of timber trees, especially those representing the more valuable hardwoods of the east. Many other useful and ornamental trees and shrubs are also under test. As at the other experimental farms useful lines of work are carried on in connection with the cultivation of many different sorts of cereals, roots and fodder crops, also with cattle and swine. At all these farms many experiments are conducted every year with numerous sorts of vegetables and flowers, and thus useful help is being given to every branch of agriculture, horticulture and arboriculture.

During the past five years more than 7,000 packages of seedling forest trees and cuttings and more than five tons of tree seeds have been sent out in small bags by mail free of charge to farmers in different parts of the Dominion who have applied for them, and thus a general interest in tree-growing has been awakened. An annual report is published containing particulars of the most important work done at each farm, and this report is sent to every farmer in the Dominion who asks for it. A very large number is distributed annually. Occasional bulletins on special subjects of importance are also issued from time to time, all of which are read with interest by a large proportion of the most intelligent farmers in the country. The officers of all the farms attend most of the more important gatherings of farmers in different parts of the Dominion where opportunities are afforded for giving further explanations regarding the work conducted and the results achieved from year to year.

DAIRYING SERVICE.

586. The Dairying Service of the Department of Agriculture was begun in 1890, when a Dairy Commissioner was appointed to act in affiliation with the Central Experimental Farm. The good work of developing the agricultural resources of Canada through the dairying branch of farming has made steady and rapid progress during the year. The extension of dairy farming is particularly gratifying, in view of the fact that by means of it the course grains and fodders are consumed largely upon the farms where they are grown. The elements of fertility, which are necessary to the continued growth of good crops, are thus left on the farms in the form of manure. A continuous and general selling of the crude, bulky and primitive products of agriculture tends to deplete the soil of the substances which are required to enable it to carry profitable crops. The production of fine food-products of concentrated quality and value, such as butter, cheese, pork and beef, affords scope for the exercise of intelligent labour with profit, and at the same time protects the land against exhaustion.

587. There is much less difference between the qualities and values of the cheese from the different provinces and the different sections in each than used to prevail. The methods of manufacture are now nearly uniform throughout the whole Dominion; and while the districts which were formerly backward are now nearly abreast of the foremost in quality of product and in market price obtainable, the dairymen in the districts which were formerly far ahead have also been the gainers by the general improvement. Frequent and commendatory comments have appeared in trade journals outside of Canada on the fact that the manufacture of adulterated cheese is entirely prohibited within the Dominion.

588. The enlargement of the quantity of dairy products has been mainly in the article of cheese. The quantity of Canadian cheese exported during the year ending 30th June, 1895, was an increase of 54 per cent over that exported in the year 1890. The demand in Great Britain for it has been steady; and the general excellence of quality and the total absence of adul-

teration have gained a continuously improving reputation with the consumers in Great Britain. It is expected that "The Dairy Products Act, 1893," will continue to protect the good name which has been won and conserve it from injury by misrepresentation.

In consequence of the unusually large quantity of cheese made in the United Kingdom in 1894, and the increase in the importations there of cheese from Australasia, the price was lower in 1895 than formerly.

589. The following figures from the Montreal *Gozette* may be taken as correct. They show the quotations by public cable report from Liverpool, and the prices quoted in Montreal, the prices in Liverpool being given in shillings and pence and those in Montreal in cents, conversion from one to the other being readily made at the rate of \$4.86⅔ to the pound sterling:—

PRICE OF CHEESE IN SHILLINGS AND PENCE PER 112 LBS. AT LIVERPOOL.

	1895.		1894.		1893.		1892.		1891.	
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
May	46 6	40 0	56 6	52 6	54 6	50 0	58 0	51 0	59 0	51 0
June	46 6	42 0	51 6	44 6	50 0	45 0	53 0	44 6	49 0	43 6
July	38 6	37 6	45 6	44 6	47 6	45 0	45 0	43 0	44 0	42 6
August	38 6	38 0	49 0	45 0	47 6	45 0	47 0	45 0	46 0	44 0
September	38 0	37 0	51 6	49 0	49 6	47 6	49 0	46 0	46 0	45 6
October	45 0	38 0	50 6	48 6	55 0	49 6	52 0	49 0	50 0	46 0
November	46 6	45 0	51 0	48 6	55 0	54 0	53 0	52 0	55 0	50 6

PRICE OF CHEESE IN CENTS PER POUND AT MONTREAL.

	1895.		1894.		1893.		1892.		1891.	
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowets.
	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
May	7⅛	6	11	9⅝	10	9⅝	10¼	9⅝	10⅛	9¼
June	8⅜	7½	9⅝	9½	9⅝	9	10	8⅜	9¼	8⅜
July	8⅜	8	9½	9¼	9⅜	9¼	9¼	8¼	9	8½
August	8¼	8	10	9½	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	9¼	9⅞	8⅜
September	8	7⅜	10⅞	10⅛	10⅜	9⅜	10½	9¼	10⅛	9⅜
October	9⅜	8	10⅜	9½	11¼	10⅛	10⅛	10¼	10¼	9⅜
November	9⅜	9½	10½	10¼	11	10⅜	10⅜	10¼	11	10½

590. The lectures delivered by the Dairy Commissioner and his assistants have given information on the whole practice of dairying, from the cultivation of the soil, the growing of fodder-crops, and the management of cattle, to the marketing of the finished products. Special instructions and

demonstrations have been given to cheese-makers and butter-makers in nearly all parts of the Dominion.

591. As the climate of Canada impose, a period of at least six months during which cattle must be fed in stables, more attention is being given every year by dairymen to the growth of Indian corn for fodder. Fed either as weather-dried stover or as ensilage, it is a juicy, wholesome, cheap feed for milking cows; and the possibility of growing heavy crops of it per acre nearly everywhere in Canada puts the farmers, in regard to the cost of production, on a footing equal to or better than their competitors in other countries where cows can be fed on pastures for a longer part of the year. In some places horse-beans *(Faba vulgaris, var. equina)* have been grown with satisfactory results as a fodder crop. On the Central Experimental Farm as much as twelve tons per acre of green fodder was obtained of this valuable plant.

592. The comparatively new departure in dairying, in the fitting up of cheese factories for manufacturing butter from October until May, has made good progress. Two winter dairying stations were established in Ontario under the charge of the Dairy Commissioner in 1891. During the winter of 1893-94 seven of these butter-making stations were conducted by the Dairying Service of the department, and ten were operated during the winter of 1894-95, including the dairy schools at St. Hyacinthe, Que., and Kingston, Ont. A large number of cheese factories were fitted up by the proprietors for the manufacture of butter during the winter. This new industry may now be considered as fairly well established in the Province of Ontario and well introduced into the other provinces. The direct revenue from the sales of butter is not the only advantage which results to the farming interest from an extension of winter dairying. By means of it the number and capacity of the cows which can be reared and kept upon farms are increased and improved; and by the use of skim-milk and buttermilk large numbers of swine can be reared and fattened.

593. Several new departures for the benefit of the dairying interests were taken up during the year.

In consequence of the unfavourable conditions which existed in January for the marketing of fresh-made creamery butter, it appeared desirable to make shipments of such to Great Britain.

1. In order to establish a good reputation for fresh made winter creamery butter, by putting it on the market in the best condition;

2. In order to attract the attention of British consumers to the excellent quality of Canadian creamery butter when it is supplied to them without deterioration in quality;

3. In order to show the farmers in Canada that an outlet may be found through the British markets for all the creamery butter of fine quality which they can furnish, and that at prices remunerative to them;

4. In order to take up in an immediately advantageous way the question of putting Canadian creamery butter on the British markets, to be followed up throughout the summer by cold storage service and accommodation during ansit from the creameries to the warehouses in Great Britain.

To enable the managers of creameries to make payments to the patrons who supplied milk or cream, authority was obtained to pay advances at the rate of 20 cents per pound on creamery butter of finest quality, made between the 1st of January, 1895, and the 30th March, 1895, and put up in neat, clean packages, delivered to the order of the Dairy Commissioner at Montreal.

Under this plan 1,077 packages of butter were exported to Great Britain. Some packages which were received in Montreal, of good quality, but in packages of sizes too small or otherwise unsuitable for export, were sold in Montreal.

That action of the Government in this matter steadied the butter market, so that all creamery butter made in Canada at that time—and there was ten times as much of it manufactured as was handled by the Government —was sold for from 3 to 4 cents per pound more than it would have brought, had the demoralization which threatened the market been allowed to prevail.

A further effect of the action of the Government in giving the little, but most efficacious assistance to the creamerymen during last winter, was to give the farmers confidence to prepare for a great extension of winter butter-making during the winter of 1895-96. That has been done, and with the prices at present current it is likely that the farmers will receive most excellent and satisfactory returns.

The action was followed by the inauguration of the cold storage service, in which arrangements were made whereby refrigerator cars for butter were run during the summer on the main lines of railway leading into Montreal. These were used to pick up small lots of butter offered weekly. The shippers of butter by these cars and routes were allowed to ship at the usual "less-than-carload rates," without any charge for the icing or special service. As far as space permitted, merchants were allowed to use these cars for the shipment of dairy and creamery butter between points at which the cars touched.

594. Arrangements were made for the storage of fresh-made creamery butter in the warehouse of the Montreal Cold Storage and Freezing Company, St. Paul Street, Montreal. Provision was made for storing the butter at a temperature of 20 degrees Fahr.

Arrangements were made for the fitting up of insulated and refrigerator chambers on steamships to Bristol, Liverpool and Glasgow. The chambers were constructed so as to thoroughly isolate the butter and prevent it from being heated by any rise of temperature outside the chamber during the voyage. Galvanized iron tanks were filled with ice, to cool the interior of the chamber and to cool the exterior of the packages, as far as they were heated in transit from the cold storage warehouse to the steamships.

The steamship companies issued bills of lading to the shippers of the butter at such freight charges as were current for that week on cheese and butter going by the same route in the ordinary way, without the cold storage accommodation. The Government constructed the isolated chambers on board the steamships and guaranteed the freight charges on the whole space occupied by the chamber. The amount of the earnings from freight charges on butter carried in the compartments was credited on that guarantee.

This action has resulted most advantageously to the butter-making interests of Canada, inasmuch as the butter was landed in Great Britain in an undeteriorated condition. Increased demand has arisen for Canadian butter; its relative value in the markets of Great Britain has been increased; and it has also gained admission into markets which hitherto had been practically closed to it.

Ten steamships were fitted up; 35,605 packages of butter were carried in insulated compartments. Trial shipments of cheese in cold storage compartments were made during the summer; and the results from these trial shipments were so satisfactory, that it is probable hereafter advantage will be taken of cold storage service for the carriage of large quantities of cheese during the summer to Great Britain, in order that they may arrive there in a cool and undamaged condition.

595. A few paragraphs will indicate the other work carried on in the different provinces in 1895.

In the Province of Ontario a dairy school was erected at Kingston, Ont., in 1895, as a branch of the School of Mining and Agriculture there. The Dairy Commissioner was authorized to take charge of that for the winter. Short courses of instruction were arranged, especially for cheese-makers and butter-makers who have had the experience of working for one season at one of these branches. Each course includes practical instruction for two weeks, and any student may take both courses. 105 students attended during the winter of 1894-95.

In the Province of Quebec the Assistant Dairy Commissioner held meetings during the year. During the winter he delivered a series of lectures to each class of students at the Dairy School at St. Hyacinthe, Que. The school was erected by the Dairy Association of the Province of Quebec in 1892, and has been conducted under the direction of the Dairy Commissioner. The Dairy Association for the Province of Quebec contributes a sum of $1,000 per annum towards its maintenance. During the winter of 1893-94, 268 students attended the school and took the courses of instruction in cheese-making, butter-making and the testing of milk. Applications beyond the full capacity of the school were received for the season of 1894-95, and 328 students availed themselves of the courses of the school.

Great progress has been made in the cheese-making of the province. Whereas a few years ago Quebec cheese were sold on the average for about one cent or more per pound under the prices obtainable at the same time for Ontario cheese, during the past season the prices obtained in Quebec were almost equal to the prices that were paid in Ontario at the same time. There has also been a marked improvement in the manner of boxing and branding the cheese.

In the Province of New Brunswick a dairy school was conducted at Sussex, N.B. In 1894, 30 students took the course of instruction, and in 1895, 54 students were in attendance.

In the Province of Nova Scotia an experimental dairy station was established on the Experimental Farm at Nappan, N.S., in 1892-93. The

buildings were erected with capital furnished by persons in the neighbourhood, and the Department of Agriculture provided the apparatus for cheese-making and butter-making. Cheese-making is followed during the hot months of summer, and butter-making during the remainder of the year. Many visitors come to this station, as it is situated on the Branch Experimental Farm for the Maritime provinces. Up to 1895, 19 young men learned butter-making and cheese-making there, and are now in positions as makers of cheese or butter in Nova Scotia or New Brunswick. A number of new cheese factories and creameries have been in operation during the summer, and this business, upon the co-operative plan, is likely to become an extensive one.

In the Province of Prince Edward Island the work of the dairying service has been continued during the year. In 1892 there was only one dairy station on the island. The building was put up by a joint stock company of farmers at New Perth. The Dominion Government loaned the machinery to fit up that one factory on Prince Edward Island. All the cheese factories and creameries erected and equipped there since have been built and fitted up at the expense of joint stock companies of the farmers themselves. In 1893 eleven dairy stations were managed by the Dairy Commissioner. The farmers supplied the milk; a charge of $1\frac{1}{4}$ cents per pound was made for manufacturing the cheese and marketing the same. After the cheese was sold, the proceeds, minus the manufacturing charge, were distributed to the patrons according to the quantity of milk which they furnished. In 1894 there were sixteen cheese factories and two creameries on the island, and they were managed on similar terms. In 1895 there were twenty-eight cheese factories and two creameries, and they were managed on similar terms. The quality of the cheese from Prince Edward Island has been excellent and has won for itself a good place in the markets. Winter dairying has been successfully established on the island; and during this winter of 1895-96, five cream-separating stations and one central butter factory in Charlottetown are being conducted by the Dairy Commissioner.

In the Province of Manitoba two experts from the Dairy Commissioner's staff visited the new creameries and cheese factories during the summer, giving instruction on the establishment of co-operative dairying there. They extended their travels and work into the North-west Territories.

A dairy station has been conducted at Moose Jaw for the making of butter there. In 1894, 22,000 lbs. of butter were made, and in 1895, up to the end of October, 51,124 lbs. were made.

In the Province of British Columbia a travelling dairy began work of instruction and visited a number of places in the agricultural districts on the mainland and on Vancouver Island.

To meet the requests of many of the salesmen of cheese factories and creameries, an inspector was appointed at Montreal to examine and report upon the quality of cheese or butter sold with "quality guaranteed in Montreal." His services have been useful in protecting the interests of the salesmen and shippers representing the producers of cheese.

596. The magnitude and growth of the export trade of Canada in dairy products is shown by the following tables (year ending 30th June):—

DOMINION OF CANADA—EXPORTS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS—HOME PRODUCTION.

BUTTER.

YEAR.	Quantity.	Value.	To Great Britain.	To United States.	To France.	To Germany	Other Foreign Countries.	B.N.A Provinces.	British Indies.
	Lbs.	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1868..	10,649,733	1,698,042	534,707	1,015,702	.....	1,496	14,870	95,777	26,986
1880..	18,535,362	3,058,069	2,756,064	111,158	.....	.....	24,710	163,290	2,847
1881..	17,649,491	3,573,034	3,333,419	58,522	.....	.....	30,574	143,935	6,584
1882..	15,161,839	2,936,150	2,195,127	529,169	.....	.....	32,052	169,270	10,538
1883..	8,106,447	1,705,817	1,330,585	206,154	.....	.....	29,446	131,341	8,291
1884..	8,075,537	1,612,481	1,395,652	46,618	.....	...	16,455	151,224	2,532
1885..	7,330,788	1,430,905	1,212,768	16,695	.....	15,172	21,473	161,862	2,835
1886..	4,668,741	832,355	652,863	17,545	.....	.....	17,577	142,485	1,885
1887..	5,485,509	979,126	757,261	17,207	.....	....	23,789	180,238	631
1888..	4,415,381	798,673	614,214	13,468	.....	...	5,226	164,329	1,436
1889..	1,780,765	331,958	174,027	7,879	.....	....	22,921	124,349	2,782
1890..	1,951,585	340,131	184,105	5,059	.....	..	29,342	119,989	1,636
1891.	3,768,101	602,175	440,060	10,054	.....	20,447	24,021	101,649	5,944
1892..	5,736,696	1,056,058	877,455	6,038	.....	5,160	27,207	133,770	6,428
1893..	7,036,013	1,296,814	1,118,614	7,539	.....	1,175	35,042	127,412	7,032
1894..	5,534,621	1,095,588	936,422	6,048	1,125	.....	28,560	109,263	14,170
1895..	3,650,258	697,476	536,797	5,365	.....	267	35,028	108,439	11,580

CHEESE.

1868..	6,141,570	620,543	548,574	68,784	.....	.....	891	1,954	340
1880..	40,368,678	3,893,366	3,772,769	114,507	.....	.....	170	5,710	210
1881..	49,255,523	5,510,443	5,471,362	28,500	.....	.....	14	10,027	540
1882..	50,807,049	5,500,868	5,571,076	18,436	.....	....	242	8,196	2,318
1883..	58,041,387	6,451,870	6,409,859	24,468	.....	.....	202	15,480	1,863
1884..	69,755,423	7,251,989	7,207,425	24,866	.....	.....	188	19,248	262
1885..	79,655,367	8,265,240	8,178,953	86,978	.....	.....	205	15,899	1,207
1886..	78,112,927	6,754,626	6,729,134	15,478	80	90	156	9,139	549
1887..	73,604,448	7,108,978	7,065,983	30,667	.....	....	211	11,982	165
1888..	84,173,267	8,928,242	8,834,997	83,153	5	.....	828	9,087	172
1889..	88,534,887	8,915,684	8,871,205	31,473	.....	.....	1,582	11,208	216
1890..	94,260,187	9,372,212	9,349,731	6,425	.....	370	2,154	12,777	755
1891..	106,202,140	9,508,800	9,481,373	13,485	.....	...	1,954	9,104	2,884
1892..	118,270,052	11,652,412	11,593,690	39,558	2	.....	2,124	12,942	4,096
1893..	133,946,365	13,407,470	13,360,237	23,578	.....	.....	2,689	18,669	2,297
1894..	154,977,480	15,488,191	15,439,198	9,552	.....	173	3,036	21,948	14,284
1895..	146,004,650	14,253,002	14,220,505	5,058	.....	16	5,463	9,785	12,175

CHAPTER X.

Extensive Fisheries.—Fresh Water Fisheries.—Sea Fisheries.—Yield since Confederation.—Fishermen, Vessels and Gear.—Government Protection.—Protective Fleet.—Fish Hatcheries.—The Great Lakes.—British Columbia.—The Bounty.—Development by Provinces.—Value of Yield and Exports.—Value of Kinds of Fish.—Marine Scientific Stations.—The Fur Sealing Fleet.

597. The fisheries of Canada are the most extensive in the world, embracing a sea-coast line of immense extent in addition to inland seas, innumerable lakes and a great number of rivers. The coast line of British Columbia alone is 7,181 miles, or more than double the coast line of Great Britain and Ireland. The eastern sea-coast line, extending along the shores of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Quebec, from the Bay of Fundy to the Straits of Belleisle, cover a distance of 5,600 miles.

598. While the salt water inshore area, not including minor indentations' covers more than 15,000 square miles, abounding with fish life, the fresh water area of that part of the great lakes belonging to Canada is computed at 36,350 square miles. Manitoba and the North-west Terretories also contain large sheets of water well stocked with the most excellent fish.

599. The most important deep-sea fishery grounds on the Atlantic are off the coasts of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Islands, around the Magdalen Islands, the Baie des Chaleurs, the Island of Anticosti and the Labrador Coast.

600. Between the years 1869 and 1894 the principal commercial fisheries yielded as follows :—

Cod	99,175,313
Herring	48,676,782
Lobsters	44,549,002
Mackerel	36,125,437
Salmon	38,006,074
Haddock	12,245,819

601. The commercial value of the fishereis was nearly $21,000,000 in 1894, an increase of $32,912 on the yield of 1893. This does not include the value, probably amounting to two millions, of the large quantity of salmon and other fish consumed by the Indians of British Columbia, Manitoba and the North-west Territories.

602. Engaged in the fishing industry of Canada in 1894 there were 70,719 men using vessels, boats, nets and other gear valued at $9,439,116.

603. In order to ensure the development of this industry, the Government of Canada enforces efficient measures of protection. These consist of laws and regulations carried out (1) by a large staff of officers stationed at every place where fishing is carried on; (2) by armed cruisers, employed on the Atlantic coast and on the great lakes; (3) by the establishment of close seasons intended to protect the fish at the most critical period of their existence—the spawning season; (4) by a system of leases and licenses, through which the Government is enabled to regulate fishing in accordance with local requirements; (5) by fish-breeding establishments, fourteen hatcheries being now established in various sections of the country; (6) by a fishing bounty of about $160,000 a year; (7) by prizes awarded for the best models of fishing vessels, with a view to encourage a superior and safe class of deep-sea fishing schooners; (8) by Fishing Intelligence Bureaux, inaugurated in 1889, by means of which the movements of bait and of fish can be daily ascertained and reported, by telegraph communication, at the principal stations. Fifty-five of these bureaux were in operation in 1895.

604. For the purpose of protecting the sea-coast and inland fisheries the Government employs eight steamers and two fast sailing schooners, manned by 175 officers and men and 336 permanent officers, and 190 temporary guardians engaged at certain periods of the year, chiefly when the fish are spawning.

605. The expenditure by the Government in connection with the fisheries, during the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1895, with five previous years, is given below:—

Heads of Expenditure.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Fishery officers	65,873	71,306	72,124	72,315	86,964	95,518
Fish-breeding	39,127	39,496	43,958	47,322	45,025	39,731
Fisheries protection service	64,435	83,050	93,397	106,805	115,148	100,207
Fishery bounty	150,000	166,967	156,892	159,752	158,794	160,089
Miscellaneous	9,314	13,383	17,449	*100,602	34,892	24,620
Total	328,749	374,202	383,822	486,796	440,823	420,165

* Among miscellaneous were the following items: Columbia Exposition, $6,652; Behring Sea, $74,026; collection of data respecting fur seals, $1,937.

606. The *modus vivendi* clause of the draft treaty of 1888, between the United States and Great Britain (acting on behalf of Canada), has been deemed to be in force since March, 1889. Under it the Dominion Government have granted United States fishing vessels licenses to fish in Canadian waters under certain restrictions. In 1889, 78 licenses were granted, the charge being $9,589; in 1890, 119, costing $14,461; in 1891, 98, costing $11,098; in 1892, 108, costing $13,410; in 1893, 71, costing $9,131; in 1894, 53, costing $6,776; in 1895, 47, costing $5,570.

In November, 1895, the section (14) of the Acts of 1888, under which these licenses were granted, was declared to be without force and no longer

in operation, by Governor General's proclamation. Licenses, however, issue for the year 1896 under Act 55-56 Vic., Chap. 3 of the Acts of the Parliament of Canada.

607. A lobster hatchery was established at Bayview, Pictou county, N.S., in 1891. The report of the officer in charge for 1895 states that during the season 168,200,000 young lobsters were distributed along the coast, from the Straits of Canso, and in Prince Edward Island. About 88,000,000 of lobsters were captured during the season of 1894 to fill the 13,333,693 cans put up; 7,565 tons were shipped alive or fresh.

608. In addition to the lobster hatchery, 13 fish hatcheries were in active operation during 1895. From these there were distributed 125,840,000 fry of salmon, trout, whitefish and salmon-trout. These were planted in many of the rivers and lakes in the Atlantic provinces, in the great lakes of Ontario and in the waters of British Columbia.

609. The work of establishing and restocking oyster beds at Shediac, N.B., and Tracadie, N.S., has been undertaken by the Government and placed under the superintendence of an expert from Great Britain. Preliminary work was done in 1892. In 1893 several hundred barrels of oysters were planted; in 1895, 168 barrels of oysters and 362 barrels of shells were planted in Tracadie, N.S.

610. The fisheries of Hudson Bay are considerable, but they are not included in the statements of the Department of Marine and Fisheries.

The Hudson's Bay Company have established salmon fisheries along the lower parts of the several rivers discharging into Ungava Bay. The fishermen employed are all Esquimaux. Trout are taken in large quantities and of great size, the largest reported weighing 14 pounds, and the average being from 6 to 7 pounds.

611. The fisheries of the great lakes are the most extensive lake fisheries in the world. In these waters are found the whitefish, salmon-trout, herring, sturgeon, bass, pickerel, &c.

The latest statistics published by the Department of Marine and Fisheries show that 75 tugs and schooners and 1,187 boats, manned by 4,155 men, were employed on the great lakes during the season of 1894; 1,689,875 fathoms of gill-nets and seines, 359 pound-nets and 323 hoop-nets were used, the whole representing an invested capital of $702,822. This amount does not include the value of freezers, ice-houses, fish-cans, piers and wharfs. The value of fish caught was $1,660,000.

612. The total quantity of fish caught in the great lakes during the twelve years, 1883-94, amounts to 293,707,000 pounds, valued at $17,660,000.

The principal kinds of fish caught in the period named were :—

Herring	97,000,000 pounds.
Whitefish	62,000,000 "
Salmon-trout	63,000,000 "

613. The fisheries of British Columbia are probably the richest in the world. During recent years they have developed rapidly. In 1876 the value of the catch was given at $104,697; in 1880 it was $713,335; in 1885, $1,078,038; in 1890, $3,481,432; in 1893, $4,447,083, and in 1894, $3,950,478.

During twelve years, 1883-94, the value of the salmon caught was $21,439,437. The catch of 1893 was the greatest in value of any year, the value being $3,150,709, and the average yearly value of the twelve years was $1,786,620.

The fish caught include sturgeon, halibut, herring, oulachan, trout, rock codfish, skill, tousqua, &c.

614. Under an Act passed in 1882 to encourage sea-fishing and the building of fishing vessels, provision was made for the distribution of $150,000 annually among the fishermen and vessels. By Act of 1891, Chapter 42, the amount was increased to $160,000. This bounty is paid on the basis of $3 a ton to vessels, $3 per man to boat fishermen, and $1 per boat to the owners. The number of vessels which received bounty in 1894 was 899 with a tonnage of 29,584 tons, showing an increase of 94 vessels and 1,605 tons, as compared with 1893. The number of boats on which bounty was paid was 13,351 and the number of boat fishermen who received bounty was 23,132, being an increase of 521 boats and 863 fishermen, as compared with the previous year. The total number of fishermen in vessels and boats to whom bounty was paid in 1894 was 29,222, as against 28,013 in 1893. The number of fishing bounty claims filed was 14,496, and the number paid was 14,350. The increased bounty given to vessels, $3 per ton, instead of $1.50 as formerly, has resulted in the addition of a number of new vessels to the fishery fleet. The four tables following give the number of vessels, boats and men in the different provinces receiving bounties. The total bounties paid since 1882 amount to $2,047,009, distributed as follows :—

Year.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	P. E. Island.	Quebec.	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$
1882	106,099	16,997	16,137	33,053	172,285
1883	89,432	12,395	8,577	19,940	130,345
1884	104,934	13,576	9,204	28,005	155,719
1885	104,000	15,908	10,167	31,465	161,539
1886	98,790	17,894	10,936	33,283	160,904
1887	99,622	19,700	12,529	31,908	163,758
1888	89,779	18,455	9,093	32,859	150,186
1889	90,143	21,027	13,994	33,362	158,527
1890	91,236	21,108	11,686	34,211	158,241
1891	92,377	17,236	12,771	34,507	156,892
1892	109,410	10,865	9,783	29,694	159,752
1893	108,621	12,524	9,329	28,321	158,795
1894	111,460	12,691	7,876	28,040	160,067
Totals	1,295,903	210,376	142,082	398,648	2,047,009

NUMBER OF VESSELS, TONNAGE AND NUMBER OF MEN ENTITLED TO BOUNTY IN EACH YEAR.

Year.	Nova Scotia.			New Brunswick.			P. E. Island.			Quebec.			Total.		
	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.	No. of Men.	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.	No. of Men.	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.	No. of Men.	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.	No. of Men.	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.	No. of Men.
1882	588	22,841	5,343	120	2,171	531	15	389	74	63	2,210	538	786	27,611	6,486
1883	700	29,788	6,238	126	2,102	496	16	450	66	62	2,236	443	904	34,576	7,243
1884	700	29,828	6,327	139	2,289	560	16	582	92	56	1,965	382	911	34,664	7,361
1885	629	27,709	5,897	128	2,120	496	19	597	113	55	1,791	317	831	32,217	6,823
1886	562	25,375	5,022	145	2,628	520	32	1,071	215	52	1,730	320	791	30,804	6,077
1887	566	24,520	4,900	154	2,889	563	38	1,677	338	54	1,883	334	812	30,969	6,135
1888	589	26,008	5,450	150	2,545	544	37	1,245	249	51	1,842	388	827	31,640	6,631
1889	597	27,123	5,684	153	2,590	565	35	1,274	239	48	1,729	330	833	32,716	6,818
1890	540	23,955	4,935	133	2,129	447	32	1,002	203	34	1,182	220	739	28,268	5,805
1891	527	22,780	4,618	124	2,051	411	27	778	155	27	921	168	705	26,533	5,352
1892	507	22,279	4,611	108	1,683	313	30	983	139	23	803	159	663	25,748	5,252
1893	536	23,195	4,780	210	2,922	634	27	910	151	32	952	179	805	27,979	5,744
1894	602	24,735	5,077	238	3,189	721	21	594	114	38	1,066	178	899	29,584	6,090
Totals	7,643	330,136	68,882	1,928	31,308	6,831	315	11,552	2,148	595	20,313	3,956	10,511	393,309	81,817

NUMBER OF BOATS AMONG WHICH BOUNTY WAS DISTRIBUTED, AND NUMBER OF MEN ENGAGED IN BOAT-FISHING RECEIVING BOUNTY.

Year.	Nova Scotia.		New Brunswick.		P. E. Island.		Quebec.		Total.	
	No. of Boats.	No. of Men.	No. of Boats.	No. of Men.	No. of Boats.	No. of Men.	No. of Boats.	No. of Men.	No. of Boats.	No. of Men.
1882.....	6,043	12,130	1,024	2,530	1,087	3,070	3,071	5,716	11,225	23,446
1883.....	6,458	13,553	1,453	3,309	1,098	3,106	3,266	6,188	12,275	26,156
1884.....	6,257	12,669	1,086	2,505	869	2,346	3,344	6,416	11,556	23,936
1885.....	6,970	13,396	1,460	3,254	1,006	2,606	3,857	7,485	13,293	26,741
1886.....	7,140	13,351	1,618	3,567	1,048	2,547	4,303	7,981	14,109	27,446
1887.....	7,662	13,997	1,804	3,994	1,088	2,711	4,051	7,550	14,605	28,252
1888.....	7,840	14,115	1,876	4,148	797	2,141	4,259	7,852	14,772	28,256
1889.....	7,926	14,118	2,237	5,033	1,475	3,568	4,602	8,807	16,240	31,525
1890.....	8,886	15,738	2,324	5,242	1,192	3,024	4,766	9,241	17,168	33,245
1891.....	9,525	16,552	1,928	4,126	1,383	3,427	4,865	9,402	17,701	33,507
1892.....	7,679	12,307	893	1,765	1,021	2,047	4,181	7,693	13,774	23,812
1893.....	7,308	11,748	671	1,314	985	1,962	3,866	7,245	12,830	22,269
1894.....	7,956	12,899	661	1,281	913	1,813	3,821	7,139	13,351	23,132
Totals...	97,650	176,573	19,035	42,067	13,962	34,368	52,252	98,715	182,899	351,723

TOTAL NUMBER OF MEN RECEIVING BOUNTY IN EACH YEAR.

Year.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	P.E. Island.	Quebec.	Total.
	No. of Men.	No. of Men.	No. of Men.	No. of Men.	No. of Men.
1882.....	17,473	3,061	3,144	6,254	29,932
1883.....	19,791	3,805	3,172	6,631	33,399
1884.....	18,996	3,065	2,438	6,798	31,297
1885.....	19,293	3,750	2,719	7,802	33,564
1886.....	18,373	4,087	2,762	8,301	33,523
1887.....	18,897	4,557	3,049	7,884	34,387
1888.....	19,565	4,692	2,390	8,240	34,887
1889.....	19,802	5,597	3,807	9,137	38,343
1890.....	20,673	5,689	3,227	9,461	39,050
1891.....	21,170	4,537	3,582	9,570	38,859
1892.....	16,918	2,108	2,186	7,852	29,064
1893.....	16,528	1,948	2,113	7,424	28,013
1894.....	17,976	2,002	1,927	7,317	29,222
Totals.....	245,455	48,898	36,516	102,671	433,540

615. The following table shows the number of men employed in the Fishery Industry in Canada, in vessels and in boats in the years named:—

Year.	Men in Vessels.	Men in Boats.	Total Fishermen.
1879	8,818	52,577	61,395
1880	8,757	51,900	60,657
1881	8,359	50,697	59,056
1882	8,498	52,785	61,283
1883	9,996	52,259	62,225
1884	9,968	51,854	61,822
1885	9,539	53,282	62,821
1886	8,927	53,073	62,000
1887	8,911	55,247	64,158
1888	9,574	53,109	62,683
1889	9,621	55,382	65,003
1890	8,726	55,000	63,726
1891	8,666	56,909	65,575
1892	8,330	55,348	63,678
1893	8,899	58,854	67,753
1894	9,525	61,194	70,719

616. The following is a comparative statement showing the number of men engaged in the fishing industry in 1881—the year before legislation respecting fishing bounties was effected—and in 1894 :—

FISHERMEN IN 1881 AND 1894.

Provinces.	1881.		1894.	
	In Vessels.	In Boats.	In Vessels.	In Boats.
	No.	No.	No.	No.
British Columbia	62	2,831	1,735	10,915
Manitoba and North-west Territories	.....	.....	83	1,293
Ontario	92	2,516	421	3,734
Quebec	951	12,706	409	11,672
Prince Edward Island	76	3,559	151	3,178
New Brunswick	1,174	7,563	819	10,831
Nova Scotia	6,004	21,522	5,907	19,571
Totals	8,359	50,697	9,525	61,194

617. Taking the fishing area covered by the fishing bounties the following comparative statement is made up :—

FISHERMEN IN BOUNTY-PAID WATERS.

Provinces.	1881.		1894.	
	In Vessels.	In Boats.	In Vessels.	In Boats.
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Quebec	951	9,060	409	9,405
Nova Scotia	6,004	21,522	5,907	19,571
New Brunswick	1,174	7,563	819	10,831
Prince Edward Island	76	3,559	151	3,178
Totals	8,205	41,704	7,286	42,985

618. These tables show, 1st., that during the years immediately preceding the passing of the Act relating to the bounty there had been a decrease in the number of the fishermen—those engaged in fishing from vessels showing a decrease in 1881 as compared with 1879 of 459, and those engaged in boat-fishing showing a decrease of 1,880—a total decrease of 2,339.

2nd. That both vessel and boat-fishing began to employ a larger number of men after 1881.

3rd. That during 1883-84-85 vessels fishing employed 15·8 per cent of the total number of fishermen, and 1894, 13·4 per cent, showing that boat-fishing is absorbing a large number of the fishermen.

4th. That the increase in the total number of fishermen since 1881 has been 11,663, or 19·7 per cent.

5th. That while the provinces of British Columbia, Ontario, Manitoba and the North-west Territories and New Brunswick have increased the number of their fishermen in 1894 compared with 1881, the provinces of Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Quebec have decreased their number. Nova Scotia by 2,048, Quebec by 1,576, and Prince Edward Island by 306, the increases and decreases being as under :—

Provinces.	Increases.	Decreases.
Prince Edward Island		306
British Columbia	9,757	
Manitoba and North-west Territories	1,376	
Ontario	1,547	
New Brunswick	2.913	
Nova Scotia		2,048
Quebec		1,576
Totals	15,593	3,930

6th. That comparing 1894 with 1881 the fishing districts to which the bounty applies have increased the number of fishermen employed in boats by 1,281, men, and have decreased the number employed in fishing vessels by 919, the increases and decreases being as under :—

Provinces.	1894 compared with 1881.			
	Men in Vessels.		Men in Boats.	
	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
Quebec		542	345	
Nova Scotia		97		1,951
New Brunswick		355	3,268	
Prince Edward Island	75			381

The increases are 3,688 and the decreases 3,326, leaving as the net increase 362, for the bounty-fed fisheries. The other fisheries of Canada have increased their fishermen by 11,301.

The comparatively small increase in the number of fishermen in the bounty-fed fishing grounds is possibly due to the employment of new methods of fishing, requiring fewer men, since the catch of fish shows a considerable increase in the period, the initial and final years of which are under comparison ; and the exports show an increase of about 10 per cent.

619. The development of the fisheries is seen in the following statement, showing, by provinces, the value of the vessels, boats, nets, weirs, lobster traps, smoke and fish-houses, piers and wharfs, sailing and steam smacks :—

Provinces.	1883.	1894.	Increase.
	$	$	$
Nova Scotia	2,490,965	3,361,972	871,007
New Brunswick	730,343	1,680,912	950,569
Prince Edward Island	126,314	468,736	342,422
Quebec	733,571	904,811	171,240
Ontario	271,089	839,022	567,933
British Columbia	768,245	1,984,943	1,216,698
Manitoba		198,720	198,720
Totals	5,120,527	9,439,116	4,318,589

This is a total increase of 84·3 per cent during the period. In the same time the fishermen have increased from 62,225 to 70,719, and the vessels and boats from 27,023 to 35,280, and their value from $,2,806,231 to $3,418,218. The value of the nets has increased from $1,243,366 in 1883 to $1,921,352, or over 54 per cent.

620. The yield of the fisheries in 1894 was very nearly five times as much as it was in 1869, and the exports were nearly four times as much as in 1868. The proportion of exports to total value in 1869 was 74 per cent, and in 1894, 53 per cent, indicating that a much larger proportion of the catch is now taken for home consumption, owing in all likelihood to increased facilities for interprovincial distribution.

621. Though the table shows that there has been a considerable increase during the period, yet that increase would have been much 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 :—

YEAR.	Total catch.	Annual average.	No. 1 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
1890–94	486,183	97,236	*	*

*No details.

622. The following tables give the value of the yearly yield of the fisheries by provinces since Confederation :—

VALUE OF THE YIELD OF FISHERIES BY PROVINCES, 1869-94.

YEAR.	Ontario.	Quebec.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Manitoba and Territories.	British Columbia.	Prince Edward Island.	Total of Canada.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
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	1,093,612	5,101,030	1,185,033				7,573,199
1872	267,633	1,320,189	6,016,835	1,965,459				9,570,116
1873	293,091	1,391,564	6,577,086	2,285,661			207,595	10,754,997
1874	446,267	1,608,661	6,652,303	2,685,792			288,863	11,681,886
1875	453,194	1,596,759	5,573,851	2,427,654			298,927	10,350,385
1876	437,229	2,097,668	6,029,050	1,953,389	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
1879	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	14,499,979
1881	509,903	2,751,962	6,214,782	2,930,904		1,454,321	1,955,290	15,817,162
1882	825,457	1,976,516	7,131,418	3,192,339		1,842,675	1,855,687	16,824,092
1883	1,027,033	2,138,997	7,689,373	3,185,675		1,644,646	1,272,468	16,958,192
1884	1,133,724	1,694,561	8,763,779	3,730,454		1,358,267	1,085,619	17,766,404
1885	1,342,692	1,719,460	8,283,922	4,005,431		1,078,038	1,293,430	17,722,973
1886	1,435,998	1,741,382	8,415,362	4,180,227	186,980	1,577,348	1,141,991	18,679,288
1887	1,531,850	1,773,567	8,379,782	3,559,507	129,084	1,974,887	1,037,426	18,386,103
1888	1,839,869	1,860,013	7,817,031	2,941,864	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	3,348,068	836,431	17,655,256
1890	2,009,637	1,615,120	6,636,445	2,699,055	232,104	3,481,432	1,041,109	17,714,902
1891	1,806,390	2,098,879	7,011,300	3,571,051	332,969	3,008,755	1,238,734	18,978,078
1892	2,042,198	2,236,732	6,340,724	3,203,922	1,088,254	2,849,484	1,179,857	18,941,171
1893	1,694,931	2,218,905	6,407,280	3,746,121	1,042,093	4,443,963	1,133,368	20,686,661
1894	1,659,969	2,303,386	6,547,387	4,351,527	787,088	3,950,478	1,119,738	20,719,573
Totals	24,966,866	49,908,071	168,259,850	72,376,308	4,201,541	36,873,555	23,089,132	379,575,323

623. The following are summary comparative statements of the total yield and value of the fisheries, both marine and fresh water, and the value of the same by provinces, in 1893 and 1894 :—

Kinds of Fish.		1893.		1894.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			$		$
Cod	Cwt.	829,978	4,019,193	938,027	4,225,896
Herring, pickled	Brls.	316,746	1,425,812	439,238	1,977,336
" smoked	Lbs.	5,437,620	109,448	9,100,980	183,428
" frozen, fresh	"	13,854,974	317,631	16,966,241	404,966
Lobsters, preserved, in cans	"	13,674,713	1,914,458	13,333,693	1,803,257
" in shell, alive, &c	Tons.	7,347¼	570,110	7,565	567,375
Salmon, pickled	Brls.	6,804	63,360	5,629	51,404
" fresh	Lbs.	7,149,123	890,694	5,484,653	801,430
" preserved in cans	"	29,233,317	2,926,502	23,647,162	2,365,717
" smoked	"	150,710	10,888	80,280	8,888
Mackerel, fresh and preserved	"	2,172,097	191,234	1,803,072	177,088
" pickled	Brls.	67,912	904,832	53,087	731,782
Haddock	Cwt.	133,234	466,319	137,140	479,987
Hake	"	107,518	322,554	103,297	263,059
Pollock	"	80,527	241,581	88,758	221,894
Trout	Lbs.	6,504,639	650,464	7,182,083	720,907
" pickled	Brls.	815	8,150	3,724	37,240
Whitefish	Lbs.	21,390,289	1,298,744	14,854,170	879,650
Smelts	"	8,283,481	414,174	8,087,079	404,883
Sardines	Brls.	100,879	205,518	136,828	274,756
" preserved	Cans.	250,000	12,500	220,000	11,000
Oysters	Brls.	51,080	156,440	45,127	182,108
Hake sounds	Lbs.	90,539	45,269	83,187	41,593
Cod tongue and sounds	Brls.	925½	9,255	833½	8,335
Alewives	"	47,281	212,714	63,470	253,904
Shad, pickled	"	7,708	77,077	9,244	92,432
Eels "	"	8,259	82,590	7,978	75,116
" fresh	Lbs.	941,150	56,203	951,350	48,979
Halibut	"	2,840,619	215,367	3,481,276	254,152
Sturgeon	"	1,860,477	105,795	2,182,071	119,055
Maskinongé	"	505,495	30,330	627,457	37,647
Bass	"	1,131,091	79,201	1,289,461	93,801
Pickerel	"	3,848,304	157,410	7,610,425	293,266
Pike	"	8,737,605	209,688	3,079,484	81,656
Winninish	"	100,000	6,000	100,000	6,000
Tom cod or frost fish	"	1,611,428	77,071	1,816,320	90,815
Flounders	"	405,450	20,272	424,320	20,975
Squid	Brls.	10,936	43,744	14,868	59,470
Oulachons	Lbs.	298,300	17,934	336,700	17,090
Clams		.....	68,658	.....	62,996
Fur seal-skins in British Columbia	No.	70,332	843,984	94,474	944,740
Hair "	"	36,349	30,859	21,643	25,405
Sea otter skins	"	15	1,875	12	1,500
Porpoise "	"	251	1,004	97	388
Fish oils	Galls.	804,820	321,927	745,848	298,338
Haddock, fresh, preserved	Lbs.	.....	.....	503,490	36,559
Perch	"	.....	.....	971,814	28,970
Coarse and mixed fish	Brls.	44,458	162,114	73,167	226,374
Mixed fish, British Columbia		.....	22,534	.....	24,693
Fish used as bait	Brls.	224,430	294,270	250,984	332,417
Fish used as manure	"	147,732	73,867	106,239	53,120
Guano	Tons.	1,511	26,694	5,117	71,525
Crabs		.....	18,000	.....	18,000
Home consumption not included in returns		.....	256,149	.....	226,208
Totals		.....	20,686,661	.....	20,719,573
Increase		.....	1,745,490	.....	32,912

624. STATEMENT OF THE VALUE OF EXPORTS OF THE FISHERIES OF CANADA BY PROVINCES, DURING THE YEARS, 1868-95.

YEAR.	Ontario.	Quebec.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Manitoba.	British Columbia.	P. E. Island.	Total of Canada.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1868	625,304		2,406,551	325,655	.....	.....	.....	3,357,510
1869	73,935	570,507	2,235,519	362,749	.....	.....	.....	3,242,710
1870	84,976	573,720	2,541,667	408,186	.....	.....	.....	3,608,549
1871	89,479	678,162	2,852,255	374,379	.....	.....	.....	3,994,275
1872	59,911	758,970	3,258,568	271,059	.....	37,706	.....	4,386,214
1873	95,295	803,234	3,497,435	339,952	.....	43,361	.....	4,779,277
1874	78,597	778,672	3,791,152	393,772	823	114,118	135,234	5,292,368
1875	94,858	652,859	3,738,165	451,905	737	133,986	308,037	5,380,527
1876	85,323	714,534	4,024,757	423,025	786	71,338	181,226	5,500,989
1877	89,036	913,293	4,157,193	416,080	736	105,603	192,419	5,874,360
1878	90,622	864,499	4,322,925	800,445	1,857	423,840	349,787	6,853,975
1879	95,531	797,662	4,498,995	681,124	2,635	633,493	219,431	6,928,871
1880	82,982	897,864	4,353,441	631,746	2,300	317,410	293,913	6,579,656
1881	128,839	747,549	4,278,731	786,400	3,930	400,984	521,282	6,867,715
1882	158,706	773,785	4,437,364	753,251	3,178	1,014,210	541,585	7,682,079
1883	206,454	719,799	5,087,498	974,414	4,051	1,333,385	483,517	8,809,118
1884	284,297	850,176	5,316,057	896,095	25,538	899,371	320,120	8,591,654
1885	271,908	649,953	4,743,876	1,111,498	54,153	727,672	400,941	7,960,001
1886	292,874	718,180	3,773,666	909,194	54,571	643,052	451,851	6,843,388
1887	313,250	618,126	3,899,077	729,060	54,852	910,559	350,886	6,875,810
1888	402,507	634,880	4,447,040	787,182	98,637	1,164,014	258,923	7,793,183
1889	397,885	553,797	4,269,312	705,117	71,264	993,623	221,210	7,212,268
1890	354,895	626,182	4,231,948	588,564	97,857	2,374,717	187,743	8,461,906
1891	418,894	700,667	4,936,666	809,809	84,452	2,274,654	490,259	9,715,401
1892	461,468	641,844	5,137,556	661,104	120,141	2,351,083	302,202	9,675,398
1893	454,552	631,901	4,760,364	756,437	197,536	1,489,072	453,188	8,743,050
1894	436,379	672,784	5,100,873	715,619	187,919	3,541,305	447,813	11,102,692
1895	389,694	656,571	5,164,807	620,613	*158,757	3,264,500	437,305	10,692,247

*Includes export of fish from the Territories, valued at $23.

625. The following table, applicable to the whole catch of the Dominion, shows the increase or decrease in value of the principal fish in 1894 as compared with the catch of 1893 :—

VALUE OF CATCH OF PRINCIPAL PRODUCTS OF THE FISHERIES IN 1894, COMPARED WITH 1893.

Fish.	Value.	Increase.	Decrease.
	$	$	$
Cod	4,234,231	205,783	
Herring	2,565,730	712,839	
Salmon	3,227,439		663,205
Lobsters	2,370,632		113,936
Mackerel	908,870		187,196
Seal skins	970,145	95,303	
Whitefish	879,650		419,094
Trout	758,147	99,533	
Haddock	516,547	70,227	
Fish oils	298,338		23,589
Hake	304,652		63,171
Smelts	404,883		9,291
Pollock	221,894		19,687
Halibut	254,152	38,785	
Alewives	253,904	41,190	
Sardines	285,756	67,738	
Oysters	182,108	25,668	
Pickerel	293,266	135,856	
All others	975,081	110,475	

626. 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 1894, according to returns furnished by the Fisheries Department. The value of much of the fishing material has necessarily been estimated only, but on the basis of the figures given below the total amount of capital invested in 1894 reached the sum of $9,439,116. There were 1,178 vessels, of a total tonnage of 41,768 tons, employing 9,525 men. The boats numbered 34,102, with 61,194 men.

Provinces.	Vessels and Boats.		Number of Men.	Nets.		Other Fishing Material.
	Number.	Value.		Fathoms.	Value.	
		$			$	$
Nova Scotia	14,918	1,647,458	25,478	2,320,728	606,604	1,107,910
New Brunswick	6,483	308,523	11,650	548,266	423,514	948,875
Prince Edward Island	1,571	63,900	3,329	78,315	38,041	366,795
Quebec	7,149	248,069	12,081	253,747	281,651	375,091
British Columbia	3,093	720,310	12,650	370,290	284,883	979,750
Ontario	1,262	317,005	4,155	1,689,875	261,442	260,575
Manitoba	804	112,953	1,376	204,500	25,217	60,550
Total	35,280	3,418,218	70,719	5,465,721	1,921,352	*4,099,546

* Including freezers, ice-houses, &c.

627. The following table gives for a series of years the value of vessels, boats, nets, weirs, lobster-traps, smoke and fish-houses, piers and wharves, sailing and steam smacks connected with the fisheries of the Dominion, by provinces :—

Year.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	P. E. Island.	Quebec.	Ontario.	British Columbia.	Manitoba.	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1883	2,490,965	730,343	126,314	733,571	271,089	768,245	.....	5,120,527
1885	3,010,000	1,075,879	493,143	930,358	378,274	809,805	.....	6,697,459
1886	2,936,425	331,075	494,230	793,410	386,710	872,445	.....	6,814,295
1887	2,940,061	1,311,173	479,075	781,156	469,920	767,455	.....	6,748,840
1888	3,229,845	988,007	379,890	670,521	558,620	1,036,132	.....	6,863,005
1889	2,849,777	1,227,300	293,369	532,307	551,626	1,315,772	.....	6,770,151
1890	3,243,310	1,184,745	348,320	521,544	563,443	1,511,279	.....	7,372,641
1891	2,726,232	1,432,880	376,288	532,350	584,167	1,679,520	44,749	7,376,186
1892	2,595,908	1,403,650	540,726	528,615	712,804	1,806,352	59,780	7,647,835
1893	3,206,782	1,489,035	644,518	646,236	663,942	1,910,477	120,567	8,681,557
1894	3,361,972	1,680,712	468,736	904,811	839,022	1,984,943	198,720	9,439,116

628. The following table of the value of the principal kinds of fish in 1894 shows their distribution among the several provinces. The value of seal skins, amounting to $944,740, is included in "all other fish" in British Columbia :—

DISTRIBUTION AND VALUE OF CATCH OF PRINCIPAL KINDS OF FISH IN EACH PROVINCE IN 1894.

Sea Fisheries.

Fish.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	British Columbia.	Quebec.	Prince Edward Island.
	$	$	$	$	$
Salmon	100,483	454,974	2,504,654	165,303	2,025
Mackerel	485,299	152,184	.....	125,762	145,625
Herring	811,284	1,127,197	16,160	206,493	203,909
Cod	2,450,341	492,493	.....	1,156,077	107,892
Haddock	400,135	89,983	.....	4,207	6,002
Lobsters	1,294,557	531,570	.....	163,734	380,770
Hake	152,220	81,940	.....	.....	28,899
Pollock	175,106	46,787	.....	.....	.....
Halibut	121,895	23,798	93,975	13,664	820
Smelts	21,517	336,400	3,174	10,108	33,683
Sardines	.....	278,706	.....	7,050	.....
Oysters	10,048	67,840	8,000	.....	96,220
Total	6,022,885	3,683,872	2,625,963	1,852,398	1,005,845
All other	524,502	667,655	1,324,515	450,989	113,893
Grand total	6,547,387	4,351,527	3,950,478	2,303,387	1,119,738

DISTRIBUTION AND VALUE OF CATCH OF PRINCIPAL KINDS OF FISH IN EACH PROVINCE IN 1894—*Continued.*

FRESH WATER FISHERIES.

FISH.	1893.		1894.	
	Ontario.	Manitoba and Territories.	Ontario.	Manitoba and Territories.
	$	$	$	$
Whitefish	459,661	826,654	360,790	506,192
Salmon-trout	577,618	.....	666,186	450
Herring	253,068	.....	200,685	.....
Total	1,290,347	826,654	1,227,661	506,642
All other	404,584	215,439	432,308	280,446
Grand total	1,694,931	1,042,093	1,659,969	787,088

629. The following statement shows the number of fry distributed from the several fish hatcheries of the Dominion to their respective provinces, during the years 1868-95 :—

DISTRIBUTION OF FRY.

Year.	Ontario.	Quebec.	New Brunswick.	Nova Scotia.	Prince Edward Island.	British Columbia.	Manitoba.	Totals.
1868–1873	1,070,000							1,070,000
1874	350,000	100,000	60,000					510,000
1875	650,000	770,000	150,000					1,570,000
1876	8,700,000	500,000	60,000	395,000				9,655,000
1877	9,300,000	2,831,000	320,000	1,000,000				13,451,000
1878	22,605,000	2,372,000	665,000	1,400,000				27,042,000
1879	14,602,700	4,317,000	1,025,000	1,740,000				21,684,700
1880	15,423,000	3,385,000	975,600	730,000	500,000			21,013,600
1881	19,300,000	1,774,000	820,000	680,000	375,000			22,949,000
1882	48,841,000	3,565,000	1,228,000	1,165,000	1,060,000			55,859,000
1883	78,053,000	2,065,000	997,600	1,459,000	1,210,000			83,784,600
1884	45,800,000	2,884,000	1,606,000	1,853,000	1,000,000			53,143,000
1885	73,700,000	1,970,000	1,055,000	1,442,000	1,000.000	1,800,000		81,067,000
1886	63,451,000	4,983,000	3,126,000	2,139,000	400,000	2,625,000		76,724,000
1887	61,630,000	3,705,000	3,379,000	5,645,000	500,000	4,414,000		79,273,000
1888	64,076,000	6,845,000	5,432,000	5,949,000		5,807,000		88,109,000
1889	26,846,500	6,130,000	5,420,000	5,884,500		4,414,000		47,700,000
1890	65,469,000	7,777,000	4,514,000	5,813,000		6,640,000		90,213,000
1891	98,850,500	7,100,000	4,668,000	3,550,000		3,603,800		108,772,300
1892	54,232,500	5,229,000	3,688,000	3,310,000		6,000,000		72,459,500
1893	84,043,000	7,453,000	4,274,000	3,180,000		5,764,000		104,714,000
1894	45,929,000	5,940,000	5,106,000	4,093,000		7,800,000	14,500,000	83,368,000
1895	82,210,000	8,970,000	5,260,000	4,010,000		6,390,000	19,000,000	125,840,000
Totals	976,132,200	90,665,000	52,829,200	55,437,500	6,145,000	55,262,800	33,500,000	1,269,971,700

In addition to the 976,132,200 fry distributed from the hatcheries in Ontario, there are large numbers of semi-hatched ova of various kinds annually transferred from the Newcastle establishment to the Eastern Province hatcheries, as well as a large quantity of eyed eggs from the Sandwich nursery to other hatcheries.

630. The following are statistics of the sealing fleet of Canada for the season of 1895, with those of 1894 added for purposes of comparison :—

	1895.	1894.
Total catch	‖73,614	95,048
Distributed thus :—		
British Columbia coast	9,853	11,703
Japanese coast	18,687	*49,483
Copper Island coast	6,281	7,437
Behring Sea	35,918	†26,425
Fleet, No. of vessels	64	59 (3,866 tons)
Boats	210	266
Canoes	421	259
Crews, white	705	888
" Indians	854	518
Value fur seal skins		‡$948,490

Prior to 1878 very few seals were killed by Canadian sealers. Hunting was not carried on further than 20 miles from shore.

The following statement shows the

	Seals killed.
1883	9,195
1889	35,310
1890	43,325
1891	52,365
1892	49,743
1893	70,592
1894	95,048
1895	73,614

From 1871 to 1895 the total product of the Canadian pelagic sealing industry amounted to 551,540 seal skins.

Total Pacific catch during the season of 1895 :—

Seals landed at Victoria	73,614
" American ports by U.S. schooners	20,307
Seal catch on Pribyloff Islands (North American Commercial Co)	15,000
" Copper Islands (Russian Sealskin Co)	17,920
	126,841

631. The fisheries report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries for 1895 contains a paper, by R. N. Venning, on the fur-sealing industry of the North Pacific Ocean as affected by the Behring Sea award and consequent legislation. Much valuable information is given in this document.

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*Including 490 landed at Victoria by United States schooners.
† " 86 " "
‡ " $3,750 value of fur seal skins landed at Victoria by United States schooners.
‖ " 2,255 landed at Victoria by United States schooners.
" 620 catch of " Director " off Falkland Islands.

CHAPTER XI.

Minerals Classified.—Statistics of Geological Survey.—Mineral Products in 1895.—Exports of Mineral Products.—Countries Receiving the Exports.—Ontario Commission.—Mining Districts.—Coal Areas.—Production of Coal by Provinces.—Exports of Coal.—Imports of Coal.—Consumption of Coal.—The World's Production of Coal.—Iron Ores.—Iron Furnaces.—Bounties.—Production of Iron.—Export of Iron Ore.—Exports of Iron Goods.—Imports of Iron Goods.—Iron Duties.—Imports from Great Britain and United States.—The World's Production of Iron.—Gold Productions of Canada.—The World's Production of Precious Metals.—Coinage of the World.—Copper.—Nickel. Petroleum.—Natural Gas.—Salt.—Silver.—Phosphate.—Asbestus.—Gypsum.—Building Stone.—Minor Minerals.

632. The mineral wealth of Canada is so great that an American authority has said: "To particularize the undeveloped wealth of this northern land would require volumes." As might be expected from her vast areas and her varied geological formations, Canada is marvelously rich in minerals, the chief of which, of economic importance, according to information derived from the report of the Geological Survey, are classed as follows:—

1. Metals and their ores.
2. Minerals used in certain manufactures.
3. Minerals used in agriculture.
4. Minerals used as pigments.
5. Combustible and carbonaceous materials.
6. Refractory minerals.
7. Minerals applicable to building.
8. Minerals for grinding and polishing.
9. Minerals applicable to the fine arts and jewellry.
10. Minerals applicable to miscellaneous purposes.

633. In the first class are 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, sulphide of copper, sulphide of zinc, sulphide of lead or galena, native silver, and ores of silver, gold, platinum, sulphide of antimony, oxysulphide of antimony, sulphide of bismuth, nickeliferous pyrrholite.

634. Among materials applicable to certain chemical manufactures and their products are: iron pyrites, 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, &c.

635. Among mineral manures are: gypsum, shell-marl.

636. Among mineral pigments and detergents are: iron ochers, barytes or heavy spar, soap-clay, &c.

637. Minerals used in the production of heat and light are: anthracite and bituminous coal, lignite or brown coal, bituminous shale, petroleum, peat, &c.

638. Refractory minerals are: plumbago, soap stone, pot stone, mica, asbestus, fire-clays, sandstone and pottery clays.

639. Minerals applicable to common and decorative construction are: limestones, dolomites, sandstones, granites and syenite, gneiss, labradorite rock, marbles, serpentines, breccias, slates, flag stones, common lime, hydraulic lime and brick-clays.

640. Materials for grinding and polishing are: stone for making whetstones, hones, bath-brick, tripoli, grindstones and millstones.

641. Among minerals applicable to the fine arts and jewellery are lithographic stone, porphyrites, labradorite, albite, perthite, jasper conglomerate, amethystine quartz, agates, amber and Canadian precious stones.

642. Among miscellaneous materials are: sands for glass-making, moulding sand, carbonaceous shale, artificial stone, salt, brines and mineral waters,

643. According to the last census there were in Canada 3,643,644 persons ten years old and over, and 45·5 per cent or 1,659,355 of these were engaged in gainful occupations; of this total number 1,856,971 were males of ten years and over, and 1,786,673 were females.

Of those engaged in earning their own living 1,444,407 were males and 214,948 were females. Of the males 1,371,976 were over 15 years and 72,431 were under that age. Of the females 207,603 were over and 7,345 under 15 years.

Of primary producers, viz.: persons engaged in agriculture, mining and fishing, there were 790,210, of whom 777,812 were males and 12,398 females. Of the males 714,518 were over and 63,294 under 15 years old. Of the females 12,373 were over and 25 under 15 years of age.

Those engaged in mining numbered 13,417, in quarrying 1,509, and of officials of mining and quarrying companies there were 242. There were no women engaged in these occupations. Of the miners 294, and of the quarrymen 9 were boys under 15 years of age.

Mining and quarrying engaged only 0·4 per cent of all those engaged in gainful occupations, and 1·9 per cent of the primary producers.

644. By provinces the miners and quarrymen are distributed according to the census of 1891 as under:—

Provinces.	Miners.	Quarrymen.
British Columbia	4,591	55
Manitoba	9	8
New Brunswick	97	231
Nova Scotia	5,660	86
Ontario	1,034	574
Prince Edward Island	18	6
Quebec	1,534	527
North-west Territories	474	22
Total	13,417	1,509

645. British Columbia and Nova Scotia are pre-eminently the mining provinces of the Dominion, over 76 per cent of the miners being reported from these provinces.

In 1881 the census returns showed that there were 6,541 miners and 469 quarrymen in the Dominion. Of the miners British Columbia had 2,792; Manitoba, 6; New Brunswick, 121; Nova Scotia, 2,728; Ontario, 493; Prince Edward Island, 4; Quebec, 391, and the North-west Territories, 6.

646. A comparison of the two enumerations shows that the number of miners in the Dominion more than doubled in the ten years, that British Columbia added 1,799 and Nova Scotia 2,932 to the number employed in mining. This indicates very considerable growth in the development of the mining industries of the Dominion.

647. Coal mining has made rapid advance during the past few years. In British Columbia in 1888 the number of men and boys employed was 2,012, and the output of coal 548,017 tons, giving an average of 272 tons per man.

In 1895 the number of men employed was 2,924, and the coal raised was 1,052,412 tons, giving an average of 360 tons per man.

In Nova Scotia in 1888 the number of men employed in connection with coal mining was 4,651, and the number of tons raised was 1,989,263 long tons, giving an average of 428 tons per man.

In 1895 the number of employees had increased to 5,793 persons, and the number of tons to 2,339,954 long tons, giving an average of 404 tons to each man in the year.

648. The Nova Scotian returns, 1888, show that the 4,651 employees aggregated 897,422 days' labour, or an average of 193 days in the year for each employee.

In 1895 the aggregate number of days of labour was 1,408,568, showing an average of 243 days for each employee in the year.

In this average is included all persons employed under ground and above ground and also those employed in construction, these latter numbering 81 in 1888 and 89 in 1895.

649. In the United States, in the production of bituminous coal, the average working time in 1893 was 204 days. Thus the Nova Scotian coal miners had 39 days more work in the year than the coal miners in the United States.

The returns for the United States indicate that each man produced per diem 2·06 short tons in 1893. The Nova Scotian returns indicate that each man produced 1·70 short tons per diem. The miners in the United States produced, therefore, about 21 per cent more per man per diem than the miners of Nova Scotia.

650. In the chief coal producing countries of the world the average yearly production per man is given as under :—

	* Tons.
United Kingdom	256
United States	448
Germany	254
France	197
Belgium	166
Austria	179
Russia	148
Spain	104
Italy	121
Sweden	126
Nova Scotia	404

651. The Mineral Statistics of Canada have been published by the Geological Survey since 1886.

652. Divided into three-year periods, the production as given by the survey is :—

PRODUCTION OF MINERALS IN CANADA.—(ANNUAL AVERAGE.)

—	1886-7-8.	1889-90-1.	1892-3-4.	1895.
	$	$	$	$
Metallic	2,133,474	3,902,685	5,024,201	6,370,146
Non-metallic	9,595,334	13,076,892	14,549,712	15,875,197
Sundries	854,524	683,755	343,324	254,657
Total	12,583,332	17,663,332	19,917,237	22,500,000

653. Taking the metallic, we have the following results :—

COPPER PRODUCED.—(ANNUAL AVERAGE.)

—	Quantity.	Value.
	Lbs.	$
1886-7-8	4,144,322	454,629
1889-90-1	7,250,781	982,745
1892-3-4	7,877,912	841,071
1895	8,789,162	949,229

GOLD PRODUCED.—(ANNUAL AVERAGE.)

	Oz.	$
1886-7-8	66,153	1,202,563
1889-90-1	62,559	1,125,183
1892-3-4	51.529	927,392
1895	.....	1,910,921

*One ton equal to 2,240 lbs.

IRON ORE PRODUCED.—(ANNUAL AVERAGE.)

—	Quantity.	Value.
	*Tons.	$
1886-7-8	74,875	142,082
1889-90-1	76,557	149,675
1892-3-4	112,647	259,612
1895	102,797	238,070

LEAD PRODUCED.—(ANNUAL AVERAGE.)

	Lbs.	$
1886-7-8	293,100	12,229
1889-90-1	288,921	12,432
1892-3-4	3,044,381	106,227
1895	23,075,892	749,966

NICKEL PRODUCED.—(ANNUAL AVERAGE.)

	Lbs.	$
1886-7-8	.....	.....
1890-91; 2 years average	3,031,184	1,854,004
1892-3-4	3,771,376	1,845,809
1895	.....	1,360,984

PLATINUM PRODUCED.—(ANNUAL AVERAGE.)

	Tons.	$
1886-7-8	.....	3,866
1889-90-1	.....	6,000
1892-3-4	.....	2,100
1895	.....	.....

SILVER PRODUCED.—(ANNUAL AVERAGE.)

	Oz.	$
1886-7-8	.....	317,932
1889-90-1	399,510	390,246
1892-3-4	456,477	331,724
1895	1,775,683	1,158,633
	Lbs.	
Zinc 1893	11,763	470

654. Taking the non-metallic we have the following results:—

ARSENIC PRODUCED.—(ANNUAL AVERAGE.)

—	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	$
1886-7-8	531	15,349
1889-90-1	30	594
1894	7	420
1895	.....	.....

* One ton equal to 2,000 lbs.

ASBESTUS PRODUCED.—(ANNUAL AVERAGE.)

—	Quantity.	Value.
	*Tons.	$
1886-7-8	4,160	229,411
1889-90-1	8,417	895,557
1892-3-4	6,715	374,364
1895	8,756	368,175

COAL PRODUCED.—(ANNUAL AVERAGE.)

	Tons.	$
1886-7-8	2,373,000	5,011,882
1889-90-1	3,153,405	6,741,513
1892-3-4	3,621,101	8,017,062
1895	3,512,504	7,774,178

COKE PRODUCED.—(ANNUAL AVERAGE.)

	Tons.	$
1886-7-8	40,399	124,024
1889-90-1	56,024	165,644
1892-3-4	58,327	156,633
1895	53,356	143,047

FELDSPAR PRODUCED.—(ANNUAL AVERAGE.)

	Tons.	$
1886-7-8		
1889-90-1	461	2,308
1892-3-4	250	1,681
1895		

FIRE-CLAY PRODUCED.—(ANNUAL AVERAGE.)

	Tons.	$
1886-7-8		
1889-90-1	250	750
1892-3-4		3,594
1895	1,329	3,492

GRINDSTONE PRODUCED.—(ANNUAL AVERAGE.)

	Tons.	$
1886-7-8	5,025	53,894
1889-90-1	4,255	38,596
1892-3-4	4,512	40,482
1895	3,919	31,532

GRAPHITE PRODUCED.—(ANNUAL AVERAGE.)

	Tons.	$
1886-7-8		
1889-90-1	217	1,850
1892-3-4	†167	3,763
1895	220	6,150

* One ton equal to 2,000 lbs. † 1892.

GYPSUM PRODUCED.—(ANNUAL AVERAGE.)

—	Quantity.	Value.
	* Tons.	$
1886-7-8	165,298	179,804
1889-90-1	214,462	201.797
1892-3-4	214,256	207,813
1895	226,178	202,608

LIMESTONE FOR FLUX PRODUCED.—(ANNUAL AVERAGE.)

	Tons.	$
1886-7-8	11,343	11,343
1889-90-1	17,325	17,272
1892-3-4	28,622	27,786
1895	34,579	32,916

MANGANESE PRODUCED.—(ANNUAL AVERAGE.)

	Tons.	$
1886-7-8	1,612	44,367
1889-90-1	1,012	23,960
1892-3-4	139	9,629
1895	125	8,464

MICA PRODUCED.—(ANNUAL AVERAGE.)

	Lbs.	$
1886-7-8	23,823	29,677
1889-90-1		56,101
1892-3-4		70,182
1895		65,000

BARYTA PRODUCED.—(TOTAL EACH PERIOD.)

	Tons.	$
1886-7-8	4,661	29,570
1889-90-1	1,842	7,543
1892-3-4	315	1,260
1895	8	168

OCHRES PRODUCED.—(ANNUAL AVERAGE.)

	Tons.	$
1886-7-8	645	3,311
1889-90-1	656	12,718
1892-3-4	868	11,493
1895	1,339	14,600

MINERAL WATER PRODUCED.—(ANNUAL AVERAGE.)

	Galls.	$
1886-7-8	† 124,850	† 11,456
1889-90-1	471,083	52,553
1892-3-4	625,645	92,912
1895	707,382	111,048

* One ton equal to 2,000 lbs. † One year, 1888.

MOLYBDENITE PRODUCED.—(ANNUAL AVERAGE.)

—	Quantity.	Value.
	Lbs.	$
1886-7-8	150	156
1889-90-1		
1892-3-4		
1895		

MOULDING SAND PRODUCED.—(ANNUAL AVERAGE.)

	*Tons.	$
1886-7-8	109	548
1889-90-1	240	1,086
1892-3-4	1,160	2,616
1895	6,765	13,530

NATURAL GAS PRODUCED.—(ANNUAL AVERAGE.)

		$
1886-7-8		
1889-90-1		
1893		366,233
1894		313,754
1895		423,032

PETROLEUM PRODUCED.—(ANNUAL AVERAGE.)

	Brls.	$
1886-7-8	661,312	596,412
1889-90-1	720,106	839,793
1892-3-4	802,421	884,048
1895	802,573	1,201,184

PHOSPHATE PRODUCED.—(ANNUAL AVERAGE.)

	Tons.	$
1886-7-8	22,223	288,812
1889-90-1	28,779	306,437
1892-3-4	9,140	90,769
1895	1,822	9,565

PRECIOUS STONES PRODUCED.—(ANNUAL AVERAGE.)

		$
1886-7-8		
1889-90-1		1,000
1892-3-4		1,334
1895		1,650

PYRITES PRODUCED.—(ANNUAL AVERAGE.)

	Tons.	$
1886-7-8	48,142	216,642
1889-90-1	63,061	211,184
1892-3-4	52,946	158,839
1895	34,198	102,594

* One ton equal to 2,000 lbs.

SALT PRODUCED.—(ANNUAL AVERAGE.)

——	Quantity.	Value.
	*Tons.	$
1886-7-8	60,534	193,016
1889-90-1	40,536	163,207
1892-3-4	55,003	176,218
1895	60,018	180,417

SOAP-STONE PRODUCED.—(ANNUAL AVERAGE.)

	*Tons.	$
1886-7-8	97	493
1889-90-1	370	769
1892-3-4	1,002	3,267
1895	475	2,138

WHITING PRODUCED.—(ANNUAL AVERAGE.)

	*Tons.	$
1886-7-8	830	1,440
1889-90-1	500	500
1892-3-4	500	750
1895		

BRICKS PRODUCED.—(ANNUAL AVERAGE.)

	M.	$
1886-7-8	162,248	965,678
1889-90-1	196,273	1,200,800
1892-3-4		1,440,905
1895		†1,800,000

BUILDING STONE PRODUCED.—(ANNUAL AVERAGE.)

	Cub. yds.	$
1886-7-8	279,980	612,162
1889-90-1	203,862	862,403
1892-3-4	219,598	608,920
1895		†1,200,000

CEMENT PRODUCED.—(ANNUAL AVERAGE.)

	Brls.	$
1886-7-8	60,255	58,751
1889-90-1	95,388	90,252
1892-3-4	148,127	154,102
1895	134,644	181,162

FLAG-STONES PRODUCED.—(ANNUAL AVERAGE.)

	Sq. ft.	$
1886-7-8	83,600	8,352
1889-90-1	19,722	1,921
1892-3-4	69,066	3,551
1895	80,005	6,867

* One ton equal to 2,000 lbs. † Estimate.

GRANITE PRODUCED.—(ANNUAL AVERAGE.)

—	Quantity.	Value.
	*Tons.	$
1886-7-8	16,210	117,707
1889-90-1	12,377	71,695
1892-3-4	19,038	89,760
1895	19,188	90,199

LIME PRODUCED.—(ANNUAL AVERAGE.)

	Bush.	$
1886-7-8	2,007,267	339,521
1889-90-1	2,426,607	342,124
1892-3-4	.....	583,757
1895	.....	‖ 900,000

MARBLE PRODUCED.—(ANNUAL AVERAGE.)

	Tons.	$
1886-7-8	311	6,408
1889-90-1	368	4,503
1892-3-4	423	4,100
1895	200	2,000

†MISCELLANEOUS CLAY PRODUCTS PRODUCED.—(ANNUAL AVERAGE.)

		$
1886-7-8	.....	212,977
1889-90-1	.....	490,624
1892-3-4	.....	518,792
1895	.....	577,168

ROOFING CEMENT PRODUCED.—(ANNUAL AVERAGE.)

	Tons.	$
1886-7-8	.....	.....
1889-90-1	1,045	5,656
1892-3-4	772	6,473
1895	.....	3,153

‡SANDS AND GRAVELS PRODUCED.—(ANNUAL AVERAGE.)

	Tons.	$
1886-7-8	188,884	30,977
1889-90-1	289,608	59,222
1892-3-4	317,378	98,123
1895	277,162	118,359

*One ton equal to 2,000 lbs. †Pottery, terra cotta and sewer pipe. ‡Exports.
‖ Estimates.

SLATE PRODUCED.—(ANNUAL AVERAGE.)

——	Quantity.	Value.
	*Tons.	$
1886-7-8	6,005	81,455
1889-90-1	6,602	109,705
1892-3-4	.....	78,482
1895	.....	58,900

TILES PRODUCED.—(ANNUAL AVERAGE.)

	M.	$
1886-7-8	11,530	162,247
1889-90-1	10,962	138,847
1892-3-4	.....	193,952
1895	.....	*200,000

* One ton equal to 2,000 lbs.

655. The following is a statement of the mineral production of Canada, published by the Geological Survey. The figures for each year are subject to revision :—

Products.	1894.		1895.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		$		$
Arsenic ..... Tons.	7	420	.....	.....
Asbestus ..... "	7,630	420,825	8,756	368,175
Baryta ..... "	.....	.....	8	168
*Bricks 1,000	.....	*1,800,000	.....	*1,800,000
*Building stone ..... Cub. yds.	.....	*1,200,000	.....	*1,200,000
Cement ..... Bbls.	107,327	140,659	134,644	181,162
Chromite ..... Tons.	.....	.....	3,177	41,301
Coal ..... "	3,853,235	8,447,329	3,512,504	7,774,178
Coke ..... "	57,768	147,861	53,356	143,047
Copper ..... Lbs.	8,481,685	805,760	8,789,162	949,229
Fire-clay ..... Tons.	252	515	1,329	3,492
Flag-stones ..... Sq. ft.	152,700	5,298	80,005	60,867
Gold ..... Oz.	52,992	954,451	.....	1,910,921
Granite ..... Tons.	16,392	109,936	19,188	90,199
Graphite ..... "	.....	.....	220	6,150
Grindstones ..... "	3,757	32,717	3,919	31,532
Gypsum ..... "	223,631	202,031	226,178	202,608
Iron ore ..... "	†109,991	226,611	102,797	238,070
" chromic ..... "	2,215	36,946	.....	.....
Lead (fine, contained in ore) ..... Lbs.	5,792,700	188,262	23,075,892	749,966
Lithographic stones ..... Tons.	180	30,000	.....	.....
*Lime ..... Bush.	.....	*900,000	.....	*900,000
Limestone for flux ..... Tons.	35,100	34,347	34,579	32,916
Manganese ..... "	74	4,180	125	8,464
Marble ..... "	.....	.....	200	2,000
Mercury ..... $	.....	.....	.....	2,343
Mica ..... Lbs.	.....	*50,000	.....	65,000

* Estimated. † Of the reported quantity of iron ore in 1894, 109,991 tons were converted into pig-iron, producing 55,947 tons, valued at the furnaces at $646,447.

MINERAL PRODUCTION OF CANADA—*Concluded.*

Products.		1894.		1895.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			$		$
Mineral water	Galls.	511,460	95,040	707,382	111,048
Moulding sand	Tons.	3,074	6,148	6,765	13,530
Natural gas	$	.....	313,754	.....	423,032
Nickel	Lbs.	4,907,430	2,061,120	.....	1,360,984
Ochres	Tons.	1,155	11,120	1,339	14,600
Petroleum (bbls. of 35 imp. gal.)	Brls.	829,104	835,322	802,573	1,201,184
Phosphate	Tons.	7,290	43,940	1,822	9,565
Platinum	Oz.	....	1,000	....	.....
*Potters' ware	$	.....	113,874	....	125,600
Precious stones	$	.....	1,500	.....	1,650
Pyrites	Tons.	40,527	121,581	34,198	102,594
Roofing cement	"	565	1,978	.....	3,153
Salt	"	57,199	170,687	60,018	180,417
Sands and gravel (exports)	"	324,656	86,940	277,162	118,359
Sewer pipes	"	....	250,325	.....	257,045
Silver	Oz.	649,586	409,239	1,775,683	1,158,633
Slate	Tons.	.....	75,550	....	58,900
Soap-stone	"	916	1,640	475	2,138
Terra cotta	$	....	65,600	.....	195,123
*Tiles	1,000	.....	*200,000	....	200,000
Whiting	Bbls.	500	750	....	.....
Estimated value of mineral products not returned	$	....	294,744	.....	254,657
Total	$	.....	20,900,000	.....	22,500,000

* Estimated.

656. The values of the principal articles of mineral production exported by Canada in the last six years, according to the Trade and Navigation Returns, were :—

Articles.	Exports, Domestic.					
	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Asbestus	444,159	513,909	514,412	396,718	339,756	493,075
Coal	2,447,936	2,916,465	3,195,467	3,114,558	3,321,565	3,578,195
Copper	244,337	505,196	216,603	395,819	88,352	222,657
Gold	657,022	554,126	316,177	247,868	318,258	612,729
Gypsum	193,899	184,977	194,304	178,979	160,082	156,897
Iron ore	31,366	32,582	36,935	26,114	9,026	43,088
Iron and steel	294,728	257,471	243,857	316,454	295,924	308,711
Mica	26,932	22,312	68,466	96,900	26,553	47,469
Nickel	.....	240,499	617,639	427,557	808,799	599,568
Phosphates	401,827	422,200	380,462	132,475	40,400	33,810
Silver	201,615	238,367	193,441	65,406	423,707	651,737
Stone and marble	91,998	68,308	60,209	49,308	46,883	60,405
Other articles	394,519	348,558	303,391	432,868	441,456	663,244
Total	5,430,338	6,304,970	6,341,363	5,881,024	6,320,761	7,471,585

657. The principal countries to which the articles were shipped during the same period were :—

Countries.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
United States	4,319,382	4,896,913	5,045,694	5,034,429	5,261,568	6,514,476
Great Britain	756,302	959,199	806,055	367,141	356,008	506,300
British possessions	256,585	246,218	319,593	312,515	393,132	284,736
Germany	20,532	23,516	30,320	39,156	29,307	58,752
Japan	7,639	4,964	4,596	12,564	.....	.....
St. Pierre	20,295	20,010	35,673	23,751	23,751	19,550
Mexico	2,373	18,818	3,175	1,115	11,485	11
Other countries	47,230	135,332	96,257	90,353	245,510	87,760
Total	5,430,338	6,304,970	6,341,363	5,881,024	6,320,761	7,471,585

It will be seen that almost everything goes either to the United States or to the United Kingdom, the proportions having, in the years named, been respectively 79 per cent, 77 per cent, 80 per cent, 86 per cent, 83 per cent and 87 per cent, and 13 per cent, 15 per cent, 14 per cent, 6 per cent, 5·63 per cent and 6·78 per cent.

658. The Ontario Provincial Government, in 1888, appointed a commission to enquire 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 silver-bearing mines, iron, copper, galena and immense quarries of marble have been discovered. North of the Height of Land and extending towards James 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 Vermillion iron range of northern Minnesota. The partial examination already made inspires the hope that here will be developed, in time, 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 oi deposits of western Ontario, which are of great value.

The outcome of the work of the Commission was the establishment of a Bureau of Mines for Ontario, with Mr. A. Blue as Director. Four annual reports have been issued. The report of 1894 is a valuable one and contains information which should be studied by those desiring to make themselves well acquainted with the mineral wealth of the Province of Ontario. The Legislature of the province has made provision for summer mining schools at Sudbury and Rat Portage, at which practical instruction is given for the benefit of miners, prospectors and others employed or interested in mining pursuits. Classes were opened in the summer of 1894 and the aggregate regular attendance was 51.

659. 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 has 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.

COAL.

660. The coal areas of Canada are estimated at 97,200 square miles, not including areas known, but as yet undeveloped, in the far north.

661. There are 1st, the coal fields of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick; 2nd, those of the North-west Territories; 3rd, those of the Rocky Mountains, and 4th, those of British Columbia. The coal areas of Nova Scotia cover about 635 square miles. They are divided into Cape Breton, the Pictou and the Cumberland basins, all in Nova Scotia; New Brunswick containing, so far as known, no seams of sufficient magnitude to be worked successfully in competition with the Cumberland mines.

662. The workable thickness of the coal is very great, in Cape Breton a total of 25 to 60 feet, in Pictou at least 70 feet, and in Cumberland at least 30 feet. If the workable area is reduced one-quarter, say from 406,400 acres to 300,000 acres, and the average thickness of the workable area put at 25 feet, on the basis of 1,000 tons of coal an acre for every foot of coal, the amount of coal in the measures of Nova Scotia is 7,000,000,000 tons.

663. The following average analysis from a paper on Canadian coals read at the Montreal meeting of the British Association will give a fair idea of the coals from the three districts:—

——	Cape Breton.	Pictou.	Cumberland.
Moisture	0·75	1·19	1·46
Volatile combustible	37·26	29·10	33·69
Fixed carbon	58·74	60·63	59·35
Ash	3·25	9·34	5·50

664. There is a wonderful similarity between these coals, as shown by these analysis, and some notable coals mined in the United States. The Pictou analysis, except that it is high in ash, does not differ much from the Connellsville coal; the Cape Breton is very much like the Pittsburg, and the Cumberland like the Westmoreland.

665. The coal fields of Nova Scotia and Cape Breton are all practically on tide water. Heretofore the shipment of coal by sea in winter has been almost impossible, resulting in loss from depreciation and in increased cost of handling and shipping. In the broad scheme of improvements undertaken in Cape Breton by the Dominion Coal Company (Ltd.) a very important feature is the construction of a railway from Sydney to Louisburg. This will give the coal of the Sydney fields a harbour the year round, and make easy the distribution of coal during the winter season.

666. There are no coal measures from New Brunswick westward until the Province of Manitoba is reached. The coal areas of Manitoba are roughly estimated at 15,000 square miles. They yield lignites only, often of a very good quality. Analysis gives the following result:—

Water	15·40
Volatile combustible	37·97
Fixed carbon	41·21
Ash	5·36

667. Analysis of the coal found in the area (50,000 square miles) extending along the base of the Rocky Mountains, from the international boundary to the vicinity of the Peace River—a distance of 500 miles—gives the following result:—

—	Belly River.	Bow River.	Peace River.
Water	6·52	12·37	2·10
Volatile combustible	31·03	32·33	21·54
Fixed carbon	56·54	46·39	71·63
Ash	5·91	8·91	4·73

668. The third coal area is that in the Rocky Mountains. Though small, as measured by miles, it contains much coal of the best quality. Several seams of anthracite of excellent quality have been found.

669. The fourth area is that of the Pacific coast. Dr. George M. Dawson gives the following estimate of its extent:—

	Square Miles.
Nanaimo coal basin (coals) approximately correct	200
Comox coal basin (coals) rough approximation	700
Queen Charlotte's Island very rough approximation	800
Tertiary lignite-bearing rocks in different parts of British Columbia south of the 54th parallel of latitude (very rough approximation)	12,000

670. In quality the Vancouver Island bituminous coals are found to be superior for all practical purposes to any coals on the Pacific coast. They rank in San Francisco with the West Hartley coals.

671. In the Comox district the productive measures show ten seams of coal with a total of 29 feet 3 inches, the thickest seam being 10 feet.

672. The character of the coal is evidenced by the following analysis:—

—	Slow Coking.	Fast Coking.
Water	1·47	1·47
Volatile combustible	28·19	32·69
Fixed carbon	64·05	59·55
Ash	6·29	6·29

673. Anthracite in 3-feet and 6-feet seams, comparing favourably with that from Pennsylvania, has been found in Queen Charlotte's Island.

Samples analysed give the following results:—

	Sample 1.	Sample 2.
Water	1·60	7·89
Volatile combustible	5·02	4·77
Fixed carbon	83·09	85·76
Ash	8·76	6·69
Sulphur	1·53	0·89

674. The following gives the production of coal in Canada, by provinces, during the last five years, the figures in each year, however, being subject to revision:—

PRODUCTION OF COAL IN CANADA, 1891 to 1895.

Provinces.	Tons of 2,000 lbs.				
	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Nova Scotia	2,290,158	2,175,913	* 1,884,638	2,464,262	2,339,954
British Columbia	1,152,588	925,495	1,095,689	1,134,507	1,052,412
Manitoba and N. W. Territories	180,330	191,139	221,415	268,000	120,318
New Brunswick					
Total	3,623,076	3,292,547	3,201,742	3,666,769	3,512,504

*Nine months only.

675. The following table shows the production and distribution of coal, by counties, in Nova Scotia, for the year ended 30th September, 1895 :—

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF COAL IN NOVA SCOTIA, 1895.

Counties.	Coal Raised.	Sold for		Total Sold.
		Home Consumption.	Export from Province.	
	*Tons.	*Tons.	*Tons.	*Tons.
Cumberland	554,813	142,006	330,869	472,875
Pictou	466,296	263,193	149,845	413,038
Cape Breton	1,305,865	298,073	857,029	1,155,102
Other Counties	12,980	5,734	4,371	10,105
Total	2,339,954	709,006	1,342,114	2,051,120

* Tons of 2,000 lbs.

Contrasting these figures with 1888, the increase in quantity raised in the Cumberland basin is about 15 per cent, and in Cape Breton about 40 per cent. "Other counties" did not appear in the statement of 1888. The greatest absolute gain is in the Cape Breton basin.

Taking the totals, the proportions in 1895 were: round, 70·8 per cent; slack, 21·1 per cent, and run of mine, 8·1 per cent. In 1888 the proportions were: round coal, 65·9 per cent; slack, 21·2 per cent, and run of mine, 12·9 per cent. The increase has, therefore, been in the round coal, showing improvement in the methods of mining.

Formerly, large quantities of "culm" coal accumulated at the several mines, and became a cause of expense to owners. But with the development of manufacturing this culm has become a source of profit, being in demand for purposes where a great degree of heat is required.

676. The following table shows the production and distribution of coal in Nova Scotia for six years :—

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF COAL IN NOVA SCOTIA, 1890–95.

Years.	Coal Raised.	Sold for		Total Sold.
		Home Consumption.	Export from Provinces.	
	*Tons.	*Tons.	*Tons.	*Tons.
1890	2,222,081	674,191	1,326,254	2,000,444
1891	2,290,158	716,505	1,355,433	2,071,938
1892	2,175,914	698,855	1,264,431	1,963,286
1893†	1,884,639	524,079	1,140,156	1,664,235
1894‡	2,464,263	752,509	1,509,602	2,262,111
1895	2,339,954	709,006	1,342,114	2,051,120

* Tons of 2,000 lbs. †For 9 months ended 30th Sept. ‡Year ended 30th Sept.

677. In British Columbia, the only collieries at present in operation are on Vancouver Island, and are situated at Nanaimo, Wellington and Union, and are three 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.

The total output in 1895 was 1,052,412 tons of 2,000 pounds, as compared with 1,134,507 tons in 1894, a decrease of 82,095 tons.

678. The following are details of the production and distribution of British Columbian coal:—

Collieries.	Coal Raised.	* Home Consumption.	Sold for for export.	Coal on hand 1st Jannary, 1895.
	† Tons.	† Tons.	† Tons.	†Tons.
Nanaimo	378,782	113,287	262,441	4,040
Wellington	377,334	57,214	330,263	25,683
Union	296,296	40,456	254,390	13,477
Total	1,052,412	210,951	847,094	43,200

* Including coal used in the collieries. †Tons of 2,000 pounds.

The coal is bituminous and of a very high quality, commanding a better price at San Francisco than any United States coal. In an 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 follows: Wellington, 1,047; Nanaimo, 1,335, and Seattle, 1,330.

679. The next table shows the production of coal in the provinces of Nova Scotia and British Columbia in each year since 1874:—

PRODUCTION OF COAL IN NOVA SCOTIA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1874 TO 1895.

Year.	Nova Scotia.	British Columbia.	Total.
	*Tons.	*Tons.	*Tons.
1874	977,446	81,000	1,058,446
1875	874,905	110,000	984,905
1876	794,803	139,000	933,803
1877	848,395	154,000	1,002,395
1878	863,081	171,000	1,034,081
1879	882,863	241,000	1,123,863
1880	1,156,635	268,000	1,424,635
1881	1,259,182	228,000	1,487,182
1882	1,529,708	282,000	1,811,708
1883	1,593,259	213,000	1,806,259
1884	1,556,010	394,070	1,950,080
1885	1,514,470	365,000	1,879,470
1886	1,682,924	326,636	2,009,560
1887	1,871,338	413,360	2,284,698
1888	1,989,263	548,017	2,537,280
1889	1,967,032	649,409	2,616,441
1890	2,222,081	759,517	2,981,598
1891	2,290,158	1,152,588	3,442,746
1892	2,175,913	925,495	3,101,408
1893	†1,884,638	1,095,689	2,980,327
1894	‡2,464,263	1,134,507	3,598,770
1895	‡2,339,954	1,052,412	3,392,366
Total	34,738,321	10,703,700	45,442,021

* Tons of 2,000 lbs. † For 9 months only. ‡ Year ended September 30.

680. The development and the direction of the development of the coal trade of Nova Scotia are shown in the next table.

In 1873 the total sales amounted to 984,839 tons of 2,000 pounds, distributed as follows: Sales within the province, 241,130 tons; sales to neighbouring provinces, 378,434 tons; to countries outside of the Dominion, 367,174 tons. In 1883 the total sales were 1,453,126 tons, of which 527,886 tons were within the province, 770,684 tons to neighbouring provinces and 154,655 tons to outside countries. In 1895 the total sales were 2,051,120 tons, of which Nova Scotia took 709,006 tons, the neighbouring provinces 1,246,949 tons and outside countries 95,165 tons. Thus in twenty-three years the total sales have increased 108 per cent; the amount consumed within the province has increased 194 per cent, and the purchases of neighbouring provinces have increased nearly 230 per cent.

These facts indicate the growth of manufacturing in the Province of Nova Scotia and in the other provinces which draw their supply from the Nova Scotian coal fields. They also indicate the development of railway facilities tending to the cheapening of transportation.

In Nova Scotia there are now 64 miles of railways owned by coal and iron mines. These employ 31 locomotives and require an equipment of 1,697 waggons. These railways, inasmuch as they do not carry passengers, are not included in the railway mileage of Canada.

NOVA SCOTIA COAL SALES (IN TONS OF 2,000 LBS.) DURING THE YEARS ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1868-95.

Year.	Sales.				Analysis of Sales to Neighbouring Provinces.			
	Total.	To Neighbouring Provinces.	To other Countries.	For Home Consumption.	To Quebec.	To New Brunswick.	To Prince Edward Island.	To Newfoundland.
1868	508,059	115,152	261,160	131,747	.....	.....	.....	.....
1869	573,210	144,646	298,166	130,398	.....	.....	.....	.....
1870	636,470	193,735	296,965	145,770	.....	.....	.....	.....
1871	667,989	186,567	311,394	167,588	.....	.....	.....	.....
1872	880,224	314,219	336,062	229,943	.....	.....	.....	.....
1873	984,839	378,434	367,174	241,130	209,506	76,163	30,061	62,564
1874	839,022	379,404	218,857	128,761	181,741	88,302	46,982	62,380
1875	791,610	427,516	125,948	238,146	212,524	96,284	48,878	79,830
1876	710,312	355,984	101,591	252,737	131,379	114,117	52,537	57,951
1877	769,513	329,781	153,247	286,485	106,532	117,396	50,589	55 263
1878	776,732	340,175	122,820	312,573	93,755	129,074	48,621	68,724
1879	771,259	382,358	77,407	311,494	172,612	94,889	50,278	64,569
1880	1,069,218	507,697	166,258	361,663	267,782	109,555	52,378	77,981
1881	1,159,216	564,078	166,835	428,303	300,863	138,349	55,231	69,635
1882	1,400,200	745,453	139,721	514,027	428,995	172,051	56,108	89,300
1883	1,453,126	770,684	154,655	527,885	509,878	187,869	53,859	69,079
1884	1,413,048	774,825	85,997	452,216	444,396	177,430	56,448	96,562
1885	1,405,151	862,000	45,041	509,210	553,087	166,470	59,102	83,241
1886	1,538,506	935,563	87,478	515,465	603,413	197,018	55,068	80,053
1887	1,702,046	1,086,441	89,805	525,800	728,961	208,892	56,689	91,899
1888	1,765,894	1,156,988	37,813	571,074	759,720	240,386	63,111	93,772
1889	1,741,720	1,085,087	39,456	616,476	707,612	217,595	61,433	98,048
1890	2,000,444	1,264,013	62,241	674,191	842,163	250,749	62,544	107,557
1891	2,071,938	1,322,374	33,059	716,505	866,320	256,833	75,570	121,651
1892	1,963,286	1,245,691	18,740	698,855	835,561	240,296	63,435	106,399
1893*	1,664,235	1,121,841	18,314	524,079	806,158	219,048	47,509	49,102
1894†	2,262,111	1,411,983	97,619	752,509	983,072	248,465	71,382	109,063
1895†	2,051,120	1,246,949	95,165	709,006	828,910	255,948	70,820	91,271

* For the 9 months ending 30th September. † Year ended 30th September.

681. The following table shows the export of Canadian coal since Confederation :—

EXPORTS OF COAL, PRODUCE OF CANADA, FROM THE DOMINION DURING THE YEARS 1868-95, FISCAL YEAR.

Year.	Exports of Coal.		Year.	Exports of Coal.	
	Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.
	*Tons.	$		*Tons.	$
1868	265,335	640,708	1882	421,311	1,078,704
1869	440,308	763,262	1883	444,142	1,158,705
1870	286,707	588,799	1884	451,631	1,201,172
1871	318,287	662,451	1885	479,706	1,468,166
1872	295,522	578,691	1886	493,508	1,416,160
1873	404,757	951,886	1887	527,004	1,522,272
1874	418,357	1,343,739	1888	563,341	1,730,466
1875	288,176	937,923	1889	645,515	2,232,154
1876	277,832	977,188	1890	715,364	2,447,936
1877	249,536	855,968	1891	833,684	2,916,465
1878	340,127	1,210,689	1892	945,125	3,195,467
1879	315,793	937,268	1893	908,232	3,114,558
1880	344,694	1,013,899	1894	995,998	3,321,565
1881	420,055	1,123,091	1895	1,110,567	3,578,195

* Tons of 2,000 lbs.

682. With the exception of the small quantity annually raised in New Brunswick, particulars of which for any number of years are not available (the average annual quantity is said to be about 4,000 chaldrons, say 5,040 tons), and of the amount given below as having been produced in the North-west, the above tables (referring specially to paragraph 679), to all intent, present the coal production of Canada during the period named.

683. The following figures give the output of coal in the North-west during the last eight years :—

	Tons of 2,000 lbs.
1887	74,152
1888	115,124
1889	97,364
1890	128,953
1891	*165,086
1892	*131,000
1893	†213,015
1894	†250,000
Total	1,174,694

*Alberta Railway and Coal Co. only.

†Of this amount 65,000 tons is anthracite.

684. The next statement gives the quantities of coal, being the produce of Canada, exported from Nova Scotia, British Columbia and New Brunswick, respectively, during the years 1868 to 1895, inclusive :—

EXPORTS OF COAL FROM NOVA SCOTIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA AND NEW BRUNSWICK, 1868-95. Tons of 2,000 lbs.

Year ended 30th June.	Nova Scotia.	British Columbia.	New Brunswick.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1868	252,760	.....	12,575	265,335
1869	431,968	.....	8,175	440,143
1870	281,149	.....	5,425	286,574
1871	311,116	.....	6,992	318,108
1872	292,747	26,761	2,469	321,977
1873	364,899	33,786	6,013	404,698
1874	360,184	50,671	6,627	417,482
1875	222,856	59,355	5,616	287,827
1876	170,517	101,908	5,147	277,572
1877	140,210	102,830	6,237	249,277
1878	185,443	145,542	9,130	340,115
1879	134,017	173,789	7,803	315,609
1880	132,796	204,525	7,206	344,527
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
1893	189,685	669,792	5,582	865,059
1894	240,954	716,304	3,227	960,485
1895	276,203	793,965	805	1,070,973
Total	6,395,405	7,421,969	161,222	13,978,596

By dividing these returns into five-year periods the following result is obtained :—

Year.	Average yearly export.
1868-72	326,427
1873-77	327,371
1878-82	368,153
1883-87	471,513
1888-92	722,950
1893-95 (3 years)	965,516

The development of the export trade is clearly marked. It has been continuous; it has been, especially in late years, rapid; and in the last year of the series the export was four times that of the first year (1868).

685. The following table gives the imports of coal by Canada since Confederation :—

IMPORTS OF ANTHRACITE AND BITUMINOUS COAL (FOR HOME CONSUMPTION) INTO CANADA DURING THE YEARS FROM 1868 TO 1895.

(Tons of 2,000 lbs.)

Year.	Coal Anthracite.				Coal Bituminous.			
	Dutiable.		Free.		Dutiable.		Free.	
	Qty.	Value.	Qty.	Value.	Qty.	Value.	Qty.	Value.
	Tons.	$	Tons.	$	Tons.	$	Tons.	$
1868†			*356,836	1,377,583				
1869			*389,485	1,398,908				
1870	*114,272	375,086	*279,780	1,010,159				
1871	*244,265	918,288	*121,808	433,812				
1872			*485,118	2,016,822				
1873			*574,308	2,558,723				
1874			*804,827	2,805,353				
1875			*652,435	3,076,088				
1876			*793,880	3,320,060				
1877			420,010	1,793,407			513,970	1,706,154
1878			406,971	1,476,026			456,090	1,493,169
1879	93,895	254,255	322,528	1,252,703	117,970	*292,387	355,347	1,127,877
1880	516,729	1,509,960			457,049	1,220,716		
1881	572,092	2,325,937			587,024	1,741,568		
1882	638,273	2,666,356			636,374	1,992,081		
1883	754,891	3,344,936			911,629	2,996,198		
1884	868,000	3,831,283			1,118,615	3,613,470		
1885	910,324	3,909,844			1,011,875	3,197,539		
1886	995,425	4,028,050			930,949	2,591,554		
1887	949,782	3,798,342	150,383	624,720	1,149,792	3,126,225		
1888			2,137,304	5,290,412	1,231,234	3,451,661		
1889			1,286,105	5,195,025	1,248,540	3,255,171		
1890			‡1,201,335	4,595,727	1,409,282	3,528,959		
1891			‡1,399,067	5,224,452	1,598,855	4,060,896		
1892			‡1,479,106	5,640,346	1,615,220	4,099,221		
1893			‡1,500,550	6,355,285	1,603,154	3,967,764		
1894			‡1,530,522	6,354,040	1,359,509	3,315,094		
1895			‡1,404,342	5,350,627	1,444,928	3,321,387		

* Coal and coke, all kinds. † Imports of coal into Ontario, Quebec and Nova Scotia only. ‡ Anthracite coal dust included.

686. The following table gives the imports of coal for home consumption into the several provinces during the last eight 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 the consumption of each province.

IMPORTS OF COAL FOR HOME CONSUMPTION, 1888-95.

(Tons of 2,000 lbs.)

Provinces.	Fiscal Year.							
	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Ontario	2,888,874	1,986,504	2,109,770	2,441,874	2,557,767	2,531,173	2,292,811	2,314,262
Quebec	401,031	457,985	400,781	449,542	426,363	452,473	470,388	425,243
Nova Scotia	25,298	27,982	30,033	33,174	27,314	33,687	40,902	22,014
New Brunswick	47,208	53,967	53,099	54,866	55,974	54,447	63,576	60,615
Manitoba	2,220	5,256	14,245	16,012	23,940	27,253	18,918	22,845
British Columbia	936	774	755	1,099	1,446	3,232	1,564	1,469
P. E. Island	3,132	2,195	1,934	2,243	1,522	1,420	1,836	2,822
N.W. Territories	.....	.....	.....	159	.....	19	36	.....
Total	3,368,699	2,534,663	2,610,617	2,998,969	3,094,326	3,103,704	2,890,031	2,849,270

The quantity of coke and coal dust imported for domestic use in 1894 was 160,437 short tons, valued at $226,506, and in 1895 it was 224,553 tons, valued at $201,655.

687. The consumption of coal in Canada in 1894 was 5,828,715 net tons, of which 2,795,473 tons were home production. Canada, therefore, supplied herself from her own resources to the extent of 48 per cent.

By four-year periods, the consumption of coal in Canada has been as under:—

COAL, CONSUMPTION OF.

Period.	* Consumption Net Tons, 2,000 lbs.	Annual Average Consumption.			Per cent of imported to total.
		Total consumed.	Home production.	Imported.	
1872-75	5,443,055	1,360,764	740,488	620,276	45·6
1876-79	6,625,540	1,656,385	761,385	895,000	54·0
1880-83	10,149,867	2,537,467	1,261,713	1,275,754	50·2
1884-87	14,622,965	3,655,741	1,596,671	2,059,070	56·3
1888-91	21,057,284	5,264,321	2,310,914	2,953,407	56·1
1892	5,609,187	5,609,187	2,397,665	3,211,522	57·2
1893	5,671,845	5,671,849	2,687,129	2,984,720	52·6
1894	5,828,715	5,828,715	2,795,473	3,033,242	52·0

* Imported coke included.

This table shows a marked development of the quantity of coal consumed in the 1880-83 period compared with the 1876-79 period, the increase

having been 53·2 per cent, while the increase in the 1876-79 period, compared with the 1872-75 period, was only 21·7 per cent. The increase has been highly satisfactory in other periods, that of 1884-87 having been 44 per cent over 1880-83, and that of 1888-91 also 44 per cent over 1884-87.

The details of 1894 are as follows, and are for the calendar year, inasmuch as some of the provinces bring their statistics to correspond with the calendar year :—

Production—		
Nova Scotia		2,501,406
British Columbia		1,134,507
Manitoba		10,000
North-west Territories		250,000
New Brunswick		8,000
Total production		3,903,913
Exported, calendar year		1,108,440
Balance for home consumption		2,795,473
Imported—		
Bituminous	1,435,303	
Anthracite	1,469,927	
Coal dust, n.e.s	155,827	
	3,061,057	
Coke	61,971	
	3,123,028	
Re-exported	89,786	
Balance for home consumption		3,033,242
Total required for home consumption		5,828,715

The amount of home production exported (1,108,440 tons) being deducted from the net import (3,033,242 tons), the result (1,924,802 tons) represents the extent to which we were, in 1894, dependent, not from necessity but as a matter of convenience, on outside countries for our coal supply.

688. The consumption of coal *per capita* in the principal coal producing countries of the world is as under :—

	Tons.
The United Kingdom	3·40
Belgium	2·45
United States	2·25
Germany	1·50
Canada	1·10
France	0·75
Austria-Hungary	0·40
Russia	0·10

689. Canada's advance in the consumption of coal is remarkable, increasing from a little over a third of a ton in 1873 to nearly three-quarters of a ton in 1883, and to 1·10 ton in 1893, or about 200 per cent in 1893, as compared with 1873, a growth corresponding in percentage to that of the United States in the same period.

690. No comparisons can be made with other countries, because in both Canada and the United States a factor exists which is not found in other

countries, or if found has comparatively little influence. That factor is the wood supply, which, as the forests recede from settlement, is less drawn on, coal taking its place. The development in the consumption of coal in other countries may fairly enough be taken to mark the development of manufacturing interests. In Canada and the United States the coal indicator evidences two things, (*a*) the substitution of coal for wood, (*b*) the development of industries.

691. The following table shows the coal produced by the principal countries of the world, according to the latest available figures, in tons of 2,000 pounds :—

Countries.	Year.	Tons.
British Empire—		
Great Britain	1894	210,870,828
Australia	1892-93	4,840,286
Canada (calendar year)	1894	3,903,913
Cape and Natal	1893	266,945
India (British)	1894	2,820,652
Total British		222,702,634
Austria-Hungary	1893	*33,555,133
Belgium	1894	22,545,630
France	1894	†29,806,922
Germany and Luxembourg	1894	108,961,467
Italy	1893	349,610
Japan	1893	3,500,000
Russia	1893	8,181,600
Spain	1893	1,688,820
Sweden	1892	223,305
United States of America	1894	‡169,960,781
Other countries		12,000,000
Grand total		613,475,892

* Includes brown coal and lignite. † Includes lignite. ‡ Lignite.

The British Empire contributes 36·3 per cent of the whole output, and the United States of America 27·7, leaving 36 per cent for the production of the other countries.

692. Closely associated with recent efforts to develop trade between Canada and the other colonies of the Empire is the coal capacity of the Colonies. Canada can produce coal, practically, to an unlimited extent. The carboniferous rocks of New South Wales cover an area of 24,000 square miles; so that the coal fields of this colony are among the most extensive in the world. In the adjoining Colony of Queensland the carboniferous rocks cover an area of 14,000 square miles, and the coal formations are very extensive and of great prospective value. In Western Australia extensive deposits have been found, and in Tasmania the deposits are extensive.

Thus by the Canadian route a steamer leaving Liverpool finds coal at Louisburg. Goods are transported across Canada by rail; and water becomes the medium at Vancouver, where coal is close at hand in great abundance and of good quality.

At Sydney, Australia, the steamer reaches a third coal field that challenges comparison, for excellence or economy, with either of the others.

In South Africa the coal bed is extensive and the seams are from 12 feet to 14 feet thick.

IRON.

693. The iron ores of the Dominion have a wide range, both geographically and geologically. From Vancouver Island in the west to Cape Breton Island in the east they occur at varied intervals. Sir William Fairbairn, in "Iron, its History, Properties and Processes of Manufacture," says: "In the Mineral and Geological Department of the Exhibition of 1862 were exhibited striking specimens of iron ore from the colonies, among which was the remarkable collection from Canada, consisting of oxide, red hematite and bog ores. The thickness of some of the beds from which the specimens were taken is worthy of notice. In Nova Scotia some of the richest ores yet discovered occur in boundless abundance. The iron manufactured from them is of the very best quality, and is equal to the finest Sweedish metal." In the same province the iron ore, the coal and the flux lie in close contiguity to each other and are within a comparatively short distance from fine ship harbours, making that province one of the best regions in the world for the seat of iron and steel ship-building on a large scale.

694. Magnetic ores occur abundantly throughout several counties of Ontario. An important deposit in the Township of South Crosby has been worked for years. A very fine and valuable ore exists as a large deposit in North Crosby. The contiguous townships of Madoc, Marmora, Belmont and Seymour contain several beds of magnetic iron ore. In the region west of Lake Superior, the Province of Ontario has a country rich in iron ore. In the Province of Quebec there are large and valuable deposits of magnetic ore. In the County of Beauce a bed of granular iron ore, about two-thirds magnetic, with a vein of 45 feet wide, occurs in serpentine.

695. Hematite iron ores are found in all parts of Canada. One of the most valuable deposits in Quebec province is near Hull—opposite Ottawa—a specular ore, assaying from 64 to 68 per cent of metallic iron. In New Brunswick large deposits of hematite ore are found near Woodstock. Limonite and bog ores are widely distributed.

696. Chromic Iron.—During the year large deposits of chromic iron were found in Coleraine, Province of Quebec. The ore averaged over 50 per cent of metal, is easily mined and finds a ready market in the United States.

Of the best qualities of chromic iron the manufacturers of Pennsylvania and Baltimore consume annually from 4,000 to 6,000 tons. The total production in the United States in 1894 was 2,653 tons and the importation 3,200 tons; the latter mostly from Asia Minor. The output from the Coleraine mines, Canada, in 1894, was about 1,700 tons. Chromic steel is manufactured in the United States for armour plates, shells, safes, &c. Chrome iron is largely used in the manufacture of bichromates of potassium and sodium, which products constitute the base of the chrome yellow, orange and green colour.

697. In 1893 there were five blast furnaces in operation in Canada—three in Nova Scotia and two in Quebec.

698. For the purpose of stimulating the iron industry the Dominion Parliament, in 1883, authorized the payment of a bounty of $1.50 a ton upon all pig-iron manufactured in Canada. This bounty was continued until 1st July, 1889, when the rate was made $1 a ton. A further change was made on 1st July, 1892, when the rate was increased to $2 a ton until 1st July, 1897.

In the Session of 1894 an Act was passed providing that the Governor in Council may authorize the payment of a bounty of $2 per ton on all pig-iron made in Canada from Canadian ore, a bounty of $2 per ton on all puddled bars made in Canada from Canadian pig-iron made from Canadian ore, and a bounty of $2 per ton on all steel billets manufactured in Canada from Canadian pig-iron, and such other ingredients as are necessary and usual in the manufacture of steel billets. These bounties are applicable till 26th March, 1899, in the case of furnaces in operation on the 27th March, 1894, and in the case of furnaces commencing operations subsequently to that date, but before 27th March, 1899, for five years from the date of commencing.

699. The Legislature of Ontario passed an Act in the Session of 1894 appropriating the sum of $125,000 to be known as the Iron Mining Fund. Out of this fund the treasurer is authorized to pay $1 per ton of pig-metal product of iron ores raised or mined and smelted in the Province of Ontario, the amount so paid not to exceed in any one year $25,000.

None of the other provinces has done anything for the encouragement of their iron industry.

700. Under the operation of the bounty given by the Federal Parliament the production of pig-iron has increased from 29,593 tons in 1884 to 62,522 tons in 1894.

The following table gives 1st, the production in Canada of pig-iron; 2nd, the importation of pig-iron, iron kentledge and cast scrap-iron for home consumption—the two columns making up the total consumption—

and 3rd, the percentage of home manufactured pig in the total consumption :—

Year ended June 30th.	Production.	Imports.	Total Consumption.	Per cent of Home produced to total consumed.
	*Tons.	*Tons.	*Tons.	
1884	29,593	†52,184	81,777	36·2
1885	25,770	†43,398	69,168	37·2
1886	26,180	†45,648	71,828	36·4
1887	39,717	50,214	89,931	44.2
1888	22,209	48,973	71,182	31·2
1889	24,823	72,115	96,938	25·6
1890	25,697	87,613	113,310	22·7
1891	20,153	81,317	101,470	19·8
1892	30,294	68,918	99,212	30·5
1893	46,948	63,522	110,470	42·5
1894	62,522	45,790	108,312	57.7
1895	31,692	35,060	66,752	47·5

*2,000 lbs. † Cast scrap-iron not included.

The total consumption by three-year periods was :—

	Tons.	Yearly average. Tons.
1884-5-6	222,773	74,260
1887-8-9	258,051	86,017
1890-1-2	313,992	104,664
1893-4-5	285,534	95,178

These figures show 1st, that there is a very considerable growth in the use of pig-iron, the increase in the three years, 1893 95, over the three years, 1884-86, having been 28·2 per cent; 2nd, that while there has been an increasing demand for pig-iron, iron kentledge and cast scrap-iron, an increasing proportion of the whole is pig-iron made in Canada.

701. Following are the amounts which have been paid under the Federal Parliamentary authorization :—

Year.	Amount.	Bounty per ton.	Year.	Amount.	Bounty per ton.
	$	$ cts.		$	$ cts.
1884	44,090	1 50	1890	25,697	1 00
1885	38,655	1 50	1891	20,153	1 00
1886	39,270	1 50	1892	30,294	1 00
1887	59,576	1 50	1893	93,896	2 00
1888	33,314	1 50	1894	125,044	2 00
1889	37,234	1 50	1895	63,384	2 00

702. Under the Ontario Act mentioned in paragraph 699, the Hamilton Iron and Steel Company began operations on 1st February, 1896, and to the 2nd April, 1896, had used 5,291 tons of Canadian ore and 2,785 tons of United States ore. From the Canadian ore they made 2,630 gross tons of pig-iron, and from the United States ore 1,146 gross tons of pig-iron.

703. 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; in 1892, 103,248 tons, valued at $254,206; in 1893, 124,702 tons, valued at $298,018; in 1894, 109,991 tons, valued at $226,611. In Nova Scotia, the quantity produced in 1891 was 57,311 tons; in 1892, 75,000 tons; for the nine months ended 30th September, 1893, 66,837 tons; in 1894, 83,512 tons, and in 1895, 79,636 tons. The quantity of pig-iron made in 1890 was 21,772, valued at $331,688; in 1891, 23,891 tons, valued at $368,901; in 1892, 42,443 tons, valued at $637,421; in 1893, 55,947 tons, valued at $790,283, and in 1894, 49,967 tons, valued at $646,447.

The quantity of steel produced in Canada during the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1894, was 17,032 net tons.

With the mileage of railways the country has, and with the increase in that mileage which each year will bring, there is reasonable ground for the belief that this country can enter upon the manufacture of steel with good prospects of ultimate success. During the past 16 years no less than 11,784 miles of railway in Canada have been laid with steel rails. At 100 tons to the mile this would give 1,178,400 tons of steel rails imported.

704. The following table gives the quantity and value of iron ore exported from Canada since 1867:—

Year ended 30th June.	Quantity.	Value.	Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	$		Tons.	$
1868	25,312	54,723	1882	43,835	135,463
1869	27,848	60,298	1883	44,944	138,775
1870	15,232	34,927	1884	25,308	66,549
1871	26,825	58,068	1885	54,367	132,074
1872	26,165	64,904	1886	7,542	23,039
1873	47,200	112,336	1887	23,387	71,944
1874	44,278	97,740	1888	13,544	39,945
1875	32,443	75,917	1889	24,752	60,289
1876	14,286	30,702	1890	13,811	31,366
1877	7,755	14,854	1891	14,648	32,582
1878	5,421	13,405	1892	7,707	*36,935
1879	3,562	7,530	1893	7,811	26,114
1880	50,524	76,474	1894	1,859	9,026
1881	44,677	114,850	1895†	4,729	43,088
			Total	659,772	1,663,917

* This value is apparently incorrectly given in the Trade and Navigation Returns.
† Includes 2,414 tons of chromic iron valued at $27,345.

705. The value of the exports of iron and steel goods manufactured in Canada during the last six years, respectively, was :—

—	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Scrap iron	26,172	12,285	3,546	3,543	4,732	‡12,212
Iron stoves	2,609	4,030	2,562	3,447	2,964	3,649
" castings	9,638	4,407	6,583	9,148	10,495	25,713
" and hardware	84,109	64,803	74,943	83,342	131,011	105,834
Steel and manufactures of	28,385	33,968	59,087	64,690	53,406	42,050
Sewing machines and machinery	143,815	137,960	97,031	151,954	93,316	119,253
Totals	294,728	257,461	243,762	316,124	295,924	308,711

‡ Pig-iron valued at $6,202 included.

706. The value of the imports of iron and steel and manufactures of the same into Canada in 1892 was $12,625,422, and the duty collected on the same, $2,792,088 ; in 1893, value was $13,199,523, duty, $2,878,369 ; in 1894, value, $11,310,771, duty, $2,456,685 ; in 1895, value, $9,249,749, duty, $1,947,675.

707. Still further to aid in the development of the iron and steel industries, the Dominion Parliament adopted, in 1887, a Customs tariff designed to accomplish that end.

The total imports of iron and steel during the five years, 1882-86, immediately preceding the iron tariff were $75,251,232, and during the five years, 1889-93, they were $70,972,717, a decrease during the last period of $4,278,515. Analysis, according to the degree of labour required in the manufacture of these imports, can be made by dividing them into classes.

The following table shows the imports from Great Britain and the United States separately :—

—	5 Year Periods.		For the Years	
	1882-86.	1889-93.	1894.	1895.
	$	$	$	$
Interchangeable mechanism—				
Imports from G.B.	620,305	309,745	38,534	36,550
" U.S.	4,749,556	2,547,892	434,376	569,256
Proportion — G.B.	11·5 p.c.	10·8 p.c.	8·1 p.c.	6·0 p.c.
" U.S.	88·5 "	89·2 "	91·9 "	94·0 "
Hardware, cutlery, edged tools—				
Imports from G.B.	4,759,913	3,096,052	476,149	380,676
" U.S.	8,434,503	6,698,444	1,283,733	1,167,384
Proportion — G.B.	36·0 p.c.	31·6 p.c.	27·0 p.c.	24·6 p.c.
" U.S.	64·0 "	68·4 "	73·0 "	75·4 "

IMPORTS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES—*Concluded.*

	5 Year Periods.		For the Years	
	1882-86.	1889-93.	1894.	1895.
	$	$	$	$
Machinery—				
Imports from G.B.	2,475,474	1,490,846	309,878	182,207
" U.S.	7,355,114	6,902,313	1,262,001	1,260,798
Proportion — G.B.	25·4 p.c.	17·8 p.c.	19·7 p.c.	12·6 p.c.
" U.S.	74·6 "	82·2 "	80·3 "	87·4 "
Castings and forgings—				
Imports from G.B.	1,433,952	696,483	64,060	46,699
" U.S.	1,780,414	979,899	152,692	224,938
Proportion — G.B.	44·6 p.c.	39·2 p.c.	29·7 p.c.	17·2 p.c.
" U.S.	55·4 "	60·8 "	70·3 "	82·8 "
Railway supplies and rails—				
Imports from G.B.	12,629,781	10,899,048	2,011,890	941,285
" U.S.	3,104,146	1,295,371	132,981	48,846
Proportion — G.B	80·2 p.c.	80·9 p.c.	93·8 p.c.	95·1 p.c.
" U.S.	9·8 "	9·1 "	6·2 "	4·9 "
Other forms of iron and steel—				
Imports from G.B.	19,757,893	20,403,933	2,409,593	1,679,469
" U.S.	2,961,816	7,821,806	2,722,816	2,107,266
Proportion — G.B.	87·0 p.c.	72·3 p.c.	58·3 p.c.	44·4 p.c.
" U.S.	13·0 "	27·7 "	41·7 "	55·6 "
Pig-iron—				
Imports from G.B.	2,747,947	2,822,265	204,235	73,952
" U.S.	1,297,640	1,916,681	306,816	302,051
Proportion — G.B.	67·9 p.c.	60·0 p.c.	40·0 p.c.	19·7 p.c.
" U.S.	32·1 "	40·0 "	60·0 "	80·3 "

708. 1st. Interchangeable mechanism, the manufacture of which requires the highest skill and workmanship. (This class includes sewing machines, fire-arms, locomotive engines, and agricultural implements.)

2nd. Hardware, cutlery and edged tools.
3rd. Machinery.
4th. Castings and forgings.
5th. Rails and railway supplies.
6th. Other forms of iron and steel.
7th. Pig-iron.

Classes 6 and 7 include (1st) pig-iron, the basis of the iron and steel industries, and (2nd) other forms of iron and steel in the making of which skilled labour enters to a limited extent. They constitute the raw material entering into the manufacture of iron and steel articles by Canadian workmen, and are (in addition to pig-iron) bar-iron, rolled or hammered, boiler plate, steel bloom ends, rolled-iron for horse-shoe nails, steel for skates, files or saws, wrought scrap-iron, &c., and parts of articles in other respects manufactured in Canada.

709. Taking the above division and applying it to our imports from Great Britain and the United States, from which two countries came, in the two

periods under consideration, 98 per cent and 95 per cent, respectively, of the whole import, we obtain the following results :—

Interchangeable mechanism—	
Imports from G. B. and U.S., 1882-86	$ 5,369,861
" " 1889-93	2,857,637
Decrease	$ 2,512,224
Hardware, cutlery and edged tools—	
Imports from G. B. and U.S., 1882-86	$13,094,440
" " 1889-93	11,915,967
Decrease	$ 1,178,473
Machinery—	
Imports from G. B. and U.S., 1882-86	$10,130,588
" " 1889-93	8,393,159
Decrease	$ 1,737,429
Castings and forgings—	
Imports from G. B. and U.S., 1882-86	$ 3,214,366
" " 1889-93	1,676,382
Decrease	$ 1,537,984
Rails and railway supplies—	
Imports from G. B. and U.S., 1882-86	$15,733,927
" " 1889-93	12,194,419
Decrease	$ 3,539,508
Other forms of iron and steel—	
Imports from G. B. and U.S., 1882-86	$22,719,719
" " 1889-93	28,225,739
Increase	$ 5,506,020
Pig-iron, and probably including scrap—	
Imports from G. B. and U.S., 1882-86	$ 4,045,587
" " 1889-93	4,738,946
Increase	$ 693,359

Changes were made in the iron and steel tarriff in the Session of 1894.

710. The following is a statement in continuation of the above for the years ended 30th June, 1894 and 1895 :—

IMPORTS FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND UNITED STATES.

Interchangeable mechanism, average 5 years, 1889-93	$ 571,527
" " 1894	472,910
" " 1895	605,806
Hardware, cutlery and edged tools, average 5 years, 1889-93	2,383,183
" " 1894	1,759,882
" " 1895	1,548,061
Machinery average 5 years, 1889-93	1,678,632
" 1894	1,571,879
" 1895	1,443,005
Castings and forgings, average 5 years, 1889-93	335,276
" " 1894	216,752
" " 1895	271,637
Rails and railway supplies, average 5 years, 1889-93	2,438,884
" " 1894	2,144,871
" " 1895	990,131
Other forms of iron and steel, average 5 years, 1889-93	5,645,148
" " 1894	4,132,409
" " 1895	3,786,735
Pig-iron, average 5 years, 1889-93	947,800
" 1894	511,051
" 1895	376,003

With one exception all the classes were imported in a decreased proportion from Great Britain, as compared with the United States, during the periods 1889-93 and 1882-86. In 1895 railway supplies and rails and machinery were imported in an increased proportion from Great Britain.

711. Taking totals, and from all countries, we have :—

—			Yearly Average.	1894.	1895.
			$	$	$
Total imports, home consumption,	1882-86	$75,251,232	15,050,246	11,493,120	9,522,327
" "	1889-93	70,972,717	14,194,543		
Imports from Great Britain	1882-86	44,125,291	8,825,058	5,514,340	3,340,838
" "	1889-93	39,718,373	7,943,274		
" United States	1882-86	29,683,187	5,956,637	5,295,415	5,680,539
" "	1889-93	28,162,406	5,632,481		
" other countries	1882-86	1,442,754	288,551	683,365	500,950
" "	1889-93	3,091,938	618,387		
Proportion from Great Britain	1882-86	58·6 p.c.	....	48·0 p.c.	35·1 p.c.
" "	1889-93	56·0 "	....		
" United States	1882-86	39·4 "	....	46·1 "	59·6 "
" "	1889-93	39·6 "	....		
" other countries	1882-86	2·0 "	....	5·9 "	5·3 "
" "	1889-93	4·4 "	....		

During the year 1895 the imports from Great Britain decreased in value by $4,602,436 as compared with the average of the 5-year period, 1889-93; those from the United States increased by $48,058, while those from other countries decreased by $117,437.

The total imports of iron and steel, and manufactures of, fell off by $4,672,216 as compared with the average of the 5 years, 1889-93.

712. Comparing the imports of 1895 and 1894, dividing them into dutiable and free and assorting them into two classes, those coming from other portions of the British Empire and those coming from all other countries, we have the following :—

IRON AND STEEL IMPORTS.

—	1894.	1895.
	$	$
From British Empire—		
Dutiable	3,528,164	2,132,300
Free	2,005,945	1,177,866
Total	5,534,109	3,310,166
Duty paid	895,717	439,810
Per cent of duty on total	16·4	13·3
Proportion of dutiable	63·7	64·4
Free	36·3	35·6
From all other countries—		
Dutiable	5,248,369	5,273,623
Free	528,293	665,960
Total	5,776,662	5,939,583
Duty paid	1,560,969	1,507,864
Per cent of duty on total	29·7	28·6
Proportion of dutiable	90·8	88·8
Free	9·2	11·2

This statement shows, 1st, that the proportion of dutiable goods was less in 1895 than in 1894 in the imports from other parts of the Empire, and more in the case of imports from other countries; 2nd, that the duty imposed in 1895 was lower than in 1894 on goods coming from within the Empire and higher on goods coming from outside countries.

713. Other countries have, to a considerable extent, increased their exports to Canada, as the following statement shows:—

IMPORTS FROM COUNTRIES OTHER THAN GREAT BRITAIN AND UNITED STATES.

—	1886.	1893.	1894.	1895.
	$	$	$	$
Interchangeable mechanism	15,109	24,559	33,892	27,158
Hardware, cutlery and edged tools	149,734	205,690	252,887	162,105
Machinery	5,452	64,557	24,909	85,260
Castings and forgings	2,504	413	327	555
Rails and railway supplies	45,388	54,549	82,464	21,460
Other forms of iron and steel	131,563	275,229	288,279	203,637
Pig-iron	2,067	359	607	774
Total	351,817	625,356	683,365	500,949

714. The following table gives the world's production of pig-iron and steel, principally in 1894, in tons of 2,000 pounds:—

THE WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF IRON AND STEEL.

Countries.	Year.	Pig-iron.	Steel.
		Tons.	Tons.
Great Britain	1894	8,248,514	3,415,622
United States	1894	7,456,834	4,941,475
Canada	1894	49,967	28,767
Germany	1894	6,126,374	3,990,342
Luxembourg	1894	231,471	383,763
Belgium	1894	893,662	437,399
Austria-Hungary	1893	1,082,673	615,571
Russia	1893	1,258,880	529,760
Sweden	1893	508,841	187,610
Spain	1894	286,520	86,410
Itlay	1893	8,860	78,660
Other countries	1894	88,160	5,510
		26,240,756	14,700,889

Great Britain, Germany and the United States together manufacture 34,179,161 tons of the total of 41,011,645 tons. Great Britain heads the list in the manufacture of pig-iron, and stands second in the manufacture of steel.

Great Britain's production of steel as given above was exceeded in 1887, 1888, 1889 and 1890. The United States' production as above given was exceeded in 1892.

The year 1894 was the year of largest production Germany has ever had.

The efforts to develop the iron and steel industry in Germany and in the United States have been remarkably successful.

The world's production of pig-iron has increased from 14,119,263 tons in 1878 to over 26,000,000 tons in 1894, an increase of over 86 per cent, and the production of steel, which was 3,021,093 tons in 1878, has increased in a much greater ratio.

GOLD.

715. Gold is found in many parts of Canada. Practically, however, its production is limited to the provinces of British Columbia and Nova Scotia. In the latter province in 1895 there were 37 mines yielding 22,112 ounces of gold from 58,082 tons of quartz crushed. From 1862 to 1895 (both years included) the yield has been 602,268 ounces from 887,491 tons of stone crushed, which is equal to an average of 13½ dwt. per ton of 2,000 pounds. During this period the highest yield was 1 oz. 2 dwt. per ton, and the lowest 10 dwt. 4 grains.

716. The gold bearing quartz lodes of Nova Scotia occur in the Cambrian or Cambro-silurian measures, and belong chiefly to the class of "bedded" lodes, from which by far the greater bulk of the gold produced has come. The regular lodes vary from 2 to 30 inches in width; the average width may be taken to be from 6 to 12 inches. The richness of these lodes varies, running from $3 to $16 a ton. The general average for twenty-nine years is about $14.50 a ton. There are 35 localities in the province in which workable deposits of gold have been found, and from three thousand to four thousand persons are dependent to a great extent or entirely upon the industry. The area of the gold measures in Nova Scotia has been estimated variously from five thousand to seven thousand square miles, or from one-fifth to one-third of the area of the province; yet the actual area, from which the gold thus far obtained has been won, is less than 40 square miles. Taking the total value of the gold as $11,000,000, in round numbers, each square mile of surface upon which paying gold lodes have been found has yielded over $8,000 a year for each year since the discovery of gold in the province.

717. Gold was first discovered in British Columbia in 1851, but was little sought till 1857, when four or five Canadians and half-breeds crossed over the Thompson River and succeeded in finding workable placers at Nicomen on that river. British Columbia, since 1858, has produced $54,985,608 as nearly as can be ascertained, but as only an estimate can be made of the quantity carried away by private individuals, the actual amount is larger.

718. The production of gold in Canada in the years 1891 to 1895 was as follows:—

PRODUCTION OF GOLD IN CANADA.

Provinces.	Value.				
	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
	$	$	$	$	$
British Columbia	429,811	399,525	379,535	456,066	636,545
Nova Scotia	456,125	411,060	*273,585	358,839	431,184
North-west Territories, including Yukon district, Quebec	44,678	97,016	152,639	206,275	843,192
Total	930,614	907,601	805,759	1,021,180	1,910,921

719. The value of the gold production in the two principal gold-producing provinces since 1862 is shown below :—

Year.	British Columbia.	Nova Scotia.	Total.
	$	$	$
1862	4,246,266	141,871	4,660,585
1863		272,448	
1864	3,735,850	390,349	4,126,199
1865	3,491,205	496,357	3,987,562
1866	2,662,106	491,491	3,153,597
1867	2,480,868	532,563	3,013,431
1868	2,372,972	400,555	2,773,527
1869	1,774,978	348,427	2,123,405
1870	1,336,956	387,392	1,724,348
1871	1,799,440	374,972	2,174,412
1872	1,610,972	255,349	1,866,321
1873	1,305,749	231,122	1,536,871
1874	1,844,618	178,244	2,022,862
1875	2,474,904	218,629	2,693,533
1876	1,786,648	233,585	2,020,233
1877	1,608,182	329,205	1,937,387
1878	1,275,204	245,253	1,520,457
1879	1,290,058	268,328	1,558,386
1880	1,013,827	257,823	1,271,650
1881	1,046,737	209,755	1,256,492
1882	954,085	275,090	1,229,175
1883	794,252	301,207	1,095,459
1884	736,165	313,554	1,049,719
1885	713,738	432,971	1,146,709
1886	903,651	455,564	1,359,215
1887	694,559	413,631	1,108,190
1888	616,731	436,939	1,053,670
1889	588,923	510,029	1,098,952
1890	494,436	474,990	969,426
1891	429,811	456,125	885,936
1892	399,525	411,060	810,585
1893	379,535	*273,585	653,120
1894	456,066	358,839	814,905
1895	636,545	431,184	1,067,729
Total	47,955,562	11,808,486	59,764,048

*Nine months only.

NOTE.—1 oz. of gold estimated at $19.50 per oz.

The production of gold in the Province of Quebec has been regular since 1862, but no figures are available until 1877, since which date the value of the quantity produced has amounted to $260,905.

720.—THE FOLLOWING TABLE GIVES THE VALUE OF THE WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF THE PRECIOUS METALS FOR THE YEARS 1891-94.

Countries.	1891.		1892.		1893.		1894.	
	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
British Empire—								
Great Britain	67,000	255,600	51,200	219,000	42,300	327,700	65,800	329,700
Australia	31,399,000	12,929,300	34,159,000	17,375,700	35,688,600	26,507,000	41,760,800	23,367,000
British Guiana	1,800,000		2,398,900		2,567,400		2,310,100	
Africa	15,742,400		24,232,000		29,305,800		40,346,000	
India (British)	2,495,000		3,318,300		3,813,600		3,986,000	
Canada	925,486	407,183	900,483	264,510	927,244	321,423	954,400	409,239
Total, British Empire	52,428,886	13,592,083	65,059,883	17,859,210	72,344,944	27,156,123	89,423,100	24,105,939
United States	33,175,000	75,416,500	33,000,000	82,101,000	35,955,000	77,575,700	39,761,200	64,000,000
Mexico	1,000,000	45,055,200	1,129,200	51,077,000	1,305,300	57,357,600	4,500,000	60,817,300
Russia	24,162,500	576,200	24,806,200	601,700	26,454,400	420,500	27,646,000	420,500
France	135,900	2,667,000	129,700	3,852,600	129,700	3,852,600	185,300	4,706,100
Austria-Hungary	1,399,600	2,161,900	1,502,000	2,289,200	1,502,000	2,289,200	1,684,800	2,548,400
Germany	1,567,800	7,756,600	2,087.600	8,815,600	1,498,900	8,240,100	2,203,100	8,027,300
Norway		235,400		186,800		186,800		195,200
Italy	94,300	1,542,800	91,400	1,656,300	117,000	1,200,500	117,000	1,200,500
Spain		1,923,400		1,923,400		2,603,000		2,603,000
Greece		84,200		84,200		84,200		1,472,700
Turkey	7,000	263,200	7,000	263,200	7,000	263,200	8,000	263,200
Sweden	73,100	152,000	58,500	2,200	62,000	185,800	62,500	119,200
Argentina	82,000	620,000	82,000	620,000	140,200	915,400	95,000	1,551,600
Colombia	3,472,000	1,698,600	3,472,000	1,698,600	2,892,800	2,182,400	2,892,800	2,182,400
Bolivia	67,000	15,488,000	67,000	15,488,000	67,000	15,488,000	67,000	18,444,400
Ecuador	52,000	10,000	52,000	10,000	52,000	10,000	68,400	10,000
Chili	1,436,600	1,401,200	1,436,600	2,281,600	1,436,600	2,281,600	464,400	3,685,500
Brazil	857,800		869,200		869,200		2,219,500	
Venezuela	1,000,000		806,100		806,100		806,100	
Dutch Guiana	542,000		713,800		713,800		579,500	
French Guiana	998,200		998,200		998,200		1,329,200	

VALUE OF THE WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF THE PRECIOUS METALS.—*Continued.*

Countries.	1891.		1892.		1893.		1894.	
	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Peru	73,000	2,910,200	73,000	2,462,700	73,000	2,462,700	74,400	4,474,800
Uruguay	141,600	.....	141,600	.....	141,600	.....	141,600	.....
Central American States	163,500	2,000,000	163,500	2,000,000	163,500	2,000,000	470,500	2,000,000
Japan	508,400	1,798,800	511,700	2,285,200	484,000	2,409,000	489,800	2,529,700
China	6,652,000	.....	8,426,000	.....	8,426,000	.....	6,014,000	.....
Corea	554,700	.....	606,300	.....	587,900	.....	476,200	.....

(The figures for 1891, 1892 and 1893 are chiefly taken from the United States Treasury Report for 1894. The figures for 1894 are from a variety of sources.)

The British Empire, Russia and the United States supplied between them nearly 157 million dollars worth of gold in 1894. In 1891 these three countries supplied 110 million dollars. The increase in their supply has been 47 million dollars, or about five million dollars more than the British Empire supplied *in toto* in 1891. Of that increase the British Empire supplied 37 million. The development of the production of gold in the British Empire has been an immensely powerful factor during the past four or five years in the controversy between mono-metallists and bi-metallists, depriving the latter of one strong argument, viz., that the supply of the yellow metal was not keeping pace with the world's requirements. Whether the white man with the yellow metal or the yellow man with the white metal will eventually take the lead may be a moot question, but the increased production of gold in the British Empire has certainly not strengthened the bi-metallistic side of the argument.

721. The world's annual production of gold is variously estimated. For 1894 the Director of the United States Mint gives it at 8,780,518 ounces of the value of $181,510,100, against $158,836,000 for 1893. Muhleman gives it for 1893 at $155,522,000. The total monetary stock of gold in the world is estimated at $4,745,000,000, and the average annual consumption of gold used in arts and manufactures is placed at about $60,000,000.

722. The British Empire is rapidly becoming the leading country in the world in the production of gold. The Australian gold yield of 1894 is given as under :—

	Ounces.
Victoria	673,680
Queensland	675,000
New South Wales	324,787
New Zealand	221,533
Western Australia	207,131
Tasmania	57,873
South Australia	35,844
Total	2,195,848

The gold production of the Witwatersrand district, in the Transvaal, from which nine-tenths of the South African production is drawn, is as follows:

	Ounces.
1891	729,238
1892	1,210,868
1893	1,478,477
1894	2,035,970

Canada contributes 53,000 ounces; British Guiana contributes 129,671 ounces.

The Mysore gold field of India reports for 1894 an output of 209,714 ounces.

Allowing 10,286 ounces for the production of the other parts of India and 203,597 ounces for the remainder of the British possessions in Africa, the total production of the British Empire is 4,838,100 ounces.

Hon. R. E. Preston, the Director of the United States Mint, estimates the world's production of gold for the calendar year, 1894, at 8,780,518 ounces. Of this the British Empire contributed 4,838,100 ounces, leaving the other countries to contribute 3,942,418 ounces. The proportions, therefore, are :—

	Per cent.
British Empire	55·1
Other countries	44·9

A striking feature is the advance of South Africa to the front rank of gold producers. As shown above the Witwatersrand district has increased its output of gold in three years by nearly three times, and has come within measurable distance of the total output of Australia.

723. For the purpose of reference the production of gold and silver in recent years is given by countries in millions of dollars.

GOLD.

In Millions of Dollars.

Year.	United States.	Other Am. Countries.	Russia.	Other European.	Australia.	Africa.	China.	Other.	Total.
1879	39	7	28	1	29	2	.....	1	107
1880	36	9	28	1	29	2	...	1	106
1881	35	7	24	2	31	2	.....	2	103
1882	33	8	24	1	32	3	.....	2	102
1883	30	9	20	1	26	2	5	2	95
1884	31	10	22	1	28	1	6	3	102
1885	32	10	25	2	27	2	7	3	108
1886	35	10	21	2	26	2	7	3	106
1887	33	9	20	3	27	2	9	3	106
1888	33	9	21	2	29	4	9	4	111
1889	33	10	24	3	33	8	9	5	123
1890	33	11	25	1	30	10	5	4	120
1891	33	12	24	3	31	16	6	6	131
1892	33	12	25	4	34	24	8	6	146
1893	36	13	25	3	36	30	8	4	155
1894	40	16	27	4	40	40	6	8	181

SILVER.

Value at Coining Rate.

Year.	United States.	Mexico.	South America.	Europe, &c.	Total.
1879	41	25	12	11	89
1880	39	25	18	14	97
1881	43	28	18	13	102
1882	47	29	19	17	112
1883	46	30	26	13	115
1884	49	27	20	15	111
1885	51	32	22	13	118
1886	51	33	24	13	121
1887	53	37	20	14	124
1888	59	41	24	16	141
1889	65	47	22	28	102
1890	70	50	26	28	174
1891	75	45	21	36	177
1892	82	51	24	41	198
1893	77	57	25	49	208
1894	64	61	42	47	214

The countries showing the greatest increases in silver production in 1894 were Bolivia, $10,800,000; Mexico, $3,500,000; Peru, $2,000,000; Chili, $1,400,000, and Greece, $1,400,000.

The value of silver in the above table is the coining rate. The commercial value is much below the figures given, being less than half. For 1894 it was 63 cents per ounce, a decrease from 1893 of $15\frac{2}{10}$ cents.

The production of silver in 1894 is given at 5,205,065 kilos, and in 1893 at 5,339,746 kilos. The decline in production was 134,681 kilos.

The decrease in quantity was 2·6 per cent, and in price 20 per cent.

The increase in the production of gold was over 13 per cent. The weight ratio in 1894 was 17·9 silver to 1 gold, while it required over 32 per cent of silver to equal 1 per cent of gold in value. In 1893 the weight rates was 20·9 per cent silver to 1 gold, while it required $26\frac{1}{2}$ silver to equal 1 per cent gold in value.

COPPER.

724. Copper occurs in Canada in the forms of native or metallic copper and the sulphuretted ores. The former is confined principally to the rocks of the upper copper-bearing series on Lake Superior. The latter are widely diffused. In Ontario, on the north-eastern shores of Lake Huron, extensive veins of rich copper ores have been mined for years. On Lake Superior the native copper, which has been so extensively and profitably worked on the Michigan shore, exists in large quantities along the Canadian shore. In Quebec and the other eastern provinces deposits of copper have been found. In British Columbia masses of native copper have been found in various parts of the province. The largest deposits are found in the neighbourhood of Sudbury, in Ontario. The development which has taken place in the Sudbury production of copper is to be seen in the returns for the past three years. In the two years, 1892 and 1893, the yearly average of the output was 1,684 tons. In 1894 the output was 2,748 tons, showing an increase of 1,064 tons.

Recent experiments with a compound of aluminum, nickel and copper indicate that this compound resists the action of salt water better than any other and suggest an enlarged use of these metals in connection with shipping. In the event of further experiments confirming the preliminary ones, the nickel and copper matte of Sudbury will be in much greater demand than in the past.

PRODUCTION OF COPPER IN CANADA.

—	Pounds.	Valued at
		$
1890	6,013,671	902,050
1891	8,928,921	1,160,760
1892	7,087,275	826,849
1893	8,109,856	875,864
1894	8,481,685	805,760
1895	8,789,162	949,229

725. The following table gives the exports of copper since Confederation :—

Year ended 30th June	Copper, fine.		Copper Ore.		Year ended 30th June.	Copper, fine.		Copper Ore.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	$	Tons.	$		Tons.	$	Tons.	$
1868	135	17,922	5,440	376,298	1882			44,744	139,245
1869	395	34,110	9,513	482,520	1883			4,402	150,479
1870	225	21,062	5,227	250,159	1884			1,677	214,044
1871			3,123	120,121	1885			1,257	246,230
1872			4,461	103,990	1886			5,224	291,397
1873			2,588	166,525	1887			5,267	181,545
1874			3,148	135,077	1888	509	50,900	1,509	95,585
1875	145	39,314	2,300	103,697	1889	76	7,602	1,267½	195,182
1876			2,230	352,035	1890	1,138	133,251	1,406	111,086
1877			1,313	264,442	1891	2,418	236,027	3,079	269,169
1878			654	119,629	1892	1,899	185,848	340	30,755
1879			98	19,762	1893	3,589	391,969	70	3,850
1880			5,883	150,799	1894	597	88,352	*	*
1881			19,802	150,412	1895	1,722	222,657	*	*

*Included in copper, fine.

In 1895 Ontario exported 1,281,333 pounds, Quebec 417,674 pounds, and British Columbia 1,744,451 pounds.

726. The *Bulletin du Musée Commercial* gives the world's production and consumption of copper as follows :—

—	1892.	1893.
	Tons.	Tons.
Production	315,000	312,000
Consumption	327,000	319,000
Excess of consumption	12,000	7,000

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. Further, cheaper and more effective methods for separating the copper and the nickel from each other have been adopted in the Sudbury district, which will doubtless result in a large increase in the output.

NICKEL.

In 1883 the first discovery of a deposit of nickeliferous pyrrhotite was made while the Canadian Pacific Railway Company 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 the average about 2·25 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, 14·14; iron, 31·335; sulphur, 26·95, and cobalt, ·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 pounds; in 1892 the quantity was 2,413,717 pounds; in 1893, 3,982,982 pounds; 1894, 4,907,430, and in 1895, 3,888,525 pounds. The world's annual consumption 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.

727. The world's total production of metallic nickel from 1840 to 1860 was about 100 to 250 tons annually; from 1860 to 1870, 600 to 700 tons annually; 1870 to 1889, about 1,500 tons annually; in 1890, 2,000 tons, and a fair estimate for 1894 is about 5,000 tons.

728. The metal sold for $2.25 per pound in 1860; in 1873 to 1875 for $6 to $7 a pound. From that time the price gradually declined, being 65 cents per pound in 1892 and less than 40 cents at the present time. The exceedingly high prices in 1873-1875 were caused by the adoption of a nickel coinage by Germany and some other countries, creating a demand exceeding the supply.*

PETROLEUM.

729. 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 being the largest oil-producing districts. The oil is obtained at a depth of 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 35 flowing wells. As there was no accommodation for the storage of this enormous flow there was a great waste, and it is calculated by one authority that between the dates mentioned no less than 5,000,000 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

*Bell's *Mining Manual.*

particulars are available, the annual output for some years has been about 600,000 barrels.

According to the census returns there were 12 refineries in operation in Ontario in 1890, employing about 250 men, and it was estimated that there were 3,500 wells pumped.

730. The following table contains the only trustworthy statistics of 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, is not included :—

CANADIAN PETROLEUM AND NAPHTHA INSPECTED AND CORRESPONDING QUANTITIES OF CRUDE OIL, 1881-95.

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	10,270,827	27,028,492
1892	10,238,426	26,943,227
1893	10,683,806	28,115,278
1894	10,825,350	28,487,763
1895	10,928,894	28,760,247

731. According to returns from refiners, the production of all kinds by Canadian oil refiners in 1892, 1893 and 1894, was as follows :—

PRODUCTION OF OIL REFINERIES IN CANADA, 1892, 1893 and 1894.

ARTICLES.	1892.		1893.		1894.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Galls.	$.	Galls.	$	Galls.	$
Illuminating oils	10,806,806	1,176,720	11,100,810	1,073,738	11,289,741	1,003,973
Benzine and Naphta	793,263	60,130	721,192	54,760	645,031	54,515
Paraffine oils	1,051,163	127,351	1,243,924	116,233	1,282,749	118,053
Gas oils	6,343,589	202,047	7,559,489	217,740	7,323,374	197,193
Lubricating oils and tar	3,177,853	133,336	1,876,633	92,616	1,801,174	74,309
Total gallons	22,172,674	1,699,584	22,502,048	1,555,087	22,342,069	1,448,043
Paraffine wax (lbs.)	876,570	82,781	1,659,167	120,697	1,950,172	119,091
Total value		1,782,365		1,675,784		1,567,134

732. The average price of crude oil on the Petrolea Oil Exchange in the years named was as follows :—

	$ cts.	
1886	88·68	per barrel.
1887	78·00	"
1888	1 03·84	"
1889	95·54	"
1890	1 17·88	"
1891	1 33·77	"
1892	1 26·50	"
1893	1 10·25	"
1894	1 01·50	"

733. The price of refined petroleum has in a few years undergone a considerable diminution, as the following statement taken from the Statistical Abstract of the United States, giving the prices as per export returns, shows :—

	Cents.	
1883	8·8	per gallon.
1884	9·2	"
1885	8·7	"
1886	8·7	"
1887	7·8	"
1888	7·9	"
1889	7·8	"
1890	7 4	"
1891	7·0	"
1892	5·9	"
1893	4·9	"
1894*	4·2	"
1895	4·9	"

734. The following table shows the exports of Canadian petroleum since 1868 :—

Year ended 30th June.	Quantity.	Value.	Year ended 30th June.	Quantity.	Value.
	Galls.	$		Galls.	$
1868	46,282	9,341	1882	662	136
1869	690,553	127,319	1883	1,422	368
1870	4,748,557	966,461	1884	327,563	7,546
1871	5,753,678	1,052,870	1885	954,966	27,303
1872	7,897,054	1,341,099	1886	260,449	30,957
1873	9,355,325	1,819,183	1887	310,667	11,151
1874	1,276,641	298,417	1888	355,501	66,834
1875	9,844	1,592	1889	110,470	18,681
1876	14,804	3,363	1890	358,804	15,812
1877	3,926,139	900,542	1891	436,516	18,726
1878	73,590	9,423	1892	440,906	18,217
1879	797,079	97,049	1893	178,101	6,814
1880	10,611	1,059	1994	68,740	2,722
1881	2,456	631	1895	63,543	3,572

*Prices took an upward turn during the first half of 1895. The price of crude oil in New York at the opening of the year was 95 cents; on February 1st it was $1.04½; on May 1st $1.05; April 1st, $1.14½, an advance of 75 cents per barrel in twelve months and of 62 cents over January 1st.

735. 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 :—

YEAR.	Canadian Oil.	American Oil.	Total.
	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.
1882	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	10,270,827	5,321,524	15,592,351
1892	10,238,426	5,793,636	16,032,062
1893	10,683,806	6,249,946	16,933,752
1894	10,825,350	6,666,323	17,491,673
1895	10,928,894	6,752,425	17,681,319

736. Petroleum is found in several other countries of 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 1893 has amounted to 607,369,164 barrels, valued at an equal number of dollars, the states of Pennsylvania and New York having produced 486,000,000 barrels of that quantity. The total production in the United States in 1893 was 50,349,228 barrels. In 1894 it was 48,527,336, showing a decrease of 1,821,892 barrels compared with the production of 1893. In 1888 the exports amounted to 456,427,221 gallons; in 1889, 502,257,455 gallons; in 1890, 523,295,090 gallons; in 1891, 571,119,805 gallons; in 1892, 564,896,658 gallons; in 1893, 642,239,816 gallons; in 1894, 730,368,626 gallons, and in 1895, 714,859,144 gallons.

737. The earliest records of production of petroleum in Russia commenced in 1821, though the existence of oil was known hundreds of 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 1889 to 1894, have been :—

YEAR.	Crude Oil.	Illuminating Oil.
	Tons.	Tons.
1889	67,448	985,482
1890	104,525	1,085,461
1891	180,627	1,193,547
1892	188,229	1,269,349
1893	196,719	1,385,480
1894	263,301	1,162,910

738. Production by countries is given as follows:—

	Barrels.
United States, 1894	48,527,336
Russia, Baku, 1893	33,104,126
" elsewhere, 1890	251,543
Austria-Hungary, 1890	816,000
Canada, 1894	829,104
Peru, 1890	350,000
India, 1891	146,107
Germany, 1892	103,323
France, 1891	70,000
Japan, 1890	48,027
Argentine, 1891	21,000
Italy, 1891	8,085
Great Britain	1,526
Other countries	200,000

NATURAL GAS.

739. Natural gas has been known to exist in Canada for many years, but no attempt to put it to any practical use was made until 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 thus 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 North-west Territories. The estimated available daily flow of natural gas in Ontario in January, 1891, was 50,000,000 cubic feet. The gross amount received from sales of natural gas in 1893 was nearly $367,000; in 1894, $313,754, and 1895, $423,032.

740. Natural gas has been found in considerable quantities in the United States, and has been 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 1893 the value of the natural gas consumed in the United States was $14,346,250. There has been a falling off since 1888, in which year—the high water mark year—the value was $22,629,825, the decrease in 1893 being nearly 37 per cent. There was a falling off in 1894, for which year the value is given at $11,000,000.

SALT.

741. The salt produced in the Dominion is almost all manufactured in the Province of Ontario, the census returns showing 19 establishments in

Ontario out of 20 reported for the Dominion. The salt beds of Western Ontario cover an area of about 2,000 square miles, embracing the counties of Lambton and Huron, and portions of Bruce, Middlesex and Kent, and perhaps the whole of Essex. They were first discovered in 1865 at Goderich in boring for petroleum, and since that time wells have been sunk at Clinton, Seaforth, Brussels, Blyth, Wingham, Kincardine, Port Franks, Exeter, Courtright, Parkhill, Windsor and other places. In Kincardine the upper bed is reached at about 900 feet from the surface; in Goderich at 1,000 feet; in Courtright at 1,600 feet. A well drilled in Windsor in November, 1892, struck salt at a little over 1,127 feet. The thickness of the bed is 40 feet. The beds are usually three in number, with an aggregate thickness of about 100 feet, and the salt is of the best quality. The capital invested in salt works, according to the census of 1891, was about $400,000, and 250 hands were employed.

742. The well referred to above as having been drilled at Windsor is worked by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. Subsequently the company drilled a second well, finding salt at a depth of 1,127 feet. In each case the company drilled through 40 feet of rock salt, then encountered rock 23 to 30 feet thick, then a second layer of salt 23 feet thick, then rock 5 feet thick, then 38 feet of salt. The rock salt is beautifully white in colour and very free from impurities, particularly from lime, and as a result the company is able to turn out a very pure salt. These works have a capacity of about 600 barrels a day.

The following table gives the production of salt in Canada during the years 1886-95, together with the increase or decrease in both quantity and value.

PRODUCTION OF SALT IN CANADA, 1886-95.

Year.	Tons.	Value.	Increase or Decrease in	
			Quantity.	Value.
		$	Tons.	$
1886	62,359	227,197	.....	.....
1887	60,173	166,394	— 2,186	— 60,803
1888	59,070	185,460	— 1,103	+ 19,066
1889	32,832	128,547	— 26,238	— 56,913
1890	43,754	198,897	+ 10,922	+ 70,350
1891	45,021	161,179	+ 1,267	— 37,718
1892	45,486	162,041	+ 465	+ 862
1893	62,324	195,926	+ 16,838	+ 33,885
1894	57,199	170,687	— 5,125	— 25,293
1895	60,018	180,417	+ 2,819	+ 9,730

From the returns made to Mr. Blue, Director of the Ontario Bureau of Mines, the salt produced in Ontario in 1894 was 35,215 tons. The Geological Survey Returns, embracing the whole of Canada, give the production of 1894 at 57,199 tons. This would indicate that 21,984 tons were produced in the other provinces. Mr. Blue remarks, however, "that with the

decrease in the business there is a corresponding difficulty in procuring returns from the manufacturers." In view of this statement it is probable that the Geological Survey have been more successful in obtaining full returns. It is hardly likely that the other provinces produce any such quantity as a comparison of the figures of the Geological Survey and the Ontario Bureau of Mines suggests. The divergency suggests closer examination on the part of the collectors of statistics, both federal and provincial.

743. The exports of Canadian salt have been since 1876 as follows:—

Year Ended 30th June.	Ontario.	Quebec.	Other Provinces.	Total.	Value.
	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	$
1876	870,437	2,566	42	873,045	90,931
1877	785,973	3,626	.....	789,599	82,323
1878	655,131	2,661	.....	657,792	53,585
1879	551,145	3,496	70	554,711	48,667
1880	488,676	2,423	50	491,149	45,903
1881	248,638	4,917	.....	253,555	39,566
1882	378,968	2,508	.....	381,476	36,418
1883	197,159	26	.....	197,185	17,511
1884	181,742	.....	.....	181,742	17,408
1885	107,523	.....	.....	107,523	12,326
1886	384,283	210	.....	384,493	26,749
1887	106,295	.....	348	106,443	9,463
1888	131,010	.....	570	131,580	10,044
1889	12,818	208	150	13,176	3,750
1890	5,830	25	216	6,071	1,522
1891	5,540	166	.....	5,706	1,429
1892	3,040	210	.....	3,250	763
1893	4,010	.....	.....	4,010	955
1894	4,986	.....	...	4,986	1,280
1895	5,402	.....	.....	5,402	1,136

744. The imports of salt have been as follows:—

IMPORTS OF SALT FOR HOME CONSUMPTION INTO CANADA, 1868-95.

Year Ended 30th June.	Dutiable.			Free.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	$	$	Tons.	$
1868	.....	.....	.....	68,549	492,068
1869	.....	.....	.....	50,197	442,571
1870	*185	2,265	330	95,163	540,557
1871	†2,090	17,882	3,732	81,462	304,137
1872	.....	.....	.....	71,357	312,251
1873	.....	.....	.....	56,633	287,388
1874	.....	.....	.....	80,495	463,275
1875	.....	.....	.....	71,822	316,439

*From April 7th. †To April 1st, 1871.

IMPORTS OF SALT FOR HOME CONSUMPTION INTO CANADA, 1868-95—*Concluded.*

Year ended 30th June.	Dutiable.			Free.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	$	$	Tons.	$
1876	....	.....	.....	85,555	352,083
1877	.....	.....	.....	86,862	348,020
1878	....	.....	.....	76,681	324,704
1879	105	1,451	230	87,143	400,924
1880	363	3,916	730	106,357	400,167
1881	1,294	6,355	2,254	115,820	488,278
1882	1,840	12,318	4,151	83,092	311,489
1883	6,068	36,223	13,904	123,374	386,144
1884	6,385	38,949	15,052	112,695	321,243
1885	5,199	31,726	12,263	85,786	255,719
1886	6,183	39,181	14,402	90,103	255,359
1887	5,206	35,670	12,655	101,521	285,455
1888	5,255	32,136	15,042	92,083	220,875
1889	5,595	38,968	15,563	90,424	253,009
1890	7,568	57,549	20,537	79,245	252,291
1891	7,570	59,311	21,056	97,746	321,239
1892	9,324	65,963	13,065	100,916	314,995
1893	10,689	79,838	15,306	95,788	281,462
1894	7,934	53,336	11,386	98,334	328,300
1895	4,249	29,881	5,873	100,846	332,711

The total output of salt in the United States in 1889 was 8,005,565 barrels, valued at $4,195,412; in 1890, 8,776,991 barrels, valued at $4,752,-286; in 1891, 9,987,945 barrels, valued at $4,716,121; in 1892, 11,698,890 barrels, valued at $5,654,915; in 1893, 11,435,487 barrels, valued at $5,717,743, and in 1894, 11,502,975 barrels, valued at $5,396,956.

SILVER.

745. The next table gives the quantity and value of silver produced in Canada by provinces in 1887-95, as well as the increases and decreases in quantities and values:—

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF SILVER PRODUCED IN CANADA, BY PROVINCES, 1887 TO 1895.

Year.	Ontario.		Quebec.		British Columbia.		Total.		Increase or Decrease in	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	oz.	$	oz.	$	oz.	$	oz.	$	oz.	$
1887	190,495	190,495	146,898	146,898	11,937	11,937	349,330	349,330	.....	.....
1888	208,064	208,064	149,388	149,388	37,925	37,925	395,377	395,377	+ 46,047	+ 46,047
1889	181,609	162,309	148,517	133,666	53,192	47,873	383,318	343,848	— 12,059	— 51,529
1890	158,715	166,652	171,545	180,122	70,427	73,948	400,687	420,722	+ 17,369	+ 76,874
1891	225,633	221,120	185,584	181,872	3,306	3,241	414,523	406,233	+ 13,836	— 14,489
1892	41,581	36,072	191,910	166,482	77,160	66,935	310,651	269,489	— 103,872	— 136,744
1893	.....	8,689	.....	126,439	.....	195.000	.....	330,128	.....	+ 60,639
1894	.....	.....	101,318	63,830	746,379	470,219	847,697	534,049	.....	+ 203,921
1895	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,775,683	1,158,633	+ 310,936	+ 624,584

In the Province of British Columbia the Pilot Bay smelter reduces silver lead ores to silver lead bullion, which is shipped to the United States to be refined. The Hall mines smelter at Nelson reduces silver-copper ore to matte, which is shipped to the United States. The Trail Creek smelter treats iron ores (pyrrhotite) containing gold, 3 to 4 per cent copper, and a little silver.

The Federal Parliament, in the session of 1895, passed an Act to encourage silver-lead smelting and the smelting of other ores of gold and silver, to continue in effect till the 1st July, 1900. The bounty is not to be in any one year more than $30,000, at the rate of 50 cents per ton, nor more than $150,000 for the whole term of years from July 1st, 1895, to July 1st, 1900. Smelting works to participate in the bounty must be established and in operation before the first day of January, 1897.

746. The following table gives the exports of silver ore during the years 1871 to 1895 :—

Year ended 30th June.	Quantity.	Value.	Year. ended 30th June.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	$		Tons.	$
1871		595,261	1884	37	12,920
1872		1,087,839	1885	31	7,539
1873		1,379,380	1886	81	25,134
1874	346	407,835	1887	40	24,937
1875		443,443	1888	543 1/20	299,420
1876	691	584,371	1889	216 1/2	168,265
1877	190	122,695	1890	238	201,615
1878		103,681	1891	309	238,367
1879		637,000	1892	325	193,441
1880		149,146	1893	418	65,496
1881		34,494	1894	* 629,655	423,707
1882		15,110	1895	* 1,116,217	651,737
1883	100	14,200			

* Ounces.

747. The world's production of silver since the discovery of America by Columbus is estimated to be 7,829,328,054 fine ounces.

The production has increased greatly during recent years, as the following table shows :—

	Ounces.
1886	93,276,000
1887	96,124,000
1888	108,827,000
1889	120,214,000
1890	126,095,000
1891	137,171,000
1892	152,940,000
1893	161,162,000
1894	165,918,338

Referring to this increase, Robert Barclay, Director of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, says, "Important as the increase of silver supplies has been, it is not this but the changed monetary conditions in Europe alone that have affected its value in relation to gold. * * The yearly supplies are doubtless important features in the present disorganized relations of the two monetary metals, but formerly they varied as much as they have ever done recently without causing any disturbance in their relative values. * * The supplies of silver have doubtless been increasing in the latter years quoted, but so have the supplies of gold. When we carefully examine the actual data in this way, it is abundantly evident that it is not the changes which have taken place in the supplies of the two metals that have led to the present divergence in their value, but that this divergence is due entirely to the changed monetary conditions affecting the demand for them. The demand for monetary purposes for the one has been increased and the demand for the other decreased through the demonetization of silver in Europe and America.

748. The value of silver has steadily decreased of late years as compared with that of gold:—

From 1493	to 1520	one ounce of	gold	was worth	13·3 ounces of silver.
1521	" 1544	"	"	11·2	"
1545	" 1580	"	"	11·5	"
1581	" 1600	"	"	11·9	"
1601	" 1620	"	"	13·0	"
1621	" 1680	"	"	14·0	"
1681	" 1740	"	"	15·0	"
1741	" 1780	"	"	14·8	"
1781	" 1870	"	"	15·0	"
1871	" 1873	"	"	16·0	"
1873	" 1875	"	"	16·5	"
	1876	"	"	17·8	"
	1877	"	"	17·2	"
	1878	"	"	17·96	"
	1879	"	"	18·39	"
	1880	"	"	18·05	"
	1881	"	"	18·16	"
	1882	"	"	18·19	"
	1883	"	"	18·64	"
	1884	"	"	18 57	"
	1885	"	"	19·41	"
	1886	"	"	20·78	"
	1887	"	"	21·13	"
	1888	"	"	21·99	"
	1889	"	"	22·09	"
	1890	"	"	19·76	"
	1891	"	"	20·92	"
	1892	"	"	23·72	"
	1893	"	"	26·49	"
	1894	"	"	32·81	"

It is estimated that about $16,600,000 worth of silver is annually used in the Arts and Industries.

PHOSPHATE.

749. Phosphate or apatite, in its purest form, contains 92·26 per cent of phosphate of lime, equivalent to 42·26 per cent of phosphoric acid. The total quantity of this mineral mined in Canada during 1890 was 31,753

tons, valued at $361,045, which was an increase over 1889 of 765 tons in quantity, and of $44,383 in value. A certain number of tons, which cannot be estimated, should be added to the above quantity, representing the result of desultory operations by farmers on their own lots, particularly in Ontario. In 1891, the quantity produced was 23,588 tons, valued at $241,603; in 1892, 11,932 tons, valued at $157,424; in 1893, 8,198 tons, valued at $70,942; in 1894, 7,290 tons, valued at $43,940; in 1895, 1,822 tons, valued at $9,565.

750. The following table of exports since 1878 shows the position of this industry during the last eighteen years. The quantity exported in 1895 was 4,189 tons, valued at $33,810, being a decrease, as compared with 1894, of 758 tons in quantity, and in value of $6,590. 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, 1878-95.

Year Ended 30th June.	Ontario.		Quebec.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	$	Tons.	$	Tons.	$
1878	39	887	3,662	63,725	3,701	64,612
1879	1,497	20,836	10,430	195,459	11,927	216,295
1880	1,182	11,492	6,792	108,390	7,974	119,882
1881	2,124	25,629	13,477	213,864	15,601	239,493
1882	2,080	28,976	15,101	298,691	17,181	327,667
1883	220	2,400	14,258	300,316	14,478	302,716
1884	20	160	21,451	453,162	21,471	453,322
1885	745	8,980	18,239	353,308	18,984	362,288
1886	532	6,817	25,442	425,134	25,974	431,951
1887	733	6,223	22,070	390,226	22,803	396,449
1888	1,100	13,011	20,749	384,482	21,849	397,493
1889	3,190	36,381	19,968	328,202	23,158	364,583
1890	3,192	34,182	26,521	367,565	*29,715	*401,827
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
1893	2,663	18,188	9,227	114,287	11,890	132,475
1894	1,580	8,295	3,367	32,105	4,947	40,400
1895	720	4,210	3,469	29,600	4,189	33,810
Total	24,766	260,874	272,574	4,826,971	297,342	5,087,925

*Includes 2 tons from New Brunswick, valued at $80.

751. Since 1891 Algerian and Tunisian phosphates have come to the front, the result being that both the American and the Canadian phosphates have been adversely affected, not because of any superiority of the North African phosphate in high constituent of phosphate, since Canadian apatite may be regarded as a most eligible material for the manufacture of a concentrated

superphosphate, but because of propinquity to the great markets and consequent cheapness of freight.

752. The world's production of phosphates in 1891 aggregated as follows :—

	Tons of 2,240 pounds.
France	400,000
West Indies	50,000
Belgium	200,000
Canada	20,000
Germany	40,000
England (Coprolites)	20,000
Russia, Norway, &c.	100,000
United States	757,000
Total	1,587,000

753. The world's consumption is given below :—

	Tons.
United Kingdom	300,000
Germany	250,000
France	150,000
France (in the raw state)	200,000
Belgium and Holland	75,000
United States	517,000
Other countries	55,000
Total	1,547,000

754. It will be seen that the demand and the supply are nearly balanced. In these circumstances, only the most easily and cheaply provided phosphates have a living chance in the competition. There is, however, a great future for phosphates. The United States are using only one-quarter of the quantity of fertilizers which should be employed to keep pace with the annual extraction of plant food from the soil. The Canadian Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Mr. Angers, in his report for 1893, refers to the matter in the following terms :—

"I am informed that comparatively little or nothing has been done during the past year as regards the phosphate industry of this country, the low prices ruling in the home market and the cheap rate of production which has enabled the Florida supply of the raw material to be laid down in Europe materially tending to injure, if not destroy, the Canadian trade. In this connection there is a point deserving of much consideration and to which I desire to call marked attention, viz., the amount of phosphoric acid that is taken out of the soil by a cereal crop, the shipment of the greater part of which abroad takes this phosphoric acid with it out of the country instead of returning it to the soil whence it is taken. Professor H. W. Wiley points out the fact that 19 lbs. per acre of phosphoric acid are absorbed by grain, and 12½ lbs. per acre are absorbed annually by the grass crop. This constituent element of the proper plant food, one of the chief essentials to all vegetable and animal life, must be restored to the soil unless the latter is to become entirely exhausted ; and the agriculturist should understand that his farm is not a bank on which he can draw at

pleasure, but a laboratory which will only do its work well when the needed supply of material is forthcoming. Exhaustion of this nature can only be remedied by reintroducing artificially the material that has been abstracted. If a thorough knowledge of the need of phosphate for the soil prevailed, and practical application of such knowledge were more general, it would materially help to develop the phosphate industry of this country, and would lead to the manufacture of fertilizers on a large scale, while an extensive home market tending to a lower price for the manufactured article, instead of exportation of the raw material, would be the result. I am informed that the cereals and the grass crop of Canada extract from the soil annually an average of 235 million pounds of phosphoric acid, equal to 117,972 tons of 2,000 pounds each. Supposing one half only of this to be returned to the soil in the stable manure, there is still left a deficit of 59,000 tons of phosphoric acid. The percentage of phosphoric acid in Canadian apatite is, according to evidence obtained from the leading experts in the trade in England, and given in a report made by Mr. Dyke, of Liverpool, in his appendix to the departmental report for 1885, about 33 per cent. Taking this as a fair average, the requirement for the production of the needed quantity of phosphoric acid to be restored to the soil would be about 177,000 tons (of 2,000 pounds) of apatite. During the past six years the apatite raised averaged 25,500 tons, of which 24,000 tons have been exported; so that we have been supplying ourselves with 500 tons of phosphoric acid against 59,000 needed to keep the constituent elements of plant food to the proper standard. What I mainly desire to impress upon the agricultural community is the necessity of bringing up their farms to the normal condition of fertility, and to give at the same time thereby a much needed impetus to the manufacture of fertilizers and the mining of phosphate. To sum up, the whole art of farming consists in supplying the nutritious elements of plants in the form most favourable for absorption and assimilation. As ordinary manure does not always contain the two most important inorganic elements of plant food, phosphoric acid and potash, in sufficient quantity for plant use, the needs of mankind demand the employment of artificial fertilizers along with or as a substitute for farmyard manure. A demand for the materials from which these could be manufactured would at once materially aid the now almost abandoned phosphate mining of this country.

"Inquiries were made of my department, early in the year, regarding the question of rendering natural phosphate soluble in an economical manner through calcination. It was stated that in France and Belgium apatite had been treated in the same way as limestone for the manufacture of lime, the crude material being baked in an oven, then powdered and mixed with soil with which it at once become incorporated.

"I had the subject at once referred to the chemist at the Experimental Farm, and his report forms an appendix herewith.

"The experiments appear to show that the solubility of this valuable natural fertilizer is not materially increased through calcination. The finely ground phosphate is soluble only to a slight degree in water, and in the soil the process is extremely slow, but further experiments are now in progress with the hope of obtaining results which will be of practical benefit to the agricultural community."

ASBESTUS.

755. There is probably no mining industry in Canada that has shown such marked progress as that of the peculiar material called asbestus. The mineral which is produced in Canada under this head is in reality not asbestus proper, but a form of serpentine called chrysotile. It occurs in veins in certain portions of the great belt of serpentine rocks of the Eastern Townships of Quebec. In the Laurentian rocks of certain areas the variety actinolite sometimes forms hilly masses of considerable size, which answers well for cements, paints, &c., though not found to answer for the manufacture of millboards and the finer qualities of steam packing.

The Eastern Townships' asbestus is shipped in large quantities to England, Germany, Belgium, Holland and the United States.

756. The true value of the mineral was not at first recognized, and in the first year of mining operations (1878) only 50 tons were disposed of. The mining, though prosecuted now for a dozen years, is practically confined to two small areas about four miles apart. The first, and as yet the most important of these, is a small mound near Thetford Station, which rises about 80 or 90 feet. Employed in this industry are 40 boilers, with a capacity of 1,825 horse-power, and about 2,000 men. The value of the plant is estimated at $335,000.

757. The following table, made up from returns furnished by the 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 1895.

Year.	Quantity.	Value.	Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	$		Tons.	$
1879	300	19,500	1888	4,404	255,007
1880	380	24,700	1889	6,113	426,554
1881	540	35,100	1890	9,860	1,260,240
1882	810	52,650	1891	9,279	999,878
1883	955	68,750	1892	6,082	390,462
1884	1,141	75,097	1893	6,331	310,156
1885	2,440	142,441	1894	7,630	420,825
1886	3,458	206,251	1895	8,756	368,175
1887	4,619	226,976			

758. In the Thetford, Black Lake, Coleraine and Danville districts, in the Eastern Townships, there were 16 companies at work, while two companies were at work in Ottawa County. The exports of asbestus in 1892 amounted tc 7,316 tons, valued at $514,512; in 1893 to 5,898 tons, valued

at $396,718; in 1894 to 6,229, valued at $339,756; in 1895 to 8,593 tons, valued at $493,075.

GYPSUM.

759. Gypsum 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. Gypsum is one of the oldest worked of any of the deposits of the country. In 1701 large quantities of it were mined by the French in St. John (New Brunswick) and transported to Port Royal (now Annapolis Royal), where it was used in connection with the building operations then being carried on there. Nearly one-half of the production of 1894 is credited to Nova Scotia. Of the exports of crude gypsum, nearly 80 per cent goes from Nova Scotia; the market for it is almost altogether in the United States. 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, 1886-95.

Year.	Production.		Exports.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	$	Tons.	$
1886	162,000	178,742	107,237	114,736
1887	154,008	157,277	148,533	166,514
1888	175,887	179,393	124,515	133,238
1889	213,273	205,108	176,875	189,491
1890	226,509	194,033	175,111	193,899
1891	203,605	206,251	172,496	184,977
1892	241,048	241,127	175,518	194,304
1893	192,568	196,150	176,489	178,979
1894	223,631	202,031	162,412	160,082
1895	226,178	202,608	160,898	156,897

BUILDING STONE.

760. The production of building stone in Canada during the past nine years has, as far as known, been :—

—	Cubic yards.	Value.
1886	165,777	$642,509
1887	262,592	552,267
1888	411,570	641,712
1889	341,337	913,691
1890	382,563	964,783
1891	187,685	708,702
1892	219,747	608,301
1893	220,000	609,827
1894	.....	*1,200,000
1895	.....	*1,200,000

*Estimated.

The above figures are from actual returns, and are supposed to represent about four-fifths of the total production.

There is not space in a work of this kind to take up all the minor mineral productions in detail. The table, at the commencement of the chapter, of mineral productions in 1894 and 1895, will be some guide to their annual value.

MINING LAWS.

761. A brief resumé of the mining laws of the Dominion of Canada and of the several provinces is here given.

762. Under the Union Act of 1867, mines and minerals were placed under the care of the Provincial Governments.

NOVA SCOTIA.

763. In Nova Scotia the province grants all its minerals with the land, except gold, silver, copper, lead, tin, iron coal and precious stones. These latter are leased under rental and royalty for revenue purposes. The gold and silver leases are for terms of 40 years. Other minerals are leased for 80 years in four renewable terms of 20 years each.

The gold and silver areas are 250 by 150 feet, laid off with the shorter side running east and west. Any number of these areas up to 100 can be secured under a license to prospect for 12 months on payment of 50 cents an area. During this period any number of the areas can be taken under lease, or the areas can be directly applied for under lease. The price of an area under lease is $2, and thereafter an annual rental of 50 cents per area secures it from forfeiture for non-working. If an amount of work equivalent to 40 days per annum per area is performed on the lease the rental for that year is refunded. A royalty is payable on all gold at the rate of two per cent, the gold being valued at $19.00 an ounce smelted, and $18.00 an ounce unsmelted, and at the rate of two per cent on the silver valued at $1.00 per oz.

In the case of the other minerals the payment of $30.00 secures a license to search for 18 months over a tract of land 5 square miles in extent, and not exceeding $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length.

All ores and minerals, other than gold or gold and silver, mined are subject to the following royalties :

Coal.—10 cents per ton of 2,240 pounds of coal sold or removed from the mine or used in the manufacture of coke—royalty not demanded on coal used by the workmen or in any mining operations in and around the mine.

Copper.—4 cents upon every unit, *i. e.*, upon every one per cent of copper contained in each and every ton of 2,352 pounds of copper ore sold or smelted.

Lead.—2 cents upon every unit.

Iron.—5 cents on every ton of 2,240 pounds of ore sold or smelted.

Tin and precious stones and any other minerals that may be reserved, 5 per cent on their values.

The Governor in Council has power to lower the rates of royalty above stated on iron, copper, lead, tin and precious stones, on being satisfied that the owners of such leased minerals have commenced effective mining operations. The leases of coal mines contain a proviso that royalties on coal may be increased, diminished or otherwise changed by the Legislature.

764. The mining laws of New Brunswick are very similar to those of Nova Scotia. The royalty on gold and gold and silver mined is 2½ per cent on the gross amount mined.

QUEBEC.

765. The mining laws of the Province of Quebec provide that mining rights are property separate from the soil covering mines and minerals, unless the proprietor of the surface has purchase from the Crown, as a mining concession or otherwise, the underground properties.

Mining concessions are divided into three classes:—

1. In unsurveyed territory (*a*) the first class contains 400 acres, (*b*) the second 200 acres, and (*c*) the third 100 acres.

2. In surveyed townships the three classes respectively comprise one, two and four lots.

All lands supposed to contain mines or ores belonging to the Crown may be acquired from the Commissioner of Crown Lands (*a*) as a mining concession by purchase, or (*b*) be occupied and worked under a mining license.

No sale of mining concessions containing more than 400 acres in superficies can be made by the Commissioner to the same person. The Governor in Council may, however, grant a larger extent of territory up to 1,000 acres under special circumstances.

The rates charged and to be paid in full at the time of the purchase are $5 and $10 per acre for mining lands containing the superior metals*; the first-named price being for lands situated more than 12 miles and the last-named for lands situated less than 12 miles from the railway.

If containing the inferior metals, $2 and $4, according to distance from railway.

Unless stipulated to the contrary in the letters patent in concessions for the mining of superior metals, the purchaser has the right to mine for all metals found therein; in concessions for the mining of the inferior metals, those only may be mined for.

Mining lands are sold on the express condition that the purchaser shall commence *bonâ fide* to mine within two years from the date of purchase, and shall spend not less than $500 if mining for the superior metals; and not less than $200, if for inferior metals. In default, cancellation of sale of the mining land.

Licenses may be obtained from the Commissioner on the following terms: Application for an exploration and prospecting license, if the mine is on private land, $2 for every 100 acres or fraction of 100; if the mine is

*The superior metals include the ores of gold, silver, lead, copper, nickel, graphite, asbestos, mica and phosphate of lime. The words inferior metals include all other minerals and ores.

on Crown Lands (1) in surveyed territory, $5 for every 100 acres, and (2) in unsurveyed territory, $5 for each square mile, the license to be valid for three months and renewable. The holder of such license may afterwards purchase the mine, paying the prices mentioned.

Licenses for mining are of two kinds. Private lands' licenses, where the mining rights belong to the Crown, and Public lands' licenses. These licenses are granted on payment of a fee of $5, and an annual rental of $1 per acre. Each license is granted for 200 acres or less, but not for more; is valid for one year and is renewable on the same terms as those on which it was originally granted. The Governor in Council may at any time require the payment of the royalty in lieu of fees for a mining license and the annual rental—such royalties, unless otherwise determined by letters patent or other title from the Crown, being fixed at a rate not to exceed three per cent of the value at the mine of the mineral extracted after deducting the cost of mining it.

766. The Mines Act of Ontario provides for the abolition of all royalties imposed upon ores or minerals within the province prior to the 4th day of May, 1891. Reservations of gold and silver mines contained in any patent issued prior to the above date are made void, and all such mines in and upon such lands are deemed to have been granted in fee simple and to have passed with the lands, excepting as to lands patented under the Free Grants and Homestead Act, Revised Statutes, Ontario, 1887.

All ores and minerals mined on lands located, sold, granted or leased by the Crown on and after the 4th day of May, 1891, are made subject to a royalty to the Crown. The royalties imposed being (*a*) on silver, nickel or nickel and copper and iron, two per cent; (*b*) on all other ores such royalty as may be from time to time imposed by the Governor in Council, not exceeding two per cent, such royalties to be calculated upon the value at the mine after deducting cost of labour, explosives and raising the ore to the surface. Royalties are not to be imposed or collected until after seven years from the date of the patent or lease.

Any person may explore for mines and minerals on any Crown land not staked out or occupied. Crown lands supposed to contain ores or minerals may be sold as mining lands, or may, when situated within a mining division, be worked as mining claims under miner's license; such lands, when situated in unsurveyed territory or in townships surveyed into sections or lots, must be sold in blocks to be called mining locations.

Mining locations in the territory north of Lake Superior and Lake Huron and of French River and the River Mattawa are required to be of rectangular shape, containing not less than 40 acres. These locations are sold as follows: if in a surveyed township and within 6 miles of a railway, $3 per acre, if beyond 6 miles, $2.50; if in unsurveyed, $2.50 and $2.00 according to distance from railway; when in any other region the price is $2.00 and $1.50 according to distance from railway. All these mining locations revert to the Crown in default of the expenditure in actual mining operations of $4 per acre during the first seven years, when the area exceeds 160 acres, and of $5 per acre in case the area is less than 160 acres.

In addition to granting mining lands in fee simple the province also grants leases of such lands for a term of ten years, renewable for a second like term. The rental is $1 per acre for the first year and 25 cents per

acre per annum for subsequent years in the lands situated in Algoma and that part of Nipissing district north of the French River and the River Mattawa, and 60 cents the first year and thereafter 15 cents per annum for land situated elsewhere. These leases are all renewable after the second term by further terms of 20 years.

Miners' licenses in territories which may be set apart as Mining Divisions are granted for one year on payment of $10, renewable for another year on payment of a like fee.

The Legislature of Ontario created a Bureau of Mines in 1891. Mr. Archibald Blue was made director, and he has issued several valuable reports, the latest to hand being that for 1894.

DOMINION.

767. The Dominion Government have provided regulations for the disposal of coal lands, the property of the Dominion in Manitoba, the North-west Territories and British Columbia.

Lands containing anthracite coal may be sold at an upset price of $20 per acre cash, and coal other than anthracite at an upset price of $10 per acre cash. Not more than 320 acres can be sold to one applicant. The Minister of the Interior has power to grant permission to prospect for coal for a period of 60 days, such permission to cover an area of 320 acres.

The regulations governing the disposal of mineral lands other than coal apply to Manitoba and the North-west Territories, and relate to Dominion lands containing gold, silver, cinnabar, lead, tin, copper, iron, or other mineral deposit of economic value.

No mining location or mining claim is granted until actual discovery of the deposit within the limits of the location or claim.

A location for mining, except for iron and mica on veins, lodes or ledges of quartz or other rock in place, must not be of larger dimensions than 1,500 feet in length and 600 in breadth. After marking out the ground in the manner prescribed, the claimant must, within 60 days thereafter, file with the agent of the Dominion Lands office for the district a sworn declaration setting forth the circumstances of his discovery and describing the locality and dimensions of his claim, paying in the sum of $5 as an entry fee. He obtains from the agent a receipt, which is his authority to enter into possession on the location for the next five years, and to take and dispose of any mineral deposit contained therein, provided that during each of the five years he expends in actual mining operations at least $100; which fact being sufficiently proved to the agent of Dominion Lands, and a fee of $5 in each year being paid, shall entitle the miner to work the location for another year. At any time before the expiry of the five years the claimant is entitled, on proof of having expended at least $500 in operations, to purchase the location at the rate of $5 per acre cash, and the further deposit with the agent of $50 to cover the cost of survey. Forfeiture is evoked by non-compliance during the five years with the regulations respecting annual expenditure.

A location for the mining of iron or mica must not be more than 160 acres in extent.

In the case of placer claims the size is as under :—

For bar diggings a strip of land 100 feet wide at high water mark and thence extending into the river to its lowest water level.

For dry diggings and bench claims 100 feet square. Creek and river claims are 100 feet long and extend in width from base to base of the hill or bench on each side.*

If any person (or persons) discovers a new mine and establishes the fact to the satisfaction of the agent, claims of the following size in dry, bar, bench, creek or hill diggings are allowed :—

To one discoverer, 300 feet in length ; to a party of two, 600 feet ; of three, 800 feet, and of four, 1,000 feet. (See also paragraph 189, subsection 10).

768. The Mining Laws of British Columbia provide, with respect to coal mining, that a prospector for coal or petroleum on leased Crown Lands in which the minerals are reserved, before obtaining a license, shall place a post at one angle of the land with his name and the initials of the angle, and shall post a notice of his application on the land and on the Government office of the district for 30 days, and shall advertise it in the British Columbia *Gazette* and some local newspaper for 30 days.

Security for damages must be given if the Crown Lands in question have been leased or are covered by a timber license.

After the expiration of the 30 days, and within two months from the application in the *Gazette*, an application in duplicate (with a plan) must be sent to the Assistant Commissioner of Land and Works for a prospecting license for not more than one year, when the Chief Commissioner may grant the license. Such lands must be in one rectangular block with sides running north, south, east and west, and of area not exceeding 640 acres.

The license shall cease at its expiration, and a new license may be granted to a new applicant.

On proving that he has *bonâ fide* explored for coal during the year he shall be entitled to an extension for a second year on payment of $50, and a further extension for a third year may be granted. License holders of adjoining lands, not exceeding ten, may work in partnership, when they need not prospect separately, provided the Chief Commissioner is satisfied with the prospecting done on the land of one of them.

The licensee may use the timber and stone on the land for the purpose of buildings on the land. Dispute as to right of title shall be decided in the County Court. No transfer for a prospecting license may be made without written notice to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works.

The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may grant to a prospecting licensee a lease for five years at a rent of 10 cents on proof that he has discovered coal on the land ; and if during this term, or three months thereafter, he can show that he has continuously and vigorously carried on coal-mining he shall be entitled to purchase the land at $5 an acre, in one payment, at time of sale.

Before the lease is issued a survey must have been made by the applicant. Besides the 10 cents rent a royalty of 5 cents a ton on coal and 1 cent a

* Creek and river claims in the Yukon district may be 500 feet in length.

barrel on petroleum must be paid. The lessee must be bound to carry on coal-mining continuously. Any number of persons, not exceeding ten, may work in partnership on adjoining lands, when it shall not be necessary to work each leasehold separately, provided work on one is done to the satisfaction of the Chief Commissioner.

(Cons. Act, 1888, Chap. 83, and amending Acts; 1890, Chap. 32; 1892, Chap. 31, and 1895, Chap. 37.)

Proprietors of coal mines may acquire such portion of any Crown Lands, or lands held under pre-emption or Crown grants or lease or license, as may be necessary for a right of way to the sea shore, a river or public highway, together with a block not exceeding 5 acres on the shore, river or highway. Minerals are not to be conferred by the conveyance without the consent of the grantor. Compensation shall be paid by agreement or arbitration. (Cons. Acts, 1888, Chap. 83, and amending Act, 1890, Chap. 32.)

769. *Regulation of Coal Mines.*—No boy under twelve, no woman or girl of any age and no Chinaman shall be employed under ground in coal mines.

Boys from thirteen to fourteen shall only be employed under ground in exceptional circumstances to be allowed by the Minister of Mines.

There are various other regulations as to the employment of young persons.

No wages shall be paid to employees of a coal mine in a public house or contiguous office or place.

Coal getters must be paid by weight, unless exception is allowed by the Minister of Mines; and a check weigher may be appointed by them.

There are a number of regulations to secure safety. (Cons. Acts, 1888, Chap. 84; amending Acts, 1890, Chap. 33; 1894, Chap. 5, and 1895, Chap. 38).

770. *Mining, other than Coal.*—Persons over 18 years of age and joint stock companies may become "Free Miners" on taking out certificates (which are not transferable) for one or more years, on payment of $5 a year.

Every person or joint stock company mining (except for coal) must take out a free miner's certificate, under penalty of $25. Owners and contractors shall pay the free miners' fees of their employees, deducting amount from them and giving a list to the Mining Recorder, under penalty of $100.

No person unless he has an unexpired free miner's certificate can hold any mineral claim, minerals or mining property.

Free miners may prospect and mine (except for coal) upon any Crown Lands or lands where minerals are reserved to the Crown, provided they may not locate or mine on land uncovered by hydraulic mining works for six months, and provided they must give security for damages to any occupier.

Free miners may cut timber necessary for their mining upon Crown Lands, even if covered by timber, lease or reserved, and they may kill game for their own use at any time.

A free miner may locate a mineral claim measuring 1,500 feet square as nearly rectangular as possible, marking it by two posts, 1 and 2, on the line of the vein not more than 1,500 feet apart. On No. 1 post shall be written the names of the locator and the claim, the date, the compass bearing of

No. 2 post and the number of feet (of the 1,500) lying to the right and left respectively of this line ; these particulars are to be furnished also to the Mining Recorder. He must mark the line by blazing or post-planting, and place a post where he discovered rock "in place," and as near as possible to the four corners of the claim. He is entitled to all minerals within the claim. The claim is not to be recorded without an affidavit that mineral has been found "in place" on the claim. A location made on Sunday or a holiday is not invalid. Where from the nature of the ground the location cannot be thus marked, posts may be set as near as possible and the direction and distance recorded. The free miner shall record his claim with the Mining Recorder within 15 days, if his office is within 10 miles, with an additional day for every additional 10 miles. A claim recorded by error in the wrong district may be recorded anew in the right district with the original date. If left in the Recorder's absence the applicant is entitled to a record of that date. The claim may be held from year to year on a certificate by the Gold Commissioner, or Mining Recorder, that work has been done on it to the value of $100. A free miner or partners having adjoining claims may work them together, and may obtain certificates for all the claims for sufficient work done on one. A free miner may, in lieu of work, pay $100 to the Mining Recorder. Disputes as to titles are determined by priority.

No free miner can hold (except by purchase) more than one claim on the same vein or lode, but he may hold by location a claim on any separate vein or lode. He may abandon his claim by notice in writing to the Recorder and may remove his machinery and extracted ore ; he cannot relocate the same claim (or one which he has not recorded in time) without written permission from the Gold Commissioner.

Lodes discovered in a tunnel to develop a lode may be marked out as a mineral claim and recorded by the owner. The interest of a free miner in his claim is deemed a chattel interest.

The lawful owner of a mineral claim is entitled to a Crown grant on payment of $500 to the Government and after having obtained a certificate of improvements from the Gold Commissioner. With a certificate of improvement the owner need not take out a free miner's certificate, or work on the claim to hold it.

With a certificate of improvement the owner of a claim outside the railway belt is entitled to a Crown grant, and inside the railway belt on payment of $5 an acre to the Mining Recorder.

The claim for the grant must be made within three months. The issue of the grant does not invalidate any previous lien. The grant covers all minerals except coal.

Conveyances, mortgages, &c., of mineral claims shall be recorded or shall not be good against third parties, and transfers must be in writing. A free miner's claim shall not be open for location during his last illness, nor for twelve months after his death. The Gold Commissioner administers a miner's estate.

A mill site may be located by a free miner, not over five acres in extent, on unoccupied and unreserved Crown Lands not known to contain minerals. He may obtain a lease for one year, during its continuance, on proof of having expended $500 on machinery, and shall be entitled to a Crown grant for

$5 an acre. This applies to former leases also. Minerals are not included in the grant.

Tunnels or drains may be run by a free miner to work his claim by license from the Gold Commissioner. Water rights may be granted to him by the Gold Commissioner, and must be recorded, rights of miners working on the streams being safe. He may not sell the water, and the grant shall cease when the mine is no longer worked. Work must be begun within six months; and there must be no waste of water, and an outlet must be provided for superfluous water.

Mining partnerships and limited liability companies are regulated by a number of clauses.

The duties of Mining Recorders and Gold Commissioners are fully laid down. Free miners may elect by a two-thirds vote a Recorder, where there is none.

County courts have mining jurisdiction which is fully provided for.

Any person contravening the Act or refusing to obey the lawful order of a Gold Commissioner or Judge is liable to a fine of $250 or three months imprisonment.

An annual tax of 25 cents an acre is payable on every claim held under Crown grant. This tax shall be remitted on proof that the sum of $200 has been expended on the claim within the year.

Mines and moneys invested in them are not exempt from provincial taxation.

The Lieutenant Governor in Council may make orders to carry out the Act.

(Cons. Act 1888, Chap. 82, and amending Acts, 1889, Chap. 16 (repealed); 1890, Chap. 31 (repealed); 1891, Chap. 25; 1892, Chap. 32; 1893, Chap. 29; 1894, Chap. 32, and 1895, Chap. 39.)

771. *Placer Mining Act.*—Every free miner holding a certificate may mine for gold or other precious metals on any land except Government reserves for town sites, lands occupied by buildings, curtilages and orchards, or for placer mining or Indian reserves. He must give security for damages.

He may locate a placer claim on each separate creek, ravine or hill, but not more than two in the same locality, and only one a creek claim, but he may hold any number for purchase. A creek claim shall be 100 feet long, and in width, from base to base of the hills; a bar diggings claim shall be a strip 100 feet long, and in width, from high water mark to the lowest water level; a dry diggings claim shall be 100 feet square, and the same for bench diggings and hill diggings. Discoverers of new mines shall be allowed: If one, a claim 300 feet long; if a party of two, 600 feet; if three 800 feet; if four, 1,000 feet; if more than four, ordinary claims.

Placer claims shall be as nearly rectangular as possible. Posts shall be placed at the corners, and the initial post shall bear names and description. Locations on Sundays and holidays shall not be invalid. Placer claims must be recorded with the Mining Recorder. The removal of posts entails forfeiture. Records of placer claims may be renewed on payment of the fees, $2.50 a year.

A placer claim gives no right to a vein or lode unless the ground is located and recorded as a mineral claim.

A placer claim must be worked continuously by the holder or his employee, and shall be held abandoned and forfeited if unworked for 72 hours, except for reasonable cause, satisfying the Gold Commissioner. A year's leave of absence may be given if the sum of $1,000 has been expended without reasonable return, or if all holders of the set of claims sign the application.

Provisions as to tunnels and drains, water rights, partnerships, mining recorders, gold commissioners, county courts, penalties, paying free miners' fees for employees, are much the same as those regarding mineral claims.

Provisions are made for "bed-rock flumes."

Free miners may obtain a lease of placer-mining ground for ten years as follows: Dry diggings, ten acres; bar diggings, half a mile along high water mark; creek diggings, or abandoned or unworked creeks, half a mile in length; bench lands, for hydraulic workings, eighty acres, but not to exceed 500 yards in length. The lease may be renewed. The ground must not be already occupied (without consent of occupiers) nor immediately available for agricultural purposes; and only placer-mining must be carried on.

Water may be granted by the Gold Commissioner for hydraulic workings on bench lands.

Leases may be granted for twenty years of the bed of the river for dredging for a distance not over five miles.

(Act, 1891, Chap. 26, and amending Acts, 1894, Chap. 33, and 1895, Chap. 40).

772. A Bill intituled An Act to repeal "An Act to aid the Development of Quartz Mines," and amending Act, has been introduced this session and has passed its third reading.

Counting the consolidated Acts of 1888 and subsequent amending Acts to 1896, there are twenty-two British Columbia Acts relating to mining, without reckoning several special Acts concerning hydraulic mining companies.

773. A Bureau of Mines was established in 1895, under the Minister of Mines, with a Provincial Mineralogist, whose duty it is to collect information relating to the mining industry, and publish it. Besides a museum there are to be lecture rooms, an assay office and laboratory, where assays and tests may be made according to a schedule of fees. Arrangements may be made for giving instructions to prospectors and others, and societies of arts and other societies may affiliate with the Mining Bureau for the instruction and examination of students.

CHAPTER XII.

Legal Weights and Measures.—Customs Valuations.—Value Imports and Exports.—Exports and Imports by Countries.—Aggregate Trade.—Coin and Bullion.—Trade and Duties per Head.—Increased Total Trade.—Import for Home Consumption by Countries.—Imports for Home Consumption, Dutiable and Free.—Duties by Countries.—Analysis by Imports.—Comparison with United States.—Imports of Luxuries.—Duties on Luxuries.—Imports by Classes.—Dutiable or Free Imports.—Duties Collected.—Interprovincial Trade.—Imports Compared as to the Quantity and Value.—Total Imports by Countries.—Imports for Home Consumption by Countries.—Imports for Great Britain and United States.—Imports by Countries, 1874-84-94.—Imports by Provinces.—Imports of Raw Materials.—Imports remaining in Warehouse.—Value of Total Exports by Countries.—Domestic and Foreign Exports.—Value of Principal Exports.—Destination of Exports.—Exports Classified.—Relative Value of Exports to Great Britain and United States.—Aggregate Trade with Great Britain and United States.—Value of Exports since Confederation.—Volume of Trade.—Comparison of Exports by Means of Index Numbers.—Prices of Principal Articles of Export for Years.—Trade of United Kingdom and British Possessions.—Distribution of Trade of United Kingdom.—Exports and Imports of Foreign Goods by Canada.—Excisable Articles.—Duties on Alcoholic Liquors and Tobacco.—Imports and Exports at each Port in Canada.—Ports at which the Duties Exceeded $500,000.—Imports and Exports of Canada to different Countries.

774. The legal weights and measures of Canada are the Imperial yard, Imperial pound avoirdupois, Imperial gallon (of 277·27384 cubic inches), and the Imperial bushel. The Imperial gallon is equal to 4·54174 litres, while the wine gallon, used in the United States, is equal to 3·785 litres.

By Act 42nd Vic. (1879), Chap. 16, it was provided: That in contracts for sale and delivery of any of the undermentioned articles the bushel should be determined by weighing, unless a bushel 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 "
Flax seed	50 "	Clover seed	60 "
Hemp	44 "	Timothy	48 "
Blue grass seed	14 "	Buckwheat	48 "

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.

775. The returns of values of imports and exports are those supplied in entries at the Customs, where imports must be entered for duty at their fair market value as for home consumption in the country of purchase. The recorded *values* of imports are determined by aggregating the total amounts as stated in the entries, free and for duty, of the goods imported into Canada. Such recorded values are arrived at in a similar way, in the case of exports, by aggregating the values as given in the entries of goods for exportation. The *quantities* of goods imported are ascertained as follows: (*a*) by examination of the invoices of such goods; (*b*) by examining a certain number of cases or packages in each importation; (*c*) in the case of wines and liquors, by gauging, and in the case of strong liquors, about the strength of proof or of greater strength, the recorded quantity is determined by the result as ascertained after testing by Syke's hydrometer; (*d*) by weighing or counting certain goods bearing specific duties. The country of origin of imports is the country of purchase or whence shipment was made to Canada; the country of destination is that to which shipment is made. Thus Canadian wheat purchased by New York dealers, shipped to and entered in bond at New York, and thence exported to Great Britain, would appear only as exported from Canada to the United States. The only Canadian port where transit trade is recorded is Montreal, such trade comprising chiefly goods received from the United States and transhipped to other countries by the St. Lawrence route. Transit trade is not included in the general trade, which comprises all other imports into and exports from Canada. The term "special trade" in Canada is applied to imports from Newfoundland which are exempt from duties leviable on similar goods from other countries.

The accuracy of the statistical results may at times be affected by fraudulent misdescription or undervaluation by importers, and by the adoption of "sight entries," which, under the Customs Act, may be passed when importers declare on oath that, for want of full information, they cannot make a perfect entry. In such circumstances the goods may be landed, examined, and (a sum being deposited sufficient, in the collector's opinion, to pay the duty) delivered to the importer. A time is fixed within which a perfect entry should be made, but when this time is elapsed the deposit is held as payment of the duty, and the provisional valuation, which may be only approximate, is not corrected. Statistics of exports may be affected in two ways: large quantities of goods are shipped at remote points where no officer is stationed, and the prescribed entry outwards is not unfrequently neglected, while, on the other hand, it may happen, by the mistake of officers or of carriers' agents, that exports already entered outwards at the inland port of shipment are recorded also at the point of exit from Canada.

776. The following tables give the value of the imports and exports and of the aggregate trade in each 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 collected, for the same period:—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, AND TOTAL TRADE OF CANADA, 1868 TO 1895.

Year Ended 30th June.	Total Imports.	Total Exports.	Excess of Imports.	Imports Home Consumption.	Exports Domestic.	Total Imports and Exports.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
1868	73,459,644	57,567,888	15,891,756	71,985,306	48,504,899	131,027,532
1869	70,415,165	60,474,781	9,940,384	67,402,170	52,400,772	130,889,946
1870	74,814,339	73,573,490	1,240,849	71,237,603	59,043,590	148,387,829
1871	96,092,971	74,173,618	21,919,353	86,947,482	57,630,024	170,266,589
1872	111,430,527	82,639,663	28,790,864	107,709,116	65,831,083	194,070,190
1873	128,011,281	89,789,922	38,221,359	127,514,594	76,538,025	217, 01,203
1874	128,213,582	89,351,928	38,861,654	127,404,169	76,741,997	217,565,510
1875	123,070,283	77,886,979	45,183,304	119,618,657	69,709,823	200,957,262
1876	93,210,346	80,966,435	12,243,911	94,733,218	72,491,436	174,176,781
1877	99,327,962	75,875,393	23,452,569	96,300,483	68,030,546	175,203,355
1878	93,081,787	79,323,667	13,758,120	91,199,577	67,989,800	172,405,454
1879	81,964,427	71,491,255	10,473,172	†75,063,478	62,431,025	153,455,682
1880	86,489,747	87,911,458	*	71,782,349	72,899,697	174,401,205
1881	105,330,840	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	116,397,043	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	19,173,247	99,602,694	77,756,704	189,675,875
1887	112,892,236	89,515,811	23,376,425	105,639,428	80,960,909	202,408,047
1888	110,894,630	90,203,000	20,691,630	102,847,100	81,332,072	201,097,630
1889	115,224,931	89,189,167	26,035,764	109,673,447	80,272,456	204,414,098
1890	121,858,241	96,749,149	25,109,092	112,765,584	85,257,586	218,607,390
1891	119,967,638	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
1893	129,074,268	118,564,352	10,509,916	121,705,030	105,798,257	247,638,620
1894	123,474,940	117,524,949	5,949,991	113,093,983	104,161,770	240,999,889
1895	110,781,682	113,638,803	*	105,252,511	103,085,012	224,420,485
Total	3,017,924,147	2,493,202,380	525,121,767	2,848,090,259	2,181,807,087	5,511,126,530
Annual average	107,783,005	89,042,942	18,754,349	101,717,509	77,921,682	196,825,947

* Excess of exports, $1,421,711 in 1880 and $2,857,121 in 1895; †$5,278,130 less than the figures given in Trade and Navigation Return, value of foreign grain and breadstuffs re-exported, calculated at import value. (See Trade and Navigation Return, 1880, page 506.)

777. The next table gives the total imports from and exports of Canada to the United Kingdom, other British possessions and foreign countries, during the year 1895, with the percentage of the total amount in each case :—

TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF CANADA BY COUNTRIES, 1895.

Countries.	Imports from		Exports to	
	Value.	Per-centage.	Value.	Per-centage.
	$		$	
Great Britain	31,138,414	28·11	61,856,990	54·43
United States	59,337,239	53·56	41,297,676	36·35
Germany	4,983,384	4·50	626,976	0·55
France	2,636,328	2·38	335,282	0·29
British West Indies	1,239,629	1·12	1,857,017	1·63
* Other " "	3,984,731	3·60	1,520,056	1·34
† Other British possessions	505,252	0·46	446,085	0·39
Japan	1,572,937	1·42	10,307	0·01
South America	306,996	0·28	1,303,474	1·14
China	942,493	0·85	367,853	0·32
Spanish possessions	573,006	0·52	15,810	0·01
Belgium	451,697	0·41	251,402	0·22
Newfoundland	740,261	0·67	2,325,196	2·05
Spain	420,155	0·38	34,101	0·03
Holland	247,468	0·22	140,264	0·12
Switzerland	255,843	0·23	640	.....
Turkey	130,780	0·12	.....	.....
Italy	339,501	0·30	34,325	0·03
Greece	74,291	0·07	87	.....
Austria	178,394	0·16	.....	.....
Portugal	54,845	0·05	58,781	0·05
Norway and Sweden	41,899	0·04	65,551	0·06
Australasia	117,941	0·11	428,267	0·38
Russia	4,635	.....	42,967	0·05
Denmark	4,701	.....	16,345	0·01
St. Pierre	106,463	0·10	214,214	0·19
Dutch East Indies	361,030	0·32	.....	.....
Hawaii Islands	18,019	0·01	46,017	0·04
Hayti	15	.....	200,167	0·18
Mexico	51	.....	48,026	0·04
Central American States	.....	.....	64,509	0·06
Other countries	13,284	0·01	30,418	0·03
Total	110,781,682	100·00	113,638,803	100·00

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

The imports from the United States are greatly increased by our purchasing raw cotton, raw tobacco and naval stores from them—such articles not being supplied by the United Kingdom.

778. The following table gives the aggregate trade of the Dominion by countries, on the basis of goods entered for consumption and exported :—

Fiscal Year ended 30th June.	Great Britain.	United States.	France.	Germany.	Spain.	Portugal.	Italy.	Holland.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1873	107,266,624	89,808,204	2,055,195	1,176,478	502,966	266,188	229,657	229,770
1874	108,083,642	90,524,060	2,569,712	1,022,428	459,027	294,007	236,296	271,043
1875	100,379,969	80,717,803	2,154,065	839,442	390,784	236,790	214,366	260,503
1876	81,457,737	78,003,492	2,394,812	608,355	445,151	199,195	183,199	297,895
1877	81,139,708	77,087,914	1,730,062	404,918	340,757	175,425	242,942	296,860
1878	83,372,719	73,876,437	1,754,394	521,580	325,245	145,941	205,171	266,764
1879	67,288,848	70,904,720	2,247,066	552,999	394,445	161,258	181,933	210,288
1880	80,307,286	62,696,857	1,928,670	532,028	297,245	201,652	623,295	273,837
1881	97,335,378	73,570,337	2,294,043	1,019,198	446,337	165,487	234,723	440,944
1882	95,871,802	96,229,763	2,927,931	1,633,118	570,301	201,656	256,841	613,241
1883	99,197,682	97,701,056	2,934,210	1,942,851	749,897	243,192	322,554	324,800
1884	87,154,242	89,333,366	2,160,804	2,171,346	648,569	240,235	322,499	333,977
1885	83,284,482	86,903,935	2,239,890	2,385,344	481,910	227,096	255,712	361,879
1886	82,143,828	81,436,808	2,509,581	2,408,821	432,540	301,927	215,298	309,559
1887	89,534,079	82,767,265	2,415,001	3,672,985	481,289	204,671	245,560	309,920
1888	79,383,705	91,053,913	2,642,557	3,563,106	427,249	230,397	235,816	332,169
1889	80,422,515	94,059,844	2,562,893	3,836,173	420,794	238,106	186,186	414,302
1890	91,743,935	92,814,783	2,894,154	4,286,136	392,294	291,811	244,545	423,309
1891	91,328,384	94,824,352	2,565,877	4,336,232	555,917	191,148	322,808	404,532
1892	106,254,984	92,125,599	2,770,173	6,526,228	489,652	155,479	490,839	846,167
1893	107,228,906	102,144,986	3,096,164	4,576,224	387,861	135,482	661,403	656,427
1894	107,256,123	88,844,040	3,081,950	7,887,594	445,567	126,469	511,631	625,764
1895	92,988,727	95,932,197	2,920,456	5,421,135	436,580	115,921	415,919	384,164

AGGREGATE TRADE OF THE DOMINION—*Continued.*

Fiscal Year ended 30th June.	Belgium.	Newfoundland.	West Indies.	South America.	China and Japan.	Switzerland.	Other Countries.	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1873	364,456	4,609,552	1,163,425	1,701,633	1,709,856	120,514	1,099,998	217,304,516
1874	534,153	2,657,547	6,086,529	1,686,508	1,263,728	139,674	927,743	216,756,097
1875	337,674	2,806,055	6,139,910	1,064,593	694,472	116,128	1,153,082	197,505,636
1876	374,880	2,675,477	5,291,433	975,762	971,314	56,168	1,764,483	175,699,653
1877	318,724	2,753,748	5,031,667	656,591	455,755	69,066	1,471,734	172,175,876
1878	805,692	2,767,347	4,397,996	669,804	486,244	61,178	1,366,532	170,523,244
1879	219,461	2,280,823	4,753,099	745,830	505,513	94,781	1,291,709	151,832,863
1880	837,897	2,002,261	6,489,257	1,073,421	931,457	94,225	1,314,429	159,693,807
1881	671,267	2,175,773	6,962,516	1,369,731	1,430,734	141,789	1,644,170	189,902,427
1882	645,568	2,468,432	7,018,956	2,314,779	1,635,717	268,093	2,134,932	214,786,130
1883	611,112	2,953,273	7,494,291	2,954,628	1,750,642	336,040	1,706,595	221,222,823
1884	746,528	2,701,120	6,726,486	2,756,371	1,970,541	242,380	2,078,676	199,587,140
1885	551,645	2,022,073	5,698,057	2,802,042	2,528,366	217,666	1,989,280	191,948,380
1886	517,472	2,139,301	5,266,042	2,111,029	2,495,703	203,085	2,363,014	184,854,008
1887	927,580	2,072,946	4,017,593	2,625,066	2,819,584	219,777	2,841,913	195,155,239
1888	505,800	1,945,426	5,870,149	2,487,240	2,261,155	194,938	2,016,480	193,050,100
1889	595,496	1,791,496	6,138,109	2,813,587	2,048,712	166,905	3,167,496	198,862,814
1890	763,146	1,655,400	5,808,189	2,555,849	2,161,816	316,923	3,162,393	209,514,733
1891	728,120	2,218,911	6,360,926	1,782,950	2,202,102	244,319	3,685,842	211,762,420
1892	573,244	2,503,963	7,638,846	1,905,346	3,300,108	193,033	5,168,657	230,942,318
1893	1,268,551	3,247,903	7,390,377	2,099,356	2,766,712	258,464	4,465,666	240,269,382
1894	1,258,692	3,633,154	7,121,172	2,264,677	3,065,768	276,065	4,220,266	230,618,932
1895	693,019	3,065,046	8,681,622	1,610,470	2,906,574	260,040	3,059,444	218,891,314

Note.—The value of foreign goods exported from the Dominion during the years previous to 1873 not being specified by countries in the published statements, the aggregate trade with each country for those years, cannot, in consequence, be accurately ascertained.

779. The following table gives the movements of coin and bullion to and from Canada :—

TOTAL EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF COIN AND BULLION.

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
	$	$
1883	1,275,523	631,600
1884	2,207,666	2,184,292
1885	2,954,244	2,026,980
1886	3,610,557	56,531
1887	532,218	5,569
1888	2,175,472	17,534
1889	575,251	1,978,256
1890	1,083,011	2,439,782
1891	1,811,170	946,927
1892	1,818,530	1,809,118
1893	6,534,200	4,138,962
1894	4,023,072	1,839,380
1895	4,576,620	4,325,319
Total	33,177,534	22,400,250
Average per annum	2,552,118	1,723,098

780. The following table gives the value of trade and the duties collected, with the proportion per head and percentage of duty paid :—

VALUE OF TRADE PER HEAD, AMOUNT OF DUTY COLLECTED, AND PERCENTAGE OF DUTY PAID.

Year Ended 30th June.	Value of			Duties Collected.				Percentage of Duty on Total Value of Goods imported, Dutiable and Free.	Percentage of Duty on Total Value of Goods entered for Consumption, Dutiable and Free.
	Imports per Head.	Exports per Head.	Total Trade per Head.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Amount per Head.		
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$	$	$	$ cts.	p.c.	p.c.
1868	21 78	17 07	38 86	8,801,445	17,986	8,819,431	2 61	12·00	12·25
1869	20 63	17 72	38 35	8,284,507	14,402	8,298,909	2 43	11·78	12·31
1870	21 66	21 29	42 95	9,425,028	37,912	9,462,940	2 74	12·65	13·28
1871	27 31	21 08	48 39	11,807,589	36,066	11,843,655	3 37	12·32	13·62
1872	30 86	22 88	53 74	13,020,684	24,809	13,045,493	3 61	11·70	12·11
1873	34 89	24 48	59 37	12,997,578	20,152	13,017,730	3 55	10·17	10·20
1874	33 52	23 36	56 88	14,407,317	14,565	14,421,882	3 77	11·25	11·32
1875	31 66	20 04	51 70	15,354,139	7,243	15,361,382	3 95	12·48	12·83
1876	23 60	20 50	44 10	12,828,614	4,500	12,833,114	3 25	13·76	13·44
1877	24 75	18 90	43 65	12,544,348	4,103	12,548,451	3 12	12·63	13 03
1878	22 82	19 44	42 26	12,791,532	4,161	12,795,693	3 13	13·74	14·03
1879	19 77	17 24	37 01	12,935,268	4,272	12,939,540	3 12	15·78	16·10
1880	20 52	20 85	41 37	14,129,953	8,896	14,138,849	3 35	16·34	19·70
1881	24 29	22 67	46 96	18,492,645	8,140	18,500,785	4 26	17·56	20·19
1882	27 24	23 30	50 55	21,700,027	8,810	21,708,837	4 95	18·18	19·27
1883	29 84	22 13	51 97	23,162,553	9,755	23,172,308	5 23	17·52	18·82
1884	25 96	20 39	46 34	20,156,447	8,516	20,164,963	4 49	17·32	18·64
1885	24 01	19 67	43 68	19,121,254	12,305	19,133,559	4 22	17·55	18·61
1886	22 77	18 59	41 35	19,427,397	20,726	19,448,123	4 24	18·60	19·50
1887	24 35	19 31	43 67	22,438,308	31,397	22,469,705	4 85	19·87	21·24
1888	23 67	19 25	42 92	22,187,869	21,772	22,209,641	4 74	20·03	21·57
1889	24 33	18 83	43 16	23,742,316	42,207	23,784,523	5 02	20·60	21·65
1890	25 45	20 20	45 65	23,921,234	93,674	24,014,908	5 01	19·63	21·21
1891	24 77	20 32	45 09	23,416,266	64,803	23,481,069	4 84	19·52	20·06
1892	26 00	23 26	49 27	20,550,474	108	20,550,582	4 24	16·13	17·56
1893	26 01	23 90	49 91	21,161,711	.....	21,161,711	4 27	16·39	17·38
1894	24 59	23 40	47 99	19,379,822	.....	19,379,822	3 86	15·69	17·13
1895	21 79	22 35	44 14	17,887,269	.....	17,887,269	3 52	16·14	16·99

The export duties mentioned in the above table ceased in 1891. These were levied on certain products of the forest. The Parliament of Canada has, from the first, legislated in respect to the forest in the only way it could—namely, by imposing an export duty by way of restraint on production, Chap. 44, Schedule F, Acts of 1868, provided for the levy of duties on exports of shingle-bolts and stave-bolts, spruce logs and pine logs $1 per M. feet b. m., and on oak logs $2 per M. feet b. m. In Acts 1886, Chap. 37 and in Chap. 33 Revised Statutes Canada, section 6, the duty on exported pine logs was increased to $2 and on shingle bolts to $1.50, power being given to the Governor in Council to remove the duty altogether or to increase it on pine logs to $3 per M. feet, in case public exigencies required a change in either direction. During the fiscal years ended the 30th June, 1887 and 1888, the duty on exported pine logs remained at $2 per M. feet. During the fiscal year 1890 the duty was $2, and during the fiscal year 1891 it was $2, till the 11th October, 1890, when the export duty was abolished and has not since been re-imposed. In 1890 the United States McKinley Tariff (so-called) provided for certain rates of duty on imports of timber, hewn and sawn, into that country. A proviso in the Tariff prevented the application of the newer and lower duties in the event of foreign countries imposing an export duty on products of the forest designed for the United States market. The effect of this proviso was that when the United States tariff went into operation on the 6th October, 1890, the Canadian Government repealed the export duty by proclamation dated 11th October, 1890, and the United States import duty on white pine became $1, instead of remaining at the old duty of $2. Analysis of the export duty shows that since 1868 the total yield has been $521,211, of which the sum of $70,299 was obtained prior to 1871, in which year the amounts were separated so that they can be apportioned. This leaves $450,911, and the amount was obtained as follows: Shingle bolts, $43,034; stave bolts, $6,912; oak logs, $8,565; spruce logs, $185,734; pine logs, $206,666.

The Trade and Navigation Returns show that the export of pine logs from the 30th June, 1884, to 30th June, 1893, amounted to 291,770 M. feet, an average of 29,177 feet per annum. From 1884 to 1889 the export only amounted to 21,880 feet, or 3,647 feet per annum, the last year, 1889, having an export of 10,839, although the export duty was $2 per M. feet for one-third of the year and $3 for the other two-thirds. The next year, 1890, with the export duty $2, the pine logs exported measured 32,144 M. feet. In 1891 the export was 36,699 M. feet, with the export duty $2 imposed for 3½ months, when it was repealed. In 1892, with no export duty, the quantity exported was 73,963 M. feet; in 1893 it was 127,084 M. feet; in 1894 it had advanced to 279,707 M. feet, and in 1895 it was 212,251 M. feet. This analysis seems to indicate that the foreign demand for pine logs began in 1889, when for part of the time the export duty was $3; that the demand increased rapidly in 1890, when three times the quantity of 1889 was exported, though the duty was $2; and that in the last three years the demand has increased very greatly, 1894 showing an export nearly twenty-six times greater than that of 1889. Examination shows that an immensely preponderating proportion of this export of pine logs is from Ontario. Out of a total export of 772,687 M. feet pine logs in the period 1889-95, not

less than 768,955 M. feet were from Ontario. These exports are chiefly to Michigan from the Georgian Bay district.

781. The total foreign trade of the Dominion in 1895 was $18,915,499 less than the average of the previous three years, or 7·7 per cent. The volume of trade of 1895 measured by prices has, however, only been excelled in four years during the period of Confederation. The total imports of 1895 were less than the average of the previous three years by $15,870,077 or 12·6 per cent. The exports were less than the average of the same years by $3,045,422, or 2·7 per cent. The total imports of 1895 have been exceeded in 15 years of the period since Confederation, while the total exports of 1895 have been exceeded only in three years.

The following tables give the value of the imports into Canada for home consumption from the principal countries, in each year since Confederation; and for the purpose of comparison the years are divided into periods of five, the total of each period being given :—

STATEMENT BY COUNTRIES OF THE VALUE OF IMPORTS INTO CANADA FOR HOME CONSUMPTION IN THE YEARS 1868 TO 1895 INCLUSIVE.

Countries.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	Total for Period of 5 Years.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Great Britain	36,663,695	35,764,470	38,595,433	49,286,385	63,089,625	223,399,608
United States	26,315,052	25,477,975	24,728,166	29,134,550	35,639,586	141,295,329
France	1,365,295	1,335,540	1,394,346	1,265,183	1,827,858	7,188,222
Germany	485,943	497,291	469,275	576,332	940,732	2,969,573
Other European countries	66,540	153,791	894,319	1,040,477	1,170,182	3,325,309
British West Indies	928,907	861,525	892,134	838,536	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	38,822	61,942	133,911
" Foreign countries	1,579,230	1,523,468	522,248	774,163	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	67,402,170	71,237,603	86,947.482	107,709,116	405,281,677
	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	
Great Britain	68,492,492	63,076,437	60,347,067	40,734,260	29,572,239	272,222,495
United States	47,735,678	54,283,072	50,805,820	46,070,033	51,312,669	250,207,272
France	2,023,288	2,302,500	1,941,298	1,840,877	1,410,732	9,518,695
Germany	1,099,925	956,917	748,423	482,587	370,594	3,658,446
Other European countries	1,399,733	1,311,906	1,181,007	1,335,671	954,021	6,182,338
British West Indies	964,005	919,517	1,023,148	868,846	640,716	4,416,232
Other "	1,204,109	1,388,216	1,171,256	750,747	602,093	5,116,421
Newfoundland	.....	1,088,898	904,224	774,586	641,642	3,409,350
Other British possessions	487,110	233,884	10,556	119,600	148,187	999,337
" Foreign countries	2,299,267	1,842,822	1,485,858	1,756,011	647,590	8,031,548
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

* Including $2,477,646 free goods of which no details are given.

STATEMENT BY COUNTRIES OF THE VALUE OF IMPORTS, &c.—*Continued.*

COUNTRIES.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	Total for Period of 5 Years.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
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	934,266	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	2,450,196	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	1,935,581	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 European 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	3,997,532	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

†See note on page

STATEMENT BY COUNTRIES OF THE VALUE OF IMPORTS, &c.—*Con.*

COUNTRIES.	1893.	1894.	1895.
	$	$	$
Great Britain	43,149,531	38,717,267	31,131,737
United States	58,220,858	53,034,100	54,634,521
France	2,832,117	2,536,964	2,585,174
Germany	3,825,763	5,841,542	4,794,159
Other European countries	2,292,086	2,626,484	1,923,128
British West Indies	1,211,843	1,227,436	1,244,384
Other "	2,439,816	2,449,975	3,549,636
Newfoundland	653,270	814,562	739,850
Other British possessions	911,896	762,519	692,671
" Foreign countries	6,167,850	5,083,134	3,957,251
Total	121,705,030	113,093,983	105,252,511

782. Of the five periods into which the foregoing table is divided, it will be seen that the aggregate value of imports was largest in the period 1873 to 1877, closely followed by the 5-year period 1888-92. Trade was very flourishing all over the world at the commencement of the 1873-77 period, and prices ruled high; the home production was very limited, and inter-provincial trade scarcely had any existence.

The imports from Great Britain during 28 years amount to $1,236,480,895, or an average per annum of $44,160,032. This average has been exceeded in the years 1871 to 1875, 1882, 1883 and 1887.

The imports from the United States during 28 years amount to $1,265,765,913, or an average per annum of $45,205,925.

Canada has pretty fairly divided her purchases between the Mother Country across the seas and the country contiguous to her.

The value of the total imports for home consumption from all countries during the 28 years is $2,853,205,770. Deducting our imports from the United Kingdom and the United States from this total there is left $350,958,962 as our imports for home consumption from all other countries. This is an average of $12,534,248 a year.

783. The following table shows the proportion 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 PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES, FOR QUINQUENNIAL PERIODS BETWEEN 1868 AND 1892, AND FOR THE YEARS 1893, 1894 AND 1895.

Countries.	1868 to 1872, inclusive.	1873 to 1877, inclusive.	1878 to 1882, inclusive.	1883 to 1887, inclusive.	1888 to 1892, inclusive.	For the Years		
						1893.	1894.	1895.
	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.
Great Britain	55·46	48·13	44·03	41·25	37·51	35·46	34·23	29·57
United States	35·08	44·24	46·18	45·18	46·46	47·84	46·90	51·91
France	1·78	1·68	1·74	1·87	2·12	2·34	2·24	2·45
Germany	0·74	0·65	0·83	2·09	3·64	3·09	5 17	4·56
Other European countries	0·83	1·09	1·48	1·92	2·07	1·88	2·32	1·83
British West Indies	1·15	0·78	1·38	1·49	0·99	0·99	1·09	1·18
Other "	1·70	0·91	1·54	1·52	2·06	2·05	2·17	3·37
Newfoundland	.....	0·92	0·68	0·49	0·52	0·54	0·72	0·70
Other British possessions	0·03	0·18	0·27	0·58	0·63	0·75	0·67	0·66
" Foreign countries	1·23	1·42	1·87	3·61	4·00	5·06	4·49	3·77
B.N.A. provinces	2·00	....	.....	..		....	.....	.....
Total	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

784. Imports for home consumption from Great Britain show a decrease of $4,432,264 in 1895 as compared with 1894, while those from the United States show an increase of $1,600,421. There was a decrease of $7,841,472 in the total imports.

785. The three statements following give 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 goods in each case; also, duties collected on imports by countries and the total duties collected :—

IMPORTS OF GOODS, DUTIABLE AND FREE, 1868-1895.

(Coin and Bullion not included.)

TABLE I.

YEAR.	IMPORTS.					
	TOTAL.			ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.		
	Dutiable.	Free.	Percentage of Dutiable Goods.	Dutiable.	Free.	Percentage of Dutiable Goods.
	$	$		$	$	
1868.....	45,250,395	23,314,102	66·	43,655,696	23,434,463	65·
1869.....	44,081,563	22,086,373	67·	41,069,342	22,085,599	65·
1870.....	48,665,547	21,813,263	69·	45,127,422	21,774,652	67·
1871.....	70,295,223	23,064,654	75·	60,094,362	24,120,026	71·
1872.....	72,157,423	36,519,355	66·	68,276,157	36,679,210	65·
1873.....	74,217,954	50,787,862	59·	71,198,176	53,310,953	57·
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·
1876.....	58,794,777	32,195,458	65·	60,238,297	32,274,810	65·
1877.....	63,986,376	33,167,497	66·	60,916,770	33,209,624	65·
1878.....	61,700,190	30,577,871	66·	59,773,039	30,622,812	66·
1879.....	57,055,218	23,270,120	71·	55,430,012	*23,272,507	70·
1880.....	68,895,483	15,712,457	81·	54,182,967	15,717,575	78·
1881.....	85,516,908	18,690,657	82·	71,620,725	18,867,604	79·
1882.....	93,339,930	24,575,827	79·	85,757,433	25,387,751	77·
1883.....	100,827,816	30,150,683	77·	91,588,339	30,273,157	75·
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·	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·	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·	74,536,036	36,997,918	67·
1892.....	81,190,844	44,396,694	65·	69,160,737	45,999,676	60·
1893.....	77,378,091	45,161,977	63·	69,873,571	45,297,259	61·
1894.....	73,341,506	46,110,362	59·	62,779,182	46,291,729	56·
1895.....	64,064,587	42,140,475	58·	58,557,655	42,118,236	56·

* See note († on page).

DUTIES COLLECTED ON IMPORTS BY COUNTRIES, 1873-95.

TABLE II.

FISCAL YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE.	Great Britain.	United States.	France.	Germany.	Spain.	Portugal.	Italy.	Holland.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1873	7,398,460	2,966,119	627,832	334,416	102,711	21,245	9,321	294,569
1874	7,867,481	3,695,564	744,059	272,235	112,919	27,675	13,627	361,153
1875	8,881,998	3,860,877	604,092	173,428	113,600	28,422	8,502	394,018
1876	6,075,760	4,117,223	723,368	134,282	157,288	29,302	24,629	459,888
1877	6,377,596	4,426,395	480,341	75,763	79,515	20,322	15,783	316,156
1878	6,445,985	4,794,600	400,600	79,673	87,756	13,453	19,652	308,153
1879	5.561,933	5,529,151	501,748	104,212	120,386	7,970	19,475	329,634
1880	6,737,997	4,521,311	427,938	103,157	106,721	14,936	30,031	301,571
1881	8,772,950	5,657,293	597,949	215,108	167,413	25,308	40,956	372,336
1882	10,011,811	7,082,722	742,775	338,691	210,767	29,106	34,284	420,608
1883	9,897,785	8,158,023	824,963	388,557	231,867	34,136	44,340	535,742
1884	8,001,371	7,420,462	645,153	554,182	192,946	34,229	32,187	493,807
1885	7,617,249	6,636,406	650,515	572,948	154,680	26,346	33,380	521,318
1886	7,817,357	6,790,081	735,667	588,168	150,268	30,511	35,668	602,570
1887	9,318,920	7,299,592	699,840	1,190,267	176,449	33,330	31,405	623,894
1888	8,972,740	7,131,006	796,243	1,214,748	171,790	36,621	42,005	704,035
1889	9,450,243	7,413,355	854,805	1,266,639	185,969	36,895	32,457	756,786
1890	9,576,966	8,220,300	957,312	1,165,159	170,028	36,529	37,938	806,261
1891	9,114,272	7,799,318	932,033	1,320,583	217,613	30,680	44,889	741,462
1892	9,074,201	7,814,667	931,045	783,740	186,168	27,447	35,847	697,184
1893	9,498,747	7,636,076	1,058,096	857,264	180,132	27,172	30,817	815,201
1894	8,245,846	6,960,951	1,019,568	978,225	207,725	22,894	49,074	879,108
1895	7,006,677	6,897,395	985,946	892,547	184,788	24,362	46,697	755,251

DUTIES COLLECTED ON IMPORTS BY COUNTRIES—*Concluded.*

Fiscal Year ended 30th June.	Belgium.	Newfoundland.	West Indies.	South America.	China and Japan.	Switzerland.	Other Countries.	Additional Duties under Sec. 8 of Rev. Statutes, c. 22.	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1873	94,505	97,147	831,931	182,661	158	15,995	40,660		13,017,730
1874	51,172	54,929	935,653	194,326	26,185	21,951	42,954		14,421,883
1875	42,489	12,585	926,463	124,963	83,469	20,918	85,557		15,361,382
1876	61,407	4,890	603,820	120,844	132,042	10,275	178,096		12,833,114
1877	50,106	9,736	435,718	1,834	68,261	12,388	178,536		12,548,451
1878	45,145	4,921	341,240	6,874	113,447	9,855	124,338		12,795,693
1879	45,107	3,231	454,873	2,592	127,283	16,598	115,349		12,939,541
1880	41,886	3,168	1,305,495	161,937	207,921	18,764	156,017		14,138,849
1881	90,251	3,251	1,584,622	280,010	348,467	33,740	311,133		18,500,786
1882	119,492	1,782	1,615,945	504,256	178,499	65,781	352,318		21,708,837
1883	106,234	7,365	1,770,683	692,562	157,516	83,493	239,042		23,172,309
1884	103,954	4,158	1,397,927	688,703	273,708	56,967	265,210		20,164,963
1885	121,661	2,269	1,327,364	655,709	450,153	51,863	308,698		19,133,559
1886	132,117	2,468	1,384,328	503,736	148,099	49,053	478,034		19,448,124
1887	166,455	1,625	968,496	848,563	222,300	59,393	828,687		22,469,706
1888	117,229	3,212	1,831,369	641,854	162,845	43,779	340,167		22,209,642
1889	122,116	1,087	1,727,816	849,432	185,783	38,654	845,533	7,953	23,784,523
1890	150,349	3,386	1,223,590	559,312	216,956	79,331	804,400	7,090	24,014,908
1891	126,180	3,453	1,337,754	260,103	265,198	63,161	1,215,178	9,191	23,481,069
1892	104,004	4,191	272,167	75,439	273,256	49,388	201,112	20,723	20,550,582
1893	112,082	1,495	314,148	78,592	313,798	70,418	160,134	7,539	21,161,711
1894	119,021	1,623	292,465	73,490	273,713	73,695	172,318	10,108	19,379,822
1895	93,303	1,054	380,955	68,782	230,890	72,743	231,355	14,524	17,887,269

786. The following analysis of the imports of Canada during the years given shows that in the year ended 30th June, 1895, the total importations for home consumption amounted, less coin and bullion, to $100,675,891, which is $8,395,020 less than the preceding year and $12,458,160 less than the average of the three years 1892-3-4.

787. Taking the several classes it is found that in Class A there has been in 1895 a decrease of $1,110,329 as compared with the average of the three years, 1892-94; in Class B a decrease of $2,386,135; in Class C a decrease of $1,831,579; in Class D a decrease of $5,810,766; in Class E a decrease of $1,319,456.

788. In Class A the decrease forms about 9 per cent, in Class B about 19 per cent, in Class C 9·8 per cent, in Class D 14·7 per cent and in Class E 13·3 per cent.

The greatest part of the decrease is in Class D, manufactured articles ready for consumption. This decrease is marked and has been continuous. In 1880-2 Class D formed 42·14 per cent of the total imports for home consumption; in 1883-5 it formed 39·17 per cent; in 1886-88, 37·70 per cent; in 1889-91, 35·87 per cent; in 1892-94, 34·87 per cent, and in 1895, 33·42 per cent.

789. Taking the important articles in Class A the result of the analysis is as follows:—

CLASS A.—INCREASES. 1895 COMPARED WITH THE AVERAGE OF 1892-94.

Breadstuffs	$ 183,307	Milkfood	$ 2,387

CLASS A.—DECREASES.

Animals, all kinds	$ 188,656	Pickles, sauces and catsups	$ 10,673
Chicory	531	Provisions	221,925
Cocoa paste, &c	5,625	Salt	36,495
Coffee	25,113	Spices	11,176
Eggs	5,257	Sugar and syrups	500,910
Fish	125,403	Tallow	9,465
Fruits	22,666	Tea	107,085
Hay	497	Vegetables	20,262
Honey	1,390	Vinegar	1,461
Jellies, jams and preserves	1,237		

Comparing 1895 with 1894 there was a decrease in the value of imports in Class A of $1,213,997. Of the 22 articles in this class 19 show decreases and 3 increases.

CLASS A.—INCREASES, 1895 COMPARED WITH 1894.

Spices	$ 12,934	Breadstuffs	$ 477,728
Tea	75,088		

CLASS A.—DECREASES, 1895 COMPARED WITH 1894.

Animals of all kinds	$ 123,147	Jellies, jams and preserves	$ 1,516
Bees	318	Milkfood and condensed milk	2,439
Chicory	481	Pickles, sauces, &c	15,001
Cocoanut and paste	13,469	Provisions	242,008
Coffee	2,392	Salt	23,455
Eggs	6,021	Sugar and syrup	904,767
Fish	183,554	Tallow	17,266
Fruits	213,607	Turtles	45
Hay	5,234	Vegetables	22,645
Honey	1,004	Vinegar	1,378

790. Taking some of the principal articles in Class B the result is found in the following:—

CLASS B.—INCREASES, 1895 COMPARED WITH AVERAGE OF 1892-94.

Bones	$ 10,814	Metal, bismuth	$ 26
Coal, tar and pitch	10,248	Mineralogical specimens	75
Cordwood	8,201	Oils, cocoanut and palm	7,663
Cotton waste	349,717	Oxide of copper	152
Diamonds, unset	130,178	Palm leaf	209
Drugs, dyes and chemicals	64,764	Pitch and tar pine	1,375
Grease, foot	754	Rennet	10,650
Hides, raw	80,813	Sausage casings	3,576
Hoofs, horns and tips	7,282	Seeds	5,586
Indian corn (ensilage)	51,798	Silex	526
Ivory	790	Soda sulphate	1,425
Lime-juice, crude	465	Straw	375
Lithographic stones	5,358	Tin crystals	686
Locust bean and meal	22	Tortoise and other shells	2,385
Logs and unmanufactured timber	18,087	Wood for fuel	43
Manures	1,196		

CLASS B.—DECREASES, 1895 COMPARED WITH AVERAGE OF 1892-94.

Ambergris	$ 199	Leeches	$ 14
Asphaltum	58,145	Lumber and timber	37,438
Barks	1,014	Mineral substances	11,270
Bristles	1,530	Musk	560
British gum	7,154	Ores of metals, all kinds	3,565
Broom corn	8,510	Osiers	278
Cane or rattan and reeds	4,644	Mother of pearl	251
Caplins	240	Pelts, raw	47,311
Chalk	20	Plants and trees	3,112
Chicory	14	Quills	547
Clays	11,908	Rags	25,666
Coal, coal dust, &c	1,257,423	Resin	9,353
Cotton wool	213,087	Rubber, crude	104,426
Fibres, grass, &c	15,362	Silk, raw	99,044
Fur skins	168,716	Sponges	4,705
Gravel and sand	6,266	Stearine	878
Gutta percha	44,800	Teasels	221
Gypsum	328	Tobacco, unmanufactured	366,468
Hair	10,084	Tufa	341
Hemp, undressed	214,408	Turpentine	40
Ice	379	Whalebone	1,123
Ivory nuts, vegetables	6,918	Wool, raw	347,888
Junk, old and oakum	5,516	Flax seed	49,524
Jute butts and jute	9,287		

791. Taking the chief articles in Class C, examination shows the following increases and decreases in 1895, compared with the average three years, 1892-94:—

CLASS C.—INCREASES, 1895 COMPARED WITH AVERAGE OF 1892-94.

Articles for ship stores	$ 3,013	Dressing for leather	$ 2,631
Barrels, empty	176	Felt for roofing	11,863
Beeswax	4,428	Fertilizers	18,711
Blanketing and lapping	2,235	Fillets of cotton	199
Bone dust	9,863	Grease	51,818
Brass	46,186	Hatters bands and plush	5,683
Buckram	407	" furs	56,210
Bullion fringe	1,933	Hair, horse, dyed	28,266
Carriages, parts of	43,783	Iron sand	242
Canvas for making floor cloth	9,292	Jute cloth	15,184
Copper	22,658	" yarn	8,128
Cottons	50,075	Leather	106,630

CLASS C.—INCREASES, 1895 COMPARED WITH AVERAGE OF 1892-94—

Concluded.

Lime	$ 1,055	Rubber for elastic webbing	$ 34,582
Lithographic presses	5,274	" thread elastic	692
Lumber and timber	343,636	Salt for use in fisheries	24,459
Mineral substances	6,352	Ships and vessels	3,918
Mustard cake	235	Spectacles, parts of	17,427
Noils	5,332	Square reeds	1,232
Oil cake and meal	15,231	Vaccine	156
Photographic material	3,261	Varnish	168
Plaits, straw, tuscan, &c.	5,328	Woollen goods	14,941

CLASS C.—DECREASES, 1895 COMPARED WITH AVERAGE OF 1892-94.

Admiralty charts	$ 324	Horn strips	$ 4,407
Anatomical preparations	552	Horse clothing, shaped	492
Ashes, pot and pearl	2,264	Iron and steel	1,198,408
Bamboo reeds	2,105	Lastings, mohair cloth	1,398
Bone black	27,816	Lead	85,599
Bolting cloths	5,281	Machine card clothing	5,905
Brimstones	116	Marble	10,260
Burr-stones	509	Metals	428,329
Cat gut and whip gut	899	Oils	91,486
" strings	1,907	Oil-cloth and oil-silk	10,292
Celluloid	6,127	Packages	40,524
Cement	47,857	Paints and colours	112,657
Citron, &c., rinds	1,589	Paraffine wax	22,893
Clock springs and movements	56,377	Plaster of Paris	2,931
Cocoa beans	7,693	Plates, engraved	1,638
Coir and coir yarn	2,753	Red liquor	2,939
Drugs, dyes and chemicals	288,633	Rove jute for binder twine	1,931
Duck for belting	21,133	Sausage casings	995
Emery	2,090	Silk in the gum or spun	29,026
Excelsior	2,254	Spirits	4,704
Felt, adhesive	390	Stones	31,506
Fire-bricks	32,553	Treenails	779
Fish skins and offal	3,286	Veneers of ivory	5,904
Fullers'-earth	470	Whiting	929
Fur skins	92,650	Wood	22,560
Gas coke	1,397	Zinc, in blocks	51,744
Hemp paper	944	Miscellaneous	2,071
Hops	30,350		

CLASS C.—INCREASES, 1895 COMPARED WITH 1894.

Articles for telegraph	$ 56	Iron sand	$ 461
Barrels and egg boxes, empty	1,431	Jute cloth	34,760
Bone dust	10,734	" yarn	6,030
Brass	44,707	Leather	181,601
Buckram	563	Lithographic presses	3,927
Bullion fringe	1,284	Lime	836
Carriages, parts of	27,642	Lumber and timber	289,949
Canvas for oil cloth	3,600	Manuscripts	549
Copper	42,472	Mineral substances	2,404
Cottons	129,588	Mustard cake	164
Dressing, leather	2,641	Mosaic for floors	964
Emery	136	Oil cake	26,529
Felt for roofing	13,594	Photographic materials	4,136
Fertilizers	21,099	India rubber, for webbing	15,819
Fish skins	1,812	Rubber thread, elastic	1,595
Fillets, cotton	200	Salt	4,411
Fuller's earth	348	Spectacles, parts of	18,552
Grease	20,769	Square reeds	2,417
Hatters bands, blush	3,133	Vaccine	119
" furs not on the skin	56,079	Varnish	362
Hops	3,359	Veneers of ivory	210
Horse clothing	53	Woollens	25,714

CLASS C.—DECREASES, 1895 COMPARED WITH 1894.

Admiralty charts	$ 336	Lastings	$ 857
Anatomical preparations	85	Lead	18,678
Ashes, pot and pearl	464	Machine card clothing	9,272
Bamboo reeds	3,593	Marble	6,936
Blanketing and lapping	702	Metals	305,533
Bone black	30,285	Noils	488
Bolting cloth	3,000	Oils	38,640
Burr-stones	857	Oil-cloth	10,523
Cat gut and whip gut	560	Packages	165,675
Celluloid	4,974	Paints and colours	95,410
Cement	32,545	Paraffine wax	4,125
Cherry heat	107	Plaster of Paris	877
Citron, &c., rinds	2,490	Plates, engraved	433
Clock springs, &c	45,954	Plaits, tuscan and grass	2,661
Cocoa beans	10,813	Potash	2,198
Coir and coir yarns	1,357	Pumice	551
Drugs, dyes and chemicals	128,436	Red liquor	1,507
Duck for belting	23,142	Sausage casings	4,348
Felt, adhesive	591	Sawdust	392
Fire-bricks	3,005	Ship stores ex-warehoused	6,893
Flax, tow of	174	Ships and repairs	9,318
Flint and ground flint	558	Silk in the gum, &c	25,734
Fur skins	104,254	Spirits	3,532
Gas coke	770	Stone	12,563
Hemp paper	273	Whiting	1,208
Horn strips	2,457	Wood	8,099
Iron liquor	211	Zinc	27,316
Iron and steel	565,887	Miscellaneous	6,213

792. Taking the chief articles in Class D comparison of 1895 with the average of the three years 1892-94 gives the following results:—

CLASS D.—INCREASES, 1895 COMPARED WITH AVERAGE 1892-94.

Agricultural implements	$ 53,486	Fish hooks	$ 7,165
Articles, army and navy	19,878	Fishing lines	61,125
Bagatelle tables	283	Gunpowder	11,645
Belts, surgical and trusses	8,133	Hair manufactures	5,421
Boot, shoe and stay laces	1,781	Lead "	9,422
Braces or suspenders	11,410	Leather "	10,731
Candles	4,616	Mucilage	878
Carriages, all kinds	174,152	Packages	192,353
Clocks	36,107	Pencils, lead	1,897
Clothes wringers	4,509	Printing presses	23,204
Clothing, donations of	1,340	Rugs	19,501
Cocoa mats and matting	3,669	Ships' boilers	4,027
Combs	15,286	Settlers' effects	17,119
Communion plate	6,106	Soap	37,332
Cork and corkwood	7,715	Starch	11,631
Corset clasps	4,672	Stone manufactures	4,946
Cottons	32,225	Tin "	9,521
Crucibles	5,130	Trunks, valises, &c	8,353
Emery wheels	1,958	Unenumerated articles	46,127
Fibreware	4,476	Webbing, elastic	21,511
Fish glue	5,109	Miscellaneous articles	9,741

CLASS D.—DECREASES, 1895 COMPARED WITH AVERAGE OF 1892-94.

Articles for Governor General	$ 8,137	Blacking, shoe, and shoemakers' ink	$ 1,491
" Consuls General	2,714	Blueing, laundry	1,135
" Dominion Government	152,889	Books, printed, &c	201,262
Bells	4,173	Bookbinders' tools	17,877
Billiard tables	1,635	Brass manufactures	122,483
Bird cages	1,019	Brooms and brushes	21,472

CLASS D.—DECREASES, 1895 COMPARED WITH 1892-94—*Concluded.*

Bricks and tiles	$ 18,279
Buttons	145,076
Copper manufactures	162,914
Cordage	10,773
Earthenware and china	134,359
Electric light arc carbons	642
" " apparatus	67,138
" meters and motors	7,652
Fur manufactures	29,971
Flax, hemp and jute	145,590
Glass manufactures	107,882
Gloves and mitts	50,906
Gutta percha and India rubber	222,931
Hats, caps and bonnets	56,738
Ink, writing and printing	3,542
Iron and steel manufactures	1,984,727
Marble manufactures	4,589
Mats and rugs	27,924
Metal manufactures	27,337
Oil-cloth	14,364
Optical instruments	11,164
Paper manufactures	163,676
Philosophical instruments	$ 43,392
Pocket-books, purses, &c	266
Plumbago manufactures	4,083
Sails	7,879
Sand, glass, flint and emery papers	3,109
Slate manufactures	24,158
Straw "	2,223
Telephone and telegraph instruments	157,026
Tobacco pipes	37,473
Turpentine, spirits of	18,233
Twine	28,852
Umbrella and parasols	62,109
Varnish	9,319
Watches	101,577
Wax	5,148
Whips	1,525
Wood manufactures	225,274
Woollen "	2,023,684
Zinc	1,492

Comparing 1895 with 1894 there was a decrease in the value of imports in Class D of $4,235,099.

OF THE ARTICLES IN THIS CLASS 52 SHOW INCREASES AND 49 DECREASES.

Agricultural implements	$ 49,334
Articles imported by army and navy	81,533
Bagatelle tables	302
Belts, surgical and trusses	9,978
Blacking	1,694
Boot, shoe and stay laces	4,169
Botanical specimens	76
Braces or suspenders	14,633
Candles	4,339
Carriages	163,913
Chronometers	591
Clocks and clock cases	34,307
Clothes wringers	4,257
Clothing, donations of	485
Cocoa mats and matting	1,301
Combs	17,478
Communion plate	4,916
Corks and corkwood	2,006
Corset clasps	5,975
Cottons	133,553
Crucibles	4,137
Cups or other prizes	1,080
Diamond drills	12,271
Electric arc light carbons	2,848
Emery wheels	2,422
Fibreware	5,377
Fish glue	$ 3,781
Fish hooks	7,157
Fishing lines and twines	67,194
Gunpowder and other explosives	29,534
Hair and manufactures	1,098
Ink, writing and printing	3,254
Lead	8,654
Leather manufactures	62,448
Manilla hoods	1,023
Meerschaum manufactures	63
Mucilage	753
Packages	136,608
Pencils, lead	1,935
Plumbago manufactures	1,165
Printing presses	78,222
Rugs	19,310
Ships' boilers	4,343
Soap	42,657
Starch	11,156
Stone manufactures	1,540
Tin "	9,294
Trunks and valises	6,862
Unenumerated articles	60,740
Webbing, elastic	29,243
Whips	964
Miscellaneous	4,854

CLASS D.—DECREASES, 1895 COMPARED WITH 1894.

Articles for Governor General	$ 26,395
" imported by Consuls	10
" for Dominion Govt	216,640
Bells	7,605
Billiard tables	2,498
Bird cages	1,841
Blueing laundry	1,260
Books, printed, &c	134,636
Bookbinders' tools	$ 10,015
Brass manufactures	70,924
Brooms and brushes	19,724
Bricks and tiles	12,261
Buttons	80,376
Copper manufactures	68,759
Cordage	3,023
Earthenware and china	106,480

CLASS D.—DECREASES, 1895 COMPARED WITH 1894—*Concluded.*

Electric batteries	$ 28,111	Pocket-books	$ 2,291
" meters and motors	488	Sails	7,917
Fur manufactures	28,930	Sand, glass and emery papers	1,146
Flax, hemp and jute	38,745	Settler's effects	781,818
Glass manufactures	88,217	Slate manufactures	9,796
Gloves and mitts	34,461	Straw "	5,330
Gutta percha and India rubber	108,687	Telephone and telegraph instruments	102,488
Hats, caps and bonnets	20,661	Tobacco pipes	45,922
Iron and steel, manufactures of	1,610,720	Turpentine, spirits of	2,942
Ivory manufactures	568	Umbrellas	12,076
Marbles	3,569	Varnishes	8,453
Mats and rugs	40,489	Watches	66,182
Metal manufactures	453	Wax	1,035
Oil-cloth	5,568	Wood manufactures	85,368
Optical instruments	23,918	Woollen "	1,361,797
Paper manufactures	39,165	Zinc	612
Philosophical instruments	13,507		

793. Examination of Class E shows that in 1895, compared with the average imports 1892-94, there were the following increases and decreases:

CLASS E.—INCREASES, 1895 COMPARED WITH 3 YEARS' AVERAGE.

Ginger ale	$ 2,040	Jewellery	$ 16,736
Cotton fabrics, uncoloured	13,943	Lime juice	3,885
Curling stones	2,564	Malt	2,057
Fire-works	740	Newspapers and magazines	12,660
Gold and silver manufactures	60,407	Pomades	1,044
Jet manufactures	40	Precious stones	11,046

CLASS E.—DECREASES, 1895 COMPARED WITH 1894.

Ale, beer and porter	$ 62,845	Magic lanterns	$ 149
Baking powder	13,304	Malt, extract of	477
Cabinets of coins	19,969	Mineral waters	5,808
Carpets	318,597	Models	9,935
Cases for jewels and watches	2,378	Musical instruments	66,230
Casts as models	2,532	Mustard	2,107
Cider	688	Paintings, drawings, &c	58,550
Collars, cotton and linen	2,067	Perfumery	424
Crapes, all kinds	15,959	Quills	13
Cuffs, cotton and linen, &c	2,047	Ribbons	10,984
Curtains	28,925	Silk manufactures	306,722
Embroideries	43,814	Spirits and wines	241,116
Fancy goods	156,277	Tobacco	24,172

Comparing 1895 with 1894 there was a decrease of $1,319,456 in the value of imports in Class E.

The articles in this class show increases and decreases.

CLASS E.—INCREASES, 1895 COMPARED WITH 1894.

Ginger ale	$ 1,873	Lime juice	$ 5,228
Cotton fabrics, uncoloured	11,601	Newspapers and magazines	3,159
Curling stones	2,219	Perfumery	349
Fire-works	1,057	Pomades	15
Gold and silver manufactures	57,951	Precious stones	6,161
Jewellery	36,812		

CLASS E.—DECREASES, 1895 COMPARED WITH 1894.

Ale, beer and porter	$ 36,118	Magic lanterns	$ 1,358
Baking powder	6,996	Malt	442
Cabinets of coins	5,831	Malt, extract of	148
Carpets	196,617	Mineral waters	933
Cases for jewels and watches	2,459	Musical instruments	9,451
Casts as models	6,559	Mustard	991
Cider	575	Paintings, drawings, &c.	133,413
Collars, cotton and linen	626	Quills	230
Crapes, all kinds	7,792	Ribbons	2,411
Cuffs, cotton and linen	449	Silk manufactures	224,409
Curtains	26,756	Spirits and wines	207,059
Embroideries	71,917	Tobacco	23,897
Fancy goods	139,791		

794. Comparing the results obtained from the compilation of the tables with those obtained by a similar division of the imports of the United States it is found as follows :—

UNITED STATES.

Per cent of each Class to Total Imports.

—	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
A. Articles of food and animals	32·13	33·98	36·83	31·89	43·33	30·97
B. " in crude state	23·06	22·93	24·32	25·85	19·89	25·64
C. " wholly or partially manufactured	10·94	12·79	9·89	11·20	10·32	11·46
D. Manufactured articles for consumption	19·96	17·25	17·46	18·22	15·60	19·25
E. Luxuries	13·91	13·05	11·50	12·84	10·86	12·86

CANADA.

Per cent of each Class to Total Imports.

—	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
A. Articles of food and animals	18·36	17·51	19·48	16·28	19·02	19·39
B. " in crude state	19·71	21·70	21·24	22·29	21·35	21·94
C. " wholly or partially manufactured for use in manufactures	15·62	16·70	16·65	16·74	16·05	16·72
D. Manufactured articles for consumption	37·14	35·22	34·06	35·82	34·73	33·42
E. Luxuries	9·17	8·87	8·57	8·87	8·85	8·53

795. Thus in Class A the United States imports during five years averaged 35·40 per cent of the total imports, and the Canadian imports averaged 18·34 per cent; in Class B, United States 23·72 per cent, Canadian 21·70 per cent; in Class C, United States 11·13 per cent, Canadian 16·57 per cent; in Class D, United States 17·56 per cent, Canadian 34·65 per cent; in Class E, United States 12·19 per cent, Canadian 8·74.

796. It is evident from this analysis :—

1st. That Canada imports a smaller proportion of articles of food and animals than the United States.

2nd. That the imports, by both countries, of articles in a crude state used in the various processes of manufacturing are, proportionately to the whole import, very nearly the same in the five-year period, Canada importing a somewhat smaller proportion than the United States.

3rd. That of articles wholly or partially manufactured, imported for use in manufacturing, Canada imports more in proportion to the whole than the United States do.

4th. That in manufactured articles ready for consumption Canada imports more than a third of her whole imports, while in the United States only about one-fourth of their total imports fall into this class.

5th. That in articles of voluntary use and luxuries, Canada imports about two-thirds the proportionate amount imported by the United States.

This analysis seems to indicate: 1st. That the United States have not succeeded so well as Canada in provisioning their people. 2nd. That both have to draw between one-fourth and one-fifth of their total imports from outside countries in the form of articles in a crude state for use in the various processes of manufacturing. 3rd. That Canada has to draw a larger proportion of her imports in a partially or totally manufactured state for use in home manufacturing than have the United States. 4th. That Canada has not as yet succeeded in becoming as independent of other countries for the supply of her wants in manufactured articles as have the United States. 5th. That the Canadian people do not consume luxuries and articles of voluntary use in as large a proportion as do the people of the United States.

797. The following table gives the percentage of total Customs duty received from each class in both the United States and Canada.

Class.	1890.		1891.		1892.		1893.		1894.		1895.	
	U. S.	Can.	U. S.	Can.	U. S.	Can.	U. S.	Can.	U. S.	Can.	U. S.	Can.
A	29·21	21·30	21·11	21·51	5·95	8·64	6·49	7·30	7·73	8·67	16·51	10·28
B	6·24	4·18	6·32	4·74	8·12	5·43	7·15	5·27	4·92	4·95	3·25	5·48
C	9·43	13·67	11·65	13·95	12·84	16·08	14·53	15·41	15·46	15·24	12·61	14·36
D	32·33	40·70	34·48	39·85	44·38	47·35	42·02	48·74	38·95	46·29	35·70	45·62
E	22·79	20·15	26·44	19·95	28·71	22·50	29·81	23·28	32·94	24·85	31·93	24·26

By far the largest part of the Customs duties paid by any one class comes from imported manufactures. Canada raises somewhat more from these

than do the United States. The United States raises a larger proportion from luxuries and articles of voluntary use than does Canada.

798. The next table shows the average rate of *ad valorem* paid on dutiable imports:—

Class.	1890.		1891.		1892.		1893.		1894.		1895.	
	U. S.	Can.	U. S.	Can.	U. S.	Can.	U. S.	Can.	U. S.	Can.	U. S.	Can.
A	52·48	33·44	53·53	35·53	31·34	21·64	31·13	21·46	31·41	23·18	34·11	23·51
B	23·54	22·85	29·44	21·89	33·54	21·70	33·72	22·50	28 37	22·35	21·99	24·03
C	29·10	27·53	27·63	25·18	36·26	26·30	40·17	25·86	41·04	26·84	33·29	25·55
D	50·03	27·13	54·56	28·48	59·23	28·67	59·18	29·22	56·72	28·85	43·69	28·73
E	49·16	19·41	53·00	48·76	55·06	49 32	56·49	50·08	63·80	52·69	56·25	52·88

799. The tables following, of which the preceding paragraphs contain an analysis, have been compared on the basis on which similar tables have been compiled by the United States authorities.

The original basis of the divisions is the celebrated report to the British Parliament in 1840, by Hume, the economist. The divisions as adopted by the British authorities have been modified at the suggestion of Edward Atkinson, of Brookline, and others. Of course there are specific items about the classification of which there is reasonable ground for controversy. But for the purpose of enabling those interested to make comparisons, there has been in the following tables no departure from the classification adopted by the United States authorities. The analysis would have been carried further back, but it was found that prior to 1877 the Customs returns are too incomplete to allow of any exactitude in classification.

800. The usefulness of these tables will appear at a glance. Thus, taking articles of luxury and voluntary use, the table shows that these were dutiable in 1877-79 at the rate of 35·42 per cent; that duties have been imposed on this class so that in 1886-88 they were equal to 45·86 per cent and in 1895 to 52·88 per cent; that duties on manufactured articles ready for consumption were in 1877-79, 17·28 per cent, in 1886-88, 26·58 per cent and in 1895, 28·73 per cent; that duties on articles of food and animals were 29·15 per cent in 1877-79, 35·95 per cent in 1886-8 and 23·51 per cent in 1895; that articles in Class A contributed 30·69 per cent of the total duty collected in 1877-79, and only 10·28 per cent in 1895; that Class B contributed less than two-thirds of one per cent of the total duties in 1877-79, and had become in 1895 a factor in the imports sufficient to contribute over 5 per cent of the Customs revenue, having become over one-fifth of total imports in 1895 as against one-tenth in 1877-79. These illustrations will sufficiently indicate the usefulness of these tables.

They also enable the student of our trade and commerce to note the growth or decay of imports of each specific article, by observing the fluctuations in the import.

Thus, undressed hemp in 1877-79 was imported to the value of $289,678 ; increased to $554,585 in 1883-85 ; rose to 951,092 in 1889-91 ; fell to 836,-804 in 1892-94, and was in 1895, $622,396.

In 1883 there were 74,604 cwt. imported. In 1893 the import amounted to 198,200 cwt. ; in 1894 it dropped to 102,247 cwt., and in 1895 it rose to 173,439 cwt. So far as Canadian imports are concerned we have the life-history of undressed hemp showing curious ups and downs and suggesting further examination to show why these fluctuations take place, and if anything can be done to make the importations steadier, or whether there is such a connection between undressed hemp and the crop returns as to make the imports of the article an index of the degree of prosperity attendant upon the farming class.

Take raw hides : during the past 16 years we have imported $29,458,411 of raw hides. In the same time we have exported 1,483,272 head of cattle. It will be an easy calculation for those interested in our cattle trade to make up the value of the hides which have been exported on the living beeve and thus throw light upon the actual effect upon our cattle trade of the scheduling of our cattle by the British Government, as well as suggest plans by which that effect, if injurious to us, may be reduced to a minimum.

The history of the ups and downs of the cotton manufacture of the country is embalmed in the two lines in Class B, cotton waste and cotton wool. The development of manufactures is seen in the totals of Class B and C, which together, in 1894, amounted to 38,916,663, and in 1879 to $17,106,434.

The woollen industry has light thrown upon its condition by the study of the nineteen years imports of wool given in Class B, of woollen articles given in Class C, and of manufactured woollen goods given in Class D.

These tables are of use also in enabling persons interested in manufacturing to see to what extent there is a demand, in the event of their thinking of starting any manufacture in Canada.

801. Average annual value of merchandise, grouped according to degree of manufacture and uses, imported into Canada for home consumption, in three-year periods during the years 1877-94 and for the year 1895 :—

ARTICLES.	1877-79.	1880-82.	1883-85.	1886-88.	1889-91.	1892-94.	1895.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Animals of all kinds	514,685	561,645	1,208,110	965,576	788,188	532,779	344,123
Bees	.....	594	2,938	1,516	444	281	75
Breadstuffs	12,425,363	2,757,714	4,221,935	2,342,555	2,975,064	1,710,981	1,894,288
Chicory	7,937	6,957	8,663	5,814	9,220	8,251	7,720
Cocoanuts, pastes, &c.	17,706	44,249	68,380	85,321	114,318	167,390	161,765
Coffee	332,122	327,462	360,626	401,542	613,208	640,415	615,302
Eggs	6,735	15,816	64,175	61,133	93,817	21,094	† 15,837
Fish	1,269,513	1,173,673	1,424,899	875,477	1,057,960	1,192,014	1,066,611
Fruits	1,254,133	1,157,188	1,908,617	1,721,719	2,434,896	2,507,016	2,484,350
Hay	* 15,186	5,419	11,663	8,332	12,356	13,667	13,170
Honey	200	2,311	3,916	2,278	4,343	2,733	1,343
Jellies, jams and preserves	32	492	18,141	25,575	37,597	35,962	34,725
Milk food and milk condensed	.....	6,573	11,293	15,428	20,648	34,588	36,975
Pickles, sauces and catsups	94,187	120,434	178,379	129,814	108,909	112,529	101,856
‡Provisions	1,183,111	1,557,632	2,183,728	1,372,469	1,895,851	880,411	658,486
Salt	886	7,530	35,633	35,662	51,942	66,376	29,881
Spices	137,522	140,726	183,888	209,315	214,509	173,883	162,707
Sugars and syrups	6,580,738	5,547,760	6,338,749	5,647,524	6,573,967	9,036,627	8,535,717
Tallow	4,998	7,161	14,397	13,706	35,304	44,216	31,751
Tea	3,041,302	3,392,303	3,441,493	3,569,010	3,020,571	3,222,110	3,115,025
Turtles	.....	188	319	588	773	716	726
Vegetables	77,710	110,521	195,396	188,727	234,595	231,057	210,795
Vinegar	19,729	16,640	19,974	9,565	9,664	10,110	8,649
Total.	26,983,795	16,960,988	21,905,312	17,688,646	20,308,144	20,645,206	19,534,877

*Straw included in 1877 and straw and bran in 1878. †Including egg yolk valued at $912. ‡Provisions not otherwise specified, include the following articles:—Butter; cheese; lard, tried or rendered; lard, untried or rendered. Meats, viz.: Bacon and hams, shoulders and sides; beef, salted, in barrels; extract or fluid beef, not medicated; mutton; pork, barrelled, in brine, made from the sides of heavy hogs after the hams and shoulders are cut off, and containing not more than 16 pieces to the barrel of 200 lbs. weight, the barrel containing the same to be free of duty; pork, barrelled, &c., under old tariff; poultry and game of all kinds; dried or smoked meats, and meats preserved in any other way than salted or pickled, n.e.s.; other meats, fresh or salted, n.e.s.; beef imported in the carcass, to be cured or preserved in bond for exportation; pork, imported in the carcass, &c.

802. CLASS B.—ARTICLES IN A CRUDE CONDITION WHICH ENTER THE VARIOUS PROCESSES OF DOMESTIC INDUSTRY.

ARTICLES.	1877-79.	1880-82.	1883-85.	1886-88.	1889-91.	1892-94.	1895.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Ambergris	7	51	215	110	374	399	200
Asphaltum, &c	.....	2,386	4,116	7,229	47,526	99,962	41,817
Barks	618	11,996	26,192	34,873	31,337	55,476	54,462
Bristles	33,531	50,709	64,598	70,412	65,853	64,576	63,046
British gum, dressine, &c	345	.....	.....	3,009	15,401	21,616	14,462
Broom corn	86,222	117,744	124,323	127,163	100,376	127,254	118,744
Bones	31	2,574	843	482	823	3,513	14,327
Cane or rattan and reeds	11,599	12,310	17,568	24,357	27,620	33,276	28,632
Caplins	.....	.....	592	368	.....	240	.....
Chalk, all kinds	282	2,589	5,220	6,028	6,917	10,287	10,267
Chicory, raw or green	161	207	294	124	359	121	107
Clays	29,860	31,768	32,268	42,657	57,262	74,638	62,730
Coal, coal dust and coke	3,236,390	3,849,751	7,020,954	7,738,548	8,793,542	10,131,092	8,873,669
Coal tar and coal pitch	36,448	22,215	28,590	31,106	28,954	26,333	36,581
Corkwood	7,290	14,438	16,577	18,101	29,976	16,985	25,186
Cotton waste	* 34,479	§ 27,343	106,366	124,923	239,845	303,606	653,323
Cotton wool	† 785,330	‡ 1,829,470	2,468,994	2,979,419	3,585,003	3,067,074	2,853,987
Diamonds, unset, or diamond dust, or bort	6,099	56,406	148,606	219,035	129,936	108,879	239,057
Drugs, dyes, chemicals, &c	244,107	329,839	405,280	381.121	436,702	450,306	515,070
Fibre, grass, &c	55,314	60,691	69,361	68,084	56,158	46,596	31,234
Fur skins	155,925	387,328	433,105	443,617	485,757	709,017	540,301
Gravel and sand	1,677	15,129	23,369	27,913	31,432	31,045	24,779
Grease, foot	.....	.....	3,792	419	555	286	1,040
Gutta-percha	177,054	354,566	385,230	444,598	649,715	226,979	182,179
Gypsum	1,164	3,469	2,924	2,371	1,680	1,288	960
Hair	15,281	14,165	28,090	36,484	31,737	25,736	15,652
Hemp, undressed	289,678	390,177	554,585	701,035	951,092	836,804	622,396
Hides, raw	‖1,187,269	2,046,042	1,716,316	1,772,054	1,765,165	1,869,717	1,950,530
Hoofs, horns and tips	.....	8,130	2,430	4,084	5,272	7,519	14,801

* Flax waste included. † In 1877 and 1878 wool waste is included and in 1879 cotton, wool and flax waste. ‡ In 1880 and 1881 cotton waste is included. § Included in cotton wool in 1880 and 1881. ‖ Includes horns and pelts.

CLASS B.—ARTICLES IN A CRUDE CONDITION, &c.—*Concluded.*

ARTICLES.	1877-79.	1880-82.	1883-85.	1886-88.	1889-91.	1892-94.	1895.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Ice	10	291	1,235	529	9,669	3,474	3,095
Indian corn (ensilage)	.....	.....	.....	.....	29,589	73,617	125,415
Ivory	1,599	2,444	4,638	2,391	7,621	12,960	13,750
Ivory nuts, vegetable	24,296	35,051	34,467	30,319	83,315	28,287	21,369
Junk, old, and oakum	86,048	79,039	68,472	55,171	66,320	46,035	40,519
Jute butts and jute	349	12,618	22,773	26,460	32,553	12,072	2,785
Leeches	16	380	387	195	164	149	135
Lime juice, crude	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,578	3,043
Lithographic stones	1,583	2,237	3,129	5,200	4,952	4,720	10,078
Locust bean and meal	.....	.....	73	22	514	445	467
Logs, round and unmanufactured timber	127,896	422,913	653,854	370,265	492,237	396,874	414,961
Lumber and timber	1,025	218,882	311,712	91,990	186,448	57,495	20,057
Manures, animal and vegetable	26,289	2,220	3,590	1,511	883	606	1,802
Metal, bismuth, metallic	.....	77	334	96	96	229	255
Mineral substances	20,319	29,763	49,556	46,663	74,509	91,523	80,253
Mineralogical specimens	2	268	6,875	760	480	980	1,055
Musk	.....	212	1,896	2,279	3,099	2,679	2,119
Oils, cocoanut and palm	50,182	32,115	67,792	78,341	95,987	105,402	112,065
Ores of metals, all kinds	1,754	26,393	14,751	8,447	1,914	3,826	261
Osiers	110	191	1,023	1,057	249	442	164
Oxide of copper, black, and platinum	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	259	411
Palm leaf	17	296	335	443	1,004	1,547	1,756
Pearl, mother of	.....	10	559	87	260	2,186	1,935
Pelts, raw	*	9,331	16,940	11,189	7,048	48,600	1,289
Pitch and tar, pine	9,910	23,061	19,319	15,094	14,561	14,141	15,516
Plants and trees	75,059	63,851	77,827	91,737	139,516	140,390	137,278
Quills	.....	.....	.....	146	242	620	73
Rags	87,118	164,942	193,788	256,166	219,609	219,527	193,851
Rennet	11,858	15,178	25,132	30,149	29,329	55,156	65,806
Resin	55,168	82,894	88,803	78,909	70,816	95,175	85,822
Rubber, crude	.....	.....	6,800	48,908	49,244	592,992	488,566
Sausage casings	.....	.....	4,383	7,478	1,573	638	4,214
Seeds	253,808	200,055	261,501	416,810	537,190	560,662	566,248
Silex or crystallized quartz	264	1,876	1,737	2,924	1,919	1,355	1,881

Silk, raw	28,098	104,410	134,294	155,043	176,431	223,338	124,294
Sponges	14,228	22,850	26,491	32,053	35,268	37,110	32,405
Soda, sulphate	..	282	3	63	2,309	†427	1,852
Stearine for the manufacture of leather	..	...	...	...	...	878	...
Straw	89	18	79	439	39	8	383
Teasels	1,578	2,964	4,086	1,896	1,926	1,458	1,237
Tin crystals	...	359	2,639	1,447	958	634	1,320
Tobacco, unmanufactured	778,237	978,811	1,419,000	1,469,474	1,421,552	1,729,453	1,362,985
Tufa	...	...	...	...	...	341	...
Tortoise and other shells	5	1,188	2,140	988	1,021	2,982	5,367
Turpentine, raw	336	208	384	140	93	40	..
Whalebone	234	3,258	4,422	2,439	1,355	1,602	479
Wood for fuel	10,578	307	13,810	4,264	22,976	18,107	18,150
Wool, raw	947,932	1,714,751	1,527,407	1,672,064	1,577,956	1,477,349	1,129,461
Agricultural products, unenumerated	...	...	...	...	...	‡49,524	...
Total	9,012,196	13,397,487	18,709,231	20,331,970	22,981,193	24,471,911	22,085,776

* Included in hides, raw.
† Included in drugs in 1893 and 1894.
‡ Principally flax seed.

803. CLASS C.—ARTICLES WHOLLY OR PARTIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR USE AS MATERIALS IN THE MANUFACTURES AND MECHANICAL ARTS, THREE-YEAR PERIODS, 1877–94, AND FOR THE YEAR 1895.

ARTICLES.	1877–79.	1880–82.	1883–85.	1886–88.	1889–91.	1892–94.	1895.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Admiralty charts	.....	.....	.....	.....	330	826	502
Anatomical preparations	865	13	770	1,305	1,252	2,543	1,991
Articles for "A.A." Telegraph Co	226	.....	25,104	235	154	87	142
" hoop-skirt manufacture	1,087	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" ex-warehoused for excise purposes	.....	5,083	10,463	3,165	10,607	.....	138
" " for ships' stores	8,381	51,354	123,207	95,223	91,158	93,991	97,004
Ashes, pot and pearl	3,908	5,122	6,047	4,315	3,194	4,868	2,604
Barrels and egg boxes, empty	.....	2,409	49	.....	1,432	5,453	5,629
Bamboo reeds	117	1,297	1,217	1,363	3,104	4,701	2,596
Beeswax	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	108	4,536
Blanketing and lapping	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,911	6,894	9,129
Bone black	.....	.....	.....	5,293	40,027	27,816	.....
Bone dust and bone ash	5	1,112	1,356	293	2,273	6,325	16,188
Bolting cloths	18,915	26,662	27,628	20,702	14,586	19,067	13,786
Brass	37,358	5,076	60,531	88,554	87,456	75,352	121,538
Brim moulds, &c	320	1,365	148	172	167	116	.....
Buckram	.....	.....	2,417	1,108	1,086	687	1,094
Bullion fringe	.....	.....	.....	.....	185	1,932	3,865
Burr-stones, in blocks	14,266	11,176	7,708	4,060	3,353	2,681	2,172
Carriages, parts of	*	*	* 42,828	65,545	44,426	74,437	118,220
Canvas for the manufacture of floor oil-cloth	2,155	10,925	13,716	12,074	27,048	31,268	40,560
Cat gut and whip gut	155	1,542	1,158	975	1,077	1,569	670
" strings	1,149	6,672	8,858	8,105	8,498	8,596	6,689
Celluloid	.....	1,432	13,778	9,221	17,944	29,951	23,824
Cement	85,126	66,767	116,509	159,052	279,819	299,783	251,926
Cherry heat welding compound	.....	.....	77	514	389	555	399
Cider	.....	.....	.....	307	409	110	117
Citron, lemon and orange, rinds of	4,180	4,633	1,104	907	1,508	3,010	1,421
Clock springs and clock movements	†	† 292	2,153	1,660	9,703	60,850	4,473
Cocoa, beans, shells and nibs	7,666	16,720	25,035	33,962	34,374	50,600	42,907
Coir and coir yarn	.....	1,418	1,237	4,488	6,542	7,415	4,662
Copper	91,321	1,757	84,937	161,970	230,317	151,451	174,109
Cottons	516,437	1,418,058	1,284,197	679,405	676,016	738,572	788,647

Dressing, harness and leather				4,111	10,494	32,814	35,445
Drugs, dyes, chemicals, &c	1,250,407	1,449,459	1,981,970	2,181,406	2,295,360	2,662,875	2,374,242
Duck for belting and hose	13,868	15,529	18,946	32,230	39,741	57,813	36,680
Emery	‡ 3,954	‡ 10,450	‡ 11,974	13,192	15,586	16,659	14,569
Excelsior	41	1,007	2,408	2,041	2,622	2,254	
Felt for roofing	39,448	14,258	47,636	14,983	7,811	4,940	16,803
" adhesive, for sheathing vessels	128	2,904	4,000	1,446	2,351	1,372	982
Fertilizers			262	7,098	14,021	19,366	38,077
Fire-bricks	30,561			26,202	90,181	90,151	57,598
Fish skins and fish offal				1,880	16,671	6,448	3,162
Fillets of cotton and rubber		130	417	1,415	1,797	1,742	1,941
Flax, tow of		769	726	2,230	1,280	123	
Flint and ground flint stones	131	4,088	3,180	2,030	4,636	2,853	2,705
Fullers' earth	6	345	270	624	1,968	2,374	1,904
Fur skins		348,587	488,979	584,889	543,827	618,085	525,435
Gas coke		3,438	1,740	3,193	10,861	1,397	
Grease	106,567	128,496	194,489	131,799	153,357	247,341	299,159
Gunny cloth and gunny bags	135	2,453					
Hatters' bands, plush, etc	5,486	4,532	3,152	20,087	24,742	32,759	38,442
Hatters' furs not on the skin		5,055	14,025	17,166	7,337	11,501	67,711
Hemp paper					1,073	1,191	247
Hops	32,725	43,464	152,537	121,992	213,898	169,236	138,886
Hair, horse, dipped or dyed							28,266
Horn strips		5,164	5,648	908	3,344	4,407	
Horse clothing, shaped					1,745	3,572	3,080
Iron liquor			62	1,862	1,452	962	964
Iron sand or globules		45	515	469	705	1,237	1,479
Iron and steel	3,694,268	4,651,825	5,289,175	4,641,446	5,562,514	5,480,996	4,282,588
Jute cloth		2,485	61,882	124,602	264,454	318,389	333,573
Jute yarn				6,256	12,177	16,145	24,273
Lastings, mohair cloth				408	1,111	4,165	2,767
Lead	141,537	136,126	142 996	207,628	308,487	241,204	155,605
Leather	507,509	705,440	749,594	922,049	699,041	676,024	782,654
Lime	11,269	5,185	10,642	8,469	6,332	4,688	5,743
Lithographic presses					1,000	1,694	6,968
Lumber and timber	665,665	321,668	479,802	453,438	653,288	763,097	1,106,733
Machine card clothing	923	14,615	13,998	13,752	20,282	25,651	19,746
Manuscripts			57	1,284	401	763	2,258

* Included in carriages, 1877 to 1883, inclusive.

† Included in clocks, 1877 to 1881, inclusive.

‡ Includes pumice-stone, 1879 to 1884, inclusive.

ARTICLES.	1877-79.	1880-82.	1883-85.	1886-88.	1889-91.	1892-94.	1895.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Marble	51,974	73,630	91,700	83,463	87,917	80,305	70,045
Materials for Halifax dry dock	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,858	.....	.....
Materials for bridges, other	.....	9,554	120,000	3,387	.....	.....	.....
Metals	412,074	1,132,357	1,160,344	1,172,624	1,408,423	1,547,696	1,119,367
Mineral substances	18,512	40,561	23,438	36,244	24,716	33,687	40,039
Molasses for use in making blacking	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	198	39
Mosaic flooring of any material	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	964
Mustard cake	.....	300	3,007	1,757	696	361	596
Noils	.....	.....	.....	218	17,239	27,305	32,637
Oils	635,622	817,836	1,099,027	1,177,467	1,345,635	1,301,070	1,209,584
Oil-cake and meal	3,164	13,235	28,833	16,117	30,821	34,865	50,096
Oil-cloth and oil-silk, cut or shaped	.....	76,022	138,691	100,566	56,772	64,705	54,413
Packages, P.O	6,272	7,964	11,712	66,303	407,346	560,998	520,474
Paints and colours	558,917	493,897	542,362	577,289	588,124	576,468	463,811
Paper, collar cloth	6,399	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paper for cartridges	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	.....
Palm leaf, grass, &c	3,833	2,159	4,657	1,972	727	.....	.....
Paraffine wax, &c	13,855	15,839	6,456	6,560	23,789	34,472	11,579
Photographic materials	21,058	.....	.....	.....	7,233	10,766	14,027
Plaster of Paris	14,394	7,541	7,865	5,924	8,551	4,638	1,707
Plates, engraved	34	280	1,029	2,491	1,636	2,113	475
Plaits, straw, Tuscan and grass	14,474	28,630	29,238	35,270	34,729	49,201	54,529
Potash, all kinds	.....	16,456	32,069	27,505	24,541	34,750	34,231
Pumice and pumice-stone	48	1,149	4,290	3,087	3,310	3,747	3,609
Red liquor	.....	.....	.....	544	1,490	3,996	1,057
Rattans and reeds	34	5,175	2,426	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rove, jute, for the manufacture of binder twine	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,931	.....
Rubber, India, for elastic webbing and rubber recovered	118	.....	169	6,520	13,676	34,589	69,171
Rubber thread, elastic	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,805	6,914	7,606
Salt, for use in the sea or gulf fisheries	357,480	399,978	321,035	253,930	275,513	308,252	332,711
Sausage casings, cleaned	6,234	10,385	13,951	15,858	30,231	38,054	37,059
Sawdust	.....	.....	274	542	841	1,616	1,476
Ships and vessels, not including machinery	12,887	46,672	111,439	19,969	37,983	24,857	28,775

Ships' materials not specified	50,857						
" repairs on	372	17,522	9,305	12,559	6,601	6,336	2,499
Silk or cotton, weaving or tram, for elastic webbing	2,015						
" in the gum, or spun, &c.	21,914	90,408	91,248	93,217	61,178	36,483	7,457
Spectacles, parts of				3,874	11,217	4,983	22,410
Spirits	5,963	13,268	19,721	13,411	16,166	18,057	13,353
Spurs and stilts			140	532	460	734	448
Square reeds and rawhide centres				677	2,275	4,073	5,305
Stone	*86,005	62,698	65,882	89,928	189,092	98,706	67,200
Telegraph apparatus, first equipment		21,451	10,749	1,429			
Tobacco leaf			3	200	165	164	188
Treenails	4,508	4,134	6,785	692	3,309	857	78
Tools for deaf and dumb institutions					835		
Vaccine and ivory vaccine points		7	89	3,298	79	273	429
Varnish	312	2,478	1,463	1,377	2,315	592	760
Veneers of ivory	19,067	43,737	57,513	45,527	26,682	24,740	18,836
Whiting	16,742	19,682	27,019	20,412	25,903	26,360	25,441
Wood	57,604	10,858	13,573	51,892	96,651	102,686	80,126
Woollen goods	215,031	271,344	287,814	192,685	151,668	195,740	210,681
Zinc, in blocks, pigs and sheets	82,203	79,509	80,923	83,328	93,829	114,117	63,373
Miscellaneous articles						2,071	
Total	9,998,241	13,355,118	15,969,553	15,147,203	17,729,320	18,662,466	16,830,887

*Includes slate in 1879.

804. CLASS D.—MANUFACTURED ARTICLES READY FOR CONSUMPTION, THREE-YEAR PERIODS, 1877 TO 1894, AND FOR THE YEAR 1895.

ARTICLES.	1877-79.	1880-82.	1883-85.	1886-88.	1889-91.	1892-94.	1895.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Agricultural implements	139,951	215,306	327,555	151,226	173,910	237,736	291,222
Articles for use of the Governor General	10,708	15,300	13,993	10,945	10,227	15,636	7,499
" " Consuls General	3,403	5,069	3,513	2,767	11,506	5,203	2,489
" " Dominion Government	126,069	348,587	633,220	572,779	560,920	360,471	207,582
" " Army and Navy	97,853	103,366	129,402	93,318	300,993	532,554	552,432
Bagatelle tables	‡10,072	277	446	150	149	118	401
Bags containing fine salt	...	1,067	10,653	8,509	8,184	9,927	...
Belts, surgical, and trusses, &c	...	§	§12,571	23,240	21,740	19,019	27,152
Bells	*20,314	18,255	34,487	40,235	43,919	39,829	35,656
Billiard tables	†3,652	7,723	7,768	4,405	3,778	5,793	4,158
Bird cages	...	2,610	5,125	4,198	4,789	4,267	3,248
Blacking, shoe, and shoemakers' ink	32,956	38,937	44,586	47,927	53,671	41,494	40,003
Blueing, laundry	...	...	...	22,904	18,739	17,616	16,481
Bone manufactures	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,204
Books, printed, periodicals, pamphlets, &c	958,415	1,012,499	1,282,440	1,247,696	1,287,983	1,220,798	1,019,536
Bookbinders' tools and implements	35,814	29,726	35,966	44,997	40,998	37,177	19,290
Boot, shoe, and staylaces of any material	...	...	28,983	38,462	32,770	38,073	39,854
Botanical specimens	21,100	19	29	66	112	51	115
Braces or suspenders, and parts of	...	73,705	114,508	89,334	44,220	59,614	71,024
Brass	100,740	283,005	339,275	391,880	470,717	428,399	305,916
Brooms and brushes	42,052	80,146	102,352	105,584	101,711	108,282	86,810
Bricks and tiles	17,005	113,587	161,289	141,474	119,310	83,142	65,863
Buttons	16,902	363,856	371,060	344,679	281,407	286,880	141,804
Candles	51,005	40,609	42,958	35,703	26,321	30,268	34,884
Carriages, all kinds, including bicycles, tricycles, railway cars, waggons, sleighs, wheelbarrows, trucks and hand carts	141 221	277,365	593,992	253,805	295,304	389,383	563,535
Chronometers and compasses for ships	...	...	3,860	3,375	6,464	5,047	4,587
Clocks and clock cases, all kinds	64,412	87,198	120,569	127,786	110,692	69,020	105,127
Clothes wringers	...	...	...	...	1,890	1,479	5,988
Clothing, donations of	20,357	5,352	6,385	10,592	8,977	10,036	11,376
Cocoa mats and matting	...	6,037	15,233	4,706	5,390	3,426	7,095
Combs	...	67,280	75,290	71,294	67,940	64,056	79,342

Communion plate	‖3,514	13,247	18,733	20,196	18,439	2,853	8,959
Copper	44,357	167,489	143,866	124,710	254,088	247,019	84,105
Cordage	219,331	147,922	135,996	81,130	78,348	74,880	64,107
Corks and corkwood	35,163	42,838	48,876	64,408	67,210	70,606	77,721
Corset clasps, &c					1,617	5,758	10,430
Cottons	6,951,553	8,309,473	6,658,204	4,485,266	3,393,881	3,331,494	3,363,719
Crucibles	83	5,682	6,414	5,435	1,421	497	5,627
Cups or other prizes						290	1,134
Diamond drills			2,169	4,397	15,052	5,066	15,275
Earthenware and china	433,608	469,365	571,442	677,783	644,025	682,294	547,935
Earthenware, tiles and other manufactures of				4,565	31,995	35,726	
Electric arc light carbons and carbon points				4,101	34,672	24,847	24,205
Electric light apparatus and electric batteries		7,393	52,783	94,163	¶74,682	290,774	223,636
Electric meters and motors					¶	70,209	62,557
Emery wheels		7,280	7,100	4,810	5,309	5,817	7,775
Fibreware, &c			3,846		3,232	6,910	11,386
Fish glue						2,863	7,972
Fish-hooks	306,087	17,796	17,349	11,245	11,574	10,002	17,167
Fishing lines and twines, nets		277,979	437,447	333,750	425,932	440,599	501,724
Fur manufactures	218,235	79,189	172,710	140,071	100,235	88,803	58,832
Flax, hemp and jute	947,768	1,434,302	1,418,360	1,409,223	1,442,846	1,523,147	1,377,557
Glass manufactures	779,933	909,634	1,067,385	1,207,725	1,229,282	1,228,868	1,120,986
Gloves and mitts, all kinds	79,791	624,953	732,793	686,822	666,107	682,182	631,276
Goods for N. W. M. Police		394					
Gunpowder and other explosives	120,236	101,849	179,774	129,233	114,272	130,660	142,305
Gutta-percha and India rubber	236,319	501,942	713,665	774,690	857,443	633,540	410,609
Haberdashery	46,576						
Hair manufactures	44,571	49,836	64,656	44,218	36,454	34,728	40,149
Hats, caps and bonnets	969,549	1,145,322	1,178,088	1,246,721	1,258,742	1,252,139	1,195,401
Hosiery	458,341						
Ink, writing and printing	41,650	53,094	74,562	77,132	79,418	82,785	79,243
Iron and steel manufactures	5,477,010	7,922,820	9,046,885	6,387,797	7,474,728	6,713,648	4,728,921
Ivory manufactures	259	7,791	4,171	1,235	785	2,282	2,790
Lead "	33,224	20,928	31,086	23,678	21,936	28,593	38,015
Leather "	677,531	439,935	524,175	409,389	417,556	422,241	432,972
Manilla hoods					126	260	1,029
Marble manufactures	51,526	12,535	21,676	22,098	20,561	18,696	14,107
Mats and rugs	983	16,631	14,146	51,381	70,301	92,811	64,887

* Communion plate included with church bells in 1877. † Bagatelle tables included in 1879. ‡ Included with billiard tables in 1879.
§ Included with braces and suspenders in 1882 and 1883. ‖ Included with bells in 1877.
¶ Included with telephone and telegraph instruments in 1890 and 1891.

CLASS D.—MANUFACTURED ARTICLES READY FOR CONSUMPTION, &c.—*Continued.*

ARTICLES.	1877-79.	1880-82.	1883-85.	1886-88.	1889-91.	1892-94.	1895.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Meerschaum manufactures	.....	282	1,314	1,743	1,442	222	728
Metal manufactures	156,957	178,785	315,893	304,753	314,758	321,700	294,363
Mucilage	.....	.....	.....	1,394	4,723	5,335	6,213
Oil-cloth	129,290	92,688	123,313	151,934	154,025	155,774	141,410
Optical instruments	.....	.....	44,820	68,735	67,582	96,179	85,015
Packages	333,607	313,058	513,897	359,834	428,903	428,661	621,014
Paper manufactures	1,069,041	1,103,522	1,152,643	1,155,266	1,165,443	1,139,605	975,929
Pencils, lead	1,558	33,057	49,879	62,633	54,436	55,922	57,819
Philosophical instruments	9,389	9,438	12,503	13,841	22,064	67,385	23,993
Pictorial illustration of insects	.....	.....	.....	54	49	26	19
Pocket-books, purses and satchels	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,379	57,731	57,465
Plumbago manufactures	.....	2,040	2,267	8,947	24,865	20,444	16,361
Printing presses, printing machines, &c	73,454	56,675	131,330	109,286	109,243	114,390	137,594
Rugs, travelling, except silk	.....	.....	.....	.....	647	3,154	22,655
Sails for boats, also tents and awnings	246,324	17,949	20,178	7,556	6,738	9,218	1,339
Sand, glass, flint and emery papers	14,435	22,158	19,941	27,578	32,404	35,355	32,246
Ships, boilers, steam engines, &c	.....	.....	24,929	7,827	9,098	6,149	10,176
Settlers' effects	805,072	1,068,458	1,654,047	1,491,947	1,795,295	2,523,562	2,540,681
Slate manufactures	23,898	22,719	27,318	26,283	36,782	43,629	19,471
Soap	53,101	56,942	101,823	110,271	135,049	169,286	206,618
Starch	49,097	34,572	46,790	39,618	57,984	44,918	56,549
Stone manufactures	24,831	34,517	43,598	43,767	68,929	46,104	51,050
Straw "	690	14,931	11,831	6,550	6,253	8,381	6,158
Small wares	2,536,381	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Telephone and telegraph instruments	.....	11,233	33,777	26,526	255,073	227,412	70,386
Tin manufactures	7,298	180,263	182,204	125,304	73,334	34,849	44,370
Tobacco pipes	51,425	108,592	100,774	122,102	125,339	170,905	133,432
Turpentine, spirits of	87,032	123,266	158,075	165,856	206,128	175,719	157,486
Trunks, valises, &c	605	42,994	86,234	95,724	60,459	18,374	26,727
Twine	.....	39,830	87,355	81,686	60,951	187,531	158,679
Umbrellas, parasols, sunshades, &c	182,005	*	*	*	208,759	256,307	194,198
Unenumerated articles	401,062	206,789	275,334	194,330	151,371	119,015	165,142
Varnish, lacques, Japans, &c	81,789	63,356	87,046	99,918	72,219	74,688	65,369
Watches, watch cases and watch actions	140,648	256,020	544,730	461,891	577,885	382,476	280,899

Wax	205	10,723	25,032	19,171	14,086	16,386	11,238
Wearing apparel	1,608	4,397	3,830	3,355	4,471	3,143	3,015
Webbing, elastic and non-elastic					39,835	121,438	142,949
Whips	1,129	42,595	48,703	56,476	35,085	6,710	5,185
Wood manufactures†	690,512	748,517	1,106,662	935,030	1,086,785	885,619	660,345
Woollen manufactures	7,502,909	7,280,473	7,975,696	9,126,250	9,263,074	9,027,461	7,003,777
Wrecked materials			5,376	3,102	202		
Zinc	9,802	14,677	14,670	7,103	6,961	7,073	5,581
Goods damaged					4,406	11,295	7,201
Miscellaneous articles						2,443	12,184
Total	‡34,785,507	38,180,016	42,899,677	37,945,349	39,738,514	39,450,981	33,640,215

* Included in cotton and silk manufactures.

† Includes furniture of wood or iron, hair, spring and other mattrasses, bolsters and pillows.

‡ Including goods valued at $12,862, the growth and produce of Canada returned, and goods valued at $14,600 imported into British Columbia, details not received.

805. CLASS E.—ARTICLES OF VOLUNTARY USE, LUXURIES, &c.

Articles.	1877-79.	1880-82.	1883-85.	1886-88.	1889-91.	1892-94.	1895.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Ale, beer and porter	147,401	135,777	205,061	179,852	216,709	188,911	126,066
Ale, ginger	2,276	3,411	6,602	4,119	6,213	5,995	8,035
Baking powder	22,250	86,447	89,176	103,374	96,894	100,215	86,911
Cabinets of coins, medals, &c	3,896	5,571	7,145	18,379	29,802	31,043	11,074
Carpets	712,870	967,491	1,022,680	1,074,421	1,153,825	1,152,390	833,793
Cases for jewels and watches			16,946	29,677	8,679	10,302	7,924
Casts as models and busts	2,387	952	317	690	376	2,946	414
Cider	5,839	4,886	10,069	5,851	2,556	1,572	884
Collars, cotton and linen, &c		66,159	89,085	91,581	43,883	48,172	46,105
Cotton fabrics, uncoloured					64,292	204,129	218,072
Crapes, all kinds		120,023	161,052	131,354	85,464	50,352	34,393
Cuffs, cotton and linen, &c				1,671	6,850	7,520	5,473
Curtains					72,270	290,946	262,021
Curling stones					1,014	1,561	4,125

CLASS E.—ARTICLES WHOLLY OR PARTIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR USE AS MATERIALS, &c.—*Concluded.*

ARTICLES.	1877-79.	1880-82.	1883-85.	1886-88.	1889-91.	1892-94.	1895.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Embroideries	116	39,927	108,466	175,294	195,388	171,021	127,207
Entomological specimens	.....	536	1,655	796	137	282	339
Fancy goods	1,648,926	1,081,971	1,828,579	1,756,409	1,753,991	1,664,530	1,508,253
Feathers	.....	.....	.....	5,349	23,715	50,586	.....
Fire-works	5,716	1,846	12,043	12,271	11,813	12,244	12,984
Gold and silver manufactures	229,582	257,540	271,804	252,665	243,830	281,185	341,592
Jet manufactures	29	18,321	14,915	2,855	159	38	78
Jewellery	276,241	381,485	566,341	500,849	424,119	260,023	276,759
Lime juice	5,417	.....	.....	.....	6,838	11,998	15,883
Magic lanterns	.....	.....	1,151	2,869	3,411	4,859	4,710
Malt	3,947	4,914	17,640	21,887	34,365	33,214	35,271
Malt, extract of	.....	2,596	1,505	3,335	4,941	7,689	7,212
Mineral and aerated waters	14,751	20,514	29,621	31,171	36,647	54,421	48,613
Models of invention	1,738	19,121	41,747	17,748	18,882	13,428	3,493
Musical instruments	476,784	363,452	432,783	450,505	451,519	365,768	299,538
Mustard, ground or prepared	66,499	49,102	64,457	64,127	61,674	68,226	66,119
Newspapers, magazines, &c	786	71,625	98,300	85,389	69,173	64,618	77,278
Paintings, drawings and engravings	62,299	228,099	137,215	173,253	254,709	396,891	338,341
Perfumery	25,040	16,674	22,418	39,087	35,061	35,042	34,618
Pomades	43	1,871	2,291	3,466	4,757	5,689	6,733
Precious stones	9,244	.....	1,414	6,724	9,904	13,345	24,391
Quills	24	217	.....	167	403	581	568
Ribbons	.....	5,295	9,175	5,768	28,588	19,103	8,119
Silk manufactures	1,559,810	2,675,687	2,386,015	2,580,651	2,770,133	2,530,537	2,223,815
Spirits and wines	1,321,890	1,236,089	1,586,598	1,299,541	1,480,665	1,461,792	1,220,676
Syrups, lemon, raspberry, &c	1,109	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tobacco manufactures	354,939	300,143	408,707	343,688	299,691	280,428	256,256
Total	6,961,849	8,117,742	9,652,973	*9,477,156	10,014,340	9,903,592	8,584,136

* Includes menageries valued at $968.

806. IMPORTS FOR HOME CONSUMPTION, DUTIABLE AND FREE.

(COIN AND BULLION NOT INCLUDED.)

(Three-year periods, 1877-94, and for the year 1895.)

GROUPS.	Year.	IMPORTS, HOME CONSUMPTION.		Total Annual Average.	Duties Collected.	Average rate of duty on Dutiable Goods.	Percentage of Total Duty.	Percentage of Total Imports.
		Dutiable Goods.	Free Goods.					
		$	$	$	$			
A.	1877 79	13,571,681	13,412,114	26,983,795	3,948,612	29·15	30·96	30·69
	1880 82	14,913,063	2,047,925	16,960,988	4,296,003	28·76	24·17	18·51
	1883 85	16,549,225	5,356,087	21,905,312	4,482,952	27·13	21·68	20·17
Articles of food and animals.....	1886-88	12,870,368	4,818,278	17,688,646	4,629,745	35·95	21·62	17·62
	1889-91	15,053,604	5,254,540	20,308,144	5,282,901	35·09	22·30	18·34
	1892-94	7,544,952	13,100,254	20,645,206	1,665,591	22·09	8·20	18·26
	1895	7,817,389	11,717,488	19,534,877	1,838,056	23·51	10·28	19·39
B.	1877-79	532,979	8,479,217	9,012,196	77,822	13·32	0·61	10·32
	1880-82	4,399,507	9,497,980	13,897,487	713,839	16·46	3·95	15·40
	1883-85	7,779,761	10,989,473	18,769,234	1,172,895	15·08	5·68	17·27
Articles in a crude condition which enter into the various processes of domestic industries.	1886-88	6,438,468	13,893,502	20,331,970	1,113,359	17·76	5·25	20·22
	1889-91	4,436,963	18,544,230	22,981,193	990,263	22·34	4·18	20·75
	1892-94	4,794,544	19,677,367	24,471,911	1,063,022	22·18	5·22	21·63
	1895	4,081,054	18,004,722	22,085,776	981,023	24·03	5·48	21·94
C.	1877-79	6,204,825	3,793,416	9,998,241	839,869	13·65	6·59	11·35
	1880-82	10,306,992	3,048,126	13,355,118	1,867,003	17·97	10·22	14·74
	1883-85	11,437,358	4,532,195	15,969,553	2,272,286	19·93	10·89	14·56
Articles wholly or partially manufactured for use as materials in the manufacture and mechanical arts.	1886-88	10,806,242	4,340,961	15,147,203	2,493,450	23·04	11·64	15·04
	1889-91	12,266,600	5,462,720	17,729,320	3,248,700	26·52	13·72	16·00
	1892-94	12,061,885	6,600,581	18,662,466	3,173,698	26·33	15·58	16·48
	1895	10,054,945	6,775,942	16,830,887	2,569,298	25·55	14·36	16·72
D.	1877-79	31,468,341	3,317,166	34,785,507	5,429,638	17·28	42·62	39·68
	1880-82	33,038,421	5,141,595	38,180,016	8,037,314	24·27	44·16	42·14
	1883-85	36,426,521	6,473,156	42,899,677	9,044,762	24·83	43·29	39·17
Manufactured articles ready for consumption...	1886-88	33,456,739	4,488,610	37,945,349	8,888,104	26·58	41·65	37·70

Groups.	Year.	Imports, Home Consumption.		Total Annual Average.	Duties Collected.	Average rate of duty on Dutiable Goods.	Percentage of Total Duty.	Percentage of Total Imports.
		Dutiable Goods.	Free Goods.					
		$	$	$	$			
	1889-91	33,939,538	5,798,976	39,738,514	9,449,639	27·86	39·89	35·87
	1892-94	33,431,349	6,019,632	39,450,981	9,668,011	28·91	47·46	34·87
	1895	28,398,959	5,241,256	33,640,215	8,160,025	28·73	45·62	33·42
	1877-79	6,928,781	33,068	6,961,849	2,451,063	35·42	19·22	7·96
	1880-82	7,862,392	255,350	8,117,742	3,194,560	41·26	17·50	8·87
E.	1883-85	9,429,952	223,021	9,652,973	3,840,523	40·82	18·46	8·83
Articles of voluntary use, luxuries, &c.	1886-88	9,236,624	240,532	9,477,156	4,226,534	45·86	19·84	9·41
	1889-91	9,675,822	338,518	10,014,340	4,716,342	48·74	19·91	9·04
	1892-94	9,438,538	465,054	9,903,592	4,784,782	50·70	23·54	8·76
	1895	8,205,308	378,828	8,584,136	4,338,867	52·88	24·26	8·53
	1877-79	58,706,607	29,034,981	87,741,588	* 12,757,932	21·76	100·00	100·00
	1880-82	70,520,375	19,990,977	90,511,352	† 18,108,719	25·73	100·00	100·00
	1883-85	81,622,818	27,573,931	109,196,749	20,813,418	25·52	100·00	100·00
Total	1886-88	72,808,440	27,781,885	100,590,325	21,351,191	29·36	100·00	100·00
	1889-91	75,372,476	35,399,035	110,771,511	‡ 23,687,845	31·44	100·00	100·00
	1892-94	67,271,163	45,862,888	113,134,156	‖ 20,351,771	30·27	100·00	100·00
	1895	58,557,655	42,118,236	100,675,891	§ 17,887,269	30·54	100·00	100·00

*Includes $32,781 duties collected in North-west Territories by Mounted Police, and not including $4,202, amounts received on account of warehouse frauds, St. John, N.B., and $23 special deposits, and $2,872 duties returned on supplies, Mounted Police, N.W.T.

†Not including $3,530 duties returned on supplies, Mounted Police, N.W.T.

‡1890, 1891 includes duties collected under Sec. 8, Revised Statutes of Canada, Chap. 32, amounting to $16,281.

‖1892 includes $8,439 " " " "
‖1892 " 10,714 on entries destroyed by fire at St. John, N.B.
‖1893 " 7,539 " on post entries, &c.
§1895 14,524 " "

807. A comparative summary of the value of the principal articles imported for home consumption in the last four 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 more clearly what the requirements of the country have been, it has been changed to apply only to articles for home consumption.

SUMMARY OF VALUE OF ARTICLES IMPORTED, &c.

Articles.	Value of Imports Entered for Consumption.			
	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Dutiable Goods.	$	$	$	$
Ale, beer and porter	229,402	175,147	162,184	126,066
Animals, living	262,089	206,512	167,316	164,891
Books, periodicals, &c., and other printed matter, n.e.s.	1,223,404	1,208,506	1,063,381	788,020
Brass and manufactures of	463,182	445,175	369,357	305,91
Breadstuffs, viz. :—				
Arrowroot, biscuit, rice, macaroni, bran, &c	479,006	548,936	362,025	574,402
Grain of all kinds	956,004	1,049,08[illegible]	800,145	1,1[illegible]4,877
Flour and meal of all kinds	387,682	294,059	252,253	187,743
Brooms and brushes	108,529	109,783	106,534	86,810
Bricks and tiles	81,495	89,750	78,124	65,863
Candles	32,905	27,355	30,545	34,884
Carriages	492,114	408,787	490,200	681,755
Carpets and squares, n.e.s.	143,881	94,098	71,443	64,679
Cement	287,729	327,148	284,471	251,926
Clock and clock springs	125,005	143,358	121,247	109,600
Coal and coke (*see* also Free Goods)	4,333,490	4,168,515	3,515,845	3,376,517
Coffee (*see* also Free Goods)	51,348	55,659	52,689	41,279
Copper and manufactures of	269,712	352,406	157,539	84,105
Cordage of all kinds	81,320	76,189	67,130	64,107
Cotton, manufactures of	3,992,440	4,557,402	4,001,618	4,218,168
Crapes of all kinds	59,647	49,225	42,185	34,393
Drugs, dyes, chemicals and medicines	1,530,981	1,547,850	1,321,094	1,150,383
Earthenware and china	748,810	709,737	695,514	547,935
Embroideries, not otherwise provided for	154,613	160,325	198,124	127,207
Eggs		12,583	13,069	14,309
Fancy goods	1,627,801	1,717,746	1,648,044	1,508,253
Fish and products of (*see* also Free Goods)	482,605	486,957	465,504	398,383
Flax, hemp and jute, and manufactures of	1,546,051	1,618,983	1,416,476	1,336,817
Fruits and nuts, dried	996,193	913,541	904,263	873,168
Fruits, green (*see* also Free Goods)	1,072,508	903,909	1,179,728	1,041,833
Furs and manufactures of	679,406	723,807	717,451	584,057
Glass " "	1,257,858	1,219,543	1,209,203	1,120,986
Gloves and mitts of any material	680,221	700,587	665,737	631,276
Gold and silver, manufactures of	261,471	298,439	283,645	341,476
Gunpowder and other explosives	136,171	143,028	112,781	142,305
Gutta-percha and India rubber, manufactures of	684,633	696,690	519,296	410,609
Hats, caps and bonnets	1,219,714	1,320,640	1,216,062	1,195,401
Iron and steel, manufactures of (*see* also Free Goods)	9,969,409	10,113,177	8,776,533	7,405,923
Jewellery	288,584	251,537	239,947	276,759
Lead and manufactures of	317,142	288,636	203,644	192,046
Leather " "	1,091,213	1,233,004	970,577	1,215,626
Marble " "	106,168	96,177	94,657	82,536
Metal, composition and other, n.e.s.	373,819	353,225	317,145	302,892
Musical instruments	412,894	375,421	308,989	299,538

SUMMARY OF VALUE OF ARTICLES IMPORTED, &c.—*Continued.*

Articles.	Value of Imports Entered for Consumption.			
	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Dutiable Goods—Con.	$	$	$	$
Oils, coal and kerosene, and products of	494,004	472,406	446,492	442,406
Oils, all other	863,754	824,822	796,581	749,236
Oil-cloth	216,129	233,395	211,914	195,813
Packages	399,306	402,270	448,274	393,202
Paints and colours	566,138	594,874	551,381	444,934
Paper and manufactures of	1,216,486	1,187,236	1,015,094	975,526
Pickles, sauces and capers of all kinds	111,148	109,580	116,857	101,856
Printing presses	140,773	143,024	59,372	137,594
Provisions, viz.: Butter, cheese, lard and meats	1,006,257	734,481	900,494	658,486
Salt (*see* also Free Goods)	65,963	79,838	53,336	29,881
Seeds and roots (*see* also Free Goods)	477,754	433,402	482,608	471,182
Ships and vessels, and repairs on	25,030	40,568	46,425	41,173
Silk and manufactures of	2,456,109	2,763,536	2,481,414	2,231,272
Soap of all kinds	166,937	176,959	163,961	206,618
Spices of all kinds	180,137	191,739	149,773	162,707
Spirits and wines	1,483,955	1,510,792	1,444,620	1,234,029
Stone and manufactures of	169,837	135,320	129,273	118,250
Sugar (*see* also Free Goods)	551,851	46,091	116,558	937,703
Molasses	814,421	802,748	817,217	772,130
Sugar-candy and confectionery	94,942	86,612	66,268	70,330
Tea (*see* also Free Goods)	82,599	88,611	175,998	61,327
Tin and manufactures of	37,738	32,817	35,877	44,370
Tobacco and manufactures of	270,661	290,805	280,311	256,444
Turpentine, spirits of	201,874	164,855	160,428	157,486
Twine for harvest binders	170,967	136,861	105,086	123,354
Varnish	77,436	72,805	73,822	65,369
Vegetables	239,099	220,631	233,440	210,795
Watches and parts of	397,543	402,805	347,081	280,899
Wood and manufactures of	1,142,102	1,087,128	908,169	483,172
Wool " "	10,341,309	10,946,244	9,493,629	7,952,932
All other dutiable articles	5,000,829	5,187,676	4,793,715	4,911,460
Total, dutiable goods	69,160,737	69,873,571	62,779,182	58,557,655
Free Goods.				
Animals for improvement of stock	356,187	306,278	232,290	179,232
Broom corn	115,479	144,978	121,297	118,744
Coal, anthracite	5,640,346	6,355,285	6,354,040	5,350,627
Coffee, green	601,655	594,888	565,005	574,023
Coin and bullion	1,818,530	6,534,200	4,023,072	4,576,620
Cotton wool and waste	3,673,933	3,535,114	2,902,993	3,507,310
Drugs, dyes, chemicals and medicines	1,577,010	1,797,344	1,633,242	1,745,169
Eggs	28,231	611	8,789	616
Fish, all kinds	683,478	536,486	748,332	624,207
Fish-hooks, nets and seines, &c.	473,204	434,057	444,540	518,891
Fruits, green	428,261	508,680	595,858	535,248
Fur skins, not dressed	649,257	785,433	627,678	486,400
Grease	209,883	183,492	266,306	283,778
Gutta-percha, crude, India rubber, &c	708,805	833,523	917,585	670,745
Hemp, undressed	877,989	150,134	482,289	622,396
Hides and skins, undressed	1,794,932	1,947,886	1,866,333	1,950,530
Ivory nuts	23,329	38,941	22,591	21,369
Junk and oakum	50,177	48,143	39,784	40,519
Logs, and round unmanufactured timber	232,722	266,990	690,909	414,961
Lumber and timber, plank and board, sawn, not shaped, planed or otherwise manufactured	755,579	688,828	816,166	1,070,753

SUMMARY OF VALUE OF ARTICLES IMPORTED, &c.—*Concluded.*

Articles.	Value of Imports Entered for Consumption.			
	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Free Goods—Con.	$	$	$	$
Metals, viz.:—				
Brass	73,923	68,996	84,314	103,560
Copper	161,715	123,308	124,262	174,109
Iron and steel	2,657,013	3,086,346	2,640,983	1,867,427
Tin	1,556,467	1,242,049	1,274,512	927,707
Zinc	127,302	124,360	90,689	63,373
All other	199,777	196,783	137,741	165,581
Oils, cocoanut and palm	107,919	128,369	79,918	112,065
Oils, fish	57,552	95,551	36,309	44,017
Paintings in oil or water-colours, &c.	362,772	278,150	407,627	275,675
Rags	227,488	239,439	191,660	193,861
Salt	314,995	281,462	328,300	332,711
Settlers' effects	2,024,918	2,223,269	3,322,499	2,540,681
Seeds	36,763	41,840	114,781	90,455
Silk, raw	260,299	206,325	203,040	123,970
Stones, precious, not polished	56,243	102,741	172,826	244,134
Sugar	8,530,672	6,628,419	8,382,150	6,703,359
Tea	3,568,341	2,886,841	2,863,939	3,053,698
Tobacco, unmanufactured	1,716,873	1,717,495	1,753,992	1,362,985
All other articles	5,078,186	5,468,424	4,746,160	5,023,350
Total, free goods	47,818,206	51,831,459	50,314,801	46,694,856
" dutiable goods	69,160,737	69,873,571	62,779,182	58,557,655
Grand totals	116,978,943	121,705,030	113,093,983	105,252,511

There was a decrease of $4,221,527 in the value of dutiable goods imported for home consumption during 1895 as compared with 1894, in the free goods $3,619,945 and in the total amount imported of $7,841,472.

808. 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 certain extent has taken the place of what was formerly a foreign trade. Its value was estimated a few years ago in a paper, the gist of which is here given :—

In 1854, the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States was brought into operation, and this diverted into United States channels so much of what scanty interprovincial trade did exist that the value of the direct trade between the Provinces in 1865—the last year of the treaty—was less by half a million of dollars than that in 1853—the year immediately preceding the operation of the treaty; while in the last few years of the treaty the total trade between the Maritime Provinces and the Canadas averaged not more than $2,000,000 a year. This practically brings us to the year of Confederation, and by this time the Grand Trunk Railway Company, and other enterprising corporations, had done their utmost to stimulate interprovincial trade, and not without some reward, though in the first year of Canada's confederated life the interprovincial trade was only equal in value to some $4,000,000, while the trade between the North-west and the Provinces bordering on the St. Lawrence was practically nil.

Thus Canada started at Confederation with an interprovincial trade of the paltry annual value of $4,000,000,

What has been the result of the efforts made? It is hardly possible to say in actual figures. The trade between Ontario and Quebec, for instance, is very large. Every visitor to Montreal and Toronto knows what an immense interchange of commodities is continually in progress, but exact estimates are difficult to make, and for the purposes of this investigation these two provinces are taken as one division of the Dominion. In the same way the interprovincial trade between the Maritime Provinces themselves is very great, but in the present paper those provinces are also treated as one division. Taking, therefore, only the trade between the Maritime group of provinces on the one hand and Ontario and Quebec on the other, and between the whole of Eastern Canada on the one hand and the whole of Canada which lies west of the Lake of the Woods on the other, we have these totals as the value of the annual interprovincial trade actually in sight:—

Westward from Maritime Provinces	$26,000,000
Between Eastern Provinces *via* United States Railways	1,500,000
Between Eastern and Western Canada by Canadian Pacific and United States Railways	24,500,000
Eastward from Ontario and Quebec	28,000,000
Total interprovincial trade in sight	$80,000,000

The value as calculated in 1889 was $80,000,000 per annum, which was $4.25 per ton of the shipping engaged in the coasting trade. Assuming that this tonnage affords a rough and ready measure of the interprovincial trade, the value of this trade in 1894 would be $113,000,000.

809. 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 be easily 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 wool, as given in the next table, the imports of which in 1894 amounted 31,435,347 pounds, valued at $2,610,538, while those of 1895 were 45,325,832 pounds, valued at $2,853,987, the value in the latter year being $243,449 more than in the former. Now, had the quantities been the same as in 1895 the value would have been $910,000 less, owing to the fall in price, but this decrease in value is offset to the extent of $1,153,000 by an increase in quantity. The following table is a comparison as to quantity and value of the principal articles of import in 1895 and 1894. Individual calculations for 291 articles have been made, in order to make up the 69 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 ARTICLES FOR HOME CONSUMPTION IN 1895, COMPARED AS TO QUANTITY AND VALUE WITH THOSE OF 1894.

Articles.	Value.		Increased or Decreased Value.					
	Actual in 1895.	At prices of 1894.	Due to Variation in				Actually more or less than 1894.	
			Quantity.		Price.			
	$	$	$		$		$	
Ale and beer	126,066	120,000	41,000	+	6,000	—	34,886	
Spirits and wine	1,234,029	1,287,000	157,000	—	53,000	—	210,600	
Corn	751,233	631,000	53,000	—	120,000	+	67,356	
Corn meal	63,320	55,000	93,000	+	8,000	—	84,963	
Wheat and wheat flour	445,782	351,000	229,000	+	94,000	+	323,303	
Rice, &c	313,173	458,000	315,000	—	145,000	+	170,248	
Pork, bacon and hams	294,680	333,000	63,000	—	38,000	—	101,838	
Meats, other	279,173	267,000	65,000	+	12,000	—	52,985	
Fish	796,691	858,000	109,000	—	61,000	—	170,031	
Oysters	212,389	215,000	21,000	—	3,000	—	24,852	
Coffee	615,302	650,000	33,000	—	35,000	—	2,392	
Tea	3,115,025	3,068,000	28,000	+	47,000	+	75,088	
Sugar	7,641,062	9,637,000	1,138,000	—	1,996,000	—	857,646	
Molasses	743,425	783,000	33,000	—	39,000	—	72,006	
Fruit	2,508,429	2,579,000	146,000	—	71,000	—	217,021	
Hops	138,886	241,000	105,000	—	102,000	+	3,359	
Salt	29,881	28,000	25,000	+	2,000	—	23,455	
Other articles	1,597,376	1,752,000	44,000	—	154,000	—	110,719	
Total	20,905,922	23,313,000	1,084,000	—	2,408,000	—	1,324,040	
Metals.								
Copper	258,214	259,000	23,000	—	1,000	—	23,587	
Iron, pig	372,196	394,000	125,000	—	22,000	—	146,559	
" wrought and scrap	244,623	301,000	113,000	—	56,000	—	168,649	
Brass	432,362	239,000	214,000	+	193,000	—	21,309	
Spelter	30,245	39,000	4,000	—	9,000	—	5,370	
Tin, in blocks	214,397	366,000	86,000	—	152,000	—	65,691	
Yellow metal	45,849	45,000	5,000	+	1,000	+	6,027	
Zinc	63,373	66,000	24,000	—	3,000	—	27,316	
Lead	192,046	198,000	6,000	—	6,000	—	11,598	
Other articles	815,264	1,161,000	384,000	—	346,000	+	38,315	
Total	2,668,569	3,069,000	26,000	—	400,000	—	425,737	
Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, &c. —Tanning Articles.								
Cream of tartar	97,770	109,000	6,000	—	11,000	—	5,364	
Dyes, aniline	213,265	234,000	37,000	—	21,000	+	15,978	
Opium	102,872	94,000	130,000	+	9,000	—	121,109	
Soda, nitrate	336,058	373,000	36,000	—	37,000	—	1,135	
Turpentine, spirits of	157,486	159,000	1,000	—	2,000	—	2,942	
Resin	85,822	111,000	20,000	—	25,000	—	4,848	
Liquorice	112,347	129,000	5,000	—	17,000	—	22,232	
Other articles	2,080,981	2,206,000	166,000	—	125,000	+	41,359	
Total	3,186,601	3,415,000	129,000	—	229,000	—	100,563	
Oils	1,372,276	1,708,000	334,000	—	336,000	—	2,048	

IMPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES FOR HOME CONSUMPTION IN 1895—*Concluded.*

Articles.	Value.		Increased or Decreased Value.		
	Actual in 1895.	At Prices of 1894.	Due to Variation in Quantity.	Due to Variation in Price.	Actually more or less than 1894.
Raw Materials.	$	$	$	$	$
Coal, anthracite	5,350,627	5,884,000	— 470,000	— 533,000	— 1,003,413
" bituminous	3,321,387	3,523,000	+ 208,000	— 202,000	+ 6,293
Cotton waste	653,323	715,000	+ 423,000	— 62,000	+ 360,860
" wool	2,853,987	3,764,000	+ 1,153,000	— 910,000	+ 243,449
Grease	283,778	264,000	— 3,000	+ 20,000	+ 17,472
Gutta-percha, crude	182,179	185,000	— 14,000	— 3,000	— 17,152
Hemp, undressed	622,396	818,000	+ 336,000	— 196,000	+ 140,107
Rags	193,861	465,000	+ 273,000	— 271,000	+ 2,201
Rubber, crude	488,566	426,000	— 293,000	+ 63,000	— 229,688
Silk, raw	123,970	146,000	— 57,000	— 22,000	— 79,070
Tobacco, unmanufact'd	1,362,985	1,502,000	— 252,000	— 139,000	— 391,007
Wool	1,129,389	1,173,000	+ 88,000	— 44,000	+ 44,135
Other articles	5,025,017	5,570,000	+ 314,000	— 545,000	— 231,676
Total	21,591,464	24,435,000	+ 1,706,000	— 2,844,000	— 1,137,489
Manufactures.					
Barrels, empty	55,287	70,000	— 34,000	— 15,000	— 49,508
Books, periodicals, &c	1,096,814	1,217,000	— 11,000	— 121,000	— 131,477
Carriages, all kinds	681,775	713,000	+ 223,000	— 32,000	+ 191,555
Carpets	833,793	786,000	— 245,000	+ 48,000	— 196,917
Cement	251,926	245,000	— 39,000	+ 6,000	— 32,545
Cigars and tobacco	256,444	209,000	— 71,000	+ 47,000	— 23,867
Cotton manufactures	4,319,377	4,123,000	+ 30,000	+ 196,000	+ 226,470
Flax and hemp manufactures	1,340,814	1,451,000	+ 48,000	— 110,000	— 62,229
Glass manufactures	1,120,986	1,266,000	+ 58,000	— 146,000	— 88,217
Iron and steel manufactures	7,615,738	9,274,000	+ 5,000	— 1,658,000	— 1,652,471
Jute cloth	353,788	389,000	+ 58,000	— 35,000	+ 23,299
Leather manufactures	1,215,626	1,286,000	+ 315,000	— 70,000	+ 245,049
Lumber	575,398	654,000	— 62,000	— 79,000	— 141,082
Oil-cloth	195,823	201,000	— 11,000	— 5,000	— 16,091
Paints and colours	444,934	464,000	— 88,000	— 19,000	— 106,447
Paper manufactures	975,526	864,000	— 151,000	+ 111,000	— 39,568
Musical instruments	299,538	362,000	+ 53,000	— 63,000	— 9,451
Silk velvet	137,296	152,000	— 12,000	— 15,000	— 27,138
Sheet iron	707,974	650,000	— 135,000	+ 57,000	— 77,933
Tin plates and sheets	681,739	811,000	— 146,000	— 129,000	— 275,074
Twine, all kinds	147,143	201,000	+ 55,000	— 54,000	+ 1,551
Woollen manufactures	7,183,818	7,501,000	— 1,034,000	— 317,000	— 1,350,844
Other articles	14,318,116	14,909,000	+ 141,000	— 591,000	— 450,008
Total	44,809,853	47,798,000	— 1,054,000	— 2,989,000	— 4,043,013
Animals	344,333	404,000	— 63,000	— 60,000	— 123,156
Miscellaneous	10,373,493	11,474,000	+ 416,000	— 1,101,000	— 685,426
Total imports	105,252,511	116,154,000	+ 3,061,000	— 10,902,000	— 7,841,472

If prices had remained in 1895 exactly as they were in 1894 there would have been an increase in the value of imports of $3,061,000, brought about by a corresponding increase in volume, but this increase in volume was offset by a decline in prices to the extent of $10,902,000, so that the actual decrease amounted to $7,841,472.

810. The following summary, which perhaps sets off these results to better advantage, shows that while the year 1895 was marked by a decided increase in the volume of our import trade, it was also marked by a decline in price :—

SUMMARY OF IMPORTS IN 1895, COMPARED WITH THOSE IN 1894.

Articles.	Value imported in 1895.	More or Less than 1894.		
		Quantity.	Price.	Together.
	$	$	$	$
Food and drink	20,905,922	+ 1,084,000	— 2,408,000	— 1,324,040
Metals	2,668,569	— 26,000	— 400,000	— 425,737
Chemicals, dye stuffs, &c	3,186,601	+ 129,000	— 229,000	— 100,563
Oils	1,372,276	+ 334,000	— 336,000	— 2,048
Raw materials	21,591,464	+ 1,706,000	— 2,844,000	— 1,137,489
Manufactures	44,809,853	— 1,054,000	— 2,989,000	— 4,043,013
Animals	344,333	+ 63,000	— 60,000	— 123,156
Miscellaneous articles	10,373,493	+ 416,000	— 1,101,000	— 685,426
Total	105,252,511	+ 3,061,000	— 10,902,000	— 7,841,472

811. The information to be obtained by this method of calculation, when the figures of one year are compared with those of another, is illustrated by the following comparison between 1892 and 1893, and between 1894 and 1895 :—

——	1892.	1893.
	$	$
Actual value of imports	116,978,943	121,705,030
Value at prices of previous year	124,098,000	124,331,000
Variation from prices	— 7,119,000	— 2,625,000
" " quantities	+ 10,753,000	+ 7,350,000
Actual difference in value	+ 3,633,819	+ 4,726,087

——	1894.	1895.
	$	$
Actual value of imports	113,093,983	105,252,511
Value at prices of previous year	117,181,000	116,154,000
Variation from prices	— 4,089,000	— 10,902,000
" " quantities	— 4,521,000	+ 3,061,000
Actual difference in value	— 8,611,047	— 7,841,472

812. The following table is a comparative statement by countries of the value of total imports into Canada in the years 1894 and 1895:—

Countries.	Value of Total Imports.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1894.	1895.		
	$	$	$	$
United States	62,907,431	59,337,239		3,570,192
Great Britain	38,747,249	31,138,414		7,608,835
Germany	5,871,065	4,983,384		887,681
France	2,510,379	2,636,328	125,949	
Spanish West Indies	2,479,343	3,964,234	1,484,891	
British West Indies	1,265,509	1,239,629		25,880
Spanish Possessions, all other	1,135,008	573,006		562,002
China	1,162,225	942,493		219,732
Japan	1,413,844	1,572,937	159,093	
Brazil	138,905	91,548		47,357
Belgium	541,268	451,697		89,571
Newfoundland	814,979	740,261		74,718
Spain	390,697	420,155	29,458	
Holland	328,656	247,468		81,188
Australia	156,534	117,941		38,593
Austria	155,952	178,394	22,442	
British Guiana	503,697	173,412		330,285
Greece	104,797	74,291		30,506
Switzerland	283,269	255,843		27,426
Italy	516,264	339,501		176,763
British East Indies	176,301	233,345	57,044	
Turkey	273,572	130,780		142,792
British Africa	16,722	96,059	79,337	
St. Pierre	189,691	106,463		83,228
Portugal	44,263	54,845	10,582	
Venezuela	236,863	191,671		45,192
Dutch East Indies	1,006,861	361,030		645,831
Norway and Sweden	40,805	41,899	1,094	
French West Indies	5,019	4,480		539
Russia	4,346	4,635	289	
Danish West Indies	10,462	13,862	3,400	
United States of Colombia	1,348			1,348
Denmark	4,564	4,701	137	
Argentine Republic	7,733	23,604	15,871	
Mexico	698	51		647
Dutch West Indies	441	2,155	1,714	
Iceland	159	164	5	
Egypt	590	1,445	855	
Arabia	1,757	9,062	7,305	
Hawaii	14,705	18,019	3,314	
Maderia	591	381		210
Siam	56			56
Central American States	8,956			8,956
French Possessions in Africa	555	125		430
Other countries	811	4,731	3,920	
Total	123,474,940	110,781,682		12,693,258

813. There was an increase in imports from eighteen countries and a decrease from twenty-six, the largest increase being $1,484,891 from the Spanish West Indies, and the largest decreases being in imports from Great Britain ($7,608,835), United States ($3,570,192), Germany ($887,681), and Dutch East Indies ($645,831). The aggregate decreases exceeded the increases by $12,693,258.

814. Following is a comparative statement by countries of the value of imports for home consumption in the years 1894 and 1895. The amount imported for home consumption in 1895 shows a decrease of $7,841,472, as compared with 1894. The largest decreases were from Great Britain, Germany and all other Spanish possessions, Dutch East Indies and British Guiana, amounting to $10,316,013. The principle increases were from the United States, Spanish West Indies, British East Indies and Japan. The value per head of population of goods entered for consumption in 1883 was $21.95, in 1889, $23.16, in 1890, $23.54, in 1891, $23.40, in 1892, $23.88, in 1893, $24.53, in 1894, $22.52, and in 1895, $20.71. 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 STATEMENT BY COUNTRIES OF THE VALUE OF IMPORTS FOR HOME CONSUMPTION INTO CANADA IN THE YEARS 1894 AND 1895 (COIN AND BULLION INCLUDED).

Countries.	Value of Imports.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1894.	1895.		
	$	$	$	$
British Empire—				
Great Britain	38,717,267	31,131,737		7,585,530
British West Indies	1,227,436	1,244,384	16,948	
" East Indies	114,837	319,033	204,196	
" Guiana	487,546	162,176		325,370
" Africa	16,819	95,843	79,024	
Australia	143,317	113,242		30,075
Newfoundland	814,562	739,850		74,712
Ceylon		145	145	
Hong Kong		2,232	2,232	
Total	41,521,784	33,808,642		7,713,142
Foreign Countries—				
United States	53,034,100	54,634,521	1,600,421	
Germany	5,841,542	4,794,159		1,047,383
France	2,536,964	2,585,174	48,210	
Spanish West Indies	2,438,251	3,531,292	1,093,041	
French "	5,019	4,475		544
Danish "	6,264	11,714	5,450	
Dutch East Indies	1,006,861	361,113		645,748
" West Indies	441	2,155	1,714	
Japan	1,411,568	1,567,558	155,990	
China	1,113,351	960,856		152,495
Brazil	138,905	91,548		47,357
Belgium	550,237	441,617		108,620
Spain	389,293	402,479	13,186	
Holland	344,706	243,900		100,806
Spanish possessions, all other	1,135,773	423,791		711,982
Switzerland	274,825	259,400		15,425
Italy	402,443	381,594		20,849
Greece	110,738	77,352		33,386
Austria	162,431	172,398	9,967	
Turkey	294,478	139,102		155,376
Portugal	47,106	57,140	10,034	

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT BY COUNTRIES OF THE VALUE OF IMPORTS FOR HOME CONSUMPTION—*Concluded.*

Countries.	Value of Imports.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1894.	1895.		
	$	$	$	$
Foreign Countries—Con.				
Denmark	4,564	4,848	284	
Siam	56			56
Russia	4,346	4,635	289	
Venezuela	236,863	191,671		45,192
Norway and Sweden	41,317	43,511	2,194	
St. Pierre	2,772	4,118	1,346	
Hawaii	14,584	13,829		755
Mexico	611	51		560
United States of Colombia	1,267			1,267
Egypt	964	2,180	1,216	
Other countries	19,559	35,688	16,129	
Total	71,572,199	71,443,869		128,330
Grand total	113,093,983	105,252,511		7,841,472

815. The following table shows the relative values of the several articles imported into Canada from Great Britain and the United States in the years 1894 and 1895 :—

RELATIVE VALUE OF THE ARTICLES IMPORTED FOR HOME CONSUMPTION FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES, IN THE YEARS 1894 AND 1895.

Articles.	Great Britain.		United States.	
	Value, 1894.	Value, 1895.	Value, 1894.	Value, 1895.
Dutiable Goods.	$	$	$	$
Ale, beer and porter, in bottles and casks	119,503	96,269	41,456	27,355
Ale, ginger	4,195	6,417	1,964	1,618
Horned cattle		100	5,982	35,546
Horses	1,558	73	62,321	46,221
Sheep			81,400	59,990
Swine		8	164	1,463
Animals, all other, n.e.s.	1,578	863	11,875	19,714
Bagatelle tables, with cues and balls	94	79		189
Bags, containing fine salt	5,838		2,472	
Baking powder	65	48	93,842	86,863
Belts and trusses, all kinds	4,422	9,832	12,224	16,656
Bells of any description, except for churches	524	667	17,136	17,013
Billiard tables	4,703	2,023	1,953	2,135
Blacking, shoe, and shoemakers' ink	8,420	7,150	28,128	26,833
Blueing, laundry all kinds	15,063	13,934	2,678	2,547
Books, periodicals, &c., and other printed matter	325,420	213,025	631,945	499,581

RELATIVE VALUE OF THE ARTICLES IMPORTED DUTIABLE AND FREE, &c.—*Continued.*

Articles.	Great Britain.		United States.	
	Value, 1894.	Value, 1895.	Value, 1894.	Value, 1895.
Dutiable Goods—Con.	$	$	$	$
Bookbinders' tools and instruments, including ruling machines, &c.	14,687	1,879	13,859	16,400
Boot, shoe and stay laces of any material	21,032	25,423	7,887	5,473
Braces or suspenders	30,597	25,657	24,359	44,077
Brass and manufactures of	53,855	38,961	282,383	244,000
Breadstuffs, &c., viz. :—				
Arrowroot and tapioca	27,178	27,365	4,010	4,360
Biscuits, all kinds	5,601	7,481	10,500	20,856
Macaroni, vermicelli	631	629	3,686	4,559
Rice, rice and sago flour	18,658	26,316	9,407	15,213
Grain of all kinds	4,118	3,478	794,905	1,170,896
Flour and meals of all kinds	4,526	1,413	247,609	186,320
All other breadstuffs, n.e.s	8,412	3,435	139,342	134,648
Grain, flour and meal of all kinds, damaged by water in transitu	.....	.....	9,317	2,733
Bricks and tiles	19,992	18,054	56,722	45,842
British gum, dextrine, sizing cream and enamel sizing	2,978	2,362	7,009	6,738
Brooms, all kinds	28	35	1,02	884
Brushes all kinds	17,724	11,483	30,754	26,783
Buttons	58,504	42,575	83,268	41,433
Candles	13,362	13,386	15,284	19,396
Cane or rattan, split or otherwise manufactured	87	43	9,413	13,775
Carriages, all kinds	212,124	78,605	186,904	475,599
" parts of	20,483	31,285	65,960	85,663
Carpets and squares, n.e.s	43,217	55,267	26,786	7,866
Cases, jewel and watch cases, &c	7,262	3,206	1,690	2,751
Celluloid, moulded into sizes for handles of knives and forks, &c	.....	.....	10	.....
Cement	182,974	135,693	33,263	21,103
Chalk	1,115	811	5,237	5 502
Chicory	3,977	3,420	1,103	464
Cider	25	38	1,481	956
Clocks, clock cases, and clock springs and movements	5,389	5,629	97,184	81,420
Coal, coke and coal dust	130,119	112,211	3,385,525	3,264,498
Coal tar and coal pitch	10,479	.....	6,750	.....
Cocoa matting	1,910	1,427	3,679	4,898
Cocoa nuts, cocoa paste, &c	46,474	53,772	111,043	85,623
Coffee	2,886	3,785	48,949	37,194
Collars and cuffs, linen or cotton, &c	33,975	37,465	15,451	11,471
Combs	27,312	28,223	19,007	26,901
Copper, and manufactures of	20,259	4,610	133,856	77,839
Cordage of all kinds	9,986	15,298	56,993	48,289
Cotton, and manufactures of	2,957,634	3,094,080	812,969	908,997
Crapes of all kinds	38,478	31,663	448	234
Curtains	185,787	165,520	73,757	67,113
Drugs, dyes, chemicals and medicines	262,194	241,155	579,321	555,097
Earthenware and chinaware	477,554	388,476	58,241	47,042
Eggs (*see* also Free Goods)	5	12	11,698	13,473
*Electric and galvanic batteries, electric light, apparatus for	45,397	26,124	424,060	349,634

*Including telephone and telegraph instruments and apparatus, meters and motors.

RELATIVE VALUE OF THE ARTICLES IMPORTED DUTIABLE AND FREE, &c.—*Continued.*

Articles.	Great Britain.		United States.	
	Value, 1894.	Value, 1895.	Value, 1894.	Value, 1895.
Dutiable Goods—Con.	$	$	$	$
Embroideries	90,975	44,303	15,249	5,075
Emery wheels	233	348	4,583	7,268
Excelsior, for upholsterers' use	.....	.....	2,223	.....
Fancy goods	1,069,897	942,695	231,934	219,032
Felt	1,432	5,565	1,777	9,023
Fertilizers	901	3,328	16,077	34,743
Fire-works	48	144	10,838	11,341
Fish, fish oil, &c.	68,607	48,874	347,622	311,718
Flax, hemp and jute, and manufactures of	1,331,777	1,231,287	45,521	55,825
Fruits and nuts, dried	102,963	102,308	332,542	313,287
" green	104,229	123,689	828,363	637,180
" in cans or packages	1,272	3,405	14,880	27,570
Furs and manufactures of	371,731	361,002	88,500	51,876
Glass " "	286,081	232,290	367,995	432,438
Gloves and mitts	302,712	264,906	33,467	18,496
Gold and silver, manufactures of	62,800	55,048	171,642	233,155
Grease, axle	234	120	11,850	15,261
Gunpowder and other explosives	26,004	26,600	86,300	115,061
Gutta-percha and India rubber, manufactures of	273,506	189,732	214,109	202,318
Hair, and manufactures of	13,142	18,562	23,205	19,063
Hats, caps and bonnets	856,034	839,132	331,938	332,266
Hay	.....	.....	18,404	13,170
Honey	8	.....	2,118	1,188
Hops	28,790	23,859	93,640	71,758
Ink, writing	10,841	15,112	14,385	16,306
" printing	3,881	6,376	42,752	38,229
Iron and steel, and manufactures of	3,476,307	2,131,470	4,709,494	4,909,854
Ivory, manufactures of	311	6	2,979	2,002
Jellies, jams and preserves, n.e.s.	31,648	30,743	2,299	1,560
Jet, manufactures of	24	14	4	64
Jewellery, of gold, silver or other metal, or imitations of	32,550	44,806	178,667	200,989
Lead, and manufactures of	67,533	102,461	126,595	81,693
Leather, and manufactures of	137,443	109,166	719,605	998,260
Lime	18	69	4,880	5,674
Lithographic stones, not engraved	255	88	4,377	9,857
Machine card clothing	23,224	14,068	5,794	5,621
Magic lanterns	2,377	1,107	2,058	2,654
Malt	2,007	2,114	33,706	33,157
" extract of, for medicinal purposes	1,469	1,363	5,891	5,849
Marble, and manufactures of	3,688	2,435	81,017	73,094
Mats and rugs, all kinds	66,042	33,466	30,536	25,342
Metal, and manufactures of	81,572	64,406	216,224	217,183
Molasses	14	14	134,074	121,813
Musical instruments, and parts of	9,377	7,798	111,144	219,858
Oils, coal, kerosene, &c., refined and products of	1,662	1,365	444,646	441,041
Oils, all other	268,773	316,186	481,042	390,807
Oil-cloth	176,224	162,945	33,974	30,899
Packages	132,280	117,607	144,307	113,884
Paints and colours	240,019	192,163	141,684	132,409
Paper, and manufactures of	301,520	286,816	647,835	620,506
Pickles, sauces and capers of all kinds	100,026	84,131	14,273	14,836
Post office parcels and packages	123,514	103,947	360,011	296,827

RELATIVE VALUE OF THE ARTICLES IMPORTED DUTIABLE AND FREE, &c.—*Continued.*

Articles.	Great Britain.		United States.	
	Value, 1894.	Value, 1895.	Value, 1894.	Value, 1895.
Dutiable Goods—Con.	$	$	$	$
Provisions, viz. :—				
Butter	291	477	120,977	37,657
Cheese	2,278	3,633	19,848	14,829
Lard	8	314	14,394	14,192
Bacon and hams, shoulders and sides	462	348	44,252	85,266
Beef	531	1,270	84,465	84,522
Pork	.....	.....	343,655	209,045
Meat, all other	11,654	3,727	215,654	143,348
Salt	23,454	907	29,877	26,650
Seeds and roots	10,534	17,635	458,961	439,483
Silk, and manufactures of	1,983,258	1,729,959	107,692	84,035
Soap of all kinds	68,157	80,917	81,480	109,720
Spices	104,454	100,441	36,854	53,372
Spirits and wines	436,415	382,477	53,464	42,095
Starch	19,134	23,255	25,064	32,281
Stone and manufactures of	44,253	43,956	84,189	73,727
Sugar	4,133	32,187	10,940	93,707
Sugar-candy and confectionery	31.702	30,907	25,561	32,933
Tea	58,725	10,223	115,356	51,073
Tinware, and all manufactures of tin	3,952	5,839	29,833	35,644
Tobacco, and manufactures of	7,564	8,422	50,790	34,584
Trees, fruit and shade, vines, &c	2,699	2,901	85,865	87,920
Turpentine, spirits of	18	29	160,408	156,469
Twine, all kinds, and manufactures of	25,919	14,047	128,186	142,407
Umbrellas, parasols, sunshades, &c	199,124	184,009	3,976	3,916
Varnish	35,307	29,027	38,242	35,936
Vegetables	12,603	11,494	194,941	160,691
Watches, and parts of	16,624	4,317	257,340	219,592
*Wood, and manufactures of	76,549	75,334	779,137	645,319
Woollen manufactures	8,038,111	6,594,857	178,825	143,251
All other dutiable goods	466,904	451,325	1,146,735	1,325,957
Total, dutiable goods	27,493,160	23,311,911	25,823,636	25,795,538
Free Goods.				
Coal, anthracite	10,540	16,656	6,343,500	5,333,971
Diamonds, unset, and diamond dust or bort	120,149	201,410	8,177	9,786
Salt	266,385	263,394	13,484	10,726
Logs, and round unmanufactured timber, n.e.s.	613	.....	689,963	414,601
Lumber and timber—Planks and boards, sawn, not shaped, planed or otherwise manufactured	2,072	795	814,094	1,069,096
Horses, improvement of stock	35,401	7,800	163,708	152,843
Cattle " "	6,841	750	2,615	3,635
Other animals	17,059	3,356	4,786	10,833
Bristles	24,389	26,894	25,977	27,837
Eggs	.....	.....	8,576	616
Furs, skins of all kinds, undressed	184,050	143,415	286,624	244,356

* Includes furniture of wood or iron, mattrasses (hair, spring and other) bolsters and pillows.

RELATIVE VALUE OF THE ARTICLES IMPORTED, DUTIABLE AND FREE, &c.—*Concluded.*

Articles.	Great Britain.		United States.	
	Value, 1894.	Value, 1895.	Value, 1894.	Value, 1895.
Free Goods—Con.	$	$	$	$
Grease for use of soap stock	3,817	219	224,747	249,010
Hides	64,963	89,726	1,664,857	1,771,641
Silk, raw	75	.....	202,965	123,970
Wool, unmanufactured	364,571	217,803	566,401	650,684
Broom corn	700	.....	120,597	118,744
Fruits, green	41	.....	558,093	518,692
Hemp, undressed	203,041	123,469	173,772	497,534
Trees, shrubs, plants, vines, &c	3,429	2,643	24,501	25,084
Tobacco, unmanufactured, for excise	.....	5,578	1,665,044	1,324,149
Seeds	19,356	22,602	74,349	46,626
Sugar	.....	15,830	1,216,900	1,205,170
Bells for churches	5,410	4,130	13,215	11,292
Cotton waste	45,621	10,748	246,834	642,575
" wool	4,541	1,247	2,605,820	2,847,770
Drugs, dyes, chemicals and medicines, &c	652,446	591,121	800,797	895,928
Nets and seines, lines and twines	197,688	201,314	233,775	295,702
Gutta-percha, crude, India rubber, unmanufactured	25	3	199,297	181,948
Rubber, crude	1,337	2,159	716,904	486,388
Junk and oakum	27,159	27,221	11,376	11,065
Jute cloth, for the manufacture of bags only	298,759	333,573	54	.....
Metals, iron and steel, &c., and manufactures of	3,361,792	2,498,451	828,599	985,306
Newspapers, magazines and weekly literary papers, unbound	21,383	23,543	44,612	52,893
Oils, cocoanut and palm	5,411	16,107	74,249	94,583
Rags, for the manufacture of paper	88,594	67,753	102,264	108,813
Veneers, ivory, sawn only	3,256	5,283	14,269	11,509
Articles for the use of the Dominion Government, &c.	265,357	77,243	146,144	108,849
Articles for the use of the army and navy	465,770	547,947	4,738	4,209
Coffee, green, n.e.s	160,294	157,126	1,500	.....
Paintings, oil or water colour	322,173	155,751	60,027	113,170
Settlers' effects	556,195	396,957	2,665,893	2,095,848
Tea, black, green and Japan	1,016,691	1,041,627	1,657	.....
Coin and bullion, except United States silver coin	1,681,304	72,405	2,288,009	4,455,517
All other free goods	715,409	446,477	1,296,704	1,626,014
Total, free goods	11,224,107	7,819,826	27,210,464	28,838,983
Grand total	38,717,267	31,131,737	53,034,100	54,634,521

816. 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, &c.

817. The following table gives the value of goods entered for consumption at three periods since Confederation, viz.: in 1874, 1884 and 1894, and

shows 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 HOME CONSUMPTION 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 Home Consumption, 1874.	Percentage.	Value of Imports entered for Home Consumption, 1884.	Percentage.	Value of Imports entered for Home Consumption, 1894.	Percentage.
British Empire.	$		$		$	
Great Britain	63,079,760	49·51	43,418,015	40·14	38,717,267	34·24
British West Indies	919,517	0·72	1,964,734	1·82	1,227,436	1·08
" East Indies	229,557	0·18	118,941	0·11	114,837	0·10
" Africa	.....	.....	187,355	0·17	16,819	0·01
" Guiana	4,327	.....	285,610	0·26	487,546	0·43
Australasia	.....	.....	2,114	.....	143,317	0·13
Newfoundland	1,088,898	0·86	780,670	0·72	814,562	0·72
Total	65,322,059	51·27	46,757,439	43·22	41,521,784	36·71
Foreign Countries.						
United States	54,279,749	42·61	50,492,826	46·67	53,034,100	46·89
France	2,302,500	1·81	1,769,849	1·64	2,536,964	2·24
Germany	956,917	0·75	1,975,771	1·83	5,841,542	5·16
Austria	.....	.....	82,595	0·08	162,431	0·14
Belgium	293,659	0·23	459,150	0·42	550,237	0·49
China	910,694	0·72	972,859	0·90	1,113,351	0·99
Japan	313,812	0 25	936,703	0·89	1,411,568	1.25
Dutch East Indies	14,225	0·01	143,922	0·13	1,006,861	0·89
French West Indies	30,502	0·02	14,033	0·01	5,019	0·00
Spanish West Indies	1,340,235	1·05	1,609,136	1·49	2,438,251	2·16
Spanish East Indies	.....	.....	.....	.....	707,320	0·63
Greece	15,483	0·01	160,802	0·15	110,738	0·10
Holland	256,138	0·20	318,477	0·29	344,706	0·31
Italy	46,085	0·04	75,348	0·07	402,443	0·36
Norway and Sweden	.....	.....	28,100	0·03	41,317	0·04
Portugal	100,544	0·08	67,983	0·06	47,106	0·04
Russia	.....	.....	4,318	.....	4,346	0·00
Spain	458,067	0·36	504,477	0·47	389,293	0·35
Spanish Poss., all other	.....	.....	144,725	0·13	428,453	0·38
Switzerland	139,674	0·11	242,380	0·22	274,825	0·24
Turkey	2,256	.....	128,662	0·12	294,478	0·26
South America	473,530	0·37	1,181,087	1·09	384,846	0·34
Hawaii	68 773	0·05	18,626	0·01	14,584	0·01
Other foreign countries	79,267	0·06	91,376	0·08	27,420	0·02
Total	62,082,110	48·73	61,423,205	56·78	71,572,199	63·29
Grand Total	127,404,169	100·00	108,180,644	100·00	113,093,983	100·00

818. The following table gives the total value of imports and the value entered for home consumption, distinguishing between dutiable and free goods, in 1895 :—

Countries.	Value of total Imports.		Entered for Home Consumption.	
	Dutiable.	Free.	Dutiable	Free.
	$	$	$	$
United States	30,455,241	28,881,998	25,795,538	28,838,983
Great Britain	23,355,277	7,783,137	23,311,911	7,819,826
Germany	3,343,224	1,640,160	3,152,298	1,641,861
France	2,300,874	335,454	2,247,199	337,975
Spanish West Indies	1,024,824	2,939,410	614,104	2,917,188
British West Indies	596,366	643,263	600,288	644,096
Spanish possessions, all other	168,989	404,017	19,587	404,204
China	337,436	605,057	355,660	605,196
Japan	217,749	1,355,188	212,346	1,355,212
Brazil	8	91,540	8	91,540
Belgium	381,282	70,415	371,202	70,415
Newfoundland	3,034	737,227	2,623	737,227
Spain	409,827	10,328	392,064	10,415
Holland	201,642	45,826	198,102	45,798
Australasia	33,625	84,316	28,478	84,764
Austria	172,179	6,215	166,183	6,215
British Guiana	30,039	143,373	18,773	143,403
Greece	74,291	.....	77,352	.....
Switzerland	253,201	2,642	256,758	2,642
Italy	262,755	76,746	304,848	76,746
British East Indies	109,599	123,746	195,287	123,746
Turkey	125,917	4,863	134,002	5,100
British Africa	329	95,730	113	95,730
St. Pierre	104,999	1,464	2,654	1,464
Portugal	50,873	3,972	53,168	3,972
Venezuela	.....	191,371	.....	191,671
Dutch East Indies	38	360,992	121	360,992
Norway and Sweden	30,346	11,553	31,958	11,553
French West Indies	18	4,462	13	4,462
Russia	2,049	2,586	2,049	2,586
Danish West Indies	8,245	5,617	6,097	5,617
Denmark	1,592	3,109	1,630	3,218
Argentine Republic	.....	23,604	.....	23,604
Mexico	51	.....	51	.....
Dutch West Indies	48	2,107	48	2,107
Iceland	.....	164	.....	164
Egypt	1,445	.....	2,150	21
Arabia	3	9,059	3	9,059
Hawaii	5,033	12,986	843	12,986
Madeira	381	.....	319	.....
French possessions in Africa	125	.....	244	.....
Other countries	1,633	3,098	1,574	3,098
Total	64,064,587	46,717,095	58,557,655	46,694,856

The following table gives the value of goods entered for consumption (dutiable being distinguished from free) in each province in 1895, and the amount of duty collected thereon —

VALUE OF TOTAL IMPORTS ENTERED FOR HOME CONSUMPTION BY PROVINCES, 1895 (COIN AND BULLION INCLUDED).

Provinces.	Total Imports.		Imports Entered for Home Consumption.			Duty Collected.
	Dutiable Goods.	Free Goods.	Dutiable Goods.	Free Goods.	Total.	
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Ontario	25,479,356	15,817,785	25,122,842	15,739,842	40,862,684	7,128,749
Quebec	27,092,217	21,370,065	22,245,509	21,383,524	43,629,033	6,968,175
Nova Scotia	3,812,459	5,457,935	3,489,017	5,502,542	8,991,559	1,160,101
New Brunswick	2,620,490	1,882,535	2,635,882	1,892,682	4,528,564	942,310
Manitoba	1,541,137	650,573	1,561,112	629,458	2,190,570	484,252
British Columbia	3,131,490	1,248,121	3,109,895	1,256,127	4,366,022	1,053,691
P. E. Island	325,848	198,285	331,808	198,905	530,713	136,137
The Territories	61,590	91,776	61,590	91,776	153,366	13,054
Total	64,064,587	46,717,095	58,557,655	46,694,856	105,252,511	17,887,269

819. Of the total amount of duty collected $7,006,677, or 39·2 per cent, were collected on goods from Great Britain, and $6,897,395, or 38·5 per cent, on goods from the United States. This difference being accounted for by the fact that nearly 53 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, $985,946; from Germany, $892,546, and from Holland, $755,251. The duties on imports from the West Indies were affected by the abolition of the sugar duties, and fell from $1,337,754 in 1891 to $380,955 in 1895.

820. 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, 86,583 head of cattle were exported from the Province of Quebec in 1895—that is, from the port of Montreal, but over 90 per cent of this number was actually from Ontario.

821. The following table shows the growth of the imports of raw material since Confederation:—

IMPORTS OF CERTAIN ARTICLES OF RAW MATERIAL, 1868-95—(HOME CONSUMPTION).

YEAR.	Cotton Wool and Waste.	Hemp Undressed. ‡	Wool, Raw.	Gutta-percha, India rubber, &c., Crude.	Rags, all Kinds.	Broom Corn. †	Hides, Horns, Pelts, &c. †	Sugar, Raw.	Tobacco, Raw.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	$	$	Tons.	Lbs.
1868	* 7,488	† $169,637	10,470	† $64,086	† $26,102	64,818	1,119,488	10,930	5,538,196
1869	* 12,452	† $298,052	20,616	† $90,536	† $30,600	76,359	891,488	10,828	6,634,534
1870	* 15,921	† $256,682	43,604	† $148,140	† $31,790	147,643	1,186,234	18,190	8,451,252
1871	* 27,620	† $322,990	47,923	† $176,376	† $10,095	153,562	1,753,783	14,544	8,720,591
1872	* 19,526	† $438,740	61,940	2,887	28,425	80,535	2,115,228	8,200	8,441,693
1873	* 27,523	40 309	63,263	† $234,954	† $99,588	67,768	1,410,621	8,776	6,869,525
1874	* 44,541	45,528	37,566	† $283,951	† $50,292	78,356	1,458,325	15,549	10,396,741
1875	* 47,822	† $367,893	79,479	6,166	26,433	123,911	1,827,539	18,267	10,301,733
1876	* 61,703	33,976	36,213	† $82,020	34,651	118,592	1,029,958	18,275	8,665,879
1877	* 65,013	107,030	46,088	4,327	33,885	89,996	1,151,607	5,951	9,941,165
1878	* 80,118	46,037	62,301	4,588	34,466	89,954	1,207,300	9,938	8,969,975
1879	* 97,207	38,058	49,768	2,821	† $76,901	78,717	1,202,890	11,463	9,094,248
1880	132,372	† $323,283	78,701	2,648	† $203,899	90,081	1,761,084	53,354	9,528,905
1881	160,187	90,434	80,403	5,972	† $163,276	117,140	2,212,653	62,602	10,017,272
1882	193,421	57,785	96,467	7,511	50,192	146,012	2,216,763	67,894	11,557,800
1883	287,771	74,604	98,034	4,313	96,017	135,198	1,986,294	80,392	9,801,049
1884	207,698	72,221	61,824	5,634	68,870	125,771	1,431,848	83,818	13,929,560
1885	237,275	89,180	77,596	8,471	87,579	112,000	1,788,914	97,650	11,194,764
1886	315,060	101,097	119,587	7,392	115,004	122,487	1,751,446	88,103	13,771,120
1887	332,273	89,973	120,387	7,850	130,491	133,392	1,975,453	95,496	11,489,771
1888	335,503	148,045	83,989	12,255	1,103,197	125,609	1,635,083	93,197	12,809,172
1889	392,236	160,188	106,642	16,690	95,660	94,560	1,597,632	106,113	9,444,477
1890	366,352	97,004	89,053	12,908	1,072,068	97,527	1,712,012	81,235	11,376,263
1891	395,037	128,748	78,488	16,026	88,019	109,042	2,022,810	101,944	12,220,837
1892	463,225	172,027	102,241	21,004	262,030	115,479	1,837,102	171,561	13,980,804
1893	412,633	198,800	105,036	21,529	125,676	144,987	2,045,175	126,322	13,072,691
1894	361,695	102,247	71,663	20,777	101,858	121,297	1,895,232	151,900	14,253,749
1895	569,243	173,439	77,500	14,029	247,231	118,744	1,966,620	154,651	12,199,400

* Including flax waste. † Value only; Trade and Navigation Returns do not give quantities. ‡ Flax and tow, included from 1868 to 1879, inclusive.

822. The following is a statement of the quantity and value of the various articles remaining in the bonded warehouses on the 30th June, 1894 and 1895.

STATEMENT OF THE QUANTITY AND VALUE OF ARTICLES REMAINING IN WAREHOUSES ON 30TH JUNE, 1894 AND 1895.

ARTICLES.		1894.		1895.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			$		$
Breadstuffs, viz.:—					
Indian corn	Bush.	122,830	72,366	67,775	33,440
Wheat	"	340,178	270,067	524,954	370,468
Other breadstuffs	$	.....	147,908	.....	66,910
Coal, bituminous	Tons.	24,005	50,825	72,686	165,041
Cotton and manufactures of	$	.....	42,771	.....	29,147
Drugs	"	.....	74,470	.....	66,691
Fancy goods	"	.....	21,391	.....	13,173
Fish	"	.....	28,855	.....	21,568
Flax and manufactures of	"	.....	20,302	.....	14,000
Fruits and nuts	"	.....	206,309	.....	80,319
Glass and manufactures of	"	.....	39,688	.....	29,250
Iron and steel, manufactures of	"	.....	407,962	.....	365,217
Leather "	"	.....	17,442	.....	35,793
Oils	Galls.	195,308	45,995	131,780	35,652
Paper and manufactures of	$	.....	39,055	.....	44,362
Silk "	"	.....	24,323	.....	21,640
Spirits and wines, viz.:—					
Brandy	Galls.	175,502	297,111	187,624	310,100
Gin	"	225,069	91,139	251,178	92,155
Rum	"	67,843	30,634	75,215	32,095
Whiskey	"	111,173	141,697	118,851	157,563
Wines of all kinds except sparkling	"	395,657	308,373	355,392	299,244
Wines, sparkling	$	.....	104,261	.....	98,197
Sugar, above No. 16 D.S.	Lbs.	*	.....	753,445	19,760
" not above No. 16 D.S.	"	*	.....	34,060,624	626,917
Molasses	Galls.	*	.....	988,598	204,526
Tobacco, manufactures of :—					
Cigars	Lbs.	13,243	17,143	10,254	12,174
Cigarettes	"	319	771	105	295
All other	"	16,392	3,886	19,257	5,585
Woollens	$	.....	128,346	.....	99,164
All other articles	"	.....	1,436,906	.....	979,402
Total	"	.....	4,069,996	.....	4,329,848

* Included in all other articles in 1894.

The accrued duty payable on the above goods in 1894 amounted to $2,281,579, and in 1895 to $2,689,505, being an increase of $407,926 as compared with 1894.

823. The following table gives the value of total exports from Canada by countries:—

VALUE OF EXPORTS FROM CANADA BY COUNTRIES, 1873-95.

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE.	Great Britain.	United States.	France.	Germany.	Spain.	Portugal.	Italy.	Holland
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1873	38,743,848	42,072,526	31,907	76,553	25,080	191,156	177,232	13,142
1874.....	45,003,882	36,244,311	267,212	65,511	960	193,463	190,211	14,935
1875	40,032,902	29,911,983	212,767	91,019	7,300	170,784	170,408	28,724
1876.....	40,723,477	31,933,459	553,935	125,768	9,417	127,540	142,787	30,816
1877	41,567,469	25,775,245	319,330	34,324	62,659	129,960	213,692	94,303
1878.....	45,941,539	35,244,898	369,391	122,254	47,816	104,028	151,861	53,750
1879	36,295,718	27,165,501	714,875	112,090	50,596	135,748	148,472	9,713
1880.....	45,846,062	33,349,909	812,829	82,237	60,727	165,885	163,787	102,592
1881.....	53,571,570	36,866,225	662,711	84,932	46,653	108,594	145,997	215,754
1882.....	45,274,461	47,940,711	825,573	153,114	108,082	149,744	163,755	365,198
1883.....	47,145,217	41,668,723	617,730	133,697	164,925	179,843	218,113	27,599
1884	43,736,227	38,840,540	390,955	195,575	144,092	172,252	247,151	15,500
1885	41,877,705	39,752,734	303,309	264,075	132,695	166,730	147,550	24,094
1886.....	41,542,629	36,578,769	534,363	253,298	53,075	245,450	108,601	7,587
1887.....	44,571,846	37,660,199	341,531	437,536	72,020	146,528	125,681	14,859
1888 .	40,084,984	42,572,065	397,773	198,543	52,317	155,821	55,090	378
1889....	38,105,126	43,522,404	334,210	143,603	13,526	166,021	60,062	1,222
1890.....	48,353,694	40,522,810	278,552	507,143	69,788	207,777	81,059	1,042
1891.....	49,280,858	41,138,695	253,734	532,142	67,110	120,611	90,999	14,741
1892	64,906,549	38,988,027	367,539	942,698	93,476	102,370	149 280	567,879
1893....	64,080,493	43,923,010	264,047	750,461	44,355	83,001	87,387	282,569
1894	68,538,856	35,809,940	544,986	2,046,052	56,274	79,363	109,188	281,058
1895	61,856,990	41,297,676	335,282	626,976	34,101	58,781	34,325	140,264

VALUE OF EXPORTS FROM CANADA BY COUNTRIES, 1873-95.

FISCAL YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE.

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE	Belgium.	Newfoundland	West Indies.	South America.	China and Japan.	Australia.	Other Countries.	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1873.....	17,754	2,800,555	3,988,493	1,285,434	46,466	41,822	277,954	89,789,922
1874.....	240,494	1,569,079	3,778,796	1,212,978	39,222	98,733	432,171	89,351,928
1875.....	59,563	1,901,831	3,945,506	785,797	37,046	181,938	349,411	77,886,979
1876.....	13,825	1,900,891	3,675,320	688,209	23,075	79,643	938,273	80,966,435
1877.....	66,912	2,112,106	3,788,858	651,625	37,149	185,610	836,151	75,875,393
1878.....	49,998	2,094,682	3,414,147	654,357	102,568	370,723	651,655	79,323,667
1879.....	40,430	1,641,417	3,500,670	741,442	56,551	290,762	587,270	71,491,255
1880.....	688,811	1,510,300	3,544,103	789,940	37,546	139,901	616,829	87,911,458
1881.....	258,433	1,523,469	3,147,369	732,111	19,761	146,363	580,881	98,290,823
1882.....	142,358	1,974,923	2,995,572	941,162	106,675	340,608	655,267	102,137,203
1883.....	195,705	2,187,338	3,125,031	1,489,957	105,388	375,065	451,473	98,085,804
1884.....	287,378	1,920,450	3,119,569	1,277,383	60,979	502,181	496,264	91,406,496
1885.....	72,385	1,670,968	2,535 283	1,461,206	29,918	415,887	383,822	89,238,361
1886.....	6,565	1,754,980	2,121,570	1,010,034	63,118	259,960	711,315	85,251,314
1887.....	223,729	1,718,604	2,075,411	1,426,660	69,196	269,471	362,540	89,515,811
1888.....	17,057	1,523,827	2,601,486	1,510,637	132,448	446,019	454,555	90,203,000
1889.....	64,756	1,303,335	2,759,455	1,488,999	84,174	661,208	481,051	89,189,167
1890.....	41,814	1,185,739	2,719,141	1,551,887	61,751	471,028	695,924	96,749,149
1891.....	72,672	1,467,908	3,122,770	1,063,172	78,791	589,100	523,993	98,417,296
1892.....	56,212	1,750,714	3,546,559	1,027,525	283,251	436,603	744,693	113,963,375
1893.....	669,040	2,594,633	3,145,708	1,326,743	341,140	288,352	683,413	118,564,352
1894.....	708,455	2,818,592	3,443,761	1,392,285	540,849	322,745	832,545	117,524,949
1895.....	251,402	2,325,196	3,725,426	1,303,474	378,160	417,124	853,626	113,638,803

824. The exports are subdivided into (*a*) exports of Canadian produce and (*b*) exports of foreign articles.

The following table shows the relative values of the domestic (including estimated amount short returned at inland ports) and the foreign exports :—

Year ended 30th June.	Canadian Produce.*			Foreign Produce.*
	Value.	Value per head.	Percentage of total Exports.	
	$	$ cts.	p. c.	$
1868	48,504,899	14 38	81·26	4,196,821
1869	52,400,772	15 35	86·65	3,855,801
1870	59,043,590	17 09	80·02	6,527,622
1871	57,630,024	16 38	77·70	9,853,244
1872	65,831,083	18 24	79·66	12,798,182
1873	76,538,025	20 86	85·24	9,405,910
1874	76,741,997	20 06	85·89	10,614,096
1875	69,709,823	17 94	89·50	7,137,319
1876	72,491,437	18 35	89·53	7,234,961
1877	68,030,546	16 95	89·66	7,111,108
1878	67,989,800	16 67	84·45	11,164,878
1879	62,431,025	15 07	87·32	8,355,644
1880	72,899,697	17 29	82·92	13,240,006
1881	83,944,701	19 36	85·40	13,375,117
1882	94,137,657	21 48	92·17	7,628,453
1883	87,702,431	19 79	89·41	9,751,773
1884	79,833,098	17 80	87·34	9,389,106
1885	79,131,735	17 44	88·67	8,079,646
1886	77,756,704	16 95	91·21	7,438.079
1887	80,960,909	17 47	90·44	8,549,333
1888	81,382,072	17 37	90·22	8,803,394
1889	80,272,456	16 95	90·00	6,938,455
1890	85,257,586	17 80	88·12	9,051,781
1891	88,671,738	18 29	90·10	8,798,631
1892	99,032,466	20 20	86·90	13,121,791
1893	105,488,798	21 34	88·97	8,941,856
1894	103,851,764	20 68	88·37	11,833,805
1895	102,828,441	20 23	90·49	6,485,043

*Not including Coin and Bullion.

From this table it appears, first, that the per head value of exports of Canada was greater in 1893 than in any previous year with the single exception of 1882, and was $1.11 more than in 1895. Second, that the per head value in 1895 was 11·6 per cent greater than the average for the twenty-eight years of Confederation. Third, that divided into five-year periods the proportions of foreign produce in the total exports of the Dominion were : 1868-72, 10·68 per cent ; 1873-77, 10·03 per cent ; 1878-82, 12·24 per cent ; 1883-87, 9·54 per cent ; 1888-92, 9·06 per cent ; 1893, 7·54 per cent ; in 1894, 10·07 per cent, and in 1895, 5·71 per cent. Thus the general trend is towards a larger proportion of our exports being our own produce, although in 1892 the proportion of the exports that were of foreign production was considerably more than the ten years previous.

825. Divided into classes according to their sources, the exports of Canada are as under :—

EXPORTS FROM CANADA, DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN, 1868-95.

Year ended 30th June.	Domestic.							Coin and Bullion, and short returns.	Foreign.	Total.
	Produce of the Mine.	Produce of the Fisheries	*Produce of the Forest.	Animals and their Products.	Agricultural Products.	†Manufactures.	Miscellaneous.			
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1868	1,276,129	3,357,510	5,470,042	6,893,167	12,871,055	15,675,274	.....	7,827,890	4,196,821	57,567,888
1869	1,941,485	3,242,710	5,730,568	8,769,407	12,182,702	17,456,432	.....	7,295,676	3,855,801	60,474,781
1870	2,192,541	3,608,549	5,766,479	12,138,161	13,676,619	18,327,191	371,652	10,964,676	6,527,622	73,573,490
1871	2,841,124	3,994,275	7,023,530	12,608,506	9,853,924	18,472,443	387,554	9,139,018	9,853,244	74,173,618
1872	4,779,594	4,386,214	7,707,144	12,706,967	13,378,891	19,469,232	515,985	6,897,454	12,798,182	82,639,663
1873	5,718,480	4,779,277	8,583,429	14,243,017	14,995,340	24,460,773	465,290	7,138,406	9,405,910	89,789,922
1874	3,611,401	5,292,368	7,417,437	14,679,169	19,590,142	22 916,431	419,800	4,811,084	10,614,096	89,351,928
1875	3,643,398	5,380,527	8,072,997	12,700,507	17,258,358	20,025,925	409,181	3,258,767	7,137,319	77,886,979
1876	3,640,896	5,500,989	6,030,255	13,614,569	21,139,665	19,542,107	393,368	3,869,625	7,234,961	80,966,435
1877	3,561,717	5,874,360	8,242,958	14,220,617	14,689,376	18,955,036	320,816	2,899,405	7,111,108	75,875,393
1878	2,762,762	6,853,975	5,912,139	14,019,857	18,008,754	17.780,776	401,871	2,418,655	11,164,878	79,323,667
1879	3,034,233	6,928,871	2,923,202	14,100,604	19,628,464	13,087,205	386,999	3,046,033	8,355,644	71,491,255
1880	2,331,161	6,579,656	3,945,9 6	17,607,577	22,294,328	16,197,348	640,155	4,575,261	13,240,006	87,911,458
1881	2.728,263	6,867,715	7,708,542	21,360,219	21,268,327	20,366,131	622,182	3,994,327	13,375,117	98,290,823
1882	2,977,155	7,682,079	6,109,677	20,454,759	31,035,712	21,247,394	535,935	4,466,039	7,628,453	102,137,203
1883	2,953,375	8,809,118	6,915,082	20,284,343	22,818,519	21,976,375	528,895	4,048,324	9,751,773	98,085.804
1884	3,229,684	8,591,654	7,005,119	22,946,108	12,397,843	22,400,981	560,690	4,885,311	9,389,106	91,406,496
1885	3,627,211	7,960,001	4,927,265	25,337,104	14,518,293	19,256,270	557,374	4,975,197	8,079,646	89,238,361
1886	3,924,398	6,843,388	4,926,226	22,065,433	17,652,779	18,959,271	604,011	2,837,729	7,438,079	85,251,314
1887	3,796,496	6,875,810	3,574.885	24,246,937	18,826,235	19,999,296	644,361	3,002,458	8,549,333	89,515,811
1888	4,100,893	7,793,183	5,091,546	24,719,297	15,436,360	20,382,594	773,877	3,101,856	8,803,394	90,203,000
1889	4,415,046	7,212,208	5,189,564	23,894,707	13,414,111	22,292,516	783,652	5,048,908	6,938,455	89,189,167
1890	4,853,717	8,461,906	6,380,516	25,106,995	11,908,030	25,541,844	82,506	5,361,854	9,051,781	96,749,149
1891	5,782,424	9,715.401	5,434,912	25,967,741	13,666,858	25,145,071	45,337	3,860,921	8,798,631	98,417,296
1892	5,905,628	9,675,398	5,288,087	28,594,850	22,113,284	24,035,488	71,518	5,157,331	13,121,791	113,963,375
1893	5,328,835	8,743,050	5,592,893	31,736,499	22,049,490	28,462,031	93,692	7,616,006	8,941,856	118 564,352
1894	5,799,337	11,102,692	6,834,184	31,881,973	17,677,649	27,215,691	75,327	5,104,291	11,833,805	117,524,949
1895	6,981,550	10,692,247	5,517,342	34,387,770	15,719,128	26,144,376	85,938	7,625,409	6,485,043	113,638,803

* This does not include ashes, pot or pearl, treenails, staves, headings, shingles, box shooks and sawn lumber of all kinds; these articles being placed under the head of "manufactures." † See note to column "Products of the Forest."

826. The following table gives the value of the principal articles, the produce of Canada, exported during the last five years :—

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL EXPORTS, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA, DURING THE YEARS 1891 TO 1895.

Articles.	Value of Exports.				
	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
	$	$	$	$	$
Agricultural implements	252,620	402,778	462,253	465,682	663,718
Animals—					
Horses	1,417,244	1,354,027	1,461,157	945,660	1,312,676
Cattle	8,772,499	7,748,949	7,745,083	6,499,597	7,120,823
Sheep	1,146,465	1,385,146	1,247,855	832,666	1,624,587
Swine	1,954	1,638	146,090	8,558	7,562
Other animals	60,753	49,652	61,127	61,370	45,848
Asbestus	513,909	514,412	396,718	339,756	493,075
Ashes, all kinds	124,193	114,658	120,886	109,764	123,222
Bark for tanning	213,455	217,552	205,495	148,078	193,727
Books, pamphlets, maps, &c	63,312	73,490	69,504	56,870	59,014
Bran	162,324	145,143	180,766	96,549	87,259
Butter	602,175	1,056,058	1,296,814	1,095,588	697,476
Carriages, carts, waggons, &c	26,105	41,443	46,500	79,547	54,153
Cheese	9,508,800	11,652,412	13,407,470	15,488,191	14,253,002
Coal	2,916,465	3,195,467	3,114,558	3,321,565	3,578,195
Copper, fine	171,308	185,848	391,969	88,352	226,657
Cottons	159,954	322,711	371,477	549,758	546,168
Eggs	1,160,359	1,089,798	868,007	714,054	807,990
Explosives and fulminates, &c	66,153	61,763	56,764	29,050	98,083
Extract of hemlock bark	187,176	157,753	108,085	127,692	115,894
Fire-wood	314,870	370,301	354,429	287,036	222,184
Fish—					
Codfish, including haddock, ling and pollock	3,131,050	3,180,726	3,027,914	3,162,752	3,332,781
Halibut	22,848	34,017	32,992	60,966	102,730
Herring	547,587	489,148	503,187	481,864	474,709
Mackerel	944,498	741,264	536,453	496,020	464,558
Salmon	1,919,754	1,414,562	1,037,942	2,597,820	2,181,751
Lobsters	1,930,175	1,909,756	2,071,225	2,331,660	2,135,756
Sea-fish, other	46,326	38,758	52,951	49,038	60,721
Fish, all other	614,066	695,671	814,917	834,522	728,807
Flax	181,386	112,360	124,082	268,203	151,567
Flour, wheat	1,388,578	1,784,413	1,741,028	1,699,467	839,112
Fruits—					
Dried	49,108	14,393	199,699	98,924	252,260
All other	1,518,108	1,619,790	2,900,529	958,966	2,079,004
Furs	11,045	17,324	8,767	8,186	15,616
" or skins, the product of marine animals	536,049	1,105,244	593,892	1,060,192	1,463,962
" undressed	1,384,875	1,533,922	1,467,634	1,743,802	1,554,944
" dressed	44,354	21,220	15,449	12,961	20,610
Grain—					
Barley	2,929,873	2,613,363	944,355	264,200	720,718
Beans	495,768	411,645	355,682	265,477	425,283
Oats	129,917	2,241,256	2,553,910	1,076,751	320,458
Pease, whole and split	2,032,601	3,450,534	2,578,632	2,391,521	1,730,659
Wheat	1,583,084	6,947,851	7,060,033	6,133,452	5,359,109
Rye	226,470	190,505	39,243	32,939	33,003
Other grain	37,222	377,633	302,422	279,688	177,029
Gold-bearing quartz, nuggets, &c.	554,126	316,117	247,868	318,258	612,729
Gypsum, crude	184,977	194,304	178,979	160,082	156,897
Hay	559,489	800,533	1,452,872	2,601,188	1,539,691
Hides, horns and skins, other than fur	489,004	477,190	392,368	312,593	891,269
Household furniture	138,705	63,801	174,621	132,650	97,005
Iron and steel and manufactures of	257,461	243,857	316,454	295,924	308,711

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL EXPORTS, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA, DURING THE YEARS 1891-95 —*Concluded.*

ARTICLES.	VALUE OF EXPORTS.				
	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
	$	$	$	$	$
Lard	3,174	2,504	66,673	76,689	104,130
Lead, metallic, contained in ore, &c	.....	5,200	2,329	65,337	333,763
Leather, sole and upper	868,802	1,011,673	865,381	1,573,034	1,271,615
" manufactures of	81,654	117,174	137,348	131,902	95,449
Liquors, whiskey	45,619	88,916	135,606	174,249	325,972
" other	19,402	30,403	30,444	22,192	15,625
Logs	730,216	1,115,926	1,517,157	2,861,252	2,233,415
Lumber	18,082,265	16,114,081	19,771,106	18,551,518	17,409,605
Malt	88,174	1,450	1,245	4,398	12,160
Meats, all kinds	986,223	1,856,025	3,132,576	3,938,573	4,705,343
Musical instruments	401,553	396,193	309,300	265,508	297,882
Nickel	240,499	617,639	427,557	808,799	599,568
Oatmeal	45,195	409,319	625,977	308,103	276,310
Oils, fish	18,297	53,553	65,517	23,997	40,993
" mineral, coal and kerosene	18,726	18,217	6,814	2,722	3,572
Oil-cake	118,167	187,086	336,714	205,561	94,224
Ores, copper	269,169	30,755	3,850	.....	.....
" silver	238,367	193,441	65,406	423,707	651,737
" other	40,800	43,101	39,710	13,379	50,781
Phosphates	422,200	380,462	132,475	40,400	33,810
Potatoes	1,693,671	295,421	421,958	397,992	527,379
Salt	1,429	763	955	1,280	1,136
Sand and gravel	63,326	60,285	117,760	96,853	90,093
Seeds, clover	318,203	455,515	221,917	512,494	767,806
" grass				18,321	55,253
" flax	350	.....	.....	205	71,308
" all other	2,981	2,622	5,626	6,402	26,267
Shingles	438,929	599,865	755,813	754,743	687,391
Ships sold to other countries	280,474	506,747	363,916	243,429	172,563
Shooks, box and other	201,716	165,053	119,212	105,239	153,606
Sleepers and railway ties	310,676	269,467	214,892	131,765	130,208
Stave bolts	133,308	91,784	103,365	86,296	64,808
Sugar, all kinds	35,139	106,527	278,515	102,406	121,394
Timber, square	3,084,290	2,590,956	2,451,374	2,590,542	1,824,259
Wood manufactures—					
Doors, sashes and blinds	86,450	123,144	130,349	158,196	139,402
Matches and match splints	168,2:0	195,871	204,410	216,035	172,153
Spool wood and spools	90,658	111,270	82,863	66,484	75,125
Wood pulp	280,619	355,303	455,893	547,217	590,874
Other manufactures of	259,786	237,034	232,854	227,617	215,063
Wood, blocks and other, for pulp	188,998	219,458	386,092	393,260	468,009
Wool	245.503	200,860	228,311	16,156	1,049,459
Other articles	3,415,909	4,250,981	3,718,393	2,947,161	3,306,079
Total	85,757,741	95,684,253	102,006,490	100,586,853	99,528,351
Estimated amount short, returned at inland ports	2,913,994	3,348,213	3,482,308	3,264,911	3,300,090
Coin and bullion	129,328	306,447	309,459	310,006	256,571
Grand total	88,801,066	99,338,913	105,798,257	104,161,770	103,085,012

827. Out of 91 articles enumerated in the foregoing table there were in 1895, compared with 1894, increases in 48, the principal being in exports of horses, cattle, sheep, fruits, barley, hides, meat, all kinds, and wool. The principal decreases were in exports of butter, cheese, fish, oats, pease, wheat, hay, lumber and timber square.

It will be noted that the exports to the other portions of the British Empire, on the whole, show an increasing proportion, and that those to foreign countries show a decreasing proportion of the whole. Thus exports to the other parts of the Empire were 51·44 per cent of the whole in 1874, and 63·50 per cent in 1894; while exports to foreign countries were 48·56 per cent in 1874 and 36·50 per cent in 1894.

828. The following table gives the destinations of exports of Canadian produce during 1874, 1884, and 1894 :—

STATEMENT SHOWING THE COUNTRIES TO WHICH GOODS, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA, WERE EXPORTED, AND THE VALUE AND PROPORTIONATE VALUE OF THE SAME, IN THE YEARS 1874, 1884 AND 1894.

(Including Coin and Bullion and estimated amount short.)

COUNTRIES.	Value of Exports, Domestic, 1874.	Percentage.	Value of Exports, Domestic, 1884.	Percentage.	Value of Exports, Domestic, 1894.	Percentage.
British Empire.	$		$		$	
Great Britain	35,830,830	46·69	37,410,870	46·86	60,878,056	58·46
British West Indies	1,958,933	2·55	1,700,567	2·13	1,972,042	1·89
" Guiana	177,756	0·23	331,169	0·42	384,915	0·37
" Africa	3,316	.....	41,694	0·05	45,997	0·04
Newfoundland	1,411,278	1·84	1,262,198	1.58	2,494,605	2·39
Australasia	99,238	0·13	510,102	0·64	344,741	0·33
Other British possessions	250	.....	35,451	0·05	18,253	0·02
Total	39,481,601	51·44	41,292,051	51·73	66,138,609	63·50
Foreign Countries.						
United States	33,132,934	43·18	34,332,641	43·01	32,872,515	31·57
France	267,212	0·35	388,162	0·49	472,056	0·45
Germany	65,511	0·09	183,326	0·23	664,343	0·64
Holland	14,905	0·02	15,000	0·02	178,482	0·17
Belgium	168,694	0·22	283,082	0·36	169,673	0·16
Italy	190,211	0·25	247,151	0·31	109,188	0·11
Portugal	192,663	0·25	170,549	0·21	79,363	0·08
Spain	960	.....	141,213	0·17	56,274	0·05
Spanish West Indies	1,246,371	1·62	1,044,409	1·31	1,173,000	1·14
French "	372,009	0·48	307,369	0·38	45,742	0·04
Danish "	62,809	0·08	46,220	0.06	46,136	0·04
South America	1,213,853	1·58	931,460	1·17	1,004,109	0·96
St. Pierre	134,600	0·18	136,814	0·17	170,368	0·16
Maderia	42,945	0·06	32,860	0·04	16,854	0·02
Hayti	.....	.....	692	....	11,575	0·01
Mexico	.....	.....	11,571	0·01	57,781	0·05
Norway and Sweden	.....	....	117,229	0·15	180,155	0·17
Russia	.....	.....	59	....	11,180	0·01
China	38,024	0·05	59,501	0·07	507,466	0·49
Japan	.....	...	99	....	28,813	0·03
Sandwich Islands	9,410	0·01	29,218	0·04	96,885	0·09
Spanish possessions in Africa	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,466	0·01
Denmark	.....	...	19,850	0·02	36,746	0·03
Other Foreign countries	107,285	0·14	42,572	0·05	15,991	0·02
Total	37,153,111	48·56	38,541,047	48·27	38,023,161	36·50
Grand total exports, domestic.	76,741,997	100·00	79,833,098	100·00	104,161,770	100·00

829. The following table gives the value of exports, the produce of Canada, in each class, during the last six years, showing the principal countries to which goods were exported:—

MINE.

Countries.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Great Britain	630,815	851,794	683,094	244,560	257,613	388,407
United States	3,961,294	4,599,400	4,805,729	4,755,322	5,128,881	6,270,247
France	1,132	31,217	22,547	.....	37,290	760
Germany	17,067	22,774	27,675	37,400	18,551	28,113
*B. W. Indies	15,644	21,125	27,212	25,928	37,626	41,081
Newfoundland	166,998	141,385	202,751	166,124	175,506	176,932
Other countries	60,767	114,729	136,620	99,501	143,867	76,010
Total	4,853,717	5,782,424	5,905,628	5,328,835	5,799,337	6,981,550

FISHERIES.

Great Britain	2,707,422	2,747,882	3,006,810	2,347,076	4,586,715	4,143,994
United States	2,850,528	3,807,786	3,452,036	3,503,904	3,260,677	3,025,171
France	80,465	59,996	134,944	124,801	202,874	107,461
Germany	18,134	30,069	23,852	3,639	15,022	5,319
*B. W. Indies	1,168,404	1,203,488	1,160,117	1,167,442	1,407,114	1,376,738
Newfoundland	2,484	18,439	1,785	22,667	1,737	1,185
Other countries	1,634,469	1,847,741	1,895,854	1,573,521	1,628,553	2,032,379
Total	8,461,906	9,715,401	9,675,398	8,743,050	11,102,692	10,692,247

FOREST.

Great Britain	4,342,963	3,104,676	2,639,169	2,469,436	2,722,606	1,843,224
United States	1,956,883	2,304,035	2,627,312	3,094,593	4,079,932	3,644,362
France	25,511	2,390	2,646	5,052	5,083	2,871
Germany	17,793	1,250	2,196	.....	550	2,019
*B. W. Indies	1,087	5,593	4,084	4,158	4,059	1,040
Newfoundland	2,963	1,286	1,601	11,053	3,215	1,614
Other countries	33,316	15,682	11,079	8,601	18,739	22,212
Total	6,380,516	5,434,912	5,288,087	5,592,893	6,834,184	5,517,342

ANIMALS AND THEIR PRODUCTS.

Great Britain	18,578,722	20,991,143	24,068,081	27,052,050	28,986,095	30,022,479
United States	5,966,474	4,316,979	3,935,924	3,951,850	2,311,104	3,713,148
France	40,024	.....	1,030	1,326	1:611	50,240
Germany	152,597	266,425	173,982	171,348	81,859	11,345
*B. W. Indies	22,247	43,160	52,985	60,887	92,026	84,212
Newfoundland	276,652	276,326	289,301	346,065	325,847	250,528
Other countries	70,279	73,708	73,547	152,973	83,431	255,818
Total	25,106,995	25,967,741	28,594,850	31,736,499	31,881,973	34,387,770

*Including British Guiana.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

Countries.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Great Britain	3,661,826	5,254,028	15,119,780	15,443,211	12,431,275	10,414,380
United States	7,519,253	7,291,246	4,573,779	4,132,105	2,784,520	3,710,022
France	1,595	6,965	890	5,036	100,427	7,583
Germany	184,449	129,968	538,314	395,258	469,218	326,700
*B. W. Indies	148,474	153,836	351,943	400,359	414,543	344,251
Newfoundland	232,758	612,274	723,640	985,992	1,033,703	533,729
Other countries	159,675	218,541	804,938	687,529	443,963	382,463
Total	11,908,030	13,666,858	22,113,284	22,049,490	17,677,649	15,719,128

MANUFACTURES.

Great Britain	11,572,049	10,293,901	9,432,071	10,805,655	11,873,700	11,076,889
United States	10,960,002	12,466,846	11,853,456	14,330,152	11,678,176	11,870,206
France	129,100	148,286	200,196	122,614	124,271	161,890
Germany	70,971	63,264	58,294	59,806	79,143	152,936
*B. W. Indies	297,150	524,732	280,118	373,028	389,301	298,352
Newfoundland	300,293	262,817	314,442	851,015	954,184	473,192
Other countries	2,212,279	1,385,225	1,896,911	1,919,761	2,116,916	2,110,911
Total	25,541,844	25,145,071	24,035,488	28,462,031	27,215,691	26,144,376

*Including British Guiana.

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

MINERAL PRODUCTS.

Countries.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Great Britain	13·00	14·73	11·57	4·59	4·44	5·56
United States	81·61	79·54	81·38	89·24	88·44	89·81
France	0·02	0·54	0·38	.....	0·64	0·01
Germany	0·35	0·39	0·47	0·71	0·32	0·40
British West Indies	0·32	0·37	0·46	0·49	0·64	0·60
Newfoundland	3·44	2·45	3·43	3·11	3·03	2·53
Other countries	1·26	1·98	2·31	1·86	2·49	1·09

PRODUCTS OF THE FISHERIES.

Great Britain	32 00	28·28	31·08	26·85	41·31	38·76
United States	33·69	39·19	35·68	40·07	29·37	28·29
France	0·95	0·62	1·40	1·43	1·83	1·00
Germany	0·21	0·31	0·24	0·04	0·14	0·05
British West Indies	13·81	12·39	11·99	13·35	12·67	12·88
Newfoundland	0·03	0·19	0·02	0·26	0·01	0·01
Other countries	19 31	19·02	19·59	18·00	14·67	19·01

PRODUCTS OF THE FOREST.

Countries.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Great Britain	68·07	57·13	49·91	44·15	39·84	33·41
United States	30·67	42·39	49·68	55·33	59·70	66·05
France	0·40	0·04	0·05	0·09	0·07	0·05
Germany	0·28	0·02	0·04	.....	.....	0·04
British West Indies	0·02	0·10	0·07	0·07	0·06	0·02
Newfoundland	0·05	0·02	0·03	0·20	0·05	0·03
Other countries	0·51	0·30	0·22	0·16	0·28	0·40
ANIMALS AND THEIR PRODUCTS.						
Great Britain	74·00	80·84	84·17	85·24	90·92	87·31
United States	23·76	16·62	13·77	12·45	7·25	10·80
France	0·16	.....	.....	.....	.....	0·15
Germany	0·61	1·03	0·61	0·54	0·26	0·03
British West Indies	0·09	0·17	0·19	0·19	0·29	0·24
Newfoundland	1·10	1·06	1·01	1·09	1·02	0·73
Other countries	0·28	0·28	0·25	0·49	0·26	0·74
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.						
Great Britain	30·75	38·44	68·38	70·04	70·32	66·25
United States	63·15	53·35	20·68	18·74	15·75	23·60
France	0·01	0·05	.....	0·02	0·57	0·05
Germany	1·55	0·95	2·43	1·79	2·65	2·08
British West Indies	1·24	1·13	1·59	1·82	2·35	2·19
Newfoundland	1·95	4·48	3·27	4·47	5·85	3·40
Other countries	1·34	1·60	3·65	3·12	2·51	2·43
MANUFACTURES.						
Great Britain	45·31	40·94	39·24	37·97	43·63	42·37
United States	42·91	49·58	49·32	50·35	42·91	45·50
France	0·51	0·59	0·83	0·43	0·46	0·62
Germany	0·28	0·25	0·24	0·21	0·29	0·59
British West Indies	1·16	2·09	1·16	1·31	1·43	1·14
Newfoundland	1·18	1·05	1·31	2·99	3·51	1·81
Other countries	8 65	5·50	7·90	6·74	7·77	8·07

831. The United States, it appears, take almost all the 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 76·27 per cent, in 1893, 77·64 per cent, in 1894, 80·62 per cent, and in 1895, 76·78 per cent of animal and agricultural products, as compared with 17·2 per cent in 1892, 15·60 per cent in 1893, 11·50 per cent in 1894, and 17·20 per cent in 1895, 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. Exports of the fisheries to Great Britain in 1894 and 1895 show an increase of 95 and 77 per cent respectively as compared with 1892, while there was a decrease to the United States.

832. The following table is a statement of the quantity and value of exports, the produce of Canada, during the two years 1894 and 1895, 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 classification, therefore, has 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 they belong. All the tables in this chapter, where exports are given by classes, have been changed to suit this re-arrangement.

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF EXPORTS, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA, DURING THE YEARS 1894 AND 1895.

Articles.	Exports, Produce of Canada.			
	1894.		1895.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
The Mine.		$		$
Coal.....Tons.	995,998	3,321,565	1,110,567	3,578,195
Gold-bearing quartz, dust, nuggets, &c.....	.....	318,258	.....	612,729
Asbestus.....Tons.	6,229	339,756	8,593	493,075
Copper, fine.....Lbs.	1,193,574	88,352	3,443,458	222,657
Mica.....“	342,392	26,553	771,097	47,469
Nickel.....Tons.	4,206	808,799	4,021¼	599,568
Phosphates.....“	4,947	40,400	4,189	33,810
Gypsum.....“	162,412	160,082	160,898	156,897
Iron ore.....“	1,859	9,026	*4,729	43,088
Silver ore.....Ounces.	629,655	423,707	1,116,217	651,737
Stone, undressed.....Tons.	23,881	33,226	36,118	40,603
Lead, metallic, contained in ore “	1,656	65,337	9,029	333,763
Mineral oil, crude.....Galls.	66,549	2,330	58,085	3,031
Other articles.....	.....	161,946	.....	164,928
Total produce of the mine.....	.....	5,799,337	.....	6,981,550
The Fisheries.				
Fish, preserved.....Lbs.	37,550,396	4,460,787	32,819,322	3,838,843
“ fresh.....	.....	1,334,724	.....	1,257,871
Salmon, fresh.....Lbs.	1,424,892	134,172	1,326,425	124,615
“ pickled.....Brls.	5,641	76,428	3,351	40,810
Fish, salted, dry.....Cwt.	710,167	3,146,676	795,944	3,327,411
“ “ wet.....	.....	772,018	.....	781,438
“ smoked.....Lbs.	9,587,960	80,438	5,028,496	108,286
“ oil of.....Galls.	91,014	23,997	168,823	40,993
“ fur and skins of.....	.....	1,060,192	.....	1,163,962
Other articles.....	.....	13,260	.....	8,018
Total produce of the fisheries...	.....	11,102,692	.....	10,692,247
The Forest.				
Timber, square, ash.....Tons.	5,897	70,543	4,192	47,576
“ “ birch.....“	16,808	127,591	14,841	111,305
“ “ elm.....“	10,478	140,367	12,239	159,036
“ “ maple.....“	273	3,828	140	3,241
“ “ oak.....“	25,338	570,675	17,991	396,275

*Chromic iron.

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF EXPORTS, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA, DURING THE YEARS 1894 AND 1895—*Continued.*

Articles.	Exports, Produce of Canada.			
	1894.		1895.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
The Forest—Con.		$		$
Timber, square pine, white..... Tons.	109,312	1,563,835	70,263	1,037,696
" " red..... "	6,849	74,458	3,368	31,834
" all other..... "	4,938	34,245	2,923	37,296
Basswood, butternut and hickory M. ft.	804	28,080	2,473	54,518
Fire-wood ..... Cords.	149,078	287,036	115,566	222,184
Saw-logs, shingle and stave bolts.....	.....	2,948,697	.....	2,306,870
Sleepers and railroad ties..... Pieces	891,254	131,765	881,143	130,208
Knees and futtocks..... "	16,510	11,673	12,180	7,653
Spars and masts..... "	4,089	7,138	1,979	3,539
Hop, hoop, telegraph and other poles.....	.....	71,789	.....	39,730
Woods, all other.....	.....	757,464	.....	928,381
Total produce of the forest...	.....	6,834,184	.....	5,517,342
Animals and their Products.				
Horses..... No.	8,734	945,660	14,744	1,312,676
Horned cattle..... "	86,057	6,499,597	93,802	7,120,823
Swine ..... "	1,009	8,558	805	7,562
Sheep..... "	233,361	832,666	291,751	1,624,587
Other animals and poultry.....	.....	61,370	.....	45,848
Bacon and hams..... Cwt.	285,090	2,938,374	401,340	3,806,709
Beef and mutton..... "	23,594	153,413	57,859	443,826
Pork..... "	7,557	38,109	5,197	32,436
Tongues ..... Lbs.	32,088	2,547	130,001	11,761
Other meats..... "	8,954,431	785,768	4,795,108	390,520
Bones..... Cwt.	113,789	53,999	66,113	27,953
Butter..... Lbs.	5,534,621	1,095,588	3,650,258	697,476
Cheese..... "	154,977,480	15,488,191	146,004,650	14,253,002
Eggs..... Doz.	5,141,586	714,054	6,500,817	807,990
Furs, dressed and undressed	.....	1,756,763	.....	1,575,554
Hides, horns and skins, other than fur	.....	312,593	.....	891,269
Lard..... Lbs.	802,925	76,689	1,276,586	104,130
Sheep pelts ..... No.	19,947	5,665	195,183	69,998
Tallow..... Lbs.	169,529	8,983	24,017	907
Wool..... "	79 878	16,156	5,463,161	1,049,459
Other articles	.....	87,230	.....	113,284
Total animals and their products.....	.....	31,881,973	.....	34,387,770
Agricultural Products.				
Barley..... Bush.	597,405	264,200	1,708,370	720,718
Rye ..... "	62,972	32,939	62,942	33,003
Beans..... "	218,580	265,477	350,934	425,283
Bran..... Cwt.	134,564	96,549	119,137	87,259
Flax..... "	27,730	268,203	16,692	151,567
Flour..... Brls.	428,610	1,699,467	222,975	839,112
Fruit, green.....	.....	936,597	.....	1,969,882
Hay..... Tons.	276,806	2,601,188	199,072	1,539,691
Hops ..... Lbs.	257,441	42,663	239,225	28,176
Indian corn..... Bush.	734	656	120	112
Malt..... "	7,082	4,398	17,415	12,160
Maple sugar..... Lbs.	452,411	29,844	142,725	9,040

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF EXPORTS, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA, DURING THE YEARS 1894 AND 1895—*Concluded.*

Articles.	Exports, Produce of Canada.			
	1894.		1895.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Agricultural Products—Con.		$		$
Meal..... Brls.	90,249	314,028	81,957	281,393
Oats..... Bush.	2,818,702	1,076,751	926,975	320,458
Pease, whole and split..... "	3,378,746	2,391,321	2,259,124	1,730,659
Potatoes..... "	1,097,576	397,99 ?	1,379,042	527,379
Other grains and seeds.....	.....	816,454	.....	1,097,551
Tobacco, leaf..... Lbs.	2,792	1,517	7,310	4,144
Vegetables.....	.....	127,781	.....	132,311
Wheat..... Bush.	9,272,208	6,133,452	8,825,689	5,359,109
Other articles.....	.....	175,972	.....	.....
Total agricultural products.....	.....	17,677,649	.....	15,719,128
Manufactures.				
Books.....	.....	56,870	.....	59,014
Bread and biscuits..... Cwt.	4,468	26,502	3,985	16,423
Soap..... Lbs.	125,390	7,199	103,484	4,541
Carriages, carts, &c..... No.	688	79,547	781	54,153
Cottons.....	.....	549,758	.....	546,168
Clothing, hats and caps.....	.....	33,719	.....	38,501
Cordage, junk and oakum.....	.....	35,216	.....	63,827
Furs.....	.....	8,186	.....	15,616
Glass.....	.....	4,433	.....	4,738
Gypsum and lime.....	.....	85,787	.....	108,151
Iron, scrap.....	.....	4,732	.....	6,010
Iron and hardware.....	.....	197,876	.....	183,448
Leather and manufactures of.....	.....	1,610,597	.....	1,292,823
Boots and shoes.....	.....	94,339	.....	74,241
Machinery.....	.....	544,177	.....	767,770
Musical instruments.....	.....	265,508	.....	297,882
Oil-cake..... Cwt.	174,664	205,561	78,492	94,224
Rags.....	.....	25,944	.....	63,819
Sewing machines..... No.	671	14,821	711	15,201
Stone, wrought.....	.....	32,987	.....	19,802
Salt..... Bush.	4,986	1,280	5,402	1,136
Tobacco, snuff and cigars..... Lbs.	748,118	100,878	455,117	84,968
Woollens.....	.....	30,262	.....	71,942
Wood.....	.....	20,869,463	.....	19,663,446
Ale and beer..... Galls.	42,144	20,764	25,938	11,823
Whiskey and other spirits..... "	76,050	175,677	118,639	329,774
Ships sold to other countries... Tons.	21,960	243,429	16,567	172,563
Other articles.....	.....	1,890,179	.....	2,082,372
Total manufactures.....	.....	27,215,691	.....	26,144,376
Miscellaneous.....	.....	75,327	.....	85,938
Coin and bullion produce of Canada...	.....	310,006	.....	256,571
Estimated amount short.....	.....	3,264,911	.....	3,300,090
Total exports, produce of Canada.....	.....	104,161,770	.....	103,085,012
Goods not the produce of Canada.....	.....	11,833,805	.....	6,485,043
Coin and bullion not the produce of Canada.....	.....	1,529,374	.....	4,068,748
Grand total exports.....	.....	117,524,949	.....	113,638,803

There were increases in the value of domestic exports in 1895 as compared with 1894, in products of the mine, in animals and their products; and decreases in agricultural products, products of the fisheries, in the forest and in manufactures.

833. The following table shows the relative value of articles, the produce of Canada, exported to Great Britain and the United States in the years 1894 and 1895 :—

(Not including Coin and Bullion, and estimated amount short.)

Articles.	Great Britain.		United States.	
	Value, 1894.	Value, 1895.	Value, 1894.	Value, 1895.
	$	$	$	$
Asbestus	31,020	118,852	279,926	343,277
Coal	77,845	60,580	2,897,642	3,232,825
Gold-bearing quartz, nuggets, dust, &c.	.....	20	318,258	606,254
Gypsum, crude	.....	.....	159,662	156,897
Mica	58	3,921	26,484	43,023
Oils, mineral, coal and kerosene	.....	1,400	2,355	1,645
Metals, copper, fine, contained in ore, matte, reglus; and black or coarse copper and copper cement	70	103,637	53,605	119,020
Ore, iron	21	.....	8,978	43,088
" manganese	.....	.....	4,353	7,693
Metals, nickel, ore, matte or speiss	113,457	69,877	695,342	529,691
" silver, metallic, contained in ore	.....	.....	423,707	651,737
Lead, metallic, contained in ore	.....	.....	65,337	333,763
Phosphates	32,095	29,600	8,295	4,210
Stone and marble, unwrought	.....	.....	30,491	40,493
Oysters	272	99	141	257
Lobsters, fresh	535	2,400	257,790	304,375
" canned	1,129,576	985,830	683,038	706,838
Fish, all kinds	2,412,952	1,986,521	2,277,965	1,977,656
Fish oil	4,851	7,276	18,070	30,156
Furs and skins of marine animals	1,038,355	1,161,785	21,837	2,177
Ashes, pot, pearl and other	52,513	56,391	56,238	64,496
Bark, tanning	.....	.....	148,078	193,727
Fire-wood	.....	.....	286,808	222,009
Hoop, telegraph, hop and other poles	100	135	65,524	24,206
Logs	110,499	5,033	2,577,436	2,236,367
Lumber	8,658,018	7,993,401	8,417,393	8,071,560
Masts and spars	79	312	2,418	688
Shingles and shingle bolts	*7,681	*7,361	716,253	*657,992
Sleepers and railway ties	.....	.....	131,765	127,019
Stave bolts	.....	.....	86,296	64,802
Shooks, box and other	34,875	75,456	38,408	44,557
Timber, square	2,569,904	1,812,795	8,979	7,889
Wood, blocks and other, for pulp	24,250	9,396	369,010	458,613
Horses	400,507	747,767	480,525	510,765
Horned cattle	6,316,373	6,797,615	3,771	19,216
Swine	1,370	1,280	5,743	4,696
Sheep	163,075	1,253,399	642,231	346,764

*Shingles only.

VALUE OF ARTICLES, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA, &c.—*Continued.*

(Not including Coin and Bullion and estimated amount short.)

Articles.	Great Britain.		United States.	
	Value, 1894.	Value, 1895.	Value, 1894.	Value, 1894.
	$	$	$	$
Poultry and other animals	4,534	5,021	52,023	36,574
Bones	.....	100	49,349	27,853
Butter	936,422	536,797	6,048	5,365
Cheese	15,439,198	14,220,505	9,552	5,058
Eggs	503,533	524,577	199,636	275,827
Furs, dressed	7,343	6,182	4,834	14,168
" undressed	1,228,383	1,148,196	491,579	397,746
Hides, horns and skins, other than fur	21,575	12,624	288,065	875,701
Honey	3,660	3,574	567	270
Lard	75,758	103,833	155	.....
Bacon	2,748,072	3,544,015	4,334	718
Hams	166,706	254,326	9,299	1,069
Beef	135,247	418,440	179	6,066
Mutton	.....	.....	3,907	3,526
Pork	19,776	11,944	138	1,763
Meats, canned	727,105	314,841	2,028	1,421
" all other	49,517	65,338	5,495	7,983
Sheep pelts	.....	.....	5,626	69,998
Wool	24	2,091	15,486	1,046,726
Bran	55,470	66,461	21,776	12,575
Flax	101,126	52,041	167,077	99,526
Apples, green and ripe	569,156	1,659,441	221,187	134,702
" dried	6,813	40,576	7,878	63,212
Fruits, canned or preserved	10,569	51,353	11,617	55,191
" all other	2,708	13,670	117,371	125,533
Barley	44,269	11,961	216,493	706,586
Beans	700	.....	261,662	422,521
Oats	642,471	71,623	20,817	51,099
Pease, whole and split	1,641,118	1,184,883	329,968	357,937
Rye	22,442	27,510	43	5,493
Wheat	6,012,122	5,399,085	76,846	10,258
Grain, all other	22,391	14,195	141,479	56,810
Flour, wheat	812,338	420,983	9,937	10,706
Oatmeal	285,580	265,320	8,756	97
Hay	1,700,409	492,683	753,575	979,914
Malt	.....	.....	45	4,479
Potatoes	2	556	193,919	238,977
Seeds, clover and grass	454,181	625,996	29,405	115,463
Flaxseed	195	28,245	10	43,063
Straw	662	65	18,844	17,207
Vegetables	3,145	12,454	107,233	104,272
Agricultural implements	157,601	289,879	6,575	7,808
Books, pamphlets, maps, &c	14,492	10,156	32,261	38,240
Carriages, carts, waggons, &c	8,570	15,853	14 391	15,783
Clothing and wearing apparel	5,453	5,416	17,800	24,279
Cordage, rope and twine	30	786	522	21,993
Cottons	3,831	7,938	66,964	150,722
Extract of hemlock bark	122,950	114,734	.....	43
Furs	1,464	1,313	6,359	9,887
Grindstones	600	1	18,662	11,632

VALUE OF ARTICLES, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA, &c.—*Concluded.*

(Not including Coin and Bullion and estimated amount short.)

Articles.	Great Britain.		United States.	
	Value, 1894.	Value, 1895.	Value, 1894.	Value, 1895.
	$	$	$	$
Gypsum, or plaster, ground	.....	.....	11,697	23,601
Sewing machines	2,692	7,176	8,605	7,835
Iron and steel, manufactures of.	78,233	94,593	42,565	87,355
Junk and oakum	.....	*909	21,463	*17,681
Leather, sole and upper	1,419,248	1,103,008	4,657	14,733
" manufactures of	21,870	10,403	11,172	14,067
Lime and cement	.....	†4,691	65,465	75,378
Musical instruments	167,540	192,761	36,254	33,842
Oil-cake	189,691	85,581	15,838	8,589
Ships sold to other countries	6,500	6,635	35,300	10,000
Starch	258	135	.....	20
Sugar, all kinds, n.e.s.	252	.....	47,307	99,420
Stone, wrought, and marble	560	825	8,814	16,153
Household furniture	37,083	43,730	56,290	33,934
Doors, sashes and blinds	135,454	130,790	1,892	736
Pails, tubs, churns, &c	2,049	4,355	1,018	736
Wood pulp	178,255	251,848	368,256	336,385
Matches and match splints	182,370	124,395	26,107	36,478
Other manufactures of wood	190,622	195,746	45,243	63,504
Woollens	4,417	7,830	2,201	42,610
All other articles of export	310,900	279,433	2,189,532	2,513,435
Total	60,878,056	57,903,564	29,297,598	32,303,773

* Junk only.

† Lime only.

834. The exports to Great Britain in 1895 exceeded the imports by $26,771,827, and were the largest (with the exception of 1893 and 1894) in the history of the Dominion. The imports from the United States exceeded the exports to that country by $22,330,748.

The total trade with Great Britain in 1895 amounted to $92,995,404, and with the United States to $100,634,915, being less than that of the previous year by $14,290,701 for Great Britain and an increase of $1,917,544 for United States.

The combined trade with the two countries constituted 86·2 of the aggregate trade of Canada as compared with 85·5 per cent in 1894. The trade with Great Britain in 1895 was 41·2 per cent of Canada's total trade, as against 44·5 per cent in 1894; that with the United States was 44·9 per cent, compared with 41·0 per cent in 1894.

Of our total exports in 1895 Great Britain and the United States took 90·77 per cent, as compared with 88·79 per cent in 1894, 91·09 per cent in 1893, 91·16 per cent in 1892 and 91·88 in 1891.

835. The following is a comparative statement by countries of the total exports from Canada in 1894 and 1895 :—

Countries.	Value of Total Exports.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1894.	1895.		
	$	$	$	$
Great Britain	68,538,856	61,856,990		6,681,866
United States	35,809,940	41,297,676	5,487,736	
Germany	2,046,052	626,976		1,419,076
France	544,986	335,282		209,704
British West Indies	2,015,866	1,857,017		158,849
*Other "	1,427,895	1,520,056	92,161	
†Other British possessions	452,421	446,085		6,336
Japan	29,318	10,307		19,011
China	511,531	367,853		143,678
South America	1,006,368	1,303,474	297,106	
Belgium	708,455	251,402		457,053
Newfoundland	2,818,592	2,325,196		493,396
Spain	56,274	34,101		22,173
Holland	281,058	140,264		140,794
Italy	109,188	34,325		74,863
Hayti	11,575	200,167	188,592	
Portugal	79,363	58,781		20,582
Norway and Sweden	180,180	65,551		114,629
Australasia	346,641	428,267	81,626	
Russia	11,180	42,967	31,787	
Denmark	134,287	16,345		117,942
St. Pierre	197,051	214,214	17,163	
Hawaii Islands	100,422	46,017		54,405
†Spanish possessions	18,641	15,810		2,831
Other countries	88,809	143,680	54,871	
Total	117,524,949	113,638,803		3,886,146

* Includes Danish, Dutch, French and Spanish West Indies.

† Not elsewhere specified.

There was a decrease in value of exports to seventeen countries, the largest being in exports to Great Britain and Germany, the value of which showed a decrease of over eight million dollars. The principal increases were to the United States, South America and Hayti.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE VALUE OF EXPORTS, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA, AND THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED, DURING THE YEARS 1868 TO 1895, INCLUSIVE.

(Including Coin and Bullion and Estimated Amount Short.)

Countries.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	Total for Period of Five Years.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Great Britain	17,905,808	20,485,838	21,160,987	21,579,427	25,223,785	106,355,845
United States	15,349,568	26,718,207	31,734,710	29,320,937	32,844,174	145,967,596
France	96,672	133,907	278,420	76,376	102,242	687,617
Germany	44,943	61,486	15,535	16,235	36,232	174,431
Other European countries	433,923	266,532	376,134	419,200	423,951	1,919,740
British West Indies	1,663,166	1,546,590	1,529,249	2,104,062	2,319,702	9,162,769
Other "	1,277,690	1,197,720	1,476,786	1,744,586	1,978,656	7,675,438
Newfoundland	1,003,394	970,558	1,092,239	1,069,601	1,176,446	5,312,238
Other British possessions	347,914	413,917	579,554	438,800	659,012	2,439,197
" Foreign countries	381,821	606,017	799,976	860,800	1,066,883	3,715,497
Total	48,504,899	52,400,772	59,043,590	57,630,024	65,831,083	283,410,368
	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	
Great Britain	31,431,177	35,830,830	34,173,687	36,398,584	35,491,671	173,325,949
United States	36,708,668	33,132,934	27,928,197	28,061,155	24,326,332	150,157,286
France	31,907	267,212	212,767	552,723	319,330	1,383,939
Germany	76,553	65,511	90,203	125,768	22,468	380,503
Other European countries	424,524	567,433	437,679	629,160	925,161	2,983,957
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	1,693,342	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	1,545,564	1,183,317	1,038,337	927,184	6,248,532
Total	76,538,025	76,741,997	69,709,823	72,491,437	68,030,546	363,511,828

STATEMENT SHOWING THE VALUE OF EXPORTS, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA, &c.—*Continued.*

Countries.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	Total for Period of Five Years.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Great Britain	35,861,110	29,393,424	35,208,031	42,637,219	39,816,813	182,916,597
United States	24,381,009	25,492,029	29,566,211	34,038,431	45,782,584	159,260,264
France	341,891	454,487	694,228	662,711	825,553	2,978,870
Germany	111,317	107,069	75,982	77,408	152,294	524,070
Other European countries	552,151	416,739	987,428	842,341	989,276	3,787,935
British West Indies	1,926,253	1,943,550	1,888,726	1,770,632	1,677,972	9,207,133
Other "	1,356,744	1,522,587	1,602,162	1,328,850	1,286,460	7,096,803
Newfoundland	1,853,729	1,483,727	1,356,388	1,191,373	1,648,000	7,533,217
Other British possessions	622,811	623,802	504,226	457,409	698,369	2,906,617
" Foreign countries	982,785	993,611	1,016,315	938,327	1,260,339	5,191,377
Total	67,989,800	62,431,025	72,899,697	83,944,701	94,137,660	381,402,883
	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	
Great Britain	39,672,104	37,4'0,870	36,479,051	36,694,263	38,714,331	188,970,619
United States	39,379,188	34,332,641	35,566,810	34,284,490	35,269,922	178,833,051
France	615,159	388,162	303,309	527,714	337,323	2,171,667
Germany	127,095	183,326	257,588	247,861	417,950	1,233,820
Other European countries	844,712	995,245	615,372	494,742	631,475	3,581,546
British West Indies	1,771,935	1,700,567	1,526,358	1,247,240	1,165,268	7,411,368
Other "	1,289,708	1,397,998	987,307	854,391	840,291	5,369,695
Newfoundland	1,694,475	1,266,162	1,198,933	1,508,553	1,605,215	7,273,338
Other British possessions	870,128	914,452	704,537	507,010	527,370	3,523,497
" Foreign countries	1,437,927	1,243,675	1,492,470	1,390,440	1,451,764	7,016,276
Total	87,702,431	79,833,098	79,131,735	77,756,704	80,960,909	405,384,877

STATEMENT SHOWING THE VALUE OF EXPORTS, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA, &c.—*Concluded.*

Countries.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	Total for Period of Five Years.
	$	$	$	$	$	
Great Britain	33,648,284	33,504,281	41,499,149	43,243,784	54,949,055	206,844,553
United States	40,407,483	39,519,940	36,213,279	37,812,758	34,972,517	188,985,977
France	382,651	333,374	277,827	248,854	362,253	1,604,959
Germany	192,773	142,749	461,011	514,110	824,313	2,134,956
Other European countries	386,003	424,074	792,684	556,854	1,225,434	3,385,049
British West Indies	1,465,423	1,601,543	1,460,668	1,742,878	1,643,557	7,914,069
Other "	1,098,389	1,040,367	1,216,019	1,283,622	1,695,278	6,333,675
Newfoundland	1,422,802	1,147,681	982,154	1,312,621	1,533,607	6,398,865
Other British possessions	683,582	957,014	725,352	837,920	776,941	3,980,809
" Foreign countries	1,694,682	1,601,133	1,629,443	1,187,665	1,355,958	7,469,181
Total	81,382,072	80,272,456	85,257,586	88,801,066	99,338,913	135,052,093

	1893.	1894.	1895.
Great Britain	58,409,606	60,878,056	57,903,564
United States	37,605,569	32,872,515	35,860,434
France	258,929	472,056	330,805
Germany	667,451	664,343	526,432
Other European countries	1,081,889	824,254	615,147
British West Indies	1,768,553	1,972,042	1,815,983
Other "	1,290,587	1,267,878	1,472,488
Newfoundland	2,383,004	2,494,605	1,438,263
Other British possessions	664,446	793,906	863,983
" Foreign countries	1,668,323	1,922,115	2,257,913
Total	105,798,257	104,161,770	103,085,012

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.

836. The proportions of the aggregate value of exports to principal countries to the total exports during each period of five years, 1868 to 1892, and for the years 1893, 1894 and 1895, are given below :—

PROPORTIONS TO TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA, TO PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES, FOR QUINQUENNIAL PERIODS BETWEEN 1868 AND 1892, AND FOR THE YEARS 1893, 1894 AND 1895.

COUNTRIES.	1868 to 1872 inclusive.	1873 to 1877 inclusive.	1878 to 1882 inclusive.	1883 to 1887 inclusive.	1888 to 1892 inclusive.	1893.	1894.	1895.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Great Britain	37·53	47·68	47·96	46·62	47·54	55 21	58·45	56·17
United States	51·50	41 31	41·76	44·11	43·44	35·54	31·56	34·79
France	0·24	0·38	0·78	0·54	0·37	0·27	0·45	0·32
Germany	0·06	0·10	0·14	0·30	0·49	0·63	0·64	0·51
Other European countries	0·68	0·82	0·99	0·88	0·78	1·02	0·79	0·60
British West Indies	3·23	2·88	2·41	1 83	1·82	1·67	1·89	1·76
Other "	2·71	2·25	1·86	1·33	1·46	1·22	1·22	1 43
Newfoundland	1·88	2·33	1·98	1·79	1·47	2·25	2·39	1·39
Other British possessions	0·86	0·53	0·76	0·87	0·91	0·62	0·76	0·84
" Foreign countries	1·31	1·72	1·36	1 73	1·72	1·57	1·85	2.19
Total	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

837. 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 the 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.

838. The next table is a comparison of the exports of 1895 with those of 1894, worked out in a similar manner to the comparison of the imports, the details of the method having been given previously in paragraph

XPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA, IN 1895, COMPARED AS TO QUANTITY AND VALUE WITH 1894.

(Coin and bullion and estimated amount short not included.)

Articles.	Value.		Increased or Decreased Value.		
	Actual in 1895.	At Prices in 1894.	Due to Variation in		Actually More or Less than 1894.
			Quantity.	Price.	
Animals, Living.	$	$	$	$	$
Horses	1,312,676	1,597,000	+ 651,000	— 284,000	+ 367,016
Cattle	7,120,823	7,059,000	+ 559,000	+ 62,000	+ 621,226
Sheep	1,624,587	1,002,000	+ 168,000	+ 623,000	+ 791,921
Swine	7,562	7,000	— 2,000	+ 1,000	— 996
Other animals	45,848	44,000	— 17,000	+ 2,000	— 15,522
Total	10,111,496	9,709,000	+ 1,359,000	+ 404,000	+ 1,763,645
Articles of Food and Drink.					
Bacon	3,546,107	3,853,000	+ 1,098,000	— 307,000	+ 791,628
Hams	260,602	285,000	+ 100,000	— 24,000	+ 76,707
Meats, all other	898,634	818,000	— 182,000	+ 81,000	— 101,565
Butter	697,476	722,000	— 373,000	— 25,000	— 398,112
Cheese	14,253,002	14,590,000	— 898,000	— 337,000	— 1,235,189
Eggs	807,990	903,000	+ 189,000	— 95,000	+ 93,936
Codfish, dry and wet salted	3,328,098	3,528,000	+ 381,000	— 200,000	+ 181,002
Lobsters	2,135,756	2,128,000	— 203,000	+ 7,000	— 195,904
Salmon	2,181,751	2,214,000	— 383,000	— 33,000	— 416,069
Fish, all other	1,845,201	1,936,000	— 2,000	— 92,000	— 94,483
Apples, green or ripe	1,821,463	2,479,000	+ 1,671,000	— 658,000	+ 1,012,990
" dried	250,320	289,000	+ 190,000	— 39,000	+ 151,396
Fruits, all other	257,577	344,000	+ 193,000	— 86,000	+ 107,050
Barley	720,718	755,000	+ 490,000	— 34,000	+ 456,518
Beans	425,283	423,000	+ 158,000	+ 2,000	+ 159,806
Oats	320,458	354,000	— 723,000	— 33,000	— 756,293
Pease	1,730,659	1,600,000	— 792,000	+ 131,000	— 660,862
Wheat	5,359,109	5,838,000	— 295,000	— 479,000	— 774,343
Grain, all other	210,032	243,000	— 70,000	— 33,000	— 102,595
Flour, wheat	839,112	884,000	— 815,000	— 45,000	— 860,355
Oatmeal	276,310	281,000	— 27,000	— 5,000	— 31,793
Meal, all other	5,083	5,000	— 1,000	.....	— 842
Potatoes	527,379	500,000	+ 102,000	+ 27,000	+ 129,387
Spirits, including ale & beer	341,597	286,000	+ 89,000	+ 56,000	+ 145,156
Malt	12,160	10,000	+ 6,000	+ 2,000	+ 7,762
Other articles	503,599	561,000	+ 64,000	— 57,000	+ 6,818
Total	43,555,476	45,829,000	— 33,000	— 2,276,000	— 2,308,249
Sundry Raw Materials.					
Asbestus	493,075	423,000	+ 83,000	+ 70,000	+ 153,319
Bark for tanning	193,727	202,000	+ 54,000	— 8,000	+ 45,649
Bones	27,953	31,000	— 23,000	— 3,000	— 26,046
Coal	3,578,195	3,703,000	+ 382,000	— 125,000	+ 256,630
Copper	222,657	256,000	+ 167,000	— 33,000	+ 134,305
Fire-wood	222,184	222,000	— 65,000	.....	— 64,852
Flax	151,567	162,000	— 107,000	— 9,000	— 116,636
Logs	2,233,415	2,329,000	— 531,000	— 96,000	— 627,337
Mica	47,469	83,000	+ 57,000	— 36,000	+ 20,916
Nickel	599,568	755,000	— 54,000	— 155,000	— 209,231

EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA, IN 1895, &c.—*Concluded.*

Articles.	Value.		Increased or Decreased Value.			
	Actual in 1895.	At Prices in 1894.	Due to Variation in		Actually More or Less than 1894.	
			Quantity.	Price.		
Sundry Raw Materials—Con.	$	$	$	$		$
Phosphates	33,810	34,000	— 6,000	....	—	6,590
Lead, metallic	333,763	357,000	+ 291,000	— 23,000	+	268,426
Gypsum, crude	156,897	159,000	— 1,000	— 2,000	—	3,185
Silver, metallic	651,737	750,000	+ 327,000	— 99,000	+	228,030
Timber, square	1,824,259	1,802,000	— 788,000	+ 22,000	—	766,193
Wool	1,049,459	1,125,000	+ 1,109,000	— 76,000	+	1,033,303
Other articles	6,194,669	6,304,000	+ 1,236,000	— 110,000	+	1,025,373
Total	18,014,404	18,697.000	+ 2,131,000	— 683,000	+	1,446,964
Oils	67,690	72,000	+ 6,000	— 4,000	+	2,388
Manufactures.						
Ashes, pot, pearl and other	123,222	130,000	+ 20,000	— 7,000	+	13,458
Barrels, empty	9,012	12,000	+ 4,000	— 3,000	+	885
Basswood, butternut and hickory	54,518	86,000	+ 58,000	— 32,000	+	26,438
Carriages, all kinds	54,153	90,000	+ 11,000	— 36,000	—	25,394
Cotton waste	44,267	61,000	+ 18,000	— 17,000	—	944
Deals	7,583,813	7,808,000	— 511,000	— 224,000	—	734,887
Deal ends	464,260	486,000	+ 2,000	— 22,000	—	20,064
Extract of hemlock bark	115,894	107,000	— 21,000	+ 9,000	—	11,798
Joists and scantlings	184,680	189,000	+ 1,000	— 4,000	—	2,758
Junk and oakum	18,678	29,000	+ 7,000	— 10,000	—	2,843
Knees and futtocks	7,653	9,000	— 3,000	— 1,000	—	4,020
Laths, palings and pickets	492,944	557,000	+ 5,000	— 64,000	—	59,227
Stave bolts	64,802	66,000	— 20,000	— 1,000	—	21,494
Masts and spars	3,539	3,000	— 4,000	.....	—	3,599
Musical instruments	297,882	313,000	+ 47,000	— 15,000	+	32,374
Oil-cake	94,224	92,000	— 113,000	+ 2,000	—	111,337
Planks and boards	7,407,584	4,678,000	— 3,269,000	+ 2,730,000	—	539,417
Shingles	687,391	701,000	— 53,000	— 14,000	—	67,352
Ships	172,563	185,000	— 59,000	— 12,000	—	70,868
Shooks, box and other	153,606	198,000	+ 93,000	— 44,000	+	48,767
Sleepers and railroad ties	130,208	130,000	— 2,000	.....	—	1,557
Sewing machines	15,201	16,000	+ 1,000	— 1,000	+	380
Tobacco	84,968	61,000	— 40,000	+ 24,000	—	15,910
Other articles	6,882,523	6,097,000	— 559,000	+ 786,000	+	227,218
Total	25,147,585	22,104,000	— 4,387,000	+ 3,044,000	—	1,343,947
Miscellaneous.						
Hay	1,539,691	1,871,000	— 730,000	— 331,000	—	1,061,497
Clover seed	767,806	1,036,000	+ 523,000	— 268,000	+	255,312
Grass "	55,253	51,000	+ 33,000	+ 4,000	+	36,932
Flax "	71,308	33,000	+ 33,000	+ 38,000	+	71,103
Other articles	197,642	225,000	+ 107,000	— 28,000	+	74,919
Total	2,631,700	3,216,000	— 34,000	— 585,000	—	619,305
Grand Total	99,528,351	99,627,000	— 958,000	— 100,000	—	1,058,504

The above table may be summarised as follows :—

Articles.	Value Exported, 1895.	More or Less than 1894.		
		Quantity.	Price.	Together.
	$	$	$	$
Animals, living	10,111,496	+ 1,359,000	+ 404,000	+ 1,763,645
Articles of food and drink	43,555,476	— 33,000	— 2,276,000	— 2,308,249
Sundry raw materials	18,014,404	+ 2,131,000	— 683,000	+ 1,446,964
Oils	67,690	+ 6,000	— 4,000	+ 2,388
Manufactures	25,147,585	— 4,387,000	+ 3,044,000	— 1,343,947
Miscellaneous	2,631,700	— 34,000	— 585,000	— 619,305
Total	99,528,351	— 958,000	— 100,000	— 1,058,504

The condition of the export trade of the last four years is more clearly shown by this method, in the following table, than it could be by a mere statement of actual values :—

	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
	$	$	$	$
Actual value of exports	95,684,253	102,006,490	100,586,853	99,528.351
Value at prices of previous year	96,734,000	101,946,000	103,906,000	99,627,000
Variation from prices	— 1,050,000	+ 61,000	— 3,319,000	— 100,000
" quantities	+10,977,000	+ 6,261,000	+ 1,900,000	— 958,000
Actual difference in value	+ 9,926,509	+ 6,322,237	— 1,419,637	— 1,058,504

The export trade of 1895 showed a decrease of $958,000 in its volume and a decrease of $100,000 due to a decline in prices, making an actual decrease of $1,058,504 as compared with 1894.

	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
	$	$	$	$
Actual value of total trade*	212,663,196	223,711,520	213,680,836	204,780,862
Value at prices of previous year	220,832,000	226,277,000	221,087,000	215,781,000
Variation from prices	— 8,169,000	— 2,564,000	— 7,408,000	—11,002,000
" quantities	+21,730,000	+13,611,000	— 2,621,000	+ 2,103,000
Actual difference in value	+13,560,328	+11,048,324	—10,030,684	— 8,899,976

* Imports for Home Consumption and Exports of Canadian produce only.

839. In order to ascertain in what proportion the changes in a series of 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, tables relating to the exports of Canadian produce have been prepared 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—with the exception of 1892 and 1893—the total trade of the country reached the highest amount since Confederation, 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 in the Trade and Navigation Returns 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. For example, in 1883 the exports of coal were 430,081 tons, valued at $1,087,411 ; in 1895 they were 1,110,567 tons, valued at $3,578,195 ; the price per ton being $2.52 and $3.22 respectively, or 28 per cent higher in 1895. The value index of 12·3 stands for 1883, but being multiplied by 1·28 we change it into 15·8 to represent the value $1,385,000, which would have accrued had the price been the same as in 1895. Or, reversing the process, we divide the value index, 40·8 for 1895 by 1·28, giving 31·9 to show the value $2,807,000, which the coal of that year would have realized had it been sold in 1883, and thus get the ratio of quantity to value for this article. The ease with which, by means of these tables, 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.

GOODS, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA, EXPORTED IN 1895 COMPARED WITH THOSE OF 1883.

Articles.		1883.			1895.				
		Average Price.	Value of Exports. (000's omitted)	Value of Exports. Index Number	Average Price.	Value of Exports (000's omitted)	Index Numbers. Value.	Index Numbers. Price.	Index Numbers. Volume
			$			$			
Coal	ton.	2·52 $	1,087	12·3	3·22 $	3,578	40·8	1·28	31·9
Gypsum	"	0·98 "	152	1·7	0·98 "	157	1·8	1·00	1·8
Ore, copper	"	34·18 "	150	1·7	129·30 "	223	2·5	3·78	0·1
" iron	"	3·09 "	139	1·6	9·11 "	43	0·5	2·95	....
" silver	"	142·00 "	14	0·2	*156·47 "	652	7·4	1·10	6·7
Phosphate	"	20·91 "	303	3·4	9·26 "	34	0·4	0·44	0·9
Cod, haddock, ling, &c	cwt.	5·04 "	3,653	41·6	4·18 "	3,327	37·9	0·83	45·7
Mackerel	brl.	7·71 "	520	5·9	9·51 "	397	4·5	1·23	3·7
Herring, fresh	lb.	1·91 cts.	27	0·3	0·34 cts	56	0·6	0·18	3·3
" pickled	brl.	4·08 $	506	5·8	3·06 $	318	3·6	0·75	4·8
" smoked	lb.	2·00 cts.	169	1·9	2·04 cts	101	1·2	1·02	1·1
Lobsters, fresh	brl.	6·14 $	31	0·4	7·50 $	307	3·5	1·22	2·9
" canned	lb.	9·12 cts.	1,479	16·8	14·88 cts	1,829	20·9	1·63	12·8
Salmon, fresh	"	14·30 "	181	2·1	9·39 "	125	1·4	0·66	2·1
" canned	"	10·53 "	1,156	13·2	9·79 "	2,009	22·9	0·93	24·6
" pickled	brl.	13·63 $	84	0·9	12·18 $	41	0·5	0·89	0·6
Fish oil, cod	gal.	53·65 cts.	123	1·4	23·03 cts	34	0·4	0·43	0·9
Ashes, pot and pearl	brl.	34·36 $	268	3·1	27·80 $	66	0·8	0·81	1·0
Bark for tanning	cord.	4·94 "	322	3·7	4·64 "	194	2·2	0·94	2·3

* 1893.

GOODS THE PRODUCE OF CANADA. EXPORTED IN 1895 COMPARED WITH THOSE OF 1883—*Continued.*

Articles.	1883. Average Price.	1883. Value of Exports. (000's omitted)	1883. Value of Exports. Index Number	1895. Average Price.	1895. Value of Exports (000's omitted)	Index Numbers. Value.	Index Numbers. Price.	Index Numbers. Volume.
		$			$			
Fire-wood ..... "	2·36 "	389	4·4	1·92 "	222	2·5	0·81	3·1
Logs, pine ..... m. ft.	6·50 "	19	0·2	8·77 "	1,861	21·2	1·35	15·7
" spruce ..... "	4·93 "	31	0·4	3·63 "	91	1·0	0·74	1·3
Deals ..... st. h.	32·54 "	8,657	98·7	28·24 "	7,584	86·5	0·87	99·4
Laths, palings and pickets ..... m.	1·46 "	231	2·6	1·37 "	493	5·6	0·94	6·0
Planks and boards, joists and scantlings m. ft.	12·56 "	8,138	92·8	11·00 "	7,592	86·6	0·88	98·4
Staves and headings. m.	6·57 "	251	2·9	*4·92 "	638	7·3	0·75	9·7
Shingles ..... "	2·82 "	284	3·2	1·90 "	687	7·8	0·67	11·6
Sleepers and R. ties ..... each.	26·07 cts	554	6·3	14·78 cts	130	1·5	0·57	2·6
Stave bolts ..... cord.	3·17 $	211	2·4	2·68 $	65	0·7	0·85	0·8
Shooks ..... each.	50·76 cts	51	0·6	6·53 cts	121	1·4	0·13	10·8
Timber, square :								
Ash ..... ton.	12·35 $	101	1·2	11·35 $	48	0·6	0·92	0·7
Birch ..... "	7·66 "	194	2·2	7·50 "	111	1·3	0·98	1·3
Elm ..... "	12·13 "	277	3·2	12·99 "	159	1·8	1·07	1·7
Oak ..... "	20·42 "	976	11·1	22·03 "	396	4·5	1·08	4·2
Pine, white ..... "	13·33 "	2,853	32·5	14·77 "	1,038	11·8	1·11	10·6
Pine, red ..... "	8·64 "	223	2·5	9·45 "	32	0·4	1·09	0·4
Horses ..... each.	125·45 "	1,633	18·6	89·03 "	1,313	15 0	0·71	21·1
Cattle ..... "	58·70 "	3,898	44·4	75·91 "	7,121	81·2	1·29	62·9
Sheep ..... "	4·50 "	1,388	15·8	5·57 "	1,625	18·5	1·24	14·9
Butter ..... lb.	21·04 cts	1,706	19·4	19·11 cts	697	7·9	0·91	8·7
Cheese ..... "	11·12 "	6,452	73·5	9·76 "	14,253	162·5	0·88	184·6
Eggs ..... doz.	16·78 "	2,257	25·7	12·43 "	808	9·2	0·74	12·4
Bacon ..... lb.	11·69 "	437	5·0	9·45 "	3,546	40·4	0·81	49·9
Meats, canned ..... "	10·17 "	180	2·1	9·21 "	320	3·6	0·91	4·0
Wool ..... "	20·39 "	281	3·2	19·21 "	1,049	12·0	0·94	12·8
Bran ..... cwt.	88·78 "	22	0·3	73·24 "	87	1·0	0·82	1·2
Flax ..... "	9·30 $	108	1·2	9·08 $	152	1·7	0·98	1·7
Apples ..... brl.	3·16 "	499	5·7	2·13 "	1,821	20·8	0·67	31·0
Barley ..... bush.	71·37 cts	6,293	71·8	42·19 cts	721	8·2	0·59	13·9
Beans ..... "	1·49 $	213	2·4	1·21 $	425	4·8	0·81	5·9
Oats ..... "	45·00 cts	461	5·3	34·57 cts	320	3·7	0·77	4·8
Pease ..... "	92·41 "	2,162	24·7	76·61 "	1,731	19·7	0·83	23·7
Rye ..... "	68·04 "	713	8·1	52·43 "	33	0·4	0·77	0·5
Wheat ..... "	1·00 $	5,881	67·1	0·61 $	5,359	61·1	0·61	100·1
Flour, wheat ..... brl.	5·14 "	2,516	28·7	3·76 "	839	9·6	0·73	13·1
Oatmeal ..... "	4·19 "	277	3·2	3·44 "	276	3·2	0·82	3·9
Hay ..... ton.	9·62 "	902	10·3	7·73 "	1,540	17·6	0·80	22·0
Malt ..... bush.	85·47 cts	1,137	13·0	69·82 cts	12	0·1	0·82	0·1
Potatoes ..... "	43·25 "	1,049	12·0	38·24 "	527	6·0	0·88	6·8
Ex. hemlock bark .... brl.	7·57 $	305	3·5	14·87 $	116	1·3	1·96	0·7
Organs ..... each.	87·95 "	40	0·5	60·22 "	255	2·9	0·68	4·3
Oil-cake ..... cwt.	2·40 "	21	0·3	1·20 "	94	1·1	0·50	2·2
Ships ..... ton.	21·20 "	507	5·8	10·42 "	173	2·0	0·49	4·1
Total specified articles.	.....	75,142	856·8	.....	79,972	911 8	....	1036·8
Total unspecified articles.	.....	12,560	143·2	.....	23,113	263·6	....	299·7
Total Exports	.....	87,702	1000·0	.....	103085	1,175·4	....	1336·5

840. The following table gives the exports of Canadian produce for the fourteen years 1882–95 in index numbers, on the basis of 1883, viz., the total exports of that year, $87,702,000, represented by 1,000 for both volume and value :—

EXPORTS OF CANADIAN PRODUCE FOR THE FOURTEEN YEARS 1882-95 IN INDEX NUMBERS, ON THE BASIS OF 1883, VIZ., THE TOTAL EXPORTS OF THAT YEAR, $87,702,000, REPRESENTED BY 1,000 FOR BOTH VOLUME AND VALUE.

Articles Grouped.	1882.		**1883.**		1884.		1885.		1886.		1887.		1888.	
	Volume.	Value.	**Volume.**	**Value.**	Volume.	Value.	Volume.	Value.	Volume.	Value.	Volume.	Value.	Volume.	Value.
Food.														
Animals	58	51	**60**	**60**	76	82	113	98	80	80	101	92	88	72
Breadstuffs	257	306	**212**	**212**	124	119	158	133	195	169	232	183	150	136
Provisions, other	143	134	**143**	**143**	148	138	163	148	163	124	169	138	183	165
Fish	92	80	**89**	**89**	89	86	96	80	84	64	88	67	87	77
Total	550	571	**504**	**504**	437	425	530	459	522	437	590	480	508	450
Raw Materials.														
Metals and minerals	21	21	**21**	**21**	21	24	22	27	24	26	25	27	24	31
Wood, round and square	47	41	**53**	**53**	59	56	42	38	44	38	27	25	30	27
Sundry raw materials	27	25	**25**	**25**	26	25	27	26	23	23	22	21	23	22
Total	95	87	**99**	**99**	106	105	91	91	91	87	74	73	77	80
Manufactures.														
Wood	218	203	**207**	**207**	229	211	187	178	196	178	200	181	210	181
Other manufactures	25	26	**28**	**28**	15	16	14	13	13	12	11	10	13	12
Total	243	229	**235**	**235**	244	227	201	191	209	190	211	191	223	193
Horses	30	27	**19**	**19**	16	18	17	18	24	25	27	26	29	28
Total specified articles	918	914	**857**	**857**	803	775	839	759	846	739	902	770	837	751
Total unspecified articles	160	159	**857**	**857**	139	135	158	143	169	148	180	153	197	177
Total exports	1078	1073	**1000**	**1000**	942	910	997	902	1015	887	1082	923	1034	928

EXPORTS OF CANADIAN PRODUCE FOR THE FOURTEEN YEARS 1882-95 IN INDEX NUMBERS, ON THE BASIS OF 1883, VIZ., THE TOTAL EXPORTS OF THAT YEAR, $87,702,000, REPRESENTED BY 1,000 FOR BOTH VOLUME AND VALUE—*Concluded.*

Articles Grouped.	1889.		1890.		1891.		1892.		1893.		1894.		1895.	
	Volume.	Value.	Volume.	Value.	Volume.	Value.	Volume.	Value.	Volume.	Value.	Volume.	Value.	Volume.	Value.
Food.														
Animals	88	80	71	94	94	113	89	104	90	102	70	84	78	100
Breadstuffs	125	112	133	95	120	101	258	205	235	183	193	140	167	112
Provisions, other	181	155	181	156	207	173	229	197	283	246	279	250	297	250
Fish	73	70	90	84	95	94	88	87	83	81	104	102	102	97
Total	467	417	475	479	516	481	664	593	691	612	646	576	644	559
Raw Materials.														
Metals and minerals	28	37	31	39	34	46	35	46	32	40	36	46	41	53
Wood, round and square	36	38	47	53	37	40	35	38	37	41	49	58	36	42
Sundry raw materials	22	21	24	23	20	19	24	20	32	28	40	39	43	37
Total	86	96	102	115	91	105	94	104	101	109	125	143	120	132
Manufactures.														
Wood	239	194	243	214	243	207	221	188	254	226	306	212	239	197
Other manufactures	14	12	16	14	15	13	20	15	16	14	15	10	13	9
Total	253	206	259	228	258	220	241	203	270	240	321	222	252	206
Horses	25	24	24	22	17	16	16	15	19	17	13	11	21	15
Total specified articles	831	743	860	794	852	822	1015	915	1081	978	1105	952	1037	912
Total unspecified articles	192	172	194	178	205	190	241	218	253	228	273	236	299	263
Total exports	1023	915	1054	972	1087	1012	1256	1133	1334	1206	1378	1188	1336	1175

841. The following table shows certain index numbers for 1883 and the changes which would have to be made on estimating the goods at the prices of the thirteen other years, 1882–95 :—

EXPORTS OF 1883 IN INDEX NUMBERS, TOGETHER WITH THOSE NUMBERS AS THEY WOULD HAVE BEEN AT THE PRICES OF OTHER YEARS. 1,000 = $87,702,000.

Articles Grouped.	1882.	1883	Additions to or Deductions from 1883 for Prices of											
			1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Food.														
Animals	— 7	60	+ 6	— 7	.....	— 5	— 11	— 6	+ 19	+ 10	+ 9	+ 7	+ 10	+ 17
Breadstuffs	+ 50	212	— 1	— 32	— 26	— 43	— 23	— 17	— 45	— 36	— 43	— 53	— 43	— 72
Provisions, other	— 7	143	— 9	— 12	— 33	— 24	— 13	— 17	— 20	— 24	— 16	— 19	— 16	— 21
Fish	— 10	89	— 2	— 12	— 17	— 15	— 6	+ 4	+ 4	+ 5	+ 8	+ 2	+ 3	+ 2
Total	+ 26	504	— 6	— 63	— 76	— 87	— 53	— 36	— 42	— 45	— 42	— 63	— 46	— 74
Raw Materials.														
Metals and minerals	.....	21	+ 5	+ 10	+ 2	+ 2	+ 3	+ 11	+ 6	+ 7	+ 9	+ 4	+ 8	+ 9
Wood, round and square	— 5	53	— 2	— 4	— 6	— 3	— 3	+ 2	+ 7	+ 3	+ 1	+ 3	+ 5	+ 5
Sundry raw materials	.....	25	— 1	— 1	.....	— 1	— 1	— 1	— 1	— 2	— 1	— 2	— 1	— 4
Total	— 5	99	+ 2	+ 5	— 4	— 2	— 1	— 12	+ 12	+ 8	+ 9	+ 5	+ 12	+ 10
Manufactures.														
Wood	— 14	207	— 16	— 10	— 15	— 16	— 21	— 21	— 17	— 27	— 26	— 19	— 55	— 29
Other manufactures	+ 2	28	+ 1	— 2	— 1	— 1	+ 1	.....	— 4	.....	— 1	— 2	— 5	— 4
Total	— 12	235	— 15	— 12	— 16	— 17	— 20	— 21	— 21	— 27	— 27	— 21	— 60	— 33
Horses	— 2	19	+ 2	.....	.....	— 1	— 1	— 1	— 2	— 1	— 1	— 3	— 3	— 6
Total specified articles	+ 7	857	— 17	— 70	— 96	— 107	— 75	— 4(	— 53	— 65	— 61	— 82	— 109	— 103
" unspecified articles	+ 1	143	— 3	— 12	— 16	— 1[illegible]	— 13	— 8	— 9	— 11	— 10	— 13	— 18	— 17
Grand total	+ 8	1,000	— 20	— 82	— 112	— 125	— 88	— 54	— 62	— 76	— 71	— 95	— 115	— 120

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

ACTUAL INDEX NUMBERS AND VALUES FOR 1882-95, AND THE SAME AT PRICES OF 1883.

Year.	Index Number	Actual Values	Index Number	At 1883 Prices.
		$		$
1882	1073	94,137,660	1078	94,541,000
1883	**1000**	**87,702,431**	**1000**	**87,702,000**
1884	910	79,833,098	942	82,666,000
1885	902	79,131,735	997	87,429,000
1886	887	77,756,704	1015	89,053,000
1887	923	80,960,909	1082	94,862,000
1888	928	81,382,072	1034	90,687,000
1889	915	80,272,456	1023	89,753,000
1890	972	85,257,586	1054	92,414,000
1891	1012	88,801,066	1087	95,300,000
1892	1133	99,338,913	1256	110,180,000
1893	1206	105,798,257	1334	116,994,000
1894	1188	104,161,770	1378	120,853,000
1895	1175	103,085,012	1336	117,170,000

By this mode of comparison it would appear that the value of the aggregate trade during the years named would, if the prices of 1883 had been maintained, have been over $121,984,000 than it actually was.

843. The next table gives what the actual index numbers and values would have been at prices of 1882-95:—

EXPORTS OF 1883.

At prices of	1882	Index No.	1008 =	$ 88,404,000
"	**1883**	"	**1000 =**	**87,702,000**
"	1884	"	980 =	85,948,000
"	1885	"	918 =	80,510,000
"	1886	"	888 =	77,879,000
"	1887	"	875 =	76,739,000
"	1888	"	912 =	79,984,000
"	1889	"	946 =	82,966,000
"	1890	"	938 =	82,264,000
"	1891	"	924 =	81,037,000
"	1892	"	929 =	81,475,000
"	1893	"	905 =	79,370,000
"	1894	"	885 =	77,616,000
"	1895	"	880 =	77,178,000

844. From the following table it will be seen that if the exports of 1895, $103,085,000, are estimated at the export prices of 1883 they would amount to $117,170,000, or $14,085,000 more than they actually were. Adding this amount to the actual difference, $15,383,000, it will give a total increase of $29,468,000 over exports of 1883:—

STATEMENT SHOWING THE ACTUAL EXCESS OR DEFICIENCY OF 1882-95 EXPORTS OVER OR BELOW 1883, AND THE ADDITIONAL SUMS WHICH WOULD HAVE ACCRUED HAD THEY BEEN VALUED AT THE PRICES OF 1883, TOGETHER WITH THE NET INCREASE OR DECREASE.

(000's omitted.)

YEAR.	Exports (Domestic.)	Actual Excess or Deficiency of the figures of 1882-95 over or below 1883.	Additional sums which would have accrued in 1892-95, had 1883 prices remained.	Net Increase or Decrease.
	$	$	$	$
1882 with 1883	94,138	+ 6,436	+ 403	+ 6,839
1883	**87,702**			
1884 with 1883	79,833	— 7,869	+ 2,833	— 5,036
1885 " 1883	79,132	— 8,570	+ 8,297	— 273
1886 " 1883	77,757	— 9,945	+ 11,296	+ 1,351
1887 " 1883	80,961	— 6,741	+ 13,901	+ 7,160
1888 " 1883	81,382	— 6,320	+ 9,305	+ 2,985
1889 " 1883	80,272	— 7,430	+ 9,481	+ 2,051
1890 " 1883	85,258	— 2,444	+ 7,156	+ 4,712
1891 " 1883	88,801	+ 1,099	+ 6,499	+ 7,598
1892 " 1883	99,339	+ 11,637	+ 10,841	+ 22,478
1893 " 1883	105,798	+ 18,096	+ 14,362	+ 32,458
1894 " 1883	104,162	+ 16,460	+ 16,691	+ 33,151
1895 " 1883	103,085	+ 15,383	+ 14,085	+ 29,468

845. The following table shows that if the exports of 1883, $87,702,000, are estimated at the export prices of 1895 they would amount to $77,178,000, 1883 exports being $10,524,000 more. Deducting this amount from $15,383,000, actual difference, it leaves the exports of 1883 less than 1895 by $4,859,000.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE ACTUAL EXCESS OR DEFICIENCY OF 1883 EXPORTS OVER OR BELOW 1882-95; ALSO, EXCESS OR DEFICIENCY HAD THEY BEEN VALUED AT PRICES OF 1882-95, TOGETHER WITH THE NET INCREASE OR DECREASE.

(000's omitted.)

YEAR.	Exports (Domestic.)	Actual Excess or Deficiency of the figures of 1883 over or below 1882-95.	Excess or Deficiency of 1883 Exports at prices of 1882-95.	Net Increase or Decrease.
	$	$	$	$
1882	94,138	— 6,436	— 702	— 7,138
1883	**87,702**			
1884	79,833	+ 7,869	+ 1,754	+ 9,623
1885	79,132	+ 8,570	+ 7,192	+ 15,762
1886	77,757	+ 9,945	+ 9,823	+ 19,768
1887	80,961	+ 6,741	+ 10,963	+ 17,704
1888	81,382	+ 6,320	+ 7,718	+ 14,038
1889	80,272	+ 7,430	+ 4,736	+ 12,166
1890	85,258	+ 2,444	+ 5,438	+ 7,882
1891	88,801	— 1,099	+ 6,665	+ 5,566
1892	99,339	— 11,637	+ 6,227	— 5,410
1893	105,798	— 18,096	+ 8,332	— 9,764
1894	104,162	— 16,460	+ 10,086	— 6,374
1895	103,085	— 15,383	+ 10,524	— 4,859

846. The following table of prices of the principal articles of export, based on the values in the Trade and Navigation Returns, will afford some idea of the fluctuations during the past thirteen years. As prices are given for almost all the principal articles of export, this table may be consulted in connection with that on pages 551-2, as it supplies details of the variation in prices, there shown in the aggregate. The decline in value of all the principal articles of food is very noticeable. It will be seen that of animals exported, cattle reached their highest average in 1890, being then $85.32 per head, and that they declined in price in succeeding years till 1894 and 1895, when they reached their highest average with the exception of 1890; that horses reached their highest average in 1884 and have been going down ever since, the average price of 1895 being the lowest of all the years given in the table; that sheep reached their highest average in 1895, and have varied in price considerably, that of 1894 being lower than that of seven years and higher than that of four years; that swine reached their highest average in 1893 and then next highest in 1895. Taking fish together, the highest average price was in 1890, when an assortment of the various kinds by the units given in the table would have been valued at $27.27, while the same assortment in 1895 would have a value of $24.72. The average of 1895 is higher than the average of the thirteen years by $2.81. It has not yet been found practicable to give a similar table of import prices, owing to the uncertain and irregular definition of quantities:—

AVERAGE EXPORT PRICES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES, 1883-95.

Articles.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Ale and beer.....galls.	* 0 41	* 0 36	0 41	0 50	0 36	0 56	0 39	0 53	0 48	0 47	0 48	0 49	0 46
Animals—Cattle.....each.	58 71	63 64	51 59	63 41	55 79	49 76	55 46	85 32	74 49	72 30	72 23	75 53	75 91
Horses..... "	125 45	139 53	129 79	129 42	120 82	120 52	122 18	116 98	121 57	122 39	110 53	108 27	89 03
Sheep..... "	4 50	5 07	3 76	3 29	3 59	3 23	3 51	4 03	3 83	4 20	3 46	3 57	5 57
Swine..... "	3 18	3 67	4 41	2 53	4 03	3 33	4 76	4 70	5 85	5 77	9 87	8 48	9 39
Apples—Dried..... lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 04·3	0 05·4	0 06·1	0 05·6	0 05·7	0 06·9	0 06
Green or ripe brls.	3 16	3 39	2 52	2 14	2 12	2 07	1 98	2 62	3 08	2 09	2 30	2 91	2 13
Asbestus..... tons.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	66 61	69 68	67 68	73 05	70 31	67 26	54 54	57 38
Ashes, pot and pearl.. brls.	34 36	29 96	26 23	23 66	26 75	27 30	28 18	25 64	30 81	29 14	29 45	29 31	27 80
Biscuit and bread..... cwt.	† 4 35	† 4 59	† 4 53	† 4 58	† 4 71	† 3 71	4 11	3 06	3 62	4 72	5 36	5 93	4 12
Bones ..... "	1 04	0 83	0 90	0 67	0 58	0 56	0 58	0 53	0 60	0 57	0 53	0 47	0 42
Bran ..... "	0 89	0 90	0 74	0 56	0 66	0 77	0 81	0 81	0 86	0 78	0 80	0 72	0 73
Coal..... tons.	2 53	2 66	3 06	2 87	2 89	3 07	3 46	3 42	3 50	3 38	3 43	3 33	3 22
Cotton waste..... lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 03	0 03·1	0 03·6	0 02·8	0 02·9	0 03·1	0 03	0 02·2
Extract of hemlock bark..... brls.	7 57	12 92	12 89	12 02	14 32	16 03	16 41	14 41	17 05	15 51	16 89	13 80	14 87
Fish—Codfish, dry and wet salted.... cwt.	5 02	4 37	3 57	3 12	3 08	3 95	4 34	4 17	4 26	4 54	4 23	4 43	4 18
Codfish, fresh .. lbs.	0 03	0 03·6	0 00·8	0 00·6	0 02·3	0 01·6	0 01·4	0 01·6	0 01·2	0 01·7	0 01	0 01·6	0 01·6
Halibut " .. "	0 06·6	0 03·6	0 03·2	0 05·7	0 04·1	0 04·7	0 04·9	0 06	0 6	0 07·2	0 07·6	0 07·2	0 04·5
Herring .. "	0 01·9	0 01·7	0 01·1	0 00·9	0 00·6	0 01	0 00·6	0 00·3	0 00·6	0 00·3	0 00·4	0 00·5	0 00·3
" pickled. brls.	4 08	3 93	3 07	2 93	3 52	3 77	3 91	3 39	3 29	3 92	3 61	3 19	3 06
smoked. lbs.	0 02	0 02	0 01·4	0 01·4	0 01·7	0 01·8	0 02·8	0 01·8	0 02	0 01·9	0 01·5	0 00·8	0 02
Lobsters, fresh..... brls.	6 14	4 05	2 54	2 55	2 52	3 62	4 40	4 79	4 75	5 46	6 40	5 93	7 50
" canned.... lbs.	0 09·8	0 10·6	0 11·3	0 11·8	0 10·8	0 10·8	0 11·8	0 12·5	0 14·6	0 16·2	0 14·1	0 15·4	0 14·9
Mackerel, fresh..... "	0 03·8	0 04·2	0 01·7	0 04·2	0 01·9	0 02·9	0 06·3	0 05·2	0 04·2	0 05·8	0 04·4	0 05·4	0 04·3
" pickled..... brls.	7 71	9 15	6 70	5 28	6 97	8 82	13 67	14 43	10 63	8 35	9 71	9 08	9 51
Oil, cod..... gall.	0 54	0 48	0 38	0 46	0 32	0 25	0 30	0 36	0 29	0 31	0 29	0 24	0 23
" whale.. ..... "	0 40	0 43	0 45	0 41	.....	0 33	0 42	0 36	0 33	0 32	0 43	0 16	0 23
" other..... "	0 39	0 41	0 42	0 31	0 29	0 31	0 23	0 23	0 25	0 30	0 25	0 39	0 31
Salmon, fresh..... lbs.	0 14·3	0 14·3	0 10·5	0 10·2	0 10·6	0 11	0 11·1	0 11·3	0 10·6	0 11	0 10·1	0 09·4	0 09·4
" canned..... "	0 10·5	0 10·9	0 10·1	0 10·1	0 11·3	0 11·1	0 11·2	0 11·5	0 10·9	0 10·1	0 10·6	0 09·9	0 09·8

* Cider included. † Biscuit only.

Flour, wheat	brls.	5 14	5 20	4 50	4 52	4 46	4 51	4 93	4 53	4 68	4 68	4 24	3 96	3 76
Flax	cwt.	9 30	13 89	8 49	6 77	7 74	7 84	7 12	8 28	8 29	2 92	3 56	9 67	9 08
Grain—Barley	bush.	0 71	0 66	0 61	0 67	0 56	0 69	0 65	0 46	0 60	0 50	0 46	0 44	0 42
Beans	"	1 49	1 66	0 96	1 00	1 05	1 87	1 34	1 32	1 53	1 30	1 29	1 21	1 21
Oats		0 45	0 37	0 38	0 35	0 32	0 33	0 39	0 34	0 50	0 35	0 38	0 35	
Pease		0 92	0 91	0 77	0 69	0 63	0 71	0 73	‡ 0 69	‡ 0 74	‡ 0 74	‡ 0 75	‡ 0 71	0 77
Rye		0 68	0 65	0 63	0 58	0 54	0 54	.....	0 51	0 67	0 86	0 66	0 52	0 52
Wheat		1 02	1 09	0 84	0 88	0 84	0 87	0 96	0 92	0 75	0 80	0 76	0 66	0 61
Gypsum or plaster, crude	tons.	0 98	1 03	1 03	1 07	1 12	1 07	1 07	1 11	1 07	1 09	1 01	0 98	0 98
Hay	"	9 62	8 42	9 42	10 66	9 67	9 69	10 21	9 28	8 60	9 43	9 57	9 40	7 73
Junk and oakum	cwt.	2 55	2 23	2 45	1 48	1 77	1 57	1 75	1 95	1 83	1 81	1 95	1 77	1 13
Malt	bush.	0 85	0 76	0 75	0 78	0 80	0 80	0 80	0 58	0 73	0 74	0 68	0 62	0 70
Maple sugar	lbs.	0 07·3	0 06·4	0 08·7	0 07·2	0 07·3	0 09·3	0 06·6	0 07·1	0 07·1	0 06·6	0 06·8	0 06 6	0 06·3
Mica, crude and cut	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 06	0 86	0 70	0 12	0 05	0 14	0 08	0 06
Oatmeal	brls.	4 19	4 12	3 82	4 08	3 94	3 86	4 01	3 63	3 85	4 02	4 00	3 50	3 44
Oil, mineral, coal and kerosene, refined	galls.	0 25·9	0 23 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 15·8	0 07·7	0 16	0 16	0 09	0 18	0 10
Oil, mineral, coal and kerosene, crude	"	.....	0 02·2	0 02·9	0 11·8	0 03·6	0 14·7	0 16·9	0 04·3	0 04·2	0 04·1	0 03·8	0 03·5	0 05·2
Oil-cake	cwt.	2 40	1 61	1 88	2 06	1 90	1 46	0 96	1 19	1 26	1 18	3 33	1 20	1 20
Ore—Copper	tons.	34 18	127 63	195 89	55 78	34 47	63 34	154 00	79 01	87 42	90 45	55 00	148 00	129 30
Iron	"	3 09	2 63	2 43	3 05	3 07	2 95	2 44	2 27	2 22	4 80	3 34	4 85	9 11
Manganese		24 64	17 91	30 47	21 99	37 93	17 60	18 69	21 07	18 43	37 01	93 76	73 78	60 10
Organs	each.	87 95	76 73	67 37	68 42	67 17	72 73	71 53	63 03	61 46	60 12	70 37	62 64	60 22
Phosphates	tons.	20 91	21 16	19 08	16 63	17 39	18 19	15 74	13 52	17 40	22 08	11 14	8 17	9 26
Pianos	each.	282 00	273 54	252 29	283 37	254 94	283 42	312 27	265 90	286 69	290 68	279 10	250 64	222 97
Provisions—Bacon	lbs.	0 11·7	0 09·7	0 08·8	0 07·6	0 07·9	0 09·4	0 09·3	0 08·4	0 08·2	0 09·5	0 10·6	0 10·2	0 09·4
Beef	"	0 06·5	0 06·5	0 06·4	0 05·4	0 04·9	0 04·4	0 06.2	0 06	0 05·2	0 04·4	0 06	0 06·5	0 07·7
Butter		0 21	0 20	0 20	0 18	0 18	0 18	0 19	0 17	0 16	0 18	0 18·4	0 19·8	0 19·1
Cheese		0 11·1	0 10·4	0 10·4	0 08·6	0 09·7	0 10·6	0 10·1	0 09·9	0 08·9	0 09·8	0 10·0	0 10	0 09·7
Eggs	doz.	0 16·8	0 17·1	0 15·9	0 13·5	0 14·1	0 15	0 15·4	0 14	0 14	0 14	0 12·7	0 13·9	0 12·4
Hams	lbs.	0 12	0 10·9	0 09 0	0 07·8	0 08·9	0 09·7	0 10·8	0 09·2	0 09·3	0 09·6	0 11·5	0 10·9	0 10
Mutton	"	0 05·7	0 06·2	0 05·7	0 05·3	0 05	0 05 6	0 07·2	0 06·7	0 08·2	0 03·5	0 08·5	0 07·7	0 05·1
Meats, canned	lbs.	0 10·2	0 08·9	0 08	0 08·1	0 09	0 09·4	0 08·1	0 09·3	0 09·8	0 09·9	0 09·9	0 09·3	0 09·2
Pork	"	0 08·7	0 07·1	0 06·3	0 05·5	0 05·9	0 06·7	0 06·4	0 06	0 06	0 05·5	0 09·1	0 05	0 06·2
Potatoes	bush.	0 43	0 31	0 36	0 22	0 28	0 39	0 29	0 34	0 46	0 50	0 38	0 36	0 38
Salt	"	0 08·9	0 09·6	0 11·5	0 07	0 09	0 07·6	0 28	0 25	0 25	0 23	0 24	0 26	0 21
Sand and gravels	tons.	0 28	0 23	0 26	0 23	0 17	0 15	0 17	0 18	0 20	0 26	0 35	0 32	0 30
Sewing machines	each.	7 65	11 78	7 35	6 73	6 92	7 54	7 46	7 64	10 07	12 93	23 58	22 09	21 38

‡ Split pease included.

AVERAGE EXPORT PRICES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES, 1883-95—*Continued.*

Articles.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Ships sold to other countries.....tons.	21 20	24 00	18 69	18 57	15 52	20 03	16 50	19 38	18 52	13 92	11 62	11 08	10 42
Straw..... "	4 72	4 31	4 55	5 18	4 34	4 41	5 11	4 35	3 67	3 51	3 36	3 17	3 26
Tow..... cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 37	6 38	6 03	6 39	7 44	6 65
Whiskey. ... . galls.	0 86	0 83	0 97	1 09	1 66	1 86	1 83	1 98	2 29	2 45	2 60	2 32	2 79
Wool..... lbs.	0 20	0 21	0 20	0 21	0 22	0 23	0 21	0 22	0 22	0 22	0 20	0 20	0 19
Wood—													
Bark for tanning ....cords	4 94	5 26	4 87	4 53	4 47	4 37	4 32	4 45	4 64	4 96	4 91	4 84	4 64
Deals .....std.h	32 54	30 03	30 17	31 24	29 96	28 34	29 51	31 18	28 74	28 79	31 24	29 15	28 24
Fire-wood.....cords	2 36	2 23	2 18	2 02	2 05	2 16	2 16	2 11	2 13	2 07	1 96	1 92	1 92
Laths, palings and pickets ..... M.	1 46	1 65	1 83	1 72	1 42	1 52	1 49	1 38	1 40	1 43	1 63	1 55	1 37
Logs—pine.....M.ft.	6 50	8 23	6 05	8 52	7 75	8 28	8 70	8 14	8 54	8 81	8 32	8 79	8 77
" spruce..... "	4 93	4 50	4 43	4 67	5 07	4 80	6 80	6 02	5 55	6 02	5 84	5 98	3 63
Staves and headings. M.	6 57	6 03	5 30	4 23	4 45	5 45	4 49	4 78	4 60	4 92	† 6 28	† 9 46	† 6 41
Stave bolts..... cords	3 17	2 79	2 47	2 32	2 40	2 47	2 60	2 53	2 67	2 76	2 75	2 75	2 68
Sleepers, railroad ties each	0 26·1	0 29·1	0 26	0 27	0 19·8	0 19·8	0 19·6	0 18	0 19·3	0 17	0 15·2	0 14·8	0 14·8
Shingles..... .... M.	2 82	2 19	2 82	2 06	2 10	2 05	2 09	2 16	2 10	2 06	2 00	1 94	1 90
Timber, square—													
Ash..... ... .tons.	12 35	12 65	13 22	11 73	12 05	13 21	12 59	12 15	15 41	12 55	11 60	11 96	11 35
Birch..... "	7 66	7 10	7 74	7 03	7 02	7 31	8 13	8 27	7 88	8 01	7 95	7 59	7 50
Elm..... ... "	12 13	13 25	14 26	13 21	12 19	12 00	13 18	13 94	13 13	13 65	13 25	13 40	12 99
Oak..... .. "	20 42	20 15	19 60	19 32	19 00	19 54	21 23	21 10	20 65	20 68	21 37	22 52	22 03
Pine, white ..... "	13 33	12 60	11 65	10 44	12 73	12 06	13 46	15 40	14 06	13 27	14 02	14 35	14 77
" red ..... "	8 64	7 81	7 51	7 76	8 35	9 81	10 00	10 20	9 17	8 70	9 71	10 87	9 45
Planks and boards, joists & scantlings. M.ft.	12 56	12 45	12 17	11 25	11 96	11 95	11 46	11 29	11 04	11 21	11 22	7 03	11 00

†Staves only.

847. 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 :—

1867-1877	100
1873	111
1879	83
1880	88
1881	85
1882	84
1883	82
1884	76
1885	72
1886	69
1887	68
1888	70
1889	72
1890	72
1891	72
1892	68
1893	68
1894	63
1895	62

Mr. Sauerbeck, in the March number of the *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society*, says: Of the six groups of commodities five were lower than in 1894 and only one—sundry materials, thanks to the spurt in hides and petroleum—was a little higher. The index number of all 45 articles is the lowest on record and so were the index numbers of three groups, viz., vegetable food, minerals and textiles, while animal food had been lower in the four years 1849–52. Twelve articles out of the 45 contained in my tables showed in the course of the year records of lowest prices, viz., barley, oats, maize, rice, Java sugar, manilla hemp, merino wool, nitrate and crystals of soda—the lowest of the century, and pork, bacon and potatoes the lowest during the last forty-three years.

848. The following table gives the total imports and exports of the United Kingdom and her possessions for the year 1894, together with the amount per head in each case, taken from official sources :—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF BRITISH POSSESSIONS, 1894.

Countries.	Imports.	Value per Head.	Exports.	Value per Head.
	$	$ cts.	$	$ cts.
Europe—				
United Kingdom	1,987,278,075	50 78	1,332,424,552	34 04
Asia—				
India	404,408,869	1 83	570,155,219	2 58
Ceylon	20,987,465	6 97	19,352,300	6 43
Straits Settlement	106,130,963	196 54	88,157,798	163 26
Labuan	864,728	147 74	489,528	83 64

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF BRITISH POSSESSIONS, 1894—*Con.*

Countries.	Imports.	Value per Head.	Exports.	Value per Head.
	$	$ cts.	$	$ cts.
Africa—				
Mauritius	16,178,498	43 00	15,543,579	41 31
Natal	10,897,270	20 03	5,445,289	10 01
Cape of Good Hope	56,395,401	32 95	67,218,701	39 27
St. Helena	154,648	39 89	24,587	6 34
Lagos	3,623,530	42 33	3,998,853	46 71
Gold Coast	3,350,540	2 23	4,138,341	2 76
Sierra Leone	2,326,388	31 09	2,075,628	27 74
Gambia	634,365	48 58	725,829	55 58
America—				
Canada	123,474,940	24 59	117,524,949	23 40
Newfoundland	7,264,249	35 09	5,891,879	28 46
Bermuda	1,512,788	96 71	478,768	30 61
Honduras	726,846	22 09	1,189,097	36 14
British Guiana	8,121,250	28 91	9,927,518	35 34
West Indies—				
Bahamas	851,515	16 79	580,972	11 46
Turks Island	137,513	27 02	159,500	31 34
Jamaica	10,666,492	15 66	9,350,921	13 73
Windward Islands	8,615,396	24 41	7,149,104	20 25
Leeward "	2,242,974	17 58	2,746,207	21 52
Trinidad	10,477,364	47 05	9,736,973	43 72
Australasia—				
New South Wales	76,902,780	61 45	100,144,675	80 02
Victoria	60,690,248	51 47	68,262,524	57 89
South Australia	30,784,757	88 53	36,640,077	105 37
Western Australia	10,290,148	125 37	6,090,176	74 20
Queensland	21,108,680	47 42	42,805,054	96 16
Tasmania	4,767,757	30 28	7,246,666	46 02
New Zealand	33,035,031	48 15	44,924,429	65 47
South Seas—				
Fiji	1,391,774	11 42	2,830,706	23 23
Falkland Islands	303,047	159 33	641,432	337 24
Total	3,026,596,289	10 83	2,584,071,831	9 25

849. With the exception of the United Kingdom and India the aggregate trade of Canada is larger than that of any other British colony, though, with the exception of the Straits Settlements, Bermuda, Labuan and the Falkland Islands, in proportion to population, the external trade of the Australian colonies is far in advance of that of any other British possession. The large proportion per head would, however, be much reduced if federation of the colonies should take place, as in that case the intercolonial trade would be no longer reckoned. The value of diamonds exported through the post office is now included in the exports of the Cape of Good Hope.

850. The value of the total trade of the United Kingdom and her possessions in 1894 was $5,610,668,120 as compared with $5,676,582,839 in

1893, being a decrease of $65,914,719. The total imports exceeded the total exports by $442,524,458. The excess of imports into the United Kingdom amounted to $654,853,523.

851. The following is a list of British possessions in which imports and exports were respectively in excess in 1894 :—

Imports exceeded Exports in

United Kingdom,	Windward Islands,
Straits Settlement,	Bermuda,
Labuan,	Bahamas,
Ceylon,	Jamaica,
Mauritius,	Western Australia,
Natal,	Newfoundland,
St. Helena,	Canada,
Sierra Leone,	Trinidad.

During the year 1894 the imports of Great Britain, from foreign countries, amounted to $1,530,238,867, and those from British possessions amounted to $457,039,208. The exports of Great Britain to foreign countries in the same year amounted to $949,972,890 and those to British possessions were $382,451,662. The imports from the British possessions were 23 per cent of the total imports of the United Kingdom and the exports were 28·7 per cent of the total exports. The comparison with previous years is as follows :—

PERCENTAGE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM FROM AND TO BRITISH POSSESSIONS AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

		British Possessions.	Foreign Countries.
		p. c.	p. c.
1894—Great Britain—	Imports from	23·0	77·0
	Exports to	28·7	71·3
1893— "	Imports from	22·6	77·4
	Exports to	28·3	71·7
1892— "	Imports from	23·6	76·4
	Exports to	27·8	72·2
1891— "	Imports from	22·8	77·2
	Exports to	30·2	69·8
1890— "	Imports from	22·8	77·2
	Exports to	28·9	71·1

852. 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.	Amount per Head.	Exports, domestic.	Amount per Head.
		$	$ cts.	$	$ cts.
Europe—					
Russia	1893	225,594,333	2 27	298,681,933	3 00
Norway	1893	52,774,133	26 37	34,261,333	17 12
*Sweden	1893	89,658,600	18 59	88,592,800	18 36
Denmark	1893	76,650,000	35 28	53,616,067	24 68
German Empire	1893	969,367,000	19 61	752,630,000	15 23
Holland	1893	562,917,600	121 80	451,373,600	97 66
Belgium	1893	306,629,200	49 49	263,958,267	42 61
France	1893	750,186,933	19 57	630,019,200	16 43
Switzerland	1893	169,827,200	58 20	135,322,533	46 38
Portugal	1893	41,955,533	9 74	25,579,200	5 94
*Spain	1893	146,170,333	8 33	135,741,067	7 73
Italy	1893	231,891,800	7 55	187,697,600	6 11
Austro-Hungarian Empire	1893	271,769,267	6 35	326,658,733	7 64
Greece	1893	17,807,133	8 14	17,135,533	7 83
*Bulgaria	1893	17,690,333	5 34	17,807,133	5 38
*Roumania	1893	83,804,000	14 45	72,153,200	12 44
Turkey	1892	119,495,841	4 31	74,800,910	2 70
Servia	1893	7,966,261	3 58	15,361,229	6 90
Asia—					
China	1893	145,026,667	0 38	111,748,400	0 29
Japan	1893	54,900,867	1 32	55,372,933	1 34
Africa—					
Egypt	1893	43,537,200	6 39	63,865,267	9 37
America—					
Chili	1892	79,088,200	31 29	65,096,533	25 76
Uruguay	1893	19,943,600	26 66	28,066,067	37 51
Argentine Republic	1893	93,765,917	20 70	91,580,933	20 21
*Mexico	1893	44,014,133	3 67	88,724,200	7 40
United States	1895	731,162,090	10 48	793,392,599	11 37
Brazil	1890	142,404,750	10 10	174,007,545	12 42
Peru	1891	8,980,971	3 43	7,828,826	2 99
Paraguay	1892	2,418,733	5 04	1,810,400	3 77
Venezuela	1890	16,279,000	7 00	19,646,733	8 45

*Total imports and exports.

853. In proportion to population the largest trade among foreign countries is done by the Netherlands, the amount per head being considerably larger than that of any other country, the countries next in order being Switzerland, Belgium, Denmark, Chili, Uruguay and Norway, 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 849 must not be overlooked. Exports exceeded imports in Russia, Austro-Hungary, Servia, Egypt, Japan, Mexico, Uruguay, Brazil, Venezuela, Bulgaria and United States.

The total trade of the United Kingdom is the largest in the world, Germany, the United States and France taking second, third and fourth places,

and the following is the order in which the principal countries doing the largest trade stand, with the amount of the trade in each case, according to the latest available figures :—

United Kingdom, 1894	$3,319,702,627
Germany, 1893	1,721,997,000
United States, 1895	1,524,554,689
France, 1893	1,380,206,133
Netherlands, 1894	1,014,231,200
India, 1893	974,564,088
Austro-Hungarian Empire, 1893	598,428,000
Belgium, 1893	570,587,467
Russia, 1893	524,276,266
Italy, 1893	419,589,400

854. 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 1895, 48·42 per cent ; in the latter year 10·22 per cent went to other British possessions, making a total export to British possessions of 58·64 per cent. In return for this, however, the States only imported 21·76 per cent from the United Kingdom for 1895 as compared with 39·17 per cent in 1860, and 10·59 per cent from other British possessions as compared with 10·84 per cent in 1860, so that the imports from the United Kingdom and British possessions into the United States have decreased 35·3 per cent since 1860, while the proportion of exports remained about the same.

855. The imports into British possessions during 1893 amounted to $1,122,097,825, of which $534,574,479 came from the United Kingdom and $587,523,346 from other countries ; corresponding figures for 1894 were $1,039,318,214, of which $559,516,223 were imports from the United Kingdom and $479,801,991 from other countries, showing an increase from the United Kingdom of $24,941,744, but a decrease from other countries of $107,721,355, and a total decrease of $82,779,611. The proportion of the amount imported from Great Britain to the total imports in 1894 was 53·83, in 1893, 47·64 per cent.

856. The proportion of imports from British possessions to the total imports into the United Kingdom has remained much about the same, with the exception of 1894, as shown by the following figures :—

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

	Per cent.
1871	22·03
1875	22·57
1880	22·50
1884	24·46
1885	22·75
1886	23·40
1887	23·13
1888	22·42
1889	22·74
1890	23·77
1891	22·84
1892	23 07
1893	22·68
1894	26·34

857. The proportion of exports to Great Britain to the total colonial exports has, however, steadily decreased during the same period. In 1891 there was a further decrease, the proportion being decidedly lower than in the preceding year. In 1893 and 1894 they have remained about the same.

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

	Per cent.
1871	50·45
1875	49·47
1880	46·46
1884	43·33
1885	42·84
1886	41·54
1887	41·80
1888	43·14
1889	42·04
1890	41·26
1891	39·05
1892	41·14
1893	42·00
1894	41·82

858. In 1894 the exports from Great Britain to foreign countries were $949,972,890, and to British possessions $382,451,662, the proportion showing a slight increase over that of the preceding year, as the following figures show :—

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

	Per cent.
1871	19·59
1875	27·22
1880	28·46
1884	29·83
1885	31·47
1886	30·55
1887	29·22
1888	30·69
1889	28·73
1890	28·80
1891	30·20
1892	27·85
1893	28·36
1894	28·70

859. The total foreign trade of British possessions has increased very largely since 1871, and, as will be seen from the figures below, the trade with foreign countries has increased in a greater ratio than that with the United Kingdom, which has been steadily decreasing. There was an increase, however, of 3·62 per cent in the proportion in 1888 which was maintained in 1889, but which fell off over 1 per cent in 1890, and still further declined in 1891. In 1892 there was an increase over 1891 of 1·68

per cent, a decrease of 2·65 per cent in 1893 as compared with the previous year, and an increase in 1894 over 1893 of 2·59 per cent.

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

	Per cent.
1871	51·41
1875	52·33
1880	49·36
1884	46·72
1885	48·44
1886	45·31
1887	44·14
1888	47·76
1889	47·71
1890	46·51
1891	45·65
1892	47·33
1893	44·68
1894	47·27

860. The following table taken, with the exception of the figures for 1892, 1893 and 1894, 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, 1840-1894.

Trade with	Millions £							Percentage.						
	1840.	1860.	1875.	1885.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1840.	1860.	1875.	1885.	1892.	1893.	1894.
Colonies. ...	34	89	161	170	179	170	173	30	24	24	27	25	25	25
United States	23	68	95	118	150	128	120	20	18	15	18	21	19	18
France	6	31	74	59	65	64	63	6	8	11	9	9	9	9
Germany	5	34	56	50	55	54	56	5	9	8	8	8	8	8
Various	45	153	270	245	266	266	270	39	41	42	38	37	39	40
Total.	113	375	656	642	715	682	682	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

861. The total value of goods not the produce of Canada, exported during 1895, was $6,485,043, of which amount $4,085,625 worth were exported via the St. Lawrence and $222,484 went in bond to other countries through the United States, from Ontario, Quebec and Manitoba. Of the remainder $567,475 worth were exported from Nova Scotia and $152,546 from New Brunswick.

862. The value of foreign goods imported into Ontario and Quebec in bond through the United States in 1895 amounted to $14,829,581, of foreign goods purchased in the United States markets to $4,216,115, and of goods the produce of the United States to $44,230,862. The value of goods imported into the two provinces via the St. Lawrence was $22,167,973. There are no official returns giving similar information concerning the other provinces.

863. 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.

864. The number of proof gallons of spirits manufactured in 1895 was 2,605,787 as compared with 1,608,344 gallons in 1894, being an increase of 997,443 gallons, and the quantity taken for consumption was 2,509,019 gallons, being a decrease of 240,099 gallons as compared with 1894, and was 221,915 gallons less than the average consumption of ten years. The quantity taken for consumption during the last ten years has been :—

	Proof Galls.
1886	2,412,818
1887	2,864,935
1888	2,326,327
1889	2,960,447
1890	3,521,194
1891	2,687,664
1892	2,545,935
1893	2,731,896
1894	2,749,109
1895	2,509,019
Average for ten years	2,730,934

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 1st July, 1891, was the largest on record, but the production has since decreased and is now normal, except in so far as it is affected by the extensive smuggling systematically carried on in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

In the manufacture of the above mentioned 2,605,787 proof gallons of spirits, 45,110,118 pounds of grain were used. In 1894, the 1,608,344 gallons required 27,791,370 pounds of grain.

865. The quantity of malt manufactured during the year was 43,645,516 pounds and entered for consumption 50,659,627 pounds, a decrease, as compared with 1894, of 3,813,489 pounds in the quantity manufactured, and an increase of 651,579 pounds in the quantity entered for consumption. In addition to the above 1,826,252 pounds of malt were imported for home consumption. The quantity of malt liquor manufactured was 17,628,815

gallons. The quantity of malt taken for consumption luring the last ten years has been :—

	Lbs.
1886	37,604,708
1887	42,630,440
1888	48,640,467
1889	51,111,429
1890	54,974,013
1891	57,909,201
1892	46,425,882
1893	50,082,751
1894	51,311,206
1895	50,659,627
Average for ten years	49,134,972

It will be seen that the consumption suddenly dropped during 1892, owing probably to the increase of duty on malt. There was an increase in 1895 of 1,524,655 pounds above the average of ten years.

866. There was a decrease of 234,137 pounds in the quantity of tobacco entered for consumption as compared with 1894, and the amount was also above the average of thirteen years, as shown by the following figures :—

Total amount of tobacco entered for consumption in Canada, 1883-95.

	Lbs.
1883	8,965,416
1884	10,072,745
1885	11,061,589
1886	8,507,216
1887	8,816,593
1888	9,248,034
1889	9,749,213
1890	9,875,337
1891	9,778,708
1892	9,992,186
1893	10,127,871
1894	10,002,347
1895	9,768,210
Total	125,965,465
Average for thirteen years	9,689,651

867. The quantity of Canadian tobacco taken for use during the last thirteen years has been :—

	Lbs.
1883	377,197
1884	326,801
1885	495,721
1886	399,691
1887	517,816
1888	676,335
1889	784,405
1890	681,613
1891	371,088
1892	473,301
1893	583,537
1894	904,835
1895	596,741
Total	7,190,084
Average for thirteen years	553,083

The consumption of Canadian tobacco, therefore, in 1895, was 43,658 pounds above the average of thirteen years.

868. The following is a statement of the number of cigars taken for consumption during the last eleven years:—

	Number.
1885	78,869,878
1886	92,046,289
1887	85,974,823
1888	90,783,558
1889	92,599,820
1890	98,976,117
1891	101,142,481
1892	104,528,791
1893	114,668,809
1894	115,440,480
1895	106,131,294
Total	1,085,162,340
Average for eleven years	98,651,122

It will be seen that the consumption has steadily increased during the years 1888 to 1894, but there was a decrease of 9,309,186 in the number as compared with the years 1894 and 1895; and the number consumed in 1895 was 7,480,172 above the average of eleven years.

869. According to the report of the Department of Inland Revenue, the following has been the annual consumption per head in the Dominion, since Confederation, of spirits, wine, beer and tobacco:—

Year.	Spirits.	Wine.	Beer.	Tobacco.
	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Lbs.
1867	1·62	0·10	1·97	1·81
1868	1·60	0·17	2·27	1·74
1869	1·12	0·11	2·29	1·75
1870	1·43	0·19	2·16	2·19
1871	1·58	0·26	2·49	2·05
1872	1·72	0·26	2·77	2·48
1873	1·68	0·24	3·19	2·60
1874	1·99	0·29	3·01	2·57
1875	1·39	0·15	3·09	1·91
1876	1·20	0·18	2·45	2 32
1877	0·97	0·10	2·32	2·05
1878	0·96	0·10	2·17	1·98
1879	1·13	0·10	2·21	1·95
1880	0·71	0·08	2·25	1·94
1881	0·92	0·10	2·29	2·03
1882	1·01	0·12	2·75	2 15
1883	1·09	0·13	2·88	2·28
1884	1·00	0·12	2·92	2·48
1885	1·13	0·11	2·64	2·62
1886	0·71	0·11	2 84	2·05
1887	0·75	0·09	3·08	2 06
1888	0·64	0·09	3·25	2·09
1889	0·78	0·10	3·26	2·15
1890	0·88	0·10	3·36	2·14
1891	0·74	0·11	3·79	2·29
1892	0·70	0·10	3·52	2·29
1893	0·74	0·09	3·48	2·31
1894	0·74	0·09	3·72	2·26
1895	0·67	0·09	3·47	2·16
Average	1·05	0·14	2·88	2 17

The above figures go to show that the consumption of spirits in 1895 was decidedly less than it was in 1867. The consumption of spirits, beer and tobacco in 1895 decreased, and wine remained the same.

870. The average amount per head paid annually in Canada for duty on spirits since Confederation has been $1.08, and on tobacco 47 cents; on beer and wine it only amounted to 12 and 7 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 the province, while the material is exported to and consumed in other provinces.

871. The following table gives the imports and exports at each port in Canada, with the duties collected, in 1895 :—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS AT EACH PORT IN CANADA, 1895.

Ports.	1895.		
	Value.		Duty.
	Exports.	Imports.	
Ontario.	$	$	$
Amherstburg	229,581	137,046	14,834
Belleville	741,281	295,102	56,265
Berlin	161,837	529,141	53,176
Bowmanville	71,172	39,985	4,403
Brantford	556,285	849,454	132,868
Brockville	394,727	927,955	101,903
Chatham	534,326	307,033	50,292
Cobourg	193,808	95,662	10,837
Collingwood	801,525	165,249	15,031
Cornwall	22,092	589,265	17,331
Deseronto	441,945	32,714	8,002
Fort Erie	824,290	1,283,384	228,556
Galt	87,327	279,325	36,226
Gananoque	12,518	120,791	17,402
Goderich	417,399	268,410	20,514
Guelph	274,528	569,581	70,254
Hamilton	1,476,132	3,771,905	575,983
Hope	241,055	146,216	10,296
Kingston	349,966	1,117,406	120,791
Lindsay	186,882	79,596	16,344
London	1,041,530	2,414,784	467,771
Morrisburg	97,507	21,226	2,754
Napanee	69,995	57,498	6,660
Niagara	285	19,599	1,750
Niagara Falls	1,105,495	879,947	162,284
Oshawa	81,074	116,265	19,819
Ottawa	3,128,007	1,817,284	345,261
Owen Sound	617,198	94,371	16,315
Paris	22,087	159,858	10,223
Peterboro'	414,480	338,464	45,082
Picton	285,675	62,590	12,416
Port Arthur	3,618,846	501,832	77,271
Prescott	361,191	619,465	54,979
St. Catharines	178,880	852,676	99,820
St. Thomas	147,457	271,804	44,280
Sarnia	348,408	460,378	76,556
Sault Ste. Marie	2,332,393	282,510	43,277
Simcoe	204,471	130,299	17,012

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS AT EACH PORT IN CANADA, 1895—*Continued.*

PORTS.	1895.		
	Value.		Duty.
	Exports.	Imports.	
Ontario—Concluded.	$	$	$
Stratford	599,078	313,425	43,764
Toronto	4,304,380	18,527,852	3,721,327
Trenton	384,597	35,730	5,102
Wallaceburg	181,670	37,911	5,208
Whitby	79,991	40,074	4,311
Windsor	1,080,991	1,220,589	223,102
Woodstock	1,445,595	415,490	61,088
Total	30,149,957	41,297,141	7,128,749
Estimated amount short returned at inland ports	2,946,224	.....	
Total	33,096,181	41,297,141	7,128,749
Quebec.			
Coaticook	849,881	139,365	9,797
Cookshire	456,071	37,681	3,903
Gaspé	160,559	27,728	1,109
Hemmingford	31,948	21,778	3,085
Montreal	40,911,819	41,072,635	5,983,342
New Carlisle	287,770	56,907	7,795
Percé	224,594	13,046	722
Potton	46,525	7,849	1,223
Quebec	4,289,010	3,514,337	723,372
Rimouski	159,278	10,294	1,684
St. Armand	391,083	32,826	5,080
St. Hyacinthe	127,836	646,682	35,187
St. Johns	808,453	1,497,094	64,214
Sherbrooke	447,742	723,097	76,210
Sorel	82,432	65,051	9,439
Stanstead	102,889	321,341	19,362
Sutton	280,254	157,657	3,600
Three Rivers	589,494	116,914	19,851
Total	50,247,638	48,462,282	6,698,975
Estimated amount short returned at inland ports	353,866	.....	
Total	50,601,504	48,462,282	6,698,975
Nova Scotia.			
Amherst	251,438	122,987	26,993
Annapolis	95,112	46,215	6,092
Antigonish	23,870	33,639	7,722
Arichat	56,027	18,020	1,138
Baddeck	48,779	5,504	1,135
Barrington	8,282	4,917	569
Bridgetown	16,752	10,588	2,011
Canso	142,521	29,017	6,716
Digby	96,518	27,665	2,803
Halifax	7,376,753	7,105,578	800,133
Kentville	130,296	101,779	18,769
Liverpool	129,389	31,415	4,737
Lockeport	152,520	13,401	1,551
Lunenburg	932,499	114,299	10,943

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS AT EACH PORT IN CANADA, 1895—*Concluded.*

Ports.	1895.		
	Value.		Duty.
	Exports.	Imports.	
Nova Scotia—Concluded.	$	$	$
Margaretsville	1,010	3,234	178
North Sydney	144,448	72,162	15,857
Parrsboro'	446,539	5,438	1,311
Pictou	85,172	324,124	41,144
Port Hawkesbury	97,474	10,891	893
Port Hood	5,597	5,627	564
Shelburne	41,482	13,765	2,235
Sydney	258,440	219,477	42,963
Truro	6,947	260,466	69,363
Weymouth	135,683	33,286	5,981
Windsor	225,053	164,011	12,884
Yarmouth	814,933	492,909	75,416
Total	11,723,534	9,270,414	1,160,101
New Brunswick.			
Bathurst	163,315	18,344	2,116
Chatham	840,855	83,543	10,378
Dalhousie	426,487	22,080	5,007
Dorchester	30,455	8,211	1,749
Fredericton	131,862	287,100	33,078
Moncton	382,688	273,106	57,110
Newcastle	757,587	32,749	10,343
Sackville	105,405	32,154	4,321
St. Andrew's	149,186	50,013	7,252
St. John	3,310,215	3,132,859	745,542
St. Stephen	268,394	496,787	44,780
Woodstock	102,208	66,079	20,634
Total	6,368,657	4,503,025	942,310
Manitoba.			
Winnipeg	1,611,003	2,191,710	484,252
British Columbia.			
Nanaimo	2,907,195	219,155	67,598
New Westminster	2,233,857	634,061	146,318
Vancouver	839,769	1,165,645	236,519
Victoria	3,140,277	2,360,810	603,256
Total	9,121,098	4,379,611	1,053,691
Prince Edward Island.			
Charlottetown	731,182	417,868	118,184
Summerside	308,311	106,265	17,953
Total	1,039,493	524,133	136,137
North-west Territories.			
Fort Macleod		6,404	1,277
Lethbridge	77,333	146,962	11,777
Total	77,333	153,366	13,054

872. The ports at which customs duty exceeding $500,000 in amount was collected were as follows :—

Montreal	$5,983,342
Toronto	3,721,327
Halifax	800,133
St. John, N.B.	745,542
Quebec	723,372
Victoria, B.C.	603,256
Hamilton	575,983
	$13,152,955

This forms about 74 per cent of the total duty collected.

873. The following is a statement of the total values of principal articles imported and exported by Canada in 1895 to and from each of the countries named below :—

BRITISH EMPIRE.

EXPORTS TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Cattle, $6,797,615 ; horses, $755,506 ; sheep, $1,253,399 ; other animals $6,301 ; barley, $11,961 ; Indian corn, $732,498 ; oats, $71,623 ; pease, $1,184,883 ; rye, $27,510 ; wheat, $7,265,246 ; other grain, $14,195 ; bran, $66,461 ; oatmeal, $265,320 ; wheat flour, $448,503 ; extract of hemlock bark, $114,734 ; phosphates, $29,600 ; fish and products of, $2,980,697 ; apples, $1,659,486 ; furs and skins, undressed, $2,312,685 ; hay, $492,683 ; leather, sole and upper, $1,103,030 ; agricultural implements, $299,095 ; other manufactures of iron and steel, $107,177 ; copper, all kinds, $103,637 ; asbestus, $118,852 ; nickel, $69,877 ; musical instruments, $188,501 ; oil-cake, $85,581 ; butter, $541,320 ; cheese, $15,086,222 ; eggs, $524,577 ; bacon and hams, $3,798,341 ; canned meats, $314,841 ; meats, other and lard, $601,662 ; clover and grass seed, $637,495 ; pine deals, $2,367,152 ; spruce and other deals, $4,610,219 ; deal ends, $454,993 ; planks and boards, $496,814 ; lumber, all other (n.e.s.), $124,663 ; timber, square, $1,929,193 ; sashes, doors and blinds, $130,790 ; matches and match splints, $124,395 ; wood pulp, $251,848. Total exports, $61,856,990.

IMPORTS FROM GREAT BRITAIN.

874. Ale, beer and porter, $91,266 ; army and military stores, &c., $547,247 ; books, periodicals, &c., $333,080 ; buttons, $42,531 ; carriages, all kinds and parts of, $109,370 ; cement, $133,155 ; bituminous coal, $101,772 ; coffee, green, $152,206 ; cotton and manufactures of, $3,213,012 ; curtains, $165,057 ; drugs, dyes, &c., $852,679 ; earthenware and china, $377,526 ; embroideries, $42,350 ; fancy goods, $922,598 ; flax, hemp and jute manufactures, $1,761,392 ; fruits, $225,432 ; furs and manufactures of, $494,470 ; glass and manufactures of, $231,058 ; gloves and mitts, $267,574 ; gutta-percha, India rubber and manufactures of, $192,582 ; hats, caps, bonnets and materials, $869,361 ; leather and manufactures of, $112,757 ; brass and

manufactures of, $59,791 ; copper and manufactures of, $63,932 ; gold, silver and manufactures of, including coin and bullion, $129,640 ; iron and steel, manufactures of, $3,094,277; lead and manufactures of, $101,961 ; tin and manufactures of, $845,084 ; zinc and spelter and manufactures of, $38,267 ; miscellaneous metals, minerals and manufactures of, $381,847 ; nets, seines, fishing lines and twines, $201,314 ; oils, $340,256 ; oil-cloth $154,584 ; paints and colours, $187,728 ; paper and manufactures of, $285,293 ; rags, $67,753 ; salt, $264,301 ; settlers' effects, $396,957 ; silk and manufactures of, $1,725,552 ; spirits and wines, $402,398 ; tea, $1,057,936 ; umbrellas, parasols, &c., $185,421 ; wool and manufactures of, $6,825,505. Total imports, $31,138,414.

EXPORTS TO AUSTRALASIA.

875. Fish, $82,456 ; agricultural implements, $136,401 ; musical instruments, $13,457 ; wood and manufactures of, $94,925. Total exports, $428,267.

IMPORTS FROM AUSTRALASIA.

876. Wool, $71,459 ; tin in blocks, pigs and bars, $5,056. Total imports, $117.941.

EXPORTS TO BRITISH AFRICA.

877. Agricultural implements, $25,321 ; musical instruments, $2,552 ; wood and manufactures of, $35,313. Total exports, $72,910.

IMPORTS FROM BRITISH AFRICA.

878. Wool, $89,917. Total imports, $96,059.

EXPORTS TO BRITISH EAST INDIES.

879. Valued at $4,132.

IMPORTS FROM BRITISH EAST INDIES.

880. Rice, $93,863 ; coffee, green, $7,623 ; tea, $86,930 ; sugar, $23,688 , castor oil, $6,995, Total imports, $233,345.

EXPORTS TO BRITISH GUIANA.

881. Breadstuffs, $38,604 ; coal, charcoal and cinders, $20,481 ; fish, $210,390 ; potatoes, $35,881 ; planks and boards, $14,420. Total exports, $346,430.

IMPORTS FROM BRITISH GUIANA.

882. Molasses, $14,479 ; sugar, $143,269 ; rum, $11,467. Total imports, $173,412.

EXPORTS TO BRITISH WEST INDIES.

883. Animals, $42,883; breadstuffs, $183,699; coal, &c., $20,555; drugs, dyes, &c., $22,226; fish, $1,206,070; hay, $12,375; leather and manufactures of, $14,695; musical instruments, $3,257; provisions, $32,769; sugar and molasses, $9,237; potatoes, $66,290; tobacco and manufactures of, $35,081; planks and boards, $107,500; shingles, $18,343; other manufactures of wood, $28,343. Total exports, $1,857,017.

IMPORTS FROM BRITISH WEST INDIES.

884. Bananas, $7,647; coffee, green, $98,932; cocoanuts, $10,127; cocoa beans, shells and nibs, $12,898; molasses, $467,203; oranges and lemons, $3,646; salt, $21,318; sugar, $533,328; rum, $8,411; bullion and coin, gold and silver, $34,294; hides, raw, &c., $12,050. Total imports, $1,239,629.

EXPORTS TO NEWFOUNDLAND.

885. Animals, $89,378; oats, $69,220; pease, $10,157; wheat flour, $598,446; oatmeal, $8,373; bran, $3,733; coal, $177,254; cotton manufactures, $12,983; drugs, dyes, &c., $15,952; apples, $19,298; hay, $30,326; sole and upper leather, $148,069; boots and shoes, $45,509; iron and steel and manufactures of, $49,283; butter, $108,766; cheese, $9,785; eggs, $4,523; meats, $79,529; sugar and molasses, $46,232; tobacco and manufactures of, $18,673; potatoes, $15,864; canned vegetables, $8,433; wood and manufactures of, $64,596; wool and manufactures of, $22,137. Total exports, $1,837,996.

IMPORTS FROM NEWFOUNDLAND.

886. Fish, $624,207; Furs and skins, the produce of fish and marien animals, $37,371; fish oil, $44,017. Total imports, $740,261.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

EXPORTS TO ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

887. Agricultural implements, $40,341; ships, $15,440; planks and boards, $204,122; joists and scantlings, $17,365; other lumber, $219,761. Total exports, $502,520.

IMPORTS FROM ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

888. Value of imports amount to $23,604.

EXPORTS TO AUSTRIA, NIL.

IMPORTS FROM AUSTRIA.

889. Buttons, $19,843 ; earthenware, china and graniteware, $10,750 ; fancy goods, $5,817 ; fruits, dried, prunes and plums, $32,826 ; glass and manufactures of, $20,706 ; gloves and mitts, $5,562 ; leather gloves and other, $4,825 ; hides and skins, $4,866 ; tobacco pipes, cigar holders and cases, &c., $36,868. Total imports, $178,394.

EXPORTS TO BELGIUM.

890. Cattle, $163,150 ; buckwheat, $2,018 ; pease, $12,874 ; wheat, $18,006 ; hay, $7,089 ; fish, $4,103 ; wood, all kinds, $16,172. Total exports, $251,402.

IMPORTS FROM BELGIUM.

891. Cement, $49,475 ; cotton and manufactures, $3,762 ; glass and manufactures of, $334,962 ; muskets, rifles and other firearms, $19,467 ; zinc in blocks, pigs or sheets, $21,409 ; other manufactures of iron and steel, $28,108 ; paints and colours, $9,624 ; wool and manufactures of, $13,053. Total imports, $451,697.

EXPORTS TO BRAZIL.

892. Fish, $584.701 ; ships, $9,160 ; wood and manufactures of, $11,791. Total exports, $612,639.

IMPORTS FROM BRAZIL.

893. Coffee, green, $91,457. Total imports, $91,548.

EXPORTS TO CHINA.

894. Cotton and manufactures of, $310,122 ; planks and boards, $32,480. Total exports, $367,853.

IMPORTS FROM CHINA.

895. Rice, $76,963 ; crude opium, $76,287 ; oils, $7,915 ; spirits and wines, $9,075 ; silk and manufactures of, $6,820 ; sugar, $122,382 ; tea, $584,056. Total imports, $942,493.

EXPORTS TO DUTCH EAST INDIES, NIL.

IMPORTS FROM DUTCH EAST INDIES.

896. Sugar, $360, 92.

EXPORTS TO FRANCE.

897. Canned lobsters, $108,753; agricultural implements, $24,771; spruce and other deals, $85,665; other wood and manufactures of, $47,419; pease, $6,307. Total exports, $335,282.

IMPORTS FROM FRANCE.

898. Books, periodicals, &c., $55,033; cotton and manufactures of, $60,837; drugs, dyes, &c., $75,284; earthenware and china, $18,722; fancy goods, $108,805; fish and products of, $22,486; fruits and nuts, dried, $51,324; glass and manufactures of, $32,651; gloves and mitts, $136,097; hides, raw, $46,466; leather and manufactures of, $42,601; metals and minerals and manufactures of, $66,172; musical instruments and parts of, $18,616; oils, $23,503; optical instruments, &c., $17,289; perfumery, all kinds, &c., $46,743; precious stones and imitations of, $9,302; seeds and bulbous roots, $13,743; silk and manufactures of, $101,505; spirits and wines, $517,255; tobacco pipes, &c., $45,748; wool and manufactures of, $630,327. Total imports, $2,636,328.

EXPORTS TO GERMANY.

900. Buckwheat, $82,046; Indian corn, $60,423; pease, $26,554 wheat, $33,207; fruits, dried, $120,770; canned lobsters, $4,420; hay, $9,084; agricultural implements, $39,471; asbestus, $27 286; other metals and minerals and manufactures of, $38,004; cabinet organs, $38,882; clover and grass seed, $61,515. Total exports, $626,976.

IMPORTS FROM GERMANY.

901. Books, periodicals, &c., $34,650; brooms and brushes, $19,507; buttons, $24,952; cotton and manufactures of, $118,189; drugs, dyes, &c., $143,685; earthenware and china, $70,956; fancy goods, $208,167; furs and manufactures of, $257,346; glass and manufactures of, $169,563; gloves and mitts, $194,423; leather and manufactures of, $54,821; gold and silver and manufactures of, including coin and bullion, $43,514; iron and steel and manufactures of, $284,288; metals and manufactures of, $96,020; musical instruments and parts of, $45,977; paints and colours, $119,304; paper and manufactures of, $47,767; silk and manufactures of, $87,226; sugar, $1,205,779; tobacco, pipes, &c., $18,410; wood and manufactures of, $27,234; wool and manufactures of, $652,021. Total imports, $4,983,384.

EXPORTS TO GREECE, NIL.

IMPORTS FROM GREECE.

902. Currants, dried, $67,505; other fruits, $2,848. Total imports, $74,291.

EXPORTS TO HOLLAND.

903. Buckwheat, $21,862; pease, $41,451; fruits, dried, $25,070; asbestus, $2,800; clover and grass seed, $1,916; ships, $11,760; planks and boards, $12,430. Total exports, $140,264.

IMPORTS FROM HOLLAND.

904. Packages, $80,746; plants and trees, $11,883; precious stones, diamonds, unset, $19,888; rennet, $5,390; gin, $106,399; tobacco, unmanufactured, $5,196. Total imports, $247,468.

EXPORTS TO ITALY.

905. Fish, $33,790. Total exports, $34,325.

IMPORTS FROM ITALY.

906. Asphaltum or asphalt, crude, $29,870; drugs, dyes and medicines, &c., $20,513; fruits and nuts, dried, $6,379; fruits, green, oranges and lemons, $223,581; oils, $3,374; gin, $8,465; tobacco, unmanufactured, $23,476. Total imports, $339,501.

EXPORTS TO JAPAN.

907. Flour, $2,500; butter, $1,024; planks and boards, $4,664. Total exports, $10,307.

IMPORTS FROM JAPAN.

908. Rice, $20,446; china and porcelain, $8,208; fancy goods, $5,867; oranges and lemons, $2,333; paper and manufactures of, $2,093; silk and manufactures of, $142,564; tea, $1,338,052; wood and manufactures of, $4,133; coffee, green, $6,722. Total imports, $1,572,937.

EXPORTS TO SPAIN.

909. Spruce and other deals, $29,761; deal ends, $1,971; planks and boards, $1,066. Total exports, $34,101.

IMPORTS FROM SPAIN.

910. Raisins, $230,791; other dried fruits, $5,324; wines, except sparkling, $97,069. Total exports, $420,155.

EXPORTS FROM SPANISH POSSESSIONS, OTHER THAN S. W. INDIES.

911. Planks and boards, $13,722; laths, palings and pickets, $1,254; joists and scantlings, $430. Total exports, $15,810.

IMPORTS FROM SPANISH POSSESSIONS, OTHER THAN S. W. INDIES.

912. Sugar, $567,652; tobacco and manufactures of, $4,728. Total imports, $573,006.

EXPORTS TO SPANISH WEST INDIES.

913. Horses, $1,240; oats, $4,134; flour, $12,605; coal, $17,832; fish, $1,098,084; metals and manufactures of, $8,736: potatoes, $158,555; planks and boards, $121,591; shooks, $1,556. Total exports, $1,453,368.

IMPORTS FROM SPANISH WEST INDIES.

914. Coffee, $2,023; sugar, $3,436,012; molasses, $173,744; tobacco and manufactures of, $244,058. Total imports, $3,964,234.

EXPORTS TO SWITZERLAND.

915. Total value of exports, $640.

IMPORTS FROM SWITZERLAND.

916. Cotton and manafactures of, $19,644; curtains, $23,780; embroideries, $48,954; fancy goods, $5,412; silk and manufactures of, $81,021; watches and parts of, $40,388; wool and manufactures of, $5,881. Total imports, $255,843.

EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

917. Animals living, $1,156,231; breadstuffs, $1,613,844; grain products, $31,988; coal, 3,454,526; cottons, $200,945; fish, $3,053,951; flax, hemp and jute, $182,757; fruits, $485,315; furs and skins undressed, $426,310; hay, $980,474; hides, horns, &c., $880,834; lime, $75,058; copper, all kinds, $119,020; gold-bearing quartz, dust, &c., $606,254; silver, metallic, contained in ore, $651,737; coin and bullion, $3,833,019; iron and steel, metals, &c., and manufactures of, $1,566,093; oil-cake, $8,589; provisions, $333,522; spirits and wines, $247,940; stone and manufactures of, $339,128; sugar and molasses, $382,311; potatoes, $238,980; canned vegetables, $108,386; bark for tanning, $193,727; fire-wood, $222,014; logs, all kinds, $2,236,367; deals, spruce and other, $481,890; planks and boards, $6,085,169; laths, palings and pickets, $471,927; joists and scantlings, $117,947;

staves and headings, $603,015; shingles, $660,214; sleepers and railroad ties, $127,019; stave bolts, $64,802; shooks, box and other, $56,807; wood for wood-pulp, $458,613; household furniture, $36,055; wood-pulp, $336,385; other wood and manufactures of, $830,760; wool, $1,054,643; settlers' effects, $984,117. Total exports, $41,297,676.

IMPORTS FROM UNITED STATES.

918. Animals, living, $496,469; baking powder, $86,893; books, periodicals, &c., $650,627; Indian corn, $1,495,060; oats, 68,923; wheat, $2,418,704; other grain, $150,853; bran and mill feed, $90,280; cornmeal, $63,319; wheat flour, $395,172; other breadstuffs, $129,127; buttons, $44,279; bicycles, tricycles, &c., $332,933; other carriages, $240,335; clocks, clock-cases, &c., $81,209; coal and coke, $9,063,769; cordage and twine, $190,139; cotton and manufactures of, $961,446; cotton wool, $2,847,770; cotton waste, $642,575; drugs, dyes, chemicals, &c., $1,359,132; electric apparatus, $357,329; fancy goods, $214,767; fish, $317,482; flax, hemp, jute and manufactures of, $562,554; fruits, dried, $316,360; fruits, green, $1,156,532; furs and manufactures of, $311,289; glass and manufactures of, $420,656; gutta-percha, &c., and manufactures of, $950,548; hats, caps and bonnets, $462,411; hides, raw, $1,771,641; hops, $69,029; jewellery, $200,727; leather and manufactures of, $1,016,073; brass and manufactures of, $382,727; copper and manufactures of, $189,145; gold and silver and manufactures of, $4,691,072; iron and steel and manufactures of, $5,391,424; lead and manufactures of, $81,856; tin and manufactures of, $106,516; other metals, minerals and manufactures of, $664,867, musical instruments, $223,148; oils, $941,895; paints and colours, $159,303; paper and manufactures of, $627,041; provisions, $1,640,244; rags, $108,813; seeds, $515,316; settlers' effects, $2,095,848; silk and manufactures of, $221,769; stone and manufactures of, $116,680; sugar, all kinds, $1,357,517; tobacco, unmanufactured, $1,367,616; tobacco, manufactured, $38,992; turpentine, spirits of, $156,469; vegetables, $161,369; watches and watch cases, $45,926; watch actions and movements, $173,666; wood and manufactures of, $2,307,504; wool and manufactures of, $816,453. Total imports, $59,337,239.

CHAPTER XIII.

Early History of Currency.—Dominion Notes.—World's Monetary System.—Coinage of the World.—Monetary System of Canada.—Chartered Banks.—History of Banking in Canada.—Business of Banks.—Prices of Bank Stock.—Profits of Banks.—Clearing Houses.—Insolvency in Canada.—Savings Banks.—Government Savings Banks.—Building Societies and Loan Companies.

BANKS.

Currency, Banks and Savings Banks.

Part. I.

919. In the early days all sorts of coin were used in British North America.

The first step taken in Canada for a revision of currency was in 1795, when, to remedy the evils resulting from the coined money in circulation being reduced in weight, debased in value and composed of every variety of pieces peculiar to all countries trading with this continent, an Act was passed which fixed a standard of value founded upon the average intrinsic worth of the gold and silver coins of Great Britain, Portugal, Spain, France and the United States.

Subsequently various Acts of the Legislatures established a valuation for these pieces, at which they were accepted in market overt.

920. Finally, in 1858, the Province of Canada adopted dollars and cents, pounds, shillings and pence as the only moneys of account. In 1871, the Federal Parliament passed the Act (Chap. 4, Acts of 1871) respecting the currency which gave to the provinces of the Dominion a uniform currency, the single gold standard adopted being that of the British sovereign of the weight and fineness prescribed by the laws of the United Kingdom, to pass current at 4.86⅔. Provision was also made that, until otherwise ordered by Her Majesty's proclamation, the gold eagle of the United States of the fixed weight of 10 pennyweights and 18 grains troy, and of a settled standard of fineness, should be legal tender in Canada. The same Act provided for a gold coinage for Canada, but special Canadian gold coinage has not been minted.

Silver coin were made legal tender to $10, and minor coin to 25 cents.

The silver coins in use are 50, 25, 20, 10 and 5 cents.

921. In addition to the coin used, the Canadian Government issue Government notes. These were first issued in the Province of Canada under the law of 1866. The authority was limited to $5,000,000 on general account, and $3,000,000 to replace notes of banks surrendering their power

of issue. It was provided that 20 per cent of the notes issued should be covered by specie reserve and the remainder by Government debentures.

922. On the formation of the Dominion, the permitted issue by Act of 1868 was enlarged to $8,000,000, any amount in excess of $5,000,000 to be covered by 25 per cent in specie, or in specie and Canadian securities guaranteed by the Imperial Government, and for the remainder in unguaranteed bonds issued by authority of Parliament.

In 1870 the issue was fixed at $9,000,000, with a 20 per cent specie reserve, any excess to be fully covered by specie. In 1872 the issues in excess of $9,000,000 were required to be covered by specie to the extent of 35 per cent. In 1875, 50 per cent specie reserve was required for $3,000,000 above and beyond the $9,000,000, any excess over $12,000,000 to be fully covered.

In 1880 the law authorized the issue of $20,000,000, to be covered by, at least, 15 per cent of gold, 10 per cent addition in gold or Dominion securities guaranteed by Great Britain, and the remainder in unguaranteed Dominion bonds, any excess above $20,000,000 to be covered fully with gold.

In 1895 an Act provided that the issue may exceed $20,000,000, provided that in addition to any amount required to be held in gold under previous Acts, a further amount in gold equal to the excess of issued notes over 20 millions shall be held.

923. These notes are full legal tender, redeemable in specie on demand, and are of the following denominations: 25 cents, $1, $2, $4, $50, $100; $500 and $1,000; occasionally old issues, called provincial notes, of $5, $10, and $20 are met.

On the 31st December, 1895, $14,358,500 of the Dominion note circulation were in notes of $500 and $1,000. These are principally held by the chartered banks as part of their cash reserves, because by the Banking Act 40 per cent of the reserve cash must be in Dominion notes, and are chiefly used in the settlements between banks.

On the 31st December, 1894, and the same date 1895, there were held in connection with the Dominion notes:—

—	1894.	1895.
	$	$
Specie	9,470,919	10,650,702
Guaranteed sterling debentures	1,946,667	1,946,667
Unguaranteed debentures	17,250,000	17,250,000
Total	28,667,586	29,847,369

This was in excess of the amount required to be held of $4,865,125 in specie and guaranteed debentures, and of $1,318,618 in unguaranteed debentures in 1894, and of $5,183,368 in specie and guaranteed debentures, and of $2,250,000 in unguaranteed debentures in 1895. Compared with 1893 the figures of 1895 show an increase of $4,087,511 in specie and of

$2,250,000 in unguaranteed debentures, guaranteed debentures remaining the same.

If at any time Dominion notes should be issued in excess of the amount authorized, gold for their redemption is required to be held to the full amount of the excess. Officers to superintend the distribution of specie and Dominion notes to the several banks are: 1st, the Comptroller of Currency at Ottawa, and, 2nd, the Assistant Receiver-Gentral, appointed in the following cities: Toronto, Montreal, Halifax, St. John, N.B., Victoria, B.C., Charlottetown and Winnipeg.

924. An analysis of the circulation of Dominion notes of the various denominations shows the following results:—

Total average monthly circulation:

1884	$16,434,385
1890	15,501,360
1891	16,374,460
1892	17 407,440
1893	18,966,100
1894	20,749,200
1895	21,397,750

Average monthly circulation of $500 and $1,000 notes:

1884	$ 9,507,000
1890	8,211,000
1891	9,050,000
1892	9,895,000
1893	11,280,125
1894	13,297,166
1895	13,834,666

Average monthly circulation of $50 and $100 notes:

1884	$ 760,353
1890	350,000
1891	280,860
1892	299,988
1893	250,820
1894	227,070
1895	232,300

Average monthly circulation of $4, $5, $10 and $20 notes:

1884	$ 518,409
1890	434,760
1891	449,644
1892	473,290
1893	451,061
1894	403,334
1895	369,439

Average monthly circulation of $1 and $2 notes:

1884	$ 5,454,760
1890	6,331,600
1891	6,412,825
1892	6,451,283
1893	6,788,000
1894	6,615,048
1895	6,743,555

Average monthly circulation of fractionals:

1884	$ 183,030
1890	174,000
1891	181,130
1892	187,880
1893	196,000
1894	206,550
1895	217,802

The proportion of the $500 and $1,000 issued to the total issue of Dominion notes, in 1884, 1894 and 1895 was :—

	1884.	1894.	1995.
Issue of Dominion $500 and $1,000	57·8 p.c.	63 1 p.c.	64·6 p.c.
Issue of $2 and $1 notes	33·2 "	31·9 "	31·5 "
Issue of all other notes....	9·0 "	5·0 "	3·9 "

925. The result of the analysis is to show that in the period 1884–94 the issue of Dominion notes increased 26·2 per cent, that the issue of notes of $500 and $1,000 increased from 57·8 to 63·1 per cent, and that notes of all other denominations decreased relatively to the total issue, 1895 showing the same result. Notes of $1 and $2 show an absolute increase of $1,160,288, or 21·5 per cent in 1894 over 1884, and of $128,507 in 1895 compared with 1894. Practically the increase relatively to the whole issue has been confined to those denominations of notes which are held by the chartered banks.

PART II.

CHARTERED BANKS.

926. In 1817 the first bank was established—the Bank of Montreal, in Montreal, followed the next year by the Bank of Quebec, in Quebec. These banks were not granted a charter till 1821.

The first charter is not remarkably different from those of the present day. The three special functions of banking were performed from the first establishment, viz., receiving deposits, issuing notes and discounting bills. There was one peculiar clause in the Bank of Montreal's original charter. It was that officers of the bank guilty of secreting, embezzling or running away with bill, bond, obligation, money or effects, should, on conviction, be deemed guilty of felony, the penalty attached being death as a felon without benefit of a clergy.

Between 1821 and 1836 many banks were established. Among them was the Bank of British North America, organized by Scotch and English merchants, and incorporated by Royal Charter.

In 1830 the Banking Act was amended so that the total amount of notes of less sum than $5 in circulation at one time should not exceed one-fifth of the paid up capital; that no notes under the value of $1 should be issued, and that all issues of less than $5 might be limited or altogether suppressed by the legislature.

About 1835 the Government provided for the establishment of private, or, as they were called, licensed banks. These were authorized to issue notes, under certain limitations, upon depositing with the Government provincial debentures to the amount of the contemplated issue.

A bank fever seized the province in 1836, and in 1837 applications were made for licenses for nine banks in Upper Canada.

On May 18th, 1837, the Lower Canadian banks suspended specie payments owing to the demand for specie in the United States, in which country the banks had generally suspended on the 12th May. The suspension of the Lower Canadian banks continued till 1st June, 1839, with the exception

of the months of July, August, September and October of 1838, during which period the banks paid out specie.

The legislature of Upper Canada met in extraordinary session on June 19th, 1837, to devise measures by authority of which the banks of Upper Canada might suspend specie payment, the law in their case making repudiation of notes to result in suspension of charter. Sir Francis Bond Head, the then Lieutenant-Governor, opposed the motion, but the Bill became law and one or two banks availed themselves of the Act. The Bank of Upper Canada desired to suspend, Sir Francis opposed and summarily closed the discussion by refusing to allow the suspension. The bank continued to redeem till 5th March, 1838, when it was compelled to suspend. Resumption took place on 1st November, 1839.

This was the first and only time the banks of the Province of Canada suspended specie payment, one of the causes of the suspension being the purchasing of their notes by the banks of the United States at a premium, the notes being then sent to the province and gold demanded to be withdrawn from the country.

During the rebellion of 1837 the Lower Canadian banks placed their specie in the Citadel in Quebec for safe keeping, and a law was passed relieving them from loss of charter for repudiation of their notes, which continued to be legal tender.

With two exceptions, all the banks, prior to 1841, had the limited liability clause. In 1841, in the first session of the legislature after the union, the Committee on Banking reported 13 resolutions on which to found a uniform system of banking. The double liability clause was then generally introduced.

The Banking Act of 1841 imposed a tax of 1 per cent upon the banking circulation.

In 1836 Right Honourable W. E. Gladstone wrote a letter to Earl Cathcart, then Governor General, containing 20 regulations, compliance with which Her Majesty's Government considered necessary to the security of the communities in which banks may be established, and more especially to the poorer classes of such communities.

In 1850 a new Act was passed prohibiting any banks other than those incorporated by Act of Parliament or by Royal Charter from issuing notes. The tax on bank circulation was abolished, and instead thereof a deposit with the Government of provincial debentures to the extent of $100,000 was required. According to a plan fixed by the legislature, bank statistics to be monthly forwarded to the Government were required in that year. In the Banking Act of 1871 it was provided that banks should not issue notes of a less denomination than $4, and that they should hold, as far as practicable, one-half their cash reserve in Dominion notes, and never less than one-third. Business could not be engaged in until $500,000 of stock had been subscribed, $100,000 paid up in cash, and a certificate to that effect procured from the Government Treasury Board. The amount of notes in circulation was not to exceed the amount of unimpaired capital. No dividend was to be paid that impaired paid-up capital, and no division of profits greater than 8 per cent per annum could be paid, unless, after paying the same, the bank had a reserve fund equal to one-fifth of its paid-up capital. In the Act of 1881 it was provided that banks could not issue notes of less

than $5, and that all notes of less than $5 then outstanding should be called in and cancelled as soon as practicable. It was also provided that the notes of the banks should be a first lien upon the assets. The minimum of reserves to be held in Dominion notes was 40 per cent. The unauthorized use of the title of "bank, banking company, &c.," without the addition of "not incorporated," was made a misdemeanour. The exchange of warehouse receipts for bills of lading, and *vice versa*, was permitted, in order to facilitate the marketing of the goods.

927. The number of chartered banks in the Dominion on 30th June, 1895, was 38. The development of banking business in Canada is seen from the following statement :—

Year.	Capital Paid up per head of Population.	Circulation per head.	People's Deposits per head.	Peoples' Discounts per head.	Liabilities.	Assets.
1871	$10·30	$5·75	$15·48	$23 33	$22·07	$34·46
1881	13·76	6·60	21·81	27·04	29·40	46·38
1891	12·56	6·54	30·70	35·40	38·75	55·72

928. In addition to the capital paid up in 1891, the reserve or rest fund of the banks in that year amounted to $4.72 per head of the population.

929. The first chartered bank to suspend business since Confederation (1867) was the Commercial Bank of New Brunswick. The Bank of Acadia (Liverpool, N.S.) suspended in 1873; the Metropolitan Bank of Montreal in 1877; the Mechanics' Bank of Montreal, the Consolidated Bank of Montreal, the Bank of Liverpool, N.S., and the Stadacona Bank of Quebec, in 1879; the Exchange Bank of Canada, in 1883; the Maritime Bank of St. John, N.B., the Pictou Bank, the Bank of London, Ont., and the Central Bank of Canada retired from business in 1887, the Federal Bank in 1888; and the Commercial Bank of Manitoba in 1893. In all 14 banks have suspended, representing assets of over $22,000,000 and liabilities of over $15,000,000. Of the suspended banks 11 have redeemed their notes in full, one paid 57½ per cent, and two are not yet reported. Eight paid their deposits in full; one (the Mechanics') paid 57½ per cent, one (the Exchange) paid 64 per cent, exclusive of final dividend, and one paid 86⅔ per cent.

The Commercial Bank of Manitoba closed its doors on the 3rd July, 1893. The notes of the bank in circulation increased 30 per cent over the amount given in the last previous bank statement. This increase was caused by depositors withdrawing their deposits and taking notes of the bank in payment. They did this because, under the Banking Act, claims are to be met in the following order: 1st. Redemption of notes in circulation; 2nd. Claims of Dominion Government; 3rd. Claims of Provincial Government; 4th. Depositors; 5th. Shareholders. By July, 1895, this bank had paid off 50 per cent of its liabilities. By the end of January,

1896, the liquidators had paid off 70 per cent of the ordinary creditors' claims that had passed the Court of Queen's Bench. The total liabilities paid to the end of December, 1895, including preferred claims amounted to $1,098,343. The Banque du Peuple suspended July 15th, 1895.

930. The chartered and incorporated banks of the Dominion are governed by the Banking Act, 53 Vic., Chap. 31, the principal provisions of which are :—

1. The capital stock of any bank hereafter incorporated shall be not less than $500,000, in shares of $100 each.

2. Five hundred thousand dollars must be subscribed and $250,000 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 $1,000,000 and not over $3,000,000, stock on which $4,000 has been paid up; and on a paid-up capital of over $3,000,000, stock on which $5,000 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 30 per cent of its paid-up capital.

6. Every bank shall, subject to a penalty of $500 for each violation, hold not less than 40 per cent of its cash reserve in Dominion notes.

7. The amount of notes of any bank in circulation at any time shall not exceed the amount of its unimpaired capital, subject to penalties varying with the amount of such excess.

8. The payment of notes issued by any bank for circulation shall be the first charge on its assets in case of insolvency; any amount due to 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 5 per cent on the average amount of its notes in circulation, such sum to be annually adjusted according to the average amount of circulation 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 6 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 throughout Canada.†

*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.

†Previous to this provision a discount was charged in Ontario and Quebec on notes of banks of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and British Columbia, in which latter province the banks charged discounts on the notes of all eastern banks.

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, $2 or $4 each.

12. Penalties are provided for placing anything in the shape of 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 other bank, or upon mortgage of real estate, or on the security of any goods, wares or merchandise, except as collateral security.

14. Except as required for its own use, no bank shall hold any real estate for a longer period than seven years.

15. Any rate of interest may be charged and allowed, but not more than 7 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," "banking house," "banking association" or "banking institution," unless authorized by this or some other Act of Parliament.

931. The changes in the general features of the Banking Act, consequent upon its revision by Parliament in the Session of 1890, are intended to operate to the advantage of the public in two directions: (*a*) by securing to the holders, at all times and in all parts of the Dominion, the face value of all notes of all banks of Canada, whether solvent or insolvent; (*b*) by securing solidity in our banking institutions by compelling associations seeking bank charters to have, before they can obtain a charter, a capital of at least $250,000 paid up and deposited with the Government. In the case of solvent banks, a uniform face value is secured through mutual agreement. In the case of insolvent banks, the notes are to be redeemed by means of a fund called the "Bank Circulation Redemption Fund," obtained by the deposit (drawing 3 per cent interest) of 5 per cent of the average bank note circulation with the Government. From this the insolvent banks pay their notes with 6 per cent interest until notice of liquidation is published.

The amount held in trust by the Dominion Government for the Bank Circulation Redemption Fund on the 30th June, 1894, was $1,816,836, and on 30th June, 1895, it was $1,821,371, an increase in the twelve months of $4,535. No payments were made from this fund during the year.

932. Of the thirty-eight banks making returns to the Government on 1st January, 1895, ten had headquarters in Ontario, fourteen in Quebec, eight in Nova Scotia, three in New Brunswick, two in Prince Edward Island and one in British Columbia.

933. The following table gives the yearly average paid-up capital, assets, liabilities and other particulars of the various banks in operation in each

year since Confederation, according to the returns made to the Government, as required by the Bank Act. These averages are made up from the twelve monthly returns sent by all the banks to the Government during the calendar year. This is thought to be better than the plan previously adopted of taking the returns for the month of June in each year :—

PARTICULARS OF BANKS IN CANADA, 1868-1895.

YEAR.	Capital Paid up.	Notes in Circulation.	*Total on Deposits.	Total of Discounts to the People.	Liabilities.	Assets.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
1868	30,507,447	9,350,646	33,653,594	52,299,050	45,144,854	79,860,976
1869	30,782,637	9,539,511	40,028,090	56,433,953	50,940,226	86,283,693
1870	33,031,249	15,149,031	48,763,205	66,276,961	65,685,870	103,197,103
1871	37,095,340	20,914,637	56,287,391	84,799,841	80,250,974	125,273,631
1872	45,190,085	25,296,454	61,481,452	106,744,665	90,864,688	148,862,445
1873	54,690,561	27,165,878	65,426,042	119,274,317	98,982,668	166,056,595
1874	60,388,340	27,904,963	77,113,754	131,680,111	116,412,392	187,921,031
1875	64,452,846	23,035,639	74,642,446	136,029,307	104,609,356	186,255,330
1876	66,804,398	21,245,935	72,852,686	127,621,577	99,614,014	183,499,801
1877	65,206,009	20,704,338	74,166,287	125,681,658	99,810,731	181,019,194
1878	63,682,863	20,475,586	70,856,253	119,682,659	95,538,831	175,450,274
1879	62,737,276	19,486,103	73,151,425	113,485,108	96,760,113	173,548,490
1880	60,052,117	22,529,623	85,303,814	102,166,115	111,838,941	184,276,190
1881	59,534,977	28,516,692	94,346,481	116,953,497	127,176,249	200,613,879
1882	59,799,644	33,582,080	110,133,124	140,077,194	149,777,214	227,426,835
1883	61,390,118	33,283,302	107,648,383	143,944,957	145,938,095	228,084,650
1884	61,579,021	30,449,410	102,398,228	130,490,053	137,493,917	219,998,642
1885	61,711,566	30,720,762	104,014,660	126,827,792	138,762,695	219,147,080
1886	61,662,093	31,030,499	111,449,365	132,833,313	146,954,260	228,061,872
1887	60,860,561	32,478,118	112,656,985	139,753,755	149,704,402	230,393,072
1888	60,345,035	32,205,259	125,136,473	141,002,373	163,990,797	243,504,164
1889	60,229,752	32,207,144	134,650,732	149,958,980	173,029,602	253,789,803
1890	59,974,902	32,834,511	135 548,704	153,301,335	173,207,587	254,546,329
1891	60,700,697	33,061,042	148,396,968	171,082,677	187,332,325	269,307,032
1892	61,626,311	33,788,679	166,668,471	193,455,883	208,062,169	291,635,251
1893	62,009,346	33,811,925	174,776,722	206,623,042	217,195,975	302,696,715
1894	62.063,371	31,166,003	181,743,890	204,124,939	221,066,724	307,520,020
1895	61,800,700	30,807,041	190,916,939	203,730,800	229,794,322	316,536,510

*Includes the deposits of the Federal and Provincial Governments.

The capital paid up has remained practically the same for a good many years. The notes in circulation from 1884 to 1895 (12 years) have been more in 9 years and less in 3 years than in 1895. The total deposits have gone on steadily increasing and in 1895 were over 86 per cent more than in 1884. The total discounts have, in the same period, increased over 56 per cent. Comparing 1895 with 1894 it is seen that notes in circulation and total discounts have decreased, and that deposits have increased.

Paragraph 943 gives the deposits in the chartered banks, not including the deposits of the Federal and Provincial Governments.

934. The following is a comparative statement of the assets and liabilities of the banks in Canada on the 30th June, 1892 and 1895 :—

BANK STATEMENT, 30TH JUNE, 1892-95.

LIABILITIES.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
	$	$	$	$
Capital paid up	61,512,630	61,954,314	62,112,883	61,701,007
Circulation	32,614,699	33,483,413	30,254,159	30,106,578
Deposits—				
Payable on demand	65,611,678	64,975,445	65,006,011	66,582,630
Payable after notice or on a fixed day	95,331,100	105,841,988	109,924,925	114,081,499
Made by other banks	3,143,967	2,503,558	2,352,405	2,215,596
Balances due other banks or agencies	5,103,355	5,215,691	5,811,714	4,980,873
Balance due Dominion and Provincial Governments	7,070,308	7,186,841	7,619,841	8,546,493
Other liabilities	486,904	460,060	323,652	479,995
Total liabilities	209,362,011	219,666,996	221,292,707	226,943,664
ASSETS.				
Specie and Dominion notes	17,926,410	18,547,669	21,455,211	20,945,399
Deposits with Government for security of note circulation	998,897	1,761,259	1,831,979	1,824,727
Notes of and cheques on other banks	8,661,927	7,333,408	6,462,944	6,780,635
Due from agencies and other banks	21,031,350	18,919,048	18,965,288	24,989,694
Dominion debentures or stocks	3,053,549	3,191,492	3,157,413	2,647,191
Other government, municipal and public securities	15,492,428	14,787,248	19,100,101	18,314,806
Loans to Dominion and Provincial Governments	2,967,295	1,751,016	489,722	645,792
Call loans on bonds, stocks, &c.	15,550,797	14,880,373	14,600,915	16,763,622
Loans to or deposits made in other banks	4,006,102	3,825,210	3,377,255	3,108,546
Current loans	192,498,571	208,793,415	206,958,912	205,497,046
Debts overdue	2,185,009	2,326,010	2,811,395	2,366,964
Mortgages on real estate and real estate held by banks	1,916,278	1,723,746	1,551,951	1,718,883
Bank premises	4,549,757	4,877,593	5,365,188	5,529,349
Other assets	1,215,647	1,646,093	1,414,155	1,853,862
Total assets	292,054,017	304,363,580	307,542,429	312,986,516

During these years the proportion of the liabilities to the assets has remained practically the same, being about 70 per cent. The deposits with the Government for the security of the note circulation were somewhat less in 1895 than in the previous year. Investments in Dominion debentures or stocks decreased by $510,222 and investments in other government, municipal and public securities decreased by $785,295.

The cash reserves or quick assets increased in 1895 compared with 1894 by 7·3 per cent, and the liabilities increased by 2·5 per cent. The cash reserves have, therefore, increased more rapidly than the total liabilities.

935. The amount due to Canadian banks from agencies and banks outside of Canada in the five years, 1891 to 1895 (30th June), was :—

——	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
	$	$	$	$	$
Amount due by Canadian banks...	4,774,209	5,103,355	4,962,104	5,642,918	4,801,492
Net amount due to Canadian banks from agencies in United Kingdom and foreign countries.....	16,177,777	15,927,995	13,956,944	13,094,071	20,017,690
Total due to Canadian banks.....	20,951,986	21,031,350	18,919,048	18,736,989	24,819,182

It is evident that the banks of Canada have largely increased the amount of their funds held abroad for banking purposes.

936. Taking specie and Dominion notes held by the banks, the comparison for five years is :—

——	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
	$	$	$	$	$
Specie.....	6,673,974	6,536,818	6,412,342	7,438,513	7,471,967
Dominion notes.....	10,734,521	11,389,592	12,135,327	14,016,698	13,473,432
Total ...	17,408,495	17,926,410	18,547,669	21,455,211	20,945,399

937. By applying the test of circulation, it is seen that the year 1893 had the highest average of any year since Confederation. By five-year periods the average circulation of bank notes is as follows :—

1869-73, average of 5 years.....	$ 19,613,142
1874-78 " "	22,673,300
1879-83 " "	27,479,560
1884-88 " "	31,377,000
1889-93 " "	33,140,600
1894.....	31,166,003
1895.....	30,807,041

938. The circulation of Dominion Government notes of $20 and under, being the denominations which circulate among the people, average as under :—

1874-78, average of 5 years.....	$ 3,712,394
1879-83 " "	4,928,216
1884-88 " "	6,358,407
1889-93 " "	7,097,000
1894.....	7,224,953
1895.....	7,330,796

939. It is thus shown that the business of the country required in 1889-93, $40,237,600, against $26,386,194 in 1874-78. In 1894 the amount required was $1,846,644 less than the average of the five years immediately preceding, and in 1895 it was $253,119 less than in 1894. It must be remembered that the employment of cheques in settling accounts is con-

stantly increasing so that the increase of over 50 per cent in the note circulation does not represent the total increase which has taken place in the internal trade and traffic of the Dominion.

940. During the year 1895, the financial difficulties in other countries affected business to some extent.

The degree of the influence exerted may be measured by the following comparative table :—

NOTES OF CHARTERED BANKS IN CIRCULATION.

MONTHS.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
January ...	30,879,961	31,662,099	32,705,400	32,831,747	30,571,375	28,917,276
February...	30,627,078	31,925,749	32,711,015	32,978,840	30,603,267	28,815,434
March.....	31,704,281	33,020,661	32,483,965	35,430,883	30,702,607	29,414,796
April.. ..	30,671,938	30,904,096	31,496,369	32,633,073	29,996,472	29,152,152
May.....	30,831,914	30,917,215	31,383,218	31,927,342	28,467,718	28,429,134
June.....	32,059,178	31,379,886	32,614,699	33,483,413	30,254,159	30,106,578
July.	31,167,628	30,579,968	32,488.718	33,573,468	29,801,772	29,738,115
August	32,718,363	32,012,196	32,646,187	33,308,967	30,270,366	30,737,622
September..	35,522,319	34,083,051	34,927,615	35,128,926	33,355,156	32,774,442
October....	36,480,649	37,182,768	38,688,429	36,906,941	34,516,651	34,671,028
November .	36,344,546	37,430,690	37,124,505	35,120,561	33,076,868	34,362,746
December..	35,006,274	35,634,129	36,194,023	34,418,936	32,375,620	32,565,179
Total....	394,014,125	396,732,508	405,464,143	405,743,097	373,992,031	369,684,502
An. average	32,834,510	33,061,042	33,788,679	33,811,925	31,166,003	30,807,041

The downward tendency exhibited itself throughout nine months of the year; the December quarter showing a gain of 1·6 per cent over the December quarter of 1894.

941. The total deposits in the Chartered Banks by five-year periods are :—

1869–73, average of 5 years	$ 54,397,236
1874-78 " "	73,926,285
1879 83 " "	94,116,645
1884–88 " "	111,131,142
1889-93 " "	152,008,320
1894	181,743,890
1895	190,916,939

There has been a large and steady growth of deposits in the Chartered Banks.

942. The people's deposits, made up by excluding the Federal and Provincial Government deposits, in the Chartered Banks, by five-year periods, are :—

*1872–73, average of 2 years	$ 53,390,993
1874-78 " 5 "	63,227,935
1879–83 " 5 "	82,762,543
1884–88 " 5 "	102,021,939
1889-93 " 5 "	144,728,519
1894	175,406,823
1895	180,664,139

* Prior to 1872, the Government's and the people's deposits are not separated in the Bank Statements.

943. The next table separates the people's deposits in the chartered banks into two classes: *(a)* those bearing interest and *(b)* those not bearing interest, the first representing, in the large, the money not immediately used by the depositors, and the second the money immediately available in the business transactions of the day.

DEPOSITS IN CHARTERED BANKS PAYABLE ON DEMAND AND AFTER NOTICE OR ON A FIXED DAY, 1873-95.

Month and Year.	Deposits in Chartered Banks.	
	Payable on Demand.	Payable after *notice or on* a fixed day.
	$	$
Aug. 31st, 1873	30,695,915	25,851,692
July 31st, 1874	34,006,905	29,446,777
" 31st, 1875	28,900,647	28,431,855
" 31st, 1876	34,081,933	22,357,036
" 31st, 1877	35,801,559	30,856,287
Total for 5 years	163,486,959	136,943,647
Average	32,697,392	27,388,729
July 31st, 1878	35,308,382	30,705,374
" 31st, 1879	32,980,747	30,202,273
" 31st, 1880	40,764,612	33,970,295
" 31st, 1881	42,741,922	39,155,976
" 31st, 1882	48,751,531	49,247,887
Total for 5 years	200,547,194	183,281,805
Average	40,109,439	36,656,361
July 31st, 1883	45,950,682	53,290,643
" 31st, 1884	42,530,710	51,394,039
" 31st, 1885	47,351,473	51,710,549
" 31st, 1886	49,691,287	50,958,274
" 31st, 1887	48,994,214	57,206,247
Total for 5 years	234,518,366	264,559,752
Average	46,903,673	52,911,950
July 31st, 1888	52,087,096	63,394,796
" 31st, 1889	54,164,716	69,068,495
" 31st, 1890	54,630,577	76,635,177
" 31st, 1891	58,996,896	84,568,962
" 31st, 1892	66,489,769	93,818,676
Total for 5 years	286,369,054	387,486,106
Average	57,273,811	77,497,221
July 31st, 1893	64,563,263	106,458,471
" 31st, 1894	64,950,318	111,633,147
" 31st, 1895	66,582,630	114,081,499

Taking the average of the five-year periods the deposits payable on demand and after notice increased as under:—

Year.	On Demand.		After Notice.	
	Increase over previous period.	Per cent.	Increase over previous period.	Per cent.
	$		$	
1878–82	7,412,047	22·67	9,267,632	33·83
1883–87	6,794,234	16·93	16,255,589	44·34
1888–92	10,370,138	22·10	24,585,271	46·46
1894	7,676,507	13·40	34,135,926	44·05
1895	9,308,819	16·25	36,584,278	47·27

The proportion of Government deposits, both Dominion and Provincial, to the total deposits on 30th June, in the years 1890 to 1895, was 5·54 per cent, 4·34 per cent, 4·01 per cent, 3·87 per cent, 3·90 per cent and 4·52 per cent, respectively.

944. The discounts given to the public by the chartered banks by five-year periods are:—

1869–73 average of 5 years	$ 86,705,827
1874–78 " "	128,139,062
1879–83 " "	123,325,374
1884–88 " "	134,181,457
1889–93 " "	174,684,383
1894	204,124,939
1895	203,730,800

945. The following is a statement of the discounts to municipalities, to trading corporations, to the public, and also loans on collaterals and over-due debts, but excluding loans to governments:—

DISCOUNTS GIVEN BY THE BANKS.

Year.	$	Average 5 years.
1868	56,142,071	
1869	59,752,526	
1870	69,480,760	
1871	90,961,157	91,984,372
1872	110,424,535	
1873	129,302,880	
1874	146,411,807	
1875	151,027,988	
1876	142,423,543	143,407,418
1877	141,454,372	
1878	135,719,380	

DISCOUNTS GIVEN BY THE BANKS—*Concluded.*

YEAR.	$	Average 5 years.
1879	127,824,458	
1880	116,670,444	
1881	137,194,065	141,987,140
1882	155,569,196	
1883	172,677,537	
1884	161,812,707	
1885	159,701,089	
1886	162,938,582	166,075,765
1887	170,868,031	
1888	175,058,414	
1889	188,682,873	
1890	195,555,731	
1891	210,238,943	205,498,218
1892	210,517,016	
1893	222,496,529	
1894	219,734,112	
1895	220,790,253	

946. The following table shows the proportion of liabilities to assets in each year since 1868. It will be seen that from 1884 the proportion of the liabilities has been steadily increasing, and that in 1895 it was higher than in any previous year.—

PERCENTAGE OF LIABILITIES TO ASSETS, 1868 95.

YEAR.	Per-centage.	YEAR.	Per-centage.
1868	56 55	1882	65·86
1869	59·04	1883	63·98
1870	63·65	1884	62·50
1871	64·06	1885	63·32
1872	61·04	1886	64·44
1873	56 60	1887	64·98
1874	61·95	1888	67·35
1875	56·17	1889	68·18
1876	54·29	1890	68·05
1877	55·14	1891	69·56
1878	54·45	1892	71·34
1879	55·75	1893	71·75
1880	60·69	1894	71·87
1881	63·39	1895	72·50

947. The specie held by the banks and the Government in March, 1895, exceeded the amount held by the two in March, 1894, by $2,125,178, or nearly 14 per cent more. In March, 1894, the specie held exceeded the amount in March, 1893, by $3,395,394, or nearly 30 per cent.

948. A comparative statement showing the proportions of the principal items of assets and liabilities to the total amounts in the years 1868, 1880,

1892, 1893, 1894 and 1895 is given below. The figures for 1892, 1893 and 1894 are included, for comparison, with 1895 :—

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES—PERCENTAGE OF PRINCIPAL ITEMS.

Items.	1868.	1880.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Liabilities.						
Notes in circulation	18·99	18·28	15·60	15·24	13·67	13·27
Deposits	75·03	76·97	81·75	82·17	86·18	80·60
Assets.						
Specie and Dominion notes	11·40	9·78	6·13	6·09	6·98	6·69
Debts due to the banks	78·84	63·78	81·32	82·56	81·96	82·01
Notes of, and cheques on, other banks	2·94	1·85	2·96	2·41	2·10	2·16
Balances due from other banks	4·66	18·70	7·20	6·27	6·17	6·19

949. Amount of rest or reserve fund held by the banks according to monthly bank statements since 1884, when the amendment to the Bank Act requiring them was passed :—

Months.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
January	17,512,718	18,259,129	17,795,766	17,895,141	17,798,814	19,080,565
February	17,562,718	18,264,129	17,820,141	18,047,296	17,951,215	19,154,898
March	17,567,718	18,323,100	17,830,141	18,070,296	17,966,215	19,211,999
April	17,989,129	18,373,100	17,870,141	18,120,296	18,041,215	19,211,999
May	18,194,129	17,374,433	18,125,141	18,610,296	18,686,215	19,866,999
June	18,379,129	17,512,433	17,690,141	17,600,296	18,736,215	19,966,999
July	18,379,129	17,509,433	17,690,141	17,600,296	18,741,215	19,991,999
August	18,379,129	17,709,433	17,690,141	17,653,814	18,765,565	20,016,332
September	18,479,129	17,784,433	17,690,141	17,728,814	18,790,565	20,091,332
October	18,479,129	17,784,433	17,815,141	17,678,814	18,890,565	20,091,332
November	18,529,129	17,858,766	17,865,141	17,683,814	18,940,565	20,141,332
December	18,339,129	17,803,766	17,930,141	17,793,814	19,050,565	20,371,332
Total	217,790,315	214,556,588	213,812,317	214,482,987	222,358,929	237,197,118
Average	18,149,193	17,879,716	17,817,693	17,873,582	18,529,911	1,976,6426

Months.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893	1894.	1895.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
January	20,436,332	22,005,904	23,728,254	25,131,057	26,580,282	27,545,341
February	20,559,333	22,036,322	23,947,508	25,263,960	26,655,054	27,545,341
March	20,565,333	22,193,026	23,964,849	25,274,165	26,655,036	27,350,674
April	20,570,333	22,137,459	24,025,291	25,359,982	26,712,002	27,328,174
May	21,034,034	22,853,789	24,599,046	25,981,362	27,127,008	27,043,799
June	21,094,034	23,007,678	24,662,336	26,007,668	27,157,706	27,083,799
July	21,134,034	23,068,184	24,756,731	26,031,245	27,160,750	27,083,799
August	21,499,034	23,155,988	24,772,564	26,062,576	27,166,850	27,083,799
September	21,524,034	23,182,546	24,826,594	26,131,999	27,260,835	27,158,799
October	21,573,534	23,194,784	24,832,474	26,135,348	27,261,749	27,158,799
November	21,603,654	23,355,509	24,938,252	26,213,861	27,287,526	27,665,799
December	21,940,369	23,666,827	25,086,615	26,459,815	27,470,026	27,233,799
Total	253,534,058	273,858,016	294,140,514	310,053,038	324,494,824	327,281,922
Average	21,127,838	22,821,501	24,511,709	25,837,753	27,041,235	27,273,500

These reserve funds, which may be considered so much additional capital to be employed by the banks, have increased greatly. Between 1885 and 1895 the fund increased by $9,393,784, or nearly 53 per cent.

950. The following table gives the overdue notes and debts in chartered banks, the proportion being to total amount of call loans, current loans and loans to governments:—

October	31, 1873	$2.07	per $100	October,	31, 1885	$2.45	per $100
"	31, 1874	2.02	" 100	"	31, 1886	1.63	" 100
"	31, 1875	4.73	" 100	"	31, 1887	1.61	" 100
"	31, 1876	4 30	" 100	"	31, 1888	1.54	" 100
"	31, 1877	4.45	" 100	"	31, 1889	1.28	" 100
"	31, 1878	4.56	" 100	"	31, 1890	1.26	" 100
"	31, 1879	4.90	" 100	"	31, 1891	1.24	" 100
"	31, 1880	4.24	" 100	"	31, 1892	1.14	" 100
"	31, 1881	2.68	" 100	"	31, 1893	1.34	" 100
"	31, 1882	1.90	" 100	"	31, 1894	1.55	" 100
"	31, 1883	2.45	" 100	"	31, 1895	1.94	" 100
"	31, 1884	3.57	" 100				

951. In 1895 the rates of discount in Canada were, if anything, lower than in 1894. The reason being the great accumulation of deposits in the banks seeking an outlet in commercial discounts.

RATES OF DISCOUNT ON LOCAL BILLS.

Year.	Average rate of Discount.
1878	7½ per cent.
1885	7 "
1890	6½ "
1891	6 to 7 "
1892	6 to 7 "
1893	6 to 7½ "
1894	5½ to 7 "
1895	5½ to 7 "

The above figures are for the city of Montreal, 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 the 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 1 per cent may be charged on bills over six months, as often as not no distinction is made.

952. The rate of sterling exchange was abnormally high throughout the year. This was entirely owing to the operations of the syndicate of capitalists in New York who guaranteed to prevent the exports of gold from the United States Treasury between the 1st February and the 1st October, 1895.

AVERAGE RATES OF STERLING EXCHANGE.

Year.	60 Days.	Year.	Demand.
1878	8 3/4	1878	9 5/8
1885	9	1885	9 9/16
1890	8 7/8	1890	9 3/8
1891	8 3/8	1891	9 7/16
1892	9 1/4-9 5/16	1892	9 5/8-9 1/16
1893	8 5/8-8 3/4	1893	9 3/8-9 1/2
1894	9 7/16-9 1/2	1894	9 5/8
1895	9 3/4	1895	10

The above figures, as well as those in the preceding paragraph, were kindly supplied by a leading banking authority in Montreal.

953. The following table, condensed from the Montreal *Journal of Commerce*, gives the highest and lowest quotations for the stocks of the banks in the years mentioned :—

—		1875.	1880.	1885.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Montreal	H.	195	169	207	234	229	237	237	230	226
	L.	179	134 1/2	187	214 1/2	215	217	205	216	214 1/4
Ontario	H.	113	103	111 1/2	136	119 3/4	147	125	118	97
	L.	101	70	102	107	107	110	109	90	80
Merchants	H.	118	119 3/4	119 1/2	147	153 1/2	166 1/2	169	169	172 1/2
	L.	90	84	109	138	140	147 1/2	149	155	160
Molson's	H.	117	108	125	166	170	180	175	170	180
	L.	101	76	110 1/2	152	154	160	150	160	160
Toronto	H.	139	144	190	225	230	256	258	252	248
	L.	117	121 1/2	176 1/2	211	210	220	230	236	221
Commerce	H.	138	143 1/2	131 1/4	131	135 1/3	146	149	142 3/4	146
	L.	118	114 1/2	116 1/4	122	123 3/4	133	130	127	130
Standard	H.	....	.....	120 1/2	147 1/2	170	172 1/2	170	172 3/4	168
	L.	....	.....	111 1/2	138 1/3	145	161	152 1/3	161	161
Du Peuple	H.	112	95	80	104 1/2	100	110	121 1/2	126 1/4	121
	L.	92	85	46	95	90	97 3/4	108 1/2	113	5
Ville Marie	H.	103	100	83	100	100 1/4	100	90	100	73
	L.	86	95	80	95	90	50	80	70	70
Eastern Townships	H.	125	117 1/2	110	137 1/2	140	142	140	140	145
	L.	100	98	104	130	134 1/4	123	133	135	135
Quebec	H.	116	105	97 1/2	125 1/4	121 1/2	130	130	130	130
	L.	107	95	97 1/4	118	116 1/2	118	116	122	112 1/3
Union of Canada	H.	106	101	60 3/4	97	91	101 3/4	109	104	103 1/2
	L.	83	69	40	90	85	88	100	98	97
Hamilton	H.	95	107	121	160	177	179	166	169	160 1/4
	L.	90	.. .	121	151 1/2	150	161	152	156	153
Dominion	H.	120	141 1/2	204	233 3/4	249	273	284	285	276 1/2
	L.	111	116	185 1/2	223 1/2	225 1/2	.....	259	269	245
British North America	H.	152	114 3/4	118	160	158	167	158	156	156
	L.	146	97	118	150	150 1/4	140	148	142	100 3/4
Nationale	H.	115	99 1/2	60	80	80	94 1/2	100	98	78
	L.	105	72	50	80	80	80	90	50	55 3/4
Jacques Cartier	H.	107	100	72	101	104	125 1/8	135 1/2	120	119
	L.	15	59	55	88 1/2	94	105	110	95	100
Imperial	H.	106	122	129 1/2	158	191	194	192	188	190
	L.	100	95	114 1/2	147	150 1/2	181	170	173	177 1/2
Hochelaga	H.	....	....	79	104	117 1/2	128	135	130	129
	L.	....	.....	70 1/2	94	101	113 1/2	116 1/2	120	120

954. The following table shows the comparative position of the chartered banks of Canada in June, 1895, in percentages on their capital. The rest, circulation and deposits are calculated from the bank returns for June, 1895. The profits are taken from the latest bank statements issued by the banks:—

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE CHARTERED BANKS OF CANADA, 1895, IN PERCENTAGES ON CAPITAL.

Name of Bank.	Rest.	Circulation.	Deposits, Public and Government.	Profits.	Dividends.
	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.
*Banque du Peuple	50	68·2	573	9·52	7
British Columbia	39	26·4	148	.....	6
British North America	27	18·2	170	2·17	4½
Commerce	20	40·0	293	7·35	7
Dominion	100	62·4	681	12·60	12
Halifax Banking Co	50	93·8	453	12·25	7
Hamilton	54	71·0	404	8·86	8
Hochelaga	40	82·0	422	11·10	7
Imperial	59	61·4	467	10·37	8
Jacques Cartier	47	73·2	641	9·10	7
Merchants, Montreal	50	41·2	189	9·20	8
" Halifax	62	85·3	529	15·66	7
" Prince Edward Island	20	39·1	73	8·78	8
Molson's	65	75·4	470	11·14	8
Montreal	50	36·0	265	10·08	10
Nationale	.....	67·8	193	10·18	.....
New Brunswick	105	94·6	348	14·57	12
Nova Scotia	87	83·3	508	13·84	8
Ontario	2	54·0	295	6·50	6
Ottawa	62	59·5	294	13·63	8
People's Bank, Halifax	25	71·8	227	7·50	6
" New Brunswick	64	73·4	182	13·87	8
Quebec	20	30·0	263	3·49	5
St. Hyacinthe	14	78·9	273	10·50	6
St. Jean	.....	14·0	21	6·00	4
St. Stephen	22½	48·2	109	.....	6
Standard	60	63·2	549	10·15	8
Summerside	20½	63·9	135	11·27	7
Toronto	90	69·2	495	10·21	10
Townships	48	55·2	210	12·56	7
Traders	14	97·5	625	6·16	6
Union, Quebec	23	66·6	396	6·50	6
" Halifax	55	93·8	453	11·25	7
Ville Marie	2	59·5	188	7·55	6
Western	26⅔	62·9	331	10·50	7
Windsor (Commercial)	33	28·6	151	8·26	6
Yarmouth	20	28·0	175	6·00	6
" Exchange	12	17·4	50	6·50	6

* This bank suspended payment on 15th July, 1895.

The Bank of New Brunswick has the largest rest and circulation in proportion to capital; the Dominion Bank the largest amount of deposits in proportion to capital, and the Merchants Bank of Halifax had the largest per cent of profits.

955. Clearing-houses were established in Halifax in 1887; in Montreal in 1889; in Toronto in 1891; in Hamilton in 1891, and in Winnipeg in 1893.

The transactions recorded are:—

CITIES.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Montreal ..	$473,985,131	$516,042,400	$590,043,000	$568,739,064	$546,606,148	$583,160,000
Halifax	62,281,748	64,601,856	59,136,983	60,104,338	58,778,698	61,078,520
*Toronto...	....	.....	326,047,404	309,494,818	279,267,751	308,634,341
Hamilton..	....	... .	38,303,289	37,825,076	34,301,856	37,577,878
Winnipeg..	..... .	.....	.....	... .	50,602,644	55,872,340

* Not including the bank of Toronto, which did not avail itself of the clearing-house until the 25th November, 1895.

The two cities which have a six years' record show the following: 1890, $536,266,879; 1891, $580,644,256; 1892, $649,179,983; 1893, $628,843,402; 1894, $605,384,846; 1895, $644,238,520.

Thus 1895 compared with	1890	shows an increase of	+	20·1	per cent.
"	"	1891	"	"	+	10·9	"
"	"	1892	"	a decrease of	—	0·7	"
"	"	1893	"	an increase of	+	2·4	"
"	"	1894	"	"	+	6·4	"

The four cities of Montreal, Halifax, Toronto and Hamilton show for 1895 a decrease of 2·2 per cent compared with the figures of 1892; an increase of 1·4 per cent compared with the figures of 1893, and of 7·8 per cent compared with 1894.

Going back three years, so as to take in the full force of the financial cyclone which devastated the United States and affected Canada, we find that the decline of business as measured by the clearings was in 1894, as compared with 1892, equal to 27 per cent in the United States, and to 9·3 per cent in Canada. If the retardation of business had been as great in Canada as in the United States in the two years 1893 and 1894, the reduction of the bank clearings would have been $273,653,282 instead of $94,576,223.

These percentages seem to be the measure of the effects produced upon Canada during 1893 and 1894 by the financial cyclone which prostrated the United States.

In 1895 the increase in the United States as compared with 1894 was 5·6 per cent, and in Canada, taking the five cities as an index, it was 7·8 per cent. It is evident, therefore, that Canada did not suffer so severely as the United States, and has recovered more rapidly.

956. Comparison of bank clearings in twelve cities during five years gives the following results :—

CITIES.	1893.	1892.	1891.	1890.	1895.
	$	$	$	$	$
New York....	31,261,037,730	36,662,469,201	33,749,322,211	37,458,607,608	29,841,796,924
Chicago.....	4,675,960,000	5,135,771,186	4,753,840,087	5,130,878,745	4,614,979,198
Boston..	4,577,920,564	5,105,389,710	4,456,885,230	4,093,145,904	4,757,684,594
Philadelphia..	3,403,489,055	3,810,293,293	3,296,852,835	3,710,248,015	3,555,851,128
St. Louis.....	1,138,240,213	1,231,641,451	1,139,599,577	1,118,573,210	1,244,313,654
Baltimore.....	705,826,367	815,368,724	892,426,712	851,066,172	685,657,274
San Francisco	699,285,777	771,850,964	735,714,347	736,694,231	693,096,869
Pittsburg.....	665,209,318	759,533,034	679,062,255	753,093,193	746,110,257
Cincinnati....	642,369,600	750,789,400	668,216,750	640,579,450	651,283,330
Montreal.....	568,739,064	590,043,000	516,042,400	473,985,131	583,160,000
New Orleans..	500,901,032	511,624,497	514,807,407	528,883,431	487,948,184
Kansas City..	474,724,593	508,199,283	492,207,771	492,207,771	519,900,230

Montreal ranks tenth among the cities, which position she has held for three years; in 1890 she was twelfth. Making 1890 the datum line, Montreal's clearings in 1895 show an increase of $109,174,869, or over 23 per cent; New York's show a decrease of $7,616,810,684, or 23 per cent; Chicago's, a decrease of $515,899,547, or 10 per cent; Boston's, an increase of $664,538,690, or 16 per cent; Philadelphia's, a decrease of $154,396,887, or over 4 per cent; Baltimore's, a decrease of $165,408,898, or 19 per cent; Pittsburg's, a decrease of $6,982,936, or nearly 10 per cent; Cincinnati's, an increase of $10,703,880, or 1·7 per cent, and Kansas City's, an increase of nearly 6 per cent.

957. The English clearing-houses show as follows: Manchester clearings 1893, £153,106,000; 1894, £160,220,700; 1895, £169,188,000; London's, 1893, £6,478,013,000; 1894, £6,337,220,000, and 1895, £7,592,886,000. Manchester showed an increase of 4·70 per cent in 1894 over 1893 and of 5·60 per cent in 1895 over 1894. The London clearings showed a decrease of 2·20 per cent in 1894 compared with 1893, and an increase of 19·80 per cent in 1895 over 1894.

Canada's import and export trade increased in 1895 by 1·2 per cent and the bank clearings increased by 7·8 per cent, the inference being that the internal trade of Canada increased very considerably in 1895 as compared with 1894.

958. The following is a statement, month by month, of the Clearing-house returns of the several cities in the Dominion having clearing-houses :—

—	Montreal.	Toronto.	Halifax.	Hamilton.	Winnipeg.
	$	$	$	$	$
January	48,376,363	27,961,535	4,997,921	5,728,112	4,067,403
February	37,793,424	20,491,816	4,118,619	2,461,496	2,721,028
March	42,464,699	22,332,496	4,174,306	2,462,642	2,929,148
April	41,905,989	21,960,821	4,277,213	2,610,823	3,092,079
May	51,969,757	25,698,583	4,964,380	2,704,561	4,156,282
June	52,353,161	26,772,221	5,090,894	2,913,704	3,865,184
July	51,902,367	26,838,000	5,739,551	2,972,495	4,038,846
August	49,314,506	23,235,348	6,364,080	2,726,545	3,937,780
September	45,444,322	22,543,878	4,694,338	2,706,325	4,008,906
October	53,298,665	28,437,419	5,613,887	3,402,288	7,911,958
November	54,197,772	28,633,776	5,444,302	3,663,996	8,503,272
December	54,138,975	*33,728,448	5,462,332	3,224,893	6,640,454
1st 6 months, 1895	274,863,393	145,217,472	27,760,030	18,881,338	20,831,124
1st 6 " 1894	255,223,235	136,981,089	27,467,921	17,308,200	20,767,242
Difference	*19,640,158	8,236,383	292,109	1,573,138	63,882
2nd 6 months, 1895	308,296,607	163,416,869	33,318,490	18,696,540	35,041,216
2nd 6 " 1894	291,382,913	142,286,662	31,310,773	16,993,656	29,835,402
Difference	16,913,694	21,130,207	2,007,717	1,702,884	5,205,814
Total, year 1895	583,160,000	308,634,341	61,078,520	37,577,878	55,872,340
" 1894	546,606,148	279,267,751	58,778,694	34,301,856	50,602,644
Increase, 12 m.	36,553,852	29,366,590	2,299,826	3,276,022	5,269,696

* The Bank of Toronto became a member of the Toronto Clearing-house on 25th November, 1895.

PART III.

Insolvency.

959. The four provinces which constituted the Dominion of Canada were provided with an Insolvency Act in 1869, two years after the Dominion was created. This Act was in force for four years, was renewed by Chap. 46 Acts of 1874, arrangements being made respecting the new Provinces to tide them over. In 1875 an Insolvent Act, applicable to the whole Dominion, was passed. It remained in force till 1880, in the session of which year it was repealed. Since that date there has been no general statute. A bill dealing with the subject was introduced in the Senate in the Session of 1894, passed by that body and sent to the House of Commons, where it was read a first time, but got no further.

According to returns for the year 1876 (the first year after the passing of the first general Act applicable to the whole Dominion), there were 1,588 insolvents with liabilities of $31,346,154, and assets, $4,980,658.

These were distributed as follows :—

Provinces.	No. of Insolvents.	Liabilities.	Assets.
		$	$
Ontario	797	9,936,971	1,927,229
Quebec	581	16,399,199	2,480,451
New Brunswick	59	3,317,478	214,876
Nova Scotia	141	1,613,987	339,470
Manitoba	7	71,466	17,649
British Columbia	3	7,053	983
Prince Edward Island	.....	.....	.....
Total	1,588	31,346,154	4,980,658

960. No official returns of insolvency having been provided since 1880, the only sources of information are the mercantile agencies of Bradstreet's and Dun & Co.

For the year 1895 these give the following :—

BRADSTREET'S.

Provinces.	No. of Insolvents.	Liabilities.	Assets.
		$	$
Ontario	800	6,094,214	2,411,692
Quebec	749	6,881,281	2,490,855
New Brunswick	67	446,394	238,605
Nova Scotia	114	838,088	348,070
Manitoba	38	359,260	168,340
British Columbia	85	495,104	272,965
Prince Edward Island	10	80,890	46,300
The Territories	13	152,700	77,300
Totals	1,876	15,347,931	6,054,127

DUN & Co.

Ontario	907	5,967,161	4,362,208
Quebec	678	7,530,707	5,386,714
New Brunswick	70	325,697	201,155
Nova Scotia	108	690,138	334,942
Manitoba	53	505,439	473,350
British Columbia	66	708,148	701,373
Prince Edward Island	9	75,700	40,500
The Territories	....	.....	.....
Totals	1,891	15,802,990	11,500,242

961. Comparison shows that in 1876 the liabilities per insolvent averaged $19,740 against $8,181 per insolvent in 1895, and that the assets in 1876 were 15·9 per cent of the liabilities, and in 1895, 39·3 per cent according to Bradstreet, and 73 per cent according to Dun & Co.

In the year 1895 the commercial failures in the United States numbered 13,013, with liabilities of $158,842,445, and assets of $88,115,530. The assets were 55 per cent of the liabilities. Compared with 1894 the increase in the number of failures was 2·30 per cent and in the amount of the liabilities 6·2 per cent.

In Canada, in 1895, the increase over 1894 in the number of insolvents was 25, or 1·3 per cent, and in liabilities the decrease was $2,376,702, or 13·4 per cent.

962. The following table gives the amount of failures in the United States and Canada (including Newfoundland to 1891) and the proportion Canada's failures (in amount) bear to those of the United States:—

FAILURES.

Year.	In Canada.	In United States.	Proportion Canada to United States.
	$	$	
1873	12,334,000	228,499,000	5·40
1874	7,696,000	153,239,000	5·00
1875	28,843,000	201,060,000	14·30
1876	25,517,000	191,117,000	13·40
1877	25,523,000	190,669,000	13·40
1878	23,908,000	238,383,132	10·20
1879	29,347,000	98,149,053	30·00
1880	7,988,000	65,752,000	12·20
1881	5,751,000	81,155,932	7·07
1882	8,578,000	102,000,000	8·40
1883	15,872,000	172,874,172	9·20
1884	18,939,000	226,343,472	8·40
1885	9,210,334	124,220,321	7·41
1886	11,240,025	114,644,119	9·80
1887	17,054,000	167,560,944	10·10
1888	15,498,242	123,829,973	12·50
1889	13,147,910	140,359,490	9·40
1890	12,482,000	175,032,836	7·10
1891	14,884,000	193,178,000	7·70
1892*	11,560,210	108,595,233	10·60
1893*	14,762,575	402,427,818	3·60
1894*	17,724,633	149,595,434	11·90
1895*	15,347,931	158,842,445	9·70

*Not including Newfoundland.

The above returns are taken from Bradstreet's. It will be noticed that the returns for 1876 differ from that prepared for the Depression Committee of the House of Commons of Canada, already quoted. They also differ from the returns published in the Sessional Paper, No. 113, of 1880. But these latter are admittedly incomplete.

The returns provided by Dun & Co. differ from those of Bradstreet's, probably caused by different modes of collecting particulars and of deciding what are failures.

963. The following gives the two sets of figures, both including Newfoundland, excepting in 1894 and 1895, when both agencies separated Newfoundland from Canada :—

Year.	Bradstreet's.		Dun & Co.	
	No.	Value of Liabilities.	No.	Value of Liabilities.
		$		$
1885	1,280	9,210,334	1,247	8,743,000
1886	1,186	11,240,025	1,233	10,171,000
1887	1,315	17,054,000	1,366	16,070,595
1888	1,730	15,498,242	1,667	13,974,787
1889	1,616	13,147,910	1,747	14,528,884
1890	1,626	12,482,000	1,847	18,000,000
1891	1,846	14,884,000	1,861	16,723,939
1892	1,682	11,603,210	1,680	13,703,000
1893	1,781	15,690,404	1,344	12,689,794
1894	1,851	17,724,633	1,854	17,607,258
1895	1,876	15,347,931	1,891	15,802,989

The totals of Dun & Co. for the period 1885-95 are $158,015,246, and those of Bradstreet's are $153,882,689.

964. According to Dun & Co., 23·3 per cent of the failures in Canada, in 1895, were manufacturing firms, 76·1 trading, and 0·6 "other," the assets of the manufacturing class being 33·5 per cent of the liabilities, and those of the trading class being 51·2 per cent, "others" being 15·3 per cent.

According to Bradstreet's, from data collected during four years, the causes of failures (taking numbers) are as under :—

Causes.		Canada.	United States.
		p. c.	p. c.
Due to incompetence	4 years' average	9·7	15·7
" inexperience	"	2·0	4·9
" lack of capital	"	68·8	33·4
" unwise credits	"	0·9	4·4
" speculation (outside)	"	1·2	1·2
" neglect of business	"	2·4	2·8
" extravagance	"	0·3	1·2
" fraudulent disposition	"	4·6	8·6
" disasters *	"	8·3	23·2
" failures of others	"	1·2	2·4
" undue competition	"	0·6	2·2

* Flood, fire, crop failure and commercial crisis.

Lack of capital is responsible for a greater portion of failures in Canada than in the United States. In every other particular the failures in Canada bear a smaller proportion to the whole than in United States.

965. Proportion of failures to those in business :—

CANADA.

—	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Total in business	75,589	75,860	76,856	78,793	80,666
Total failing.....	1,846	1,682	1,781	1,864	1,916
Proportion of failing firms to total.	2·44	2 22	2·32	2·37	2·37

During the five years the increase in the number of traders was 6·7 per cent and the increase in the numbers of failures was 3·8 per cent. In the United States the increase in the number of traders was 3·5 per cent and in the number of failures 4·5 per cent.

PART IV.

Post Office Act and Savings Banks.

966. The Post Office Act, which provides 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 by Order in Council 7th February, 1891, must not exceed $1,000, in any one year ; neither must the total amount on deposit exceed $3,000. 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 follows : Ontario, 448 ; Quebec, 123 ; Nova Scotia 48 ; New Brunswick, 34 ; Manitoba, 25 ; British Columbia, 23 ; Prince Edward Island, 8, and the Territories, 22, making a total of 731.

967. Government savings banks, under the management of the Finance Department, have been established in the Maritime Provinces and in Manitoba and British Columbia. In these, deposits are allowed to the extent of $1,000. The number of offices under this system is 35, viz. : 22 in Nova Scotia, 8 in New Brunswick, 2 in Prince Edward Island, 1 in Ontario, 1 in Manitoba, and 1 in British Columbia. On the 30th June, 1895, there were 54,932 depositors with $17,644,956 on deposit. 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. Transfers were made during 1895—one in New Brunswick and one in Nova Scotia.

968. The rate of interest paid in both classes of savings banks was formerly 4 per cent, but is now 3½ per cent, the reduced rate having come into operation on the 1st of October, 1889.

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 June 30th, 1868, there were 2,102 depositors, 3,247 deposits had been made, and the

amount on deposit was $204,589. On the 30th June, 1895, there were 731 offices opened, 120,628 depositors, and the total amount on deposit was $26,805,542. Almost the whole of this increase has taken place during the last seventeen years, the amount on deposit on 30th June, 1879, having been only $3,105,190. The average amount to the credit of each account in 1895 was $222.22—the highest in any year since Confederation.

969. In addition to the above there are special savings banks, chiefly the Caisse d'Economie of Quebec and the Montreal City and District Savings Banks. The chartered banks also have savings branches, but the amounts on deposit in these branches are not separated from the general business and other deposits in the returns to the Government.

970. The following table gives the deposits with the Government in the two branches under Government control and the deposits in the special savings banks, but does not include deposits in the chartered banks and in the loan companies and building societies:—

DEPOSITS WITH THE UNDERMENTIONED SAVINGS BANKS.

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE.	Post Office Savings Banks	Other Government Savings Banks	Special Savings Banks	Totals.
	$	$	$	$
1868	204,589	1,483,219	3,369,799	5,057,607
1869	856,814	1,594,525	3,960,818	6,412,157
1870	1,588,849	1,822,570	5,369,103	8,780,522
1871	2,497,260	2,072,037	5,766,712	10,336,009
1872	3,096,500	2,154,233	5,557,126	10,807,859
1873	3,207,052	2,958,170	6,768,662	12,933,884
1874	3,204,965	4,005,296	6,811,009	14,021,270
1875	2,926,090	4,245,091	6,611,416	13,782,597
1876	2,740,952	4,303,166	6,519,229	13,563,347
1877	2,639,937	4,830,694	6,054,456	13,525,087
1878	2,754,484	5,742,529	5,631,172	14,128,185
1879	3,105,191	6,102,492	5,494,164	14,701,847
1880	3,945,669	7,107,287	6,681,025	17,733,981
1881	6,208,227	9,628,445	7,685,888	23,522,560
1882	9,473,661	12,295,001	8,658,435	30,427,096
1883	11,976,237	14,242,870	8,791,045	35,010,152
1884	13,245,553	15,971,983	8,851,142	38,068,679
1885	15,090,540	17,888,536	9,191,895	42,170,971
1886	17,159,372	20,014,442	9,177,132	46,350,946
1887	19,497,750	21,334,525	10,092,143	50,924,418
1888	20,689,033	20,682,025	10,475,292	51,846,350
*1889	23,011,423	19,994,934	10,761,061	53,717,419
1890	21,990,653	19,021,812	10,908,987	51,921,452
1891	21,738,648	17,661,378	10,982,232	50,382,258
1892	22,298,402	17,231,146	12,236,100	51,765,648
1893	24,153,194	17,696,464	12,823,836	54,673,494
1894	25,257,868	17,778,144	12,919,578	55,955,599
1895	26,805,542	17,644,956	13,128,483	57,578,981

* Rate of interest on deposits in post office and other Government savings banks, reduced from 4 per cent to 3½ per cent.

The amount per head of the population was in 1871, $2.96; in 1881, $5.44; in 1891, $10.42; in 1893, $11.02; in 1894, $11.14, and in 1895 it was $11.32 per head.

The development of the savings of the people may fairly enough be assumed from the above figures. They do not show the extent of the development as very large sums of money are held in the savings branches of the chartered banks of the country and in other institutions. Taking the figures given above, it appears that in 20 years, from 1875 to 1895, the savings of the people have increased till they are now four times what they were at the beginning of the period, per head of the population.

The special savings banks, which are Province of Quebec institutions, one being in Montreal and the other in Quebec City, and the two kinds of savings banks which are in charge of the Federal Government, show development even during the past two years, when the pressure of depressed trade affected the earning capacity of the people. The increase in 1895 over 1890 is over $2,000,000.

971. The following table shows the number of depositors in each province, the amount on deposit, and the proportion of that amount per head of the population on 30th June, 1895:—

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS, 1895.

Provinces.	Number of Offices.	Number of Depositors	Amount on Deposit.	Average amount to each Depositor.	Average amount per head of population.
			$	$ cts.	$ cts.
Ontario	448	88,115	18,700,961	212 23	8 50
Quebec	123	17,612	4,478,695	254 30	2 89
Nova Scotia	48	6,682	1,627,291	243 53	3 58
New Brunswick	34	4,442	1,298,263	292 27	4 04
Manitoba	25	1,069	163,058	152 53	0 80
British Columbia	23	1,904	415,238	218 09	3 16
Prince Edward Island	8	101	13,623	134 88	0 12
The Territories	22	703	108,413	154 21	0 92
Totals, 1895	731	120,628	26,805,542	222 22	5 27
" 1894	699	117,020	25,257,868	215 84	5 03
" 1893	673	114,275	24,153,194	211 36	4 87
" 1892	642	110,805	22,298,401	201 24	4 55
" 1891	634	111,230	21,738,648	194 44	4 48
" 1890	494	112,321	21,990,653	195 78	4 59
" 1889	463	113,123	23,011,422	203 41	4 85
" 1888	433	101,693	20,689,032	203 44	4 41

GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANKS, 1895.

Provinces.	Number of Offices.	Number of Depositors	Amount on Deposit.	Average amount to each Depositor.	Average amount per head of population.
			$	$ cts.	$ cts.
Ontario	1	1,523	570,075	374 31	0 25
Nova Scotia	22	22,716	6,951,171	306 00	15 29
New Brunswick	8	17,007	6,441,137	378 73	20 05
Manitoba	1	3,776	713,799	189 04	3 50
British Columbia	1	3,285	769,466	234 24	5 86
Prince Edward Island	2	6,625	2,199,308	331 97	20 15
Totals, 1895	35	54,932	17,644,956	321 21	5 16
" 1894	36	55,815	† 17,778,144	318 52	5 26
" 1893	39	55,039	17,696,464	321 53	5 31
" 1892	39	54,796	17,231,146	314 46	5 23
" 1891	40	56,149	17,661,378	314 54	5 42
" 1890	41	57,297	19,021,812	331 99	5 91
" 1889	44	58,114	19,944,934	343 20	6 27
" 1888	50	57,367	20,682,025	360 52	6 57
*Grand total Post Office and Government Savings Banks combined :—					
1895	766	175,560	44,450,498	253 19	8 74
1894	735	172,835	† 42,436,012	245 53	8 45
1893	712	169,314	41,849,658	247 17	8 43
1892	681	165,601	39,529,547	238 70	8 06
1891	674	167,379	39,400,026	235 40	8 13
1890	535	169,618	41,012,465	241 80	8 56
1889	507	171,237	42,956,356	250 86	9 06
1888	480	158,060	41,371,057	260 10	8 82

*The total population of Canada is used in working out the amounts per head.

†Including $1,383, transferred to 1894-5.

972. The increase in number of post office savings banks during the year was 32, distributed as follows: Ontario, 18; Quebec, 1; Nova Scotia, 3; New Brunswick, 2; Manitoba, 2; British Columbia, 3; Prince Edward Island, 1, and The Territories, 2.

The number of depositors in the post office savings banks increased by 3,608, and the amount on deposit by $1,547,674. The average amount for each depositor increased by $6.38, and the average amount per head of the population by 24 cents. The number of depositors in 1895 is the largest of any year in the history of these savings banks.

973. The other savings banks under Government management had a decrease in the number of depositors of 883; in the amount on deposit of $133,188, but an increase in the average amount to each depositor of $2,69, but was higher than any year since 1890 with the exception of 1893. There were decreases in the number of depositors in Ontario, Nova Scotia, Manitoba and Prince Edward Island, and increases in New Brunswick and British Columbia.

New Brunswick has the largest average amount to each depositor of any province, both in the Post Office and the other Government savings banks.

974. As compared with 1894, the year 1895 shows, for both kinds of Government savings banks, an increase of $17.66 per depositor in the Province of Ontario; $3.60 in the Province of Quebec; of $4.21 in the Province of New Brunswick; of $16.02 in British Columbia; of $22.13 in the Territories; of $17.99 in Nova Scotia, and of $30.16 in Manitoba. Prince Edward Island has a decrease of $20.18 in the average amount to each depositor. The general average of the whole Dominion shows an increase of $7.66 per depositor.

975. The amount on deposit in the Government savings banks (postal and other) in 1892 to 1895 per head of the population, by provinces, is given in the next table:—

Provinces.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Ontario	8 75	8 53	8 38	7 78
*Quebec	2 89	2 83	2 70	2 52
Nova Scotia	18 87	18 49	18 41	18 19
New Brunswick	24 09	23 13	22 32	21 22
Manitoba	4 30	4 27	4 32	4 58
British Columbia	9 02	8 91	9 15	10 61
Prince Edward Island	20 27	21 01	20 67	19 61
*The Territories	0 92	0 82	0 59	0 65

*Post Office Savings Banks only.

The balance of deposits is not now required (as it was 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, necessarily fluctuates.

976. The following table gives particulars of savings banks in *Australasia and Canada, and particulars of savings banks in some of the principal countries :—

SAVINGS BANKS IN AUSTRALASIA AND CANADA, 1894.

Colonies.	No. of Depositors.	Amount on Deposit.	Average Amount	
			Per Depositor.	Per head of Population.
		$	$ cts.	$ cts.
New South Wales	361,905	35,122,733	97 05	28 38
Victoria	332,721	34,582,056	103 94	29 43
Queensland	51,455	10,200,008	198 23	23 25
South Australia	84,370	12,161,692	144 14	35 39
Western Australia	6,310	704,885	111 71	9 13
Tasmania	28,872	2,964,939	106 15	19 01
New Zealand	154,405	19,789,375	121 68	29 14
Australasia	1,020,038	115,525,688	113 25	28 13
†Canada, 1895	175,560	44,450,498	253 19	8 74

* The figures are taken from New Zealand Year-Book.

† These figures only refer to the Postal and Government Savings Banks, and do not include the Special Savings Banks, the Building and Loan Companies Savings Branches nor the Savings Branches of the Chartered Banks—the difficulty in procuring the latter, owing to the absence of any requirement of them in the Banking Act of 1890, preventing a complete presentation of the savings of the people as represented by deposits. The Special Savings Banks have 64,635 depositors.

SAVINGS BANKS IN SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD.

Countries.	No. of Deposits.	Amount on Deposit.	Average Amount.	
			Per Depositor.	Per head of Population.
		$	$ cts.	$ cts.
United Kingdom	7,219,385	597,827,406	82 81	15 55
Sweden	1,360,961	80,567,959	59 19	16 76
Norway	432,126	47,435,984	109 78	23 71
Holland	630,705	35,033,673	55 54	7 50
Austria (exclusive of Hungary)	3,348,545	567,071,300	169 33	23 73
Belgium	731,057	63,347,453	86 64	10 22
Italy	4,152,778	354,236,622	85 30	11 60
France	8,268,676	730,241,873	88 31	19 04
Denmark	886,291	137,876,560	155 56	63 09
United States	4,830,599	1,785,395,553	369 59	26 75

The number of depositors in Australasia is very much larger than in Canada, and the amount on deposit is more than as much again, but the rates of interest allowed are generally higher, only two colonies, Tasmania and Victoria, paying as low as 3½ per cent, while in four colonies as much as 5 per cent is paid on some deposits.

977. The next table gives particulars of the transactions of the Post Office and Government savings banks in Canada for the six years ended 30th June, 1890-95 :—

TRANSACTIONS OF THE POST OFFICE AND GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANKS IN CANADA, DURING THE FISCAL YEARS ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1890-95.

Banks.	Year.	Balance, 1st July.	Business Done.		Balances, 30th June.	Increase or decrease.
			Deposits.	Withdrawals.		
		$	$	$	$	$
P. O. Savings Banks...	1889-90	23,011,422	7,554,273	8,575,042	21,990,653	— 1,020,769
	1890-91	21,990,653	7,623,972	7,875,978	21,738,648	— 252,005
	1891-92	21,738,648	7,790,593	7,230,839	22,298,401	+ 559,753
	1892-93	22,298,402	8,486,371	6,631,579	24,153,194	+ 1,854,793
	1893-94	24,153,194	8,578,260	7,473,586	25,257,868	+ 1,104,674
	1894-95	25,257,868	8,857,966	7,310,292	26,805,542	+ 1,547,674
Govt. Savings Banks—						
Nova Scotia.....	1889-90	8,411,511	1,470,514	1,893,076	7,988,949	— 442,562
	1890-91	7,988,949	1,327,078	1,921,677	7,394,349	— 594,600
	1891-92	7,394,349	1,459,099	1,744,880	7,108,567	— 285,782
	1892-93	7,108,567	1,519,073	1,420,642	7,206,998	+ 98,431
	1893-94	7,206,998	1,489,539	1,536,351	7,160,187	— 46,811
	1894-95	7,160,187	1,466,732	1,675,747	6,951,171	— 209,016
New Brunswick..	1889-90	6,045,346	1,009,825	1,042,425	6,012,746	— 32,600
	1890-91	6,012,746	999,928	1,070,782	5,941,892	— 70,854
	1891-92	5,941,892	1,086,804	1,026,001	6,002,694	+ 60,802
	1892-93	6,002,694	1,273,727	976,116	6,300,304	+ 297,610
	1893-94	6,300,305	1,280,075	1,220,073	6,360,306	+ 60,002
	1894-95	6,360,306	1,225,850	1,145,019	6,441,137	+ 80,831
Toronto...	1889-90	752,705	170,435	263,788	659,352	— 93,353
	1890-91	659,352	138,125	230,701	566,776	— 92,576
	1891-92	566,776	143,265	177,803	532,238	— 34,538
	1892-93	532,238	148,401	126,325	554,314	+ 22,076
	1893-94	554,314	132,975	134,043	553,246	— 1,068
	1894-95	553,247	148,900	132,072	570,075	+ 16,829
Winnipeg...	1889-90	892,037	262,326	339,489	814,874	— 77,163
	1890-91	814,874	260,817	321,692	753,999	— 60,875
	1891-92	753,999	274,851	299,180	729,671	— 24,328
	1892-93	729,671	261,555	299,586	691,639	— 38,032
	1893-94	691,639	287,504	277,903	701,240	+ 9,601
	1894-95	701,240	255,372	242,813	713,799	+ 12,559
British Columbia.	1889-90	1,598,946	456,430	657,101	1,398,275	— 200,671
	1890-91	1,398,275	315,701	829,744	884,232	— 514,043
	1891-92	884,232	278,891	439,844	723,280	— 160,952
	1892-93	723,280	235,716	262,904	696,092	— 27,188
	1893-94	696,092	298,998	276,026	719,065	+ 22,973
	1894-95	719,065	325,991	275,590	769,466	+ 50,401
Prince Edward Island..	1889-90	2,244,390	405,823	502,597	2,147,616	— 96,774
	1890-91	2,147,616	430,978	458,446	2,120,129	— 27,487
	1891-92	2,120,129	498,423	483,857	2,134,696	+ 14,567
	1892-93	2,134,696	559,941	447,521	2,247,117	+ 112,421
	1893-94	2,247,116	511,400	475,800	2,282,716	+ 35,599
	1894-95	2,282,716	415,100	498,508	2,199,308	— 83,408
Grand Total, Post Office and Government Savings Banks combined..	1889-90	42,956,358	11,329,625	13,273,518	41,012,465	— 1,943,892
	1890-91	41,012,465	11,096,601	12,709,040	39,400,026	— 1,612,439
	1891-92	39,400,026	11,531,926	11,402,404	39,529,548	+ 129,522
	1892-93	39,529,548	12,484,783	10,164,673	41,849,658	+ 2,320,110
	1893-94	41,849,658	†12,580,136	11,393,782	†43,036,012	+ 1,186,354
	1894-95	†43,036,012	†12,694,527	11,280,041	†44,450,490	+ 1,414,487

†Including $1,384 Suspense.

The withdrawals during the five years 1890-94 averaged $11,788,683 and the deposits $11,804,616. The withdrawals in 1895 were $508,642 less than the five years' average, and the deposits were $889,911 more than the average for the same five years.

The policy of the Government is to transfer, as occasion arises, the accounts from the savings banks under the control of the Finance Department to the Post Office Department.

Under this policy the following amounts have been transferred :—

Nova Scotia	1890	$ 68,579
	1891	161,595
	1894	84,292
	1895	337,349
New Brunswick,	1890	98,923
	1894	133,882
	1895	156,540
British Columbia,	1891	227,574

PART V

Loan Companies.

978. The first Canadian Act referring to building societies was passed in 1846, and was to encourage the establishment of building societies in Upper Canada. It was speedily followed by a similar Act for Lower Canada. In 1847, the Legislature of New Brunswick, and in 1849, that of Nova Scotia, passed Acts for the regulation of benefit societies. Since then there have been forty or more Acts passed by the several legislative authorities of what is now the Dominion of Canada.

979. The Act of 1874, passed by the Dominion Parliament, seems to have given these institutions a fresh start, as the statistics show that of the now existing ones, eight were established before 1860, eight between 1860 and 1869, thirty-nine between 1870 and 1879, fourteen between 1880 and 1889, and one since 1889. More than one-half of all in operation were established between 1874 and 1880.

The oldest established is the Lambton Loan and Investment Company, which was started in 1844.

In 1882 the average amount of real estate under mortgage for each of of the 91 then existing building and loan and investment companies was $1,626,706, and in 1894 it was for each of the 94 companies $2,420,000.

The Act of 1874 permitted building societies to issue debentures and to take deposits, the latter privilege, however, being extended only to such institutions as had a paid-up capital of $200,000, subsequently, in 1877, reduced to $100,000.

In 1874 the debentures issued amounted to under $20,000. In 1882 the debentures payable in Canada amounted to $2,968,880, and those payable

in Great Britain and elsewhere to $23,701,481, a total of $26,670,361. This total had increased in 1894 to $57,541,700, of which payable in Great Britain and elsewhere was $47,153,563, and in Canada, $10,388,147.

In 1874 the current loans on real estate were $15,041,858; in 1882, $68,025,897, and in 1894, $116,810,578.

The deposits with these companies were, in 1874, $4,614,812; in 1882, $14,241,782, and in 1894, $20,782,944.

The reserve fund, which in 1874 was somewhat over 16 per cent of the paid-up capital, was in 1894 about 30 per cent of the paid-up capital.

980. A comparative statement of the liabilities and assets of loan companies and building societies in each year since 1874, and a detailed statement for 1894, are given below. Thirty-three companies made returns to the Federal Government in 1874 and 94 in 1894, 84 of which were in Ontario, 7 in Quebec and 3 in Nova Scotia. In the period between 1875 and 1894, the companies increased in number by 54, their paid-up capital increased $29,042,767, their deposits $15,762,237, and their total loans $102,802,169.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF LOAN COMPANIES AND BUILDING SOCIETIES, 1874-94.

LIABILITIES.

YEAR.	Capital Paid up.	Reserve Fund.	Deposits.	Debentures Payable.	Other Liabilities.	Total Liabilities.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
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	11,695,772	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	30,453,255
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
1883	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	87,819,437
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	7,747,676	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	34,659,312	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
1892	35,097,101	10,658,575	19,392,165	57,837,230	6,051,125	129,036,196
1893	35,445,252	10,930,856	18,531,573	59,436,500	8,066,256	132,410,437
1894	39,131,766	11,433,493	20,782,944	57,541,710	12,633,318	141,523,231

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF LOAN COMPANIES AND BUILDING SOCIETIES, 1874-94.—*Concluded.*

ASSETS.

YEAR.	Current Loans Secured on Real Estate.	Total Loans.	Cash on Hand and in Banks.	Property Owned, Real Estate.	Total Property Owned.	Total Assets.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
1874	15,041,858	15,469,823	344,753	124,260	759,634	16,229,407
1875	18,360,715	18,890.809	645,605	162,267	1,160,470	20,051,280
1876	22,827,324	23,258,680	648,933	338,011	1,238,326	24,497,007
1877	28,282,712	28,993,842	538,738	723,505	1,486,828	30,480,671
1878	33,998,174	34,703,748	831,780	1,081,451	2,190,160	36,893,908
1879	34,781,493	35,675,687	1,748,211	1,685,881	3,708,531	39,384,219
1880	56,612,200	58,493,037	4,526,077	4,352,439	11,495,598	69,988,635
1881	61,948,053	64,498,542	2,380,977	3,636,295	9,408,095	73,906,638
1882	68,025,897	72,021,310	2,055,372	4,722,328	9,642,390	81,663,701
1883	69,922,344	74,126,165	2,465,987	4,565,923	10,469,084	84,595,250
1884	74,115,136	77,267,357	2,608,224	4,424,198	10,339,923	87,606,680
1885	78,775,243	82,084,049	2,561,277	4,331,146	10,094,126	92,178,175
1886	84,573,384	88,094,260	2,358,906	3,919,125	9,922,732	98,016,992
1887	86,901,363	90,611,278	2,595,437	4,440,040	10,618,031	101,229,310
1888	93,468,943	96,878,812	2,616,886	...	12,551,346	109,430,158
1889	98,726,041	102,091,907	2,308,990	...	14,284,911	116,376,818
1890	105,535,649	108,825,811	3,791,006	...	14,060,705	122,886,516
1891	106,404,856	110,082,219	4,044,638	...	14,958,928	125,041,146
1892	109,807,356	113,659,640	3,577,255	...	16,466,760	130,126,400
1893	110,916,560	115,346,786	2,729,756	...	17,903,499	133,250,285
1894	116,810,578	121,692,979	3,978,406	...	20,620,370	142,313,349

During ten years the capital paid up has increased by 25 per cent, the reserve fund by 59 per cent, the deposits by 34 per cent, debentures payable by 65 per cent and the total liabilities by 52 per cent. On the assets side of the account, the total assets have increased by 54 per cent, current loans secured on real estate by 48 per cent, total loans by 48 per cent, and total property owned by 104 per cent.

The following is a summary statement of the affairs of the loan companies and building societies in 1894:—

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF LOAN COMPANIES AND BUILDING SOCIETIES, 1894.

LIABILITIES.

PROVINCES.	Capital Subscribed.	Capital Paid up.	Reserve Fund.	Total Liabilities to Shareholders.	Deposits.	Debentures payable in Canada.	Debentures payable in Britain or elsewhere.	Total Liabilities to the Public.	GRAND TOTAL LIABILITIES	
									1894.	1893.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Ontario	85,664,132	34,717,424	10,830,527	48,889,458	20,239,504	9,899,974	40,552,256	80,692,753	129,582,211	120,697,477
Quebec.....	6,028,179	2,367,191	590,966	3,335,188	395,394	275,673	6,601,307	7,447,084	10,782,272	10,649,644
Nova Scotia.	201,000	130,300	12,000	792,524	148,046	212,500	... .	366,225	1,158,749	1,063,316
Total	91,893,311	37,214,915	11,433,493	53,017,170	20,782,944	10,388,147	47,153,563	88,506,062	141,523,232	132,410,437

ASSETS.

PROVINCES.	Current Loans secured on Real Estate.	Loans to Shareholders on their Stock.	Total Loans.	PROPERTY OWNED.			Total Property Owned.	TOTAL ASSETS.	
				Office Furniture and Fixtures	Cash on hand.	Cash in Banks.		1894.	1893.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Ontario.....	106,544,262	728,837	111,239,585	49,649	95,736	3,156,831	19,132,743	130,372,329	121,537,325
Quebec.....	9,190,625	76,239	9,371,892	915	3,494	720,273	1,410,380	10,782,272	10,649,644
Nova Scotia.....	1,075,691	.....	1,081,502	570	26	2,046	77,247	1,158,748	1,063,316
Total.....	116,810,578	805,076	121,692,979	51,134	99,256	3,879,150	20,620,370	142,313,349	133,250,285

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF LOAN COMPANIES AND BUILDING SOCIETIES, 1894—*Concluded.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

PROVINCES.	Dividend declared during the Year.	Amount Loaned during the Year.	Amount received from Borrowers during Year.	Amount received from Depositors during Year.	Amount repaid to Depositors during Year.	Amount Invested and secured by Mortgage.	Total amount of interest Paid and Credited during Year.	Value of Real Estate under Mortgage.	Amount overdue and in default Mortgages.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Ontario	2,383,543	17,699,364	22,242,153	22,486,623	22,589,127	108,524,751	3,306,608	204,553,619	3,170,641
Quebec	158,269	1,456,252	1,454,060	304,178	387,291	7,978,102	356,961	18,575,806	68,963
Nova Scotia	5,528	254,287	45,788	102,344	80,886	312,657	15,975	1,916,555	4,860
Total	2,547,340	19,409,903	23,741,991	22,893,145	23,057,304	116,815,510	3,679,544	225,045,980	3,244,464

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF LOAN COMPANIES AND BUILDING SOCIETIES, IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA, FOR THE YEAR 1894.

CAPITAL STOCK.		
Capital subscribed		$91,893,310
LIABILITIES.		
1. Capital stock fully paid up	$ 20,986,969	
2. Capital stock subscribed, upon which has been paid	16,227,946	
3. Accumulating stock	1,916,851	
4. Reserve fund	11,433,493	
5. Dividends declared and unpaid	995,684	
6. Profits on accumulating stock	173,567	
7. Contingent fund and unappropriated profits	1,272,659	
Liabilities to stockholders		$ 53,017,169
8. Deposits	20,782,944	
9. Debentures papable in Canada	10,388,147	
10. Debentures payable elsewhere	47,153,563	
11. Debenture stock	2,939,452	
12. Interest on debentures and debenture stock	790,016	
13. Owing to banks	643,697	
14. Other liabilities (description specified) in each return	5,808,242	
Liabilities to the public		88,506,062
Total liabilities		$141,523,231
ASSETS.		
A. Current loans secured on—		
1. Real estate	116,810,578	
2. Dominion securities		
3. Provincial securities		
4. County or city securities	940	
5. Township, town or village securities	55,376	
6. School section securities	6,786	
7. Loan companies' debentures	211,093	
8. Loans to shareholders on their stock	805,077	
9. Otherwise secured (description specified) in each return	3,803,129	
Total		121,692,979
B. Property owned—		
10. Dominion securities—present cash value	361,207	
11. Provincial " "	343,571	
12. County or city securities "	1,393,123	
13. Township, town or village securities—present cash value	911,194	
14. School section securities—present cash value	196,548	
15. Loan companies' debentures	211,461	
16. Office furniture and fixtures	51,134	
17. Cash on hand	99,256	
18. Cash in bank	3,879,150	
19. Office premises	1,786,603	
20. Loans secured on real estate held for sale	3,692,531	
21. Other property (description specified) in each return—present cash value	7,694,591	
Total property owned		20,620,370
Total assets		$142,313,349

NOTE.—Liabilities of the Scottish American Investment Company (Limited) not included. "Other liabilities" in 1893 amounted to $805,749. The very great increase in 1894 to $5,808,242 is caused by the Toronto General Trusts Co. appearing for the first time in the returns. The details under this heading for this company are: High Court of Justice for Ontario, investment and accrued interest, $2,275,618; estates, realizations invested in mortgages, debentures and cash (except lunatic estates) $2,689,102; other, $3,798; making a total of $4,958,518.

MISCELLANEOUS STATEMENTS.

Date of the establishment of the oldest company or society from which returns have been received	1844
Amount of dividends declared during the year	$ 2,547,340
" loaned during the year	18,409,903
" received from borrowers during the year	23,741,991
" received from depositors during the year	22,893,145
" repaid to depositors during the year	23,057,304
" borrowed for purpose of investment	66,394,012
Debentures issued during the year	10,732,065
" repaid during the year	10,733,175
" which will mature within one year	11,932,458
Total amount of interest paid and accrued during the year	3,679,544
Expenses during the year, including commission agency and all other expenses at head office or elsewhere, not directly chargeable to or on account of borrowers	1,014,604
Estimated value of real estate under mortgage	225,045,980
Amount overdue and in default on mortgages	3,244,464
" of mortgages payable by instalments	28,282,803
" invested and secured by mortgage deeds	116,815,510
Number of mortgages upon which compulsory proceedings have been taken during the past year	1170
Aggregate amount of mortgages on which compulsory proceedings have been taken during the past year	2,968,283
Value of mortgaged property held for sale	6,229,187
Amount chargeable against such property	6,264,715
Present cash value of investments on mortgages and other securities	140,395,075

981. The following table shows the value of real estate under mortgage to the loan societies, the amount of the mortgages and the amount of principal and interest overdue and in default on mortgages :—

YEAR.	Value of Real Estate Mortgaged.	Loans Secured by Mortgage.	Per cent of Loans to Value.	Overdue Mortgages.	Per cent of Overdue Loans to Mortgages.
	$	$	Per cent	$	Per cent
1874	35,357,682	15,041,858	42·5	337,341	2·24
1875	42,963,676	18,360,715	42·7	433,559	2·36
1876	51,601,012	22,827,325	44·2	679,746	2·97
1877	61,672,236	28,282,712	45·8	709,308	2·51
1878	78,317,689	33,998,174	43·4	1,306,668	3·84
1879	77,419,501	34,781,494	45·0	1,880,348	5·40
1880	116,368,289	56,612,200	48·6	4,130,557	7·30
1881	132,986,695	61,948,053	46·6	3,044,091	4·91
1882	148,030,256	68,025,897	45·9	1,991,705	2·92
1883	147,758,031	69,922,344	47·3	1,900,035	2·72
1884	163,424,068	74,115,136	45·3	2,274,177	3·06
1885	166,651,537	78,775,243	47·2	3,084,114	3·91
1886	178,625,700	84,573,384	47·3	3,683,914	4·35
1887	185,121,682	86,901,364	47·0	3,292,417	3·79
1888	183,974,726	93,468,943	50·8	2,516,875	2·69
1889	205,780,434	98,726,041	48·0	2,358,274	2·38
1890	216,769,604	105,535,649	48·2	2,055,428	1·95
1891	223,024,899	106,404,856	47·7	2,138,500	2·03
1892	261,589,230	109,807,356	41·9	2,519,452	2·39
1893	227,849,872	110,916,560	48·7	2,746,648	2·48
1894	225,045,980	116,810,578	51·9	3,244,464	2·78

In the last ten years the value of the real estate under mortgage has increased 34 per cent, the mortgages have increased in amount 48 per cent, and the overdue mortgages have increased 5 per cent.

The proportion of overdue mortgages to total amount of mortgages during ten years, 1884-93, average 2·90 per cent, and in 1894 it was 2·78 per cent. During 21 years the proportion has been higher in ten years and lower in ten years than it was in 1894.

The aggregate amount of mortgages upon which compulsory proceedings were taken during 1894 was 2·5 per cent of the amount invested and secured by mortgage deeds. The corresponding percentages are, 1880, 4·3 per cent; 1885, 2·3 per cent; 1890, 2·0 per cent; 1891, 2·1 per cent; 1892, 2·0 per cent; 1893, 2·1 per cent, and in 1894, 2·5 per cent. There has been a slight tendency to increase since 1890.

982. Chattel mortgages in the Province of Ontario numbered 21,759 for $11,220,205, according to returns published by the Ontario Government. The average amount in 1894 was $516, $473.25 in 1893, $518.30 in 1892, $490 in 1891, $502 in 1890 and $462 in 1889.

Of the total chattel mortgages, farmers gave :—

In 1894,	53 per cent	in number and	30·7 per cent in amount.
1893,	54 "		32·8 "
1892,	57 "		33·8 "
1891,	58 "		36·0 "
1890,	61 "		39·6 "
1889,	57 "		38·0 "

The larger proportion of the total number of chattel mortgages was given by farmers, but the proportion of the total amount given by farmers was small, and was smaller in 1894 than in any of the previous years.

CHAPTER XIV.

Railways of Canada.—Distribution by Provinces.—Capital Invested in Railways.—Railway Statistics.—Earnings and Expenditures.—Rolling Stock.—Freight Carried.—Accidents.—Government Railways.—Their Financial Position.—Principal Articles Carried.—Analysis of Business Done.—Canals.—Chronological Statement.—History of Canal Building in Canada.—Traffic on Canals of Canada.—Cost of Canals.—Revenue of Canals.

983. Canada is fairly well supplied with railways. These, in connection with the canal and river system of the country, afford exceptional facilities for internal communication.

There were 15,977 miles of railway in operation in the whole Dominion on the 30th June, 1895, and 16,091 miles of track laid.

984. The distribution by provinces is as follows ;—

MILEAGE OF TRACK LAID AND SQUARE MILES OF AREA TO EACH MILE OF RAILWAY.

Provinces.	Miles of track laid.	Square miles of area to each mile of track laid.
Ontario	6,403	34
Quebec	3,139	72
New Brunswick	1,404	20
Nova Scotia	891	23
Prince Edward Island	210	9½
Manitoba	1,472	44
The four North-west Territories	1,772	225
British Columbia	800	478
Total	16,091	

In addition to the above there are 28 miles of railway owned by five coal and iron companies, all in Nova Scotia. This mileage is all of the 4ft. 8 in. gauge, with the exception of three miles with a 3 ft. gauge.

In the older Provinces of Quebec and Ontario the southern portions are covered with a net-work of lines. Several railway centres have been established. Thus, six lines of railway centre at Quebec City, seven at Montreal, seven at Toronto and six at Ottawa. Nine railways centre at Winnipeg.

Of the older provinces New Brunswick is better supplied with railways in proportion to area than any of the others.

985. Taken according to population :

Ontario	has population,	43·7	per cent ;	railway miles,	39·8	per cent.
Quebec	"	30·8	"	"	19·5	"
Nova Scotia	"	9·3	"	"	5·5	"
New Brunswick	"	6·6	"	"	8·8	"
P. E. Island	"	2·3	"	"	1·3	"
Manitoba	"	3·2	"	"	9·1	"
Four N. W. Ter.	"	1 4	"	"	11·0	"
B. Columbia	"	2·0	"	"	5·0	"

986. The immense aid railways are to the Province of Manitoba and the North-west Territories is seen in the above statement. The country has provided those parts of the Dominion with railway facilities far in advance of population, it having been felt that if the great fertile plains are to become the habitation of millions of people, railway communication should precede population.

The statement is made that during the harvest of 1895, wheat to the value, at 50 cents per bushel, of one million dollars was cut every day. As but a small portion would be required for use within the province, the exportable surplus would be very large. In dealing with the export the advantage of having a railway like the Canadian Pacific is incalculable. The one year's crop has demonstrated the necessity of having railway communication, even though it seems in excess of the wants of the population judged by ordinary standards.

987. In 1850 there were sixty-six miles of railway in operation in all Canada, which increased to 2,065 miles in 1860, and to 2,278 miles in 1867, when the provinces were united. In the next ten years there was an increase of 3,304 in the mileage. In 1888 there were 12,184 miles in operation, and in 1895 the miles of railway in operation had increased to 15,977. Thus, since Confederation (1867) there has been an increase of 13,699 miles of railway in operation. In 1868 the paid-up capital amounted to $160,471,190, and in 1895 to $894,640,559.

Canada has 136 railways. Twenty-five of these have been amalgamated and form the Grand Trunk railway system. The consolidation of 22 others has produced the Canadian Pacific railway system. The remaining 89 have more or less consolidated, so that in all there are 76 separate organizations. Two of these are bridge companies, with $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles of rails ; one is a tunnel, with $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles of rails, and two are electric railways, one nearly 14 miles long, the Niagara Falls Park and River Electric Railway, and one 22 miles in length, the Montreal Park and Island Railway, leaving 69 railways besides the Canadian Pacific Railway, the Grand Trunk and the Intercolonial.

The mileage (rails laid) of these several organizations is :—

Canadian Pacific	6,174 10
Grand Trunk	3,161·98
Intercolonial	1,383·60
Other railways	5,322·29
Electric railways (two)	35·71
Bridges and tunnel	6·08
Total	16,090·76

As a rule, the railways of Canada are built with a gauge of 4 feet 8½ inches. The exceptions to the rule are the Carillon & Grenville (13) with a gauge of 5 feet 6 inches, the Prince Edward Railway (211) with a gauge of 3 feet 6 inches, and the Montford Colonization (21) and the Alberta Coal (64) Railways, each with a gauge of 3 feet.

988. The following table, which gives the sources from which the various sums have been derived that make the total capital paid up, shows 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 $9,369 per mile constructed, the Provincial Governments at the rate, on an average, of $1,847 per total mileage constructed, and the municipalities at the rate of $8·81 per mile on total mileage. 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 PAID, 1891 to 1895.

Source of Capital.	Amount.				
	1891.	1892	1893.	1894.	1895.
	$	$	$	$	$
Ordinary share capital	238,769,386	244,844,382	253,029,728	255,991,540	255,769,556
Preference "	101,000,400	99,555,900	118,847,559	105,768,967	105,680,034
Bonded debt	292,291,654	305,120,200	307,225,888	327,003,803	330,785,546
Aid from—					
Dominion Government	142,934,781	144,214,384	147,212,610	149,192,089	150,763,283
Ontario Government	6,032,585	6,171,181	6,391,933	6,486,039	6,747,238
Quebec	10,879,134	12,033,013	12,630,410	13,711,771	14,426,304
New Brunswick Government	4,297,501	4,365,356	4,425,282	4,432,482	4,453,800
Nova Scotia Government	2,007,996	1,999,696	2,121,944	2,075,344	1,437,108
Manitoba Government	2,477,250	2,390,690	2,623,287	2,625,562	2,625,562
British Columbia Govt	37,500	37,500	37,500	37,500	37,500
Municipalities	13,817,509	13,981,248	14,017,957	14,178,611	14,180,687
Capital from other sources	2,102,062	10,278,200	3,592,378	6,471,312	7,733,941
Total	816,647,758	844,991,750	872,156,476	887,975,020	894,640,559

989. The proportion that each amount bears to the total capital is as follows :—

—	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Ordinary share capital	31·0	30·0	29·2	28·9	29·01	28·83	28·48
Bonded debt	33·0	34·0	35·8	36·1	35·23	36·83	36·97
Dominion Government aid	18·0	18·0	17·5	17·1	16·88	16·80	16·85
Preference share capital	12·0	12·0	12·3	11·7	13·63	11·91	11·81
Provincial Government aid	3·0	3·0	3·2	3·2	3·23	3·31	3·32
Municipal aid	2·0	2·0	1·7	1·7	1·61	1·60	1·58
Other sources	0·4	0·4	0·3	1·2	0·41	0·72	0·99

It will be seen that 21·75 per cent of the total capital has been contributed by federal, provincial and municipal aid.

990. Though returns of a certain kind were annually made to the Government, they were, previously to 1874-75, incomplete; 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 expenditures of all railways in the Dominion for each year since the 1st July, 1874:—

RAILWAY STATISTICS, 1875-95.

Year Ended 30th June.	Miles in Operation.	Train Mileage.	Number of Passengers.	Tons of Freight.	Earnings.	Working Expenses.	Proportion of Expenses to Receipts.
					$	$	
1875	4,856½	17,680,168	5,190,416	5,670,836	19,470,539	15,775,532	81
1876	5,157¼	18,103,628	5,544,814	6,331,757	19,358,085	15,802,721	82
1877	5,574½	19,450,813	6,073,233	6,859,796	18,742,053	15,290,091	82
1878	6,143½	19,669,447	6,443,924	7,883,472	20,520,078	16,100,102	78
1879	6,484½	20,731,689	6,523,816	8,348,810	19,925,066	16,188,102	81
1880	6,891¼	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
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
1893	15,020	44,385,953	13,618,027	22,003,599	52,042,397	36,616,033	70
1894	15,627	43,770,029	14,462,498	20,721,116	49,552,528	35,218,433	71
1895	15,977	40,661,890	13,987,580	21,524,421	46,785,487	32,749,669	70

During the period covered by the table the train mileage increased 130 per cent; the number of passengers carried, 169 per cent, and the tons of freight transported, 280 per cent. The earnings increased in the same period 140 per cent, and the working expenses, instead of keeping pace with the earnings, increased only 107 per cent. The last column in the table shows the proportion of expenses to receipts year by year. Taking 1895, there were only three years in which the proportion of earnings consumed in expenses was as small.

There was a decrease in the total receipts in 1895 of $2,767,041 as compared with the previous year. The working expenses showed a decrease of $2,468,764 and the proportion of expenses to receipts was 70 per cent, being 1 per cent lower than in 1894.

991. In 1894 the decrease in total receipts was $2,489,869, as compared with 1893, while the working expenses showed a decrease of $1,397,600, and the proportion of expenses to receipts was 71 per cent, being 1 per cent higher than in 1893. The earnings and expenses per mile are as follows, 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

Year.	Earnings.	Increase or Decrease.
	$	$
1875	4,033	....
1880	3,418	— 615
1885	3,175	— 243
1886	3,106	— 69
1887	3,332	+ 226
1888	3,465	+ 133
1889	3,338	— 127
1890	3,534	+ 196
1891	3,440	— 94
1892	3,543	+ 103
1893	3,465	— 78
1894	3,171	— 294
1895	2,928	— 243

992. The proportion of net earnings to capital paid in 1895 was 1·57 ; in per cent ; 1890, 1·77 per cent ; 1889, 1·46 per cent ; 1888, 1·58 per cent ; 803,305 tons in the quantity of freight carried as compared with 1894, last named year the quantity carried was 1,174 tons per mile, in 1895 it 3,108,139 miles, and a decrease of 474,918 persons in the number of passen-

993. The following is a comparative statement of the business done by lines being given separately :—

TRAFFIC RETURNS OF RAILWAYS

Railways.	Miles in Operation.		Capital Paid up.		Passengers Carried.		Freight
	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.
	No.	No.	$	$	No.	No.	Tons.
Canada Atlantic	159	159	7,729,355	7,736,355	153,424	165,980	490,759
Canada Southern	381	381	35,313,266	35,439,266	586,195	470,062	2,645,406
C.P.Ry. system	6,127	6,174	306,750,154	315,015,823	3,153,340	2,892,995	4,014,915
Central Ontario	104	104	3,170,000	3,170,000	46,157	46,171	48,633
Grand Trunk system	3,158	3,162	313,756,591	335,644,203	6,195,597	5,054,145	7,185,489
Manitoba & Northwestern	250	250	11,078,174	10,527,134	21,777	23,634	58,552
Quebec Central	154	154	8,775,349	9,258,288	103,508	111,674	150,045
Montreal and Atlantic	201	201	6,748,579	6,096,990	187,885	161,662	560,459
Dominion Atlantic	221	221	8,916,427	7,541,512	233,560	171,159	188,651
Other lines	3,520	3,819	126,633,819	105,452,483	2,356,266	3,412,342	3,981,920
Total	14,275	14,625	828,871,714	835,882,054	13,037,709	12,509,824	19,324,829
Govt. railways	1,352	1,352	59,103,306	58,758,505	1,424,789	1,477,756	1,396,287
Total for Canada	15,627	15,977	887,975,020	894,640,559	14,462,498	13,987,580	20,721,116

MILE OF RAILWAYS IN CANADA.

Year.	Working Expenses.	Increase or Decrease.
	$	$
1875	3,268	
1880	2,444	— 824
1885	2,366	— 78
1886	2,260	— 106
1887	2,363	+ 197
1888	2,520	+ 157
1889	2,458	— 62
1890	2,483	+ 25
1891	2,495	+ 12
1892	2,501	+ 6
1893	2,438	— 63
1894	2,254	— 184
1895	2,049	— 205

1894, 1·61 per cent; 1893, 1·77 per cent; 1892, 1·80 per cent; 1891, 1·62
1887, 1·64 per cent, and 1886, 1·41 per cent. There was an increase of
and an increase of 15,853,585 tons as compared with 1875, and while in the
was 1,347 tons per mile. There was a decrease in the train mileage of
gers carried.

Canadian railways in the years 1894 and 1895, particulars of the principal

OF CANADA, 1894 AND 1895.

Carried.	Train Mileage.		Receipts.		Expenses.		Proportion of Expenses to Receipts.	
1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.
Tons.	No.	No.	$	$	$	$	p. c.	p. c.
476,303	462,714	431,799	586,170	583,778	401,126	407,656	68·0	69·8
2,864,673	3,186,670	2,979,514	4,494,151	4,028,508	3,022,662	2,717,864	67·0	67·4
3,720,567	13,212,764	12,319,525	19,357,098	17,912,274	12,447,808	11,282,506	64·0	63·0
62,841	107,732	111,000	76,791	84,700	70,125	71,642	91·0	84·6
7,002,612	17,581,239	15,381,209	17,319,736	16,091,207	12,121,667	11,093,723	70·0	69·0
94,388	99,641	101,557	179,449	224,035	188,211	181,115	105·0	80·8
195,271	239,626	264,596	278,438	330,124	193,721	214,346	70·0	65·0
553,415	383,920	436,584	467,398	452,138	354,899	321,542	76·0	71·1
196,035	386,845	434,857	418,161	423,017	282,762	291,104	67 0	69·0
5,041,975	3,683,722	3,971,650	3,229,092	3,565,333	2,926,890	2,998,363	90·0	84·1
20,208,080	39,344,873	36,432,291	46,406,484	43,695,114	32,009,871	29,579,861	69·0	67 7
1,316,341	4,425,156	4,229,599	3,146,044	3,090,373	3,208,562	3,169,808	102·0	102·5
21,524,421	43,770,029	40,661,890	49,552,528	46,785,487	35,218,433	32,749,669	71·0	70·0

As compared with 1894 there was a decrease in 1895 of $1 per $100, in the proportion of expenses to receipts, taking all the railways, government and other.

994. The Canadian Pacific system has the greater number of miles in operation, but the Grand Trunk system has considerably the larger traffic, 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 in 1895 at the rate of 7,518 tons per mile as compared with 6,943 tons per mile in 1894. There was in 1894 a decrease of 1,045 tons per mile compared with 1893, which latter year showed a decrease of 388 tons as compared with 1892. That on the Grand Trunk system was 2,214 tons, a decrease of 61 tons per mile. In 1894 it was 2,275 tons, which was a decrease of 45 tons per mile compared with 1893; on the Canadian Pacific the decrease in 1895 was 53 tons per mile as compared with 1894, and of 82 tons per mile in 1894 as compared with 1893. On the same lines the passengers carried per mile were: On the Grand Trunk 1,600, a decrease of 361; on the Canada Southern 1,234, a decrease of 304; and on the Canadian Pacific 468, a decrease of 46. The number of miles run by trains on the same lines in proportion to each mile in operation was: On the Canada Southern, 9,427 miles in 1893; 8,364 in 1894, and 7,820 in 1895; on the Grand Trunk, 5,457 miles in 1893; 5,567 in 1894, and 4,864 in 1895, and on the Canadian Pacific, 2,392 miles in 1893; 2,156 in 1894, and 2,000 in 1895.

995. The following table shows the percentage of gross receipts expended in working the railways of Canada during the period 1875–95 :—

PERCENTAGE OF GROSS RECEIPTS EXPENDED IN WORKING THE RAILWAYS OF CANADA.

1875	81·02	1886	74·29
1876	81·68	1887	71·12
1877	81·58	1888	72·70
1878	78·46	1889	71·26
1879	81·24	1890	70·26
1880	71·47	1891	72·56
1881	71·89	1892	70·60
1882	77·13	1893	70·36
1883	74·27	1894	71·07
1884	76·58	1895	70·00
1885	74·51		

Divided in five-year periods, the average is as under :—

1875-79	80·80 per cent.
1880-84	74·27 "
1885-89	72·78 "
1890-94	70·97 "
1895	70·00 "

It is apparent, therefore, that there has been a steady decrease in the proportion of receipts required to be expended in working the railways.

Comparing Canada with similar regions of the United States, it is seen that the proportion is not quite so high in Canada, notwithstanding the occasional greater difficulties in winter. In the New England States the proportion is 72·70 per cent, in the Middle States 70·74 per cent, and in the Central Northern States of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin it is 71·5 per cent.

996. The following table is a statement of the receipts and expenditures 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, 1895.

Railways.	Earnings from			Total.	Earnings per Train Mile.
	Passenger Traffic.	Freight Traffic.	Mails, Express and other Sources.		
	$	$	$	$	Cents.
Canada Atlantic	133,344	363,023	87,411	583,778	135·20
Canada Southern	971,810	2,899,085	157,613	4,028,508	135·20
Canadian Pacific system	4,661,224	11,097,809	2,153,240	17,912,273	145·40
Grand Trunk system	4,954,624	10,236,135	900,448	16,091,207	104·61
Canadian Gov't. system	1,026,154	1,850,670	213,549	3,090,373	73·07
Ontario Central	24,760	50,790	9,149	84,700	76·30
Quebec Central	110,225	208,689	11,210	330,124	124·76
Manitoba & North-western	44,164	164,626	15,245	224,035	220·60
Montreal & Atlantic	109,424	320,662	22,052	452,138	103·56
Dominion Atlantic	193,908	204,373	24,736	423,016	97·27
Other lines	1,081,803	2,149,628	333,905	3,565,336	89·78
Total	13,311,440	29,545,490	3,928,558	46,785,487	115·60

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF WORKING EXPENSES ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS, 1895.

Railways.	Maintenance of Line Buildings, &c.	Working and Repairs.	General Working Expenses.	Total.	Expenses per Train Mile.
	$	$	$	$	Cents.
Canada Atlantic	80,501	178,181	148,973	407,655	94·40
Canada Southern	444,575	888,917	1,384,372	2,717,864	91·20
Canadian Pacific system	2,742,322	4,116,541	4,423,643	11,282,506	91·58
Grand Trunk system	1,849,768	4,971,270	4,272,685	11,093,723	72·12
Canadian Gov't. system	781,068	1,522,943	865,797	3,169,808	74·94
Ontario Central	31,564	19,422	20,655	71,641	64·54
Quebec Central	60,834	70,489	83,023	214,346	81·00
Manitoba and North-western	54,210	67,811	59,093	181,115	178·33
Montreal and Atlantic	80,742	128,821	111,979	321,542	73·64
Dominion Atlantic	121,262	92,521	77,321	291,104	66·94
Other lines	781,250	1,807,000	1,130,108	2,998,365	75·50
Total	7,028,104	13,143,916	12,577,649	32,749,669	80·54

The receipts in 1895 from freight traffic formed 63·2 per cent and from passenger traffic 29·4 per cent of the total, while of working expenses 41·1 per cent were for working and repairs, 38·4 per cent for general working expenses, and 21·5 per cent for maintenance of line, &c. The receipts per mile of the Canadian Southern were nearly double those of the Grand Trunk, and more than three times those of the Canadian Pacific and of the average of all the railways of Canada. Considering the enormous length of line to be maintained, the expenditure per mile on the Canadian Pacific Railway is remarkably small. The receipts on the Intercolonial Railway were $3.37 per mile in excess of the expenses, as compared with an excess of expenditure of $433 per mile in 1892, and of $600 per mile in 1891.

997. The following table is a general statement of the gross and net income of the railways of Canada during eleven years. The best year in the eleven years, judged by the percentage of net income to capital, was the fiscal year 1892 :—

STATEMENT OF THE GROSS AND NET INCOME OF THE RAILWAYS OF CANADA DURING ELEVEN YEARS.

	Years ended June 30th,					
	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.	1891.	1890.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Gross earnings from operation	45,055,390	47,617,846	50,174,099	50,013,647	46,740,016	45,420,234
Less general operating expenses	12,577,649	13,396,177	13,467,466	13,099,110	12,489,112	11,527,162
Income from operation	32,477,741	34,221,669	36,706,633	36,914,537	34,250,904	33,893,072
" other sources	1,730,096	1,934,682	1,868,298	1,672,121	1,452,083	1,423,592
Total income	34,207,837	36,156,351	38,574,931	38,586,658	35,702,987	35,316,664
Deductions from income*	20,172,020	21,822,256	23,148,567	23,389,118	22,471,337	21,386,188
Net income	14,035,817	14,334,095	15,426,364	15,197,540	13,231,650	13,930,476
Capital, share and preferential	361,449,590	361,760,508	371,877,287	344,400,282	339,769,787	338,177,386
Bonded debt	330,785,546	327,003,803	307,225,888	305,120,200	292,291,654	266,885,707
Per cent of net income to capital	3·88 p. c.	3·96 p. c.	4.15 p. c.	4·41 p. c.	3·89 p. c.	4·12 p. c.

	Years ended June 30th,				
	1889.	1888.	1887.	1886.	1885.
	$	$	$	$	$
Gross earnings from operation	41,594,921	40,782,454	38,070,017	32,878,019	31,805,162
Less general operating expenses	11,056,436	10,516,496	9,331,976	8,511,255	8,717,906
Income from operation	30,538,485	30,265,958	28,738,041	24,366,764	23,087,256
" other sources	554,694	1,376,699	771,993	511,362	422,307
Total income	31,093,179	31,642,657	29,510,034	24,878,126	23,509,563
Deductions from income	19,977,701	20,131,231	18,292,708	15,613,923	15,250,638
Net income	11,115,478	11,511,426	11,217,326	9,264,203	8,258,925
Capital, share and preferential	332,559,672	327,493,882	324,128,738	317,141,948	312,182,162
Bonded debt	251,675,225	228,617,728	194,801,553	169,359,306	141,370,963
Per cent of net income to capital	3·04 p. c.	3·51 p. c.	3·46 p. c.	2·92 p. c.	2·64 p. c.

* Maintenance of line, buildings, &c., workings and repairs of engines and of cars.

998. The receipts per train mile in Canada were $1.15 per mile, being lower than those of the United Kingdom and most of the 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 80	Austria-Hungary	$1 24
New South Wales	1 72	Russia	1 11
South Australia	1 58	Italy (State lines)	1 01
United Kingdom	1 33	Germany "	0 85
Victoria	1 32	France	1 03
Canada	1 15	Belgium	0 67
Queensland	1 15	Tasmania	0 91
Western Australia	0 97		

The average amount received per ton of freight carried in Canada in 1895 was $1.37 against $1.45 received in 1894, being lower than in the Australasian colonies, Russia, Roumania, Italy, France and Austria-Hungary, but higher than in the other countries named below.

AVERAGE AMOUNT RECEIVED PER TON OF FREIGHT CARRIED.

Queensland	$2 98	Canada	$1 37
South Australia	2 88	Austria-Hungary	1 48
Russia	2 90	Denmark	1 11
New South Wales	2 03	Switzerland	1 11
Roumania	1 99	Norway	0 85
Italy	1 82	Germany	0 79
Victoria	1 92	Holland	0 75
New Zealand	1 66	United Kingdom	0 68
France	1 52	Belgium	0 65
Tasmania	1 34		

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.

999. The average capital cost per completed mile of railroad in Canada has been, up to the present time, $55,599, which is lower than in European countries and the United States, but higher than in most of the Australasian colonies, as shown by the following table, taken partly from the Victorian Year-Book, 1893, the conversions having been made in this office :—

CAPITAL COST PER MILE OF RAILWAY IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Countries.	Cost per Mile.	Countries.	Cost. per Mile.
	$		$
England and Wales	269,851	Victoria	62,537
United Kingdom	228,960	Canada	55,605
Scotland	199,638	United States	61,409
France	133,833	Australia	48,618
Belgium	108,921	India	43,785
British Dominions	100,988	Tasmania	39,926
Germany	98,705	Cape Colony	39,040
Austria	96,520	New Zealand	38,165
Switzerland	95,011	Norway	35,483
Holland	90,355	Queensland	33,483
Italy	82,217	South Australia	33,298
New South Wales	70,854	Sweden	29,603
Ireland	63,064	Western Australia	21,720

The proportion of net revenue to capital cost in Canada is very small, and, with two exceptions, is lower than that of any country or colony named in the following table, which is taken partly from the Victorian Year-Book, 1893. The proportion in Canada would be slightly higher if the capital cost of the lines in operation could be ascertained, but, as it is, the figures used include the cost of construction of 14 complete miles not yet in operation, and of 225 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	5·75	Ireland	3·80
Germany	5·40	Scotland	3·35
India	4·96	Australasia	*3·12
Belgium	4·55	Sweden	3·24
Argentine Confederation	4·35	New South Wales	3·46
England and Wales	3·63	Holland	3·18
Switzerland	4·21	New Zealand	2·73
United Kingdom	3·60	Italy	2·62
Victoria	2·90	Queensland	2·13
Austria-Hungary	4·10	Canada	*1·57
France	3·99	Norway	1·78
South Australia	3·13	Tasmania	0·70
British Dominions	3·93	Western Australia	5·44

*Proportion of net revenue to total capital paid up.

1000. The cost of a railway, it has been said, should not be more than ten times its annual traffic—that is, that the annual traffic should be 10 per cent of its capital cost. If this standard is applied to Canadian railways their cost will be found very far to exceed the limit, as in 1895 the gross receipts only amounted to 52·30 per cent of the total capital expenditure, the theoretical cost having been $467,854,870 and the actual cost $894,640,559. In the United Kingdom, France, Belgium and Italy, the cost of railways is above this standard, while in British India, Germany, Russia and the United States it is below it.

The following table shows the total cost and cost per mile, both actual and theoretical, of some of the principal railroads in Canada in 1895 :—

ACTUAL AND THEORETICAL COST OF PRINCIPAL RAILWAYS IN CANADA, 1895.

Railways.	Number of Miles.	Theoretical Cost.		Actual Cost.	
		Total.	Per Mile.	Total.	Per Mile.
		$	$	$	$
Calgary and Edmonton	295	1,028,260	3,486	6,458,940	21,895
*Canada Atlantic	159	5,837,780	36,716	7,736,355	48,656
Canada Southern	381	40,285,080	105,735	35,439,266	93,016
Canadian Pacific System	6,161	179,122,730	29,073	309,535,732	50,241
Central Ontario	104	847,000	8,144	3,170,000	30,481
Erie & Huron	77	1,050,670	13,645	1,331,922	17,298
Esquimault & Nanaimo	78	1,119,540	14,353	3,134,078	17,076
Grand Trunk System	3,162	160,912,070	50,889	335,645,007	106,150
Intercolonial	1,136	29,407,180	25,886	55,007,939	48,422
Kingston & Pembroke	113	1,228,170	10,868	5,994,613	53,050
†Manitoba & North-western	250	2,240,350	8,962	10,078,174	40,312
Northern Pacific & Manitoba	266	1,995,250	7,501	7,542,250	28,354
Pontiac & Pacific Junction	71	334,570	4,712	1,019,578	14,360
Prince Edward Island	211	1,496,550	7,092	3,750,565	17,775
Quebec Central	154	3,301,240	21,436	9,258,288	60,119
Quebec & Lake St. John	242	1,987,380	8,212	11,585,152	47,872
Shore Line	82	275,250	3,356	1,517,000	18,500
Montreal & Atlantic	201	4,521,380	22,494	6,096,989	30,333
‡Dominion Atlantic	220	4,230,170	19,228	7,541,512	34,279
Total	13,363	441,220,620	33,018	821,843,360	61,501

*Central Counties included.

†Saskatchewan and Western included.

‡Windsor & Annapolis, Cornwallis Valley and Annapolis Valley.

There is, it will be seen, only one railway in the above list, the actual cost of which has been less than the theoretical cost, viz., the Canada Southern. The expenditure on the construction and equipment of the Grand Trunk system has been heavier than that on any other road, the original outlay on the main line having been very excessive and the actual cost being over double the theoretical cost. On the same basis of comparison, however, it would appear that the Calgary & Edmonton Railway has been the most expensive to build, for while its theoretical cost should have been $3,486 per mile its actual cost was no less than $21,895 per mile.

1001. The following is a table showing the railway receipts per mile in the United Kingdom and British possessions and some foreign countries :—

RAILWAY RECEIPTS PER MILE IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Countries.	Annual Receipts per Mile Open.	Countries.	Annual Receipts per Mile Open.
	$		$
England and Wales	23,003	New South Wales	6,920
United Kingdom	19,006	Trinidad and Tobago	4,957
Belgium	12,420	Cape Colony	4,798
France	11,042	Jamaica	4,078
Russia	7,314	Australia	4,675
Germany	11,451	Australasia	4,302
Austria-Hungary	7,616	Canada	2,928
Natal	7,265	New Zealand	2,925
India	6,648	Barbados	2,380
Ceylon	6,575	South Australia	3,309
United States	7,050	Newfoundland	2,088
Italy	6,390	Queensland	2,209
Victoria	5,188	Tasmania	2,229
Mauritius	5,856	Western Australia	1,625

The receipts per mile are less in Canada than in most of the countries named, but are higher than in the Australasian colonies, with the exception of Victoria, South Australia and New South Wales. In comparing the receipts of Canada and Australasia with other countries, the large 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 more correct figures to compare with the receipts of the several Australasian colonies.

1002. The quantity and description of the rolling stock in the year 1891 to 1895 will be found in the next table :—

ROLLING STOCK IN USE IN RAILWAYS IN CANADA, 1891 to 1895.

Year.	Locomotives.	Sleeper and Parlour Cars.	First Class Cars.	Second Class and Emigrant Cars.	Baggage, Mail and Express Cars.	Cattle and Box Cars.	Platform Cars.	Coal and Dump Cars.
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
1893	1,954	161	977	664	610	35,741	15,719	3,455
1894	2,002	199	992	670	636	35,852	14,904	4,699
1895	2,023	216	1076	702	1,154	36,360	15,758	4,845
Increase 1895 and 1894	+ 21	+ 17	+ 84	+ 32	+ 518	+ 508	+ 854	+ 146

In addition to the above there were, in 1895, 14 engines and 484 waggons employed on the coal railways of Nova Scotia.

The above table represents the rolling stock in use. To ascertain the quantity owned, the following number of cars hired must be deducted in each year :—

Year.	Locomotives.	Sleeper and Parlour Cars.	First Class Cars.	Second Class and Emigrant Cars.	Baggage, Mail and Express Cars.	Cattle and Box Cars.	Platform Cars.
1891	50	17	31	15	25	3,625	289
1892	39	7	39	2	16	2,992	195
1893	17	6	28	2	9	1,946	174
1894	37	45	31	5	10	3,094	*329
1895	75	60	65	8	25	2,783	*321

*Including coal and dump cars.

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.	1892.		1893.		1894.		1895.	
	C. P. R. System.	G. T. R. System.	C. P. R. System.	G. T. R. System.	C. P. R. System.	G. T. R. System.	C. P. R. System.	G. T. R. System.
Engines	589	722	583	722	592	722	594	722
Sleeping & parlour cars	118	16	122	11	121	45	119	45
First class cars	183	390	220	390	217	390	218	390
Second class and emigrant cars. ..	159	225	175	225	168	225	192	225
Baggage, mail and express cars.....	177	214	187	214	193	214	204	214
Cattle and box cars	11,903	16,014	11,742	16,014	11,785	16,014	12,039	16,014
Platform cars.....	3,331	6,568	3,513	6,568	3,543	5,344	4,053	5,344
Coal and dump cars	471	.....	361	.....	361	1,225	90	1,225

The C.P.R. also has as part of its equipment, 80 snow ploughs, 44 flangers, 33 tool cars, 26 steam shovels, 44 boarding cars and 81 gravel cars, &c.

1003. In the railway report for 1876, the number of miles of railway laid with steel rails is given at 2,373¾ miles. This included mileage owned by Canadian companies in the United States. But it may be said that about 45 per cent of the main tracks in Canada were laid with steel rails. In 1886 the number of miles of steel rails was 10,303, and of iron 1,220. In 1895 the number of miles of steel rails laid was 15,745, there being only 346 miles with iron rails.

During the period of 1876-95 practically all the railways have been supplied with steel rails.

In 1876 the range of the weight of the steel rail then laid was from 56 to 60 pounds per yard.

In 1895 the range was from 50 to 80 pounds, the St. Clair tunnel being laid with rails weighing 100 pounds per yard.

1004. The Canada Southern has 95¼ miles of double track; the Intercolonial has 1½ miles; the Canadian Pacific, 13⅕ miles, and the Grand Trunk, 404½ miles.

The number of ties per mile on Canadian Railways is, as a general rule, 2,640. The Canada Southern, the Canadian Coal & Railway Co., the Montreal & Vermont Junction, and Montreal, Portland & Boston, have each 3,000. Parts of the Canadian Pacific have 3,168. The Esquimault & Nanaimo Railway has 2,992.

1005. There were 53 grain elevators reported in 1895. The number of level crossings was 10,799, of which 151 were guarded and 218 were level crossings of railways by railways. There were 398 overhead bridges reported, with heights above rail level varying from 14 to 35 feet. The number of junctions between different railways was 316 and between main and branch lines 232.

Of the 16,091 miles of completed railway, all but 309 miles are laid on a 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge. Of the 309 miles, 13 miles were on the 5 ft. 6 in. gauge, 210 on the 3 ft. 6 in., and the remainder on the 3 feet gauge.

Of the 40,661,880 train miles run in 1895, 15,332,276 miles were with passenger trains, 19,939,699 miles with freight trains, and 5,389,915 miles with mixed, freight and passenger trains. The engine mileage was 51,339,-885 miles.

The average rate of speed of passenger trains on 47 Canadian lines giving the rate was 25 miles per hour. The Canada Southern averaged 41 miles; the Canada Atlantic, Lake Erie & Detroit, and the Montreal & Vermont Junction, 35 miles each; the Montreal & Sorel (South Shore), the St. Lawrence & Adirondack, the Canada Eastern, the Montreal & Atlantic, the Montreal, Portland & Boston, the Ottawa & Gatineau, the Ottawa, Arnprior & Parry Sound, the Pontiac & Pacific Junction, and the Grand Trunk, 30 miles each; the Canadian Pacific, 28 miles; the Manitoba & North-western, 27 miles; the Dominion Atlantic and the Intercolonial, 25 miles.

The average rate of speed of freight trains was 17 miles an hour. Thirty-three systems made over 17 miles; three made 17, and thirty-two made under 17 miles.

1006. The progress made in Canada since Confederation has been very great. The total miles in operation in 1867 was 2,278 miles; in 1895, including double tracks and coal companies, it was 16,653 miles.

Compared with 1885 the total train mileage of 1895 shows an increase of 32·73 per cent. The passenger train mileage shows an increase of 61·20 per cent, freight train mileage an increase of 21·71, and mixed freight and passenger 14 per cent.

The following table shows the condition in 1867 :—

RAILWAYS IN CANADA—1867.

Railways.	Locomotives.	Cars, all kinds.	Passengers.	Freight.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	No.	No.	No.	Tons.	$	$
Grand Trunk	298	4,339	1,415,723	1,013,512	6,617,867	4,925,776
Great Western	94	1,566	715,721	581,772	3,732,938	1,833,238
Nova Scotia	22	297	105,879	58,412	155,098	132,399
Northern	18	422	129,141	200,668	561,370	422,443
London & Port Stanley	2	47	43,923	25,493	42,686	30,834
New Brunswick & Canada	6	74	15,550	55,206	79,781	53,506
Brockville & Ottawa	7	145	52,740	53,566	138,660	70,152
St. Lawrence & Ottawa	7	106	54,332	30,358	128,625	107,038
Welland	5	161	46,442	.....	73,734	76,097
Midland	11	394	46,027	197,324	242,157	128,930
Cobourg & Peterboro'	4	152	.....	.....	94,673	58,500
St. Lawrence & Industry	3	11	.....	.....	7,850	.....
European & North American	14	190	159,119	55,998	154,370	114,296
Total, 1867	491	7,924	2,784,596	2,272,309	12,029,809	7,953,209
" 1893	1,954	57,267	13,618,027	22,003,599	52,042,397	36,616,033
" 1894	2,002	57,952	14,462,498	20,721,116	49,552,528	35,218,433
" 1895	2,023	60,111	13,987,580	21,524,421	46,785,487	32,749,669

Taking the Grand Trunk, the Great Western, the Nova Scotian, the Northern and the Midland, which railways carried 87 per cent of the passengers and 90 per cent of the freight, their passengers, in 1867, numbered 2,412,496, and their revenue from this source was $3,987,467 ; and their freight amounted to 2,051,688 tons, the carrying of which gave a revenue of $6,545,932. The average charge per passenger was $1.63, and per ton of freight, $3.19.

In 1895 the receipts from passengers carried amounted to $13,311,440 and from freights, including mail and express freight, $31,743,950. If the rates of 1867 are applied to the freight and passenger business of 1895, the result is receipts from passengers $22,799,755 and from freights $68,662,902.

The cost to the average passenger for railway transport in 1895 was 1.95\frac{1}{5}$, and the cost of transporting one ton of freight averaged $1.47. The difference is the gain to the country in its transport bill for goods carried by railways. The average passenger is carried for 41 per cent less than the charges of 1867, and the average cost of freight is 54 per cent less.

The Dominion Government has granted aid to railways (including the construction of the Intercolonial) to the amount of 154 million dollars. At 4 per cent the interest on this would be 6 million dollars a year. The saving effected by the public in the one year, 1895, caused by the reduced rates, and taking 1867 as the standard, would pay the interest charges for 14 years.

Mr. Mulhall, in a paper entitled "Our Colonial Empire," published in the *Contemporary Review* for May, 1895, and dealing with recent years only,

says "the average cost of construction per mile in Canada was £11,900. The net earnings were £211 per mile. The net profit in 1893 on every £100 invested in railways was £1 15s. 6d. in Canada. The annual loss on Canadian railways, that is the difference between the net profits and the interest on capital, appears to be £4,000,000. The saving in freight, meantime, at 10 per cent on imports and exports would be £5,000,000 per annum, which more than covers the loss."

Whichever mode of estimating the beneficial effects of railways is adopted it is clear that the result of the expenditure on account of railways by the Dominion Government, the several Provincial Governments and the municipalities is a great saving to the people.

1007. The next table is a statement of the principal articles of freight carried in 1895 by the railways mentioned and of the totals under each head carried by all the railways of Canada for each year since 1875 :—

STATEMENT OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FREIGHT CARRIED IN 1895 BY THE RAILWAYS MENTIONED.

Railways.	Flour.	Grain.	Live Stock.	Lumber of all kinds except Fire-wood.	Fire-wood.	Manufactured Goods.	All other Articles.	Total weight carried.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Canada Atlantic	7,299	19,602	4,959	232,492	49,981	12,690	149,280	476,303
Canada Southern	156,926	381,208	158,100	254,357	41,452	425,997	1,446,633	2,864,673
Canadian Pacific	228,682	610,278	115,529	770,873	314,842	903,047	777,316	3,720,567
Grand Trunk	428,503	1,064,452	340,322	965,550	175,392	767,551	3,260,842	7,002,612
Canadian Government Railways	96,576	24,337	12,391	258,707	24,129	340,862	559,399	1,316,341
Quebec Central	11,997	1,953	1,810	105,237	1,139	3,566	69,269	195,271
Manitoba & North-Western	5,257	70,322	4,857	3,149	505	7,074	3,224	94,388
Montreal & Atlantic	23,860	23,390	2,775	120,444	29,226	142,954	210,766	553,415
Other lines	157,372	461,846	234,601	865,606	267,090	361,633	2,952,753	5,300,851
Total 1895	1,116,472	2,657,388	875,344	3,576,415	904,056	2,965,314	9,429,482	21,524,421
Totals 1894	1,112,885	2,567,594	840,126	3,609,319	1,010,701	2,921,373	8,659,118	20,721,116
" 1893	1,592,737	2,675,171	1,097,180	3,417,146	1,064,812	3,053,802	9,102,451	22,003,599
" 1892	1,284,493	3,645,830	1,171,493	3,338,854	895,522	2,708,672	9,145,059	22,189,923
" 1891	1,168,766	2,592,405	1,095,599	3,191,806	946,175	3,071,130	9,687,413	21,753,290
" 1890	1,136,611	3,083,354	872,129	3,178,960	806,614	3,780,524	7,806,588	20,787,469
" 1889	954,573	2,532,393	600,526	2,587,503	1,078,379	2,627,384	7,198,841	17,928,626
" 1888	1,123,264	2,146,716	528,917	2,361,351	652,636	2,483,197	7,870,495	17,172,759
" 1887	1,127,478	2,307,958	616,866	2,548,807	540,821	2,277,319	6,937,287	16,356,535
" 1886	1,111,585	2,533,288	604,598	2,302,382	498,285	2,265,507	6,304,091	15,670,460
" 1885	1,186,523	2,143,742	577,409	2,350,519	490,297	1,492,602	6,418,179	14,659,271
" 1884	838,982	1,830,849	298,409	2,575,210	468,179	1,076,036	5,004,441	13,365,225
" 1883	404,169	904,379	172,706	1,187,354	560,152	958,813	2,403,515	13,040,684
" 1882	299,954	892,620	150,011	1,391,041	297,432	836,750	2,258,665	13,808,883
" 1881	565,271	1,601,852	256,700	1,196,967	265,896	675,474	3,033,440	12,065,323
" 1880	525,659	1,395,726	154,363	895,377	169,529	488,877	2,731,977	9,251,830
" 1879	488,872	1,244,683	163,129	986,179	172,350	328,345	2,052,375	5,599,071
" 1878	456,583	1,161,225	172,071	881,955	168,046	325,739	1,832,166	4,907,786
" 1877	278,310	731,340	181,644	833,713	145,165	147,701	4,563,489	6,843,721
" 1876	292,658	826,273	170,814	723,691	113,435	145,156	4,060,104	6,332,007

The Grand Trunk system carried the largest share in 1895, viz.: 32·5 per cent of the total freight, as compared with 34 per cent in 1894 and with 33 per cent in 1893; the Canadian Pacific carried 17 per cent against 19 per cent in 1894 and 19 in 1893; the Canada Southern carried 13 per cent, as compared with 13 per cent in 1894 and 12 per cent in 1893. The total tons carried show an increase of 803,305 over 1894, and a decrease of 479,178 as compared with 1893.

During the period 1885-95 the total tons of freight carried increased by 46·8 per cent. Flour freights show a slight decline. Grain freights increased by 23·9 per cent; live stock increased by 5·16 per cent; lumber by 52·1 per cent; fire-wood by 84·3 per cent; manufactured goods by 98·7 per cent; all other articles by 47 per cent. The most noticeable feature is the great increase in the tons of freight of manufactured goods carried. This of course was to be expected from the very great development of manufactures in Canada.

1008. The following is a statement of the number of accidents in connection with the railways in Canada, including Government railways, for the last 21 years :—

Year.	Killed.	Injured.	Year.	Killed.	Injured.
1875	92	289	1886	144	571
1876	109	304	1887	178	633
1877	111	317	1888	231	775
1878	97	361	1889	210	875
1879	107	66	1890	218	838
1880	80	102	1891	196	818
1881	99	147	1892	233	879
1882	147	397	1893	216	708
1883	169	550	1894	211	694
1884	227	796	1895	187	658
1885	157	684			

There was a decrease of 24 in the number of persons killed, and 36 in the number of persons injured. Nine employees were killed while coupling cars, and out of 488 injured no less than 207 were hurt while similarly engaged, being 42·4 per cent of the whole number. The following are comparative figures for the last four years :—

	1892.		1893.		1894.		1895.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Passengers	14	40	11	55	12	64	9	60
Employees	110	700	72	533	67	521	51	488
Others	109	139	133	120	132	109	127	110
	233	879	216	708	211	694	187	658

The number of passengers killed was 3 less, and the number injured 4 less than in 1894. Seven of the passengers were killed by getting on or off trains in motion, so that the railway companies were really responsible for only 2 deaths. Six employees were killed by being on the track and 17 by falling from trains. Eighty-five "other" persons, out of 127 were killed by being on the track, and 39 out of 109 were injured from a similar cause.

The following is an analysis of railway accidents in Canada during the years 1893-95 :—

1893.

Causes.	Employees.		Passengers.		Others.		Totals.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Falling off trains	21	60	2	10	5	11	28	81
Jumping off trains	6	35	5	24	15	21	26	80
At work on track	1	14	..	.....	2	..	3	14
Head out of window	...	3	.....	...	.....	...	...	3
Coupling cars	9	276	...	.....	.....	1	9	277
Collisions	8	40	3	16	3	11	14	67
Walking on track	12	30	....	.....	87	56	99	86
Explosions	.....	5	.....	.....	..	.....	....	5
Striking bridges	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Other causes	13	68	1	5	23	20	37	93
Totals	70	533	11	55	135	120	216	708

1894.

Falling off trains	25	83	1	12	8	6	34	101
Jumping off trains	3	37	6	12	14	12	23	61
At work on track	4	10	..	.....	...	.....	4	10
Head out of window	....	1	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	1
Coupling cars	4	243	....	.....	.....	.....	4	243
Collisions	10	38	2	26	.....	3	12	67
Walking on track	12	25	1	.....	90	73	103	98
Explosions	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Striking bridges	....	.....	....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Other causes	9	84	2	13	19	16	30	113
Totals	67	521	12	63	132	110	211	694

1895.

Falling off trains	17	51	1	9	7	9	25	69
Jumping off trains	1	36	7	25	12	28	20	89
At work on track	3	7		.....	.....	.....	3	7
Head out of window	.....	3	....	3	.....	.....	.....	6
Coupling cars	9	207	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	207
Collisions	5	54	1	13	....	1	6	68
Walking on track	6	15	.....	4	85	39	91	58
Explosions	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	....
Striking bridges	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2
Other causes	10	114	.....	6	22	32	32	152
Totals	51	489	9	60	127	109	187	658

The year 1895 showed an improvement as compared with previous years, the total killed being 24 fewer than in 1894 and 29 fewer than in 1893, and the total injured being 36 fewer than in 1894 and 50 fewer than in 1893.

In calculating the safety of railway travelling, the number only of those passengers for whose deaths the railway companies must be held solely responsible should, strictly speaking, be included; if the whole number is taken, it will be seen from the following figures that this country stands only fairly well as regards safe travelling :—

PASSENGERS KILLED PER MILLION CARRIED, 1875-95.

Year.	Passengers Killed per Million Carried.	Year.	Passengers Killed per Million Carried.
1875	2·11	1886	0·61
1876	0·90	1887	1·03
1877	0·82	1888	1·75
1878	1·40	1889	3·05
1879	1·38	1890	0·86
1880	1·55	1891	0·98
1881	0·72	1892	1·03
1882	1·07	1893	0·81
1883	0·52	1894	0·83
1884	4·60	1895	0·64
1885	0·82		

Average for the whole period.....1·00

The above figures, however, are capable of a large amount of improvement, the safety of travelling having been by no means yet reduced to the minimum that is both desirable and practicable, as is shown by the figures for the United Kingdom in 1893, which shows that only one passenger in 8,237,519 was killed during the year from any cause whatever, and one in 715,132 injured, and season ticket-holders are not included in the number of passengers. The corresponding figures for Canada in 1894 were 1 passenger killed in 1,205,208 and 1 in 225,976 injured. In 1895 the figures for Canada were 1 passenger killed in every 1,554,175, and 1 injured in 233,126. In the United States, in 1893, 299 passengers were killed, being 1 in every 1,985,152, and 3,229 injured, or 1 in every 183,821.

1009. From the following table it is evident that railway travelling in Canada is not quite as safe as in the countries named. In fact, Canada has more killed per million than any of the countries in the list. Taking the period since 1875, the yearly average of passengers killed in Canada has been 1·00. The past three years, 1893, 1894 and 1895, show a great improvement on that average, but compared with the figures of other countries there is room still for greater improvement. The figures are principally for 1893 :—

ACCIDENTS TO RAILWAY PASSENGERS IN CERTAIN COUNTRIES.

Countries.	Passengers.			
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed per Million carried.	Injured per Million carried.
Austria-Hungary	13	131	0·11	1·11
Belgium	9	86	0·10	0·93
France	67	386	0·21	0·21
German Empire	46	217	0·10	0·44
Bavaria	5	10	0·13	0·26
Baden	3	11	0·14	0·51
Wurtemburg	6	4	0·31	0·21
Holland	2	13	0·08	0·55
Italy	7	141	0·14	2·77
Portugal	2	16	0·45	3·62
Russia in Europe	28	103	0·63	2·32
Spain	10	72	0·40	2·91
Sweden	1	2	0·07	0·14
Switzerland	11	28	0·21	0·59
New South Wales	7	47	0·35	2·36
Victoria	.....	134	.....	2·42
South Australia	1	.....	0·17	0·76
New Zealand	3	9	0·52	1·56
Canada (1895)	9	60	0·64	4·29

1010. 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, 1875-95.

Year.	Passengers.		Freight.	
	Per Head of Population.	Per Mile of Line Open.	Tons per Head of Population.	Tons per Mile of Line Open.
1875	1·34	1,055	1·46	1,175
1876	1·40	1,075	1·60	1,228
1877	1·51	1,090	1·71	1,231
1878	1·58	1,049	1·93	1,283
1879	1·57	1,006	2·01	1,288
1880	1·53	938	2·36	1,422
1881	1·60	956	2·78	1,662
1882	1·13	1,242	3·10	1,802
1883	2·16	1,098	2·99	1,520
1884	2·23	1,043	3·06	1,432
1885	2·13	953	3·23	1,444
1886	2·15	922	3·42	1,465
1887	2·31	914	3·53	1,401
1888	2·44	938	3·67	1,412
1889	2·57	962	3·79	1,417
1890	2·68	967	4·34	1,568
1891	2·73	944	4·49	1,553
1892	2·76	928	4·53	1,521
1893	2·74	907	4·43	1,465
1894	2·88	925	4·12	1,326
1895	2·78	876	4·23	1,347

1011. Canada in 1892 had 2,391 miles of railway more than all the Australian colonies combined, and 4,902 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 643,640 square miles of this country within ordinary reach of railway facilities in 1895 not much more than one-sixth of the total area. In the Australasian colonies about one-seventh of the area has been thus developed.

The total railway mileage of the British Empire is 74,090, which, on the estimated area of 9,233,008* square miles, gives an average of one mile of railway to every 125 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.

1012. The following is a summary statement of aids granted to railways constructed and under construction, by Governments and Municipalities to 30th June, 1895:—

Governments.	Loan.	Bonus.	Subscription to Shares or Bonds.	Total.
	$	$	$	$
Dominion	16,030,633	137,966,145	.....	153,996,778
Ontario	26,000	7,239,538	.....	7,265,538
Quebec	3,722,956	12,740,159	.....	16,463,115
New Brunswick	.....	4,356,300	300,000	4,656,300
Nova Scotia	.....	2,036,916	.....	2,036,916
Manitoba	1,855,934	770,678	.....	2,626,612
British Columbia	.....	37,500	.....	37,500
Total	21,635,523	165,147,236	300,000	187,082,759
Municipalities in				
Ontario	553,000	9,481,143	749,500	10,783,643
Quebec	2,434,000	482,074	1,393,000	4,309,074
New Brunswick	23,000	273,500	60,000	356,500
Nova Scotia	.....	269,685	.....	269,685
Manitoba	.....	595,600	.....	595,600
British Columbia	.....	37,500	.....	37,500
The Territories	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	3,010,000	11,139,502	2,202,500	16,352,002
Grand Total	24,645,523	176,286,738	2,502,500	203,434,761

The changes which have taken place in 1895 compared with 1894 are:—

Dominion Government bonus lessened by		$ 26,880
Ontario "	increased by	126,000
Quebec "	"	623,369
Nova Scotia "	decreased by	673,629
New Brunswick "	increased by	12,818
Municipalities—		
Ontario bonus increased by		235,201
Quebec " "		14,100
The Territories bonus decreased by		25,000
Ontario subscriptions decreased by		171,000

* Protectorates of Africa not included.

1013. Owing to the danger to provincial finances consequent on pressure upon the Provincial Governments for aid for local railways (within the province) the Dominion Government, in 1883, determined to change their policy which up to that time had been to give aid only to those lines which ran through more provinces than one. The change of attitude was necessary; railways had to be built. The Provincial Governments could not build them without running into debt. This compelled them to make application to the Federal Parliament for enlarged financial arrangements, a proceeding which, in the interest of the system of government adopted in Canada, was calculated to deprive the Provincial Governments of that independence of the Federal authority which it is deemed advisable should ever be maintained.

1014. In the Session of 1882, Sir Charles Tupper announced the change of the railway policy of the Government and introduced a bill providing for the granting of subsidies to eleven railways. The same course was followed in succeeding sessions. The result will be found in the accompanying statement brought down to 30th June, 1894 and 1895.

RAILWAY SUBSIDIES TO JUNE 30TH, 1895.

	Amount voted.	Amount paid.	
		1894.	1895.
	$	$	$
Albert Southern	51,200	50,460	*
Atlantic & North Western	fixed annual subsidy for 20 years.		
Baie des Chaleurs	620,000	620,000	*
Beauharnois Junction	62,400	58,900	†
Belleville & North Hastings	21,888	21,888	*
Brantford, Waterloo & Lake Erie	57,600	52,810	.....
Brockville, Westport & Sault Ste. Marie	241,600	105,200	.....
Buctouche & Moncton	102,400	101,600	†
Canada Atlantic	282,355	282,355	*
Canada Central	1,525,250	1,525,250	*
Canada Eastern	32,000	.....	30,400
Canadian Pacific	25,000,000	25,000,000	*
" Extension	1,500,000	1,500,000	28,000
" " Revelstoke	80,000	.....	.....
Cape Breton Ry. Extension Co	96,000	.....	.....
Caraquet	224,000	224,000	*
Central Railway of New Brunswick	123,639	75,639	†
Cobourg North Ltd. & Pacific	156,800	.....	†
Columbia & Kootenay	112,000	88,800	*
Cornwallis Valley	44,800	44,800	*
Cumberland Ry. & Coal Co	39,850	39,850	
Dominion Coal Co	89,600	.....	32,000
Dominion Lime Co	15,360	15,360	
Drummond Ry. Co	297,920	195,840	†92,096
Elgin, Petitcodiac & Havelock	38,400	38,400	*
Erie & Huron	96,000	96,000	*
Esquimalt & Nanaimo	750,000	750,000	*
Fredericton & St. Mary's Bridge Co	30,000	30,000	*
Grand Trunk, Georgian & Erie	48,000	.....	†39,744
Great Eastern	104,345	46,345	†
Great Northern	160,000	78,688	32,000
Guelph Junction	46,000	46,000	*

* No further liability. † Balance outstanding.

RAILWAY SUBSIDIES TO JUNE 30TH, 1895.—*Concluded.*

	Amount Voted.	Amount Paid.	
		1894.	1895.
	$	$	$
Harvey Branch	9,600	5,553	†
Hereford	155,200	155,200	*
Intercolonial	156,800	156,800	*
Irondale, Bancroft & Ottawa	160,000	64,000	32,000
Joggins	38,400	37,500	*
Kingston & Pembroke	48,000	48,000	*
Kingston, Napanee & Western	268,400	208,733	†
L'Assomption River	11,200	11,200	*
Lake Erie & Detroit River	338,731	338,731	*
Lake Temiscamingue	327,700	52,760	†233,199
Leamington & St. Clair	51,200	51,200	*
Lotbinière & Megantic	96,000	35,200	†38,400
Montreal & Champlain	103,600	103,600	*
Montreal & Lake Maskinongé	41,280	41,280	*
Montreal & Ottawa	96,000	73,600	†
Montreal & Sorel	112,000	93,757	*
Montreal & Western	361,270	361,270	*
Mountford Colonization	105,600	32,000	35,200
Nakusp & Slocan	121,600	.....	117,760
New Brunswick & Prince Edward Island	113,440	113,440	*
New Glasgow Iron Co	40,000	38,400	†
Northern & Pacific Junction	1,320,000	1,320,000	*
Northern & Western	312,000	312,000	*
Nova Scotia Central	256,000	230,700	†
Nova Scotia Southern	240,000	.....	†
Ontario, Belmont & Northern	32,000	.....	†
Orford Mountain	99,200	84,800	*
Oshawa Ry. & Navigation Co	22,400	.....	†
Ottawa & Gatineau	320,000	284,128	†
Ottawa, Arnprior & Parry Sound	430,400	101,120	† 249,280
Parry Sound Col. Co	128,000	59,220	* 68,780
Pontiac & Pacific Junction	313,100	174,828	† 18,750
Philipsburg Junction	21,600	18,688	* 2,912
Pontiac & Renfrew	13,600	13,600	*
Port Arthur, Duluth & Western	271,200	271,200	*
Quebec Central	348,342	60,342	†
Quebec & Lake St. John	1,003,495	1,002,999	†
Quebec, Montmorency & Charlevoix	96,000	65,600	* 30,400
St. Catharines & Niagara Central	38,400	38,400	*
St. Clair Frontier Tunnel	375,000	375,000	*
St. Lawrence & Adirondack	65,002	65,002	*
St. Lawrence, Lower Laurentian & Saguenay	217,600	217,600	*
St. Louis, Richibucto & Buctouche	22,400	22,400	*
South Norfolk	54,400	54,400	*
Shuswap & Okanagan	163,200	162,900	* 300
Stewiacke & Lansdowne	236,800	.....	
Temiscouata	646,500	645,950	†
Thousand Islands	54,400	24,400	*
Tobique Valley	134,400	134,016	†
Toronto, Grey & Bruce	14,656	14,656	*
United Counties	102,400	88,973	42,728
Waterloo Junction	32,800	32,800	*
Western Counties	500,000	500,000	*
Woodstock & Centreville	83,200	.....	
Woodstock & Chatham	256,000	256,000	*
Total			1,123,949

* No further liability. † Balance outstanding.

1015. Since the system of subsidizing railway enterprises was inaugurated the following sums have been paid :—

For the fiscal year		1883–84	$ 208,000
"	"	1884–85	403,245
"	"	1885–86	2,171,249
"	"	1886–87	1,406,533
"	"	1887–88	1,027,042
"	"	1888–89	846,722
"	"	1889–90	1,491,595
"	"	1890–91	1,079,106
"	"	1891–92	1,061,616
"	"	1892–93	624,794
"	"	1893–94	1,043,285
"	"	1894–95	1,123,949
			12,487,136

The balance outstanding amounted to $2,377,720 on the 30th June, 1895.

The railways subsidized by the Dominion Government, but not placed under contract on 30th June, 1895, numbered 50, with a total mileage of 1,166½ miles, and the total subsidy granted was not to exceed $3,815,800.

In addition the Canadian Pacific Railway received $25,000,000, the Canadian Pacific Railway extension to Quebec $1,500,000, and the Canada Central Railway $1,525,250.

There is also an annual subsidy of $186,600 payable for 20 years to the Atlantic & North-western Railway Company, under Act of 1885, Chap. 58, and an annual payment of $119,700 to the Provincial Government of Quebec —being 5 per cent on the sum of $2,394,000, granted by Chap. 8, Acts of 1884, for the line between Ottawa and Quebec. The total paid to 30th June, 1895, was for the first named $1,119,600, and for the second $1,256,850.

Several railways, having in the aggregate 4,463¼ miles, have been subsidized by grants of land amounting to 32,257,200 acres. This does not include the grant of 25,000,000 acres made to the C. P. R. and subsequently reduced to 18,206,986 acres.

Another way in which railways have been aided is by loaning them used rails. Outstanding loans of this kind on 30th June, 1892, were : Kent Northern Railway of New Brunswick, $58,334 ; Halifax Cotton Company, siding, $4,335 ; Steel Company of Canada, $11,965 ; Albert Railway Company, $14,665—in all, $89,299.

1016. The various kinds of railway finance which have been resorted to in Canada are :—

1. Authority given to the Government to guarantee the interest for a term of years.

2. Authority given to the Government to issue debentures by way of loan to railway companies.

3. Authority to grant a like loan with a provision that if the company did not pay the interest on the Government debentures, the property of the cities and towns benefited should be assessed for the same.

4. Government guarantee of railway companies' bonds as well as of interest thereon.

5. Direct issue of Government bonds to railways with a first mortgage on the property of the companies as security.

6. Municipal bonus to companies.
7. Municipal subscriptions to railway stock.
8. Municipal bonuses to railway companies.
9. Government bonuses to railway companies.
10. Imperial Government guarantee of capital with which to construct the Intercolonial.
11. Share capital locally distributed and issue of bonds.
12. Share capital, chiefly English, combined with Government aid in some of the forms mentioned and issue of various degrees of bonds under different names.
13. Aid in the form of lands through which the roads were to be constructed.
14. Practical release of Government loan by placing it behind other claims upon railway companies becoming embarrassed.
15. Composition of Government claims accepted when railways become embarrassed.
16. Assumption by Government of liabilities incurred by municipalities in aid of railways, the Government becoming the creditor of the municipalities.
17. Direct construction of railways by Government.
18. Grants of land and money subsidies combined with Government construction of portions of the railway.

Government Railways.

1017. The railways belonging to the Government of Canada are known as the Canadian Government Railway System. They include, 1st, the Intercolonial and its branches; 2nd, the Prince Edward Island Railway.

The Intercolonial Railway was part of the original pact between the provinces, the Union Act, 1867, Sec. 145, reading: "Inasmuch as the provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick have joined in a declaration that the construction of the Intercolonial Railway is essential to the consolidation of the Union of British North America, and to the assent thereto of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and have consequently agreed that provision should be made for its immediate construction by the Government of Canada; therefore, in order to give effect to that agreement, it shall be the duty of the Government and Parliament of Canada to provide for the commencement, within six months after the Union, of a railway connecting the River St. Lawrence with the City of Halifax, in Nova Scotia, and for the construction thereof without intermission, and the completion thereof with all practicable speed."

The following memorandum will serve to round off the story of the Intercolonial since Confederation:—

1867. Minister of Public Works instructs Mr. S. Fleming, Engineer in Chief, to proceed at once with surveys, July, 1867.
1868. Battle of the routes through New Brunswick fought. Commissioners appointed to manage construction; A. Walsh, Hon. E. B. Chandler and Hon. A. W. McLelan, Commissioners.
1870-1871. Battle of iron *versus* wooden bridges waged, 1870-71. Windsor Branch, 32 miles, transferred to Windsor & Annapolis Railway for operating purposes.
1872. Railways in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia reconstructed and called Intercolonial Railway by Order in Council, 9th November, 1872.
1874. Railway transferred to Public Works Department. Act of 1874.

1875. Change of gauge between Halifax and St. John, 18th June.
1876. Whole line of Intercolonial opened 1st July.
1879. Purchase of Rivière du Loup line, 126 miles, from Grand Trunk Railway, for $1,500,000, 1st August.
Department of Railways and Canals, organized with ministerial head, 20th May, 1879.
1884. Eastern Extension (80 miles) purchased from the Government of Nova Scotia, 9th January. Cost on 30th June, 1884, of line and equipment, $1,284,311.
1885. Cape Traverse Branch (13 miles) completed. St. Charles Loop Line (14 miles) completed. Dalhousie Branch (7 miles) completed.
1886. Rivière du Loup (town) branch (4 miles) completed. Dartmouth (town) branch (4 miles) completed.
1887. Carleton Branch incorporated with Intercolonial Railway by Order in Council, 8th October.
Pictou (town) branch (14 miles) completed.
1888. Cars lighted with electricity and heated by steam.
1890. Oxford Branch opened for traffic.
Accounts for maintenance and operation of Eastern Extension merged in similar accounts of the Intercolonial Railway, 1st July, 1890.
1891. By Act 54 Vic., Chap. 50, the following works were, together with Eastern Extension, embodied with the Intercolonial system: Oxford Junction (72½ miles), opened on 15th July, 1890; Cape Breton Railway, 52½ miles of which were opened on 24th November, 1890, and 46 miles on 1st January, 1891.
1892. Carleton Branch transferred to City of St. John for $40,000, on 3rd September, 1892, and leased to the Canadian Pacific Railway for 999 years. The deed was confirmed by Act of 1893, Chap. 6.

The total mileage of the Intercolonial system, on 30th June, 1895, was 1,186½ miles of operated road, including the Windsor branch (32 miles).

The Intercolonial touches six Atlantic ports, viz., Pointe du Chêne, Pictou, St. John, Halifax, Sydney and North Sydney.

The following are the through distances :—

	Miles.
Lévis (opposite Quebec) via St. Joseph and St. Charles Junction (14 miles) to Halifax	675
Lévis to St. John	578
Lévis via Truro to Sydney	827
" " North Sydney	820

The Prince Edward Island Railway was first opened for traffic on the 12th May, 1875.

1018. The following statement shows the financial position of each road on the 30th June, 1895 :—

FINANCIAL POSITION OF GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS IN CANADA, 1895.

—	Capital paid up.	Earnings.	Expenses.	Profits.	Loss.	Percentage of Expenses to Earnings.
	$	$	$	$	$	
Intercolonial	55,007,939	2,940,718	2,936,903	3,815	..	99·8
Windsor Branch	..	39,077	14,640	24,437	..	37·5
P. E. Island	3,750,565	149,655	232,905	..	83,250	155·6
Total	58,758,504	3,129,450	3,184,448	28,252	54,998	101·7

The expenses exceeded the receipts by $54,998, being $7,809 more than the excess of expenditures in 1894.

The efforts of the present Minister of Railways (Hon. Mr. Haggart) to reduce expenditures have been successful. The loss of $767,376 in 1891 was reduced to a net loss of $54,998 in 1895.

The Intercolonial Railway, instead of showing a loss of $479,940 (Windsor branch included), as in 1892, showed in 1895 a gain of $28,252.

On the Prince Edward Island Railway the expenditure in 1892 was greater than the receipts by $132,263. In 1894 the excess of expenditure was $68,357, showing a net gain of $63,906, as compared with 1892. This gain was caused by increase in earnings and decrease in expenditure, the increase in earnings being $1,091, and the decrease in expenditure, $62,815. The expenditure in 1895 was $83,250 in excess of the receipts.

1019. The following table gives the amount expended on Government railways for construction and rolling stock, the working expenses and the revenue received, the first item being amount expended prior to Confederation :—

Year.	Construction and Rolling Stock.	Working Expenses.	Revenue Received.	Excess. — E.—Expenditure; R.—Revenue.
	$	$	$	$
Before Confederation	13,881,461			
1868	483,354	359,961	420,753	R. 60,792
1869	282,615	387,548	455,023	R. 67,475
1870	1,729,381	445,209	471,245	R. 26,036
1871	2,946,930	442,993	565,714	R. 122,721
1872	5,620,570	595,076	622,901	R. 27,825
1873	5,763,269	1,011,893	703,458	E. 308,435
1874	3,925,124	1,847,925	893,430	E. 954,495
1875	5,018,428	1,581,934	886,087	E. 695,847
1876	4,497,435	1,374,073	996,138	E. 377,935
1877	3,209,502	1,890,269	1,285,110	E. 605,159
1878	2,643,742	2,032,873	1,514,846	E. 518,027
1879	2,507,054	2,233,496	1,419,956	E. 813,540
1880	6,109,077	1,851,489	1,739,137	E. 112,352
1881	5,577,237	2,220,421	2,200,486	E. 19,935
1882	5,175,047	2,311,017	2,237,583	E. 73,434
1883	11,707,619	2,651,306	2,541,205	E. 110,101
1884	14,013,075	2,636,003	2,551,938	E. 84,065
1885	11,224,245	2,749,711	2,624,243	E. 125,468
1886	4,443,220	2,819,973	2,629,336	E. 190,637
1887	1,846,887	3,152,650	2,840,748	E. 311,902
1888	1,765,582	3,621,077	3,166,253	E. 454,824
1889	2,709,857	3,513,064	3,167,543	E. 345,521
1890	2,392,768	3,846,044	3,203,874	E. 642,170
1891	1,184,317	3,949,264	3,181,888	E. 767,376
1892	417,425	3,748,598	3,136,394	E. 612,204
1893	712,917	3,288,630	3,262,506	E. 26,124
1894	585,749	3,226,208	3,179,020	E. 47,188
1895	376,815	3,184,448	3,129,450	E. 54,998
Total	122,750,702	62,973,153	55,026,265	E. 8,251,737 R. 304,849
Net excess of expenses				7,946,888

1020. The following table gives the sources of the earnings of the Government railways since 1876 :—

EARNINGS ON GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS IN CANADA, 1876-95.

Year.	Miles.	Earnings.				
		Passenger Traffic.	Freight Traffic.	Mail and Express.	Other Sources.	Total.
	No.	$	$	$	$	$
*1876	837	435,525	501,056	59,420	138	996,138
*1877	912·5	520,725	670,779	93,123	483	1,285,110
*1878	912·5	540,267	863,866	110,049	664	1,514,847
*1879	912·5	510,361	810,351	98,796	448	1,419,956
‡1880	1,038·5	546,866	977,733	109,098	464	†1,634,161
‡1881	1,038·5	609,368	1,192,389	110,431	553	1,912,741
1882	1,038·5	723,111	1,380,499	127,430	6,543	2,237,584
1883	1,038·5	813,333	1,573,775	144,279	9,820	2,541,206
1884	1,045·5	846,836	1,546,025	147,604	11,473	2,551,938
1885	1,151·6	821,510	1,631,886	170,397	449	2,624,243
1886	1,156·6	836,085	1,614,170	178,185	896	2,629,336
1887	1,170·6	902,630	1,765,334	171,844	941	2,840,748
1888	1,184·1	958,967	2,029,100	177,434	752	3,166,252
1889	1,181·6	990,456	2,006,333	170,036	716	3,167,542
1890	1,181·6	974,863	2,056,952	171,378	681	3,203,874
1891	1,352·6	1,045,355	1,954,627	181,518	388	3,181,888
1892	1,351·6	1,044,575	1,893,677	197,716	425	3,136,394
1893	1,351·6	1,081,877	1,966,816	213,412	400	3,262,505
1894	1,351·6	1,035,559	1,928,409	214,570	482	3,179,020
1895	1,351·6	1,039,735	1,875,017	214,236	461	3,129,450

*Earnings of Windsor Branch not included.

†Includes $3,754 over-credit in 1880, on Windsor Branch.

‡Earnings C.P.R. not included ; the road during part of these two years was operated by the Government.

The receipts from passengers form nearly one-third of the earnings, those from freights over three-fifths, and the remainder comes from various sources. This division has been maintained, practically, from the year 1876, the trend being to a reduction of the proportion received from passengers and a corresponding increase in the proportion received from freights. Compared with the average of all the railways of Canada, the Government railways have a somewhat larger proportion of all their earnings from passenger traffic and a somewhat less from freight. The earnings per train mile on the Government railways average 73·07 cents. For purposes of comparison, the following figures are given showing the earnings per train mile of various railways in Canada: In 1895, Canada Atlantic, 135·20 cents ; Canada Southern, 135·20 cents ; Canadian Pacific, 145·40 cents ; Grand Trunk, 104·61 cents ; Montreal, Portland & Boston, 73·69 cents ; Central Ontario, 76·30 cents. The average for all the railways is $1.15.

1021. An analysis of the expenditure is as under, from 1876 to 1895 :—

EXPENDITURE ON GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS IN CANADA, 1876-95.

Year.	Miles.	Expenses.				
		Maintenance, &c.	Working & Repairing		General Operating Expenses.	Total.
			Engines.	Cars.		
	No.	$	$	$	$	$
*1876	837	566,963	322,019	128,477	356,616	1,374,073
*1877	912·5	673,721	498,862	234,885	482,801	1,890,269
*1878	912·5	731,507	589,493	225,634	501,034	2,047,667
*1879	912·5	879,619	610,203	251,747	513,824	§2,255,397
**1880	1,038·5	439,416	608,155	234,071	492,944	‡1,774,587
**1881	1,038·5	497,776	632,025	261,814	574,616	†1,983,476
*1882	1,038·5	576,295	751,187	303,213	680,322	2,311,017
1883	1,038·5	689,387	853,573	273,300	835,046	2,651,306
1884	1,045·5	669,117	830,531	288,944	847,411	2,636,003
1885	1,151·6	769,741	806,671	313,596	859,703	2,749,711
1886	1,156·6	744,947	887,725	434,771	752,531	2,819,973
1887	1,170·6	934,296	959,094	465,614	793,646	3,152,649
1888	1,184·1	970,764	1,219,072	541,095	882,189	¶3,621,077
1889	1,181·6	961,451	1,187,872	472,625	891,115	3,513,063
1890	1,181·6	1,067,076	1,226,439	542,822	875,175	‖3,846,044
1891	1,352 6	1,098,481	1,345,959	590,417	914,406	3,949,264
1892	1,351·6	1,173,270	1,214,972	471,051	889,304	3,748,597
1893	1,351·6	876,351	1,113,683	442,141	856,455	3,288,630
1894	1,351·6	773,581	1,139,246	438,635	874,746	3,226,208
1895	1,351·6	795,708	1,105,142	417,801	865,797	3,184,448

*Expenditure on Windsor Branch not included.
†Including $17,245 car mileage in 1881.
‡Expenditure $ 1,990, Windsor Branch, 1880.
§ " 21,900 " 1879.
‖Including $34,531 car mileage, 1890.
¶ " 7,958 " 1888.
**Expenses of C.P.R. not included.

1022. By five-year periods the yearly averages and per cent of each class of earnings to total receipts on the Government railways are as under :—

RECEIPTS—AVERAGE OF FIVE YEARS.

Year.	Passengers.	Per cent.	Freight.	Per cent.	Other sources.	Per cent.
	$		$		$	
1876–80	510,750	37·3	764,757	55·8	94,536	6·9
1881–85	762,832	32·1	1,464,915	61·6	145,796	6·3
1886–90	932,600	31·1	1,894,378	63·1	174,572	5·8
1891–95	1,049,420	33·0	1,923,709	60·5	204,721	6·5

1023. The following table gives the expenditures by subdivisions and the proportion of each class to the total expenditure :—

EXPENSES—AVERAGE OF FIVE YEARS.

Year.	Maintenance.		Working and Repairs.		Operating Expenses.	
	Yearly Average.	Per cent.	Yearly Average.	Per cent.	Yearly Average.	Per cent.
	$		$		$	
1876-80	658,245	35·0	740,709	39·6	469,444	25·4
1881-85	642,463	25·1	1,062,970	43·1	759,420	31·0
1886-90	955,707	28·3	1,587,426	47·0	838,931	24·7
1891-95	943,478	27·1	1,658,809	47·6	880,141	25·3

1024. Taking the Intercolonial Railway by itself, analysis supplies the following tables :—

EARNINGS ON INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY, 1868-95.

(Windsor Branch included.)

Year.	†Miles.	Earnings.				
		Passenger Traffic.	Freight Traffic.	Mail and Express.	Other Sources.	Total.
	No.	$	$	$	$	$
1868	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	420,753
1869	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	455,023
1870	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	471,245
1871	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	565,713
1872	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	622,901
1873	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	703,458
1874	339	.....	.....	.....	.....	893,430
1875	454	.....	.....	.....	.....	861,593
1876*	638½	370,520	456,751	51,807	.....	878,078
1877	714	460,368	607,565	86,512	.....	1,154,445
1878	714	475,257	801,705	101,985	.....	1,378,947
1879	714	451,894	753,490	88,715	.....	1,294,099
1880	840	495,186	924,090	101,034	.....	1,520,310
1881	840	552,180	1,127,063	102,367	.....	‖1,781,610
1882	840	659,162	1,315,723	118,888	6,543	2,100,316
1883	840	750,013	1,502,736	132,902	9,384	2,395,035
1884	847	768,171	1,465,473	132,014	11,008	2,376,666
1885	861	717,796	1,532,150	142,659	.....	2,392,605
1886	866	737,052	1,515,651	154,155	.....	2,406,858
1887	880	800,645	1,673,905	146,787	.....	2,621,337
1888	‡894	853,618	1,924,664	159,055	.....	2,937,337
1889	‡894	876,749	1,900,006	146,981	.....	2,923,736
1890	‡894	865,163	1,945,568	147,512	.....	2,958,243
1891	§1,154	973,063	1,872,967	161,600	.....	3,007,630
1892	§1,154	973,616	1,823,695	181,640	.....	2,978,951
1893	§1,154	1,014,432	1,890,469	194,914	.....	3,099,815
1894	§1,154	971,399	1,853,466	195,621	.....	3,020,486
1895	§1,154	977,496	1,806,957	195,343	.....	2,979,796

* Including Northern Division. † Windsor Branch (32) miles not included in mileage, but included in other columns. ‡ Including 3 miles sidings. § Including 13 miles sidings. ‖ Includes $3,754 over credit in 1880 on Windsor Branch.

EXPENDITURE ON INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY 1868-95.
(Windsor Branch included.)

Year.	Buildings and Maintenance.	Expenditure.			
		Working and repairing Engines.	Working and repairing Cars.	General operating Expenses.	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$
1868					359,961
1869					387,548
1870					445,209
1871					442,993
1872					595,076
1873					1,011,893
1874					1,847,175
1875					1,532,589
1876	489,676	260,660	116,175	292,632	*1,159,143
1877	584,281	442,895	207,819	426,679	1,661,674
1878	641,114	537,815	199,325	447,813	1,826,067
1879	778,527	558,344	233,800	461,412	†2,032,083
1880	390,084	550,574	218,949	450,339	‡1,609,946
1881	400,815	586,999	247,243	528,051	§1,780,353
1882	483,904	684,191	282,980	629,517	2,080,592
1883	603,140	767,063	254,251	759,023	2,383,477
1884	579,128	757,162	263,436	766,993	2,366,719
1885	672,164	732,267	278,516	777,283	2,460,230
1886	624,331	819,604	391,689	672,849	2,508,473
1887	808,094	887,626	442,352	716,086	2,854,158
1888	835,265	1,135,325	518,889	803,045	‖3,300,481
1889	810,534	1,107,338	448,694	808,218	3,174,784
1890	1,017,596	1,144,373	516,155	787,801	¶3,500,456
1891	984,236	1,281,800	571,980	853,268	3,691,274
1892	1,027,450	1,148,199	452,683	830,559	3,458,891
1893	780,038	1,054,488	423,686	803,996	3,062,208
1894	674,403	1,081,788	421,831	821,295	2,999,317
1895	694,108	1,043,656	400,784	812,994	2,951,543

* Including Northern Division. † Including car mileage, $21,900 in 1879. ‡ Including car mileage, $1,990 in 1880. § Including car mileage, $17,245 in 1881. ‖ Including car mileage, $7,957 in 1888. ¶ Including car mileage, $34,531 in 1890.

Comparing these figures with the general average of all the railways of Canada, the result is :—

	1894. Per cent.	1895. Per cent.
General average, buildings and maintenance	20·8	21·5
Intercolonial " "	22·8	23·5
General average, working and repairing engines	32·4	31·8
Intercolonial " "	36·0	35·3
General average " " cars	8·8	8·4
Intercolonial " "	14·1	13·6
General average, general operating expenses	38·0	38·4
Intercolonial " "	27·4	27·3

The general operating expenses of the Intercolonial are therefore nearly one-third less than those of the average of all the railways of Canada; maintenance of lines and buildings on the Intercolonial calls for a larger proportion than the average of all the railways; the working and repairing of engines and cars require more on the Intercolonial than the average expenditure on that account. The proportions of the Canada Southern for 1894 were: Maintenance of line and buildings, 15·8 per cent; working and repairing of

engines, 28·4 per cent; of cars, 8·0 per cent, and general operating expenses, 47·8 per cent. The proportions of the Canadian Pacific were: 22 per cent, 30·9 per cent, 6·7 per cent and 40·4 per cent; and of the Grand Trunk: 17·3, 34·9, 10·5 and 37·3 per cent respectively. For 1895 the general averages changed but slightly. The several systems mentioned spent a larger proportion on buildings and maintenance, with the exception of the Grand Trunk.

The following table presents these facts in a form easy of comparison:—

1894.	General Average.	Canada Southern.	Canadian Pacific.	Grand Trunk.	Intercolonial.
	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.
Buildings and maintenance	20·8	15·8	22·0	17·3	22·5
Working and repairing engines	32·4	28·4	30·9	34·9	36·0
" " cars	8·8	8·0	6·7	10·5	14·1
General operating expenses	38·0	47·8	40·4	37 3	27·4
1895.					
Buildings and maintenance	21·5	16·4	24·3	16·7	23·1
Working and repairing engines	31·8	26·0	30·3	34·4	35·9
" " cars	8 4	6·7	6·2	10·4	13·6
General operating expenses	38·4	50·9	39·2	38·5	27·7

1025. The following table relates to the Intercolonial Railway. The column "Operating expenses per mile of line" includes working and repairs of engines and cars and general operating expenses, but not maintenance of line and buildings:—

Year.	Gross earnings per mile of line.	Operating expenses per mile of line.	Locomotives per 100 miles of line.	Earnings.	
				Per cent of Passenger to total earnings.	Per cent of Freight to total earnings.
	$ cts.	$ cts.			
1877	1,757 00	1,505 00	14	39·9	52·8
1878	1,931 30	1,659 60	15	34·4	58·1
1879	1,812 46	1,755 68	16	34·9	58·2
1880	1,819 90	1,452 22	13	32·6	60·7
1881	2,113 80	1,641 12	14	31·0	63·2
1882	2,500 00	1,900 80	15	31·4	62·6
1883	2,851 23	2,120 00	16	31·3	62·7
1884	2,806 00	2,122 43	18	32·3	61·7
1885	2,781 20	2,076 73	18	30·0	64·0
1886	2,779 28	2,175 68	18	30·6	62·9
1887	2,978 80	2,325 07	18	30·6	63·8
1888	3,296 67	2,766 80	18	28·7	64·7
1889	3,281 41	2,653 48	19	30·0	64·9
1890	3,320 12	2,786 50	19	29 2	65·7
1891	2,635 90	2,372 51	18	30·3	62·3
1892	2,610 82	2,131 00	18	32·7	61·2
1893	2,716 70	2,000 15	18	32·7	61·0
1894	2,617 40	2,014 66	18	32·1	61·3
1895	2,588 66	1,987 17	18	32·8	60·7

In 1879 there were 2,928 railway employees on the 714 miles of the Intercolonial Railway, and in 1893 there were 3,724 (including 124 employees in the general offices) employees on the 1,122 miles of the railway operated by the Government. In 1879 the staff required was equal to 410 employees for every 100 miles of line; in 1894 there were 332 employees for every 100 miles of line, and in 1895, 326. In the United States the average number is 444 employees for each 100 miles of line. In the group of States comprising Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, the number of employees is 791 per 100 miles of line. These figures show that the Intercolonial is now at the minimum cost for operating force. The average number of locomotives required for each 100 miles of the Intercolonial is 18. In the United States it is 20, while in the eastern group mentioned above it is 34.

1026. The following table gives the passenger revenue of the Intercolonial Railway :—

PASSENGER REVENUE—INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

Year.	Miles.	Passengers Carried.		Revenue.	
		Number.	Revenue.	Per Passenger.	Per Mile.
			$	Cents.	$ cts.
1877	714	613,428	460,368	76·67	644 76
1878	714	618,957	475,257	76·78	665 58
1879	714	640,101	451,893	70·60	632 90
1880	840	581,483	490,338	84·32	583 73
1881	840	631,245	545,114	86·35	649 00
1882	840	779,994	651,297	83·50	775 33
1883	840	878,600	741,993	84·45	859 51
1884	847	920,870	760,045	82·53	900 00
1885	861	914,785	709,927	77·60	824 54
1886	866	889,864	728,948	81·91	841 74
1887	880	940,144	792,678	84·31	900 08
1888	891	996,194	845,042	84·92	948 42
1889	891	1,091,189	867,171	79·47	973 32
1890	891	1,170,249	854,794	73·04	959 36
1891	1,141	1,298,304	962,317	74·12	843 44
1892	1,141	1,297,732	961,428	74·08	842 67
1893	1,141	1,292,878	1,002,913	77·57	880 00
1894	1,141	1,301,062	958,915	73·70	840 41
1895	1,142	1,352,667	963,914	71·26	844 06

1027. The figures following are for the Eastern Extension, the accounts of which were kept separate from those of the Intercolonial Railway till June, 1890 :—

Year.	Miles.	Passengers Carried.		Revenue.	
		Number.	Revenue.	Per Passenger.	Per Mile.
			$	Cents.	$ cts.
1884	80	47,532	42,218	88·82	527 72
1885	80	42,443	37,658	88·72	470 72
1886	80	43,016	36,952	85·90	461 90
1887	80	42,640	35,650	83·60	445 62
1888	80	43,970	38,406	87·34	480 00
1889	80	45,083	39,076	86·67	488 45
1890	80	48,984	40,300	82·27	504 00

1028. The freight carried by the Intercolonial consists of coal, grain, lumber, live stock, flour, fish and manufactured articles.

Taking the principal articles carried, the quantities and percentage to total freight carried are as under :—

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES CARRIED, THE QUANTITIES AND PERCENTAGE TO TOTAL FREIGHT CARRIED.

YEAR.	Coal.	Per cent.	Grain.	Per cent.	Flour.	Per cent.	Lumber.	Per cent.	Live. Stock.	Per cent.	Manufactures.	Per cent.	All others.	Per cent.	Totals.
	Tons.		Tons.		Tons.		Tons.		Tons.		Tons.		Tons.		Tons.
1877	103,420	24·5	5,109	1·2	25,471	6·0	72,620	17·2	6,371	1·5	43,308	10·2	165,028	39·4	421,327
1878	97,043	18·5	5,988	1·1	63,777	12·2	70,758	13·5	7,162	1·4	140,858	26·9	137,124	26·4	522,710
1879	112,532	22·0	5,492	1·6	63,033	12·3	69,533	13·5	8,454	1·5	132,727	25·8	119,090	23·3	510,861
1880	136,466	24·3	5,929	1·1	52,515	9·3	69,328	12·5	11,896	2·1	158,383	28·1	127,407	22·6	561,924
1881	184,607	25·5	11,202	1·5	67,231	9·3	91,052	12·5	11,738	1·6	168,910	23·3	190,837	26·3	725,577
1882	248,158	29·6	10,572	1·2	69,209	8·2	98,749	11·8	12,865	1·5	238,769	28·5	160,634	19·2	838,956
1883	262,423	27·1	24,212	2·5	98,381	10·2	130,792	13·4	12,958	1·3	278,842	28·7	163,352	16·8	970,961
1884	293,562	29·3	13,200	1·3	81,564	8·2	163,901	16·3	12,575	1·3	233,592	23·3	202,769	20·3	1,001,163
1885	349,004	35·9	15,610	1·6	90,710	9·3	171,734	17·7	13,980	1·4	212,868	21·9	116,163	12·2	970,069
1886	407,552	40·4	17,877	1·8	73,909	7·3	145,316	14·4	12,123	1·2	225,588	22·3	126,180	12·6	1,008,545
1887	453,585	40·1	21,993	1·9	75,348	6·7	201,460	17·8	12,233	1·1	240,567	21·2	126,148	11·2	1,131,334
1888	529,659	41·5	23,645	1·8	84,575	6·6	245,551	19·2	12,737	1·0	278,893	21·9	100,845	8·0	1,275,905
1889	526,487	43·7	38,656	3·2	92,701	7·7	246,932	20·5	11,508	0·9	252,398	20·9	86,108	3·1	1,204,790
1890	556,546	41·1	53,580	4·0	109,419	8·1	262,380	19·4	10,999	0·8	319,601	23·6	40,892	3·0	1,353,417
1891	498,038	38·1	61,048	4·7	101,312	7·7	230,172	17·6	12,278	0·9	303,197	23·3	98,479	7·7	1,304,534
1892	433,806	34·3	79,040	6·2	95,401	7·5	219,343	17·3	12,156	0·9	309,328	24·5	115,501	9·3	1,264,575
1893	543,296	39·1	31,934	2·3	85,691	6·2	226,514	16·3	12,757	0·9	342,400	24·7	145,488	10·5	1,388,080
1894	478,691	25·7	28,681	2·1	94,496	7·0	250,635	18·6	12,404	0·9	331,635	24·7	146,168	11·0	1,342,710
1895	385,200	30·2	19,088	1·5	93,835	7·2	252,809	19·9	11,351	0·9	311,864	24·6	193,669	16·0	1,267,816
Eastern Extension.															
1884			77		2,996		2,468		786		2,925		6,897		16,149
1885			88		2,888		1,662		815		3,082		11,332		19,867
1886			128		2,203		1,558		875		2,536		7,943		15,243
1887			37		1,042		932		1,216		3,553		4,906		11,686
1888			352		2,609		2,649		1,663		1,974		3,581		12,828
1889			143		2,149		2,453		1,260		2,709		5,373		14,087
1890			341		2,186		1,928		1,462		1,350		8,125		15,402

* After 1890 the Eastern Extension was amalgamated with the Intercolonial Railway.

1029. The following table gives the number of tons of ocean-borne goods to and from Europe via the port of Halifax, carried over the Intercolonial Railway :—

Year.	Tons.	Year.	Tons.
1878	18,354	1887	26,734
1879	24,271	1888	50,742
1880	26,025	1889	28,821
1881	18,788	1890	21,625
1882	25,775	1891	20,687
1883	32,786	1892	33,571
1884	26,229	1893	19,714
1885	31,192	1894	16,682
1886	21,680	1895	17,361

1030. These tables show: 1st. That the earnings of the Intercolonial in 1895 were $33,229 less than the average of the five preceding years; that the earnings from passenger traffic in 1895 were $17,961 more than the average of the five preceding years, and from mails and express, $19,086, while earnings from freight were $70,276 less in 1895 than the five years' average.

2nd. That the expenditure was $390,886 less in 1895 than the average of the preceding five years, maintenance of buildings showing $202,637 less, working and repair of engines $98,473 less, and working and repair of cars $76,483 less, and general operating expenses are less by $6,390.

3rd. That the gross earnings per mile of the railway in 1895 were lower than they were in 1894, 1893 and 1892.

4th. That the operating expenses per mile in 1895 were lower than in any previous year to 1883.

5th. That the percentage of passengers' earnings to total earnings in 1895 was higher than in previous years.

6th. That the earnings from passengers carried in 1895 were more per mile than in 1894.

7th. That the freight rates in 1895, being slightly over $1.40 per ton carried, were 2 cents more than 1894, but were less than those of previous years.

8th. That the Intercolonial, during the period of 1877-95, has carried a total of 4,523,728 tons of manufactured articles, or a yearly average of 238,091 tons, and that in 1895 carried 311,864 tons, or 31 per cent over the average of nineteen years; that the ocean-borne manufactured goods to and from Europe have averaged 25,613 tons a year, which average is 47 per cent more than the tons carried in 1895, and that the average of 212,418 tons of manufactured articles carried by the Intercolonial, over and above the 25,613 tons of ocean freight carried, represents the distribution of manufactured goods within the Dominion affected through the agency of the Intercolonial, suggesting the development of interprovincial trade in manufactures.

9th. That the coal carried by the railway constitutes, in bulk, 30 per cent of the total tonnage carried by the Intercolonial.

1031. The passengers and tons of freight carried per mile on the Intercolonial Railway are as under:—

PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT PER MILE—INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

Year.	Tons carried.	Passengers.	Year.	Tons carried.	Passengers.
1877	590·09	859·1	1887	1,285·60	1,068·3
1878	732·08	866·9	1888	1,432·00	1,118·0
1879	715·50	900·0	1889	1,352·45	1,224·6
1880	669·00	692·2	1890	1,519·00	1,313·4
1881	863·78	751·3	1891	1,143·32	1,146·6
1882	998·80	928·5	1892	1,107·33	1,137·4
1883	1,155·90	1,046·0	1893	1,216·54	1,133·1
1884	1,182·01	1,087·2	1894	1,176·78	1,140·3
1885	1,126·67	1,062·5	1895	1,110·17	1,184·5
1886	1,164·60	1,027·5			

1032. The tons of freight carried on the Intercolonial Railway and the revenue per ton and per mile of the railway are given in the following table:—

FREIGHT REVENUE PER TON AND MILE.

Year.	Tons carried.	Revenue.	Revenue per ton.	Revenue per mile.
		$	$	$ cts.
1877	421,327	607,565	1·441	850 93
1878	522,710	801,705	1·534	1,122 83
1879	510,861	753,490	1·473	1,055 30
1880	561,924	924,090	1·644	1,100 00
1881	725,577	1,127,063	1·553	1,341 72
1882	838,956	1,315,723	1·568	1,566 33
1883	970,961	1,502,736	1·547	1,789 00
1884	1,009,237	1,465,473	1·464	1,730 20
1885	989,936	1,532,150	1·580	1,779 50
1886	1,023,788	1,515,651	1·503	1,750 20
1887	1,143,020	1,673,905	1·480	1,902 16
1888	1,288,823	1,924,664	1·509	2,151 75
1889	1,218,877	1,900,006	1·577	2,125 28
1890	1,368,819	1,945,568	1·438	2,176 25
1891	1,304,534	1,872,967	1·436	1,641 51
1892	1,264,575	1,823,695	1·442	1,600 00
1893	1,388,080	1,890,469	1·362	1,657 00
1894	1,342,710	1,853,466	1·380	1,624 42
1895	1,267,816	1,782,608	1·406	1,560 95

1033. The following table gives the revenue and expenditure of the Eastern Extension Railway from 1885 to 1890 :—

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF EASTERN EXTENSION RAILWAY.

RECEIPTS.

YEAR.	Miles.	Passenger Traffic.	Freight Traffic.	Mails and Express.	Other Sources.	Total.
	No.	$	$	$	$	$
1885	80	6,318	67,188	893	.....	74,399
1886	80	36,952	22,237	7,234	468	66,893
1887	80	35,650	20,276	7,644	537	64,107
1888	80	38,406	24,036	7,748	362	70,552
1889	80	39,076	26,733	6,627	.....	72,437
1890	80	40,300	37,720	6,290	349	84,659

EXPENDITURE.

YEAR.	Miles.	Maintenance and Buildings.	WORKING AND REPAIRS.		General Operating Expenses.	Total.
			Engines.	Cars.		
	No.	$	$	$	$	$
1885	80	25,086	18,622	4,182	30,384	78,274
1886	80	48,312	16,795	3,470	26,179	94,756
1887	80	51,312	14,933	4,325	23,684	94,254
1888	80	43,845	17,356	6,037	23,716	90,955
1889	80	38,281	20,176	6,323	25,939	90,719
1890	80	23,165	21,158	6,336	28,444	79,103

During the fiscal year 1891 by special Act 54 Vic., Chap. 50, the Eastern Extension Railway was embodied in the Intercolonial system.

1034. The Windsor branch is owned and maintained by the Government, but is operated by the Windsor & Annapolis Railway, who 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 1895 the profits amounted to $24,437. The road runs from Windsor to Windsor Junction, a distance of 32 miles.

The following table gives the receipts and expenditure of the Windsor Branch Railway from 1881 to 1895 :—

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE—WINDSOR BRANCH.

Year.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
	$	$
1881	17,403	20,502
1882	21,053	10,935
1883	24,114	23,104
1884	23,019	22,141
1885	24,451	18,752
1886	23,658	19,229
1887	25,328	26,042
1888	24,553	24,040
1889	28,372	20,856
1890	30,162	18,983
1891	30,235	28,932
1892	33,509	19,514
1893	34,316	16,890
1894	32,975	17,645
1895	39,077	14,640

1035. The Prince Edward Island Railway runs the whole length of the island, a distance of 154½ miles, and, including extensions, has a total length of 211 miles. The number of passengers carried in 1895 was 1,362 more, and the tons of freight 5,052 less than in 1894. There was a decrease of $8,879 in the receipts, and an increase in working expenses of $6,014. 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 eight years :—

TRAFFIC ON PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY, 1888-95.

Year.	Earnings.	Working Expenses.	Excess of Expenses.	Freight Carried.	Passengers Carried.
	$	$	$	Tons.	No.
1888	158,364	229,640	71,276	59,603	131,246
1889	171,370	247,559	76,190	55,682	152,780
1890	160,972	266,486	105,514	51,604	133,009
1891	174,258	257,990	83,732	59,511	145,508
1892	157,443	289,706	132,264	51,065	139,389
1893	162,690	226,422	63,732	56,718	132,111
1894	158,534	226,891	68,357	53,577	123,727
1895	149,655	232,905	83,250	48,525	125,089

The annual receipts during the seven years 1888-94 have averaged $774 per mile, and the expenses $1,181, being an average annual excess of expenditure of $407 per mile. The average annual quantity of freight carried was 262 tons per mile, and the average number of passengers 648 per mile.

The receipts for 1895 were $709 per mile, and the expenses $1,104 per mile. The year 1895, therefore, fell behind the 7 years' average by $65 for receipts and $77 for expenditures. The freight carried in 1895 averaged 230 tons and the passengers 592 per mile, showing a reduction of 32 in tons and of 56 in passengers as compared with the 7 years' average.

1036. The following table gives the revenue and expenditure of the Prince Edward Island Railway from 1877 to 1895, separating the sources of revenue and the heads of expenditure :—

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY, 1877-95.

RECEIPTS.

YEAR.	Miles.	EARNINGS.				
		Passenger Traffic.	Freight Traffic.	Mail and Express.	Other Sources.	Total.
	No.	$	$	$	$	$
1877	199	60,357	63,213	6,611	483	130,665
1878	199	65,010	62,161	8,064	664	135,900
1879	199	58,468	56,860	10,080	448	125,856
1880	199	51,680	53,642	8,064	464	113,851
1881	199	57,188	65,326	8,064	553	131,131
1882	199	63,949	64,776	8,542	.....	137,267
1883	199	63,319	71,039	11,376	436	146,170
1884	199	62,926	70,702	10,410	466	144,504
1885	211	66,054	74,214	17,871	449	158,588
1886	211	62,080	76,281	16,796	427	155,588
1887	211	66,334	71,152	17,412	404	155,303
1888	211	66,943	80,400	10,630	390	158,364
1889	211	74,631	79,594	16,755	389	171,370
1890	211	69,400	73,663	17,577	332	160,972
1891	211	72,292	81,661	20,305	.....	174,258
1892	211	70,959	69,983	16,500	.....	157,443
1893	211	67,445	76,347	18,897	.....	162,690
1894	211	64,160	74,943	18,949	482	158,534
1895	211	62,239	68,061	18,893	461	149,654

EXPENDITURE.

YEAR.	Miles.	EXPENSES.				
		Maintenance and Buildings.	Working and Repairs.		General Operating Expenses.	Total.
			Engines.	Cars.		
	No.	$	$	$	$	$
1877	199	89,440	55,967	27,066	56,122	228,595
1878	199	90,393	51,678	26,308	53,221	221,600
1879	199	101,092	51,858	17,946	52,416	223,314
1880	199	49,332	57,581	15,122	42,605	164,640
1881	199	96,961	45,026	14,571	46,564	203,123
1882	199	90,226	66,996	20,233	50,805	228,260
1883	199	86,297	86,510	19,049	76,023	267,879
1884	199	80,223	65,403	24,170	66,632	236,428
1885	211	72,491	55,782	30,898	52,036	211,207
1886	211	72,303	51,326	39,612	53,503	216,744
1887	211	74,889	56,534	18,938	53,876	204,237
1888	211	91,653	66,391	16,169	55,427	229,640
1889	211	112,635	60,358	17,608	56,958	247,559
1890	211	126,316	60,908	20,331	58,930	266,486
1891	211	115,195	64,159	37,696	40,939	257,990
1892	211	147,461	66,773	35,205	40,267	289,706
1893	211	97,085	59,195	34,822	35,320	226,422
1894	211	99,780	57,458	32,997	36,656	226,891
1895	211	101,599	61,485	17,018	52,803	232,905

1037. The following statement shows the amount of Government expenditure on construction, staff and maintenance of railways in Canada for the last six years :—

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON RAILWAYS.

Railways.	Year ended 30th June.					
	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Pacific	41,376	37,307	66,211	413,836	146,540	49,210
Surveys	36,372	14,889	16,841	4,314	4,453	4,544
Statistics	1,904	1,426	2,221		176	977
Intercolonial	3,846,719	3,742,271	3,610,914	3,274,302	3,148,034	3,263,937
Windsor Branch	18,983	28,932	19,514	16,890	17,645	14,640
Prince Edward Island	266,486	257,990	298,007	226,422	226,891	232,905
Eastern Extension	79,103	3,225				
Subsidies, general	1,678,196	1,079,106	1,061,616	624,794	1,043,285	1,310,549
Annapolis & Digby	381,943	196,869	26,130	2,191	1,675	
Cape Breton	1,170,523	521,442	99,937	59,983	158,771	
Oxford & New Glasgow	434,529	220,886	48,745	7,923	112,383	
Special car for His Excellency the Governor General	12,634					
Montreal and European Short Line		124,568			18	
Miscellaneous, gratuity				280		
Reporting evidence before Railway Committee Privy Council					226	
Total	7,968,768	6,229,001	5,250,136	4,630,935	4,860,097	4,711,831

During the year 1895 the sum of $327,605 was expended on capital account of the Intercolonial, of which sum $66,113 was for increased accommodation at Halifax, $56,595 for Halifax extension, $108,611 for branch between Windsor Junction and Halifax Harbour, and $62,570 for the Cape Breton and Oxford & New Glasgow sections. For increased accommodation at Moncton the sum of $7,494 was expended.

1038. Mention has been made of one electric railway in Canada, as included in the list of railways published by the Department of Railways. Electricity has been adopted as a motive power by thirty railway companies doing business in Canada.

Returns from 21 show that there were 354 miles of railway on which electricity is used as the motive power.

Every province of Canada, excepting Prince Edward Island, has adopted the electric system.

The following particulars have been collected :—

Miles of track	354½	Miles run during year 1894	15,587,226
Motor cars	658	Passengers carried	55,348,612
Trailers	341	Employees	2,614
Snow sweepers	39	Paid up capital	$ 13,035,263
Motors	891		

The Niagara Falls Park & River Electric Railway Co. make returns to the Railway Department. These returns show that the company has 13½ miles of railway; that it had last year a train mileage of 196,192 miles; carried 478,879 passengers; earned $64,563; expended $52,231, and has a paid-up capital of $1,134,366.

1039. The following table is compiled from the Statesman's Year-Book and other sources, and gives the date of the opening of the first railway in the British Empire, and in all the principal countries in the world, the length of railway lines therein and the proportion of railway mileage to area:—

RAILWAYS IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

Countries.	Date of Opening,	Miles of Railway.	Square Miles of Area to each Mile.
United Kingdom	Sept. 17, 1825	20,908	5·8
India	April 18, 1853	18,782	57
Canada	July 23, 1836	16,091	206
Australasia—			
New South Wales	Sept. 25, 1855	2,595	119
New Zealand	Dec. 1, 1863	2,168	48
Victoria	Sept. 14, 1854	3,020	29
Queensland	July 31, 1865	2,379	239
South Australia	April 16, 1856	1,832	493
Tasmania	Feb. 19, 1871	475	55
Western Australia	Jan. 21, 1864	1,184	824
Cape of Good Hope	June 26, 1860	2,975	90
Natal		399	51
South Africa	Oct. 7, 1893	218	
Ceylon	" 1, 1865	271	94
Jamaica	Nov. 21, 1845	119	44
Mauritius	May 13, 1862	105	7
Newfoundland	" 13, 1867	400	105
Trinidad	" 13, 1880	54	32
Barbados	Sept. 10, 1883	24	7
British Guiana	" 1, 1864	23	5,190
Jersey, Malta, &c		68	

RAILWAYS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Europe—			
Austria-Hungary	Sept. 20, 1828	18,317	14
Belgium	May 5, 1835	3,401	4
Denmark	Sept. 18, 1844	1,386	12
France	Oct. 1, 1828	24,780	8
Germany	Dec. 7, 1835	27,863	8
Greece	Feb. 18, 1869	569	57
Holland and Luxembourg	Sept. 13, 1839	1,924	7
Italy	Oct. 3, 1839	9,280	12
Norway	July 14, 1853	1,002	128
Portugal	" 9, 1854	1,454	27
Roumania	Oct. 4, 1860	1,617	30
Russia and Finland	April 4, 1838	20,785	112
Servia		336	58
Spain	Oct. 30, 1848	7,105	32
Sweden	Feb. 9, 1851	5,457	35
Switzerland	June 15, 1844	2,267	7
Turkey	Oct. 4, 1860	1,130	114

RAILWAYS IN FOREIN COUNTRIES—*Concluded.*

Countries.	Date of Opening.	Miles of Railway.	Square Miles of Area to each Mile.
Asia—			
Asiatic Turkey	....	1,036	197
China	June 3, 1876	124	10,781
Dutch Possessions—Java	Aug. 10, 1867	1,158	676
Japan	Oct. 17, 1873	2,018	73
Persia	....	34	18,471
Russia in Asia	....	957	6,860
Malaya States	....	87	700
Siam	....	16	12,500
Sundry, including Portuguese Island	....	173	....
Africa—			
Algiers	Aug. 15, 1862	1,984	116
Tunis	July 5, 1873		
South African Republic	....	421	283
Orange Free State	....	621	78
Reunion, Senegal, &c.	....	642	86
Egypt	Jan. 26, 1856	1,255	9
America—			
Argentine	Dec. 14, 1854	8,357	135
Bolivia	" 14, 1873	621	914
Brazil	April 30, 1854	7,456	430
Chili	Jan. —, 1852	1,926	153
Colombia	Sept. —, 1880	261	1,969
Ecuador	.... ..	186	645
Hayti	....	71	144
Mexico	Oct. 8, 1850	6,905	111
Paraguay	" 1, 1863	157	624
Peru	May 29, 1851	1,036	447
United States	April 17, 1827	178,709	20
Uruguay	Jan. 1, 1869	1,119	64
Venezuela	Feb. 9, 1866	590	1,007
Costa Rica	Jan. 19, 1872		
Guatemala	June 20, 1880		
Honduras	Sept. 25, 1871	621	273
Nicaragua	July —, 1880		
Salvador	" —, 1882		
Porto Rico	....	470	7
Guadeloupe	....	60	12
Martinique	....	12	32
Cuba	....	1,076	39
San Domingo	....	72	251
Hawaii	....	56	118

1040. CANALS.

CHRONOLOGY.

1. *The St. Lawrence River Canal System.*

(*a*) Lachine Canal, begun in 1821, opened August, 1825.
(*b*) Beauharnois " 1842 " " 1845.
(*c*) Cornwall " 1834 " April, 1843.
(*d*) Williamsburg—
Farran's Point " 1844 " June, 1847.
Rapide Plat " 1844 " Sept., 1847.
Galops " 1844 " Nov., 1846.
(*e*) Welland " 1824 1829.

(First enlargement of Welland begun in 1841, and completed in 1850. Second enlargement begun in 1873, completed in 1883 to 12 feet, and in 1887 to 14 feet.)

(*f*) Sault Ste. Marie Canal, begun in 1887, opened 1895.

Connections of the St. Lawrence system :—

Burlington Bay Canal, begun in 1825, completed in 1832.
St. Clair Channel " 1855 " 1871.
Murray Bay Canal " 1882 opened in 1889.
Trent River Navigation " 1837

2. *Ottawa River Canal System.*

(*a*) St. Anne's Lock, begun in 1840, completed in 1843.
(*b*) Carillon Canal " 1826 " 1833, enlarged in 1871-82.
(*c*) Chute à Blondeau, begun in 1826, completed in 1832.
(The construction of the Carillon Dam has rendered this unnecessary.)
(*d*) Grenville Canal, begun in 1819, completed in 1833, enlarged in 1871-82.
(*e*) Culbute Locks and Dam, begun in 1873, completed 1876.

3. *Rideau River Canal System.*

This system might be called more properly the Rideau and Cataraqui Navigation, for it consists in the conversion of the two rivers into one continuous navigable channel. The work was begun September, 1826, and on the 29th May, 1832, the works being completed, the Steamer "Plumper" passed through from Bytown to Kingston.

4. *Richelieu and Lake Champlain System.*

St. Ours Lock, begun in 1844, opened in 1849.
Chambly Canal " 1831 " 1843.

5. St. Peter's Canal " 1854, completed in 1869.
(St. Peter's enlarged 1875-81.)

1041. The history of canal building in Canada dates back beyond the present century. The early canals were miniature, toy-like affairs compared with those now in use. The first canals were constructed to overcome the Cedar, Cascades and Coteau rapids. The locks were of cut stone and had a breadth of 6 feet and a depth of $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet on the sills, and were designed for the passage of boats carrying thirty barrels of flour. These canals were begun in 1779 and finished in 1781. They were enlarged in 1804 and in 1817, and were abandoned in 1845. A canal to overcome the Sault St. Marie rapids was begun in 1797 and was used by the North-west Company to take up loaded canoes. It had locks.

The Dominion is well supplied with natural means of intercommunication. But in many cases, owing to the formation, there are rapids rendering navigation difficult for any size vessels and impossible for good-sized

ones. The early inhabitants suffered severely from the cost of transport, which was so great that a barrel of salt transported from Montreal to Port Talbot on Lake Erie was worth 18 bushels of wheat, and a yard of cotton and a bushel of wheat were of equal value. The British Government found great inconvenience and expense attending the transport of supplies. Sir J. Murray stated in the House of Commons, September, 1828, that when the Imperial Government some years before sent out two vessels in frames, one of them, a brig, cost in carriage from Montreal to Kingston a sum of money nearly equal to $150,000.

The first impulse to the construction on a large scale of Canadian canals came from the Imperial military authorities. From the early reports it is plain that they thought more of military than of commercial requirements. Thus, among the reasons given for having the Rideau Canal only 5 feet deep was the one that the canal was to be used chiefly for military purposes and that a canal larger than would be necessary to transport with convenience all descriptions of naval and military stores would afford no additional security by being of larger dimensions.

The original locks of the Lachine Canal were the same as those of the Rideau, viz., 108 x 20, with a depth of 5 feet.

As the commercial needs have become more pressing the scope of the original plans have been enlarged, both as to the number and the depth of the canals, until at the present time the system of inland navigation in Canada is the largest and most complete in the world.

The River St. Lawrence, with the system of canals established on its course above Montreal, and the Lakes Ontario, Erie, St. Clair, Huron and Superior, with connecting canals, afford a course of water communication extending from the Straits of Belleisle to Port Arthur at the head of Lake Superior, a distance of 2,260 statute miles.

When this system of canals was designed it was in contemplation to afford a depth, at all stages of the St. Lawrence waters, of nine feet, a depth, seemingly from the data then possessed, secured by means of the works proposed. The River St. Lawrence is, however, from various causes, subject to fluctuations, the extent of which it was impossible, at the time these canals were originally constructed, to arrive at with precision, and the continued observations and experience of subsequent years have shown that while the intermediate river-reaches at all times afford ample depth for vessels, in the canals themselves, at certain periods of low water, a depth of nine feet on the sill cannot be maintained.

In the year 1871 it was decided to enlarge the canals on the St. Lawrence route in order to afford a navigable depth of 12 feet throughout. Subsequently it was decided that the depth should ultimately be increased to accommodate vessels of 14 feet draught, and accordingly, in the present scheme of enlargement, while a channel way in the canals is only provided for vessels drawing 12 feet, the permanent structures, locks, bridges, &c., are built of such proportions as to accommodate vessels of 14 feet draught, the locks being 270 feet long between the gates, 45 feet in width, and with a clear depth of 14 feet of water on the sills.

1042. The difference in level between Lake Superior and tide-water is 602 feet. Between these two points Canada has built 8 canals, which are as

under; the length, number of locks, rise in feet and depth of water on the sills being also given:—

(1) ST. LAWRENCE CANALS.

Name.	Length in Miles.	Locks.			
		Number	Dimensions.	Rise.	Depth on Sill.
			Feet.	Feet.	Feet.
Lachine	8½	5	270 by 45	45	†At 2 locks, 18 3 " 16
Beauharnois	11¼	9	200 by 45	82½	9
Cornwall	11½	6	200 by 55 (3) 270 by 45 (2)	48	At 2 locks, 14 4 " 9
Farran's Point	¾	1	200 by 45	4	9
Rapide Plat	4	2	200 by 45	11½	9
Galops	7⅝	3	200 by 45	15½	9
Welland	26¾	25	270 by 45	326¾	14
Welland Branches—					
*Welland River Branch	⅔	2	150 by 26½	‡10	9 10 in.
*Grand River Feeder	21	2	150 by 26½ (1) 200 by 45 (1)	7 to 8	9
*Port Maitland Branch	1⅔	1	185 by 45	7½	11
Sault Ste. Marie	⅔	1	900 by 60	18	22
Total	71	52			

* These are branches of the Welland, but for the purposes of direct navigation their length and number of locks are not to be taken in.

† At present the depth of the canal between locks is only adapted to vessels of 12 feet draught.

‡ From the canal at Welland down to the Welland River.

The Soulanges Canal, in course of construction on the north side of the River St. Lawrence, will take, when finished, the place of the Beauharnois Canal. It will be 14 miles long; will have 5 locks, with a depth on the sills of 14 feet. The dimensions of the locks will be those of the enlarged system, 270 x 45 feet.

Of the total distance between Port Arthur and the Straits of Belleisle (2,260 miles) 71 miles are artificial and 2,189 miles open navigation. In addition to the 71 miles, there are the St. Clair flats channel and the submerged canal between Montreal and Quebec. The former, though partly in Canadian waters and partly in the waters under control of the United States government, is maintained by the latter government, the free use to both countries being given by Article XXVIII. of the Treaty of Washington, 1871. The submerged canal between Montreal and Quebec is rendered necessary because it was resolved to make of Montreal a fresh water port to be frequented by the largest craft, though that city is nearly 1,000 miles inland from the Atlantic, 250 miles above salt water, and nearly 100 miles above tidal water. To effect this purpose the shoal places between the two cities, aggregating 39¼ miles, the largest (17½ miles) being in Lake St. Peter, were dredged by steam power. By 1869 the increase of depth

effected was 9 feet, giving a 20 foot channel to Montreal. The increase in trade and in the size of ocean steamers necessitated a further deepening of the channel. By 1878 the depth was 22 feet; by 1882 it was 25 feet, and by the end of the season of 1885 it was 27½ feet. In the straight part of the channel the dredging is from 300 to 325 feet wide, but in other parts it is 450 feet wide, and in the worst place the sides of this submerged canal are over 16 feet high. The total cost of this work to 30th June, 1895, was $4,566,002, including $117,563 cost of dredging plant, and the total quantity of dredged matter amounted to 21,556,286 cubic feet. The dredged matter removed consisted of gravel, sand, clay, boulders and shale rock.

1043. The Government of Canada in pursuance of its general policy, decided to construct a canal on the Canadian side of the Sault Ste. Marie, and in 1889 the first contract was made. This canal, with its approaches, is about 18,100 feet in length. The Chief Engineer in his report for 1894 says, "this work has been visited from time to time during its progress by eminent foreign and Canadian engineers, all of whom, so far as I have heard, speak in the highest terms of the character of the work, more especially of the works of construction of the lock, and I believe it is to be one of the finest works of its kind on this continent. Electricity is used as the motive power."

1044. Connected with the St. Lawrence system are the Murray Canal, the Burlington Bay and the Trent River Navigation. The first extends through the Isthmus of Murray, giving connection between the head waters of the Bay of Quinte and Lake Ontario, thus enabling vessels to avoid the open lake navigation. The works on this canal comprise a cut through the isthmus 4½ miles long, and improvements in the way of dredging and other work to the entrance channels at either end, covering a total distance of 9½ miles. There are no locks. The first official notice of this work occurs in 1796, when a resolution was adopted by the Governor in Council to reserve 3,000 acres of land as a grant in favour of its construction. Various surveys were made at different times down to 1867. The work was begun after Confederation and completed in August, 1889. The canal is 80 feet wide at the bottom, and has a depth of 12½ feet at low water.

The Burlington Bay Canal is a cutting through a piece of low land which partly separates Lake Ontario from a large sheet of deep water called Burlington Bay. It enables vessels to reach the city of Hamilton. Its length is one-half mile, and it is navigable for vessels drawing 11 feet of water.

The name "Trent River Navigation" is applied to a series of water stretches, composed of a chain of lakes and rivers, extending from Trenton, at the mouth of the River Trent, on the Bay of Quinte, Lake Ontario, to Lake Huron. Balsam Lake, which is the summit, has an elevation of 589⅓ feet above Lake Ontario, and the total rise and fall between Lakes Ontario and Huron is about 832¾ feet. At present 160 miles of direct and lateral navigation have been opened up. There are 13 locks, with a depth of water on the mitre sills varying from 7 feet to 14 feet. The navigable reaches amount to 132¼ miles, and the unnavigable to 60¼ miles. Tenders were let for this work in November, 1894.

1045. In connection with the St. Lawrence system of canals, the following tables are given :—

TABLE OF DISTANCES BETWEEN PORT ARTHUR, LAKE SUPERIOR AND LIVERPOOL.

	Miles.
Port Arthur to Sault Ste. Marie	273
Sault St. Marie to Sarnia	318
Sarnia to Amherstburg	76
Amherstburg to 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	126
Saguenay to Father Point	57
Father Point to West End, Anticosti	202
Anticosti to Belleisle	441
Belleisle to Malin Head (Ireland)	2,013
Malin Head to Liverpool	221
	4,494

THE GREAT LAKES.

Lakes.	Length.	Breadth.	Area.	Height above sea.
	Miles.	Miles.	Sq. miles.	Feet.
Superior	390	160	31,420	$602\frac{3}{4}$
Huron (with Georgian Bay)	400	160	24,000	$576\frac{3}{4}$
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	$578\frac{3}{4}$

Lake Michigan is wholly within the United States, and is connected with Lake Huron by the Strait of Mackinaw.

(2) The Ottawa and Rideau Rivers Canal System.

1046. This system has for its object to connect Montreal with Kingston, at the foot of Lake Ontario, by means of the waters of the Ottawa and Rideau Rivers. These canals were constructed primarily with a view to the defence of the Province of Ontario. The necessity of the Rideau Canal for defensive purposes was suggested by the war of 1812, when the difficulty of communication by way of the St. Lawrence River, in the face of an enemy, was often great. The highest point is the Rideau Lake, which is 292 feet above the level of the Ottawa River, at the foot of Parliament Hill. The following table gives the distances and lengths, &c., of the canal

from Montreal to Kingston. The Lachine Canal ($8\frac{1}{2}$ miles) is common to this system and the St. Lawrence system.

Name.	Locks.				
	Length in	Number.	Dimensions.	Rise in	Depth on Sill.
	Miles.		Ft.	Ft.	Ft.
The St. Anne's Lock....	$\frac{1}{8}$	1	200 by 45	3	9
Carillon..... ..	$\frac{3}{4}$	2	200 by 45	16	9
Chute à Blondeau.....	$\frac{1}{8}$	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grenville	$5\frac{3}{4}$	5	200 by 45	$43\frac{3}{4}$	9
Rideau.....	$16\frac{1}{2}$*	49†	134 by 33	$282\frac{1}{2}$	5
Perth Branch.....	6	2	134 by 32	26	$5\frac{1}{2}$
Total...	$29\frac{1}{4}$	59			

* The total length of navigation waters is $126\frac{1}{4}$ miles. The total distance from Montreal to Kingston by this route is $245\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The lockage is $446\frac{1}{4}$ feet, $282\frac{1}{4}$ being rise and 164 fall.

† Thirty-five ascending and 14 descending.

On the Upper Ottawa are the Culbute works, situated at L'Islet. These surmount the Culbute and L'Islet rapids on the northern branch of the Ottawa River. The works comprise two locks and three continuous dams.

(3) The Richelieu and Lake Champlain System.

1047. This third line of improvements was designed with a view of placing the St. Lawrence in communication with Lake Champlain and the State of New York system of canals, which leads to the Hudson River and the port of New York. Boats leaving Canadian waters for New York enter the mouth of the Richelieu River at Sorel on the St. Lawrence, 46 miles below Montreal and 114 above Quebec. From the mouth of the Richelieu vessels ascend 14 miles to St. Ours, where they are lifted 5 feet. Proceeding up the Richelieu 32 miles further they enter the Chambly Canal, which in a space of 12 miles raises them by lockage 74 feet more, and after traversing 23 miles more of the Richelieu the vessels reach the Canadian frontier. The total length of canal navigation between Montreal and New York by this route is 85 miles, and the total lockage ascending and decending is 283 feet; the total distance is 457 miles. The distance from Sorel to the boundary line is 81 miles, and from the boundary to New York city 330 miles. The St. Ours lock is one-eighth of a mile in length. Its dimensions are 200 feet by 45 feet, and the depth of water on the sills is 7 feet at low water.

The Chambly Canal has nine locks, and the depth of water on the sills is 7 feet. The dimensions of the lock vary from 118 feet to 125 feet in length and from $22\frac{1}{2}$ feet to 24 feet in width

This completes the general view of the canal systems connected with the St. Lawrence River and its tributaries.

1048. In the other provinces few attempts have been made in the direction of canal building.

Governor Wentworth, in 1794, proposed to connect Halifax Harbour with Cobequid Bay and Basin of Minas by the Shubenacadie Canal. Directors

were appointed in 1798, after surveys had been made. The project hung fire till 1826, when it was decided to have an 8 foot canal. Ground was broken by the Earl of Dalhousie. It was opened many years after, but eventually it was abandoned.

In the Isle of Cape Breton a canal has been constructed connecting St. Peter's Bay with the Bras d'Or Lakes. It crosses an isthmus about half a mile wide and gives access from the Bras d'Or Lakes to the Atlantic. It has one (tidal) lock whose dimensions are 200 feet by 49½ feet. The depth of water on the sills is 18 feet at lowest water. It was begun in 1854 and finished in 1869. It was enlarged between 1875 and 1881.

1049. The State of Michigan built a canal to connect Lakes Superior and Huron at the St. Mary's Falls. This canal was transferred to the Federal Government of the United States in 1881. It is somewhat more than a mile in length and has one lock 515 feet long and 80 feet wide with a rise of 18 feet. A larger lock, 800 feet long, 100 feet wide and with 21 feet of water on the sills, is in course of construction.

During the season of 1894 the freight carried through the canal on the United States side of the line amounted to 13,195,860 tons valued at $143,114,502, being an increase in quantity of 2,399,288 tons, or 22 per cent, and a decrease in value of $2,322,455, or 2 per cent.

The value per ton of this freight was $10.84, a decrease of $2.63 per ton on the value in 1893. The total number of vessels using the canal was 14,491, which is 2,483 more than the number using the canal in 1893. The canal was open to navigation during the season for 234 days, as against 219 days in 1893. The actual freight tonnage passed through the Suez Canal in 1888, according to the 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 1894 was 3,352, with a net tonnage of 8,039,106 tons, being an average of 2,300 tons, while the average tonnage of vessels passing through the Sault Ste. Marie Canal was 856 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, 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 1887, 7 per cent; in 1888, 6 per cent; in 1889, 4 per cent; in 1890, 3½ per cent; in 1891, 4 per cent; in 1892, $3\frac{8}{10}$ per cent; in 1893, $4\frac{1}{10}$ per cent.

*The number of ships using the Suez Canal in 1874, twenty years ago, was 1,264. These figures, compared with those of the present, show how completely the canal has revolutionized the channel of traffic between Europe and the far east. The largest business year the canal ever had was 1891, when 4,206 steamships passed through. The application of the electric light to marine purposes is now so general that nearly 95 per cent of the vessels using the canal in 1894 were enabled to steam at night. Great Britain in 1895 sent 2,330 steamers through the Suez Canal and all other nations sent 1,104.

TRAFFIC THROUGH SAINT MARY'S CANAL SINCE ITS OPENING IN 1855.

Year.	Tonnage.		Passengers.	Coal.	Flour.	Wheat.	All other Grains.	Manufactured and Pig Iron.	Salt.	Copper.	Iron ore.	Lumber B.M. 000's. omitted.	Other freight.
	Registered.	Actual Freight.		Tons.	Brls.	Bush.	Bush.	Tons.	Brls.	Tons.	Tons.	Ft.	Tons.
1855	106,296	.....	4,270	1,414	10,289	.....	.....	1,040	587	3,196	1,447	126	.....
1856	101,458	.....	4,674	3,968	17,686	.....	33,908	981	464	5,727	11,597	395	.....
1857	180,820	.....	6,650	5,279	16,560	.....	22,300	1,325	1,500	5,760	26,184	572	.....
1858	219,819	.....	9,230	4,118	13,732	.....	10,500	2,597	950	6,744	31,035	185	.....
1859	352,642	.....	.....	8,884	39,459	.....	71,738	5,504	2,737	7,247	65,769	.....	.....
1860	403,657	.....	.....	.....	50,250	.....	133,437	.....	.....	9,000	120,000	.....	.....
1861	276,639	.....	8,816	11,507	22,743	.....	76,830	4,194	3,014	7,645	44,836	394	.....
1862	359,612	.....	8,468	11,346	17,291	.....	59,062	6,438	2,477	6,881	113,014	196	.....
1863	507,434	.....	18,281	7,805	31,975	.....	78,480	6,681	1,506	1,044	181,567	1,411	.....
1864	571,438	.....	16,985	11,282	33,937	.....	143,560	7,643	1,776	5,331	213,758	2,001	.....
1865	409,062	.....	19,777	.....	34,985	.....	.....	7,346	3,175	9,935	147,459	822	.....
1866	458,530	.....	14,067	19,915	33,603	.....	299,926	13,235	4,454	9,550	152,102	144	.....
1867	556,899	.....	15,120	22,927	28,345	.....	249,031	20,602	5,316	10,585	222,861	300	.....
1868	432,563	.....	10,590	25,814	27,372	.....	285,123	22,785	4,624	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	304,077	42,959	11,089	11,301	409,850	722	.....
1871	752,101	.....	15,859	46,798	26,060	1,376,705	308,823	54,984	36,199	14,562	327,461	1,072	.....
1872	914,735	.....	25,830	80,815	136,411	567,134	445,774	86,194	42,690	14,591	383,105	1,742	.....
1873	1,204,446	.....	30,966	96,780	172,692	2,119,997	309,645	44,920	29,335	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	427,658	638	.....
1875	1,259,534	.....	19,685	101,260	309,991	1,213,788	250,080	54,381	43,989	18,396	493,408	5,391	.....
1876	1,541,676	.....	30,286	124,734	315,224	1,971,549	407,772	64,091	46,666	25,756	609,752	17,761	.....
1877	1,439,216	.....	21,800	91,575	355,117	1,349,738	343,542	39,971	63,188	16,767	568,082	4,143	.....
1878	1,667,136	.....	20,394	91,856	344,499	1,872,940	264,674	14,882	63,520	22,529	555,750	24,119	.....
1879	1,677,071	.....	18,979	110,704	451,000	2,603,686	951,496	39,218	92,245	22,309	540,075	35,998	.....
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	87,830	65,897	29,488	748,131	58,877	130,431
1882	2,468,088	2,029,521	29,256	430,184	344,044	3,728,856	473,129	92,870	176,612	25,409	987,060	82,783	177,617
1883	2,042,259	2,267,105	39,130	714,444	687,031	5,900,473	776,552	109,910	70,898	31,024	791,732	87,131	194,790
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	222,951
1885	3,035,937	3,256,628	36,147	894,991	1,440,093	15,274,213	422,981	60,428	136,355	31,927	1,235,132	127,984	196,821
1886	4,219,397	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	242,184
1887	4,897,598	5,494,649	32,668	1,352,987	1,572,735	23,096,520	775,166	74,919	204,908	34,886	2,497,713	165,226	358,337
1888	5,130,659	6,411,423	25,558	2,105,041	2,190,725	18,596,351	2,022,308	63,703	210,433	28,960	2,570,517	240,372	382,780
1889	7,221,935	7,516,022	25,712	1,629,197	2,228,707	16,231,851	2,133,245	57,561	168,250	33,456	4,095,855	315,554	351,895
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	422,699
1891	8,400,685	8,888,759	26,190	2,507,532	3,780,143	38,816,570	1,032,104	69,741	234,528	69,190	3,560,213	366,305	462,904
1892	10,647,203	11,214,333	25,896	2,904,266	5,418,135	40,994,780	1,666,690	101,520	275,740	64,993	4,901,132	512,844	490,774
1893	9,849,754	10,796,572	18,869	3,008,120	7,420,674	43,481,652	2,405,344	89,452	228,730	87,530	4,014,556	588,545	437,076
1894	13,110,366	13,195,860	27,236	2,797,184	8,965,773	34,869,483	1,545,008	60,659	237,461	99,573	6,548,876	722,788	473,014
1895*	16,806,781	15,062,580	31,656	2,574,362	8,902,302	46,218,250	8,328,694	100,337	269,919	107,452	8,062,209	740,700	487,284

* The traffic through the Canadian Canal which was opened to commerce September 9th, 1895, is included in the above statement for the season of 1895.

1050. The following statement gives the amount expended on canal works and maintenance to 30th June, 1895 :—

Lachine Canal	$ 9,940,974
Beauharnois	1,611,690
Soulanges Canal (under construction)	1,739,969
Williamsburg Canal (being enlarged)	3,786,298
Cornwall Canal	5,505,254
St. Lawrence River Canals, surveys, &c.	1,139,677
Murray Canal	1,247,470
Welland Canal	23,767,675
Sault Ste. Marie Canal	3,258,025
Ste. Anne's Canal	1,170,216
Carillon and Grenville Canal	4,025,939
Culbute Canal	379,495
Rideau Canal (including Perth Branch)	4,560,286
Trent Canal	1,145,804
St Ours Lock	121,538
Chambly Canal	637,207
St. Peter's Canal	647,300
Lake St. Louis	4,753
Baie Verte Canal Survey	44,387
Total	$ 64,689,570

In addition to the above there have been expended from income :—

Renewals	$ 2,289,909
Repairs	4,903,052
Staff and maintenance	6,236,788
Making the total expenditure	$ 78,119,319

1051. Of this amount the sum of $20,692,244 was expended before Confederation, $4,173,921 by the Imperial Government and $16,518,323 by the Provincial Government interested. The total amount spent for construction and enlargement alone is $66,951,287, including in this sum the cost of the surveys of the Baie Verte Canal, at one time considered a feasible plan for uniting the Bay of Fundy and the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

1052. The total cost of the construction of the Welland Canal to 30th June, 1895, was $24,128,340. Of this amount $222,220 was contributed by the Imperial Government and $7,416,020 by the Provincial Government prior to Confederation, leaving $16,490,100 as the expenditure since Confederation. Of this last amount $360,664 represents renewals chargeable to income.

The sum of $2,176,900 has been paid out for staff, and $1,963,052 for repairs. During the same period the receipts have been $6,017,218. The expenditures for staff, maintenance, repairs and renewals was $4,500,616, leaving $1,516,602 to represent the surplus to meet interest.

The total revenue from canals since Confederation is $10,578,258, being an average of $377,795 a year.

1053. The following table is a statement of the number, tonnage and nationality of vessels that passed through the several canals during the season of navigation in each of the years 1883 to 1894, inclusive, and of the number of passengers and tons of freight carried and tolls received :—

TRAFFIC THROUGH CANADIAN CANALS DURING THE SEASON OF NAVIGATION IN THE YEARS 1883-94.

Canals.	Year.	Canadian Vessels.			Tonnage.	United States Vessels.			Tonnage.	Total Number of Vessels.	Total Tonnage.	Passengers, No.	Freight, Tons.	Tolls.	Increase or Decrease.	
		Steam, No	Sail, No.	Total, No.		Steam, No	Sail, No.	Total, No.								
														$		$
Welland	1883	533	1,603	2,136	498,572	314	817	1,131	382,385	3,267	880,957	1,865	1,005,156	186,377	+	42,052
	1884	530	1,689	2,219	403,555	252	667	919	337,774	3,138	741,329	4,676	837,811	153,192	—	33,185
	1885	530	1,323	1,853	394,336	190	690	880	287,611	2,733	681,947	3,912	784,928	145,814	—	7,378
	1886	831	1,711	2,542	546,140	315	732	1,047	393,588	3,589	939,728	3,182	980,135	188,984	+	43,170
	1887	854	1,277	2,131	504,268	288	366	654	283,039	2,785	787,307	5,503	777,918	146,711	—	42,273
	1888	745	1,150	1,895	477,953	303	449	752	350,318	2,647	828,271	3,402	878,800	169,135	+	22,424
	1889	820	1,141	1,961	565,946	467	547	1,014	526,000	2,975	1,091,946	4,671	1,085,273	219,510	+	50,375
	1890	1,139	996	2,135	615,821	436	312	748	506,648	2,883	1,122,469	23,704	1,016,165	194,090	—	25,420
	1891	1,147	641	1,788	527,892	522	284	806	582,264	2,594	1,110,156	35,080	975,013	200,978	+	6,888
	1892	1,226	592	1,818	592,078	536	261	797	600,223	2,615	1,192,301	43,884	955,554	197,238	—	3,740
	1893	1,021	447	1,468	493,595	895	480	1,375	994,148	2,843	1,487,743	23,035	1,294,823	193,276	—	3,962
	1894	1,068	405	1,473	564,035	617	322	939	688,910	2,412	1,252,945	30,224	1,008,221	159,694	—	33,582
St. Lawrence system	1883	3,519	5,471	8,990	1,746,901	482	796	1,278	100,964	10,268	1,847,865	51,148	856,786	110,394	—	1,371
	1884	2,733	4,593	7,326	1,439,845	515	727	1,242	91,732	8,568	1,531,577	49,117	727,048	84,481	—	25,913
	1885	2,828	5,039	7,867	1,465,383	511	652	1,163	85,313	9,030	1,550,696	44,185	734,280	74,513	—	9,968
	1886	3,187	5,972	9,159	1,667,685	552	717	1,269	97,094	10,428	1,764,779	52,460	913,590	74,917	+	404
	1887	3,201	5,702	8,903	1,622,796	426	790	1,206	92,499	10,109	1,715,295	56,404	886,982	72,437	—	2,480
	1888	2,880	4,918	7,798	1,407,797	411	796	1,207	92,299	9,005	1,500,096	50,602	781,599	65,715	—	6,722
	1889	3,098	5,696	8,794	1,656,102	560	821	1,381	101,400	10,175	1,757,502	49,250	919,872	72,505	+	6,790
	1890	3,849	5,473	9,322	1,658,568	483	693	1,176	82,879	10,498	1,741,447	61,707	853,853	60,720	—	11,785
	1891	3,041	5,706	8,747	1,751,421	582	604	1,186	90,208	9,933	1,841,629	63,283	936,794	75,972	+	15,252
	1892	3,158	6,076	9,234	1,813,923	546	632	1,178	94,760	10,412	1,908,683	64,199	966,755	102,361	+	26,389
	1893	3,678	6,414	10,092	2,009,702	440	712	1,152	95,103	11,244	2,104,805	66,472	1,158,376	68,249	—	34,112
	1894	3,018	4,317	7,335	1,559,521	446	764	1,210	137,713	8,545	1,697,237	57,736	886,778	63,005	—	5,244
	1883	393	1,173	1,566	178,504	5	1,263	1,268	123,323	2,834	301,827	3,970	232,279	22,347	—	2,843
	1884	351	941	1,292	151,208	7	1,179	1,186	116,780	2,478	267,988	6,502	199,146	18,898	—	3,449
	1885	322	790	1,112	122,548	5	1,093	1,098	108,173	2,210	230,721	3,813	184,212	17,118	—	1,780
	1886	332	699	1,031	122,509	3	1,109	1,112	109,689	2,143	232,198	5,109	193,940	18,140	+	1,022

TRAFFIC THROUGH CANADIAN CANALS DURING THE SEASON OF NAVIGATION IN THE YEARS 1883-94—*Concluded.*

Canals.	Year.	Canadian Vessels.			Tonnage.	United States Vessels.			Tonnage.	Total number of Vessels.	Total Tonnage.	Passengers, No.	Freight, Tons.	Tolls.	Increase or Decrease.	
		Steam, No	Sail, No.	Total, No.		Steam, No	Sail, No.	Total, No.								
														$		$
Chambly	1887	373	647	1,020	117,381	4	1,246	1,250	121,005	2,270	238,386	3,278	223,272	20,496	+	2,396
	1888	355	619	974	115,699	10	1,293	1,303	127,442	2,277	243,141	3,488	241,753	22,316	+	1,817
	1889	637	496	1,133	117,495	7	1,251	1,258	122,412	2,391	239,907	5,017	220,451	20,725	—	1,588
	1890	438	662	1,100	134,498	27	981	1,008	97,249	2,10-	231,747	3,598	202,407	18,171	—	2,554
	1891	464	555	1,019	108,834	28	1,006	1,034	116,896	2,053	225,730	3,783	229,264	19,377	+	1,206
	1892	603	626	1,229	123,782	25	1,442	1,467	139,097	2,696	262,879	5,218	270,766	20,960	+	1,583
	1893	581	599	1,180	121,348	3	1,569	1,572	152,735	2,752	274,083	5,133	312,870	22,649	+	1,689
	1894	371	522	893	96,507	25	1,574	1,599	152,849	2,492	249,356	5,612	277,608	21,149	—	1,500
Ottawa	1883	1,206	2,173	3,379	443,267	....	755	755	74,456	4,134	517,723	18,173	743,274	59,936	—	3,239
	1884	1,052	1,884	2,936	391,472	....	622	622	62,540	3,558	454,012	16,439	673,760	54,714	—	5,222
	1885	1,033	2,029	3,062	405,980	....	510	510	51,555	3,572	457,535	13,714	763,236	54,995	+	281
	1886	1,203	2,458	3,661	417,506	2	561	563	56,436	4,224	473,942	15,038	745,335	57,813	+	2,818
	1887	972	1,746	2,718	368,651	...	628	628	61,764	3,346	430,415	14,785	783,047	54,997	—	2,816
	1888	1,029	1,709	2,738	379,419	....	436	436	42,868	3,174	422,287	14,112	693,249	51,603	—	3,394
	1889	1,020	1,615	2,635	372,163	....	631	631	61,419	3,266	433,582	14,787	747,073	52,401	+	5,798
	1890	1,145	1,389	2,534	371,751	4	291	295	28,488	2,829	400,239	12,298	651,355	48,226	—	9,175
	1891	1,025	1,123	2,148	328,602	4	312	316	31,125	2,464	359,727	12,569	585,041	40,956	—	7,270
	1892	1,017	1,341	2,358	332,353	1	308	309	28,332	2,667	360,685	11,038	647,011	43,672	+	2,716
	1893	1,019	1,244	2,263	296,087	2	183	185	17,959	2,448	314,046	13,828	581,521	35,284	—	8,388
	1894	871	1,188	2,059	291,836	1	137	138	13,435	2,197	305,271	13,914	562,010	34,042	—	1,242
Rideau	1883	1,006	1,325	2,331	150,951	28	68	96	7,296	2,427	158,247	3,057	92,436	5,344	—	1,216
	1884	689	1,190	1,879	117,255	27	72	99	7,566	1,978	124,821	1,015	76,389	4,062	—	1,282
	1885	745	1,039	1,784	110,123	24	102	126	10,370	1,910	120,493	2,181	87,944	4,976	+	914
	1886	917	1,225	2,142	130,506	42	114	156	11,146	2,298	141,652	2,973	90,990	6,318	+	1,342
	1887	1,099	1,283	2,382	147,784	64	81	145	8,373	2,527	156,157	2,944	92,478	5,556	—	762
	1888	1,141	1,388	2,529	166,466	50	170	220	18,597	2,749	185,063	4,193	112,248	6,627	+	1,071
	1889	1,114	1,120	2,234	145,007	75	183	258	19,417	2,942	164,424	2,910	113,126	7,063	+	436

	1890	1,151	965	2,116	134,884	5	8	64	122	5,794	2,238	140,678	3,921	113,574	6,145	— 918
	1891	1,299	945	2,244	147,102	69		181	250	17,355	2,494	164,457	5,423	109,313	6,303	+ 158
	1892	1,520	1,039	2,559	189,503	57		74	131	6,948	2,690	196,456	7,442	96,366	5,150	— 1,153
	1893	1,299	858	2,157	160,426	73		176	249	15,489	2,406	175,915	6,119	104,234	5,773	+ 623
	1894	1,422	876	3,298	169,838	65		127	192	9,405	3,490	179,243	5,544	94,479	5,836	+ 63
	1883	317	283	600	196,106	4		.....	4	528	604	196,634	4,814	81,035	1,966	— 1,234
	1884	181	275	456	136,984	....		12	12	1,612	468	138,596	232	75,895	1,975	+ 9
Burlington Bay....	1885	163	244	407	110,673	....		18	18	4,416	425	115,089	1,899	73,174	944	— 1,031
	1886	.....	1	1	325	....		.....	....	.....	1	325	....	.....	1	— 943
	1887	.....	.....	.....	.. ..	....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	— 1
	1883	522	808	1,330	101,658	....		.....	.....	.....	1,330	101,658	4,692	15,695	2,190	+ 1,357
	1884	593	901	1,494	133,165	....		.....	.....	.....	1,494	133,165	6,449	19,115	2,854	+ 664
	1885	173	975	1,148	68,716	....		.....	.....	.....	1,148	68,716	867	20,160	1,575	— 1,279
	1886	35	1,171	1,206	57,322	....		.....	.....	.....	1,206	57,322	.....	25,887	1,405	— 170
	1887	125	1,566	1,691	82,597	....		.....	.....	.....	1,691	82,597	.....	41,174	2,508	+ 1,103
St. Peter's.....	1888	111	1,470	1,581	90,401	....		3	3	253	1,584	90,654	....	39,149	2,204	— 304
	1889	105	2,056	2,161	118,262	....		.....	.....	.....	2,161	118,262	.....	55,443	2,920	+ 716
	1890	44	1,250	1,294	70,985	....		.....	..	.....	1,294	70,985	.... ..	32,231	1,742	— 1,178
	1891	129	992	1,121	71,664	....		.....	.....	.....	1,121	71,664	....	34,520	1,778	+ 36
	1892	220	1,665	1,885	126,353	....		6	6	1,919	1,891	128,272		59,042	3,156	+ 1,378
	1893	233	1,229	1,462	99,825	10		18	28	9,576	1,490	109,401	...	47,606	2,264	— 892
	1894	222	1,269	1,491	94,964	16		15	31	9,163	1,522	104,127	.....	55,460	2,637	+ 373
	1883	17	9	26	2,067	....		.....	.....	.....	26	2,067	....	9,910	178	— 233
	1884	24	16	40	2,440	....		.....	.....	.....	40	2,440	....	13,049	225	+ 47
	1885	51	28	79	3,880	....		.....	.. ..	.....	79	3,880	.. ..	25,707	486	+ 261
	1886	85	17	102	3,620	....		.....	.....	.....	102	3,620	....	19,216	384	— 102
	1887	126	20	146	4,475	....		.....	..	.....	146	4,475	.....	15,645	330	— 54
Trent Valley.	1888	144	2	146	2,587	....		.....	.....	.....	146	2,587	.....	14,799	257	— 73
	1889	436	39	475	20,607	....		....	....	.....	475	20,607	4,727	25,130	492	+ 235
	1890	739	565	1,304	51,800	....		.....	.....	.....	1,304	51,800	8,318	24,679	709	+ 217
	1891	747	385	1,132	52,568	2		.....	2	8	1,134	52,576	9,547	20,839	652	— 57
	1892	836	454	1,290	65,509	1		.....	1	20	1,291	65,529	10,199	22,513	726	+ 74
	1893	994	594	1,588	76,537	....		.....	.....	.....	1,488	76,537	9,077	31,219	883	+ 157
	1894	1,224	586	1,810	83,608	....		.....	.....	.....	1,810	83,608	17,623	36,271	1,009	+ 126
	1890	715	135	850	101,165	2		13	15	339	865	101,504	12,589	18,783	707	+ 707
	1891	859	188	1,047	147,371	2		6	8	260	1,055	147,631	16,651	11,742	670	— 37
Murray.....	1892	656	148	804	158,459	3		36	39	496	843	158,955	10,459	13,729	585	— 85
	1893	497	150	647	176,534	9		15	24	1,285	671	177,819	10,525	16,340	636	+ 51
	1894	519	149	668	188,592	9		13	22	552	690	189,144	11,471	21,888	756	+ 102

1054. The next table is a summary of the preceding one, showing the total amounts, numbers and quantities under the various heads in each year :—

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF THE TRAFFIC THROUGH THE CANADIAN CANALS, 1883 to 1894.

Year.	Canadian Vessels.			Tonnage.	United States Vessels.			Tonnage.
	Steam.	Sail.	Total.		Steam.	Sail.	Total.	
1883.....	7,513	12,845	20,358	3,318,020	833	3,699	4,532	688,952
1884.....	6,153	11,489	17,642	2,775,924	801	3,279	4,080	618,004
1885.....	5,845	11,467	17,312	2,681,639	730	3,065	3,795	547,438
1886.....	6,590	13,254	19,844	2,945,613	914	3,233	4,147	667,953
1887.....	6,750	12,241	18,991	2,847,952	782	3,101	3,883	566,680
1888.....	6,405	11,256	17,661	2,640,322	774	3,147	3,921	631,777
1889.....	7,230	12,163	19,393	2,995,582	1,109	3,433	4,542	830,648
1890.....	9,220	11,435	20,655	3,139,472	1,019	2,354	3,364	721,397
1891.....	8,711	10,535	19,246	3,135,454	1,209	2,393	3,602	838,116
1892.....	9,236	11,941	21,177	3,401,965	1,169	2,759	3,928	871,795
1893.....	9,322	11,535	20,857	3,434,054	1,432	3,153	4,585	1,286,295
1894.....	8,715	10,312	19,027	3,048,904	1,179	2,952	4,131	1,012,027

Year.	Total Number of Vessels.	Total Tonnage.	Passengers.	Freight.	Tolls.	Increase or Decrease.
			No.	Tons.	$	$
1883.....	24,890	4,006,978	87,719	3,036,571	388,732	+33,273
1884.....	21,722	3,393,928	84,430	2,622,213	320,401	—68,331
1885.....	21,107	3,229,077	70,571	2,673,641	300,421	—19,980
1886.....	23,991	3,613,566	78,762	2,969,093	347,962	+47,541
1887.....	22,874	3,414,632	82,914	2,820,516	303,035	—44,927
1888.....	21,582	3,272,099	75,797	2,761,597	317,854	+14,819
1889.....	23,935	3,826,230	81,362	3,166,368	380,616	+62,762
1890.....	24,019	3,860,869	127,135	2,913,047	330,510	—50,106
1891.....	22,848	3,973,570	146,336	2,902,526	346,686	+16,176
1892.....	25,105	4,273,760	152,439	3,031,736	373,848	+27,162
1893.....	25,342	4,720,349	134,189	3,546,989	329,014	—44,834
1894.....	23,158	4,060,931	142,124	2,942,715	288,129	—40,885

1055. There was a decrease of 2,184 in the total number of vessels, a decrease of 1,830 in number of Canadian vessels and a decrease of 454 in in the number of United States vessels ; the total tonnage decreased by 659,418 tons. The decrease in the quantity of freight carried was 604,274 tons and in the amount received for tolls $40,885. The increase in the number of passengers was 7,935.

1056. The following table shows the quantity of wheat, barley, corn, oats, pease and rye passed down the Welland Canal from the 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 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, 1882-94.

Year.	Rebate Allowed	Full Tolls Paid	
	To Montreal.	To 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	151,551
1887	185,034	11,838	134,868
1888	160,358	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
1892	†261,954	8,942	201,540
1893	‡501,806	25,555	222,958
1894	273,651	16,699	203,979

* Including 17,817 tons transhipped at Ogdensburg and no refund made.
† Of this amount 4,341 tons of wheat were transhipped at Ogdensburg.
‡ " 71,455 " " "

1057. The following tables give the quantities in tons of the principal articles of freight carried through the Canadian canals during the seasons of navigation in 1893 and 1894 by classes and by individual articles:—

QUANTITIES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FREIGHT CARRIED THROUGH CANADIAN CANALS IN 1893 AND 1894.

	Welland.		St. Lawrence.		Chambly.		Rideau.	
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Forest products	184,692	145,929	113,345	115,946	189,014	151,732	77,725	64,633
Farm stock	30	39	811	1,004	294	284	29	9
Produce of animals	343	2,622	4,376	4,098	389	344	522	556
Agricultural products	806,329	592,143	630,125	351,050	9,825	16,473	1,505	2,223
Manufactures	21,808	14,172	65,714	66,655	7,607	18,312	4,494	3,511
Merchandise	281,621	253,316	344,015	348,025	105,741	90,463	17,134	23,547
Total	1,294,823	1,008,221	1,158,376	886,778	312,870	277,608	101,409	94,479

QUANTITIES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FREIGHT CARRIED THROUGH CANADIAN CANALS IN 1893 AND 1894—*Concluded*

	Ottawa.		St. Peter's.		Trent Valley.		Murray.	
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Forest products...	563,193	548,747	4,831	6,269	30,248	36,076	5,896	8,360
Farm stock.....	984	971	.....	.....	9	25	22	28
Produce of animals	1,167	1,390	.....	.....	.....	5	39	100
Agricultural products..	6,072	4,359	9,172	13,184	75	.....	2,427	4,801
Manufactures	311	196	.....	.....	41	25	2,567	3,831
Merchandise.....	9,794	6,347	33,603	36,007	846	140	5,389	4,768
Total.....	581,521	562,010	47,606	55,460	31,219	36,271	16,340	21,888

1058. The following table gives the amounts that have been spent on the different canals during the past eight years for construction, repairs and maintenance :—

CANADIAN CANALS—AMOUNT EXPENDED FOR CONSTRUCTION, REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE, 1888 TO 1895.

Canals.	Year.	Construction.	Repairs.	Staff and Maintenance.	Total.
		$	$	$	$
Lachine *$10,168,080	1888	27,411	19,999	52,230	99,640
	1889	77,006	22,958	54,111	154,075
	1890	15,686	22,999	53,114	91,799
	1891	16,373	36,293	50,722	103,388
	1892	115,333	67,500	52,729	235,562
	1893	496,921	51,617	53,185	601,723
	1894	80,202	40,940	60,174	181,316
	1895	222,349	25,891	56,337	304,577
Beauharnois *$1,789,027	1888	14,412	14,286	19,325	48,023
	1889	10,993	14,983	20,019	45,995
	1890	.....	14,999	19,847	34,846
	1891	17,086	12,537	18,887	48,510
	1892	1,696	15,000	20,051	36,746
	1893	.....	14,107	20,348	34,455
	1894	6,548	13,903	20,575	41,026
	1895	27,983	12,299	20,429	60,711
Soulanges *$1,739,969	1892	54,236	.....	.....	54,236
	1893	210,336	.....	.....	210,336
	1894	723,381	.....	.....	723,381
	1895	752,016	.....	.....	752,016

* Total amount expended on construction to 30th June, 1895.

CANADIAN CANALS—AMOUNT EXPENDED FOR CONSTRUCTION, REPAIRS, &c.—*Continued.*

Canals.	Year.	Construction.	Repairs.	Staff and Maintenance.	Total.
		$	$	$	$
Cornwall	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
*$5,587,402	1892	400,901	9,864	15,597	426,362
	1893	352,536	9,688	15,173	377,397
	1894	404,990	7,734	15,344	428,068
	1895	472,187	13,053	15,415	500.655
Williamsburg system—	1888	71,742	8,190	7,647	87,579
	1889	59,867	8,795	7,485	76,147
Farran's Point	1890	139,078	8,192	8.955	156,225
Rapide Plat	1891	230,671	7,987	8,678	247,336
Galops	1892	377,343	8,551	9,458	395,352
	1893	375,868	8,348	8,676	392,892
*$3,807,183	1894	498,390	7,030	10,230	515,650
	1895	361,077	7,371	9,675	378,123
St. Lawrence system, unapportioned.	1888	56,483	.....	.....	56,483
	1889	18,494	.....	.....	18,494
	1890	23,980	.....	.....	23,980
	1891	35,137	.....	.....	35,137
*$1,238,055	1892	59,779	.....	.....	59,779
	1893	52,643	.....	.....	52,643
	1894	13,722	.....	.....	13,722
	1895	182,776	.....	.....	182,776
Welland	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	56,139	82,548	107,663	246,350
*$24,128,340	1892	38,550	73,772	104,674	216,996
	1893	33,363	65,017	104,927	203,357
	1894	15,002	53,054	102,019	170,075
	1895	28,054	48,271	90,438	166,763
Ottawa system—	1888	20,283	1,381	2,506	24,170
	1889	24,786	1,731	2,569	29,086
St. Ann's	1890	6,151	1,526	2,571	10,248
	1891	8,174	1,503	2,506	12,183
*$1,227,481	1892	25,472	1,666	2,571	29,709
	1893	6,522	2,800	2,581	11,903
	1894	3,498	2,800	2,640	8,938
	1895	3,694	3,026	2,508	9,228
Carillon and Grenville	1888	38,996	10,037	21,531	70,564
	1889	298	10,135	22,099	32,535
	1890	4,544	7,582	15,896	28,022
	1891	4,395	10,797	21,230	36,422
*$4,168,425	1892	49,623	8,620	17,459	75,702
	1893	42,506	10,669	16,763	69,928
	1894	20,420	11,620	14,145	46,185
	1895	5,964	12,303	15,453	33,720
Culbute	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
*$434,823	1892	1,546	.....	736	2,282
	1893	1,421	13	749	2,183
	1894	2,540	494	730	3,765
	1895	1,475	434	436	2,345

*Total amount expended on construction to 30th June, 1895.

CANADIAN CANALS—AMOUNT EXPENDED FOR CONSTRUCTION, REPAIRS, &c.—*Continued.*

Canals.	Year.	Construction.	Repairs.	Staff and Maintenance.	Total.
		$	$	$	$
	1888	18,889	25,479	33,459	77,827
	1889	6,665	18,106	33,802	58,573
	1890	21,124	18,025	34,271	73,420
Rideau	1891	20,967	21,538	34,642	77,147
*$4,329,636	1892	31,363	21,507	35,501	88,371
	1893	24,275	18,790	35,022	78,087
	1894	14,485	16,940	34,943	66,368
	1895	31,559	19,897	33,827	85,283
	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
Trent	1891	12,991	4,889	3,804	21,684
*$1,270,401	1892	10,964	4,722	3,696	19,382
	1893	16,801	2,087	3,740	22,628
	1894	23,816	4,989	3,785	32,590
	1895	75,051	3,374	4,184	82,609
	1888	.....	2,801	2,216	5,017
	1889	17,964	2,003	2,421	22,388
Chambly system—	1890	24,572	1,935	2,138	28,645
St. Ours	1891	21,697	4,460	2,011	28,168
*$216,566	1892	3,585	1,944	2,169	7,698
	1893	.....	1,994	2,137	4,131
	1894	.....	925	2,217	3,142
	1895	.....	916	2,162	3,078
	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
Chambly	1891	43,344	11,400	19,205	73,949
*$1,051,537	1892	38,354	12,977	19,665	70,996
	1893	21,128	12,451	19,310	52,889
	1894	8,568	11,921	19,041	39,530
	1895	6,148	11,779	19,326	37,253
	1888	.....	1,588	3,218	4,806
	1889	500	353	3,085	3,938
	1890	.....	155	3,110	3,365
St. Peter's	1891	1,483	312	3,255	5,050
*$766,254	1892	45,324	1,461	3,008	49,793
	1893	10,799	1,856	2,938	15,593
	1894	4,289	1,987	2,936	9,212
	1895	27,091	353	2,500	29,944
	1888	146,754	.....	.....	146,754
	1889	215,326	.....	.....	215,326
	1890	106,760	.....	494	107,254
Murray	1891	61,260	174	5,137	66,571
*$1,247,870	1892	5,964	3,505	5,803	15,272
	1893	30,839	5,341	5,500	41,680
	1894	.....	5,396	5,668	10,964
	1895	.....	5,063	5,355	10,418
	1888	54,166	.....	.....	54,166
	1889	89,486	.....	.....	89,486
River Tay	1890	22,226	†	†	22,226
*$476,878	1891	17,115	†	†	17,115
	1892	29,772	†	†	29,772

* Total amount expended on construction to 30th June, 1895.

† Included in Rideau Canal. By Order in Council dated 27th Sept., 1890, the River Tay Canal was declared to be part of the Rideau Canal.

CANADIAN CANALS—AMOUNT EXPENDED FOR CONSTRUCTION, REPAIRS, &c.—*Concluded.*

Canals.	Year.	Construction.	Repairs.	Staff and Maintenance.	Total.
		$	$	$	$
Sault Ste. Marie *$3,258,975	1889	34,019	.....	.....	34,019
	1890	176,569	.....	.....	176,569
	1891	325,336	.....	.....	325,336
	1892	341,474	.....	.....	341,474
	1893	589,801	.....	.....	589,801
	1894	1,316,529	.....	.....	1,316,529
	1895	466,151	.....	3,433	469,584
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
	1893	37,139	7,944	55,742	100,825
	1894	19,925	8,690	51,575	80,190
	1895	28,190	8,566	51,327	88,093
Recapitulation †$66,906,902	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
	1893	2,302,898	212,703	346,791	2,862,392
	1894	3,156,306	188,319	346,022	3,690,647
	1895	2,691,768	172,600	333,680	3,198,048

*Total amount expended on construction to 30th June, 1895.
†Not including amounts expended on construction under the head of miscellaneous.

The sum of $44,387, spent on the survey of the Baie Verte Canal, added to the above figures, makes the total $66,951,289.

1059. The total quantity of freight passed eastward and westward through the Welland Canal from United States ports to United States ports, for a period of fourteen seasons, is as follows :—

Year.	Eastward.	Westward.	Total.	Total passed.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1881	96,266	97,907	194,153	.....
1882	110,286	172,520	282,806	.....
1883	174,912	257,699	432,611	.....
1884	163,998	243,081	407,079	837,811
1885	168,212	216,297	384,509	784,928
1886	244,916	239,562	484,478	980,135
1887	189,427	151,074	340,501	777,918
1888	221,062	213,689	434,751	878,800
1889	297,353	266,231	563,584	1,085,273
1890	318,259	215,698	533,957	1,016,165
1891	300,257	247,543	553,800	975,013
1892	300,733	240,332	541,065	955,554
1893	384,559	247,108	631,677	1,294,823
1894	361,319	230,948	592,267	1,008,221

1060. The following is a statement of the revenue received by the Government from the canals since Confederation :—

Years ended 30th June.	$	Years ended 30th June.	$
1868	403,879	1882	325,232
1869	400,263	1883	361,604
1870	414,687	1884	372,562
1871	488,539	1885	321,289
1872	466,847	1886	328,978
1873	486,433	1887	321,785
1874	510,756	1888	317,902
1875	410,980	1889	333,189
1876	390,337	1890	354,816
1877	390,857	1891	349,432
1878	373,814	1892	324,475
1879	337,675	1893	357,090
1880	341,598	1894	387,789
1881	361,558	1895	339,890

1061. The following statement shows the amount collected on each canal for canal revenue proper and for hydraulic rents, &c., during the fiscal years 1894 and 1895 :—

Name of Canal.	Tolls.	Wharfage and storage.	Fines.	Other receipts.	Hydraulic and other rents.	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Welland 1895	154,752		115	14	6,969	161,850
" 1894	190,441		61	93	8,412	199,008
St. Lawrence 1895	62,465	2,438	125	14,958	32,621	112,607
" 1894	71,171	2,456	115	15,910	28,934	118,586
Chambly 1895	21,497		5		100	21,602
" 1894	22,279		10	43	120	22,451
Ottawa 1895	33,828		12	9	36	33,885
" 1894	35,342		4	8	36	35,390
Rideau 1895	5,834	69		310	829	7,042
" 1894	6,128	151		271	994	7,544
St. Peters 1895	2,072					2,072
" 1894	2,604					2,604
Murray 1895	700					700
" 1894	648					648
Trent Valley 1895	958			93	52	1,104
" 1894	1,033			98	54	1,186
Totals 1895	288,107	2,507	257	15,384	40,607	340,861
" 1894	329,647	2,608	195	16,424	38,550	387,421

The refunds for 1895 amounted to $971 and for 1894 to $1,882, leaving the actual revenue for 1895, $339,890, and for 1894, $385,539, and showing a decrease of $45,649. The falling off in revenue is mainly in the tolls on the Welland Canal, where the decrease was $35,689, and on the St. Lawrence canals with a decrease of $8,706.

CHAPTER XV.

The Marine Department.—Sea-going Shipping.—Light-houses.—Government Steamers.—Communication with Prince Edward Island.—Harbour Police.—Distressed Mariners.—Inspection of Steamers.—Certificates of Masters and Mates.—Coasting and Inland Certificates.—Wrecks.—Casualties.—Expenditure of Department.—Revenue.—Ships Built and Registered in Canada, or sold to other Countries.—Sea-going Vessels.—British and Foreign Tonnage.—Nationality of Vessels.—The World's Shipping.—Inland Shipping between Canada and the United States.—Total Canadian Shipping, Inland and Sea-going.—Coasting Vessels.—Nationality of Vessels in Canadian Coasting Trade.—Sea-going Vessels Entered and Cleared at principal Canadian Ports.—Shipping in Foreign Countries.—Registered Vessels of principal Countries.—Shipping by Provinces.—Tonnage in 1895.—Graving Docks.—Government Docks.—Docks in other Countries.

1062. The maritime interests of Canada are large, and the importance of a thoroughly equipped Marine Department is, therefore, correspondingly great. This has been recognized by the Government and people of Canada for many years. The Union of the provinces in 1867, by adding the large maritime interests of the eastern provinces to those of the Province of Quebec, emphasized the necessity of a separate department. Hon. P. Mitchell became the first Minister of Marine and Fisheries and organized the department which has control of marine matters.

1063. Since Confederation 200,000,000 tons of sea-going shipping have entered the seaports of Canada; 172,000,000 tons of shipping have crossed and recrossed the great lakes between Canada and the United States; 360,000,000 tons have passed from Canadian ports to Canadian ports, doing the coasting trade of the country.

1064. In 1850 there were 59 light-houses in the Province of Canada, 10 in New Brunswick, 19 in Nova Scotia and 1 in Prince Edward Island—in all 89. In 1868 there were 227 light-houses, 198 light-stations and 2 fog-whistles. In 1895 there were 768 light-houses, 632 light-stations, 22 fog-horns and 37 automatic fog-horns. The light-stations in Newfoundland that are maintained by the Dominion Government are included in the following statement:—

NUMBER OF LIGHT-HOUSES, &c., IN CANADA, 1868-95.

Year ended 31st December.	Light-stations.	Light-houses.	Fog-whistles.	Automatic fog-horns.
1868	198	227	2	.....
1869	219	233	2	.....
1870	240	278	4	.....
1871	264	297	8	.....
1872	280	314	13	.....
1873	316	363	17	.....
1874	342	384	18	.....
1875	377	444	22	.....
1876	407	488	24	.....
1877	416	509	25	2
1878	427	518	25	4
1879	443	542	23	6
1880	452	551	22	7
1881	462	553	23	9
1882	470	562	23	9
1883	484	578	23	9
1884	507	597	23	10
1885	526	617	23	12
1886	534	625	23	16
1887	561	658	23	24
1888	569	664	23	27
1889	579	675	24	29
1890	599	705	23	32
1891	605	710	23	31
1892	617	741	23	34
1893	619	749	24	34
1894	624	755	22	39
1895	632	768	22	37

1065. It will be seen that there are 434 light-stations, 541 light-houses, 20 fog-whistles and 37 fog-horns more than there were in 1868, without taking into account the large number of bell-buoys, buoys and beacons that have also been supplied since then.

These were manned by 710 light-keepers, engineers of fog-whistles, assistants and crews of light-ships, while the whole number of persons employed on the outside service was 1,679. The lights, beacons, &c., were distributed in 1895 among the several divisions as follows:—

1066. The Ontario division, extending from Montreal to Manitoba, contained 224 lights, located at 182 stations. There were also 2 fog-whistles, 11 fog-horns, 3 fog-bells, 4 bell-buoys, also a number of buoys and beacons.

1067. 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 Belleisle, the north-west coast of Newfoundland and the Labrador coast. In this division there were 154 lights and 117 stations, 8 light-ships, 3 supplied with steam fog-whistles, 9 steam fog-horns, 2 fog-whistles, 9 explosive bomb-stations, 10 gas-buoys, 4 of which were supplied with bells, 140 wooden buoys and 59 beacons. The lights were supplied by the steamers "La Canadienne" and "Druid."

1068. The Nova Scotia division, likewise a very important one, contained 180 light-houses, showing 192 lights, 1 light-ship, 16 steam fog-alarms, 18 hand fog-alarms, 2 fog-bells, 1 signal bomb-station, 17 automatic signal-buoys, 13 bell-buoys, 98 iron can-buoys, 700 other buoys, 8 stationary beacons, 16 life-boat stations, 3 humane establishments and 4 signal stations. The lights were supplied by the steamers "Newfield" and "Aberdeen."

1069. In the New Brunswick division there were 117 light-houses, 12 fog-alarms, 87 light-keepers and 12 engineers and 10 assistants in charge of light-houses and fog-alarms. The lights were supplied by the steamer "Lansdowne."

1070. Prince Edward Island division contained 35 light-houses, showing 56 lights, 1 steam fog-horn, 3 automatic buoys, and one bell-buoy. The steamer "Prince Edward" delivered the annual supplies.

1071. British Columbia division contained 16 light-houses, 5 of which are fog-alarms and at 3 others bells are rung by machinery, and 4 lantern lights on pile-beacons. The lights were supplied by the steamer "Quadra."

1072. The total cost of maintaining the light-houses, fog-whistles, &c., in Canada in 1895 was $457,548.

1073. On the 1st July, 1886, the light-house 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 light-house and fog-alarm should in future be maintained at the expense of the Dominion, free of dues. The light-house 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.

1074. The department has 8 steamers, the property of the Government, under its control, for the purpose of supplying the different lights, laying down and taking up buoys, attending to wrecks, &c., &c. The total cost of maintaining these vessels during 1895, after deducting receipts, was $118,133.

1075. The steel steamer "Stanley," built expressly for the winter service between Prince Edward Island and the mainland, kept up communication, with a few unavoidable exceptions, during the winter of 1894-95, and the service generally gave satisfaction. During the summer this boat is employed in the Fisheries Protection Service.

1076. In order to provide for the treatment of sick and distressed mariners, all vessels over 100 tons register are required to pay a duty of 2 cents per ton three times a year, vessels under 100 tons only paying once in the same period; fishing vessels are also now entitled to the same benefits as other vessels, provided the dues are paid before leaving on a fishing

voyage. 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 Jeffrey 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, Lunenburg and Point Tupper, in Nova Scotia, and at Victoria, in British Columbia. Seamen are also cared for at the Victoria General Hospital, Halifax, and at 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 1895 was $42,816, a decrease of $6,289 as compared with 1894. The total expenditure was $38,333, being $4,483 less than the receipts. The total excess of expenditure over receipts during the past twenty-seven years has been $32,529.

1077. The total number of vessels on the registry books of the Dominion on 31st December, 1895, was 7,262, with a gross tonnage of 825,837 tons. Of this number 1,718 were steamboats with a gross tonnage of 247,007 tons, being an increase of 6,101 tons, and 78 in number, as compared with 1894; 250 vessels were added to the number during the past year, with a gross tonnage of 16,270 tons. The expenditure on account of the steamboat inspection fund during the last twenty-six years has exceeded the receipts by $28,431. During the year 1895 the receipts amounted to $24,631 and the expenditure to $26,386, being an excess of expenditure of $1,755.

1078. Since the 16th September, 1871, when the Act came into operation, 1,926 candidates have passed and obtained masters' certificates and 1,337 certificates as mates. The receipts from fees amounted to $3,974 and the expenditure to $3,758. Since 1871 the expenditure has exceeded the receipts by $45,741.

1079. During the twelve months ended 30th June, 1895, 51 candidates for inland and coasting certificates passed and obtained masters' certificates of service and 15 mates' certificates of service, while 191 obtained masters' and 65 obtained mates' certificates of competency.

1080. The total number of wrecks and casualties to sea-going vessels of all nations that occurred in Canadian waters and to Canadian sea-going vessels in other waters, during the twelve months ended 30th June, 1895, as reported to the department, was 247; the tonnage involved was 93,914, and the amount of loss, so far as ascertained, $767,536. The number of lives lost was 54. 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.

1081. 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 1895.

Year ended 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	150,277	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 " 31st Oct	242	78,343	64	1,194,516
1891—12 " 30th Nov	260	72,360	7	694,653
1892— 6 " 30th June	122	47,073	100	595,768
1893—12 " 31st Dec	190	59,421	49	807,113
1894—12 " 30th June	86	36,777	10	322,225
1895—12 " 30th June	247	93,914	54	767,536
Total	8,528	3,170,968	4,745	57,687,581

*545 persons were lost by the wreck of the White Star ss. "Atlantic" in Turn's Bay, Nova Scotia.

1082. Since 1870 the casualties which have happened in Canadian waters to vessels of all nationalities, and to Canadian vessels all over the world, have been 8,528, affecting over 3,000,000 tons of shipping, causing a loss of 4,745 human lives and a money damage equal to nearly $57,700,000, an average of 328 wrecks and casualties a year, affecting 121,960 tons of shipping, causing the loss of about 190 lives a year and destruction of property equal to $2,218,753 annually.

1083. That the efforts of the Government and people of Canada to reduce the number of casualties, and consequently the number of lives lost and to

diminish the destruction of property, have been successful, is seen in the following statement:—

AVERAGE NUMBER OF CASUALTIES AND DEATHS.

	1870-74.	1875-79.	1880-84.	1885-89.	1890-93.	1894.	1895.
Casualties, yearly average	311	431	405	329	203	86	247
Lives lost	290	232	280	112	28	10	54
Shipping employed, tons	22,100,000	21,446,240	28,801,605	32,430,937	42,983,937	46,914,049	44,574,497

The casualties, which were about fourteen to every million tons of shipping engaged in the 1870-74 period, about twenty in the 1875-79 period, fourteen in 1880-84, ten in 1885-89 and five in the 1890-93 period, were five in 1895. The loss of life, which was thirteen for every million tons of shipping in 1870-74, eleven in 1875-79, under ten in 1880-84, four in 1885-89, was about one life for every 1,500,000 tons engaged in 1890-93, and in 1894-95 not quite one life for every four million tons.

1084. Particulars of the operations of the Meteorological Service, which have such an intimate connection with the welfare of our sailors and our ships, are given on page 121.

1085. The following is a general summary of the expenditure of this department during the years ended 30th June, 1890 to 1895. There was a decrease in the ordinary expenditure in 1895 over that of 1894 of $17,145.

EXPENDITURE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF MARINE.

Heads of Expenditure.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Departmental salaries*	42,836	43,254	43,195	45,801	45,015	54,048
Maintenance of lights	437,235	455,254	462,198	470,760	443,515	458,372
Construction "	23,863	32,242	35,804	27,475	28,042	12,219
Dominion steamers	114,959	111,437	127,406	146,522	178,184	169,662
Construction and repairs to str. "Quadra"	.....	54,773	18,493	16,576	.....	.....
Examination of masters and mates	4,118	4,255	4,364	4,117	3,745	2,758
Marine hospitals	41,729	35,155	34,107	35,757	38,404	38,596
Meteorological service	58,452	62,457	65,706	64,166	66,599	64,589
Signal service	4,977	4,701	5,014	5,041	4,669	5,312
Rewards for saving life	8,151	4,952	6,399	7,433	8,015	6,591
Georgian Bay survey	17,969	17,677	16,451	17,542	31,462	12,653
Water police	21,788	7,874	6,162	5,436	3,103	.....
Steamboat inspection	20,990	22,184	22,737	24,387	25,961	26,386
Winter mail service, P.E.I.	2,753	7,013	3,309	4,377	6,497	6,138
Miscellaneous	7,598	10,906	10,082	23,292	12,470	21,212
Total	807,418	874,134	861,427	898,682	895,681	878,536

* Including salaries of Fisheries Branch.

1086. The revenue for the same year amounted to $99,557, made up of the following items :—

REVENUE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF MARINE.

Heads of Revenue.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Earnings of Dominion steamers	10,560	15,589	6,996	14,590	14,460	9,329
Examination of masters and mates	2,186	2,586	2,149	2,484	2,908	3,974
Fines and forfeitures	.....	130	629	925	1,915	1,498
Harbours and piers	8,798	6,999	8,467	7,872	9,454	9,151
Harbour police	17,817	7,649	8,715	3,793	.....	.....
Improvements of harbours	4	9	4	25	.....	.....
Sick mariners' fund	47,882	43,831	45,382	46,200	49,091	42,816
Steamboat inspection	19,289	20,891	20,483	25,283	24,866	23,771
Marine hospitals	355	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Casual revenue	6,849	4,474	11,834	4,037	55,486	7,873
Miscellaneous	1,767	2,090	1,923	2,181	*7,690	1,145
Total	115,507	104,248	106,582	107,390	165,870	99,557

*Including $6,795 derived from light-house and coast service.

1087. The following table gives the total revenue and expenditure of the Department of Marine since Confederation :—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure	Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure
	$	$		$	$
1868	71,811	371,071	1883	104,383	824,911
1869	75,351	360,900	1884	118,080	927,242
1870	71,490	367,129	1885	101,268	1,029,901
1871	70,254	389,537	1886	91,885	973,360
1872	79,324	518,958	1887	102,238	917,557
1873	144,756	706,818	1888	99,920	883,251
1874	168,350	845,159	1889	99,940	1,023,801
1875	91,235	844,586	1890	115,507	807,418
1876	107,984	979,146	1891	104,248	874,134
1877	105,907	820,054	1892	106,582	861,427
1878	100,850	786,156	1893	107,390	898,682
1879	84,144	755,359	1894	165,870	895,681
1880	91,942	723,361	1895	99,557	878,536
1881	108,304	761,731			
1882	109,125	774,832	Total	2,837,695	21,800,698

There was an excess of expenditure during the whole period of $18,963,003, but it must be remembered that the expenditure includes the construction of a large number of light-houses and other permanent works, as well as of several steamers, besides which $237,618 have been spent on the survey of Georgian Bay and $121,000 on the taking of observations in Hudson Bay.

1088. The following table gives 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 COUNTRIES, 1874-95.

Year.	Built and Registered.*		Sold to Other Countries.†		
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Value.	Tonnage.
				$	
1874	490	183,010	.....	.....	.....
1875	480	151,012	.....	.....	.....
1876	416	127,700	160	2,189,270	64,134
1877	430	118,985	110	1,576,244	46,329
1878	339	100,873	93	1,218,145	35,039
1879	265	74,227	72	529,824	19,318
1880	271	65,441	64	464,327	16,208
1881	336	74,060	61	348,018	16,808
1882	288	60,113	42	402,311	16,161
1883	374	74,090	44	506,538	23,896
1884	387	72,411	43	416,756	17,368
1885	240	43,179	28	246,277	13,177
1886	229	32,207	46	266,363	14,343
1887	224	22,516	27	143,772	9,263
1888	264	25,130	35	289,969	14,479
1889	280	34,346	35	266,817	16,173
1890	285	52,378	34	442,781	22,844
1891	312	52,145	35	280,474	15,143
1892	256	28,773	56	506,747	36,399
1893	362	28,440	42	363,916	31,317
1894	326	21,243	43	243,429	21,960
1895	250	16,270	31	172,563	16,567

* Calendar year. † Fiscal year.

From the above figures it appears that the ship-building industry 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 1895 show a decrease of 76 in number, and a decrease of 4,993 in the tonnage as compared with 1894. The value of ships sold to other countries in 1895 decreased by $70,866, and the tonnage by 5,393 tons as compared with 1894. 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 1895 it had fallen to $10.41 per ton, so that at the prices of 1876, 1877 and 1878 the ships sold in 1895 would have realized $563,278, or $390,715 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 500 to 700 tons each.

1089. The following is a comparative statement of sea-going vessels arrived and departed from Canadian ports (exclusive of coasting vessels in 1894 and 1895), distinguishing between British, Canadian and foreign vessels:—

SEA-GOING SHIPPING, ENTERED AND CLEARED AT CANADIAN PORTS, 1894 AND 1895.

Nationalities.	Number of Vessels.	Tons Register.	Freight.		Number of Men.
			Tons Weight.	Tons Measurement.	
1894.					
British	3,381	4,146,645	1,758,192	667,114	112.090
Canadian	13,780	2,334,081	783,316	922,899	115,887
Foreign	11,179	4,799,810	1,204,698	884,623	202,588
Total	28,340	11,280,536	3,746,206	2,474,636	430,565
1895.					
British	3,206	3,994,224	1,739,873	771,425	105,255
Canadian	12,918	2,054,024	755,930	781,414	112,272
Foreign	11,752	4,928,581	1,161,441	864,902	212,436
Total	27,876	10,976,829	3,657,244	2,417,741	429,963

There was a decrease in the number of British vessels in 1895 as compared with the preceding year of 175, and in the tonnage of 152,421 tons. The foreign vessels increased 573 in number and 128,771 in tons. The Canadian vessels decreased 862 in number and 280,057 in tonnage.

The freight carried decreased 88,962 tons in the class of freight charged by weight, and decreased 56,895 tons in the class charged by measurement.

1090. The next table shows the principal countries from which sea-going vessels arrived, and for which they cleared, at Canadian ports, in 1895 :—

ARRIVALS FROM, AND CLEARANCES FOR, PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES BY SEA-GOING VESSELS IN 1895.

Vessels Entered Inwards.

Countries from which Arrived.	British.		Canadian.		Foreign.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Great Britain	677	1,395,945	129	109,658	317	219,845	1,123	1,725,448
British West Indies	47	30,969	173	27,401	7	2,486	227	60,856
Newfoundland	474	88,171	354	95,358	19	1,914	847	185,443
United States	219	306,313	4,270	647,707	4,647	1,883,827	9,136	2,837,847
France	11	12,909	3	3,117	25	17,330	39	33,356
Germany	3	2,890	.....	.....	44	66,736	47	69,626
Spanish West Indies	26	24,882	65	11,473	15	12,686	106	49,041
Japan	16	46,584	1	48	2	4,178	19	50,810
Other countries	169	204,584	1,479	109,552	966	249,094	2,614	563,230
Total	1,612	2,113,247	6,474	1,004,314	6,042	2,458,096	14,158	5,575,657

ARRIVALS FROM, AND CLEARANCES FOR, &c.—*Concluded.*

VESSELS ENTERED OUTWARDS.

COUNTRIES FROM WHICH CLEARED.	BRITISH.		CANADIAN.		FOREIGN.		TOTAL.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Great Britain	661	1,255,798	151	136,996	475	370,748	1,287	1,763,542
British West Indies	57	36,664	176	24,753	6	2,942	239	64,359
Newfoundland	491	102,291	496	159,131	38	4,016	1,025	265,438
United States	165	287,232	3,646	559,308	3,947	1,852,681	7,758	2,699,221
France	3	4,077	1	629	22	13,150	26	17,856
Germany	6	9,567	.....	.....	14	24,340	20	33,907
Spanish West Indies	11	6,813	135	21,567	33	14,935	179	43,315
Japan	15	45,045	.....	.....	1	192	16	45,237
Other countries	155	133,490	1,839	147,326	1,174	187,481	3,168	468,297
Total	1,564	1,880,977	6,444	1,049,710	5,710	2,470,485	13,718	5,401,172

1091. 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, 1868-95, WITH CARGO AND IN BALLAST.

YEAR.	BRITISH.		CANADIAN.		FOREIGN.		Total Tonnage.
	No.	Tons Register.	No.	Tons Register.	No.	Tons Register.	
1868	*13,911	3,457,113	.....	.....	2,105	862,208	4,319,321
1869	*16,311	3,811,405	.....	.....	2,940	1,185,160	4,996,565
1870	*15,863	3,942,392	.....	.....	2,652	1,142,481	5,084,873
1871	*16,562	3,916,322	.....	.....	3,366	1,199,771	5,116,093
1872	*16,151	4,356,664	.....	.....	3,614	1,381,564	5,685,144
1873	*16,870	4,323,003	.....	.....	4,727	1,762,532	6,085,535
1874	*12,191	3,945,822	.....	.....	5,562	2,105,539	6,051,361
1875	*11,075	3,571,803	.....	.....	4,530	1,757,405	5,329,208
1876	2,595	1,896,603	8,554	1,634,333	5,614	2,379,828	5,910,764
1877	2,963	2,216,516	8,955	1,897,094	5,842	2,531,212	6,644,822
1878	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	6,786,714
1881	3,707	3,526,005	11,103	1,865,612	5,952	2,712,720	8,104,337
1882	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	7,972,777
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
1887	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	1,862,295	13,663	4,009,091	9,197,803
1889	3,305	3,333,079	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
1892	3,402	3,586,335	13,720	2,085,187	13,839	5,081,452	10,752,974
1893	3,271	3,780,915	13,422	2,189,925	10,854	4,637,771	10,608,611
1894	3,381	4,146,645	13,780	2,334,081	11,179	4,799,810	11,280,536
1895	3,206	3,994,224	12,918	2,054,024	11,752	4,928,581	10,976,829

* Canadian vessels not separated.

There were 611 more British and 4,364 more Canadian vessels entered and cleared in 1895 than there were in 1876, the first year in which the vessels of the two countries were distinguished, and 9,647 more foreign vessels than in 1868, the increase in the latter having been much larger than in the two former nationalities.

1092. The foregoing statement refers to sea-going vessels entered and cleared at Canadian ports, with cargo and in ballast. The tables which follow are an analysis of the sea-going vessels carrying cargo :—

TOTAL TONNAGE OF SEA-GOING VESSELS CARRYING CARGO INTO AND FROM CANADA.

Periods.	Total Tonnage	Inwards.	Outwards.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1869	3,958,313	1,532,052	2,426,261
1870	4,008,128	1,661,513	2,406,615
1871	4,116,790	1,649,886	2,466,924
1872	4,644,737	1,857,475	2,787,262
1873	4,758,514	1,908,704	2,849,810
Total, 5 years	21,546,482	8,609,610	12,936,872
Average	4,309,296	1,721,922	2,587,374
1874	4,473,293	1,788,689	2,684,604
1875	4,318,473	1,577,969	2,740,504
1876	4,505,760	1,804,451	2,701,309
1877	4,955,602	1,918,329	3,037,273
1878	4,912,453	1,881,618	3,030,837
Total, 5 years	23,165,583	8,971,056	14,194,527
Average	4,633,116	1,794,211	2,838,905
1879	4,604,985	1,839,039	2,765,946
1880	5,157,413	2,108,773	3,048,640
1881	6,095,563	2,398,539	3,697,024
1882	5,980,948	2,405,174	3,575,774
1883	5,952,850	2,499,319	3,453,531
Total, 5 years	27,791,759	11,250,844	16,540,915
Average	5,558,352	2,250,169	3,308,183
1884	6,288,227	2,621,876	3,666,351
1885	5,978,064	2,503,210	3,474,854
1886	6,243,180	2,625,311	3,617,869
1887	6,243,265	2,497,199	3,746,066
1888	7,014,599	2,917,087	4,097,512
Total, 5 years	31,767,335	13,164,683	18,602,652
Average	6,353,467	2,632,937	3,720,530
1889	6,998,073	3,001,489	3,996,684
1890	7,694,660	3,173,254	4,521,406
1891	7,942,718	3,306,225	4,636,493
1892	7,903,314	3,370,821	4,532,493
1893	8,018,551	3,337,619	4,680,932
Total, 5 years	38,557,416	16,189,408	22,368,008
Average	7,711,483	3,237,882	4,473,601
1894	8,342,989	3,518,826	4,824,163
1895	7,991,380	3,418,276	4,573,104

It will be observed, 1st, that there has been a steady increase in the total tonnage employed in carrying cargo to and from Canada, the five years 1889-93 showing an increase of nearly 80 per cent over the periods 1869-73. The tonnage employed in 1895 shows an increase of 8 per cent over the average of the 1889-93 period and the tonnage in 1895 a decrease of about 4 per cent as compared with 1894.

2nd. That the proportion between tonnage carrying cargo in and tonnage carrying cargo out has remained nearly the same. In the first period, 1869-73, the proportion being 60 per cent cargo out and 40 per cent cargo in; in the second period, 61 per cent out, and 39 per cent in; in the third period, 59·9 per cent out and 40·1 per cent in; in the fourth period, 58·6 per cent out and 41·4 per cent in; in the 1889-93 period, 58 per cent out, and 42 per cent in; in 1894, 57·8 per cent out and 42·2 per cent in, and in 1895, 57·2 per cent out and 42·8 per cent in.

1093. The following tables show total tonnage of sea-going vessels carrying cargo into and out of the different provinces by five-year periods, with yearly average and percentage of increase or decrease:—

QUEBEC.

Registered sea-going tonnage carrying cargo into and out of the province by five-year periods, with yearly averages and percentages of increase or decrease:—

Period.	Total Tonnage.	Yearly Average.	Per cent.
1869-73	8,541,112	1,708,222	.....
1874-78	9,180,482	1,836,096	+ 7·5
1879-83	10,087,924	2,017,585	+ 9·9
1884-88	10,646,050	2,129,210	+ 5·5
1889-93	10,900,830	2,180,166	+ 2·4
1894	.....	2,587,044	+ 18·7
1895	.....	2,257,352	— 12·7

Registered sea-going tonnage carrying cargo into the province, &c.:—

Period.	Total Tonnage.	Yearly Average.	Per cent.
1869-73	3,389,426	677,885	.....
1874-78	3,392,515	678,503	+ 0·1
1879-83	4,260,500	852,100	+ 25·6
1884-88	4,803,506	960,701	+ 12·7
1889-93	5,114,665	1,022,933	+ 6·4
1894	.....	1,252,272	+ 22·4
1895	.....	1,103,771	— 11·8

Registered sea-going tonnage carrying cargo out of the province, &c. :—

Period.	Total Tonnage.	Yearly Average.	Per cent.
1869–73	5,151,486	1,030,297	.....
1874–78	5,787,967	1,157,593	+ 12·3
1879–83	5,827,424	1,165,485	+ 0·6
1884–88	5,842,544	1,168,499	+ 0·2
1889–93	5,786,165	1,157,233	— 0·9
1894	.....	1,334,772	+ 15·3
1895	.....	1,153,581	— 13·6

NOVA SCOTIA.

1094. Registered sea-going tonnage carrying into and out of the province, by five year periods, with yearly averages and percentages of increase :—

Period.	Total Tonnage.	Yearly Average.	Per cent.
1869–73	6,864,532	1,372,906	.....
1874–78	6,878,625	1,375,725	+ 0·2
1879–83	9,052,750	1,810,550	+ 31·6
1884–88	10,914,789	2,182,960	+ 20·6
1889–93	12,294,611	2,458,926	+ 12·6
1894	.....	2,503,670	+ 1·8
1895	.....	2,422,018	— 3·2

Registered sea-going tonnage carrying cargo into the province, &c. :—

Period.	Total Tonnage.	Yearly Average.	Per cent.
1869–73	3,009,174	601,835	.....
1874–78	2,919,898	583,980	— 2·9
1879–83	3,916,952	783,390	+ 34·1
1884–88	4,445,297	889,059	+ 13·7
1889–93	5,445,753	1,089,150	+ 22·5
1894	.....	1,012,151	— 7·0
1895	.....	963,148	— 4·8

Registered sea-going tonnage carrying cargo out of the province, &c. :—

Period.	Total Tonnage.	Yearly Average.	Per cent.
1869–73	3,855,358	771,071	.....
1874–78	3,958,727	791,745	+ 2·7
1879–83	5,135,798	1,027,160	+ 29·7
1884–88	6,469,492	1,293,898	+ 26·0
1889–93	6,848,858	1,369,772	+ 5·8
1894	.....	1,491,519	+ 9·5
1895	.....	1,458,870	— 2·2

NEW BRUNSWICK.

1095. Registered sea-going tonnage carrying cargo into and out of the province, by five-year periods, with yearly averages and percentages of increase or decrease :—

Period.	Total Tonnage.	Yearly Average.	Per cent.
1869-73	5,612,263	1,122,452	.....
1874-78	5,463,155	1,092,631	— 2·6
1879-83	5,663,613	1,132,723	+ 3·7
1884-88	5,481,385	1,096,277	— 3·2
1889-93	5,934,399	1,186,880	+ 8·3
1894	.....	1,167,586	— 1·6
1895	.....	1,140,172	— 2·3

Registered sea-going tonnage carrying cargo into the province, &c. :—

Period.	Total Tonnage.	Yearly Average.	Per cent.
1869-73	1,895,438	379,087	.....
1874-78	1,731,550	346,310	— 8·6
1879-83	1,766,658	353,331	+ 2·0
1884-88	1,727,624	345,525	— 2·2
1889-93	1,937,629	387,526	+ 12·1
1894	.....	383,293	— 1·1
1895	.....	390,608	+ 1·9

Registered sea-going tonnage carrying cargo out of the province, &c.:—

Period.	Total Tonnage.	Yearly Average.	Per cent.
1869-73	3,716,825	743,365	.....
1874-78	3,731,605	746,321	+ 0·4
1879-83	3,896,955	779,391	+ 4·4
1884-88	3,753,761	750,752	— 3·7
1889-93	3,966,770	793,354	+ 5·6
1894	.....	784,293	— 1·1
1895	.....	749,564	— 4·4

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

1096. Registered sea-going tonnage carrying cargo into and out of the province, by five-year periods, with yearly averages and percentages of increase or decrease :—

Period.	Total Tonnage.	Yearly Average.	Per cent.
1874-78	666,351	133,270	.....
1879-83	628,596	125,719	— 5·7
1884-88	636,135	127,227	+ 1·2
1889-93	499,581	99,916	— 21·4
1894	.....	104,710	+ 4·8
1895	.....	123,791	+ 18·2

Registered sea-going tonnage carrying cargo into the province, &c. :—

Period.	Total Tonnage.	Yearly Average.	Per cent.
1874-78	296,301	59,260	.....
1879-83	248,167	49,633	— 16·2
1884-88	253,983	50,797	+ 2·3
1889-93	198,327	39,665	— 21·9
1894	.....	40,692	+ 2·6
1895	.....	46,218	+ 13·6

Registered sea-going tonnage carrying cargo out of the province, &c.:—

Period.	Total Tonnage.	Yearly Average.	Per cent.
1874-78	370,050	74,010	.....
1879-83	380,429	76,086	+ 2·8
1884-88	382,152	76,430	+ 0·4
1889-93	301,254	60,251	— 21·1
1894	.....	64,018	+ 6·3
1895	.....	77,573	+ 21·5

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

1097. Registered sea-going tonnage carrying cargo into and out of the province, by five-year periods, with yearly averages and percentages of increase :—

Period.	Total Tonnage.	Yearly Average.	Per cent.
1874-78	1,439,817	287,963	.....
1879-83	2,358,885	471,777	+ 63·8
1884-88	4,089,788	817,958	+ 73·4
1889-93	8,927,979	1,785,596	+118·3
1894	.....	1,979,969	+ 10·9
1895	.....	2,228,047	+ 12·5

Registered sea-going tonnage carrying cargo into the province, &c. :—

Period.	Total Tonnage.	Yearly Average.	Per cent.
1874-78	735,936	147,187	.....
1879-83	1,058,566	211,713	+ 43·8
1884-88	1,935,085	387,017	+ 82·8
1889-93	3,928,138	785,628	+103·0
1894	.....	830,408	+ 5·7
1895	.....	914,531	+ 10·1

Registered sea-going tonnage carrying cargo out of the province, &c. :—

Period.	Total Tonnage.	Yearly Average.	Per cent.
1874-78	703,881	140,776	.....
1879-83	1,300,319	260,064	+ 85·0
1884-88	2,154,703	430,940	+ 65·7
1889-93	4,999,841	999,968	+132·0
1894	.....	1,149,561	+ 15·0
1895	.....	1,313,516	+ 14·3

1098. The following table shows the nationalities of vessels doing the Canadian carrying trade by sea, by five-year periods, with percentage of each nationality to total tonnage in and out carrying cargo :—

Period.	British.		Canadian.		Foreign.	
	Tons.	p. c.	Tons.	p. c.	Tons.	p. c.
1869-73	16,765,848	77·8	.....	.....	4,780,634	22·2
1874-78	11,486,233	49·6	4,152,296	17·9	7,527,054	32·2
1879-83	12,196,093	43·9	6,957,066	25·0	8,638,600	31·1
1884-88	13,319,072	41·9	7,175,669	22·6	11,272,594	35·5
1889-93	15,963,726	41·4	6,433,836	16·7	16,159,854	41·9
1894	3,548,694	42·5	1,590,262	19·1	3,204,033	38·4
1895	3,405,928	41·7	1,427,544	17·4	3,337,908	40·9

1099. Beginning with 1876, when the separation between British and Canadian vessels was made in our navigation tables, and giving the figures by provinces, we have the following set of tables :—

BRITISH, CANADIAN AND FOREIGN TONNAGE CARRYING CARGO IN AND OUT.

Province of Quebec.

Year.	British.	Canadian.	Foreign.
	Tonnage.	Tonnage.	Tonnage.
1876	1,152,025	290,064	292,952
1877	1,334,474	302,726	319,240
1878	1,276,960	340,392	257,182
1879	1,296,622	218,415	168,949
1880	1,550,010	198,615	189,003
Total	6,610,091	1,350,212	1,227,326
Average	1,320,018	270,042	245,465
1889	1,540,961	122,870	300,081
1890	1,633,561	134,349	413,549
1891	1,634,085	124,688	362,465
1892	1,712,145	124,046	377,057
1893	1,905,930	153,158	366,905
Total	8,426,682	659,111	1,820,057
Average	1,685,336	131,822	364,011
1894	2,029,777	126,292	430,975
1895	1,898,541	93,094	265,717

BRITISH, CANADIAN AND FOREIGN REGISTERED TONNAGE CARRYING CARGO IN AND OUT—*Continued.*

NOVA SCOTIA.

YEAR.	BRITISH.	CANADIAN.	FOREIGN.
	Tonnage.	Tonnage.	Tonnage.
1876	321,289	532,056	393,477
1877	376,263	639,150	467,326
1878	493,162	603,904	333,891
1879	451,142	604,609	315,140
1880	655,908	637,207	348,846
Total	2,297,764	3,016,926	1,858,680
Average	459,553	603,385	371,736
1889	1,090,493	640,331	727,791
1890	1,266,205	619,032	678,188
1891	1,213,673	580,704	678,278
1892	1,069,590	902,737	444,106
1893	1,081,703	923,781	437,054
Total	5,721,664	3,666,585	2,965,417
Average	1,144,333	733,317	593,083
1894	995,786	1,010,700	497,184
1895	993,275	958,562	470,181

NEW BRUNSWICK.

1876	104,482	392,575	563,573
1877	105,075	421,744	515,759
1878	121,744	388,100	576,070
1879	106,089	376,344	502,566
1880	95,831	370,411	569,953
Total	533,221	1,949,174	2,727,921
Average	106,644	389,835	545,584
1889	105,098	343,401	600,481
1890	116,291	350,846	685,267
1891	94,148	413,700	796,864
1892	87,686	362,473	734,284
1893	117,020	381,397	745,442
Total	520,243	1,851,817	3,562,338
Average	104,048	370,363	712,468
1894	127,889	390,389	649,308
1895	152,164	322,719	665,289

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

1876	3,081	53,273	81,159
1877	6,541	83,698	82,792
1878	3,456	71,280	54,173
1879	5,133	73,425	72,463
1880	6,638	69,336	58,114
Total	24,849	351,012	348,701
Average	4,970	70,202	69,740

BRITISH, CANADIAN AND FOREIGN REGISTERED TONNAGE CARRYING CARGO IN AND OUT—*Concluded.*

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND—*Concluded.*

YEAR.	BRITISH.	CANADIAN.	FOREIGN.
	Tonnage.	Tonnage.	Tonnage.
1889	14,203	31,545	54,279
1890	7,029	38,270	45,109
1891	9,510	41,284	44,632
1892	32,013	42,019	29,136
1893	17,105	41,078	52,366
Total	79,860	194,196	225,522
Average	15,972	38,839	45,104
1894	4,964	45,133	54,613
1895	8,815	46,911	68,064
BRITISH COLUMBIA.			
1876	36,474	6,492	282,788
1877	22,637	11,806	266,371
1878	37,461	15,036	339,635
1879	23,527	49,423	341,138
1880	20,796	47,866	338,879
Total	140,895	130,623	1,568,811
Average	28,179	26,125	313,762
1889	266,073	5,036	1,155,530
1890	194,776	8,814	1,507,469
1891	222,390	17,363	1,768,932
1892	257,481	12,674	1,715,809
1893	274,737	22,027	1,498,848
Total	1,215,457	65,914	7,646,588
Average	243,091	13,183	1,529,318
1894	390,278	17,748	1,571,943
1895	353,133	6,258	1,868,656

The tables relating to nationality of the sea-going vessels doing the over-sea portion of our transit trade show that (*a*) the proportion of British and Canadian vessels employed in the trade was, in the 1869-73 period, 77·8 per cent, and foreign 22·2 per cent; (*b*) that the foreign element has advanced during each subsequent five-year period, and in 1889-93 had a tonnage equal to 41·9 per cent of the whole employed; (*c*) that this tonnage fell off in 1893 to 38·7, as compared with the average of the previous four years, 1889-92, and to 38·4 in 1894, and in 1895 increased to 40·9 per cent; (*d*) that the Canadian tonnage employed was 17·9 per cent of the whole in the 1874-78 period, 25 per cent in the next period, and 16·7 per cent in the last five-year period, showing, however, a gain in 1893, as compared with the previous four years, 1889-92; (*e*) that British tonnage, as distinct from Canadian, has barely held its own during the period 1879-93; (*f*) that in the year 1895 the percentage of British tonnage employed was about the same as the periods 1884-88 and 1889-93, that the proportion of Canadian

tonnage was less than in 1894, but was more than the period 1889-93, and that the proportion of Foreign tonnage was somewhat more than in 1894.

1100. Taking the provinces and comparing the five years 1876-80 with the five years 1889-93, and both periods with the years 1894 and 1895, we have the following results :—

Provinces.	Nationality.	Period 1876-80.	Period 1889-93.	Year 1894.	Year 1895.
		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Quebec	British	6,610,091	8,426,682		
	Average	1,322,018	1,685,336	2,029,777	1,898,541
	Canadian	1,350,212	659,111		
	Average	270,042	131,822	126,292	93,994
	Foreign	1,227,326	1,820,057		
	Average	245,465	364,011	430,975	265,717
Nova Scotia	British	2,297,764	5,721,664		
	Average	459,553	1,144,333	995,786	993,275
	Canadian	3,016,926	3,660,585		
	Average	603,385	732,117	1,010,700	958,562
	Foreign	1,858,680	2,905,317		
	Average	371,736	581,063	497,184	470,181
New Brunswick	British	533,221	520,243		
	Average	106,644	104,048	127,889	152,164
	Canadian	1,949,174	1,851,817		
	Average	389,835	370,363	390,389	322,719
	Foreign	2,727,921	3,562,338		
	Average	545,584	712,468	649,308	665,289
Prince Edward Isl'nd	British	24,849	79,860		
	Average	4,970	15,972	4,964	8,815
	Canadian	351,012	194,196		
	Average	70,202	38,839	45,133	46,911
	Foreign	348,701	225,522		
	Average	69,740	45,104	54,613	68,064
British Columbia	British	140,895	1,215,457		
	Average	28,179	243,091	390,278	353,133
	Canadian	130,623	65,914		
	Average	26,124	13,183	17,748	6,258
	Foreign	1,568,811	7,646,588		
	Average	313,762	1,529,318	1,571,943	1,868,656

1101. Iron and steel have so completely superseded the use of wood in the construction of ships that there can be little, if any, development in the ship-building industry of Canada till the great natural facilities of the Dominion are properly applied. The Province of Nova Scotia possesses such large deposits of iron ore, coal and flux in close proximity to each other and to ship harbours that capital and skill should find a splendid opening for successful enterprise.

The following tables show the number and tonnage of sea-going vessels of 100 tons or over recorded in Lloyd's. The statistics for steam vessels are based on gross tonnage, as the deductions to secure net tonnage in steam vessels vary considerably among nations. The number of vessels, as well as the tonnage in the world's mercantile marine, is given. The salient features are the steady increase in size of vessels and the substitution of steel for other materials. The compilation shows the progress for the last

five years of changes in the materials of ship-building and for the substitution of steam for sail :—

Year.	Number of Vessels.	Tonnage.
1890-91	32,298	22,151,651
1891-92	32,326	22,939,958
1892-93	32,066	23,694,508
1893-94	32,010	24,258,375
1894-95	30,721	24,569,496
1895-96	30,368	25,107,632

Year.	Number Steam.	Tons Gross.	Number Sail.	Tons Gross.
1890-91	11,108	12,985,372	21,190	9,166,279
1891-92	11,705	13,816,509	20,621	9,123,449
1892-93	12,193	14,562,003	19,873	9,132,505
1893-94	12,558	15,264,418	19,452	8,993,957
1894-95	12,907	16,066,202	17,814	8,503,294
1895-96	13,256	16,887,971	17,112	8,219,661

	Wood and Composite.		Iron.		Steel.	
	Number	Tons.	Number	Tons.	Number	Tons.
1891-92.						
Steam	1,158	418,080	7,606	8,252,841	2,941	5,145,558
Sail	18,448	6,647,475	1,824	1,963,109	349	512,865
Totals	19,606	7,065,555	9,430	10,215,959	3,290	5,658,423
1892-93.						
Steam	1,146	404,744	7,531	8,058,848	3,516	6,098,411
Sail	17,468	6,290,907	1,807	1,924,915	598	916,683
Totals	18,614	6,695,651	9,338	9,983,763	4,114	7,015,094
1893-94.						
Steam	1,176	411,516	7,439	7,914,687	3,943	6,938,215
Sail	17,009	6,086,654	1,762	1,879,185	681	1,028,118
Totals	18,185	6,498,170	9,201	9,793,872	4,624	7,966,333
1894-95.						
Steam	1,167	418,843	7,238	7,661,124	4,502	7,986,235
Sail	15,352	5,546,277	1,703	1,814,267	759	1,142,750
Totals	16,519	5,965,120	8,941	9,475,391	5,261	9,128,985
1895-96.						
Steam	1,163	417,081	7,099	7,432,890	4,994	9,038,000
Sail	14,640	5,255,889	1,671	1,778,671	801	1,185,101
Totals	15,803	5,672,970	8,770	9,211,561	5,795	10,223,101

The world's shipping in 1892 was 32,326 vessels of 22,939,958 tonnage.

In 1895-96 it was 30,368 vessels of 25,107,632 tons, an increase of 2,167,674 tons or 9·5 per cent.

In 1892 of a total of 32,326 vessels with 22,939,958 tons, 19,606 vessels with 7,065,555 tons were of wood and 12,720 vessels with 15,874,382 tons were of iron and steel.

In 1895-96 of a total of 30,368 vessels with 25,107,632 tons, 15,803 with 5,672,970 tons were of wood and 14,565 with 19,434,662 tons were of iron and steel.

The tonnage of wooden vessels decreased 1,392,585 tons and the tonnage of iron and steel increased 3,560,280 tons. Thus in three years the tonnage of wooden vessels has decreased from 30·8 per cent of the whole to 22·6 per cent, while the tonnage of iron and steel vessels has increased from 69·2 per cent of the whole to 77·4 per cent.

The tonnage under construction in the United Kingdom has not been increasing. Lloyd's register gives the following merchant and other vessel (not warships) under construction :—

In 1881	there were	611	vessels of	1,024,626	tons.
" 1889	"	521	"	882,749	"
" 1891	"	475	"	702,114	"
" 1892	"	385	"	678,780	"
" 1883	"	326	"	616,560	"
" 1894	"	327	"	653,311	"
" 1895	"	356	"	716,575	"

In 1875 there were under construction 132 steam vessels of 158,531 tons, and 317 sail vessels of 157,643 tons.

In 1895 there were under construction 314 steam vessels of 688,989 tons, and 42 sailing vessels of 27,576 tons.

In 1875 the tonnage under hand was equally divided between steam and sail.

In 1895 the proportion of steam to sailing tonnage building was 25 to 1.

These facts are apparent :—

1st. That wooden vessels have been largely supplanted by those constructed of iron and steel—the process having gone on so rapidly that between 1891 and 1895 the proportion has changed from 30 to 22 per cent of wooden vessels.

2nd. Steam has supplanted sail very greatly—in 20 years change has been made from the construction of an equal tonnage under sail and under steam to the building of 25 tons under steam to 1 under sail.

3rd. The tonnage under construction in Great Britain was 308,051 less in 1895 than in 1881.

4th. That during the past three years there has been an increase in the tons of shipping being built.

The first iron ship was built in Great Britain in 1843. The first steel ships were built on the Clyde in 1879, when 18,000 tons of shipping were constructed of the metal.

1102. The next table is a statement of shipping on inland waters between Canada and the United States in each year since Confederation :—

VESSELS ARRIVED AT AND DEPARTED FROM CANADIAN PORTS ON INLAND WATERS BETWEEN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES IN EACH YEAR SINCE 1867.

Year.	Canadian.		United States.		Total.	
	No.	Tonnage. Register.	No.	Tonnage Register.	No.	Tonnage Register.
1868	26,682	4,826,780	13,432	3,836,724	40,114	8,663,504
1869	22,967	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	26,558	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	3,830,109	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	18,153	4,116,674	12,804	1,807,987	30,957	5,924,661
1887	18,059	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	5,546,243	15,158	2,393,238	34,382	7,939,481
1893	19,612	5,108,226	16,022	2,822,697	35,634	7,930,923
1894	20,939	5,917,145	16,727	3,155,400	37,666	9,072,545
1895	16,866	5,196,811	15,547	2,927,323	32,413	8,124,134

During the period of Confederation 179,684,285 registered tons of shipping having arrived at and departed from Canadian ports on inland waters between Canada and the United States. This is an average of 6,417,296 tons a year. The tonnage engaged in 1895 was 948,411 tons less than in 1894, but 1,707,838 tons more than the average of 28 years.

The table above given shows that the average tonnage of Canadian vessels has increased since 1868 and that of the United States decreased, Canadian having averaged 180 tons in 1868 and 308 tons in 1895, while United States vessels averaged 286 tons in 1868 and only 188 tons in 1895.

Comparing 1885 and 1895 the Canadian tonnage, which was in the former year over 75 per cent of the whole, was in 1895 nearly 64 per cent, showing that the United States tonnage has made the greater gain.

1103. The next table gives the tons of freight carried and the number of men employed from 1876 to 1895 :—

VESSELS ARRIVED AT AND DEPARTED FROM CANADIAN PORTS ON INLAND WATERS BETWEEN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES GIVING FREIGHT CARRIED, 1876 TO 1895.

Nationalities.	Year.	Number of Vessels.	Tons Register.	Freight.		Number of Men.
				Tons Weight.	Tons Measurement.	
Canadian	1876	15,392	2,184,790	775,540	499,906	126,976
United States		11,192	1,815,645	654,875	198,277	85,503
Canadian	1877	15,431	2,207,832	721,601	486,344	131,286
United States		13,522	2,238,590	715,541	222,356	93,009
Canadian	1878	18,003	2,955,331	856,568	549,074	152,087
United States		12,508	1,415,175	544,798	228,266	95,580
Canadian	1879	18,122	3,314,829	857,903	493,963	156,014
United States		12,718	2,243,433	632,389	221,768	89,763
Canadian	1880	22,858	4,985,753	1,340,804	604,269	235,266
United States		11,648	1,805,378	501,292	219,441	77,294
Canadian	1881	20,592	4,029,027	1,472,518	635,794	173,266
United States		12,197	1,669,068	499,734	286,867	68,784
Canadian	1882	22,252	3,830,109	1,306,529	759,027	181,584
United States		12,230	1,613,211	448,120	266,087	68,653
Canadian	1883	20,041	3,950,692	1,097,052	728,294	181,991
United States		13,281	1,847,266	605,462	266,789	79,882
Canadian	1884	19,464	4,058,738	1,175,152	561,160	175,484
United States		13,349	1,815,987	655,457	171,096	85,785
Canadian	1885	18,926	4,849,856	1,163,459	621,743	193,243
United States		11,033	1,590,241	582,266	307,685	75,343
Canadian	1886	18,153	4,116,674	1,067,279	600,746	187,822
United States		12,804	1,807,587	618,204	304,943	81,019
Canadian	1887	18,059	3,931,523	1,255,009	439,625	171,405
United States		13,726	1,797,039	549,741	221,948	95,461
Canadian	1888	19,567	4,320,402	1,486,830	590,526	179,612
United States		13,929	1,699,103	448,397	517,892	96,718
Canadian	1889	21,543	5,036,438	1,346,944	628,137	212,440
United States		14,970	1,721,182	650,609	288,217	93,394
Canadian	1890	24,527	6,000,194	1,416,217	572,057	267,878
United States		16,774	2,117,621	825,448	304,795	89,384
Canadian	1891	22,002	5,724,339	1,562,808	632,682	245,741
United States		16,006	2,383,113	836,538	232,927	112,273
Canadian	1892	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
Canadian	1893	19,612	5,108,226	1,181,043	287,554	232,907
United States		16,022	2,822,697	828,325	290,056	135,837
Canadian	1894	20,939	5,917,145	954,518	304,411	262,204
United States		16,727	3,155,400	1,005,685	275,194	136,235
Canadian	1895	16,866	5,196,811	863,343	261,030	249,079
United States		15,547	2,927,323	870,771	257,143	136,574

Taking 1895 and 1885 for purposes of comparison, we have in 1895 an increase in the number of vessels which entered and left Canadian inland ports of 2,454, in the tonnage of the vessels of 1,684,037, and in the number of men, 117,067. The tons of freight carried in connection with the 32,413 trips made by vessels engaged in this trade in 1895 amounted to 2,252,287

tons, of which 1,734,114 tons were in the class of freight charged by weight and 518,173 tons in the class charged by measurement. In 1885 the 29,959 trips made resulted in the transport of 2,675,153 tons of goods, of which 1,745,725 tons were in the class of freight charged by weight and 929,428 tons were in the class paying by measurement, *i. e.*, that the vessels on each trip in and out averaged 89·29 tons of freight in 1885 and 69·49 tons in 1895. The increase in number of trips, the tonnage and the number of men, together with the decrease in the average tons of freight, indicate that the business is becoming more and more a passenger-carrying business. The total increase in the tons carried in 1894, as compared with 1884, being only 76,943 tons, or 2·1 per cent against an increase in tonnage of vessels engaged of over 54 per cent, and in a number of trips made of over 15 per cent As a channel for the conveyance of goods, the shipping between Canada and the United States on the inland waters is barely holding its own, other means of transport being more largely employed.

The Canadian vessels employed are not holding their own. In 1885 they carried 67 per cent of the freight, and in 1895 barely 50 per cent.

The following table is a comparative statement of the total shipping of Canada, inland as well as sea-going, in the years 1894 and 1895 :—

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF ALL VESSELS (BOTH SEA-GOING AND INLAND) ARRIVED AT AND DEPARTED FROM CANADIAN PORTS (EXCLUSIVE OF COASTING VESSELS) IN 1894 AND 1895.

NATIONALITIES.	Number of Vessels.	Tons Register.	FREIGHT.		Number of Men.
			Tons Weight.	Tons Measurement.	
1894.					
British	3,381	4,146,645	1,758,192	667,114	112,090
Canadian	34,719	8,251,226	1,737,834	1,227,310	378,091
Foreign	27,906	7,955,210	1,210,383	1,159,817	338,823
Total	66,006	20,353,081	4,706,409	3,054,241	829,004
1895.					
British	3,206	3,994,224	1,739,873	771,425	105,255
Canadian	29,784	7,260,835	1,619,273	1,042,444	361,355
Foreign	27,299	7,855,904	2,032,212	1,122,045	349,010
Total	60,289	19,100,963	5,391,358	2,935,914	815,616

There was a decrease in the shipping of the Dominion in 1895, as compared with the previous year. The number of vessels was less by 5,717; the registered tonnage by 1,252,118 tons, while there was an increase in tons weight of freight of 684,949 tons, and a decrease in tons measurement of freight of 118,327 tons and 13,388 in the number of men.

1104. The following table shows that there has been a considerable increase in Canadian shipping since Confederation, as the shipping entered and cleared in 1895 was 6,118,138 tons in excess of 1868, but the increase has been wholly in sea-going 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 Tonnage.
	No.	Tons Register.	No.	Tons Register.	No.	Tons Register.	
1868	*40,593	8,283,893			15,537	4,698,932	12,982,825
1869	*39,278	7,388,272			14,022	3,072,772	10,461,044
1870	*40,421	7,973,169			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	3,164,739	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
1889	3,305	3,333,079	34,564	6,636,032	27,188	6,085,110	16,054,221
1890	3,671	3,617,013	38,222	7,709,133	30,532	7,119,954	18,446,100
1891	3,483	3,523,238	35,667	7,516,645	30,179	7,763,765	18,803,648
1892	3,402	3,586,335	32,944	7,631,430	28,997	7,474,690	18,692,455
1893	3,271	3,780,915	33,034	7,298,151	26,876	7,460,468	18,539,534
1894	3,381	4,146,645	34,719	8,251,226	27,906	7,955,210	20,353,081
1895	3,206	3,994,224	29,784	7,250,835	27,299	7,855,904	19,100,963

*Canadian vessels not distinguished.

The tendency towards larger vessels is naturally more marked among sea-going vessels than with those navigating inland waters only. In 1868 the average tonnage of sea-going vessels was 269 tons, and in 1895 it was 394 tons, while among vessels trading inland the average only rose from 216 tons to 251 tons. The increase in the size of vessels is more plainly shown in connection with the ocean-going shipping of Montreal.

1105. The first ocean-going steamer arrived at Montreal in 1853, in which year four arrived of a total tonnage of 1,951 tons. In the same year 248 ocean-going sailing vessels, of a tonnage of 57,752 tons, arrived.

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 the sea-going vessels 274 tons.

In 1892, thirty-eight years after, the total tonnage that arrived at Montreal was 2,086,308 tons, of which 1,036,707 belonged to sea-going vessels, 658 of which were steamers and 7 sailing vessels, the average tonnage of each sea-going vessel having increased to 1,410 tons.

In 1894 the number of sea-going vessels that arrived was 734, with a tonnage of 1,096,909 tons. Of these 684 were steamers with a tonnage of 1,079,313 tons, and 50, with a tonnage of 17,596, were sailing vessels. Compared with 1893 the reduction in the number of steamers was 120 and in tonnage 72,464 tons.

In 1895 the number of sea-going vessels that arrived was 640, with a tonnage of 1,069,386 tons. Of these 592 were steamships with a tonnage of 1,055,611 tons.

The number of vessels that arrived in Montreal from the Maritime Provinces in 1881 was 212, with a tonnage of 99,378 tons.

In 1895 the total number of vessels from the Maritime Provinces was 291, with a tonnage of 300,060 tons. Of these 256 were steamships, having a tonnage of 296,256 tons.

Since 1881 the shipping employed in the interprovincial trade between Montreal and the provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island has increased by 200,682 tons, an increase of 202 per cent.

1106. Comparison between 1876 and 1895 shows the following changes for the whole Dominion :—

	1876.	1895.
Tonnage employed in sea-going trade	5,910,764	10,976,829
" in inland waters between Canada and the United States	4,000,435	8,124,134
" coasting trade	10,300,939	25,473,434
Totals	20,212,138	44,574,497

The proportion of each to the whole in each year is as under :—

	1876. Per cent.	1895. Per cent.
Tonnage in sea-going trade	29·2	24·6
" inland waters	19·8	18·2
" coasting trade	51·0	57·2

The increase in the total tonnage employed in these three branches of marine transportation has been 120 per cent

1107. The coasting trade of Canada is regulated by the Act, Chap. 83, Revised Statutes of Canada, which provides that no goods 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.

1108. 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 :—

TONNAGE OF VESSELS, BRITISH AND FOREIGN, EMPLOYED IN THE COASTING TRADE, WHICH ARRIVED AT AND DEPARTED FROM CANADIAN PORTS, 1876-95.

Year.	Tonnage.							
	Ontario.	Quebec.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	British Columbia.	Prince Edward Island.	Manitoba.	Canada.
1876..	3,360,588	3,574,485	1,256,926	1,097,431	128,007	883,502	.....	10,300,939
1877..	3,491,763	2,274,150	1,148,010	959,704	165,371	929,864	.....	8,968,862
1878..	5,205,538	2,708,029	1,067,224	1,007,663	196,789	862,418	.....	11,047,661
1879..	6,158,529	3,273,679	975,214	875,970	223,707	559,984	.....	12,066,683
1880..	7,774,922	3,362,782	1,195,397	846,248	244,922	628,742	.....	14,053,013
1881..	7,995,898	3,348,494	1,497,552	859,716	463,474	951,632	.....	15,116,766
1882..	7,864,085	3,081,303	1,522,072	815,907	605,428	902,269	.....	14,791,064
1883..	7,823,501	3,229,295	2,084,251	878,691	661,347	1,006,481	.....	15,683,566
1884..	7,157,144	3,792,666	2,161,783	679,495	768,118	910,175	4,326	15,473,707
1885..	6,460,929	3,841,634	2,512,572	898,658	1,051,606	1,157,575	21,448	15,944,422
1886..	6,581,088	4,309,031	2,819,165	895,661	865,240	891,633	6,456	16,368,274
1887..	6,670,488	4,140,620	3,150,560	917,641	1,476,133	1 151,023	7,252	17,513,677
1888..	6,484,394	5,318,397	3,456,488	967,629	1,434,266	1,120,815	7,290	18,789,279
1889..	6,913,546	4,552,643	3,930,119	1,040,339	2,196,906	1,194,020	7,004	19,834,577
1890..	7,679,890	5,473,427	4,432,561	1,148,910	2,808,648	1,243,993	9,686	22,797,115
1891..	9,679,403	5,393,866	4,402,816	1,220,935	3,141,140	1,139,178	8,792	24,986,130
1892..	9,701,471	4,833,025	4,755,154	1,139,955	3,399,280	1,271,638	9,406	25,109,929
1893..	9,832,803	4,433,307	4,388,366	1,090,055	3,630,883	1,198,539	5,170	24,579,123
1894..	11,299,718	5,681,964	4,403,014	1,118,787	2,931,298	1,120,383	5,804	26,560,968
1895..	10,799,497	4,874,502	4,789,410	1,259,613	2,625,655	1,118,491	6,266	25,473,434

1109. The following table shows the tonnage and the nationalities of steamers and of sailing vessels engaged in the coasting trade of Canada during the 5 years, 1890-94, and the year 1895.

CANADA—TONNAGE ENGAGED IN THE COASTING TRADE, 5 YEARS AVERAGE, 1890-94 and 1895.

Provinces.	British.				Foreign.				Totals.
	Steamers.		Sailing Vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing Vessels.		
	Arrived.	Departed.	Arrived.	Departed.	Arrived.	Departed.	Arrived.	Departed.	
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
British Columbia	1,543,820	1,540,594	36,565	51,182	6,553	5,321	1,435	11,960	3,182,250
New Brunswick	311,580	327,210	259,500	233,304	62	3,860	6,616	3,953	1,143,728
Nova Scotia	1,267,670	1,268,340	876,177	921,147	37,735	27,494	39,848	37,973	4,476,382
Ontario	4,642,343	3,826,393	514,078	514,098	105,066	114,769	10,016	6,389	9,638,657
Prince Edward Island	467,603	464,778	116,088	113,157	19,600	19,200	513	1,501	1,194,746
Quebec	1,934,298	1,886,567	656,423	656,622	2,795	2,230	21,764	2,850	5,163,118
Manitoba	2,224	2,224	1,662	1,662					7,772
Totals	10,169,538	9,316,106	2,460,493	2,491,172	171,811	172,874	80,192	64,626	24,806,653

CANADA—TONNAGE ENGAGED IN THE COASTING TRADE, 1895.

British Columbia	1,245,744	1,262,340	47,525	54,330	2,671	3,467	2,510	7,068	2,625,655
New Brunswick	280,637	326,647	331,713	314,479	624	624	1,567	3,322	1,259,613
Nova Scotia	1,434,896	1,385,167	856,285	899,782	57,842	48,569	70,412	36,457	4,789,410
Ontario	5,476,631	4,617,177	338,918	348,751	3,895	3,895	4,702	5,528	10,799,497
Prince Edward Island	497,300	498,782	62,464	59,065			88	792	1,118,491
Quebec	1,901,780	1,800,471	602,574	555,409	8,442	3,803	1,662	361	4,874,502
Manitoba	1,735	1,735	1,398	1,398					6,266
Totals	10,838,723	9,892,319	2,240,877	2,233,214	73,474	60,358	80,941	53,528	25,473,434

1110. In 1876 the British tonnage was 10,108,110 tons and that of foreign vessels 192,829 tons, or 1·9 per cent of the whole. In 1895 the tonnage of British vessels was 25,205,133 tons and of foreign vessels 268,301 tons, or 1·05 per cent.

The growth of the coasting trade of Canada is very considerable.

Taking 4-year periods, the totals and the averages are:—

Periods.	Total Tonnage.	Yearly Average.
1876-79	42,384,145	10,596,036
1880-83	59,644,409	14,911,102
1884-87	65,300,080	16,325,020
1888-91	86,407,101	21,601,775
1892-95	101,723,454	25,430,863

Making 1876-79 the datum line, the increases are as follow:—

1880-3 over 1876-79	40 7	per cent.
1884-7 "	54·1	"
1888-91 "	103·9	"
1892-5 "	140·0	"

By Provinces the growth has been:—

ONTARIO.

Periods.	Tonnage.	Increase per cent over 1876-79.
1876-79 Average 4 years	4,554,104	.....
1880-83 " "	7,864,601	72·7
1884-87 " "	6,717,412	47·5
1888-91 " "	7,689,308	68·8
1892-95 " "	10,408,372	128·5

QUEBEC.

1876-79 Average 4 years	2,957,586	.....
1880-83 " "	3,255,469	10·1
1884-87 " "	4,020,988	35·9
1888-91 " "	5,184,583	75·3
1892-95 " "	4,955,699	67·6

NOVA SCOTIA.

1876-79 Average 4 years	1,111,843	.....
1880-83 " "	1,574,818	41·6
1884-87 " "	2,661,020	139·3
1888-91 " "	4,055,496	264·7
1892-95 " "	4,583,986	312·3

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Periods.	Tonnage.	Increase per cent over 1876-79.
1876-79 Average 4 years	985,092	.....
1880-83 " "	850,140	* 13·7
1884-87 " "	847,864	* 13·9
1888-91 " "	1,094,453	11·1
1892-95 " "	1,152,102	16·9

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

1876-79 Average 4 years	178,468	.....
1880-83 " "	493,793	176·7
1884-87 " "	1,040,274	482·9
1888-91 " "	2,395,240	1242·1
1892-95 " "	3,146,779	1663·2

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

1876-79 Average 4 years	808,942	.....
1880-83 " "	872,281	7·8
1884-87 " "	1,027,601	27·0
1888-91 " "	1,174,501	45·2
1892-95 " "	1,177,262	45·5

*Decrease.

This analysis shows: (1st.) That the coasting trade of Canada has made continuous progress, indicating the development of water-borne business of a provincial and interprovincial character, notwithstanding the growth of the railway mileage of the country. (2nd.) That British Columbia is the banner province in the development of her coasting trade, Nova Scotia coming second and Ontario third. (3rd.) That Ontario has the largest absolute growth, her coasting trade employing 10,408,372 tons a year in the 1892-95 period, which is an increase of 5,854,268 tons over the 1876-79 average. (4th.) That, with the exception of Quebec and British Columbia, all the provinces show growth in the 1892-95 period as compared with the immediately preceding period of 1888-91. (5th.) That, with the exception of New Brunswick for the 1880-83 and the 1884-87 periods, there is not a minus sign in all the table.

1111. The following table gives the number and tonnage of sea-going vessels entered and cleared at the principal ports of the Dominion in 1895 :

Ports.	Vessels Entered and Cleared.					
	British.		Foreign.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Chicoutimi, Que.	6	3,349	41	37,324	47	40,673
Montreal, Que.	694	1,390,488	49	76,122	743	1,466,610
Quebec, Que.	358	682,666	240	218,062	598	900,728
Annapolis, N.S.	93	12,362	14	3,438	107	15,800
Baddeck, N.S.	60	13,195	58	22,831	118	36,026
Canso, N.S.	467	43,555	285	26,322	752	69,877
Digby, N.S.	41	5,387	30	2,096	71	7,483
Glace Bay, N.S.	48	22,765	15	2,905	63	25,670
Halifax, N.S.	1,783	1,075,938	377	178,019	2,160	1,253,957
Liverpool, N.S.	95	13,096	548	46,925	643	60,021
Lunenburg, N.S.	521	54,503	13	1,156	534	55,659
North Sydney, N.S.	683	187,991	104	33,186	787	221,177
Parrsboro', N.S.	270	76,642	50	40,541	320	117,183
Pictou, N.S.	39	25,053	10	5,543	49	30,596
Port Hawksbury, N.S.	43	7,299	72	69,797	115	77,096
River Hebert, N.S.	156	23,938	88	15,125	244	39,063
Sydney, N.S.	524	253,296	42	28,201	566	281,497
Windsor, N.S.	203	87,793	17	7,888	220	95,681
Yarmouth, N.S.	707	247,061	306	30,867	1,013	277,928
Baie Verte, N.B.	9	3,938	35	18,085	44	22,023
Chatham, N.B.	44	34,447	116	80,112	160	114,559
Dalhousie, N.B.	13	2,501	58	35,550	71	38,051
Hillsboro', N.B.	127	42,061	108	30,227	235	72,288
New Castle, N.B.	60	44,515	54	34,724	114	79,239
Sackville, N.B.	35	7,200	37	18,369	72	25,569
Shediac, N.B.	4	779	36	17,349	40	18,128
St. Andrew's, N.B.	225	23,022	1,203	188,713	1,428	211,735
St. John, N.B.	2,365	474,176	749	517,298	3,114	991,474
Comox, B.C.	9	9,120	153	256,475	162	265,595
Nanaimo, B.C.	84	77,736	992	606,730	1,076	684,466
Vancouver, B.C.	134	194,174	442	411,462	576	605,636
Victoria, B.C.	387	285,664	2,187	1,407,846	2,574	1,693,510
Charlottetown, P.E.I.	128	41,647	58	67,202	186	108,849

These statistics do not indicate the shipping business of the ports in its entirety, as they do not include the coasting vessels. For this the Harbour Commissioners' reports are the only available source.

1112. The following is a statement of British and Colonial shipping in 1890 to 1894. The figures are all taken from official sources :—

SHIPPING IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS IN 1890 TO 1894, EXCLUSIVE OF *COASTING TRADE.*

Colony.	Tonnage of Vessels Entered and Cleared.				
	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
United Kingdom	74,283,869	74,812,620	75,867,155	74,632,847	80,536,359
Hong Kong	9,771,741	10,279,043	10,294,152	10,535,859	10,469,182
Malta	9,162,094	8,187,726	6,236,424	6,931,663	7,190,133
Gibraltar	11,488,693	10,665,744	8,753,175	9,248,019	9,841,007
Canada	10,328,285	10,695,196	10,752,974	10,608,611	11,280,536
Straits Settlements	8,641,911	9,385,413	9,069,763	9,527,994	10,003,525
India	7,315,586	7,684,954	8,590,651	7,692,291	7,665,886
New South Wales	4,761,872	5,694,236	5,647,184	5,193,328	5,738,554
Victoria	4,363,341	4,715,109	4,456,254	4,029,738	4,291,459
South Australia	2,190,442	2,576,546	2,383,263	2,550,581	2,908,585
Western Australia	904,861	1,045,555	1,124,565	1,071,418	1,329,078
Tasmania	951,247	1,044,606	1,137,140	934,439	898,367
New Zealand	1,312,474	1,244,322	1,131,323	1,258,070	1,262,350
Queensland	910,779	997,118	972,428	945,628	928,025
Ceylon	5,117,902	5,696,940	5,790,706	6,152,393	6,365,853
Windward Islands	2,971,065	2,889,046	2,680,232	3,906,680	2,938,568
Leeward Islands	1,487,617	1,667,066	1,792,324	1,806,543	.....
Trinidad	1,346,107	1,276,246	1,201,791	1,212,574	1,233,947
Cape of Good Hope	2,957,377	2,891,607	3,180,532	3,142,245	3,439,334
Jamaica	1,230,506	1,179,063	1,285,493	1,423,793	1,564,340
Mauritius	679,375	585,675	655,270	587,032	641,098
British Guiana	686,621	631,787	635,300	648,528	650,547
Newfoundland	634,147	656,310	*	852,308	876,703
Gold Coast	643,015	777,169	826,910	830,766	1,006,053
Lagos	555,862	593,634	679,354	694,840	685,573
Sierra Leone	679,509	842,523	800,695	746,512	962,046
Natal	1,035,999	1,063,014	1,163,890	1,192,702	1,302,057
Bermuda	307,506	287,694	348,576	354,043	293,808
Honduras	364,067	354,273	285,324	283,305	309,329
Turk's Island	215,428	203,391	224,281	223,476	251,615
Bahamas	270,874	303,121	334,079	349,491	341,883
Gambia	221,686	229,958	217,424	228,706	229,702
St. Helena	79,366	65,636	74,161	81,161	89,320
Fiji	117,355	138,141	137,309	147,388	258,913
Falkland Islands	61,575	86,209	89,328	59,717	71,297
Labuan	56,894	124,134	115,455	109,142	114,036

* Figures cannot be given owing to destruction of books in the great fire.

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.

1113. 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 1893 among the countries of the world as regards the magnitude of her shipping trade.

SHIPPING IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1889 TO 1893, EXCLUSIVE OF COASTING TRADE.

Countries.	Tonnage of Vessels Entered and Cleared.				
	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
France	27,377,295	28,967,848	31,602,876	28,120,524	28,022,326
*United States	26,983,313	30,794,653	30,804,921	36,438,645	33,504,271
Spain	24,286,422	23,910,898	23,345,801	22,891,658	24,022,726
Germany	20,472,416	21,106,980	23,149,754	22,405,872	22,999,554
†Austria	15,761,112	16,446,513	17,510,926	17,263,908	18,087,882
Italy	13,871,704	14,246,724	14,071,843	13,943,727	14,736,859
Russia in Europe	13,432,362	12,072,988	11,643,394	9,319,806	12,752,466
Argentine Republic	12,554,658	11,847,424	9,948,939	11,886,851	12,838,340
Sweden	10,430,594	10,766,711	11,285,355	11,446,173	11,705,414
Holland	10,365,587	10,837,137	11,408,644	11,845,875	12,399,485
Belgium	10,304,437	11,589,148	12,086,252	11,584,268	11,941,470
Portugal	9,868,985	10,564,723	11,082,000	11,082,000	..
Denmark	7,202,387	8,032,080	11,285,355	7,898,341	7,952,114
China	5,864,680	5,915,520	6,744,410	6,889,582	7,142,612
Norway	5,334,470	5,350,492	5,767,858	5,768,587	5,796,170
Chili	5,298,281	5,739,715	4,335,038	6,310,449	..
Uruguay	4,308,686	3,591,638	2,712,710	2,586,496	2,785,162
Japan	2,911,820	3,166,404	3,326,367	3,578,791	4,302,001
Mexico	2,178,418	2,747,770	3,179,706	2,969,888	3,192,843

*Exclusive of lake trade between the United States and Canada. United States vessels engaged in this trade are not allowed to engage in sea-going voyages.
†Including coasting trade. Exclusive of Hungary.

1114. The following table shows the number and tonnage of merchant vessels (both steam and sailing) owned by the principal countries 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 OF THE WORLD.

Countries.	Vessels.	Gross Tonnage.
United Kingdon	21,206	8,956,181
United States*	23,240	4,635,960
Sweden and Norway	11,586	2,235,926
German Empire	3,729	1,522,058
Canada	7,262	825,837
France	15,376	895,423
Italy	6,668	796,461
Russia	1,190	492,292
Spain	1,720	676,776
Australasia	2,820	366,214
Netherlands	596	294,783
Austria-Hungary	321	209,126
Denmark	3,675	330,911
Greece	6,163	314,462
Portugal	186	104,394
Belgium	56	75,538
Turkey	1,072	266,635
China	187	42,448
Japan	1,429	155,172

*Including licensed and enrolled vessels.

1115. 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 1895 only 822,347 tons. In 1856, 75·2 per cent of the foreign trade of the country was carried in United States bottoms, while in 1895 the proportion was only 11·7 per cent; the value carried having increased in the meantime from $641,604,000 to $1,456,403,388.

The sea-going shipping of the world is given by *Bureau Veritas* at 24,627,473 tons; of this amount 8,593,670 are sailing vessels and 16,033,803 tons are steamers. The British Empire has 13,317,887 tons, or over 54 per cent of the total. Of the tonnage in steamers, the British Empire has over 62 per cent.

1116. As early as 1723 ship-building was a branch of industry in Canada, six merchant ships and two men of war having been built in the colony during that year. In 1752 a 74-gun ship was built at Cape Diamond, Quebec, but it was wrecked in the launching. In 1810 no less than 26 vessels, having an aggregate tonnage of 5,836 tons, were built in the provinces. In 1812, 37 vessels were built at Quebec. In 1830-31 the "Royal William"—the first steam-driven vessel that ever crossed the Atlantic—was constructed in the "Cove," Quebec, and supplied with machinery in Montreal.

From these small beginnings sprang Canada's fleet, now numbering over 7,000 vessels.

1117. On July 1st, 1867, when the Confederation was created, there were 5,693 vessels with a registered tonnage of 767,654 tons on the registry of shipping.

In December, 1874, the registry contained 6,930 vessels with a tonnage of 1,158,363 tons.

In December, 1877, the registry held the names of 7,362 vessels with a tonnage of 1,310,468 tons.

The next two years saw the culmination of the development of our marine. In 1878 there were 7,469 vessels with 1,333,015 tons, and in 1879 there were 7,471 vessels with 1,332,094 tons.

1118. In 1867 the steamers on the registry numbered 335, with a tonnage of 45,766 tons. In 1874 there were 634 steamers, of a gross tonnage of 122,836 tons. In 1883 the steamers numbered 1,006 with a gross tonnage of 203,539 tons; in 1886, 1,198 steamers and gross tonnage 257,818 tons; in 1889, 1,348 steamers and gross tonnage 205,632 tons; in 1892, 1,500

with a gross tonnage of 234,711 tons; in 1893, 1,538 steamers with 241,172 tons gross; in 1894, 1,640 steamers with a gross tonnage of 240,906 tons, and in 1895, 1,718 steamers with a gross tonnage of 247,007. Apparently, the steamers were more in tonnage in 1886 than they have been since. Probably this arose from the transfer of ocean steamers from the Canadian to the British Registry—a process which goes on from year to year, more or less, and in some years more than in others—unaccompanied, however, by change in ownership.

1119. Analysis of the returns (which are published once every three years) at different periods gives the following results in net tonnage :—

Description of Vessel.	1867.		1873.		1883.		1892.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
Steam lifts	...	...	2	69	2	69	...	...
Steamers	335	45,766	558	68,760	1,006	203,539	1,500	144,848
Ships	164	168,612	205	223,005	196	250,865	123	179,200
Barkentines, brigs, barks and brigantines	1,051	301,943	1,180	445,157	949	519,057	495	286,194
Schooners	3,471	191,080	3,642	218,169	4,048	173,433	3,897	243,247
Sloops	61	3,686	45	2,168	231	13,798	269	16,904
Barges	348	35,258	912	101,356	766	94,467	541	81,601
Scows	65	5,940	48	3,986	70	5,668	78	6,570
Wood-boats	121	7,193	190	11,003	89	5,549	73	4,504
Yachts	...	...	1	45	3	78	9	175
Not rigged	77	8,176	...	...	11	742	13	630
Smacks and yawls	...	...	...	...	3	129	5	60
Cutters	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	12
Not described	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	344
Dredges	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	62
Totals	5,693	767,654	6,783	1,073,718	7,374	1,267,394	7,010	*964,351

* These figures differ from those given on pages 719 and 720, the above being net tonnage and the others gross tonnage of steamers.

Comparing 1892 with 1883, the analysis shows that the decrease has been 303,043 tons; that steamers decreased by 58,691 tons; ships by 71,665 tons; barkentines, brigs, barks and brigantines by 232,863 tons, and barges by 12,866 tons; that among increases are schooners, with an increase of 69,814 tons, and sloops, with 3,106 tons of an increase; that schooners are increasing in size, the average schooner in 1892 having a registered tonnage of 61 tons against 43 tons in 1883, and that the barge and the wood-boat are slowly retreating before other conveyances of a better type.

The ships of 1892 averaged 1,457 tons each; those of 1883 averaged 1,280 tons; of 1873, 1,088 tons, and of 1867, 1,028 tons.

The class of vessels designated barks, barkentines, brigs and brigantines averaged in 1867, 290·14 tons; in 1873, 377·25 tons; in 1883, 546·95 tons, and in 1892, 578·17 tons.

By provinces the changes which have taken place are shown in the following table:—

Provinces.	Vessels.							
	1867.		1873.		1883.		1892.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
Ontario	481	66,959	681	89,111	1,138	131,962	1,345	141,138
Quebec	1,299	147,061	1,842	214,043	1,733	216,571	1,409	162,428
New Brunswick	826	200,717	1,149	277,850	1,107	315,906	950	183,526
Nova Scotia	3,087	352,917	2,801	449,701	3,037	541,715	2,730	424,818
P. E. Island	.....	.....	280	38,918	241	49,416	197	22,721
British Columbia	.....	.....	30	4,095	94	9,046	297	23,558
Manitoba	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	2,778	82	6,162
Total	5,693	767,654	6,783	1,073,718	7,374	1,267,394	7,010	964,351

From 1873 to 1883 all the provinces gained in tonnage. From 1883 to January, 1892, Ontario just about held her own. British Columbia made large gains, while Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island lost heavily, Prince Edward Island most of all, the decrease in that province amounting to 54 per cent, against 42 per cent in New Brunswick, 25 per cent in Quebec and 21 per cent in Nova Scotia.

The steamers' tonnage in 1892 was divided among the provinces in the following proportions: Ontario, 41·1 per cent; Quebec, 32·3 per cent; British Columbia, 10·0 per cent; Nova Scotia, 7·9 per cent; New Brunswick, 3·8 per cent; Prince Edward Island, 2 per cent, and Manitoba, 2·6 per cent.

The tonnage of sailing vessels is distributed proportionately as follows: Nova scotia, 50·5 per cent; New Brunswick, 21·7 per cent; Quebec, 14·2 per cent; Ontario, 9·8 per cent; Prince Edward Island, 2·4 per cent; British Columbia, 1·2 per cent, and Manitoba, 0·2 per cent.

On 31st December, 1895, there were on the registry 7,262 vessels with a registered net tonnage of 825,837 tons. Of these 1,718 were steamers. The number of vessels of all kinds increased by 17. The tonnage decreased by 43,787 tons. The number of new vessels registered during the year was 250, with a tonnage of 16,270 tons. The number sold during the year was 31 of a tonnage of 16,567 tons, valued at $172,563.

1120. The following is a statement of the number and tonnage of wrecked Canadian vessels, 1884-95 (calendar years):—

NUMBER AND TONNAGE OF WRECKED CANADIAN VESSELS—*Concluded.*

Year.	Number.	Tonnage.
1884	138	31,302
1885	120	33,634
1886	173	56,220
1887	115	40,346
1888	94	22,897
1889	109	33,488
1890	103	25,454
1891	176	32,800
1892	72	22,728
1893	85	27,228
1894	86	36,777
1895	247	93,914
Total	1,518	456,788

According to the returns published by the Department of Marine, there were entered in the Shipping Registry of the Dominion, from 1st January, 1884, to 31st December, 1895, 3,414 vessels with a tonnage of 429,038 tons.

According to the special return, name by name, of the vessels on the registry, there were 7,374 vessels with 1,267,394 tons, on 31st December, 1883.

This gives a total of 10,788 vessels of 1,696,432 tons. Deducting from this total the vessels sold as per trade returns (455 vessels of 229,033 tons), and the vessels wrecked (1,518 vessels of 456,788 tons), and there remain 8,815 vessels of 1,010,611 tons.

The number given on the registry of 1895 is 7,262 vessels of 825,837 tons, showing a difference of 1,553 vessels and 184,774 tons.

If the returns of the Customs Department be correct then these 1,553 vessels have been transferred from Canadian registry to British registry, ownership continuing to be vested in Canadians.

1121. There are four graving docks in Canada, three belonging to the Federal Government and one owned by a company. The following statement shows the dimensions of these graving docks :—

Name.	Length.	Width			Water on Sills.	Rise of	
		At coping.	At entrance.	At bottom.		Spring tide.	Neap tide.
	Ft.	Ft.	Ft.	Ft.	Ft.	Ft.	Ft.
Esquimalt	430	90	65	41	*26½	7 to 10	5 to 8
Kingston	280	79	55	47	16½	†	.....
Lévis	445	100	62	73	25½	26½	20½
Halifax	585	102	89¼	72	30	6	3

* At ordinary spring tide. † Height of water in Lake Ontario varies 3½ feet.

The Esquimalt dock in British Columbia is the first built on the Pacific Coast. It was finished in June, 1886. The Lévis dock was finished in 1887, and was the first in the St. Lawrence River. The graving dock at Kingston was finished in November, 1891, and serves the shipping in Lake Ontario and the River St. Lawrence. These three belong to the Government of Canada.

The Halifax graving dock was opened September 20th, 1889, and is the largest on this continent. It can be adapted to vessels 601 feet long. The "Teutonic" is 582 feet, and the "Campania" and "Lucania" are each 620 feet in length.

For 20 years from the completion the company owning it have subsidies from the Imperial and the Canadian Governments and from the city of Halifax, amounting in all to about $30,000 (£6,180).

The three Government docks cost for construction as under:—

Esquimalt	$ 1,171,634*
Kingston	510,210
Lévis	910,000

The number of vessels which used the docks from their opening to June, 1893, was: Esquimalt, 102; Kingston, 74; Lévis, 33.

During the year ended 30th June, 1895, 11 vessels used the Esquimalt dock, 24 the Kingston dock, and 8 the Lévis dock.

During 1895 the expenditure on repairs for the Esquimalt dock amounted to nil and the receipts to $6,320; for the Kingston dock, the expenditure was nil and receipts $2,878; for the Lévis dock, expenditure nil, receipts $13,995.

The expenditure for staff and maintenance was: for Lévis dock, $8,322; for Kingston dock, $5,940, and for the Esquimalt dock, $420.

1122. In the United States the largest docks have 26 feet of water on the sill. In England the naval dock-yards at Chatham contain 7 docks with from 31½ to 33 feet of water on the sills. At Portsmouth there are nine dry-docks having from 33⅓ to 41½ feet of water; at Devonport there are 3 docks with 27¾ to 35½ feet of water; at Queenstown the e are two docks with 32⅔ feet. The two private docks at Tilbury have respectively 30 and 35 feet of water. Russia has three large docks at Cronstadt capable of holding the largest vessels. France has on the north coast, at Havre, two dry-docks, each with 28½ feet of water on the sills; at Cherbourg there are three docks with 30 feet and one with 37 feet of water. On the south coast, at Toulon, thre are two docks with 30 feet of water each, and two with 32¾ feet of water each. Spain has a Government dock at Ferrol with 32¾ feet of water on the sill. Italy has two docks at Genoa with 28 and 31 feet respectively, and 2 at Spezzia with 33 each and two with 30 feet; one at Taranto with 32¾ feet, and one at Venice with 28 feet of water. Austria has two docks at Pola with 27¾ feet and 32 feet. Turkey has a dock at Constantinople with 30 feet, and England has in Malta two docks with 33½ and 35½ feet of water.

* Including $243,333 (£50,000 stg.) contributed by the Imperial Government.

CHAPTER XVI.

Postal System before Confederation.—Dominion System.—The Postal Union and Conferences.—Post Offices in the Dominion.—Postal Revenue and Expenditure.—Growth of Postal Operations.—Government Telegraph Lines.—Telegraph Mileage.—Submarine Cables.—Telephones.

1123. 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.

1124. 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.

1125. 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. Registration fee, 5 cents. Letter cards, 3 cents. Post cards, 1 cent. Newspapers, books, &c., generally, 1 cent per 4 ounces. Parcels, 6 cents per 4 ounces. Fifth class matter (parcels open to inspection), 1 cent per ounce.

1126. 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.

An agreement which came into effect on 1st March, 1888, and specially provided for the establishment of an exchange of general articles of merchandise, open to inspection, 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.

1127. The Universal Postal Union was formed at a conference held at Berne in 1874, and the first treaty was signed on 9th October in that year, the countries represented being the several countries of Europe, the United States and Egypt. This treaty came into force on 1st July, 1875. 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.

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

The third congress was held in 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.

The fourth congress was held in 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, was agreed upon. The next meeting will be held at Washington, D.C., United States, in 1897.

The Union now includes almost every civilized country in the 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, Ceylon and the postal establishments at Aden, Mascat and Guadar, Japan, Siam, the British, French, Dutch, Spanish and Portuguese colonies and the British, French, German and Japanese postal establishments in China and Corea. In Africa—Egypt, Algeria, Tripoli, Tunis, Liberia, Congo Free State, the Azores, Madeira, the postal establishments of India and France at Zanzibar, the French, Italian, Portugese and Spanish colonies, the British colonies, the Orange Free State, the Transvaal or South African Republic, all the territories under the protectorate of Germany and the French postal establishment at Tamatave (Madagascar). In Australasia and Oceanica—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.

A central office, under the name of the "Bureau International de l'Union Postale," has been established at Berne, at the cost of the 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 39,372,000 square miles and 1,035,000,000 inhabitants.

The number of pieces of postal matter distributed over the whole area of the Union during 1893 was computed at 8,201 millions of letters; 1,898 millions of postal cards; 5,899 millions of papers, printed matter and official documents; 143 millions of samples; 44 millions of registered letters, with a declared value of $8,028,400,000; 307 millions of money orders and

postal credits, with a value of $3,061,752,000, making a total of 17,778 millions of pieces of mail matter. The prevailing rates among Postal Union countries are: 5 cents per ½ ounce and under for letters, 2 cents for postal cards, and 1 cent per 2 ounces for newspapers, books, &c. The registration fee is 5 cents.*

1128. The development of the country has required, and will require, for some years continued development of postal facilities. From Cape Breton Island across the widest part of the continent to Vancouver Island is a long distance, and from York Factory, on Hudson Bay, to Pelee Island, in Lake Erie, is 10 degrees of north latitude. Yet over distances so enormous, for the most part sparsely peopled, the postal department has to transport letters for three cents an ounce. If transportation were as easy, or letters as frequent, over great stretches of prairie or mountain as they are in the western peninsula of Ontario, the postal revenues would no doubt closely approximate to the expenditures.

The postal administrators in the United States find similar obstacles confronting them. In only ten of the States are the postal revenues in excess of the expenditure. In all the Pacific States, all the Southern States and all but two of the Western States the receipts are behind the cost of carrying the mails.

In the year ended 30th June, 1895, it cost $800,857 more to do the work than the department received for doing it.

The total expenditure by cheque last year was $3,593,647 and the total net revenue was $2,792,790, although the actual revenue, before percentage to postmasters, discounts for stamps and other deductions were made, was $3,815,456.

The following sums were expended for carrying mails:—

	1894.	1895.
By Rail	$1,215,728	$1,241,115
Land	820,369	844,118
Steamers	77,235	79,356

The development of the business in the last ten years is as follows:—

—	1885.	1895.
	$	$
Number of post offices in Canada	7,084	8,832
" miles of post route	50,461	65,325
" letters sent by post	68,400	107,565,000
" miles of railway over which mails are carried	9,858	14,463
Revenue	2,400,062	3,815,456
Savings Bank deposits	7,098,459	7,448,028
Post cards sent	13,800,000	24,025,000
Value of money orders issued	10,384,211	13,187,322

1129. By provinces, the (1) miles of annual travel on the post routes, the (2) number of transient newspapers and periodicals, books, circulars, samples,

* *Almanach de Gotha*, 1895.

patterns, &c., the (3) number of packets of printers' copy, photographs, deeds, insurance policies, the (4) number of packets of fifth class matter, ordinary merchandise open to examination, and the (5) number of parcels by parcel post are as follows :—

Provinces.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
Ontario	20,274	15,000,000	1,120,000	590,000	210,800
Quebec	12,637	4,300,000	425,000	170,000	61,500
Nova Scotia	8,949	840,000	100,000	65,000	25,200
New Brunswick	5,680	760,000	80,000	44,000	16,100
Prince Edward Island	1,401	190,000	13,000	6,000	3,160
British Columbia	6,640	460.000	70,000	27,000	13,200
Manitoba and North-west Territories	9,744	1,180,000	100,000	43,000	27,800
Total	65,325	22,730,000	1,908,000	945,000	357,760

1130. The department has postal contracts with 48 railways, whose combined length is 14,463 miles, being an increase of 293 miles in the year. It uses 157 postal cars, of which 53 are on the Grand Trunk, 50 on the Canadian Pacific and 18 on the Intercolonial. The daily distance travelled is 30,436 miles, an increase of 1,180 miles a day. The total distance travelled in 1895 was 14,836,735 miles.

1131. The mail service of Canada has assumed such dimensions that a considerable increase can be afforded in postal facilities without any great addition to the cost. As evidence of this, attention is called to the fact that in opening 168 post offices in 1895, the new mail routes necessary aggregate only 1,253 miles, or an average of less than eight miles for each office.

1132. The correspondence passing between Canada and Japan and China shows satisfactory increase. The letters carried between Vancouver and Yokohama, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Tokio and Amoy numbered 179,993 in 1895 against 163,314 in 1894, the newspapers numbered 77,488 against 50,890, parcels 652 pounds against 442, and miscellaneous matter numbered 61,049 against 43,178.

In addition to the above, through bags were forwarded as follows: Yokohama, 1,123; Hong Kong, 160; Shanghai, 156; Tokio, 499; Kobe, 127; Hakodate, 53; Nagasaki, 70.

With Australian colonies the mail communication resulted in the transmission of 148,729 letters, 313,525 newspapers, 206,916 books and samples; 56,219 of the letters and 91,217 of the newspapers reached or left Sydney, Melbourne coming next with 32,212 letters and 64,526 newspapers.

A direct mail service between Canada and the West Indian Islands was established in January, 1890, the steamers being subsidized by the Canadian Government. The number of letters carried for year ended 30th November, 1895, was 9,499; of books, papers, &c., 5,117, and of parcels, &c., 149.

1133. The following table gives the number of post offices in the Dominion, and the estimated number, and number per head, of letters and post cards sent in each year, from 1st July, 1868, to 30th June, 1895 :—

NUMBER OF POST OFFICES IN CANADA, AND ESTIMATED NUMBER, AND NUMBER PER HEAD, OF LETTERS AND POST CARDS SENT, 1868 TO 1895.

Year Ended 30th June.	Number of Post Offices.	Estimated Number Sent.				Number of Letters per Head.
		Registered Letters.	Free Letters.	Total Letters Posted.	Post Cards.	
1868	3,638	704,750	733,000	18,100,000	.....	5·37
1869	3,756	850,000	874,000	21,920,000	.....	6·42
1870	3,820	1,000,000	1,034,000	24,500,000	.....	7·09
1871	3,943	1,100,000	1,218,000	* 27,050,000	.....	7·69
1872	4,135	1,280,000	1,125,000	* 30,600,000	.....	8·47
1873	4,518	1,377,000	1,091,000	* 34,579,000	.....	9·43
1874	4,706	1,562,900	1,432,200	* 39,358,500	.....	10·28
1875	4,892	1,750,000	1,290,000	* 42,000,000	.....	10·81
1876	5,015	1,774,000	1,059,292	41,800,000	4,646,000	10·58
1877	5,161	1,842,000	1,096,000	41,510,000	5,450,000	10·34
1878	5,378	1,980,000	1,250,000	44,000,000	6,455.000	10·78
1879	5,606	1,940,000	1,384,000	43,900,000	6,949,000	10·59
1880	5,773	2,040,000	1,464,000	45,800,000	7,800,000	10·86
1881	5,935	2,253,000	1,838,000	48,170,000	9,640,000	11·11
1882	6,171	2,450,000	2,390,000	56,200,000	11,300,000	12·82
1883	6,395	2,650,000	2,600,000	62,800,000	12,940,000	14·16
1884	6,837	3,000,000	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	15·07
1886	7,295	3,400,000	3,310,000	71,000,000	15,109,000	15·47
1887	7,534	3,560,000	3,160,000	74,300,000	16,356,000	16·02
1888	7,671	3,580,000	3,500,000	80,200,000	16,586,000	17·11
1889	7,838	3,649,000	3,872,000	92,668,000	19,355,000	19·55
1890	7,913	3,280,000	3,870,000	94,100,000	19,480,000	19·63
1891	8,061	3,292,000	4,078,000	97,975,000	20,300,000	20·21
1892	8,288	3,286,700	4,606,000	102,850,000	20,815,000	20·97
1893	8,477	3,254,000	4,723,000	106,290,000	22,790,000	21·42
1894	8,664	3,237,200	4,925,500	107,145,000	23,695,000	21·34
1895	8,832	3,183,200	4,441,000	107,565,000	24,025,000	21·16

* Including post cards.

1134. During the past year 168 new offices were opened, and the total number of offices is now considerably more than double the number at Confederation, there having been an increase of 5,194. As compared with 1894, there was a decrease of 5,194 in the number of registered letters and of 484,500 in that of free letters, and an increase of 420,000 in the total number of letters sent. Considering that the privilege of free postage was taken away from members of the Dominion Civil Service early in 1892, the increase in the number of free letters is surprising. The decrease in the number of registered letters is due, no doubt, to the increased registration fee. The increase in the total number of letters sent was considerably less than in the previous year, but too much importance must not be attached to fluctuations in these figures, for, as the total number is derived from an average struck four times a year, it may well be that the circumstances prevailing at the times of enumeration have a tendency to abnormally increase

or diminish the figures then obtained. The total number sent was nearly six times the number sent in the first year of Confederation; while the number of letters per head of estimated population is now almost four times what it was in 1868. Post cards, which were first issued in 1871, have now reached the large total of 24,025,000, the increase over 1894 being 330,000, as compared with an increase of 905,000 in 1894 over 1893.

1135. The next table gives the number of newspapers, books, periodicals and parcels sent during the same period :—

NEWSPAPERS, PERIODICALS, BOOKS, CIRCULARS, PARCELS, &c., 1868 TO 1895.

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE.	Newspapers and Periodicals posted otherwise than from Office of Publication.	Newspapers and Periodicals posted from Office of Publication.	Books, Circulars, Samples, Patterns, &c.	Parcels, Domestic and Foreign.	Total.	Number per Head.
1868	18,860,000	.....	.....	24,800	18,884,800	5·60
1869	18,700,000	.....	.....	38,720	18,738,720	5·49
1870	20,150,000	.....	.....	51,344	20,201,844	5·85
1871	22,250,000	.....	.....	64,160	22,314,160	6·34
1872	24,400,000	.....	.....	95,200	24,495,200	6·78
1873	25,480,000	.....	.....	112,300	25,592,300	6·98
1874	29,000,000	.....	.....	102,800	29,102,800	7·61
1875	31,300,000	.....	.....	131,352	31,431,352	8·08
1876	38,549,000	.....	4,539,912	70,724	43,159,636	10·09
1877	39,000,000	.....	4,638,000	90,000	43,728,000	10·09
1878	6,252,740	33,483,672	5,090,000	107,800	44,934,212	11·02
1879	5,610,000	36,769,086	5,054,000	206,600	47,637,686	11·49
1880	5,870,000	39,250,062	5,224,000	217,000	50,561,062	11·99
1881	5,980,000	42,709,068	6,000,000	331,500	55,020,568	12·69
1882	7,150,000	43,695,000	7,186,000	394,000	58,425,000	13·33
1883	7,402,000	45,737,066	8,724,000	463,200	62,326,266	14·06
1884	8,210,000	47,779,532	10,160,000	541,000	66,690,532	14·87
1885	8,760,000	49,821,798	10,500,000	600,000	69,681,798	15·36
1886	9,200,000	51,864,064	15,140,000	640,000	76,844,064	16·75
1887	10,340,000	53,906,326	20,000,000	820,000	85,066,326	18·35
1888	10,850,000	55,948,591	17,810,000	763,900	85,372,491	18·22
1889	12,269,000	57,990,856	17,053,000	519,400	87,832,256	18·54
1890	10,950,000	60,033,121	16,897,000	371,500	88,251,621	18·43
1891	*25,890,000	62,066,386	†2,143,000	325,960	90,425,346	18·66
1892	*26,034,000	64,108,651	†2,266,600	345,660	92,754,911	18·91
1893	*24,220,000	66,150,916	†2,626,200	356,692	93,353,808	18·81
1894	*22,353,000	68,193,181	†2,715,000	356,680	93,617,861	18·64
1895	*22,730,000	70,235,446	†2,853,000	357,760	96,176,206	18·92

*Including books, circulars, samples, patterns, &c.

†Packages of printers' copy, photographs, deeds, insurance policies, packets of merchandise, &c.

1136. In the figures in the first column for the years 1868 to 1877, inclusive, are included all newspapers and periodicals sent by mail, whether from the office of publication or otherwise. In 1877 a change was made in the regulations, and all newspapers, periodicals, &c., sent from the office of

publication were carried at the rate of 1 cent per pound, 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 1st June, 1882, all such newspapers were entirely exempted from postage and have since been carried free of charge, and as no attempt is now made to ascertain the number so carried, the figures given for the years 1883 to 1885, 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.

In proportion to land area, the post offices are distributed as follow :—

Prince Edward Island	1 post office to		6 sq. miles.	
Nova Scotia	1	"	13	"
New Brunswick	1	"	23	"
Ontario	1	"	70	"
Quebec	1	"	142	"
Manitoba	1	"	178	"
British Columbia	1	"	1,553	"
The Territories	1	"	6,876	"

1137. The number of letters and post cards sent in the several provinces during the last eight years, as estimated in the official reports, is given in the following table :—

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF LETTERS AND POST CARDS, BY PROVINCES, 1888 TO 1895.

Provinces.	Year ended 30th June.	Number of Post Offices.	Estimated Number Sent.				
			Registered Letters.	Free Letters.	Total Letters Posted.	Post Cards.	No. of Letters per Head.
Ontario	1888	2,927	2,050,000	2,600,000	43,500,000	11,000,000	21·12
	1889	2,971	2,084,000	2,908,000	49,887,000	12,671,000	23·99
	1090	2,997	1,880,000	2,853,000	50,500,000	12,700,000	24·07
	1891	3,026	1,833,000	3,100,000	53,000,000	13,175,000	25·03
	1892	3,060	1,900,000	3,600,000	56,000,000	13,500,000	26·20
	1893	3,058	1,830,000	3,700,000	57,500,000	15,175,000	26·63
	1894	3,102	1,790,000	3,900,000	57,750,000	15,625,000	26·50
	1895	3,138	1,750,000	3,400,000	57,900,000	15,750,000	26·33
Quebec	1888	1,385	820,000	400,000	18,?00,000	3,150,000	12·61
	1889	1,423	824,000	437,000	22,437,000	3,811,000	15·31
	1890	1,429	760,000	440,000	22,800,000	3,850,000	15·42
	1891	1,441	770,000	420,000	23,100,000	3,950,000	15·48
	1892	1,486	670,000	390,000	22,750,000	3,800,000	15·11
	1893	1,533	680,000	386,000	23,250,000	3,950,000	15·30
	1894	1,575	700,000	386,000	23,325,000	4,070,000	15·21
	1895	1,600	700,000	395,000	23,375,000	4,150,000	15·11
Nova Scotia	1888	1,372	193,000	128,000	6,200,000	1,000,000	13·85
	1889	1,399	198,000	146,000	6,721,000	1,266,000	14·98
	1890	1,403	160,000	170,000	6,900,000	1,280,000	15·34
	1891	1,431	166,000	165,000	7,100,000	1,330,000	15·75
	1892	1,481	180,000	164,000	7,600,000	1,500,000	16·82
	1893	1,534	180,000	168,000	7,850,000	1,440,000	17·34
	1894	1,562	185,000	160,000	7,900,000	1,550,000	17·41
	1895	1,589	185,000	162,000	7,950,000	1,600,000	17·49

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF LETTERS AND POST CARDS, BY PROVINCES, 1888 TO 1895—*Concluded.*

Provinces.	Year ended 30th June.	Number of Post Offices.	Estimated Number Sent.				
			Registered Letters.	Free Letters.	Total Letters Posted.	Post Cards.	No. of Letters per Head.
New Brunswick.	1888	1,070	140,000	125,000	4,750,000	756,000	14·78
	1889	1,085	146,000	127,000	5,173,000	813,000	16·10
	1890	1,089	133,000	147,000	5,200,000	840,000	16·18
	1891	1,101	129,000	142,000	5,300,000	860,000	16·50
	1892	1,123	132,000	148,000	5,400,000	900,000	16·81
	1893	1,138	134,000	152,000	5,500,000	920,000	17·12
	1894	1,146	133,000	150,000	5,520,000	1,010,000	17·18
	1895	1,162	133,000	152,000	5,560,000	1,030,000	17·31
P. E. Island	1888	304	30,000	30,000	1,050,000	106,000	9·63
	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	10·31
	1892	339	31,700	36,000	1,200,000	170,000	11·00
	1893	347	30,000	29,000	1,190,000	160,000	10·91
	1894	358	30,200	29,500	1,200,000	165,000	10·99
	1895	368	30,200	27,000	1,200,000	175,000	10·99
British Columbia.	1888	129	75,000	90,000	1,900,000	120,000	24·34
	1889	144	65,000	76,000	2,126,000	131,000	24·41
	1890	151	70,000	75,000	2,200,000	135,000	23·58
	1891	167	82,000	72,000	2,450,000	175,000	24·52
	1892	187	95,000	88,000	3,100,000	225,000	28·97
	1893	219	110,000	110,000	3,400,000	275,000	29·67
	1894	229	105,000	115,000	3,550,000	330,000	28·92
	1895	246	105,000	115,000	3,580,000	355,000	27·24
Manitoba, Keewatin & Northwest Territories	1888	484	272,000	127,000	4,500,000	460,000	20·83
	1889	501	295,000	149,000	5,210,000	520,000	22·83
	1890	523	245,000	157,000	5,400,000	530,000	22·38
	1891	571	280,000	150,000	5,900,000	660,000	23·13
	1892	612	278,000	180,000	6,800,000	720,000	25·20
	1893	646	290,000	178,000	7,600,000	870,000	26·61
	1894	692	294,000	185,000	7,900,000	945,000	26·12
	1895	729	280,000	190,000	8,000,000	965,000	24·98

There was an increase in the number of letters per head in the provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and a decrease in Ontario, Quebec, British Columbia, Manitoba and the Territories; 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.

1138. The following table gives the gross postal revenue and expenditure for every year since Confederation, and the proportion each year per head of population :—

POSTAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF CANADA FROM 1868 TO 1895.

Year ended 30th June.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Expenditure in excess of Revenue.	Amount per Head.	
				Revenue.	Expenditure.
	$	$	$	$ cts.	$ cts.
1868	1,024,710	1,053,570	28,859	0 30	0 31
1869	973,056	1,079,828	106,772	0 29	0 32
1870	1,010,767	1,155,261	144,493	0 29	0 33
1871	1,079,767	1,271,006	191,238	0 31	0 36
1872	1,193,062	1,369,163	176,100	0 33	0 38
1873	1,406,984	1,553,604	146,619	0 38	0 42
1874	1,476,207	1,695,480	219,272	0 39	0 44
1875	1,536,509	1,873,241	336,731	0 40	0 48
1876	1,484,886	1,959,758	474,871	0 38	0 50
1877	1,501,134	2,075,618	574,483	0 37	0 52
1878	1,620,022	2,110,365	490,343	0 40	0 52
1879	1,534,363	2,167,266	632,902	0 37	0 52
1880	1,648,017	2,286,611	638,593	0 39	0 54
1881	1,767,953	2,333,189	565,236	0 41	0 54
1882	2,022,098	2,459,356	437,258	0 46	0 56
1883	2,264,384	2,687,394	423,009	0 51	0 61
1884	2,330,741	2,931,387	600,646	0 52	0 65
1885	2,400,062	3,097,882	697,820	0 53	0 68
1886	2,469,379	3,380,429	911,050	0 54	0 74
1887	2,603,255	3,458,100	854,845	0 56	0 75
1888	2,751,139	3,533,397	782,258	0 59	0 75
1889	2,984,222	3,746,040	761,817	0 63	0 79
1890	3,223,615	3,940,696	717,081	0 67	0 82
1891	3,374,888	4,020,740	645,852	0 70	0 83
1892	3,542,611	4,205,985	663,374	0 72	0 86
1893	3,696,062	4,343,758	647,696	0 74	0 88
1894	3,734,418	4,442,339	707,921	0 74	0 88
1895	3,815,456	4,616,313	800,857	0 75	0 91

The expenditure has exceeded the revenue continuously during the last twenty-eight years, but the excess of expenditure has been decreasing during recent years, with the exception of 1894 and 1895, when there was an increase of $60,225 and $92,936 respectively. The revenue, which has been steadily increasing for several years showed a further increase of $81,038. It is estimated that the annual loss through the free transmission of newspapers cannot be less than $100,000. Making certain deductions from revenue, the net revenue for 1895 shows a decrease of $16,551 over that of 1894.

1139. The number of stamps, post bands, letter cards, post cards, &c., issued to postmasters during the year was 164,186,900, as compared with 160,796,100 in 1894, being an increase of 3,390,800, and almost the whole postal revenue is derived from this source, the amount received from the sale of stamps, post cards, letter cards, &c., in 1895 having been $3,625,814.

The sum of $16,154 was paid during the year in money on letters delivered. Rents of letter boxes aud drawers produced $27,698. Postage on parcels from the United Kingdom, Jamaica and Barbados paid in during the fiscal year 1895 amounted to $12,757, commissions received on money orders amounted to $107,085, and profit on exchange on money order business with other countries to $1,815. Against this revenue there were deducted salaries and allowances and compensation to postmasters on money order business, $905,369; discount to stamp vendors, $17,325; balance of commission paid to other countries on money order business, $2,275; losses by fire and burglaries, $3,278, and other items, making in all deductions of $1,022,666, and leaving the net revenue $2,792,790.

1140. 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 :—

POSTAL OPERATIONS IN CANADA COMPARED, 1868 WITH 1895.

Year.	Number of Officers.	Number of Money Order Offices.	Miles of Post Route.	Miles Travelled.	Amount paid for conveyance of Mails.	Number of Letters, &c.	Number of Newspapers, &c.	Total Cost per Head.
					$			$ cts.
1868..	3,638	515	27,674	10,622,216	543,109	18,100,000	18,884,800	0 31
1895..	8,832	1,261	65,325	30,351,115	2,189,731	131,590,000	96,176,206	0 91

1141. In 1868 the canveyance of mails over 10,622,216 miles cost per mile $5\frac{1}{10}$ cents, and the transmission of 36,984,800 letters, newspapers, &c., cost $1\frac{4}{10}$ cents apiece; in 1895 the conveyance of mails over 30,351,115 miles cost $7\frac{2}{10}$ cents per mile, and the transmission of 227,766,206 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 pound, a sum of probably not less than $100,000 would be added to the revenue each year.

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 1895 was : letters and post cards 38,088,749 and newspapers 13,734,474. The number of carriers employed was 398. There was an increase in the number of letters and post cards of 591,864, and a decrease in the number of newspapers of 327,759.

Owing to a change in the system of keeping accounts, it is no longer possible to give the postal revenue and expenditure by provinces.

1142. The following are statements of the number of registered letters in each year since 1868, with particulars of their disposal since 1879 :—

REGISTERED LETTERS IN CANADA, 1868 TO 1895.

Year.	Estimated Number of Registered Letters.	Number per Head.	Failed to Reach Destination.	Sent to Dead Letter Office.	How Disposed of.			
					Delivered to Address.	Returned to Writers or Offices of origin.	Remaining in Office or with Postmaster for delivery.	Failed of Delivery and found to contain no value.
1868	704,700	0·21	58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1869	805,000	0·24	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1870	1,000,000	0·29	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1871	1,100,000	0·31	115	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1872	1,277,000	0·35	38	2,500	.....	.....	.....	.....
1873	1,377,000	0·37	30	3,089	.....	.....	.....	.....
1874	1,562,000	0·41	100	3,557	.....	.....	.....	.....
1875	1,750,000	0·45	52	3,270	.....	.....	.....	.....
1876	1,774,000	0·45	54	3,856	.....	.....	.....	.....
1877	1,842,000	0·46	64	5,888	.....	.....	.....	.....
1878	1,980,000	0·49	65	6,767	.....	.....	.....	.....
1879	1,940,000	0·47	57	9,682	477	7,810	98	1,295
1880	2,040,000	0·48	70	9,132	364	7,695	93	980
1881	2,253,000	0·52	29	10,216	755	8,825	95	541
1882	2,450,000	0·56	113	9,182	616	8,138	93	333
1883	2,650,000	0·60	148	10,706	1,004	9,125	146	431
1884	3,000,000	0·67	105	12,948	4,025	8,192	220	511
1885	3,060,000	0·67	229	16,340	4,277	11,072	246	745
1886	3,400,000	0·74	160	17,856	2,878	13,963	119	896
1887	3,560,000	0·76	166	21,612	4,833	15,525	122	1,132
1888	3,580,000	0·76	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 68	155	11,120	*	9,334	261	1,525
1892	3,286,700	0·67	147	24,691	*	13,479	259	†10,953
1893	3,254,000	0·66	149	13,344	*	11,552	396	1,396
1894	3,237,200	0·64	222	13,324	*	11,825	397	1,102
1895	3,183,200	0·63	164	28,158	*	15,189	1,339	12,330

* Inluded in letters returned to writers or offices of origin.

† This large number is accounted for by the fact that an immense number of franchise notices were returned N. C. F. and were refused by the sender and were destroyed.

Of 3,183,200 registered letters estimated to have been sent in 1895, only 164 containing money failed to reach their destination. The contents of 125 were made good by the officials or others held responsible for the loss; 5 were stolen, and in 28 cases no evidence could be obtained to account for discrepancies. There was a decrease in the total number sent, as compared with 1894, of 54,000, and a decrease in the number that miscarried of 58. In every 19,410 letters registered one miscarried, a smaller proportion than in 1894, when it was one in 14,136 letters.

1143. The number of letters and other articles sent to the dead letter office in each year, since Confederation, is given below :—

LETTERS, POST CARDS, CIRCULARS, BOOKS, PARCELS, &c., RECEIVED AT THE DEAD LETTER OFFICE IN CANADA DURING THE YEARS 1868 TO 1895.

Year.	Total Number.	How Disposed of.						
		Returned to other Countries.	Delivered or forwarded to Address	Returned to Writers.	Remaining in Office or with Postmaster.	Failed of Delivery, contained no value, Destroyed	Returned to printed Address.	Returned to Government Department.
1868..	312,220	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1869..	307,889	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1870..	324,291	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1871..	335,508	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1872..	380,810	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1873..	426,886	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1874..	508,160	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1875..	572,127	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1876..	587,376	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1877..	563,484	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1878..	630,847	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1879..	540,429	49,952	12,645	195,689	558	262,464	19,119	.....
1880..	592,385	63,755	12,546	219,728	1,380	270,764	19,622	4,590
1881..	617,712	69,857	14,387	235,686	1,454	270,621	18,259	7,448
1882..	658,762	76,820	12,083	279,566	2,258	264,122	19,166	4,744
1883..	717,271	88,553	13,198	284,771	2,480	298,478	21,909	7,881
1884..	764,731	106,843	24,124	275,497	2,269	321,229	25,254	9,515
1885..	787,110	111,681	25,111	268,725	2,000	343,838	26,239	9,516
1886..	753,489	97,556	25,744	258,491	14,155	320,953	26,769	9,821
1887..	833,742	96,396	29,507	274,734	11,414	383,319	29,109	9,263
1888..	916,929	95,184	31,601	358,213	10,680	380,404	30,968	9,879
1889..	893,298	100,462	31,514	300,046	10,989	405,392	33,509	11,386
1890..	922,541	104,059	18,330	270,209	4,415	479,182	36,667	9,679
1891..	973,530	109,809	19,838	276,982	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
1893..	1,009,166	131,836	25,478	281,969	10,641	502,667	45,805	10,770
1894..	1,036,853	152,318	32,822	300,043	9,277	497,682	37,307	7,404
1895..	960,031	134,343	24,973	288,770	8,547	471,850	23,093	8,455

There was a decrease of 76,822 in the number of letters, &c., sent to the dead letter office. The number of letters containing money or other articles of value received at the office during the year was 34,647, and their contents were valued at $224,038. Of the total number of dead letters 89,122 originated in Canada, and were returned as undelivered from other countries.

1144. The following statement shows the general operations of the money order system, year by year, from the 1st July, 1867, to 30th June, 1895. It will be seen that there has been a steady and satisfactory increase. Since Confederation there was an increase in the number of offices of 746 ; in the number of orders issued of 1,001,889 ; in the amount of orders issued of $9,834,441, and in the amount of orders issued in other countries payable in Canada of $1,965,405.

OPERATIONS OF THE MONEY ORDER SYSTEM IN CANADA, 1868 TO 1895.

Year ended 30th June.	Number of Offices.	Number of Orders Issued.	Amount of Orders Issued.	Amount of Orders issued in other Countries, payable in Canada.	Losses sustained.
			$	$	$
1868	515	90,163	3,352,881	90,579	2,355
1869	550	96,627	3,563,645	100,823	3,170
1870	558	110,021	3,910,259	117,914	1,585
1871	571	120,521	4,546,434	126,694	.....
1872	634	136,422	5,154,120	147,230	478
1873	644	161,096	6,239,506	160,695	2,037
1874	662	179,851	6,757,427	177,502	119
1875	687	181,091	6,711,539	181,091	797
1876	736	238,668	6,866,618	359,314	4,239
1877	754	253,962	6,856,821	408,286	6,166
1878	769	269,417	7,130,895	458,745	657
1879	772	281,725	6,788,723	505,833	147
1880	775	306,088	7,207,337	698,651	286
1881	786	338,238	7,725,212	1,002,735	161
1882	806	372,248	8,354,153	1,194,029	111
1883	826	419,613	9,490,900	1,236,275	59
1884	866	463,592	10,067,834	1,262,867	883
1885	885	499,243	10,384,211	1,185,751	4,296
1886	910	529,458	10,231,189	1,245,957	25
1887	933	574,899	10,328,984	1,495,674	1,179
1888	944	630,968	10,916,618	1,726,011	3,113
1889	990	673,813	11,265,920	1,756,945	*
1890	1,027	780,503	11,997,862	1,851,059	*
1891	1,080	855,619	12,478,178	1,984,360	*
1892	1,120	919,996	12,825,701	2,077,887	*
1893	1,168	967,866	12,902,976	2,269,635	*
1894	1,193	1,052,410	13,245,990	2,224,343	*
1895	1,261	1,092,052	13,187,322	2,055,984	*

* No returns available.

There was an increase in the number of orders sent of 39,642, and a decrease in the amount sent of $58,668. The average value of each order has been still further reduced. In 1868 it was $37.18; in 1885, $20.79; in 1886, $19.32; in 1887, $17.96; in 1888, $17.30; in 1889, $16.72; in 1890, $15.37; in 1891, $14.58; in 1892, $13.94; in 1893, $13.33; in 1894, $12.58, and in 1895, $12.08. 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.

1145. There was an increase of 68 in the number of money order offices in operation. They are distributed among the provinces in the following order :—

Ontario	624	Manitoba	61
Quebec	190	British Columbia	50
Nova Scotia	170	The Territories	41
New Brunswick	102	Prince Edward Island	15

The revenue from fees, profit on exchange, &c., amounted to $107,084, but under the new system of keeping the accounts no details of expenditure are available.

Of the total amount of orders issued in Canada $10,736,647 were payable in Canada and $2,450,664 were payable in other countries, being an increase of $249,367 and a decrease of $308,036 respectively; and of the total transactions with other countries $2,450,674 were sent out of the country and $2,055,984 came in.

1146. The next table shows the money order transactions between the Dominion and other countries since Confederation :—

MONEY ORDER TRANSACTIONS BETWEEN THE DOMINION AND OTHER COUNTRIES, 1868 TO 1895.

Year.	United Kingdom.		United States.		Newfoundland.		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.	Issued in Canada.	Payable in Canada.	Issued in Canada.	Payable in Canada.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1868..	389,796	87,437	.....	.....	3,321	3,142	.....	.....
1869..	367,092	94,308	.....	.....	3,246	6,514	.....	.....
1870..	415,393	110,585	.....	.....	5,246	7,328	.....	.....
1871..	474,376	121,644	.....	.....	4,321	5,049	.....	.....
1872..	577,443	142,301	.....	.....	3,656	4,928	.....	.....
1873..	665,407	156,888	.....	.....	4,799	3,807	.....	.....
1874..	661,501	171,487	.....	.....	5,753	6,014	.....	.....
1875..	572,246	174,160	.....	.....	7,197	6,930	.....	.....
1876..	491,363	194,680	212,135	156,134	5,305	8,499	.....	.....
1877..	409,474	188,116	276,821	207,389	5,699	12,280	.....	.....
1878..	383,808	189,082	328,264	246,586	6,245	23,076	.....	.....
1879..	361,940	176,067	335,200	308,256	5,061	21,509	.....	.....
1880..	397,589	181,561	420,966	494,637	3,570	22,452	.....	.....
1881.	430,686	175,461	610,094	807,372	4,883	19,901	.....	.....
1882..	550,150	170,304	781,167	1,003,079	4,309	20,644	.....	.....
1883..	827,200	196,467	1,023,548	1,015,358	5,415	24,448	.....	.....
1884..	862,822	257,738	1,190,852	959,691	5,291	29,150	36,946	16,285
1885..	769,679	299,563	1,288,245	820,046	6,652	37,863	65,631	28,278
1886..	753,743	294,484	1,232,000	861,347	6,467	40,092	92,883	50,079
1887..	837,146	304,115	1,262,382	1,096,363	11,997	42,114	123,118	53,081
1888..	958,001	328,674	1,297,734	1,283,094	22,177	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	26,942	73,555	139,079	62,044
1891..	975,378	381,452	1,469,819	1,465,904	28,265	73,545	150,664	63,162
1892..	937,679	393,289	1,478,102	1,515,212	22,247	88,124	177,566	81,254
1893 .	845,930	412,588	1,461,304	1,645,140	21,949	127,389	168,929	84,510
1894..	909,273	458,703	1,634,750	1,451,817	19,208	220,234	195,478	93,588
1895..	818,384	487,912	1,443,419	1,352,986	20,306	123,070	168,565	92,016

From the above table it is seen that the principal money order 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 $8,715,860 ; during the same period the amount sent to the States has exceeded the amount received by $1,693,953, while the amount received from Newfoundland has exceeded that sent to the island by $897,620. With the exception of Newfoundland, it will be seen that more money is sent from this to other countries than is received.

1147. The growth of the business done through this channel is seen in the following statements of the average amounts, by five-year periods :—

TOTAL MONEY ORDERS ISSUED IN CANADA AND PAYABLE IN CANADA.

—	Great Britain.	United States.	New-foundland.	Other Countries.
	$	$	$	$
1868–72	2,780,375	....	46,751	....
Yearly average	556,075	.....	9,350	....
1873–77	3,685,322	(2 yrs.) 852,879	66,283	.....
Yearly average	737,064	426,489	13,256	....
1878–82	3,016,648	5,335,621	131,650	....
Yearly average	603,330	1,067,124	20,330	.....
1883–87	5,402,957	10,749,832	209,489	(4 yrs.) 466,301
Yearly average	1,080,592	2,149,966	41,898	116,575
1888–92	6,756,184	13,966,853	474,206	1,046,202
Yearly average	1,351,237	2,793,371	94,841	209,240
1893	1,258,518	3,106,444	149,338	253,439
1894	1,367,976	3,086,567	239,442	289,066
1895	1,306,296	2,796,405	143,376	260,581

1148. The contract with the Montreal Ocean Steamship 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 considerably slower than that between New York and Liverpool. The contract that expired in December, 1894, has again been renewed for another year. 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.

1149. 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 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 OFFICES, LETTERS AND POST CARDS SENT IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Countries.	Year.	Post Offices.	Number of Letters and Post Cards sent.	Number per Head.
Europe.				
Austria-Hungary	1894	*9,720	836,592,320	19·6
Belgium	1894	836	168,278,542	27·2
Denmark	1894	793	64,934,658	29·9
France and Algeria	1893	8,188	940,651,000	22·3
German Empire	1894	30,372	1,760,278,280	35·6
Great Britain	1895	20,270	2,083,800,000	53·2
Greece	1893	317	9,078,000	4·1
Italy	1894	7,023	244,545,453	8·1
Netherlands	1894	...	110,349,701	23·9
Portugal	1893	3,819	32,331,000	6·4
Russia	1893	6,805	252,347,000	2·5
Roumania	1894	3,176	20,324,898	3·5
Servia	1894	157	‡17,894,217	8·0
Spain	1893	2,929	101,137,000	5·8
Sweden	1894	2,434	§148,772,326	30·8
Norway	1894	.....	37,871,700	18·9
Switzerland	1894	1,491	110,740,677	37·1
Turkey	1890	1,442	13,166,000	0·5
Asia.				
India	1894	22,853	§379,022,905	1·7
Japan	1894-95	†14,633	302,311,129	7·3
Persia	1885	95	1,371,000	0·1
Africa.				
Cape of Good Hope	1894	975	16,923,322	11·1
Egypt	1894	635	14,166,500	2·1
America.				
Argentine Republic	1893	†1,456	142,118,580	35·8
Brazil	1893	2,826	33,441,000	2·3
Canada	1895	8,832	131,590,000	25·9
Chili	1893	550	25,419,553	8·9
Mexico	1894-95	1,453	150,824,518	12·6
Peru	1894	306	‖845,205	0·3
United States	1895	70,064	.....	.....
Uruguay	1894	530	8,126,081	10·9
Australasia.				
New South Wales	1894	1,895	68,956,800	55·7
Victoria	1890	1,733	62,526,448	55·9
Queensland	1894	996	17,794,092	40·6
South Australia	1894	648	16,445,556	47·9
Western "	1894	206	11,368,906	147·2
Tasmania	1894	327	5,723,867	36·7
New Zealand	1894	1,353	28,896,820	42·5

* 1893. † Including telegraph offices. ‡ Including all kinds of mail matter. § Book post included. ‖ Not including internal communications.

TELEGRAPHS.

1150. The principal telegraph lines in Canada are in private hands, and the Government only own and operate those lines which have been built by them in furtherance of the public service, between places where the traffic could not be expected to be sufficient to compensate private outlay, but where public interests 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.

1151. There were 1,259 miles of land lines and 227 miles of cable along tha St. Lawrence and eastern coast, 698 miles of land lines in the Territories and 505 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.

The following table gives the length of the various lines owned by the Government on 30th June, 1895:—

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

Location of Lines.	Points connected.	Land Lines.	Cables.	Total.
		Miles.	Knots.	
Newfoundland	Port au Basque—Cape Ray	14	.....	14
Nova Scotia	North Sydney—Meat Cove (with loops)	156¼	.....	
"	Across Bras d'Or Channel	.....	⅜	157¼
"	" St. Ann's Harbour	.....	¼	
"	" Ingonish Harbour	.....	¼	
"	Meat Cove—St. Paul's Island	.....	20	
"	On St. Paul's Island	3	.....	23
"	Mabou—Cheticamp	63	.....	63
"	Barrington—Cape Sable	16	.....	
"	Across Bear Point Channel	.....	1½	17¾
"	" Light-House Channel	.....	¼	
New Brunswick	Chatham—Escuminac	42	.....	42
"	*Bay of Fundy System:*			
"	Eastport—Campobello	.....	1¾	
"	On mainland Eastport	½	.....	
"	On Campobello Island	7½	.....	
"	Campobello—Grand Manan	.....	7¼	44¼
"	On Grand Manan Island	25¼	.....	
"	Grand Manan—Cheney's Island	.....	½	
"	On Cheney's Island	¾	.....	
"	Cheney's Island—Whitehead Island	.....	¾	

LAND AND CABLE TELEGRAPH LINES, &c.—*Concluded.*

Location of Lines.	Points connected.	Land Lines.	Cables.	Total.
		Miles.	Knots.	
Quebec	Bay St. Paul—Chicoutimi	92		92
"	Murray Bay—Point Esquimaux	456¾		
"	Across Saguenay River		1¼	496
"	Bersimis to Manicouagan		12	
"	Manicouagan to Godbout		26	
"	*Quarantine System:*			
"	Quebec—L'Ange Gardien	13		
"	L'Ange Gardien—Orleans Island		¾	
"	On Orleans Island	29¼		
"	Orleans Island—Isle Réaux		2	52¾
"	On Isle Réaux	2½		
"	Isle Réaux—Grosse Isle		2	
"	On Grosse Isle (all told)	3½		
"	*Anticosti System:*			
"	Gaspé—L'Anse à Fougère	28		
"	L'Anse à Fougère—Anticosti		44¼	316½
"	On Anticosti Island	223¼		
"	Anticosti—Long Point, Mingan		21	
"	Meat Cove (C.B.)—Magdalen Islands		55	138½
"	On Magdalen Islands	83	½	
Ontario	*Pelée Island System:*			
"	Leamington—Point Pelee	12		
"	Point Pelee—Pelee Island		8¾	32¾
"	On Pelee Island	12		
North-west	Qu'Appelle—Edmonton and St. Albert	607½		607½
"	Moose Jaw—Wood Mountain	90½		90½
British Columbia	Ashcroft—Barkerville	276½		276½
"	Victoria—Cape Beale	118		118
"	Nanaimo—Comox and Alberni	110½		110½
	Totals	2,486¼	*238	2,724¼

* Knots changed into statute miles in total.

1152. In addition to the above lines, the Government have built or 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 Métis 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. They have also built and transferred the following cables: Nova Scotia, 1¼ miles; Ontario, 2½ miles; British Columbia, 42 miles (sold to Canadian Pacific Railway); making in all a total of 3,176¾ miles built or subsidized by Government,

The Government lines are used by the Government for purposes connected with quarantine, with the fisheries and the fisheries protection service. Daily reports are sent from the 55 stations in connection with the fisheries of the several eastern provinces to one central station. The movements of the fish are charted and the commander of the Fisheries Protection services is thereby enabled to keep track of the fish and dispose of his cruisers in the most effective way. The cables are also of great service to the fishermen, enabling them to ascertain without loss of time the position of the "schools" of fish.

1153. 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, 1895 :—

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH LINES IN CANADA—EARNINGS AND WORKING EXPENSES, 1895.

Lines.	Revenue.	Expenditure	Excess of Expenditure
	$	$	$
Lower St. Lawrence and Maritime Provinces—			
Anticosti Island	326	2,277	1,951
Bay of Fundy	405	3,015	2,610
Cape Ray	.....	250	250
Cape Sable	14	688	674
Cheticamp	412	778	366
Escuminac	172	656	484
Low Point Agency	420	50	+370
Magdalen Islands	832	2,312	1,480
Meat Cove and St. Paul's Island	956	2,076	1,120
North Shore St. Lawrence (east of Bersimis)	1,584	5,089	3,505
" " (west "	406	3,712	3,306
Quarantine	.....	1,069	1,069
SS. "Newfield" services	.....	2,500	2,500
Subsidies, office materials, contingencies, &c.	.....	668	668
Ontario—Pelee Island	127	1,604	1,477
North-west telegraph lines	1,772	14,139	12,368
British Columbia—Comox line	906	1,871	965
*Bakerville	.....	3,340	3,340
*Cape Beale	.....	4,784	4,784
	8,331	49,878	41,547

*The company operating these lines retains the revenue and the Government reimburses them the excess of expenditure over revenue.

The revenue in 1895 amounted to $8,331, the expenditure to $49,878, and the excess of expenditure over revenue to $41,547.

The meteorological service messages and all shipping and fisheries reports are transmitted free of charge.

1154. 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 1895 :—

Company.	Miles of Line.	Miles of Wire.	Number of Messages.	Number of Offices.
Great North-western Telegraph Co.	18,174	34,222	2,490,465	1,462
Canadian Pacific Railway Co.	7,600	26,000	1,200,000	880
Western Union*	3,041½	8,022	333,834	214
Total	28,815½	68,244	4,024,299	2,556

*The number of words of press messages sent in 1894 was 1,410,899.

In addition to the above the Anglo-American Cable Company operate the lines of the Prince Edward Island system, and have 385 miles of poles, 403 miles of wire and 32 offices. This system includes 1½ miles of cable across the Hillsboro' River, and 12 miles of heavy cable between Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick.

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.

1155. The ordinary rate for messages to places in Canada is 25 cents for ten words, not including names and addresses not charged for; to Halifax, Winnipeg and British Columbia rates vary from 30 cents to $1 for ten words. To the United States the rate is from 40 cents per ten words upwards, according to distance. The rate to the United Kingdom is 25 cents per word.

1156. The total length of telegraph lines in the world is 601,142 miles of land lines, and 153,649 nautical miles of cable; the length of telegraph wire is 1,500,000 miles. The United States possesses the greatest individual telegraph mileage, the length in that country being 210,000 miles, open for public service, of which 189,714 miles belong to the Western Union Telegraph Company, the wire mileage of the company being 802,651 miles. The number of messages, however, sent by this company was only 58,307,315, as compared with 71,589,064 messages sent in the United Kingdom over 35,286 miles of line. The total messages despatched chiefly within the area of the Telegraphic Union in 1895 are estimated at 378 millions.

1157. The following table shows that only eight countries in the world possess a greater telegraphic mileage than Canada, and that with the exception of the Australasian colonies no other country possesses the same telegraphic facilities. Canada has one telegraph office to every 1,988 persons. The Australasian colonies vary from New South Wales with one telegraph office for each group of 1,522 persons to Tasmania with telegraph facilities such that there is one telegraph office for every 719 persons. On this continent, the next to Canada is the United States with one office for the transmission of telegraphic information for each group of 3,266 persons. In Europe, Switzerland stands close to Canada, having 857 persons to each office. The German Empire has one office for each 2,483 persons. France has 3,621 persons for each office and Great Britain has 4,051. The first proposal to build a telegraph line across the continent from Montreal to the Pacific Ocean was made to the Imperial Government and was recommended by the Governor General in the speech at the opening of the 2nd Session, 1863. It was not entertained by the Legislature of Canada, because that body thought a post road ought to be built simultaneously.

TELEGRAPHS IN THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD.

Countries.	Miles of Line.	Miles of Wire.	Number of Messages.	Number of Offices.	Number of Persons to each office.
Europe.					
Austria-Hungary	43,214	122,362	23,103,745	6,626	6,454
Belgium	3,928	19,564	8,307,193	973	6,367
*Denmark	3,013	8,515	1,796,527	171	12,704
France	59,693	197,622	45,328,888	10,589	3,621
German Empire	79,067	288,765	32,134,472	19,906	2,483
Great Britain	35,286	220,975	71,589,064	9,661	4,051
Greece	4,781	5,836	1,063,439	200	10,936
Italy	24,346	94,149	8,842,383	5,069	6,061
*Netherlands	3,468	12,406	4,385,010	505	9,152
Portugal	3,985	8,839	1,354,827	366	11,766
*Russia	75,818	149,538	73,593,624	2,133	46,663
Roumania	4,003	9,152	1,918,237	446	13,004
Servia	1,916	4,073	923,874	128	17,397
Spain	18,248	41,141	4,896,735	1,363	12,887
Sweden	7,908	24,043	2,011,637		
Norway	6,158	12,207	1,776,665	401	4,990
*Switzerland	4,473	12,477	3,646,740	1,579	1,857
Turkey	20,380	31,890		670	41,408
Asia.					
India	44,648	138,256	4,391,226	1,362	210,883
Japan	9,386	28,070	8,231,819	759	54,527
Persia	4,150	6,700	125,478	99	90,909
Africa.					
Cape of Good Hope	5,973		1,537,434	334	4,572
Egypt	2,269	7,164	1,988,765		
America.					
Argentine Republic	20,415		2,500,000	295	15,359
Brazil	9,884	21,130	1,132,432	264	54,505
Canada	28,815	68,244	4,024,299	2,556	1,988
*Chili	6,965	8,330	894,280	194	14,780
Mexico	39,193			800	14,993
Peru	1,330			52	57,590
†United States	189,714	802,651	58,307,315	21,360	3,266
Uruguay	3,904		269,454	83	9,013
Australasia.					
New South Wales	12,201	28,085	2,464,074	813	1,522
New Zealand	5,823	14,647	2,046,839	691	983
Queensland	9,986	17,801	991,773	362	1,211
South Australia	5,335	10,926	665,249	248	1,386
Tasmania	1,781	3,004	260,423	217	719
Victoria	7,141	14,420	2,366,331	793	1,481
Western Australia	4,403	5,010	446,780	73	1,058

*State lines only. †Western Union Co. only.

1158. The land telegraph lines are usually owned by governments, the submarine lines by private companies. The United States own no tele-

graphs, so far as the public is concerned. In the British colonies the telegraphs are, as a rule, under Government control. In 1895 the Government of India controlled 44,648 miles of line and 138,256 miles of wire, exclusive of the Indo-European section; handled 4,391,226 messages. At the Cape of Good Hope the telegraphs were built at the expense of the Government. In New South Wales $4,000,000 have been borrowed to construct the 28,085 miles of wire operated by the state, the net return of which was last year 3·02 per cent of the cost of construction. In New Zealand the telegraph is entirely in the hands of the state, as it is in Queensland. Canada is an exception to most of the British colonies, the telegraph lines being in the hands of companies, only 2,700 miles out of 28,815 miles belonging to the state.

In Europe the Government control is almost complete. In Great Britain, in 1895, there were 220,975 miles of wire, of which 27,880 were private. In Austria-Hungary, Belgium, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Portugal, Sweden, Norway and Switzerland the state owns the lines, excepting those belonging to railways. Denmark owns 2,810 out of 3,674 miles. Russia owns 78,367 miles, or about nineteen-twentieths of the total length in the country. In Japan, Government control prevails. In Persia the Government owns about 3,400 miles of wire, and the Indo-European Company 1,090 miles. Brazil controls her lines. In the Argentine Republic, in 1891, of the 20,415 miles 11,250 were national; 1,115 miles of land lines and 8,050 submarine belonged to cable companies. In Chili, in 1892, of 13,730 miles 8,000 belonged to the state.

1159. Telegraphy was the first interest to bring the Governments of the world together to form a union—the first subject on which they sought a mutual understanding and formed a code of regulations, which each of them signed and which all of them have kept. The International Telegraphic Union was founded in Paris, in May, 1865, France calling a convention of European states with a view to put an end to the annoyances, delays and exorbitant charges experienced for want of concerted action. The Paris convention was followed by those at St. Petersburg, in July, 1875, at London, 1879, at Berlin, 1885, and again at Paris, 1890. Twenty states responded to the call in 1865. There were over 100 delegates present at the congress of 1890, and at present thirty-eight different nations and thirteen private companies are subscribers to the constitution. Thirteen other private companies follow the rules of the union, though not regular members, and several others are indirectly connected with it. The central office of the International Telegraph Bureau is at Berne, Switzerland. To Berne are sent all modifications of the tariff, all interruptions of routes, all extensions and changes on each line in the union, to be sent to all the lines affected by wire if of immediate importance, by circular if less urgent.

1160. The first submarine cable was laid in 1851, between Dover and Calais, and was 25 miles in length. In 1852, 10 miles of cable were laid between New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, being the first laid in North America. In 1853 two submarine lines were laid, one between Dover and Ostend, the other between Orford and Scheveningen, in

Holland. In 1857 two vessels left Ireland, carrying a length of 2,500 nautical miles of electric cable to connect Valentia, in Ireland, and Trinity Bay in Newfoundland. The cable broke after 380 miles had been payed out. The next year success attended the second effort, and on the 12th August, 1858, Queen Victoria and the President of the United States exchanged greetings by cable messages. On the 1st September, 1858, the first transatlantic cable was rendered useless by a breakage. For a few years little was done in the way of laying submarine cables. Lines were laid between Malta and Alexandria, and between Malta and Tripoli. Lines were also laid in other parts of the Mediterranean Sea and in the Red Sea. The engineers in these experiments perfected their knowledge by the experience gained. In 1865 the "Great Eastern" commenced on the 21st July to lay the second transatlantic cable, but on the 12th August the cable broke. On the 13th July, 1866, the "Great Eastern" started on her second attempt to connect Canada and Great Britain, and on the 10th of August the cable was safely landed on the shores of Newfoundland. From that time the submarine systems increased rapidly. By 1868, 15,830 nautical miles of cable had been laid. In 1870 more than 12,000 miles were put down; in 1871, 7,777 miles, and in 1873, 7,918 miles. Between these dates the immense line connecting Suez with Bombay was established. In 1874 Europe and South America were connected by cable.

1161. In 1875 the various State systems comprised 420 cables of a total length of 4,442 miles, and 5,727 miles of wire. Of this total British India had the largest share, viz.: 1,781 miles, distributed among 8 lines. France had 673 miles; Great Britain, 283; Norway, 233; Italy, 218; Germany, 149; Turkey, 143; Denmark, 101; Japan, 71; the Netherlands, 36; Russia, 62; Sweden, 22; New Zealand, 20, and Greece, 3½ miles.

1162. While the various State systems comprised, as above stated, 420 cables in 1875, private companies owned a much larger extent of submarine cables. In 1875 they had 59,547 miles of cable and 65,535 miles of wire. The Eastern Cable Company, undertaking the business between England and Spain, the service of the Archipelago and the line between Aden and Bombay, owned 39 cables, aggregating 14,502 miles in length. The Anglo-American, owning the Valentia-Newfoundland line and that joining Brest to the United States, had 17 cables and a length of 12,315 miles.

Since 1875 the oceans have been net-worked with submarine cables. In 1879, 10,550 miles were laid; in 1883, 2,584; in 1884, 13,671; in 1885, 4,382 miles, and from 1886 to 1888, 5,893 miles.

1163. In 1889 the actual situation as regards the extent of submarine telegraph was :—

Total	113,084	nautical miles of cable.
Of which single wires	110,516	" "
And several wires	2,568	" "

Of this total length, 10,500 miles were owned by the governments of various countries.

France, which in 1875 had 673 miles, had in 1889		3,197
British India had in 1889		1,873
Italy	"	960
Great Britain	"	877
Germany	"	468
Greece	"	457
Turkey	"	331
Russia	"	272
Norway	"	220
New Zealand	"	197
Denmark	"	124

The other countries show but little variation. Spain had gone into the business on a small scale, and in 1889 had 128 miles of cable.

Cochin-China, which had no cable in 1875, possessed 810 miles in 1889. Canada in 1889 had 200 miles.

1164. The company lines increased greatly between 1875 and 1889 :—

Eastern Telegraph Co. increased to	18,838	miles.
Eastern extension, Australia and China	12,035	"
Anglo-American	10,438	"
Great Northern	6,108	"
Brazilian Submarine	7,326	"
West India and Panama	4,119	"
Western and Brazilian	3,801	"
Direct United States cable	2,980	"
West coast of America	1,699	"
Commercial Cable	6,937	"
Western Union	5,537	"
Eastern and South African	4,554	"
Compagnie Française du Télégraphe de Paris à New York	3,409	"
Central and South American	3,178	"
West African	2,825	"
African direct	2,739	"
Spanish National Submarine	1,173	"

1165. Taking account of all the cables under water, including those useless by reason of breakages, &c., in 1889, a total length of 125,000 miles of cable had been laid. Since then cables have been laid in different parts of Africa; from Halifax to Bermuda, and from Nova Scotia to Ireland (1894).

1166. According to the latest published statistical returns, the submarine telegraph system comprises 1,170 lines, extending over 153,649 nautical miles. Of this total the various governmental administrations own nearly 900 cables, with 16,171 nautical miles of length.

France owns 4,053 miles; Germany, 1761 miles; the United Kingdom 1,759 miles; India, 1971 miles. The remaining mileage, 137,478 miles, is in the hands of 27 private companies, the three largest of which are the Eastern Telegraph Co. (26,028 miles), the Eastern Extension, Australian and Chinese Telegraph Co. (16,132), and the Anglo-American Telegraph Co. (10,400).

1167. The name of Canada has been honourably associated with submarine telegraphy. As already stated, the first submarine cable was laid between Dover and Calais in 1851. In 1852 the first cable laid on the North American Continent was laid from Prince Edward Island to New Brunswick, and the second, in 1856, from Cape Breton Island to Newfoundland, 85 miles in length.

1168. In 1880 the Canadian Government entered upon a system of cable communication designed to connect fishing islands in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Bay of Fundy with the mainland, for the purpose of giving speedy information of the weather, of the strike in of fish, and of notifying the quarantine officers of the arrival of steamers, &c. Since that date the Government have established 21 cables, with a total length of 207 nautical miles. In addition, they have built and transferred by sale or lease 65½ miles, making in all 272 miles of cable in Canada. One of these cables is in Lake Ontario.

1169. Anticosti Island and the Magdalen Islands, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, are connected with the mainland at different points. Ports and places along the north shore of the St. Lawrence River are connected by cable, and some of the outlying islands off the Nova Scotian coast are connected with the mainland. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company own 42 miles of submarine cable in British Columbia.

1170. The telephone system in Ontario, Quebec and Manitoba is largely under the control of the Bell Telephone Company of Montreal. In the other provinces a number of companies have undertaken to supply the public needs.

The returns received show that there were connected with the several systems 44,000 miles of wire and 33,500 instruments, and that 72,500,000 messages were sent in 1893. The returns for 1895 do not vary greatly from those of 1893.

The first experimental telephone erected in Canada was from the residence of Professor Grahame Bell's father, in Brantford, Ontario, to the residence of the Rev. T. Henderson, also of Brantford. The first commercial line was established at Hamilton, Ontario, in October, 1877. In the same year Edison opened up correspondence with parties in Montreal, but he admitted Bell's claim to priority. Canada is the birth-place of the telephone.

CHAPTER XVII.

Values in Currency.—Consolidated Fund.—Sources of Revenue.—Revenue and Expenditure.—Consolidated Fund Receipts and Payments.—Surplus Revenue.—Provincial Subsidies.—Railway Subsidies.—Loans to Railways.—Land Subsidies.—Payments on Capital Account.—Revenue and Expenditure since Confederation.—Revenue and Expenditure per Head.—Provincial Revenues and Expenditures.—Revenues and Expenditures in British Empire.—Revenues and Expenditures in Foreign Countries.—Sources of Revenue.—Taxation.—Customs and Excise Receipts.—Customs Duties per Head in other Countries.—Cost of Collection.—Heads of Taxation.—Excise Duties.—Taxation in British Empire.—Taxation in Foreign Countries.—Public Debt.—Assets and Liabilities.—Assumption of Provincial Debts.—Expenditure on Canals and Railways.—On Capital Account.—On Public works from Revenue.—On Parliament Buildings.—Assets.—Interest on Debts and Assets.—Dominion Notes.—Debt, Assets and Interest per Head.—The Debt for Improvements.—Loans since Confederation.—Loan of 1892.—Debt in British Empire.—Debts of Foreign Countries.—Superannuation.—Gratuities.—Superannuation Payments in 1893.—Pensions.—British Investments in Colonies.—Provincial Public Debts.—Debts and Assets of Provinces.—Finances of Cities and Towns.

1171. The fiscal year for the Federal Government ends on the 30th June. Unless otherwise stated, this is the year referred to throughout the Year-Book.

1172. In all cases where figures relating to foreign countries have been used, their values have been first changed into pounds sterling, and then converted into currency at the rate of $4.86·66. For the sake of convenience, cents have been omitted from most of the tables and only used with reference to amounts per head and similar calculations.

1173. The receipts from the sources of the ordinary revenue of the country 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 the regular income and expenditure of the country, receipts from and expenditures out of loans and all other extraordinary transactions being excluded.

1174. The ordinary revenue is derived from a variety of sources, which may, however, be divided into two classes, viz., "Taxation" and "Other Sources." The amounts raised by taxation consist solely of customs and excise duties; those raised from other sources consist of money derived from the postal service, railways, public works, &c. The ordinary expenditure provides for the charges for debt and provincial subsidies, collection of revenue, and the current expenses of the country.

1175. The following figures give the ordinary revenue and expenditure for the year ended 30th June, 1895 :—

Revenue	$ 33,978,129
Expenditure	38,132,005
Expenditure in excess of revenue	$ 4,153,876

The revenue was $2,396,564 less than that of the preceding year, while the expenditure showed an increase of $546,979. The Customs duties during 1895 show a decrease of $1,557,648, and the Excise duties a decrease of $575,356, making a total decrease of $2,133,004.

1176. 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 28 years, and shows the surplus or deficiency in each year :—

RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF THE CONSOLIDATED FUND (ORDINARY REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE), 1868 TO 1895.

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		1,460,027
1878	22,375,011	23,503,158		1,128,146
1879	22,517,382	24,455,381		1,937,999
1880	23,307,406	24,850,634		1,543,228
1881	29,635,297	25,502,554	4,132,743	
1882	33,383,455	27,067,103	6,316,352	
1883	35,794,649	28,730,157	7,064,492	
1884	31,861,961	31,107,706	754,255	
1885	32,797,001	35,037,060		2,240,059
1886	33,177,040	39,011,612		5,834,572
1887	35,754,993	35,657,680	97,313	
1888	35,908,463	36,718,495		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	
1893	38,168,609	36,814,053	1,354,556	
1894	36,374,693	37,585,026		1,210,333
1895	33,978,129	38,132,005		4,153,876

In eighteen years out of the twenty-eight that have elapsed since Confederation there has been a surplus of revenue, and in the remaining ten an excess of expenditure. The total amount of surplus during the period has been $39,873,069, and of deficit, $22,219,057, showing a net excess of

revenue over expenditure of $17,654,012. The revenue in 1895 was $20,290,201 in excess of that of 1868, the first year after Confederation, being an increase of nearly 148 per cent. It will be seen that the expenditure in 1895 shows an increase of $546,979 over 1894, while it exceeds that of 1868 by $24,645,913, being an increase of 183 per cent. Taking the first and the latest years, the revenue and the expenditure have increased in about the same proportion.

1177. The following is a detailed comparative statement of the various receipts on account of the Consolidated Fund from all sources in the years 1894 and 1895, showing the increase and decrease in each item :—

HEADS OF REVENUE—CONSOLIDATED FUND—1894 AND 1895.

Heads of Revenue.	Amounts Received.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1893–94.	1894–95.		
Taxation.	$	$	$	$
Customs	19,119,030	17,585,741	.....	1,533,289
" (Chinese immigration)	79,084	54,725	.....	24,359
Excise	8,381,089	7,805,733	.....	575,356
Total	27,579,203	25,446,199	.....	2,133,004
Land Revenue.				
Ordnance Lands	22,318	22,646	328	.....
Dominion "	210,096	167,869	.....	42,227
Total	232,414	190,515	.....	41,899
Public Works.				
Canals	348,674	299,283	.....	49,391
" on account Hydraulic Rents	38,602	40,607	2,005	.....
Railways	3,180,480	3,127,990	.....	52,490
Slides and Booms	79,593	77,216	.....	2,377
Minor Public Works	11,662	11,584	.....	78
Hydraulic and other rents	3,566	3,666	100	.....
Telegraphs	8,618	8,332	.....	286
Esquimalt Graving Dock	10,787	6,338	.....	4,449
Levis "	13,311	13,795	484	.....
Kingston "	7,453	2,878	.....	4,575
Total	3,702,746	3,591,689	.....	111,057
Post Office.				
Ordinary Revenue, including Ocean Postage, Money Order Office	2,809,341	2,792,790	.....	16,551
Other Sources.				
Fees, fines and forfeitures, including seizures	110,515	127,234	16,719	.....
Militia	20,110	20,171	61	.....
Light-house and Coast Service	6,795	4,815	.....	1,980

HEADS OF REVENUE—CONSOLIDATED FUNDS—*Continued.*

Heads of Revenue.	Amounts Received.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1893-94.	1894-95.		
Other Sources—Con.	$	$	$	$
Weights and Measures	38,632	39,433	801	
Premium, discount and exchange	151,071	18,876		132,195
Interest on investments	1,217,809	1,336,047	118,238	
Fisheries	79,602	94,970	15,368	
Penitentiaries	11,162	24,624	13,462	
Casual	201,941	89,145		112,796
Superannuation	63,975	63,275		700
Insurance Superintendence	8,978	9,794	816	
Dominion steamers	14,639	9,535		5,104
Canada Gazette	3,845	4,297	452	
Supreme Court Reports	4,792	3,796		996
Mariners' Fund	49,091	42,715		6,376
Steam-boat inspection	24,866	25,093	227	
Gas Inspection and Law Stamps	20,749	*23,842	3,093	
Military College	22,417	19,274		3,143
Total	2,050,989	1,956,936		94,053
Total Revenue on account of Consolidated Fund	36,374,693	33,978,129		2,396,564

* Including $291 received from Electric Light Inspection.

1178. The following is a comparative statement of the principal items of ordinary expenditure in the years 1894 and 1885 :—

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE—CONSOLIDATED FUND—1894 AND 1895.

Heads of Expenditure.	Amounts Expended.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1893-94.	1894-95.		
Charges for Debt and Subsidies.	$	$	$	$
Interest on Public Debt	10,212,596	10,466,294	253,698	
Charges of Management	166,444	162,590		3,854
Sinking Fund	2,131,361	2,002,311		129,050
Premium, Discount, Exchange	14,531	116,359	101,828	
Subsidies to Provinces	4,206,655	4,250,674	44,019	
Total	16,731,587	16,998,228	266,641	
Legislation.				
Senate	133,192	137,617	4,425	
House of Commons	412,232	427,594	15,362	
Library	32,768	33,315	547	
Election expenses	3,574	6,311	2,737	
Controverted Elections	179			179
Parliamentary printing	94,960	96,770	1,810	
Franchise Act	1,767	239,963	238,196	
Miscellaneous	19,335			19,335
Total	698,007	941,570	243,563	

HEADS OF REVENUE—CONSOLIDATED FUNDS—*Continued.*

Heads of Revenue.	Amounts Received.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1893-94.	1894-95.		
Civil Government.				
Governor General	48,666	48,666		
Lieutenant-Governors	70,084	71,289	1,205	
High Commissioner	10,000	10,000		
Governor General's Secretary's Office	25,960	26,870	910	
Queen's Privy Council for Canada	48,861	47,546		1,315
Department of Justice	53,475	53,614	139	
" Militia and Defence	56,315	57,089	774	
" Secretary of State	53,270	54,914	1,644	
" Interior	118,654	123,533	4,879	
" Indian Affairs	57,291	58,400	1,109	
Auditor General's Office	34,366	33,109		1,257
Department of Finance	62,790	62,294		496
" Customs	42,721	43,973	1,252	
" Inland Revenue	49,890	45,667		4,223
" Public Works	58,005	61,829	3,824	
" Railways and Canals	58,548	56,571		1,977
Post Office Department	254,739	256,274	1,535	
Department of Agriculture	82,124	79,565		2,559
" Marine and Fisheries	62,027	71,374	9,347	
" Printing and Station'y	29,828	31,852	2,024	
" Geological Survey	49,212	48,763		449
" Trade and Commerce	15,019	17,908	2,889	
Office of the Comptroller, N.W.M. Police	9,743	9,912	169	
Departments generally (contingencies)	27,941	27,610		331
High Commissioner of Canada in England (contingencies)	18,888	19,353	465	
Board of Civil Service Examiners	3,861	4,253	392	
Government of the North-west Territories	276,952	303,627	26,675	
Total	1,679,231	1,725,855	46,624	
Public Works and Buildings.				
Public Buildings	1,159,008	920,688		238,320
Harbours and Rivers	487,042	427,660		59,382
Dredge vessels, dredging plant	113,423	102,353		11,070
Dredging	120,841	111,570		9,271
Slides and booms	8,694	9,796	1,102	
Roads and bridges	9,656	17,571	7,915	
Telegraphs	527	9,213	8,686	
Miscellaneous	134,763	143,466	8,703	
Total	2,033,954	1,742,317		291,637
Railways and Canals.				
Railways	4,629	5,521	892	
Canals	110,512	213,462	102,950	
Miscellaneous	18,856	33,733	14,877	
Total	133,997	252,716	118,719	

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE—CONSOLIDATED FUND—*Concluded.*

Heads of Expenditure.	Amounts Expended.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1893-94.	1894-95.		
Other Expenditure.	$	$	$	$
Penitentiaries	446,134	449,600	3,466	
Administration of Justice	745,504	755,683	10,179	
Police, Dominion	21,948	21,943		5
Geological Survey and Observatories	158,010	145,393		12,617
Arts, Agriculture and Statistics	63,142	131,097	67,955	
Experimental Farms	87,800	78,000		9,800
Ocean and River Steam Service	211,923	205,093		6,830
Mail subsidies and steamship subventions	530,703	513,268		17,435
Militia and Defence	1,284,517	1,574,014	289,497	
Mounted Police, N. W. Territories	611,263	646,125	34,862	
Superannuation	262,302	265,386	3,084	
Pensions	86,927	84,349		2,578
Marine Hospitals	38,404	38,589	185	
Light-house and Coast Service	476,635	475,903		732
Steamboat inspection	25,940	26,386	446	
Fisheries	466,751	443,823		22,928
Insurance inspection	9,578	10,018	440	
Indians (Legislative Grant)	968,563	955,404		13,159
World's Columbian Exposition	113,938	1,914		112,024
Census		5,729	5,729	
Miscellaneous	249,844	217,211		32,633
Total	6,859,826	7,044,928	185,102	
Immigration and Quarantine.				
Immigration	202,236	195,653		6,583
Quarantine	113,571	101,320		12,251
Total	315,807	296,973		18,834
Charges on Revenue.				
Trade and Commerce	9,249	11,022	1,773	
Customs	921,040	917,632		3,408
Excise	484,950	471,865		13,085
Weights and Measures, Gas Inspection	94,976	91,815		3,161
Electric Light Inspection		6,359	6,359	
Inspection of Staples	2,208	2,355	147	
Adulteration of Food	24,007	24,284	277	
Post Office	3,517,261	3,593,647	76,386	
Public Works	154,257	151,698		2,559
Railways	3,226,208	3,197,846		28,362
Canals	534,342	506,280		28,062
Dominion Lands	133,305	129,728		3,577
Culling Timber	25,281	23,299		1,982
Minor Revenues	5,532	1,586		3,946
Total	9,132,616	9,129,416		3,200
Total Expenditure on account of Consolidated Fund	37,585,026	38,132,005	546,979	

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.

1179. The net decrease in the revenue was $2,396,564. Of that the sum of $2,133,004 was due to decrease in receipts from Customs and Excise, leaving $263,560 as the net decrease in the other items.

The net increase in the expenditure was $546,979; of that the sum of $510,204 was due to increase in charges for Debt and Subsidies to Provinces and Legislation, leaving $36,775 as the net increase.

1180. The cost of collecting the revenue was greater in proportion to the amount collected in 1895 than in the previous year, being 26·9 per cent, as compared with 25·1 per cent in 1894. It was more than in 1893 by 3·4 per cent.

1181. The accounts of payments of subsidies to provinces show an increase of $44,019. The details are as under :—

Provinces.	1894.	1895.
	$	$
Ontario	1,339,287	1,339,287
Quebec	1,086,714	1,086,714
Nova Scotia	432,814	432,813
New Brunswick	483,570	483,567
Manitoba	437,601	482,593
British Columbia	243,585	242,689
Prince Edward Island	183,084	183,011
Total	4,206,655	4,250,674

1182. There was an increase of $80,664 in the amount of subsidies paid to railways under parliamentary authorization; as compared with 1894 the details are :—

Atlantic & North-western Railway	$186,600
Canada Eastern Railway	30,400
Canadian Pacific Railway	28,000
Drummond County Railway	92,096
Dominion Coal Co's. Railway	32,000
Irondale, Bancroft & Ottawa Railway	32,000
Grand Trunk, Georgian Bay & Lake Erie Railway	39,744
Great Northern Railway	32,000
Lake Temiscamingue Colonization Railway	233,199
Lotbinière & Megantic Railway	38,400
Montford Colonization Railway	35,200
Wakusp Slocan Railway	117,760
Ottawa, Arnprior & Parry Sound Railway	249,280
Parry Sound Colonization Railway	68,780
Philipsburg Junction Railway & Quarry Company	2,912
Quebec, Montmorency and Charlevoix Railway	30,400
Shuswap & Kanagan Railway	300
United Counties Railway	42,728
Pontiac & Pacific Junction Railway	18,750
Total, 1895	$1,310,549
" 1894	1,229,885

1183. The total amount of subsidies, on the mileage system, voted by Parliament 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, 1895 (exclusive of the Canadian Pacific Railway), $15,132,552, of which sum $12,806,831 had been paid and $432,599 cancelled, not being wanted, leaving a balance still due on contracts of $2,325,721.

1184. There were on the same date forty-five railways for which subsidies amounting to $3,815,800 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 $3,982,680, have been voted, but so far only $1,119,600 has been paid. The sum of $2,394,000 was voted to the Montreal & Ottawa road, on which sum interest amounting to $1,256,850 has been paid. The estimated number of miles covered by the above transactions was 5,720. The cash subsidy paid to the Canadian Pacific Railway, including the Canada Central and extension to Quebec and Revelstoke extension, was $28,053,250.

1185. The Government, therefore, has paid, or promised to pay, money subsidies to railways as follows:—

GOVERNMENT RAILWAY AID.

Subsidies.	Voted.	Paid.
	$	$
Subsidies to railways under contract	15,132,552	12,806,831
" " not yet under contract	3,815,800	.....
" Canadian Pacific Railway	25,000,000	25,000,000
" Canadian Pacific Railway extension to Quebec	1,500,000	1,500,000
" Canada Central	1,525,250	1,525,250
" Revelstoke extension	80,000	28,000
" payable by instalments	3,982,680	1,119,600
" Province of Quebec, North Shore Road	2,394,000	1,256,850
Railways subsidized by grant of loans	815,000	748,626
" " " rails	89,299	.....
Total	54,334,581	43,985,157

1186. Previous to Confederation, the Government of Nova Scotia had subsidized the Windsor & Annapolis Railway to the extent of $1,089,674, and the Canadian Government had paid $2,656 to the Toronto, Grey & Bruce Railway, which amounts were afterwards assumed by the Dominion Government.

1187. The total amount, therefore, paid by way of subsidy or assumed by the Dominion Government, up to the 30th June, 1895, towards the construction of railways, has been:—

Amount paid before Confederation by Provincial Government and subsequently assumed by the Dominion	$ 1,092,330
Loans to the Grand Trunk Railway	15,142,633
Subsidies paid by the Dominion Government	43,985,157
Total	$ 60,220,120

1188. 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 Government 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., Chap. 111, 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, leaving a balance of $89,299 still due on 30th June, 1892.

1189. In addition to the above money subsidies, grants of lands in Manitoba and the North-west Territories have been made to various railway companies, amounting altogether to 32,257,200 acres, the estimated number of miles thus subsidized being 4,463, and a grant of 18,206,986 acres to the Canadian Pacific Railway, the total grants amounting to 50,464,186 acres.

The total amount paid on capital account was $3,031,324, being $832,795 less than in 1894.

1190. The amounts in the last five years were made up as follows :—

PAYMENT ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT, 1891, to 1895.

——	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
	$	$	$	$	$
Canadian Pacific Railway	37,367	66,212	413,836	146,540	49,210
Cape Breton "	521,442	99,937	59,983	222,234	.....
Intercolonial "	79,929	168,102	228,985	102,899	327,035
Eastern Extension	3,255	.....	.....	.....	.....
Digby & Annapolis Railway	196,869	26,130	2,191	1,675	571
Montreal & European Short Line	124,568	.....	.....	18	....
Oxford & New Glasgow Railway	220,886	48,745	7,923	112,383	... .
Prince Edward Island Railway	.....	8,301	.....	.....	.....
Cornwall Canal	599,002	... .	.....	.....	.....
Culbute "	2,183	.....	.....	.....	....
Grenville "	.....	34,586	207	386	.....
Lachine "	218	87,852	445,983	64,345	189,944
Murray "	61,261	5,964	30,839	.....	.....
St. Peter's "	973	14,387	812	437	868
Sault Ste. Marie Canal	325,336	341,474	589,801	1,316,529	466,151
Tay "	17,115	29,772	.....	.....	.....
Trent River "	9,826	4,457	5,962	3,412	53,908
Welland "	36,371	29,541	8,260	1,572	3,809
Williamsburg "	230,671	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Lawrence River and Canals	35,137	889,116	987,709	1,640,483	1,737,592
Cape Tormentine Harbour	48,309	52,890	42,601	5,656	.....
Esquimalt Graving Dock	2,640	.....	4,784	783	.....
Kingston "	219,647	115,109	48,613	.....	.....
Public Buildings, Ottawa	61,573	3,510	.....	.....	.....
Port Arthur Harbour and Kaministiquia River	62,192	2,924	9,562	5,025	13,312
Improvement of the St. Lawrence	121,342	49,956	76,318	90,595	89,081
Dominion Lands	94,847	86,735	115,038	149,147	99,842
North-west rebellion losses	2,901	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	3,115,860	2,165,700	3,079,407	3,864,119	3,031,323

1191. The total expenditure on capital account and subsidies to railways amounted to $4,341,872, being an increase of expenditure under these heads, as compared with the preceding year, of $752,132.

SINCE CONFEDERATION THE FOLLOWING SUMS HAVE BEEN EXPENDED TO 30TH JUNE, 1895.

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE.	Canals.	Canadian Pacific Railway.	Debts allowed to Provinces.	Dominion Lands.	Inter-colonial and connected Railways.	Other Public Works.	Public Buildings, Ottawa.	Prince Edward Island Railway.	North-west Territories	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1868	51,498				455,250		41,690			548,438
1869	130,142				282,615		8,548		19,113	440,418
1870					1,693,229				1,821,887	3,515,116
1871		30,148			2,866,376				773,872	3,670,397
1872	255,646	489,428	1,666,200		5,131,142		68,746		241,889	7,853,050
1873	256,547	561,818	13,859,080		5,019,240		99,517		63,239	19,859,441
1874	1,189,592	310,225	4,927,061		3,614,899		135,964			10,177,740
1875	1,714,830	1,546,242			3,426,100		189,484	46,087		6,922,742
1876	2,388,733	3,346,567			1,108,322		267,840	42,546		7,154,008
1877	4,131,374	1,691,150			1,318,352		258,833	200,000		7,599,710
1878	3,843,339	2,228,373			408,817		170,120	6,552		6,657,200
1879	3,064,099	2,240,285			226,639		77,179	40,129		5,648,332
1880	2,123,366	4,044,523			2,048,015		8,730	16,540		8,241,174
1881	2,077,029	4,968,504		334,681	608,733	175,138	12,232			8,176,316
1882	1,647,759	4,589,076		511,882	585,569	33,635	37,314	402		7,405,637
1883	1,763,002	10,033,800		556,870	1,616,633	49,449	76,420	57,186		14,147,360
1884	1,577,295	11,192,722	7,172,298	723,658	2,689,689	445,692	45,684	130,663		23,977,702
1885	1,504,622	9,900,282	5,420	303,593	1,247,006	142,089	40,218	76,957		13,220,185
1886	1,333,325	3,672,585	3,113,334	130,654	765,967	451,856	117,346	4,668		9,589,734
1887	1,783,698	915,057		162,392	926,030	254,983	98,060	5,800	293,918	4,439,939
1888	1,033,118	52,099		135,048	1,713,487	842,059	121,720		539,930	4,437,460
1889	972,919	86,716		130,685	2,623,137	443,257	132,151		31,449	4,420,314
1890	1,026,364	40,981		133,832	2,351,787	3,124,260	96,665		4,773	*6,778,663
1891	1,280,725	37,367		94,847	1,184,317	454,129	61,573		2,901	3,115,860
1892	1,463,279	66,211		86,735	316,784	220,879	3,510	8,300	1,243	2,164,457
1893	2,069,573	413,836		115,038	299,081	181,878			—8,911	3,088,318
1894	3,027,164	146,540		149,147	439,209	102,059			—1,149	3,862,970
1895	2,452,274	49,210		99,842	327,605	102,393			—833	3,030,490
	44,161,312	62,653,745	30,743,393	3,668,904	45,294,030	7,023,756	2,163,545	635,830	3,798,656	200,143,171

*Including the improvement of the St. Lawrence, expended in previous years by the Montreal Harbour Commission, $2,725,504.

1192. The public revenue of 1895 was estimated at $33,800,000, which was $178,129 less than the amount actually realized, and the expenditure was estimated at $38,300,000, being $167,995 above the actual expenditure.

The profit from the silver and copper coined during the year 1894 was $83,467, and from copper coined alone in 1895 it amounted to $8,678.

1193. The following table gives the several amounts received and expended under the principal heads of ordinary revenue and expenditure in each year since Confederation :—

RECEIPTS FROM CONSOLIDATED FUND, 1868 TO 1895.

Year ended 30th June.	Receipts from Taxes.				Bank Imposts.	Casual.	Culler's Fees.	Discount on Seigniorial Indemnity to Townships.	Dominion Lands.	Dominion Steamers.
	Customs.	Excise.	Bills Stamps.	Total Receipts from Taxes.						
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1868	8,578,380	3,002,588	119,713	11,700,681	11,689	6,937	69,797			
1869	8,272,880	2,710,028	129,665	11,112,573	18,193	6,683	58,377			
1870	9,334,213	3,619,622	134,047	13,087,883	15,443	6,273	69,475			
1871	11,841,105	4,295,945	183,319	16,320,369	39,589	5,664	61,197			
1872	12,787,982	4,735,652	191,918	17,715,552	7,069	5,691	76,666	16,351		
1873	12,954,164	4,460,682	201,709	17,616,555	3,819	30,759	81,038	6,071	26,239	24,733
1874	14,325,193	5,594,904	209,089	20,129,185	3,947	75,823	92,722		29,981	12,449
1875	15,351,012	5,069,687	244,180	20,664,879	3,807	28,614	78,966		27,641	2,975
1876	12,823,838	5,563,487	227,090	18,614,415	2,207	84,092	57,126		8,546	12,440
1877	12,546,988	4,941,898	209,039	17,697,925	2,488	20,555	74,216		3,800	5,509
1878	12,782,824	4,858,672	200,442	17,841,938	3,115	69,201	53,521		19,425	2,286
1879	12,900,659	5,390,763	185,191	18,476,613	2,853	17,569	24,715		23,828	1,612
1880	14,071,343	4,232,427	175,806	18,479,576	3,087	46,498	27,093		120,479	5,282
1881	18,406,092	5,343,022	193,025	23,942,139	4,058	154,042	36,177		131,124	7,050
1882	21,581,570	5,884,860	82,616	27,549,046	5,179	119,222	45,753			16,745
1883	23,009,582	6,260,116		29,269,699	4,567	127,420	40,163			7,327
1884	20,023,890	5,459,309		25,483,199	1,923	86,942	37,063			8,599
1885	18,935,428	6,449,101		25,384,529		55,786	31,732			20,008
1886	19,373,551	5,852,905		25,226,456		97,642	27,141			5,617
1887	22,378,801	6,308,201		28,687,002		129,294	23,203		191,782	8,701
1888	22,105,926	6,071,487		28,177,413		171,087	16,827		217,083	9,164
1889	23,726,784	6,886,739		30,613,523		114,457	20,862		237,821	16,367
1890	23,968,954	7,618,118		31,587,072		152,930	18,224		220,141	10,722
1891	23,399,301	6,914,850		30,314,151		99,329	16,733		264,592	16,011
1892	20,501,059	7,945,098		28,446,157		219,194	14,357		322,796	7,255
1893	20,954,003	8,367,364		29,321,367		139,456	10,945		285,596	15,006
1894	19,198,114	8,381,089		27,579,203		201,941	12,066		210,096	14,639
1895	17,640,466	7,805,733		25,446,199		89,145	7,107		167,870	9,535

RECEIPTS FROM CONSOLIDATED FUND, 1868 TO 1895—*Continued.*

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE.	Fines, Forfeitures and Seizures.	Fisheries.	Gas Inspection and Law Stamps.	Interest on Investments.	Insurance Superintendence.	Imperial Contribution to Sable Island, &c.	Militia.	Miscellaneous Receipts.	North-west Territory Transportation Service.	Ordnance Lands.	Passenger Duties (Immigration.)
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1868	30,305	19,557	.....	174,073	.....	29,537	26,156	3,377	.....	42,333	31,064
1869	20,650	13,584	.....	824,424	.....	.....	12,095	8,682	.....	45,248	40,398
1870	41,681	16,622	.....	383,956	.....	.....	16,536	18,421	.....	49,915	39,855
1871	47,877	12,409	.....	554,384	.....	.....	7,394	53,013	.....	95,216	36,751
1872	48,334	10,458	.....	488,042	.....	.....	38,967	18,152	46,178	54,043	15,362
1873	17,850	10,338	.....	396,404	.....	.....	18,496	38,346	12,492	54,308	7,383
1874	14,296	14,013	.....	610,863	.....	.....	42,757	40,189	24,485	214,384	.....
1875	20,422	14,764	.....	840,887	.....	.....	12,137	50,908	3,652	45,017	5,093
1876	16,836	13,571	.....	798,906	.....	.....	24,345	38,012	.....	51,351	.....
1877	16,779	13,365	3,271	717,684	7,422	.....	12,627	51,169	.....	87,689	.....
1878	26,664	14,113	3,776	791,758	235	.....	12,796	22,977	.....	44,219	.....
1879	32,149	17,738	3,172	592,500	6,134	.....	16,031	15,326	.....	40,850	.....
1880	50,778	19,423	3,395	834,793	8,806	.....	20,556	32,079	.....	30,091	.....
1881	38,217	24,597	2,530	751,513	9,648	.....	19,346	15,004	.....	50,747	.....
1882	17,677	23,687	3,772	914,009	9,315	4,264	18,580	9,178	.....	42,989	.....
1883	27,186	21,337	3,798	1,001,193	9,301	2,910	16,081	9,412	.....	19,403	.....
1884	41,276	20,006	7,167	986,698	9,855	2,635	22,212	9,673	.....	14,139	.....
1885	51,848	26,628	8,079	1,997,035	9,715	695	18,944	9,022	.....	24,541	.....
1886	99,227	26,088	9,005	2,299,079	10,198	4,575	24,332	9,573	.....	26,483	.....
1887	19,737	25,948	8,164	990,887	8,286	2,811	23,429	10,955	.....	21,677	.....
1888	12,292	44,998	9,409	932,025	9,702	905	20,720	10,330	.....	36,240	.....
1889	18,576	56,426	12,247	1,305,392	7,759	105,024	22,713	10,834	.....	42,072	.....
1890	68,278	69,643	12,233	1,082,271	7,707	2,912	43,209	7,348	.....	29,922	.....
1891	2,430	70,794	10,544	1,077,228	7,694	915	43,358	9,210	.....	54,230	.....
1892	9,587	62,786	13,177	1,086,420	7,913	978	40,373	8,969	.....	42,361	.....
1893	82,535	111,540	18,165	1,150,167	8,126	990	42,585	10,028	.....	33,777	.....
1894	12,340	79,602	20,749	1,217,809	8,978	6,795	42,527	11,642	.....	22,318	.....
1895	22,469	94,970	* 23,842	1,336,047	9,794	4,815	39,445	11,148	.....	22,646	.....

* Includes $291 received from Electric Light Inspection.

RECEIPTS FROM CONSOLIDATED FUND, 1868 TO 1895—*Concluded.*

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE.	Patent Fees.	Penitentiaries.	Post Office including Ocean Postage and Money Orders.	Public Works including Railways and Canals.	Premium and Discount.	Steamboat Inspection.	Superannuation.	Tonnage Dues (River Police).	Tonnage Dues (Mariners' Fund).	Weights and Measures.	Total Receipts.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1868	8,948	64,041	525,692	901,466		5,682		11,919	24,673		13,687,928
1869	13,241	75,935	535,315	918,933	608,510	11,915		21,400	33,018		14,379,175
1870	13,822	93,551	573,566	1,006,845	14,534	9,370		23,491	30,987		15,512,226
1871	14,073	124,818	612,631	1,146,240	92,020	10,692	49,471	21,345	30,409		19,335,561
1872	13,076	108,132	692,375	1,211,729	24,078	10,861	53,214	26,745	33,742		20,714,814
1873	28,334	98,088	833,657	1,316,636	52,477	18,284	54,757	28,041	38,363		20,813,469
1874	29,915	95,067	1,139,973	1,509,915	4,968	15,106	34,620	28,650	41,733		24,205,093
1875	34,672	97,073	1,155,332	1,432,360	13,415	16,144	36,679	25,620	37,658		24,648,715
1876	35,673	95,409	1,102,540	1,479,232	32,636	13,769	38,476	26,499	41,507		22,587,587
1877	33,583	98,753	1,114,946	1,917,455		15,880	40,890	28,598	44,246	50,424	22,059,274
1878	35,111	35,784	1,207,790	2,034,484		12,432	41,857	26,806	44,669	30,054	22,375,012
1879	30,052	53,115	1,172,418	1,863,149	461	12,331	41,959	21,362	37,757	13,686	22,517,382
1880	38,441	31,504	1,252,498	2,167,401	778	12,762	43,532	21,510	42,472	15,373	23,307,407
1881	46,333	30,344	1,352,110	2,759,591	90,685	13,953	44,996	27,375	49,771	33,947	29,635,298
1882	58,770	24,225	1,587,888	2,711,134	64,991	15,278	46,426	21,420	45,915	27,990	33,383,456
1883	64,562	22,157	1,800,391	3,101,138	83,363	12,577	46,372	28,060	47,632	28,601	35,794,650
1884	73,040	17,849	1,755,674	3,055,792	52,414	15,372	51,882	28,497	48,667	31,388	31,861,962
1885	65,172	13,469	1,841,372	3,065,503	16,444	12,943	52,701	20,699	38,995	31,142	32,797,001
1886	70,246	17,882	1,901,690	3,082,411	70,314	13,836	57,075	24,090	40,848	33,230	33,177,040
1887	76,394	19,863	2,020,624	3,270,782	40,509	12,701	62,601	22,934	42,335	34,377	35,754,993
1888	72,195	9,645	2,379,242	3,556,101	47,016	12,550	62,967	21,073	41,670	57,810	35,908,464
1889	77,041	10,607	2,220,504	3,642,557	77,398	12,624	63,031	19,688	39,306	36,041	38,782,870
1890	89,164	14,568	2,357,389	3,800,110	118,503	19,930	61,513	17,817	47,882	40,439	39,879,925
1891	90,087	13,069	2,515,823	3,685,630	118,352	21,239	62,825	7,649	43,830	33,586	38,579,311
1892	83,972	9,156	2,652,746	3,575,168	141,080	21,170	63,863	8,715	45,382	38,297	36,921,872
1893	87,182	10,321	2,773,508	3,761,474	126,926	25,284	64,433	3,793	46,200	39,204	38,168,609
1894	83,104	11,162	2,809,341	3,702,746	151,071	24,866	63,975		49,091	38,632	36,374,693
1895	94,603	24,624	2,792,790	3,591,689	18,876	25,092	63,275		42,715	39,433	33,978,129

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE ON ACCOUNT OF CONSOLIDATED FUND, FROM 1868 TO 1895.

Year ended 30th June.	Charges on Public Debt.				Miscellaneous Expenditure.					
	Interest on Public Debt.	Charges of Management.	Premiun, Discount and Exchange.	Sinking Funds.	Administration of Justice.	Arts, Agriculture and Statistics.	Boundary Survey, United States and Canada.	Census.	Civil Government	Dominion Forces, Manitoba.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1868	4,501,568	285,513	73,677	355,267	291,243	5,581	.....	.....	594,442	.....
1869	4,907,014	397,401	68,256	426,807	315,215	7,020	.....	.....	559,643	.....
1870	5,047,054	432,599	7,400	126,533	304,300	6,227	.....	.....	620,349	.....
1871	5,165,304	396,037	30,618	421,666	314,411	6,174	.....	159,506	642,300	.....
1872	5,257,231	293,523	52,890	470,607	346,848	6,411	.....	217,605	663,189	.....
1873	5,209,206	172,981	5,663	407,827	398,966	10,691	.....	57,565	750,874	147,368
1874	5,724,436	238,004	26,681	513,920	459,037	19,092	81,724	39,470	883,686	209,169
1875	6,590,790	197,839	29,362	555,773	497,405	11,936	121,742	18,392	909,266	133,227
1876	6,400,902	189,597	18,552	822,953	544,091	67,552	134,105	10,191	841,995	81,917
1877	6,797,227	183,544	24,331	828,374	565,598	65,767	.....	7,547	812,193	29,969
1878	7,048,884	189,567	2,520	945,746	564,920	92,366	43,906	1,054	823,370	11,210
1879	7,194,734	275,559	2,364	1,037,220	577,897	63,068	.....	.....	861,171	.....
1880	7,773,869	245,731	43,354	1,165,867	574,311	25,068	.....	.....	898,605	.....
1881	7,594,145	218,307	7,137	1,250,731	583,957	22,408	.....	127,034	915,959	.....
1882	7,740,804	191,075	3,969	1,290,725	581,696	20,742	.....	252,671	946,032	.....
1883	7,668,553	194,256	39,914	1,344,137	615,588	24,731	.....	38,163	986,721	.....
1884	7,700,181	179,767	50,139	1,403,864	615,045	38,188	.....	29,580	1,084,418	.....
1885	9,419,482	232,641	154,854	1,482,051	627,253	86,322	.....	5,059	1,139,495	.....
1886	10,137,009	282,391	64,530	1,606,271	707,832	203,312	.....	.....	1,190,371	.....
1887	9,682,929	195,759	91,983	1,592,953	657,115	253,759	.....	.....	1,211,851	.....
1888	9,823,313	205,363	138,229	1,939,078	678,815	311,159	.....	.....	1,258,618	.....
1889	10,148,932	202,276	71,314	1,736,644	685,807	161,629	.....	.....	1,281,714	.....
1890	9,656,841	186,337	44,072	1,887,237	709,784	153,398	.....	.....	1,308,847	.....
1891	9,584,137	184,711	77,357	1,938,079	726,592	158,053	.....	252,134	1,334,201	.....
1892	9,763,978	176,037	7,901	2,027,861	750,723	156,564	.....	269,939	1,325,087	.....
1893	9,806,888	212,691	1,103	2,095,514	736,457	258,635	.....	27,918	1,367,570	.....
1894	10,212,596	166,444	14,531	2,131,361	745,504	264,880	.....	.....	1,402,279	.....
1895	10,466,294	162,590	116,360	2,002,311	755,683	211,011	.....	5,729	1,422,228	.....

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE ON ACCOUNT OF CONSOLIDATED FUND—*Continued.*

Year ended 30th June.	Miscellaneous Expenditure—*Continued.*								
	Fisheries.	Geological Survey and Observ-atories.	Immigration	Quarantine.	Indians.	Insurance Superin-tendence.	Legislation.	Light-house and Coast Service.	Mail Subsidies and Steamship Subventions
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1868.	30,572	28,600	36,030	24,346	.....	.....	595,810	174,983	177,349
1869.	33,002	38,350	26,952	16,196	.....	.....	409,614	190,671	253,757
1870.	61,313	39,550	55,966	15,969	6,080	.....	379,753	229,682	288,999
1871.	97,828	45,780	54,004	17,786	6,080	.....	356,206	334,693	286,099
1872.	93,325	53,296	109,954	19,013	43,935	.....	393,904	345,683	342,108
1873.	97,878	64,631	265,718	21,651	63,776	.....	614,487	480,376	363,448
1874.	76,247	97,814	291,297	27,276	146,068	.....	784,048	537,058	285,882
1875.	66,585	93,830	278,777	23,994	195,500	.....	572,273	490,257	287,772
1876.	108,184	97,055	338,179	47,666	276,325	8,033	627,231	545,849	261,589
1877.	96,348	95,559	309,353	44,598	301,596	7,513	596,006	471,278	314,941
1878.	93,262	96,050	154,351	26,340	421,504	8,577	618,035	461,968	257,534
1879.	82,319	110,786	186,403	25,821	489,327	8,517	748,008	447,567	257,702
1880.	86,163	96,054	161,213	21,991	694,513	9,552	598,105	426,304	235,833
1881.	80,560	111,353	214,251	36,562	805,097	9,580	611,376	443,724	201,503
1882.	92,700	112,018	215,339	37,722	1,183,414	9,073	582,200	461,881	210,930
1883.	168,977	112,236	373,958	63,777	1,106,961	9,875	740,768	491,546	237,501
1884.	286,701	115,930	511,209	64,118	1,116,154	9,855	662,767	520,524	238,054
1885.	273,175	115,841	423,861	82,547	1,109,604	10,223	649,538	532,446	261,779
1886.	374,395	135,456	257,355	90,221	1,195,093	8,578	1,037,779	553,515	271,457
1887.	415,443	113,213	341,236	121,627	1,201,301	9,250	977,302	512,812	273,497
1888.	416,182	117,524	244,789	67,701	1,000,802	7,244	807,425	489,258	342,613
1889.	355,596	119,533	202,499	90,053	1,112,776	7,773	701,170	511,779	304,254
1890.	328,894	120,548	110,092	72,245	1,107,824	7,647	932,187	466,116	286,315
1891.	374,202	129,072	181,045	77,244	987,435	7,665	596,487	492,597	321,118
1892.	384,611	129,135	177,605	80,083	894,266	8,542	1,302,876	503,639	273,207
1893.	482,381	124,512	180,677	101,954	956,552	9,094	867,232	503,012	413,939
1894.	466,751	158,010	202,236	113,571	968,563	9,578	698,007	476,635	530,703
1895.	444,823	145,393	195,653	101,320	955,404	10,018	941,570	475,903	513,268

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE ON ACCOUNT OF CONSOLIDATED FUND—*Continued.*

Year ended 30th June.	Miscellaneous Expenditure—*Continued.*									
	Marine Hospital.	Militia and Defence.	Miscellaneous.	Mounted Police.	North-west Territories Government	Ocean and River Service.	Penitentiaries.	Pensions.	Police.	Public Works
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1868	21,048	1,013,016	93,452	....	.....	92,162	209,369	56,422	49,176	126,270
1869	34,837	937,513	129,785	....	.....	63,510	269,817	50,564	46,321	65,015
1870	36,742	1,245,973	97,683	... ...	.....	54,309	211,982	53,586	49,494	120,031
1871	35,552	908,733	159,636	....	.....	72,940	219,212	52,611	39,547	597,275
1872	44,536	1,654,255	39,422	....	.....	81,905	205,111	62,251	37,281	839,786
1873	48,150	1,248,664	63,849	....	.....	92,742	270,661	49,204	49,814	1,297,999
1874	66,463	1,122,282	102,160	199,599	12,730	121,818	395,552	56,454	56,388	1,778,916
1875	59,022	1,016,944	75,383	333,584	32,497	165,700	337,594	63,657	54,563	1,756,010
1876	60,972	978,530	86,026	369,518	4,282	284,941	312,015	110,201	13,428	1,948,242
1877	62,409	550,452	87,733	352,749	17,774	147,394	303,169	112,531	11,356	1,262,823
1878	57,485	618,137	62,969	334,748	18,199	144,838	308,102	105,842	10,616	997,470
1879	58,237	777,699	91,027	344,824	10,575	141,175	308,483	107,795	11,122	1,013,023
1880	55,031	690,019	174,191	332,855	9,527	149,502	270,382	102,889	12,368	1,046,342
1881	52,183	667,001	91,650	289,845	18,280	227,936	307,366	96,389	13,526	1,108,815
1882	53,101	772,812	97,408	368,456	19,305	187,809	293,617	101,197	12,841	1,342,000
1883	49,879	734,354	209,625	477,825	29,048	200,982	286,425	98,446	18,490	1,765,256
1884	51,313	989,498	301,733	485,984	34,637	231,519	296,996	95,543	20,124	2,908,852
1885	55,391	*2,707,758	431,112	564,250	48,548	280,276	287,552	89,879	18,953	2,302,363
1886	49,360	1,178,659	433,413	1,029,369	†3,234,588	206,476	310,782	88,319	17,341	2,046,552
1887	52,252	1,193,693	207,156	781,664	110,374	205,031	311,267	102,109	16,678	2,133,316
1888	49,445	1,273,179	359,647	862,965	104,802	211,462	320,777	120,334	16,812	2,162,116
1889	52,332	1,323,552	415,708	829,701	177,015	318,099	319,436	116,030	18,307	2,299,231
1890	41,729	1,287,014	174,066	753,093	180,693	164,047	349,839	107,391	20,465	1,972,501
1891	35,168	1,279,514	181,795	740,979	249,237	199,277	353,158	103,850	21,460	1,937,546
1892	34,103	1,266,308	164,787	701,932	244,769	177,185	344,529	92,457	21,789	1,627,851
1893	36,144	1,419,746	284,679	615,479	276,446	193,350	346,354	90,309	22,157	1,927,832
1894	38,404	1,284,517	249,844	611,263	276,952	211,923	446,134	86,927	21,947	2,033,955
1895	38,589	1,574,014	217,211	646,125	303,627	205,093	449,600	84,349	21,943	1,742,317

* This amount includes $1,697,852, North-west Rebellion expenditure.
† " 3,177,220 " "

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE ON ACCOUNT OF CONSOLIDATED FUND—*Continued.*

Year ended 30th June.	Miscellaneous Expenditure—*Concluded.*					Collection of Revenue.			
	Railways and Canals.	Settlers' Relief, Manitoba.	Steam-boat Inspection.	Subsidies to Provinces.	Superannuation.	Adulteration Food.	Culling Timber.	Customs.	Dominion Lands.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1868	.....	.....	10,407	2,753,966	.....	.....	69,431	477,504	.....
1869	414	.....	11,300	2,604,050	.....	.....	67,089	496,050	.....
1870	6,208	.....	7,397	2,588,605	.....	.....	74,097	505,109	.....
1871	168,584	.....	8,321	2,624,940	12,880	.....	62,130	500,441	14,244
1872	25,777	.....	8,500	2,930,113	38,843	.....	65,697	528,736	200,520
1873	299,615	.....	13,266	2,921,400	53,026	.....	69,692	567,765	237,676
1874	47,085	.....	10,292	3,752,757	64,443	.....	82,886	*727,629	282,696
1875	1,066	.....	12,200	3,750,962	77,298	.....	81,956	682,674	185,219
1876	700	83,406	13,082	3,690,355	101,627	2,602	66,597	721,009	212,841
1877	.....	.....	13,073	3,655,851	104,827	4,903	68,172	721,605	90,522
1878	1,125	.....	14,316	3,472,808	106,589	5,965	49,940	714,528	87,629
1879	570	.....	13,157	3,442,764	113,532	7,797	44,670	719,711	91,773
1880	5,585	.....	11,854	3,430,846	127,792	8,887	44,652	716,126	147,803
1881	29,951	.....	12,149	3,455,518	147,362	8,149	51,080	717,704	67,746
1882	81,440	.....	14,836	3,530,999	160,320	9,968	51,361	723,914	81,900
1883	94,544	.....	16,209	3,606,673	186,237	9,722	56,229	757,246	115,747
1884	204,090	.....	21,893	3,603,714	192,693	11,754	54,866	798,838	166,899
1885	86.026	.....	23,212	3,959,327	203,636	14,948	50,580	791,538	178,727
1886	87,456	.....	21,799	4,182,526	200,655	13,524	49,285	800,107	194,966
1887	121,629	.....	22,826	4,169,341	202,286	21,334	51,120	819,132	195,726
1888	176,390	.....	21,430	4,188,514	212,744	25,622	49,596	851,025	184,548
1889	188,660	.....	22,313	4,051,428	218,934	23,668	48,308	864,590	188,759
1890	214,190	.....	20,990	3,904,922	241,765	23,259	30,781	873,400	173,574
1891	199,084	.....	22,184	3,903,757	241,110	24,725	28,600	900,492	158,483
1892	219,733	.....	22,737	3,935,914	253,680	23,388	26,143	904,800	132,807
1893	237,639	.....	24,387	3,935,765	263,710	24,250	27,629	901,946	136,179
1894	133,997	.....	25,940	4,206,655	262,302	24,007	25,281	921,040	133,305
1895	252,716	.....	26,386	4,250,674	265,386	24,284	23,299	917,632	129,728

*Including $69,330 refunds of former years.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE ON ACCOUNT OF CONSOLIDATED FUND—*Concluded.*

Year ended 30th June.	Collection of Revenue—*Concluded.*									Totals.
	Excise.	Inspection of Staples.	Liquor License Act.	Minor Revenue.	Post Office.	Public Works.	Railways and Canals.	Trade and Commerce	Weights and Measures, Gas and Electric Light.	
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1868	78,939	....	.....	16,842	616,802	44,783	581,503	.....	... .	13,486,091
1869	109,415	.....	.....	21,778	787,886	51,039	641,814	.....	.....	14,038,084
1870	119,461	.....	.....	32,804	808,623	68,560	743,070	.....	.....	14,345,510
1871	129,564	.....	.....	35,437	815,471	78,300	752,772	....	....	15,623,082
1872	142,732	.....	.. .. ..	39,370	929,609	92,207	913,236	....	.....	17,589,469
1873	171,705	.... .	.....	22,262	1,067,866	118,022	1,378,164	... ..	.. ..	19,174,648
1874	206,935	.. ....	. .. .	11,371	1,387,270	128,860	2,260,820	.....	.....	23,316,317
1875	199,254	1,500	....	23,867	1,520,861	157,681	1,981,893	.....	69,970	23,713,071
1876	218,360	538	.....	20,024	1,622,827	147,215	1,897,283	....	99,785	24,488,372
1877	211,157	649	.....	20,181	1,705,312	112,486	2,239,346	....	111,086	23,519,302
1878	215,024	1,020	.....	21,785	1,724,939	97,124	2,374,314	....	96,485	23,503,158
1879	211,065	623	.....	27,888	1,784,424	110,618	2,570,361	....	84,005	24,455,382
1880	219,285	967	.. ..	28,733	1,818,271	103,170	2,226,456	.....	60,567	24,850,634
1881	247,577	574	.....	3,575	1,876,658	99,948	2,603,717	.....	74,171	25,502,554
1882	280,574	933	....	5,916	1,980,567	137,680	2,755,833	....	69,323	27,067,104
1883	278,911	460	....	5,445	2,176,089	147,411	3,117,465	....	73,777	28,730,157
1884	303,617	706	3,841	2,825	2,312,965	180,689	3,122,103	... .	83,523	31,107,706
1885	309,268	848	2,230	2,588	2,488,315	180,361	3,268,222	.....	84,978	35,037,060
1886	310,022	1,797	53,516	6,478	2,763,186	191,836	3,339,670	....	84,364	39,011,612
1887	344,691	1,802	186,342	3,973	2,818,907	173,613	3,673,894	.....	85,492	35,657,680
1888	373,348	2,549	6,340	3,869	2,889,729	154,187	4,160,332	... .	88,618	36,718,495
1889	362,833	2,370	338	3,774	2,982,321	215,086	4,095,301	....	85,990	36,917,835
1890	362,996	2,041	268	5,222	3,074,470	186,346	4,362,200	.....	88,383	35,994,031
1891	378,237	1,930	1,231	3,811	3,161,676	196,580	4,505,516	.....	92,039	36,343,568
1892	400,050	2,258	.....	3,530	3,316,120	190,386	4,337,877	... .	88,707	36,765,894
1893	387,673	1,660	15	4,478	3,421,203	149,391	3,848,404	.....	91,097	36,814,053
1894	484,950	2,208	... .	5,532	3,517,261	154,257	3,760,550	9,249	94,976	37,585,026
1895	471,865	2,355	.....	1,586	3,593,647	151,698	3,704,127	11,022	98,174	38,132,005

1194. The following table gives the proportion per head of estimated population to the ordinary revenue and expenditure (Consolidated Fund) for every year since Confederation :—

PROPORTION OF ORDINARY REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE PER HEAD OF POPULATION—1868-95.

Year ended 30th June.	Estimated Population.	Revenue per head.	Expenditure per head.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
1868	3,371,594	4 05	4 00
1869	3,412,617	4 21	4 11
1870	3,454,248	4 29	4 15
1871	3,518,411	5 50	4 44
1872	3,610,992	5 74	4 87
1873	3,668,220	5 67	5 23
1874	3,825,305	6 33	6 10
1875	3,886,534	6 34	6 10
1876	3,949,163	5 70	6 20
1877	4,013,271	5 50	5 86
1878	4,078,924	5 49	5 76
1879	4,146,196	5 43	5 90
1880	4,215,389	5 53	5 90
1881	4,336,504	6 83	5 88
1882	4,383,819	7 62	6 18
1883	4,433,363	8 08	6 48
1884	4,485,395	7 11	6 94
1885	4,538,790	7 23	7 72
1886	4,589,414	7 23	8 50
1887	4,638,109	7 71	7 69
1888	4,688,147	7 66	7 84
1889	4,739,617	8 19	7 79
1890	4,792,605	8 33	7 52
1891	4,847,197	7 97	7 50
1892	4,903,469	7 54	7 50
1893	4,961,528	7 69	7 42
1894	5,021,476	7 24	7 48
1895	5,083,424	6 68	7 50

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

While the revenue was 56 cents per head less than in the previous year, the expenditure was 2 cents more.

At the time of Confederation the revenue was 5 cents per head more than the per head expenditure. This surplus of revenue continued during 1869 to 1875. During 1876 to 1880 the expenditure per head was in excess of the per head receipts. During 1881, 1882, 1883 and 1884 revenue per head was in excess of the per head expenditure. During 1885 and 1886 expenditure was in excess of revenue. In 1887 revenue was in excess of expenditure. In 1888 expenditure was in excess of revenue. During 1889 to 1893 revenue was in excess of expenditure. In 1894 and 1895 expenditure per head was in excess of per head revenue. Thus, during 28 years, 18

years have witnessed an excess of income and 10 years an excess of expenditure over income. The longest period during which there was a surplus of the national income over expenditure was the period 1868-75, when there were eight years without a break. The longest period in which there was an excess of expenditure over income was that included in the years 1876-80, when for five years without a break the expenses were more than the receipts. During the eight years the yearly average excess of income over expenditure was 39 cents per head, and during the five years the yearly average excess of expenditure was 39 cents per head. During the period 1889-93 revenue was in excess of expenditure by 39$\frac{4}{5}$ cents per head per annum, or a little more than in the period 1876-80. Compared with the excess of expenditure of 39 cents in the five years, 1876-80, the expenditure of 1894 was in excess of the revenue by 24 cents per head, and in 1895 it was 82 cents more.

1195. The following table gives the revenues and expenditures of the several provinces for the year 1895, with the amount of each per head of population respectively. The total receipts and payments, exclusive of loans and payments thereout, as far as could be ascertained, are given in each case :—

REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES OF THE PROVINCES OF CANADA, 1895.

Provinces.	Revenue.	Amount per Head.	Expenditure	Amount per Head.
	$	$ cts.	$	$ cts.
Ontario*	3,585,300	1 63	3,758,595	1 71
Quebec†	4,221,687	2 73	4,189,983	2 71
Nova Scotia‡	835,455	1 84	831,230	1 83
New Brunswick*	687,437	2 14	684,635	2 13
Manitoba*	703,172	3 45	704,946	3 46
British Columbia‡	896,025	6 82	1,906,924	14 51
Prince Edward Island*	277,314	2 54	310,177	2 84
	11,206,380	2 20	12,386,490	2 44

*Year ended 31st December, 1895. †Year ended 30th June, 1895. ‡Year ended 30th September, 1895.

1196. 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 THE ORDINARY REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES OF THE PROVINCES OF ONTARIO, QUEBEC, NOVA SCOTIA AND NEW BRUNSWICK, FOR THE YEARS 1868 TO 1895, INCLUSIVE.

Year.	Ontario.		Quebec.		Nova Scotia.		New Brunswick.	
	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1867	182,900	56,670						
1868	2,250,208	1,179,269	1,529,843	1,181,932	466,181	532,808	555,293	485,267
1869	2,625,179	1,445,752	1,654,510	1,319,840	545,899	518,296	469,000	518,849
1870	2,500,696	1,578,977	1,653,993	1,581,251	601,373	537,080	433,216	463,191
1871	2,333,180	1,816,784	1,632,032	1,575,545	525,824	600,344	451 076	438,407
1872	3,060,748	2,217,5 5	1.698,331	1,595,653	687,695	639,584	586,105	558,502
1873	2,961,515	2,940,803	1,795,749	1,707,356	600,196	608,919	568,550	540,486
1874	3,446,348	3,870,704	1,983,603	1,908.283	686,926	676,111	591,465	589,794
1875	3,156,606	3,604,524	2,036,869	2,060,779	589,637	653,874	608,099	679,814
1876	2,589,223	3,139,506	2,329,868	2,283,025	589,637	653,874	634,850	587,330
1877	2,502,566	3,119,118	2,397,383	2,471,553	562,800	688,942	618,113	650,233
1878	2,285,178	2,902,388	2,018,482	2,577,171	645,294	688,003	584,977	640,815
1879	2,287,951	2,941,714	2,201,215	2,715,549	384,205	503,051	526,685	616,132
1880	2,584,170	2,518,187	2,342,412	2,830,023	541,318	506,253	675,285	609,671
1881	2,788,747	2,579,8 2	3,191,779	3,566,612	476,445	494,582	607,445	598,844
1882	2,880,450	2,918,827	3,419,371	3,628,229	537,667	569,119	643,710	614,236
1883	2,439,941	2,887,038	2,755,707	3,096,943*	563,864	541,099	*822,889	*943,824
1884	2,820,555	3,207,890	2,823,565	3,124,620	586,561	572,678	†650,466	633,658
1885	3,005,921	3,040,139	2,926,148	2,936,734	613,026	620,700	617,570	584,473
1886	3,148,660	3,181,450	2,949,562	3,032,607	633,145	656,348	634,574	623,593
1887	3,527,578	3,454,372	2,965,567	3,288,798	656,639	664,103	665,819	667,647
1888	3,603,262	3,545,235	2,738,768	3,365,032	712,951	668,400	644,880	640,806
1889	3,538,405	3,653,356	3,628,544	3,543,619	668,774	713,941	651,031	637,051
1890	3,423,155	3,896,324	3,537,407	3,894,413	664,938	710,497	646,079	651,735
1891	4,138,589	4,158,460	3,457,144	4,095,520	661,541	692,539	612,762	680,813
1892	4,662,922	4,068,257	3,458,404	4,446,640	769,976	822,462	652,669	676,483
1893	4,091,914	3,907,145	4,373,363	3,907,445	‡682,568	‡682,568	730,877	711,673
1894	3,453,163	3,842,505	4,258,728	4,267,946	888,213	862,842	§619,298	§661,521
1895	3,585,300	3,758,595	4,221,687	4,189,983	835,455	831,230	687,437	684,635
Total	85,875,030	85,431,346	76,980,034	80,193,101	17,378,748	17,910,247	17,190,220	17,389,483

*14 months. †Contains $250,000, proceeds of bonds for funding floating debt. ‡For 9 months ending 30th Sept. §10 months.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE ORDINARY REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES OF THE PROVINCES OF MANITOBA, BRITISH COLUMBIA AND PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, FOR CERTAIN YEARS BETWEEN 1868 AND 1895.

Year.	Manitoba.		British Columbia.		Prince Edward Island.	
	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
1868	.....	.....	.....	.....	270,559	299,867
1869	.....	.....	.....	.....	288,722	312,653
1870	.....	.....	.....	.....	302,855	343,892
1871	.....	.....	*191,820	*97,692	385,014	406,236
1872	.....	.....	327,216	432,083	395,473	506,666
1873	.....	138,658	370,150	372,619	‡484,979	‡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	395,277
1876	†150,010	†145,248	381,120	728,310	524,144	353,226
1877	99,608	92,958	408,348	685,046	326.274	331,632
1878	98,864	107,926	430,786	514,879	312,684	334,133
1879	135,311	151,086	*213,058	*186,715	288,062	313,845
1880	118,867	185,109	390,908	446,575	269,603	257,309
1881	121,867	226,808	397,035	378,779	275,380	261,276
1882	255,208	232,189	405,583	474,428	233,465	257,228
1883	376,863	386,071	425,808	594,102	228,169	270,477
1884	302,962	501,710	503,174	590,629	280,271	279,545
1885	*150,728	*229,278	600,399	655,438	248,222	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	†758,139	598,252	788,955	254,209	279,939
1889	583,795	588,467	698,055	857,545	234,635	263,605
1890	585,709	708,302	835,463	954,021	224,882	305,799
1891	590,484	664,432	959,248	1,032,104	274,047	304,486
1892	605,288	832,890	1,020,002	1,430,920	245,652	259,012
1893	633,116	798,188	1,019,206	1,431,438	217,473	294,201
1894	613,094	699,319	821,660	1,514,405	282,468	280,596
1895	703,172	704,946	896,025	§1,906,924	277,314	310,177
Total	7,445,107	8,651,164	13,669,030	18,775,144	8,027,313	8,643,747

* 6 months. † 18 months. ‡ 11 months only. § Includes the sum of $169,454, being discount ($101,850) and expenses ($67,604) in connection with floating of loan of 1895 (£420,000).

1197. 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.

1198. The next table gives the revenue and expenditure in the United Kingdom and British possessions*, principally in the year 1894, with the proportion of each per head of population :—

Countries.	Year.	Revenue.		Expenditure.	
		Amount.	Per Head.	Amount.	Per Head.
		$	$ cts.	$	$ cts.
Europe—					
United Kingdom†	1895	460,794,308	11 77	457,069,649	11 68
Gibraltar	1894	307,651	15 07	295,188	14 46
Malta	1894	1,469,042	8 62	1,419,519	8 34
Asia—					
India	1894	440,750,708	1 99	448,279,431	2 03
Ceylon	1894	5,235,322	1 74	5,465,743	1 81
Straits Settlement	1894	1,979,502	3 67	1,883,108	3 49
Labuan	1894	37,473	6 40	42,670	7 29
Hong Kong	1894	2,318,972	10 47	2,331,026	10 53
Africa—					
Mauritius	1894	4,153,422	11 04	4,179,026	11 11
Natal	1894	4,920,283	9 05	5,267,548	9 68
Cape of Good Hope	1894	25,897,246	15 13	25,843,124	15 10
St. Helena	1894	53,855	13 89	47,586	12 27
Lagos	1894	666,816	7 79	607,501	7 10
Gold Coast	1894	1,062,204	0 71	1,104,403	0 74
Sierra Leone	1894	481,011	6 43	453,087	6 05
Gambia	1894	115,817	8 87	154,003	11 79
America—					
Canada	1895	33,978,129	6 68	38,132,005	7 50
Newfoundland	1894	1,663,845	8 03	1,957,013	9 45
Bermuda	1894	158,045	10 10	166,518	10 64
Honduras	1893	170,201	5 41	206,050	6 55
British Guiana	1894	2,862,792	10 19	2,854,213	10 16
West Indies—					
Bahamas	1894	282,048	5 56	280,539	5 53
Turk's Island	1894	43,021	8 45	36,300	7 13
Jamaica	1894	3,908,298	5 74	3,946,219	5 79
Windward Islands	1894	1,545,911	4 38	1,527,904	4 30
Leeward Islands	1893	648,829	5 08	672,870	5 27
Trinidad	1894	2,629,820	11 81	2,365,735	10 62
Australasia—					
New South Wales	1894	46,034,944	36 78	45,441,186	36 31
Victoria	1894	32,688,495	27 72	35,576,531	30 17
South Australia	1894	12,455,825	35 82	12,884,841	37 05
Western Australia	1894	4,203,243	51 21	3,677,078	44 80
Queensland	1894	16,269,602	36 55	16,310,809	36 64
Tasmania	1894	3,391,069	21 54	3,843,723	24 41
New Zealand	1894	21,073,148	30 71	20,607,340	30 03
South Seas—					
Fiji	1894	389,596	3 19	351,393	2 88
Falkland Island	1894	66,955	35 20	60,322	31 71
Total		1,134,707,448	4 05	1,145,341,201	4 09

* Gross revenue and expenditure. † Year ended 31st March.

The revenue exceeded the expenditure in 18 out of the 36 countries and colonies named in the list, the total revenue having been but little less than the expenditure. In proportion to population, both 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."† In a few years Canada should be deriving a large income from the sale of Dominion lands if the practice of treating such moneys as revenue be in force, but all her 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.

1199. The ordinary revenues and expenditures in some of the principal foreign countries are given in the following table:—

REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Countries.	Year.	Revenue.	Amount per Head.	Expenditure	Amount per Head.
		$	$ cts.	$	$ cts.
Europe—					
Austria-Hungary	1893	437,404,641	10 23	402,073,453	9 40
‡Belgium	1893	69,628,492	11 08	66,972,925	10 81
§ Denmark	1894	15,700,611	7 23	16,802,970	7 73
‡France	1894	660,064,029	17 21	655,812,957	17 10
German Empire	1893	276,582,400	6 60	302,765,067	6 13
‡Greece	1893	21,744,641	9 94	20,576,641	9 41
§ Italy	1893	342,812,226	11 16	362,679,471	11 80
Netherlands	1893	51,403,520	11 12	54,929,697	11 88
Norway	1893	14,206,335	7 10	13,993,044	6 99
Portugal	1894	47,411,558	11 01	48,482,843	11 26
Roumania	1894	42,748,279	7 37	37,789,504	6 69
Russia in Europe	1893	508,900,033	5 11	460,851,433	4 63
Spain	1893	137,706,845	7 85	146,865,215	8 04
§ Sweden	1893	32,568,015	6 75	31,707,389	6 57
Switzerland	1893	15,228,097	5 19	16,800,012	5 72
Turkey	1889	90,033,333	3 25	104,146,666	3 76
Asia—					
‡Japan	1894	71,414,469	1 72	66,387,908	1 59
Africa—					
Egypt	1894	50,231,412	7 38	46,726,122	6 86
‡Tunis	1894	4,522,301	3 01	4,507,283	3 00
America—					
Argentine Republic	1892	117,900,000	26 02	124,600,000	27 50
Brazil	1893	141,712,160	9 85	173,813,180	12 08
Mexico	1893	40,870,000	3 51	40,367,047	3 47
Peru	1892	4,376,324	1 46	4,048,923	1 35
United States	1895	390,373,203	5 60	433,178,426	6 21
Uruguay	1892	14,035,821	18 18	15,246,175	19 75
Chili	1892	19,612,666	6 84	19,141,208	6 69
Venezuela	1894	9,911,015	4 26	10,006,981	4 30

* Victorian Year-Book, 1884-85, page 131.
† Wealth and Progress of New South Wales, 1887, page 383.
‡ Budget estimate. § Total revenue and expenditure.

1200. The sources from which the ordinary revenue of Canada is derived may be divided, as previously explained (*see* paragraph 1174), into two classes, viz.:—1. Taxation; 2. Other Sources. The following figures give the amount raised in each class in 1891 to 1895:—

Revenue.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
	$	$	$	$	$
Revenue raised by taxation..	30,514,151	28,446,157	29,321,367	27,579,203	25,446,199
Revenue raised from other sources..	8,265,160	8,475,715	8,847,242	8,795,490	8,531,930
Total	38,579,311	36,921,871	38,168,609	36,374,693	33,978,129

There was a decrease in receipts from taxation in 1895, as compared with 1894, of $2,396,564; in 1894, as compared with 1893, of $1,742,164; but an increase in 1893, as compared with 1892, of $875,210. The receipts from other sources in 1895 decreased by $263,560. The proportion of the total revenue derived from taxation in 1895 was 74·89 per cent; in 1894, it was 75·82 per cent, as compared with 76·82 per cent in 1893, with 77·04 per cent in 1892 and with 78·57 per cent in 1891, and was a smaller proportion than in any previous year since Confederation.

During 28 years the yearly average amount of taxation per head is $5.24. The taxation of 1895 is 23 cents per head less than the average of the 28 years. Since Confederation there have been 16 years in which the per head taxation was higher and 11 years in which it was lower than in 1895. The highest years was in 1893 and 1890, when the taxation was $6.60 per head. The lowest year was in 1869, when the taxation was $3.26 per head. The development of other sources of revenue outside of the revenue by customs and excise duties has been considerable, as the following table shows:—

Year.	Per cent of Revenue from Taxation.	Per cent of Revenue from other sources.	Year.	Per cent of Revenue from Taxation.	Per cent of Revenue from other sources.
1868.....	85·5	14·5	1882..... ...	82·5	17·5
1869.....	77·0	23·0	1883	81·8	18·2
1870.....	84·4	15·6	1884.....	80·0	20·0
1871.....	84·4	15·6	1885.....	77·4	22·6
1872.....	85·5	14·5	1886.....	76·0	23·9
1873.....	84·6	15·4	1887.....	80·2	19·8
1874.....	83·1	16·9	1888.....	78·5	21·5
1875.....	83·8	16·2	1889.	78·0	22·0
1876.....	82·4	17·6	1890.....	79·2	20·8
1877..	80·2	19·8	1891.....	78·6	21·4
1878.....	80·0	20·0	1892.....	77·0	23·0
1879.....	82·0	18·0	1893.....	76·8	23·2
1880.	79·3	20·7	1894.....	75·8	24·2
1881.....	80·8	19·2	1895..... ..	74·9	25·1

The trend during the whole period has been in the direction of other sources than taxation supplying a larger proportion of the revenue. The average for the 28 years is: taxation 80·4 per cent, other sources 19·6 per cent. The average of the last five years is: revenue from taxation 76·6 per cent, revenue from other sources 23·4 per cent.

1201. The following table gives the amount raised by taxation in each year since 1st July, 1867; also the average amount of such taxation paid per head of population, and the proportion of total revenue:—

REVENUE FROM TAXATION SHOWING INCREASE OR DECREASE; ALSO AMOUNT PER HEAD AND THE PROPORTION WHICH TAXATION BEARS TO THE TOTAL REVENUE FROM 1868 TO 1895.

Year ended 30th June.	Taxation.				Percentage of Total Revenue
	Gross Amount.	Increase.	Decrease.	Amount per Head.	
	$	$	$	$ cts.	
1868	11,700,681	.....	.....	3 47	85·48
1869	11,112,573	.....	588,108	3 26	77·28
1870	13,087,882	1,975,309	.....	3 79	84·37
1871	16,320,368	3,232,486	.....	4 64	84·41
1872	17,715,552	1,395,184	.....	4 91	85·52
1873	17,616,554	.....	98,998	4 80	84·64
1874	20,129,185	2,512,631	.....	5 26	83·16
1875	20,664,878	535,693	.....	5 32	83·84
1876	18,614,415	.....	2,050,463	4 71	82·41
1877	17,697,924	.....	916,491	4 41	80·23
1878	17,841,938	144,014	.....	4 37	79·74
1879	18,476,613	634,675	.....	4 46	82·05
1880	18,479,576	2,963	.....	4 38	79·29
1881	23,942,138	5,462,562	.....	5 52	80·79
1882	27,549,046	3,606,908	.....	6 28	82·52
1883	29,269,698	1,720,652	.....	6 60	81·77
1884	25,483,199	.....	3,786,499	5 68	79·98
1885	25,384,529	.....	98,670	5 60	77·39
1886	25,226,456	.....	158,073	5 50	76·03
1887	28,687,002	3,460,546	.....	6 19	80·23
1888	28,177,413	.....	509,589	6 01	78·47
1889	30,613,523	2,436,110	.....	6 46	78·93
1890	31,587,072	973,549	.....	6 60	79·21
1891	30,314,151	.....	1,272,921	6 26	78·57
1892	28,446,157	.....	1,867,994	5 81	77·54
1893	29,321,367	875,210	.....	5 91	76·82
1894	27,579,203	.....	1,742,164	5 49	75 82
1895	25,446,199	.....	2,133,004	5 01	74·89

Comparing the first with the last year of the above period of twenty-eight years, it will be found that while the total receipts have increased 117 per cent, the amount paid per head of population has only increased 44 per cent, while the proportion to total revenue has decreased 12·4 per cent.

1202. The following tables give the amount raised by Customs and Excise duties during the last twenty-eight years, together with the proportion of each to population* :—

TAXATION BY CUSTOMS AND EXCISE DUTIES AND PROPORTION TO POPULATION IN CANADA—1868-95.

Year ended 30th June.	Customs.	Amount per Head.	Proportion to		Excise.	Amount per Head.
			Total Taxation.	Imports for Home Consumption.		
	$	$ cts.	Per cent.	Per cent.	$	$ cts.
1868	8,578,380	2 54	73·3	12·25	3,002,588	0 89
1869	8,272,879	2 42	74·4	12·31	2,710,028	0 79
1870	9,334,212	2 70	71·3	13·28	3,619,622	1 05
1871	11,841,104	3 36	72·5	13·62	4,295,944	1 22
1872	12,787,982	3 54	72·2	12·11	4,735,651	1 31
1873	12,954,164	3 53	73·5	10·20	4,460,681	1 22
1874	14,325,192	3 74	71·1	11·32	5,594,903	1 46
1875	15,351,011	3 95	74·3	12·83	5,069,687	1 30
1876	12,823,837	3 25	66·0	13·44	5,563,487	1 41
1877	12,546,987	3 14	70·9	13·03	4,941,897	1 23
1878	12,782,824	3 13	71·6	14·03	4,858,671	1 19
1879	12,900,659	3 11	69·8	16·10	5,390,763	1 30
1880	14,071,343	3 34	76·1	19·70	4,232,427	1 00
1881	18,406,092	4 24	76·8	20·19	5,343,022	1 23
1882	21,581,570	4 92	78·3	19·27	5,884,859	1 34
1883	23,009,582	5 19	78·6	18·82	6,260,116	1 41
1884	20,023,890	4 47	75·5	18·64	5,459,309	1 22
1885	18,935,428	4 17	74·5	18·61	6,449,101	1 42
1886	19,373,551	4 22	76·8	19·50	5,852,904	1 28
1887	22,378,801	4 83	78·0	21·24	6,308,201	1 36
1888	22,105,926	4 72	78·4	21·57	6,071,487	1 30
1889	23,726,784	5 01	74·2	21·65	6,886,739	1 45
1890	23,968,954	5 00	75·8	21·21	7,618,118	1 59
1891	23,399,301	4 83	77·2	20·66	6,914,850	1 43
1892	20,501,059	4 18	72·0	17·52	7,945,098	1 62
1893	20,954,003	4 22	71·5	17·30	8,367,364	1 69
1894	19,198,114	3 82	69·6	16·97	8,381,089	1 67
1895	17,640,466	3 47	69·3	16·76	7,805,733	1 54

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

It will be seen that considerably the larger part of the whole amount of taxation is derived from Customs duties, the average proportion for the twenty-eight years having been 73·7 per cent, later years showing a tendency to decrease it. The proportion in the United Kingdom in 1895 was 26 per cent; in the United States in 1895 it was 51 per cent, and in the Australasian colonies in 1894 it averaged 73 per cent.

The amount of Customs duties paid per head in the United Kingdom in 1895 was $2.50 and in the United States $2.18, in both cases being a

smaller proportion than in this country, while in the Australasian colonies it is considerably higher, the proportion having averaged $9.07 per head in 1894.

1203. The cost of collecting the Customs revenue has been reduced very considerably since the first years of Confederation; in 1868, for every $100 of duty collected $5.41 was expended, as compared with $5.13 for every $100 in 1895. The following table shows the total cost and the cost per $100 of collecting the Customs revenue in each year since 1868. The revenue columns represent the amount accrued in each year :—

COST OF COLLECTING CUSTOMS REVENUE, 1868 TO 1895.

Year.	*Customs Revenue.	Charges of Collection.	
		Total.	Per $100 collected.
	$	$	$ cts.
1868	8,819,432	477,504	5 41
1869	8,298,910	496,050	5 98
1870	9,462,940	505,109	5 34
1871	11,843,656	500,441	4 23
1872	13,045,493	528,736	4 05
1873	13,017,730	567,765	4 35
1874	14,421,883	727,629	5 04
1875	15,361,382	682,674	4 44
1876	12,833,114	721,009	5 62
1877	12,548,451	721,605	5 75
1878	12,795,693	714,528	5 58
1879	12,939,541	719,711	5 56
1880	14,138,849	716,126	5 06
1881	18,500,786	717,704	3 88
1882	21,708,837	723,914	3 33
1883	23,172,309	757,246	3 27
1884	20,164,963	798,838	3 96
1885	19,133,559	791,538	4 14
1886	19,448,124	798,478	4 10
1887	22,469,706	819,132	3 64
1888	22,209,642	848,984	3 81
1889	23,784,523	862,486	3 62
1890	24,014,908	871,765	3 62
1891	23,481,069	898,731	3 82
1892	20,550,582	902,820	4 39
1893	21,161,711	899,411	4 25
1894	19,379,822	921,039	4 75
1895	17,887,269	917,632	5 13

*Export duty included.

In 1895 it cost to collect each $100 of Customs revenue 28 cents less than it did in 1868. The large area of the Dominion, the extent of its frontiers, and the number of ports of entry it is necessary to keep up being considered, the cost of collection is moderate. In the United States in 1895 it was 4·42 per cent, and in the United Kingdom 4·15 per cent.

1204. The following statement shows the cost of collection of Customs revenue in the Colony of Victoria for the period of 1881-94. It is taken from the Victorian Year-Book, the conversions into dollars having been made in the Statistical Division of the Canadian Department of Agriculture :—

Year.	Customs Revenue.		
	Net Receipts.	Charges of Collection	
		Total.	Per $100 collected.
	$	$	$ cts.
1881	8,027,407	272,552	3 39
1882	9,492,331	280,393	2 95
1883	9,487,021	295,348	3 11
1884	9,425,809	302,439	3 20
1885	10,266,121	312,644	3 04
1886	10,673,320	310,532	2 90
1887	11,235,352	341,333	3 03
1888	12,354,798	363,754	2 94
1889	15,051,111	419,808	2 78
1890	13,657,100	404,896	2 91
1891	13,124,164	394,628	2 98
1892	12,546,013	391,188	3 12
1893	9,879,932	361,579	3 66
1894	11,366,187	421,658	3 71

1205. The following are statements for the last twenty-eight years of the amounts received from the principal heads under which taxation has been levied by means of Customs and Excise duties.

By adding together the amounts received from customs and excise duties on spirits, wine, beer and cider, malt liquor, malt, tobacco, snuff, cigars and cigarettes during 28 years, we have the sum of $212,157,000. The total amount expended by the Federal Government on the construction of railways, canals, public buildings, including the payments on account of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the North-west Territories and debts allowed to provinces, is $200,143,171. The duties collected from liquors and tobacco have, therefore, paid for the cost of the Intercolonial and connecting railways, the contribution of the Federal Government in aid of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the purchase and subsequent cost of the North-west Territories, including Manitoba, the public buildings at Ottawa, all the canals, including the Sault St. Marie, and all the post offices and other public buildings erected all over the Dominion since Confederation.

The liquor drinkers and the tobacco users have been well utilized.

HEADS OF TAXATION BY CUSTOMS DUTIES IN CANADA—1868-95.

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE.	Spirits.	Wines.	Beer and Cider.	Tobacco and Snuff.	Cigars and Cigarettes.	Tea.	Sugar and Molasses.	Coffee, Chicory, Cocoa and Chocolate.	Grain and Products of.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1868	1,143,776	146,312	19,390	105,814	53,449	943,110	1,439,064	54,802	97,905
1869	817,383	129,178	26,535	78,678	37,126	916,177	1,502,138	57,435	2,241
1870	908,613	170,548	23,770	57,614	55,373	1,140,649	1,869,749	55,655	4,183
1871	1,037,043	195,842	29,364	29,731	108,247	1,158,212	1,946,425	61,443	62,240
1872	1,290,121	258,312	40,596	52,695	221,344	947,826	1,937,172	34,443	4,700
1873	1,300,691	245,277	49,361	49,609	219,253	25,980	2,371,021	12,217	682
1874	1,557,526	325,322	56,527	57,827	200,196	110,414	2,540,965	21,641	607
1875	1,323,403	272,081	51,035	66,285	123,055	379,686	2,450,771	46,048	.....
1876	1,518,124	350,219	41,670	89,905	136,771	526,160	2,503,684	49,237	735
1877	1,111,417	226,140	40,516	61,109	77,047	534,890	2,473,460	46,860	1,019
1878	1,004,414	207,567	44,711	70,346	118,184	611,313	2,830,248	44,460	942
1879	1,133,526	234,027	37,646	68,387	173,686	743,916	2,758,833	46,168	45,261
1880	880,614	226,295	28,061	48,465	82,187	641,261	2,146,238	58,335	212,616
1881	1,106,633	321,405	33,370	43,801	116,704	881,886	2,629,147	67,228	256,556
1882	1,237,553	405,505	39,317	50,111	184,032	403,910	2,514,721	48,651	261,958
1883	1,449,815	437,911	54,285	51,962	184,557	63,277	2,726,616	36,908	216,625
1884	1,329,719	375,993	59,565	49,599	184,431	27,520	2,805,098	38,401	292,143
1885	1,340,571	346,827	51,078	56,092	190,630	33,436	2,693,108	41,699	260,124
1886	1,606,456	355,185	49,879	64,378	255,114	34,776	2,436,941	36,623	219,543
1887	1,375,591	324,485	48,624	71,955	233,596	8,804	3,300,644	39,021	232,595
1888	1,610,739	326,722	47,512	57,133	176,700	11,421	3,602,236	45,862	258,907
1889	1,781,361	347,103	50,262	57,505	225,182	7,197	3,869,042	43,169	319,883
1890	1,933,051	374,824	57,649	59,851	235,749	12,228	3,063,925	42,534	425,374
1891	1,772,372	387,449	63,413	62,779	263,955	16,114	3,275,321	38,344	325,991
1892	1,804,819	367,877	90,381	59,950	212,478	8,265	190,300	42,870	190,921
1893	1,986,230	351,384	69,230	50,344	242,110	8,861	148,130	44,819	207,246
1894	2,086,559	309,340	65,440	50,197	237,507	17,599	150,955	49,050	211,151
1895	1,810,791	289,340	50,398	36,915	226,477	6,133	302,302	44,705	212,142
Total	39,258,912	8,308,470	1,319,585	1,659,037	4,775,140	10,221,021	62,478,262	1,248,628	4,324,290

HEADS OF TAXATION BY CUSTOMS DUTIES IN CANADA—1868-95—*Concluded.*

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE.	Flour (Wheat and Rye).	Rice.	Hops.	Fruits and Vegetables all kinds.	Live Stock.	All other Articles.	Export Duty on Logs.	*Total.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1868	39,775	..	.....	85,173	671	4,672,205	17,985	3,819,432
1869	.....	.....	.....	89,004	4,928	4,623,684	14,402	8,298,910
1870	4,955	14,180	394	82,677	6,152	5,030,606	37,912	9,462,940
1871	55,409	54,286	9,703	133,807	3,294	6,922,544	36,065	11,843,656
1872	15,537	83,092	11,876	142,223	26,360	7,954,387	24,809	13,045,494
1873	.....	88,072	14,316	168,951	27,353	8,424,795	20,152	13,017,730
1874	.....	81,184	21,829	148,637	47,324	9,237,318	14,565	14,421,883
1875	.....	99,555	9,091	219,119	58,150	10,255,860	7,243	15,361,382
1876	.....	93,229	8,261	166,410	42,464	7,301,745	4,500	12,833,115
1877	.....	95,543	7,103	201,132	49,548	7,618,565	4,102	12,548,451
1878	.....	83,670	9,116	190,436	29,049	7,547,076	4,161	12,795,693
1879	10,198	90,734	6,349	180,246	38,416	7,367,875	4,272	12,939,540
1880	50,965	87,720	4,671	214,471	52,916	9,395,138	8,896	14,138,849
1881	98,839	111,921	11,958	301,661	62,444	12,449,091	8,141	18,500,786
1882	86,329	139,284	12 891	348,085	87,077	15,880,603	8,810	21,708,837
1883	132,527	120,516	20,329	519,619	103,549	17,044,056	9,756	23,172,309
1884	265,645	81,055	24,686	470,399	115,548	14,036,646	8,515	20,164,963
1885	270,102	93,969	19,121	367,723	70,079	13,286,694	12,305	19,133,559
1886	100,713	72,293	17,401	384,231	74,161	13,719,703	20,726	19,448,124
1887	84,883	87,568	65,770	502,258	53,682	16,008,832	31,397	22,469,706
1888	31,338	34,567	34,903	490,686	50,774	15,408,369	21,772	22,209,642
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
1891	43,232	40,131	36,388	532,301	66,286	16,492,190	64,803	23,481,069
1892	27,534	38,730	47,438	579,620	68,606	16,820,685	†108	20,550,582
1893	26,073	44,295	33,557	514,438	52,492	17,382,502	.....	21,161,711
1894	24,546	68,765	29,375	636,878	40,240	15,402,220	.....	19,379,822
1895	75,117	73,466	52,339	561,018	33,207	14,112,919	.....	17,887,269
Totals	1,663,610	1,957,278	615,407	9,211,935	1,401,589	327,630,435	521,279	476,594,885

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

HEADS OF TAXATION BY EXCISE DUTIES IN CANADA—BEING THE TOTAL AMOUNT OF DUTY ACCRUED IN EACH YEAR—1868-95.

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE.	Spirits.	Malt Liquor	Malt.	Tobacco.	Cigars.	Petroleum Inspection Fees.	Bonded Manufactures.	Other Receipts.	*Total Revenue Accrued.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1868	2,488,339	117,508	226,028	494,596	25,614	10,628	20,758	.....	†3,057,809
1869	2,390,848	20,856	287,024	554,407	23,410	162,747	11,076	.....	†2,709,860
1870	2,208,097	17,468	347,870	924,371	28,920	556,649	12,451	.....	†3,657,808
1871	2,663,603	9,306	292,475	1,034,097	.....	247,061	20,417	5,015	4,271,974
1872	2,871,993	25,498	305,190	1,252,164	.....	233,996	24,933	5,009	4,718,783
1873	2,818,384	26,410	341,700	1,013,438	.....	237,776	33,693	12,962	4,484,363
1874	3,498,751	25,570	341,393	1,398,398	.....	273,897	40,006	6,915	5,584,930
1875	2,974,241	29,839	335,190	1,433,734	.....	268,489	37,151	6,043	5,084,687
1876	3,098,087	13,963	320,154	1,773,976	.....	285,553	27,834	5,924	5,525,491
1877	2,650,427	7,475	381,417	1,629,946	.....	235,327	30,053	5,670	4,940,315
1878	2,708,286	6,611	522,671	1,581,076	.....	6,426	36,874	5,457	4,867,401
1879	3,297,315	7,540	442,760	1,584,008	.....	8,171	38,036	4,763	5,382,593
1880	2,292,829	6,335	254,412	1,642,582	.....	16,426	33,269	7,571	4,253,424
1881	3,210,527	6,250	288,881	1,775,463	.....	18,749	30,897	13,011	5,343,778
1882	3,553,776	6,092	379,808	1,903,798	.....	23,744	33,603	14,451	5,915,272
1883	3,862,100	5,434	401,906	1,885,537	.....	25,216	36,665	15,282	6,232,140
1884	3,577,243	3,926	410,347	1,434,601	.....	26,566	39,456	10,671	5,502,810
1885	4,251,326	6,344	472,295	1,269,197	318,357	27,520	44,029	11,937	6,401,005
1886	3,188,070	6,164	377,579	1,626,011	559,302	29,181	46,523	12,055	5,844,885
1887	3,697,263	6,967	426,845	1,664,731	524,182	31,989	50,005	12,229	6,414,211
1888	3,072,388	6,589	488,757	1,737,243	553,821	36,569	53,263	13,962	5,962,592
1889	3,868,930	12,154	506,026	1,836,693	563,018	35,745	27,801	14,323	6,864,690
1890	4,611,105	13,552	529,329	1,892,628	603,473	39,737	29,511	15,765	7,735,100
1891	3,537,644	9,206	570,950	1,922,570	614,353	40,407	34,582	17,902	6,747,614
1892	3,855,846	6,699	918,500	2,413,914	634,038	43,503	38,338	22,183	7,933,021
1893	4,123,376	6,629	955,303	2,441,415	692,206	45,322	36,035	24,792	8,325,078
1894	4,117,158	6,076	895,975	2,442,829	700,472	41,231	37,691	24,377	8,265,809
1895	3,873,002	5,885	707,075	2,362,685	647,203	41,389	47,609	26,431	7,711,279
Total	92,360,954	422,346	12,727,160	44,926,108	6,488,369	3,050,014	952,559	314,670	159,738,722

* These figures being for the amount of duty accrued, will not agree with those on page 778, which are for the net receipts. † Less deductions.

1206. The Customs duties are collected by the Department of Customs, and the amount of duty received on the various dutiable articles imported is set out in detail in the chapter on 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 a decrease in accrued revenue of $554,530, there having been a decrease under all heads except those of petroleum inspection fees, bonded manufactures and other receipts. Spirits, tobacco and cigars together contributed 88·1 per cent of the total Excise receipts. The total amount accrued has been exceeded four times since Confederation. The average amount for the three years, 1891-92-93, was $7,668,904, and for the fourteen years, 1881-93, $6,391,179. The figures for 1894 show an increase of over 7·8 per cent over the 1891-93 period and of 29 per cent over the 1881-93 period.

1207. English statesmen take the consumption of tea and sugar as a gauge of the prosperity of the people. Whether the tea test applies to Canada equally well may be doubted, as coffee is largely used. The following table shows the consumption of tea and sugar in Canada :—

CONSUMPTION OF TEA AND SUGAR PER HEAD IN CANADA, 1868-95.

Periods.	Consumption per head.	
	Tea.	Sugar.
	Lbs.	Lbs.
Average of five years 1868-72	2·85	21·85
" " 1873-77	3·84	27·00
" " 1878-82	3·41	29·08
" " 1883-87	4·12	39·86
" " 1888-92	3·91	47·58
1893	3·63	51·15
1894	4·07	61·06
1895	4·05	69·78

1208. 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 5·53 lbs. per head, and in Australasia about 7·97 lbs. per head. The country of the next largest consumption is the United States, with about 1·38 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 85 lbs. per head. The United States, however, consume about 63 lbs. per head, which is less than in Canada. Both tea and sugar are more largely consumed in English speaking than in foreign countries.

These tests must be taken with the limitations arising from increased cheapness owing (*a*) to changes in the fiscal policy of any country to which they are applied, (*b*) to reduced rates of charges in connection with transportation and (*c*) increased areas of production. Thus the increased area devoted to tea culture by the development of the East Indian teas has had a great effect upon prices, and the reduction in prices has led to a great increase in consumption. In the same way the policy of government in developing the production of sugar from beets in Austria-Hungary, Ger-

many and France has so greatly enlarged the area of sugar making, and so greatly cheapened the article for export, that the price is reduced both through competition and favourable bounty systems as to place sugar within the reach of the poorest.

1209. The amount of taxation in the United Kingdom and principal British possessions, with the proportion of population and revenue, are given below :—

TAXATION IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

Countries.	Year.	*Taxation.		
		Amount.	Per Head.	Per-centage of Revenue.
		$	$ cts.	
Europe—				
United Kingdom	1895	382,787,666	9 78	83·07
Asia—				
India	1893	151,835,133	0 67	34·60
Ceylon	1890	3,394,310	1 13	57·32
Straits settlement	1890	3,251,644	6 35	93·91
Africa—				
Mauritius	1891	2,283,718	6 14	61·78
Natal	1891	2,002,312	3 68	31·24
Cape of Good Hope	1892	8,474.171	5 27	38·74
Lagos	1890	228,796	1 98	83·44
Gambia	1890	92,841	6 51	62·40
America—				
Canada	1895	25,446,199	5 01	74·89
†Newfoundland	1893	1,649,372	8 33	92·75
Bermuda	1892	137,546	9 01	83·24
British Guiana	1893–4	2,248,940	8 09	80·58
West Indies—				
Turk's Island	1892	28,460	5 82	74·63
Jamaica	1889	2,116,216	3 38	62·57
St. Lucia	1887	157,664	3 73	82·36
Barbados	1892	590,127	3 20	74·55
Grenada	1892	245,596	4 44	90·41
Tobago	1890	38,422	1 86	89·62
Virgin Island	1890	7,319	1 68	85·36
Antigua	1890	190,515	5 88	84·49
St. Kitts & Nevis	1890	179,249	4 91	85·75
Montserrat	1890	29,925	2 67	91·34
Dominica	1890	95,100	3 84	90·58
Trinidad	1890	1,158,029	5 58	50·78
Australasia—				
Victoria	1894	12,154,826	10 34	37·18
New South Wales	1894	13,362,407	10 80	29·03
South Australia	1894	3,697,143	10 74	30·43
Queensland	1894	6,664,116	15 19	40·77
Western Australia	1894	2,175,507	28 16	51·76
Tasmania	1894	2,038,851	13 05	60·12
New Zealand	1894	11,195,037	16 48	53·12
Australasia	1894	51,287,887	12 49	37·74
South Seas—				
Fiji	1893	282,705	2 30	75·66

*The above figures (except for United Kingdom, Canada and Newfoundland are taken from the Victorian Year-Book, 1894. †Customs Revenue only.

The average per cent of revenue derived from taxation in the 34 divisions of the Empire is 66·39 per cent. The average taxation per head of the various portions of the Empire specified above is $7.01. Canada's is $5.01 per head.

1210. The following table gives the amount of taxation, as nearly as it can be arrived at, in some of the principal foreign countries :—

TAXATION IN PRINCIPAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Countries.	Year.	Taxation.		
		Amount.	Per Head.	Percentage of Revenue.
		$	$ cts.	
Europe—				
Austria-Hungary	1892	284,792,467	6 67	73·35
Belgium	1894	33,083,600	5 40	48·65
Denmark	1893-94	12,809,067	5 90	80·89
France (including Algeria)	1894	503,590,267	11 92	75·26
Germany	1892-93	235,498,000	6 32	80·52
Greece	1893	8,278,200	3 77	38·07
Holland	1892	19,174,667	4 16	36·86
Italy	1894	256,385,733	8 46	75·02
Portugal	1893-94	35,078,933	8 15	73·07
Russia	1894	314,221,200	3 16	67·14
Spain	1893-94	111,582,933	6 35	77·70
Sweden and Norway	1890 91	26,620,667	3 91	66·37
Switzerland	1894	7,786,667	2 68	52·71
Turkey	1883-84	61,865,067	2 82	76·35
Asia—				
Japan	1892-93	51,143,800	1 24	83·89
Africa—				
Egypt	1894	31,969,133	4 68	63·58
America—				
Argentine Confederation	1891	51,951,667	12 71	72·97
Brazil	1891	62,327,400	4 46	88·46
Mexico	1894-95	38,193,600	3 28	94·03
United States	1895	297,293,540	4 26	76·15

It will be seen that the amount raised by taxation in France is larger than in any country named in the two tables, the United Kingdom having second place; Russia, Austria-Hungary, United States, Italy, Germany and India following 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 $4.77 per head more than in Canada, and in the United States it is 75 cents less.

1211. The gross public debt of the Dominion of Canada on 30th June, 1895, amounted to $318,048,755; on the same date in 1894 it was $308,348,024. There was, therefore, an increase during the year in the gross amount of liabilities of $9,700,731.

The net public debt on the same date in 1895 was $253,074,927, and in 1894, $246,183,029, being an increase in the actual net liabilities of $6,891,898. This increase is to be accounted for as follows :—

Expenditure on Capital Account—		
Public Works	$ 102,393	
Railways and Canals	2,829,088	
Dominion Lands	99,842	
		$ 3,031,323
Railway Subsidies	$ 1,310,549	
Charges of management on loans	399,199	
Excess of payments over receipts	4,153,876	
Consolidated fund transfers	95	
		5,863,719
		$ 8,895,042
Less sinking fund	$ 2,002,311	
Refund of expenses in connection with North-west rebellion	833	
		2,003,144
Total net increase		$ 6,891,898

1212. The following table gives the total liabilities and assets, and the net liabilities, together with the multiple of revenue, for every year since Confederation :—

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS, LIABILITIES AND NET DEBT OF THE DOMINION, WITH THE INCREASE OR DECREASE AND MULTIPLE OF REVENUE, 1867 TO 1895.

Year ended 30th June.	Gross Debt.	Increase or Decrease.	Assets.	Increase or Decrease.	Net Debt.	Increase or Decrease.	Years of Revenue to pay Net debt.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	
1867	93,046,051		17,317,410		75,728,641		
1868	96,896,666	+ 3,850,615	21,139,531	+ 3,822,121	75,757,135	+ 28,494	5·53
1869	112,361,998	+ 15,465,332	36,502,679	+ 15,363,148	75,859,319	+ 102,184	5·27
1870	115,993,706	+ 3,631,708	37,783,964	+ 1,281,285	78,209,742	+ 2,350,423	5·04
1871	115,492,682	— 501,024	37,786,165	+ 2,201	77,706,517	— 503,225	4·01
1872	122,400,179	+ 6,907,497	40,213,107	+ 2,426,942	82,187,072	+ 4,480,555	3 96
1873	129,743,432	+ 7,343,253	29,894,970	— 10,318,137	99,848,462	+ 17,661,390	4·79
1874	141,163,551	+ 11,420,119	32,838,586	+ 2,943,616	108,324,965	+ 8,476,503	4·47
1875	151,663,401	+ 10,499,850	35,655,023	+ 2,816,437	116,008,378	+ 7,683,413	4·70
1876	161,204,687	+ 9,541,286	36,653,173	+ 998,150	124,551,514	+ 8,543,136	5·51
1877	174,675,834	+ 13,471,147	41,440,525	+ 4,787,352	133,235,309	+ 8,683,795	6·03
1878	174,957,268	+ 281,434	34,595,199	— 6,845,326	140,362,069	+ 7,126,760	6·27
1879	179,483,871	+ 4,526,603	36,493,683	+ 1,898,484	142,990,188	+ 2,628,119	6·34
1880	194,634,440	+ 15,150,569	42,182,852	+ 5,689,169	152,451,588	+ 9,461,400	6·54
1881	199,861,537	+ 5,227,097	44,465,757	+ 2,282,905	155,395,780	+ 2,944,192	5·24
1882	205,365,251	+ 5,503,714	51,703,601	+ 7,237,844	153,761,650	— 1,734,130	4·60
1883	202,159,104	— 3,206,147	43,692,389	+ 8,011,212	158,466,715	+ 4,805,065	4·42
1884	242,482,416	+ 40,323,312	60,320,565	+ 16,628,176	182,161,850	+ 23,695,135	5·71
1885	264,703,607	+ 22,221,191	68,295,915	+ 7,975,350	196,407,692	+ 14,245,842	5·98
1886	273,164,341	+ 8,460,734	50,005,234	— 18,290,681	223,159,107	+ 26,751,415	6·72
1887	273,187,626	+ 23,285	45,872,851	— 4,132,383	227,314,775	+ 4,155,668	6.35
1888	284,513,842	+ 11,326,216	49,982,483	+ 4,109,632	234,531,358	+ 7,216,583	6·53
1889	287,722,063	+ 3,208,221	50,192,021	+ 209,538	237,530,042	+ 2,998,683	6·12
1890	286,112,295	— 1,609,768	48,579,083	— 1,612,938	237,533,212	+ 3,170	5·96
1891	289,899,230	+ 3,786,935	52,090,199	+ 3,511,116	237,809,030	+ 275,818	6·16
1892	295,333,274	+ 5,434,044	54,201,840	+ 2,111,641	241,131,434	+ 3,322,404	6·53
1893	300,054,525	+ 4,721,251	58,373,485	+ 4,171,645	241,681,039	+ 549,605	6·33
1894	308,348,024	+ 8,293,499	62,164,994	+ 3,791,509	246,183,029	+ 4,501,990	6·76
1895	318,048,755	+ 9,700,731	64,973,828	+ 2,808,834	253,074,927	+ 6,891,898	7·45

Applying the test of public revenue to the public debt of Canada two facts appear: First, that the debt has not increased more rapidly than the revenue. Thus in 1878, 1879 and 1880 the net debt was such that it would have taken 6·38 years of the revenue to pay it off. In 1892, 1893, 1894 and 1892 the net debt was such that it would take 6·99 years of the average revenue of those years to extinguish the net debt.

The second fact is that the debt of Canada is not, in proportion to the revenue of the country, as great as the debts of many other countries considered to be prosperous countries. While it would take $6\frac{3}{4}$ years of the revenue of 1894 to pay off the net debt of Canada it would take $7\frac{1}{3}$ years of the revenue of Great Britain in 1894 to pay off its debt; $7\frac{1}{3}$ years of the revenue of 1892 would be required to pay off the debt of Austria-Hungary in that year; $6\frac{2}{3}$ years that of Belgium; $9\frac{1}{2}$ years that of France, and $8\frac{2}{5}$ years that of the Netherlands.

Three times only since Confederation has there been a decrease in the gross debt, viz., in the years 1890, 1883 and 1871; and only in the years 1882 and 1871 has there been any decrease in the net debt. The increase in the gross debt since Confederation has been $225,002,704, and in the net debt $177,346,286, being an average annual increase of the latter of $6,333,796. There was an increase in the assets in 1895, as compared with 1894, of $2,808,834.

In 1868 the debt was equivalent to five and one-half years' revenue, and in 1895 it would have required almost seven and one-half years to pay off the debt. It will be seen, therefore, that the debt has increased in a somewhat greater ratio than the revenue, the proportion of increase being 234 per cent and 148 per cent respectively.

1213. The items which have increased the debt are railways and canals, Canadian Pacific Railway and other public works, $161,932,218; Dominion lands, $3,668,904; Consolidated Fund transfers, $13,087,101; railway subsidies, $14,136,737; expenses of and discounts on loans, $12,249,524; deficits, $22,219,056; territorial, $3,798,656; allowances to provinces, $30,743,393.

The items which have decreased the debt are: Sinking Fund, $33,962,166; surplus, $33,873,060; Consolidated Fund transfers, $5,768,766; receipts from premiums on loans, $555,972; Dominion lands, $4,275,526; refunds from sales of public works, $53,804.

1214. Of the Consolidated Fund transfers which increased the debt (amounting to $13,087,101) the sum of $10,189,521 was paid for 6,793,014 acres of land transferred to the Government by the Canadian Pacific Railway in 1886 from their original grant of 25,000,000 acres made by Parliament in aid of that enterprise.

Of the Consolidated Fund transfers which decreased the debt, the chief item is the fishery award of $4,490,883, obtained by virtue of the award of the Fishery Commission of 1877.

The gross increase of the debt was, therefore, $261,835,589 and the gross decrease $84,489,303, leaving the net increase as above stated, $177,346,286.

1215. The allowed debt of the four provinces, as assumed by the Dominion at the time of Confederation, was $77,500,000. In 1869 a further allowance of $1,186,756 was made to Nova Scotia, and since that date additional debts have been assumed or allowed by the Dominion to the extent of $30,743,392, making a total assumption of provincial debts of $109,430,148, leaving, therefore, the sum of $143,644,779 as the actual net liability created by the Dominion Government since Confederation. It must be remembered that the allowance of these debts to the provinces was in accordance with arrangements made at that time, and that though the amount of the public debt has been thereby increased, no new liabilities have been actually created, inasmuch as these debts, if not taken over by the Dominion, would still be owing by the provinces. This assumption of provincial debts has been, therefore, a simple transfer of liability, and the burden on the people has not been increased but has been made actually lighter, since the Federal Government has been enabled to exchange the high interest-bearing bonds of the provinces for its own bonds at a lower rate.

1216. The following are particulars of the provincial debts assumed by the Dominion at Confederation :—

Canada (Province)	$ 62,500,000
Nova Scotia	8,000,000
New Brunswick	7,000,000
Total	$ 77,500,000
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	3,775,606
" British Columbia	2,029,392
" Prince Edward Island	4,884,023
Total provincial debts assumed	$109,430,148

1217. Inquiries for further particulars having been made respecting these assumed debts, the following statement is given :—

Sections 111-120 of the British North America Act, 1867, deal with the financial arrangements between the Federal and the several Provincial Governments.

In consequence of the protest by Nova Scotia against the financial arrangement made for that province an "Act relating to Nova Scotia" was passed. It is to be found in Chap. 2, Acts of 1869.

In consequence of the creation of Manitoba and the admission of other provinces, other Acts were passed as under :—

(*a.*) Manitoba Act, 1870, Chap. 3 (consult sections 24 and 25).
(*b.*) British Columbia, Order in Council, page 84, Statutes of Canada, 1872.
(*c.*) Prince Edward Island, Order in Council, page 14, Acts of 1873.

Agitation having sprung up in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec against payment of interest on the sum of 10½ million dollars (by which amount the actual debt of the old Province of Canada exceeded its allowed debt under the Union Act, 1867), an Act was passed to readjust the amounts payable to and chargeable against the several provinces. That Act is to be found in Canadian Acts, 1873, Chap. 30.

These Acts and Orders in Council contain the authority under which the sums mentioned in paragraph 1216 were assumed or allowed by the Dominion, and by such allowance became part of the Federal debt.

A question behind these Acts, viz., how to reconcile them with Section 118, Union Act, 1867, was discussed fully in the Session of 1869. A careful presentation of the case by Sir Alexander Campbell is in the Senate Documents. Mr. Blake took the opposite view.

1218. On the (1) Canadian Pacific Railway has been expended $62,653,745, on the (2) Intercolonial and connecting railways $45,294,030, on the (3) Prince Edward Island Railway $635,830, and on (4) canals $44,161,312, making a total of $152,744,917. Not only, therefore, is the whole debt thus accounted for, but it will be seen that under the four above heads alone there has been spent the sum of $9,100,138 more than the total actual increase of the debt since Confederation.

1219. The total expenditure on capital account since Confederation has been $200,143,171, made up as follows :—

Debt allowed to provinces	$ 30,743,393
Canadian Pacific Railway	62,653,745
Canals	44,161,312
Intercolonial and connected railways	45,294,030
North-west Territories	3,798,656
Dominion Lands	3,668,904
Public Buildings, Ottawa	2,163,545
Prince Edward Island Railway	635,830
Other public works	*7,023,756
	$ 200,143,171
Increase of debt	177,346,286
Expenditure in excess of increase of debt	$ 22,796,885

1220. The following table shows the amounts, including expenditure charged to revenue, spent by the Government in each year since Confeder-

* 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.

ation on the construction of railways, canals, public buildings and other works :—

Year ended 30th June.	Railways.	Canals.	Public Buildings.	Other Public Works.	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$
1868	483,353	128,965	105,960	94,629	812,907
1869	282,615	126,954	113,453	60,028	583,050
1870	1,729,381	105,588	73,514	184,270	2,092,753
1871	2,946,930	133,873	410,101	249,287	3,740,191
1872	5,620,569	290,075	578,936	620,585	7,110,165
1873	5,763,268	383,916	422,030	831,837	7,401,051
1874	3,925,123	1,240,628	609,962	1,064,967	6,831,680
1875	5,018,427	1,715,310	800,812	914,197	8,448,746
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	7,369,696
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	8,748,816
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	15,117,881
1884	14,392,933	1,665,351	1,291,963	1,372,823	18,723,070
1885	11,645,220	1,572,918	1,030,988	1,208,274	15,457,400
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
1893	1,342,025	2,302,898	659,743	723,628	5,028,294
1894	1,633,889	3,156,306	611,923	720,813	6,122,931
1895	1,513,985	2,691,768	375,379	664,397	5,245,529
Total	120,077,322	46,474,084	16,862,100	24,663,813	208,077,319

1221. The following amounts, including expenditure charged to revenue, have been spent on public works since Confederation :—

——	Amount.
	$
Railways	120,077,322
Canals	46,474,084
Government buildings and miscellaneous public works, including light-houses and navigation	41,525,913
	208,077,319
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	271,712,411

The fine Parliament Buildings at Ottawa have been erected at a total cost up to the 30th June, 1895, including the new departmental 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.

1222. In 1868 the public assets amounted to $17,317,410, and in 1895 to $64,973,828, showing an increase of $47,656,418. The assets only 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 30th June, 1895 :—

——	Amount.
	$
Sinking funds	34,359,088
Quebec Harbour debentures	3,748,520
Montreal Harbour bonds	385,000
Northern Railway "	73,000
St. John River and Railway Extension Company	433,900
Canadian Pacific Railway land grant bonds	29,000
Province accounts	10,923,487
Sundry investments	287,030
Total interest-bearing investments	50,239,025
Miscellaneous accounts	2,508,600
Cash	3,931,348
Specie reserve	7,761,084
Silver coinage accounts	2,758
Sundry investments	531,013
Total assets	64,973,828

1223. The following table gives, for the period 1867-95, the total assets, the assets not bearing interest and assets bearing interest, the percentage of interest-bearing to total assets and also the sinking funds for the period :—

Year.	Total Assets.	Assets without Interest.	Assets bearing Interest.	Per cent of Interest-bearing to Total Assets.	Sinking Funds.
	$	$	$		$
1867	17,317,410	1,463,690	15,853,720	91·6	1,207,222
1868	21,139,531	4,209,856	16,929,675	80·1	1,562,489
1869	36,502,679	15,812,185	20,690,494	56·7	1,989,296
1870	37,783,964	15,675,194	22,108,770	58·6	2,115,829
1871	37,786,165	14,366,318	23,419,847	61·9	2,537,495
1872	40,213,107	18,107,041	22,106,066	54·9	3,450,482
1873	29,894,970	20,513,788	9,381,182	31·4	3,598,422
1874	32,838,586	21,408,907	11,429,679	34·8	4,112,348
1875	35,655,023	22,107,852	13,547,171	38·0	4,668,122

STATEMENT OF THE TOTAL ASSETS, &c., FOR THE PERIOD 1867-95—
Concluded.

YEAR.	Total Assets.	Assets Without Interest.	Assets bearing Interest.	Per cent of Interest-bearing to Total Assets	Sinking Funds.
	$	$	$		$
1876	36,653,173	21,167,884	15,485,289	42·3	5,491,075
1877	41,440,525	22,256,314	19,184,211	46·3	6,387,515
1878	34,595,199	22,316,036	12,279,163	35·5	7,400,268
1879	36,493,683	23,334,301	13,159,382	36·0	8,531,565
1880	42,182,852	24,778,813	17,404,039	41·2	9,747,373
1881	44,465,757	26,627,753	17,838,004	40·1	10,964,526
1882	51,703,601	26,829,053	22,874,548	48·1	12,190,732
1883	43,692,389	21,524,763	22,167,626	50·7	12,941,658
1884	60,320,565	9,723,889	50,596,676	83·9	14,292,158
1885	68,295,915	10,203,605	58,092,310	85·0	15,855,353
1886	50,005,234	14,748,758	35,256,476	70·5	17,461,624
1887	45,872,851	10,283,517	35,589,334	77·6	19,054,577
1888	49,982,483	10,921,419	39,061,064	78·1	20,993,654
1889	50,192,021	9,945,183	40,246,838	80·2	22,730,299
1890	48,579,083	8,576,101	40,002,982	82·3	24,617,536
1891	52,090,199	9,615,076	42,475,123	81·5	26,555,614
1892	54,201,840	10,202,283	43,999.557	81·2	28,583,475
1893	58,373,485	11,700,649	46,672,836	80·0	30,678,989
1894	62,164,994	13,858,251	48,306,743	77·7	32,356,777
1895	64,973,828	14,734,803	50,239,025	77·3	34,359,088

1224. The reduction in high interest-bearing debts, and, consequently, the decrease in the rate of interest now payable, have 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; 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.

The chief fact set forth in the table is the general tendency towards a reduction in the net actual interest paid. For three years after Confederation the net actual interest paid remained among the 4 per cents. From 1871 to 1883 it remained among the 3 per cents. From 1884 to 1887 it got down among the 2 per cents. From 1887 to 1889 it went up to the 3's again. In 1890 it dropped to the 2 per cents, where it has since remained.

AVERAGE INTEREST ON THE DEBT AND ASSETS OF CANADA, 1st JULY, 1867, TO 30th JUNE, 1895.

Year ended 30th June.	Actual Interest paid on Debt.	Increase or Decrease.	Average Rate of actual Interest paid.	Actual Interest received on Assets.	Increase or Decrease.	Average Rate of actual Interest received	Net actual Interest.	Increase or Decrease.	Average Rate of net actual Interest
	$	$	p. c.	$	$	p. c.	$	$	p. c.
1868	4,501,568	.....	4·64	126,420	.....	0·59	4,375,148	.....	4·51
1869	4,907,013	+ 405,445	4·36	313,021	+ 186,601	0·85	4,593,992	+ 218,844	4·08
1870	5,047,054	+ 140,041	4·35	383,956	+ 70,935	0·96	4,663,098	+ 69,106	4·02
1871	5,165,304	+ 118,250	4·47	554,384	+ 170,428	1·46	4,610,920	— 52,178	3·99
1872	5,257,230	+ 91,926	4·29	488,041	— 66,343	1·21	4,769,189	+ 158,269	3·89
1873	5,209,206	— 48,024	4·01	396,404	— 91,637	1·32	4,812,802	+ 43,613	3·70
1874	5,724,436	+ 515,230	4·05	610,863	+ 214,459	1·85	5,113,573	+ 300,771	3·61
1875	6,590,790	+ 866,354	4·34	840,887	+ 230,024	2·35	5,749,903	+ 636,330	3·78
1876	6,400,902	— 189,888	3·97	798,906	— 41,981	2·17	5,601,996	— 147,907	3·47
1877	6,797,227	+ 396,325	3 89	717,684	— 81,222	1·73	6,079,543	— 477,547	3·47
1878	7,048,883	+ 251,656	4·02	605,774	— 111,910	1·75	6,443,109	+ 363,566	3·68
1879	7,194,734	+ 145,851	4·00	592,500	— 13,274	1·62	6,602,234	+ 159,125	3 67
1880	7,773,868	+ 579,134	3·99	834,792	+ 242,292	1·97	6,939,076	+ 336,842	3·56
1881	7,591,144	— 180,724	3·79	751,513	— 83,279	1·69	6,839,631	— 96,445	3·42
1882	7,740,804	+ 149,660	3·76	914,009	+ 162,496	1·76	6,826,795	— 12,836	3·32
1883	7,668,552	— 72,252	3·79	1,001,193	+ 87,183	2·29	6,667,359	— 159,436	3·29
1884	7,700,180	+ 31,628	3·17	986,698	— 14,495	1·63	6,713,482	+ 46,123	2·76
1885	9,419,482	+ 1,719,392	3·55	1,997,036	+ 1,010,338	2·92	7,422,446	+ 708,964	2·80
1886	10,137,008	+ 717,526	3·71	2,299,079	+ 302,043	4·59	7,837,929	+ 415,483	2·86
1887	9,682,928	— 454,080	3·54	990,886	— 1,308,193	2·16	8,692,042	+ 854,113	3·18
1888	9,823,313	+ 140,385	3·45	932,025	— 58,861	1·86	8,891,288	+ 199,246	3·12
1889	10,148,931	+ 325,618	3 52	1,305,392	+ 373,367	2·60	8,843,539	— 47,749	3·07
1890	9,656,841	— 492,090	3·37	1,082,271	— 223,121	2·23	8,574,570	— 268,909	2·99
1891	9,584,137	— 72,704	3·35	1,077,228	— 5,043	2·07	8,506,909	— 67,661	2·93
1892	9,763,978	+ 179,841	3·30	1,086,420	+ 9,192	2·00	8,677,558	+ 170,649	2·93
1893	9,806,888	+ 42,910	3·26	1,150,167	+ 63,747	1·97	8,656,721	— 20,837	2·88
1894	10,212,596	+ 405,708	3·31	1,217,809	+ 67,642	1·96	8,994,787	+ 338,066	2·91
1895	10,466,294	+ 253,698	3·29	1,336,047	+ 118,238	1·75	9,130,247	+ 135,460	2·93

The average rate of net interest actually paid on the net debt has decreased, it will be seen, from $4.51 per cent in 1868 to $2.93 per cent in 1895, being a decrease of $1.58 on each $100. The average actual rate paid has decreased to the extent of $1.35 per cent, owing to the reduction of high interest-bearing debts, as shown in the next paragraph.

1225. The following shows the several rates of interest paid and the amounts on which the same are payable on 30th June, 1895 :—

Funded debt payable in London :—		
5 per cent	$ 2,433,333	
4 "	140,856,596	
3½ "	24,333,333	
3 "	50,602,241	
Total payable in London		$ 218,225,503
Funded debt payable in Canada :—		
6 per cent	$ 130,900	
5 "	485,297	
4 "	6,180,728	
3½ "	298,700	
Total payable in Canada		$ 7,095,625
Total Funded Debt		$ 225,321,128
Savings banks 3½ per cent		44,450,499
Province accounts, 5 per cent		16,407,032
Trust Accounts :—		
6 per cent	$ 1,105,220	
5 "	5,400,604	
3½ "	1,882,396	
3 "	1,875,474	
Total Trust Accounts		$ 10,263,694
Compensation to seigniors, 6 per cent		131,387
Dominion notes		19,520,233
Provincial notes		39,520
Miscellaneous (interest varying)		1,915,262
		$ 318,048,755
Interest is therefore payable at the rate of—		
6 per cent on		$ 1,367,507
5 "		24,726,266
4 "		147,037,324
3½ "		70,964,928
3 "		52,477,715
In 1868 interest was payable at the rate of—		
7 per cent on		$ 873,200
6 "		38,209,203
5 "		32,015,207
4 "		681,333

1226. The Dominion notes in circulation, which bear no interest, form a considerable item among the liabilities, and have increased from $3,113,700 in 1867 to $19,520,233 in 1895. (For particulars of circulation *see* chapter on "Banks and Savings Banks.") The fixed charges, *i. e.*, the charges for debt, sinking fund and subsidies to provinces, amounted in 1868 to 58 per cent of the revenue, but in 1895 had been reduced to 50 per cent.

The Government have made arrangements with the Bank of Montreal by which all the Dominion business in London is attended to by that institution, and this change is expected to make a reduction in the charges of management.

1227. The following table gives the proportions per head of estimated population, of the gross and net debt, of the assets, and of the interest on the same, paid and received in each year since Confederation :—

Year ended 30th June.	Gross Debt per Head.	Total Assets per Head.	Net Debt per Head.	Interest paid per Head.	Interest received per Head.	Net Interest paid per Head.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1868	28 74	6 27	22 47	1 33	0 04	1 29
1869	32 92	10 70	22 22	1 44	0 09	1 35
1870	33 58	10 94	22 64	1 46	0 10	1 36
1871	32 82	10 74	22 08	1 47	0 16	1 31
1872	33 90	11 13	22 77	1 46	0 13	1 33
1873	35 37	8 15	27 22	1 42	0 11	1 31
1874	36 90	8 58	28 32	1 50	0 16	1 34
1875	39 02	9 17	29 85	1 70	0 22	1 48
1876	40 82	9 28	31 54	1 62	0 20	1 42
1877	43 52	10 32	33 20	1 69	0 18	1 51
1878	42 89	8 48	34 41	1 73	0 15	1 58
1879	43 29	8 80	34 49	1 73	0 14	1 59
1880	46 17	10 00	36 17	1 84	0 20	1 64
1881	46 09	10 25	35 84	1 75	0 17	1 58
1882	46 85	11 80	35 06	1 78	0 21	1 56
1883	45 61	9 86	35 75	1 73	0 23	1 50
1884	54 08	13 45	40 63	1 72	0 22	1 50
1885	58 34	15 05	43 29	2 08	0 44	1 64
1886	59 55	10 90	48 65	2 21	0 50	1 71
1887	58 93	9 90	49 04	2 09	0 22	1 88
1888	60 73	10 67	50 06	2 10	0 20	1 90
1889	60 75	10 60	50 15	2 14	0 28	1 86
1890	59 74	10 14	49 60	2 02	0 23	1 79
1891	59 85	10 75	49 10	1 98	0 22	1 76
1892	60 28	11 06	49 22	1 99	0 22	1 77
1893	60 48	11 77	48 71	1 98	0 23	1 74
1894	61 41	12 38	49 03	2 03	0 24	1 79
1895	62 57	12 78	49 78	2 06	0 26	1 80

There was an increase of $1.16 per head in the gross debt and of 75 cents per head in the net debt, and in the gross and net interest 2 and 1 cents respectively per head, as compared with 1894. 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 121 per cent the amount of net interest paid has only increased 39 per cent.

1228. From these statements it is seen that, with the exception of the debts allowed to provinces—which were rendered more or less necessary by the conditions of Confederation, and which 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 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.

1229. The following table gives particulars of the several Canadian loans since Confederation :—

Loan.	Total Issue.	Rate.	Duration.	Minimum.	Price Realized.	Net Amount Realized.	Actual Rate of Interest Paid.
	£		Years		£ s. d.	£	
1869, I.C.R. guaranteed	‡1,500,000	4	.....	.....	.....	2,083,049	4·12
1869 " unguaranteed	‡ 500,000	5	35	.....	105 12 11½	.....	.....
1873 " guaranteed	‡1,500,000	4	30	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rupert's Land "	‡ 300,000	4	31	.....	104 7 8	1,845,521	3·91
Loan of 1874	†4,000,000	4	30	90	90 3 3	3,546,233	4·87
" 1875 guaranteed	‡1,500,000	4	35	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 1875 unguarante'd	†1,000,000	4	30	.....	99 1 8	2,434,221	4·16
" 1876	†2,500,000	4	30	91	91 0 0	2,217,877	4·75
" 1878	†1,500,000	4	35	96½	.....	.....	.....
" 1878	†1,500,000	4	30	.....	96 11 9	2,861,049	4·30
" 1879	†3,000,000	4	29	95	95 1 10½	2,804,805	4·50
" 1884	†5,000,000	3½	*25	91	91 2 2	4,459,436	4·23
" 1885	4,000,000	4	*25	99	101 1 8	3,961,317	4·08
Canada reduced	†6,443,136	4	24½	.....	.....	6,355,583	4·10
Loan of 1888	4,000,000	3	50	92½	95 1 0	3,734,497	3·27
" 1892	2,250,000	3	46	91	92 0 10½	2,024,583	3·43
" 1894	2,500,000	3	44	95	97 9 2	2,430,972	3·16

* Or 50 years, calculated for 25 years only.
† Sinking fund of ½ per cent. ‡ Sinking fund of 1 per cent.

The last loan floated was in October, 1894. It was a three per cent loan for £2,500,000. The number of tenderers was 566; total amount of tenders, £11,294,222; highest and lowest prices, £99 12s. 6d and £95; average price, £97 9s. 2d. Both in point of number of tenderers, of amounts tendered and of value received, this loan surpassed any previous issue placed by the Dominion upon the London market.

The loan was asked for the purpose of paying off the floating and maturing debt of the Dominion and for amount required for deepening and enlarging the canals.

The loans of 1869 and 1873, and the guaranteed portion of the loan of 1875, had sinking funds of 1 per cent attached to them. The other loans have sinking funds of ½ per cent, excepting the loans of 1885, 1888, 1892 and 1894, which have no sinking funds.

1230. T. Lloyd, the chief writer for the London (Eng.) *Statist*, affirms that "no better means of ascertaining what a country can pay in the shape of interest to outside creditors exists than can be found in the exports of the country. No independent country can pay its creditors more than one-third of the value of its exports. After it pays more than one-third it has reached the danger point. The capacity of the people will be strained."

During the last three years the exports of Canada have amounted to an average of $117,000,000 a year, one-third of which is $39,000,000.

It has been estimated that the outside indebtedness of Canada—Federal, Provincial, railways, municipalities, and other debts upon which interest is paid, causes an outgo of from $22,000,000 to $25,000,000 a year. Taking the latter figure, there is still a margin of $14,000,000. We have drawn

to the limit of 64 per cent, and have 36 per cent yet to the good to come and go on.

1231. The following are the amounts of public debts in the United Kingdom and British possessions with the proportion to population and multiple of revenue :—

PUBLIC DEBTS IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

Countries.	Year.	Public Debt.		
		Amount.	Amount per Head.	Multiple of Revenue.
		$	$ cts.	
Europe—				
United Kingdom	1895	3,197,394,847	81 70	6·93
Malta	1894	385,284	2 26	0·26
Asia—				
India	1894	1,106,458,070	5 00	2·51
Ceylon	1894	18,234,801	6 06	3·48
Hong Kong	1894	1,679,240	7 54	0·72
Africa—				
Mauritius	1894	6,666,603	17 72	1·61
Natal	1894	39,227,056	72 12	7·97
Cape of Good Hope	1894	134,685,866	78 70	5·21
Sierra Leone	1894	243,333	3 25	0·51
America—				
Canada	1895	253,074,927	49 78	7·45
Newfoundland	1894	9,243,152	44 65	5·55
Bermuda	1894	229,220	14 65	1·45
British Honduras	1893	172,562	5 49	1·01
British Guiana	1894	4,168,684	14 84	1·46
West Indies—				
Bahamas	1894	584,613	11 53	2·07
Jamaica	1894	10,472,493	15 38	2·68
Windward Islands	1894	1,605,314	4 55	1·04
Leeward "	1893	676,812	5 30	1·04
Trinidad	1894	2,833,261	12 72	1·08
Australasia—				
New South Wales	1894	261,346,662	208 83	5·68
Victoria	1894	226,532,178	192 12	6·93
South Australia	1894	105,862,605	304 45	8·50
Western "	1894	15,730,302	191 66	3·74
Queensland	1894	149,112,399	334 97	9·17
Tasmania	1893	31,023,297	197 03	9·15
New Zealand	1894	196,549,891	286 46	9·33
South Seas—				
Fiji	1894	1,093,427	8 97	2·81
Total		5,775,277,899	20 79	5·11

The total public debts of Great Britain and her possessions amount to $,5775,277,899, of which Great Britain owes 55·3 per cent; India, 19·2 per cent; the Australasian colonies, 17·1 per cent, and Canada, 4·4 per cent. The debt of Great Britain was reduced by $44,556,050 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, New Zealand, Canada and Natal, 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 1895 it would have taken nearly seven and one-half years.

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.

1232. The public debts of some of the principal foreign countries are given below :—

PUBLIC DEBTS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Countries.	Year.	Public Debt.		
		Amount.	Per Head.	Multiple of Revenue.
		$	$ cts.	
Austria-Hungary	1894	2,885,709,000	67 48	6·60
Belgium	1894	431,259,891	69 61	6·28
Denmark	1895	56,352,764	25 94	3·09
France	1894	6,041,529,000	157 57	9·15
German Empire	1893	453,500,000	9 17	1·64
Greece	1894	159,149,566	72 76	7·32
Italy	1894	2,385,929,593	78 66	6·96
Netherlands	1895	445,270,863	96 34	8·66
Norway	1894	38,807,978	19 39	2·73
Sweden	1894	78,707,612	16 32	2·43
Portugal	1894	722,651,839	142 19	15·24
Roumania	1894	231,583,399	39 93	5·42
Russia	1893	2,766,305,800	23 53	5·86
Spain	1893	1,201,205,267	68 38	7·92
Switzerland	1894	16,444,292	5 51	1·08
Turkey	1892	205,383,067	5 04	3·75
Asia—				
Japan	1894	285,197,875	6 89	3·99
Africa—				
Egypt	1895	509,232,913	74 70	10·14
Tunis	1884	27,749,733	18 49	5·47
America—				
Argentine Republic	1894	514,450,826	113 54	4·36
Brazil	*1895	433,576,234	30 13	3·06
Chili	1894	111,959,757	39 05	5·71
Mexico	1894	187,403,822	15 62	4·58
Peru	1894	188,684,856	62 89	43·11
United States	1895	1,676,120,983	24 03	4·29
Uruguay	1895	105,403,965	140 90	7·51
Venezeula	1893	25,934,939	11 16	2·62

* 31st March.

1233. Under the provisions of the Civil Service Superannuation Act, 1883, retiring allowances are granted to such members of the Civil Service of Canada, coming within the scope of the Act, as 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.

1234. 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.

1235. These provisions practically apply to all officers, clerks and employees of the Inside and Outside Service, including those of the Senate, House of Commons and Library of Parliament.

As a provision towards making good the above allowances, a reduction was made of 2 per cent per annum on all salaries over $600, and of one and a-quarter per cent on those under that amount.

In 1893 by an amendment to the Civil Service Superannuation Act, the rate of deduction was increased to $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent and 3 per cent per annum on the salaries of persons (except those persons whose age exceeds 45 years) entering the service after that date.

1236. All persons under sixty years of age, in receipt of a superannuation allowance, and not mentally or bodily disabled, are liable to fill, if required, under pain of forfeiture of such allowance, any public position in any part of Canada for which their previous services have rendered them eligible. No such position, however, is to be lower in rank or salary than that from which the officer retired.

1237. The Superannuation Act was brought into force in 1871. The following table shows the receipts and expenditures in account of the fund from the beginning :—

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES, 1871–95.

YEAR.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
	$	$
1871	49,470	12,880
1872	53,213	38,842
1873	54,757	53,026
1874	34,620	64,442
1875	36,678	77,298
1876	38,476	101,627
1877	40,890	104,826
1878	41,856	106,588
1879	41,959	113,531
1880	43,531	127,792
1881	44,995	147,362
1882	46,426	160,319
1883	46,372	186,236
1884	51,882	192,692
1885	52,701	203,636
1886	57,075	200,655
1887	62,600	202,285
1888	62,967	212,473
1889	63,031	218,933
1890	61,513	241,764
1891	62,824	241,110
1892	63,862	253,679
1893	64,433	263,710
1894	63,974	262,302
1895	63,275	265,386

Upon the question of the wide divergence between the receipts and expenditures, the Civil Service Commission of 1892 said: "Your commissioners are of opinion that much misapprehension exists in the public mind in connection with this expenditure, especially as regards those officers who have been retired on account of abolition of office or to promote efficiency and economy. It will be found in many cases of persons so retired that the superannuation was entirely for the benefit of the State and resulted in real economy, although the allowance paid is charged to superannuation and swells the expenditure under that head to that extent."

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

1238. 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 1895 was $84,349, being $2,578 less than in the preceding year.

The amount paid out for pensions in the United States during 1895 was no less than $141,395,229.

1239. The following table gives the gross debts, assets and net debts of the several provinces:—

PROVINCIAL DEBTS.

Provinces.	Gross Debt.	Dominion Government Debt Allowance.	*Other Assets.	Net Debt, including Col. 3.	Debt per Head.
1895.	$	$	$	$	$ cts.
Quebec	32,057,554	2,549,214	11,300,400	18,207,940	11 77
Nova Scotia	3,346,899	1,056,238	302,567	1,988,094	4 37
New Brunswick	2,912,987	530,908	60,666	2,321,413	7 23
Manitoba (1894)	4,656,920	3,707,196	†3,388,037	.....	.....
British Columbia	6,499,688	583,021	2,491,990	3,424,677	26 06

* Not including public buildings.

† Including public buildings and lands.

1240. The following details have been furnished by the respective Governments :—

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA—STATEMENT OF DEBTS AND ASSETS.

Year ended 31st December.	Gross Debt.	Dominion Government Debt Allowance.	†Other Assets.	Total Assets.
	$	$	$	$
1882	98,718	*259,337	336,846	596,183
1883	1,362,237	1,052,467	574,749	1,627,217
1884	1,014,744	1,052,346	444,430	1,496,775
1885	1,137,878	1,057,693	399,707	1,457,400
1886	1,162,162	1,057,614	399,225	1,456,838
1887	1,190,245	1,057,410	425,562	1,482,972
1888	1,431,575	1,057,322	409,649	1,466,971
1889	1,899,662	1,056,472	403,952	1,460,424
1890	2,642,519	1,056,448	644,886	1,701,334
1891	2,990,402	1,056,329	576,045	1,632,374
1892	3,133,761	1,056,289	450,330	1,506,619
1893	3,142,922	1,056,289	413,122	1,469,411
1894	3,167,493	1,056,289	301,893	1,358,182
1895	3,346,899	1,056,238	302,567	1,358,806

*This included a sum of $253,066.67, which was deposited by Baring Brothers in connection with a railway project. This amount was afterwards repaid by the Local Government to Barings by an issue of debentures, and the deposit was allowed to remain in the debt account.

†Not including public buildings.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK—STATEMENT OF DEBTS AND ASSETS.

Year ended 31st December.	Gross Debt.	Assets, Dominion Government Debt Allowance.	*Other Assets.	Total Assets
	$	$	$	$
1882	1,228,413	.....	.....	.....
1883	1,268,272	.....	.....	.....
1884	1,471,146	713,449	.....	713,449
1885	1,696,918	638,449	.....	638,449
1886	1,911,488	638,449	.....	638,449
1887	1,999,735	596,449	.....	596,449
1888	2,106,200	551,449	13,786	565,236
1889	2,159,749	531,449	8,000	539,449
1890	2,268,494	531,186	46,244	577,429
1891	2,484,560	531,186	59,283	590,468
1892	2,729,517	531,186	30,102	561,228
1893	2,752,297	531,186	37,547	568,733
1894†—31st Oct.	2,821,484	531,186	37,468	568,654
1895 "	2,912,987	530,908	60,666	591,574

*Not including public buildings. Value of public buildings, about $370,000. Crown Lands, about 7,000,000 acres at $1 per acre.

†10 months.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA—STATEMENT OF DEBTS AND ASSETS.

Year.	Gross Debt.	Assets.		
		Dominion Government Debt Allowance.	Other, not including Buildings and Land.	Total.
	$	$	$	$
Year ending December 31st, 1882.....	108,151	243,061	.....	243,061
" " 1883.....	83,456	243,061	74,983	318,043
" " 1884.....	124,034	348,493	87,228	435,721
Half year ending June 30th, 1885.....	186,850	203,886	63,584	267,470
Year ending June 30th, 1886.....	1,497,620	3,707,196	1,386,703	5,093,899
" " 1887.....	2,229,106	3,707,196	2,136,149	5,843,345
" " 1888.....	3,163,982	3,707,196	2,757,454	6,464,651
Half year ending December 31st, 1888	3,514,389	3,707,196	2,641,601	6,348,797
Year ending December 31st, 1889. ..	3,544,301	3,707,196	3,143,273	6,850,470
" " 1890....	3,572,713	3,707,196	3,074,688	6,781,885
" " 1891.....	3,583,816	3,707,196	3,038,727	6,745,924
" " 1892.....	3,618,637	3,707,196	2,710,768	6,417,965
" " 1893.....	4,398,259	3,707,196	3,232,340	6,939,537
" " 1894.....	4,656,920	3,707,196	3,388,037	7,095,233
" " 1895.....	4,679,794	3,707,196	3,438,835	7,146,031

The province owns buildings, furnishings and grounds (not including buildings such as court-houses and jails, which are owned by the various judicial districts or municipal organizations of the province, and which are worth $150,000), valued at about $732,230, and has swamp lands, reclaimed marsh lands, &c., worth upwards of a million dollars.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC—STATEMENT OF DEBTS AND ASSETS.

Year ended 30th June.	Gross Debts.	Assets.			
		Dominion Government Debt Allowance.	Dominion Government Railway Subsidies.	*Other Assets.	Total Assets.
	$	$	$	$	$
1882.....	15,549,613	.....	.....	8,725,943	8,725,943
1883.....	16,920,460	.....	.....	8,724,263	8,724,263
1884.....	18,895,575	2,549,214	2,394,000	8,942,423	13,885,637
1885.....	18,871,593	2,549,214	2,394,000	8,890,190	13,833,404
1886.....	19,068,023	2,549,214	2,394,000	8,891,459	13,834,672
1887.....	19,456,379	2,549,214	2,394,000	8,902,703	13,845,916
1888.....	21,799,360	2,549,214	2,394,000	8,893,703	13,836,916
1889.....	23,945,663	2,549,214	2,394,000	8,920,071	13,863,284
1890.....	23,626,714	2,549,214	2,394,000	8,927,168	13,870,382
1891.....	25,842,148	2,549,214	2,394,000	8,972,100	13,915,314
1892.....	28,731,263	2,549,214	2,394,000	8,960,779	13,903,993
1893.....	28,574,213	2,549,214	2,394,000	8,958,810	13,902,024
1894.....	30,215,272	2,549,214	2,394,000	8,976,400	13,919,614
1895.....	32,057,554	2,549,214	2,394,000	8,906,803	13,850,017

*Not including public buildings.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA—STATEMENT OF DEBTS AND ASSETS.

Year ended 30th June.	Gross Debt.	Assets.		
		Dominion Government Debt Allowance.	Other *Assets.	Total Assets.
	$	$	$	$
1882	800,566	499,913	116,653	616,566
1883	961,778	499,913	133,263	633,176
1884	770,812	499,913	272,895	772,808
1885	800,258	583,021	267,000	850,021
1886	976,911	583,021	206,808	789,829
1887	1,157,001	583,021	214,144	797,165
1888	1,780,125	583,021	699,972	1,282,993
1889	1,772,871	583,021	583,230	1,166,251
1890	1,797,820	583,021	542,293	1,125,314
1891	1,843,154	583,021	558,715	1,141,736
1892	2,876,036	583,021	1,259,403	1,842,424
1893	3,187,456	583,021	909,713	1,492,734
1894	3,904,807	583,021	923,018	1,506,039
1895	6,499,688	583,021	816,990	3,075,011

*Not including public buildings. Value of public buildings and grounds, in British Columbia, $1,675,000.

The following is a statement forwarded to this office in response to a request for the statement of the debt and assets of Province of Ontario :—

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO—STATEMENT OF DEBTS AND ASSETS.

Year ended 31st December.	Railway Liabilities payable in the Future, extending over 39 years.	Surplus of assets over Liabilities presently payable.
	$	$
1882	2,813,123	4,825,586
1883	2,862,144	4,384,241
1884	2,709,942	6,859,666
1885	2,477,326	6,766,090
1886	2,229,344	6,680,339
1887	1,981,362	6,665,352
1888	1,733,379	6,734,649
1889	1,485,397	6,427,252
1890	1,404,620	5,809,995
1891	1,376,312	5,285,515
1892	1,401,598	5,838,758
1893	1,312,149	6,135,480
1894	1,556,410	5,269,841
1895	1,699,229	5,078,981

1241. The following statements relate to cities and towns of the Dominion and are the result of a special inquiry made by the Statistical Branch.

This inquiry is part of a general investigation into the municipal indebtedness of the several provinces of the Dominion, instituted during the year by the Statistical Branch of the Department of Agriculture, but by no means completed. The Provincial Governments of Ontario and Quebec

publish returns from time to time. But examination showed that these are imperfect, especially the returns made public respecting the Province of Quebec. Special inquiries regarding the other provinces were made and considerable information collected, which, when thoroughly sifted, will enable us to give a full statement of the municipal indebtedness of the counties, parishes and other municipalities of the Dominion. An estimate of this indebtedness, based upon the information obtained, gives the total municipal debt of Canada in the neighbourhood of $100,000,000.

In the Province of Ontario complete returns from 43 cities, towns and incorporated villages give a population of over 470,000, with liabilities of $38,500,000.

The returns recently published by the Ontario Government give the total liabilities of all the municipalities of the province, including counties, townships, cities, towns and villages, for the year 1893, at $54,879,665. The assets, including taxes in arrears, rates due from other municipalities, &c., are given at $60,092,229.

ONTARIO.

ARNPRIOR.

YEAR.	Population.	Net Debt.	Total Assessment.
		$	$
1887.....	2,490	*9,207	501,163
1889.....	2,833	*11,714	568,775
1890.....	3,041	*12,000	577,174
1892.....	3,217	*1,257	625,740
1893.....	3,253	†42,529	645,950
1894.....	3,545	†40,766	655,015
1895.....	3,711	†38,800	660,445

* Average rate of interest paid, 5 per cent.
† " " " 4 "

BARRIE.

YEAR.	Population.	Net Debt.	Total Assessment.
		$	$
1868.....	2,598	*10,000	564,842
1870.....	2,798	*30,000	.....
1875.....	4,169	.....	948,838
1880.....	4,818	*3,600	1,217,802
1885.....	4,376	44,041	1,257,999
1890.....	5,075	†58,887	1,405,785
1895.....	5,024	89,579	1,436,360

* Average rate of interest paid, 6 per cent.
† " " " 5 "
Water-works built in 1890 by the Barrie Waterworks Co., the corporation paying $3,000 annually for water for fire purposes.

BELLEVILLE.

1868.....	No returns	No returns	No returns
1870.....	" ..	" ..	2,632,811
1875.....	" ..	" ..	3,713,147
1880.....	9,726	*410,000	3,473,102
1885.....	10,171	*405,000	3.776.241
1890.....	10,028	No returns	3,958,914
1895.....	10,318	†412,000	4,005,000

* Average rate of interest paid, 6 per cent.
† " " " 5 "
Water-works built in 1886. Cost of construction $225,000. Value of exemptions in 1895, $537,617.

BOWMANVILLE.

1868.....	2,917	*50,000	778,139
1870.....	3,030	*50,000	636,944
1875.....	3,367	†63,916	962,247
1880.....	3,255	†60,477	1,004,524
1885.....	3,583	†54,438	1,073,024
1890.....	3,810	‡72,149	1,155,235
1895.....	3,000	‡69,000	1,095,354

* Average rate of interest paid, 8 per cent.
† " " " 6 "
‡ " " " 5 "

ONTARIO—*Continued.*

BRANTFORD.

YEAR.	Population.	Net Debt.	Total Assessment.
		$	$
1868.....	7,730	*193,693	1,937,120
1870.....	7,238	*193,693	1,986,789
1875.....	9,245	*213,693	3,100,130
1880.....	10,688	*258,693	3,527,460
1885.....	11,833	*258,693	4,222,260
1890.....	14,280	†494,777	5,429,090
1895.....	15,677	.....	6,300,641

* Average rate of interest paid, 5 per cent.
† " " " 4½ "

NOTE.—Water-works debt in 1893, $225,000. Value of exemptions in 1895, $1,708,650.

BROCKVILLE.

YEAR.	Population.	Net Debt.	Total Assessment.
		$	$
1874.....	6,054	.....	1,656,061
1875.....	6,170	.....	1,960,797
1876.....	6,496	7,500	2,107,485
1880.....	7,441	.....	2,065,110
1885.....	8,389	36,000	2,990,234
1890.....	8,887	.....	3,521,319
1895.....	9,134	466,232	3,527,788

NOTE.—Water-works built in 1884 by a private company and purchased by the corporation in 1894 at a cost of $174,427. Interest on the debentures, 4¼ per cent. Average rate of interest paid on net debt, 1875, 6 per cent; 1885, 5 per cent; 1895, 6 per cent.

CHATHAM.

1868.....	4,046	100,000	936,552
1870.....	5,100	100,000	861,025
1875.....	6,802	*103,000	1,211,325
1880.....	7,572	*103,000	2,761,464
1885.....	8,152	†190,000	3,148,551
1890.....	8,757	*311,687	3,504,257
1895.....	8,994	‡523,731	3,523,495

*Average rate of interest paid, 5 per cent.
† " " " 5½ " "
‡ Includes debentures in payment of water-works, $145,000, and $85,160 for local improvements.

NOTE.—Water-works built in 1889-90 and owned by city of Chatham, purchased last year.

CLINTON.

1868.....	1,601	Not given	206,098
1870.....	1,542	"	216,262
1875.....	2,386	"	457,300
1880.....	2,372	"	524,311
1885.....	2,268	"	554,750
1890.....	2,508	"	621,445
1895.....	2,443	29,500	598,480

COLLINGWOOD.

1868.....	1,680	No returns	315,505
1870.....	2,143	"	427,261
1875.....	3,715	"	873,736
1880.....	4,315	"	977,438
1885.....	5,386	"	1,147,586
1890.....	5,050	185,279	1,250,331
1895.....	5,410	195,215	1,431,198

NOTE.—Water-works built in 1891. Cost of construction to 1895, $79,000. Average rate of interest paid on net debt, 5 per cent. Value of exemptions in 1895, $187,375.

COBOURG.

1868.....	4,250	244,000	1,285,872
1870.....	4,316	.....	1,582,350
1875.....	4,860	328,742	1,420,131
1880.....	5,118	335,783	1,507,801
1885.....	5,007	334,569	1,585,361
1890.....	4,801	236,871	1,536,307
1895.....	4,267	205,591	1,492,578

NOTE.—Water-works built in 1889. Cost of construction, $100,000. Average rate of interest paid on net debt, 6¼ per cent. Average rate of interest for the year 1895 is $5\frac{57}{100}$ per cent. Value of exemptions in 1895, $116,700.

ONTARIO—*Continued.*

CORNWALL.

YEAR.	Population.	Net Debt.	Total Assessment.
		$	$
1868	1,517	Not given	403,450
1870	1,781	"	429,293
1875	2,955	"	847,700
1880	4,154	No returns	717,350
1885	5,397	"	1,144,605
1890	6,153	"	1,370,525
1895	6,056	"	2,522,380

NOTE.—Water-works built in 1886, and are owned by a private company, to whom the town pays an annual hydrant rental of $2,100, in consideration of the protection afforded against fire. Value of exemptions in 1895, $922,250.

FERGUS.

YEAR.	Population.	Net Debt.	Total Assessment.
		$	$
1868	1,182	15,500	338,678
1870	1,160	12,000	348,805
1875	1,660	.....	356,976
1880	1,783	18,300	368,610
1885	1,637	16,500	395,191
1890	1,598	20,600	424,900
1895	1,621	19,359	424,891

NOTE.—No water-works. Average rate of interest paid on debt, 1868-89, inclusive, 6 per cent; 1890-95, 5 and 6 per cent. Value of exemptions in 1895, $12,000.

*DRESDEN.

1882	1,747	None	398,920
1885	1,823	15,670	436,880
1890	2,089	9,484	574,815
1895	1,800	None	442,885

*Incorporated in 1882.

NOTE.—No water-works. Average rate of interest paid on net debt, 5 per cent. Value of exemptions in 1895, $22,000.

*ESSEX.

1890	2,300	26,631	441,034
1895	2,172	59,101	385,055

*Incorporated a town in 1890.

NOTE.—Water-works built in 1891. Cost of construction, $29,996. Average rate of interest paid in 1890, 6 per cent; in 1895, 5½ per cent.

GALT.

1868	3,612	No returns	959,589
1870	3,784	"	918,437
1875	4,324	"	1,033,183
1880	4,736	"	1,115,611
1885	6,006	"	1,454,140
1890	7,250	"	2,611,570
1895	7,370	231,450	2,824,295

NOTE.—Water-works built in 1890. Cost of construction to date, $157,000.

GRAVENHURST.

1891	1,843	.....	246,872
1892	1,765	.....	232,029
1893	1,882	11,067	230,605
1894	1,836	15,153	244,525
1895	1,865	15,378	268,250

NOTE.—Average rate of interest paid on net debt, 5 per cent. Value of exemptions in 1895, $39,000.

ONTARIO—*Continued.*

GUELPH.

YEAR.	Population.	Net Debt.	Total Assessment.
		$	$
1868.....	.....	133,228	.....
1870.....	6,460	126,428	1,494,885
1875.....	8,578	119,100	2,350,320
1880.....	10,016	257,350	2,841,570
1885.....	10,134	235,754	3,089,970
1890.....	10,548	442,611	3,345,025
1895.....	10,495	477,810	3,764,950

NOTE.—Water-works bulit in 1879-80. Cost of water-works to date, $142,650; unpaid, $80,218. Average rate of interest paid on net debt, 1868-85, inclusive, was 6 per cent; 1890-95, inclusive, was 5¼ per cent. Value of exemptions in 1895, $48,100.

GODERICH.

YEAR.	Population.	Net Debt.	Total Assessment.
		$	$
1868.....	3,534	No returns	812,630
1870.....	3,506	" ..	895,650
1875.....	4,732	" ..	1,056,083
1880.....	4,328	59,680	1,116,730
1885.....	4,023	48,964	1,008,172
1890.....	3,621	99,846	1,093,779
1895.....	3,698	97,449	1,084,380

NOTE.—Water-works built in 1889. Cost of construction to date, $71,448. Debt, $65,000. Value of exemptions in 1895, $26,000. Average rate of interest paid on net debt, 5 per cent.

*FOREST.

1889.....	1,750	†12,356	334,677
1890.....	1,690	‡19,263	346,506
1891.....	1,550	‡18,775	348,612
1892.....	1,589	§17,866	343,937
1893.....	1,570	§15,379	343,859
1894.....	.....	§12,892	344,860
1895.....	1,559	§12,877	338,275

* Incorporated in 1889. † Average rate of interest paid, 6 per cent. ‡ Averge rate of interest, 5⅔ per cent. § Average rate of interest paid, 5¼ per cent.

NOTE.—No water-works.

HAMILTON.

1868.....	22,385	2,512,829	9,041,215
1870.....	24,630	2,509,229	9,362,162
1875.....	32,216	2,461,542	14,145,880
1880.....	35,000	2,471,604	15,111,600
1885.....	39,985	2,376,648	19,446,548
1890.....	44,653	2,744,680	21,958,890
1895.....	48,491	3,127,379	25,138,220

NOTE.—Water-works built in 1859-62. Cost of construction to 1893, $1,587,875. Average rate of interest paid on net debt, 1868, 4¼ per cent; 1875, 5½ per cent; 1885, 6 per cent; 1895, 5½ per cent. Value of exemptions, 1895, $3,989,540.

KINCARDINE.

1872.....	3,010	18,000	812,467
1873.....	3,016	18,000	808,680
1875.....	2,960	21,000	803,510
1880.....	2,898	32,000	782,820
1885.....	2,871	39,000	725,210
1890.....	2,923	46,000	672,520
1895.....	2,680	82,678	644,905

NOTE.—Water-works owned by a company, rented at $2,100 per annum. Purchased by the town in 1895. Average rate of interest paid on net debt, 1872-80, inclusive, was 5½ per cent; 1890, 5 per cent; 1895, 4½ per cent. Value of exemptions, 1895, $14,150.

KINGSTON.

1868.....	.....	323,733	4,545,524
1870.....	11,466	323,733	4,276,804
1875.....	12,034	444,000	5,059,797
1880.....	13,929	423,800	5,439,405
1885.....	15,237	363,166	6,379,130
1890.....	18,172	759,927	7,718,139
1895.....	17,955	870,140	7,658,072

NOTE.—The net debt includes Water-works debt and Local Improvement debt. Average rate of interest paid on net debt, 1868, 6 per cent; 1890, 5¼ per cent; 1895, 5 per cent. Water-works, cost of construction to 1895, $274,000.

ONTARIO—*Continued.*

LINDSAY.

YEAR.	Population.	Net Debt.	Total Assessment.
		$	$
1868.....	2,791	18,000	573,424
1870.....	3,460	19,100	667,266
1875.....	5,382	150,340	996,129
1880.....	5,324	149,740	1,387,051
1885.....	5,250	141,740	1,447,093
1890.....	6,286	180,840	1,750,883
1895.....	6,799	190,900	1,891,700

NOTE.—Water-works built in 1873; system completed in 1892 by an American company which has the franchise, at a cost of $80,000. Average rate of interest paid on net debt, 1868, 6 per cent; in 1885 and 1890, 5½ per cent; 1895, 4½ per cent. Value of exemptions in 1895, $360,000.

MOUNT FOREST.

YEAR.	Population.	Net Debt.	Total Assessment.
		$	$
1868.....	1,498	22,000	163,010
1870.....	1,317	26,500	175,295
1875.....	1,722	26,500	293,380
1880.....	2,178	52,500	444,080
1885.....	2,055	57,500	492,780
1890.....	2,546	62,450	622,550
1895.....	2,440	55,200	614,925

NOTE.—Average rate of interest paid on net debt, 1868–85, 6 per cent; 1890, 5½ per cent; 1895, 5 per cent. Value of exemptions in 1895, $59,000.

LONDON.

1876.....	18,196	Not given.	8,508,972
1880.....	19,941	" ..	9,191,395
1885.....	26,254	" ..	12,565,620
1890.....	30,705	" ..	15,187,604
1895.....	33,427	" ..	15,654,060

MERRITON.

1876.....	1,686	.....	265,035
1885.....	1,805	2,500	352,416
1890.....	1,707	74,373	581,247
1895.....	1,596	61,196	644,765

NOTE.—Water-works built in 1886. Cost of construction, $70,000. Debt, $70,000. Average rate of interest paid on net debt was 5 per cent.

NAPANEE.

1893.....	4,000	80,731	965,450
1894.....	4,010	78,177	940,920
1895.....	4,000	75,453	941,455

NOTE.—Water-works built by private company.

TORONTO JUNCTION.

1888.....	1,205	No returns	1,046,578
1890.....	3,830	*411,182	5,249,196
1895.....	4,369	*956,400	4,508,538

*Debenture debt. Average rate of interest paid, 1890–95, 4 and 5 per cent.

NOTE.—Water-works built in 1888. Cost of construction, $175,000. Value of exemptions in 1895, $369,640.

ONTARIO—*Continued.*

NEWMARKET.

Year.	Population.	Net Debt.	Total Assessment.
		$	$
1868.....	1,244	None.....	341,550
1870.....	1.405	"	352,875
1875....	1,777	"	439,008
1880.....	1,698	7,000	477,545
1885.....	1,888	16,500	497,795
1890.....	1,829	32,385	510,846
1895.....	2,027	52,536	518,762

NOTE.—Water-works built in 1867. Cost of construction to 1895, $27,000. Average rate of interest paid on net debt, 1875-80, 7 per cent; 1885-95, 6 and 7 per cent.

NIAGARA FALLS.

Year.	Population.	Net Debt.	Total Assessment.
		$	$
1868.....	Not given.	No returns	494,335
1870.....	1,249	"	489,050
1875.....	1,715	2,250	612,715
1880.....	2,186	3,000	726,710
1885.....	2,523	22,500	1,487,350
1890.....	2,905	103,648	1,502,560
1895.....	3,891	238,982	2,124,530

NOTE.—Water-works purchased from company in 1884 for $17,000. Debt in 1895, $70,664. Average rate of interest paid, 1868-95, 5 per cent.

OWEN SOUND.

1868.....	3,005	Not given	722,251
1870.....	3,369	"	817,271
1875.....	4,220	"	1,246,810
1880.....	4,584	"	1,256,703
1885.....	5,317	"	1,544,598
1890.....	7,550	"	2,604,730
1895.....	7,461	362,720	2,603,511

NOTE.—Water-works bought and enlarged in 1890. Cost, $95,000.

PARIS.

1868.....	No returns	No returns	767,859
1870.....	2,709	"	828,867
1875.....	3,071	"	940,565
1880.....	3,098	"	1,042,636
1885.....	3,316	"	1,092,612
1890.....	3,019	"	1,136,173
1895.....	3,042	47,582	1,069,169

NOTE.—Water-works built in 1883. Cost of construction to 1895, $55,118. Average rate of interest paid on net debt, 6 per cent.

OAKVILLE.

1868.....	Not given.	1,000	432,800
1870.....	"	1,000	325,600
1875.....	1,620	7,000	357,210
1880.....	1,710	7,000	333,150
1885.....	1,687	8,000	314,550
1890.....	1,780	20,700	453,855
1895.....	1,689	25,550	489,282

NOTE.—No water-works. Average rate of interest paid in 1895, $5\frac{1}{11}$ per cent. Value of exemptions in 1895, $10,000.

OTTAWA.

1869.....	No returns	*271,232	No returns
1870.....	"	*253,225	"
1875.....	"	*376,129	11,584,795
1880.....	24,025	*564,422	10,274,735
1885.....	34,500	*398,957	11,545,735
1890.....	43,122	†2,354,738	17,109,960
1895.....	49,674	2,682,907	21,247,220

*Balance of liabilities over assets. †From 1888 the water-works debt is included. Average rate of interest paid on debt 1869-85, inclusive, 6 per cent; in 1885, 6 per cent; 1890, 5·64 per cent; 1895, 5·12 per cent.

NOTE.—Water-works built in 1873-76. Cost of construction to date, $1,525,000. Debt, $1,399,584. Value of exemptions in 1894, $2,259,475, exclusive of corporation and government property.

ONTARIO—*Continued.*

*PALMERSTON.

YEAR.	Population.	Net Debt.	Total Assessment.
		$	$
1875.	No returns	2,400	138,987
1880.....	"	43,000	No returns
1885.....	1,855	49,023	355,345
1891.	1,654	No returns	353,115
1895.....	1,983	57,000	405,210

*Incorporated in 1875.

NOTE.—Average rate of interest paid in 1875, 8 per cent; in 1890, 6 per cent; in 1895, 4 1/16 to 6 per cent. Water-works built in 1894. Cost of construction, $2,500. Debt nil. Value of exemptions in 1895, $12,000.

PICTON.

YEAR.	Population.	Net Debt.	Total Assessment.
		$	$
1880.....	2,828	27,950	956,610
1885.....	2,744	17,225	969,910
1890.....	3,030	59,952	1,062,050
1895	3,512	*47,443	1,222,050

*15th June, 1895.

NOTE.—Water-works built in 1889. Cost of construction, $33,000. Debt, $33,000. Average rate of interest on net debt, 5 per cent. Value of exemptions in 1895, $149,200.

PEMBROKE.

1868.....	1,150	No returns	170,200
1870.....	1,291	"	176,400
1875.....	2,297	75,000	1,089,100
1880.....	2,886	75,000	766,100
1885.	3,290	15.000	882,425
1890.....	4,280	73,490	1,071,725
1895..... :	4,500	*116,012	1,145,925

*Including water-works debt. Exemptions consisting of churches, schools, court-house and jail and hospital, estimated at $300,000, do not appear on roll.

NOTE.—Water-works commenced in 1883. Cost of construction, 1895, $56,845. Average rate of interest paid on net debt, 1875-80, 6 per cent; 1885-90-95, 5 per cent.

PETERBOROUGH.

1868.....	4,620	81,800	1,256,694
1870.....	5,251	No returns	1,480,833
1875.....	7,055	62,663	2,543,163
1880.....	6,375	91,499	2,535,630
1885.....	8,101	77,000	3.193,275
1890.....	9,337	129,400	4,198,065
1895.....	10,835	186,456	4,314,318

NOTE.—Water-works built by company and owned by them. Value of exemptions in 1895, $653,075.

PRESTON.

1868..	1,324	30,800	333,279
1870.	1,212	30,800	278,634
1875.....	1,313	18,000	292,308
1880.	1,378	10,850	304,004
1885.....	1,538	2,000	330,528
1890..... .	1,842	15,976	565,395
1895.....	2,017	20,285	573,975

NOTE.—Average rate of interest paid on net debt, 1868-85, inclusive, 6 per cent; 1890-95, 5 per cent.

RENFREW.

1868.....	627	None.....	119,003
1870....	628	" ..	118,320
1875.....	1,230	30,000	208,050
1880.....	1,282	30,000	319,790
1885 ...	1,766	33,000	373,460
1890	2,188	33,000	503,716
1895... ..	2,901	31,274	684,715

NOTE.—Average rate of interest paid in 1868-90, 6 per cent; in 1895, 5 and 6 per cent.

ONTARIO—*Continued.*

PORT HOPE.

YEAR.	Population.	Net Debt.	Total Assessment.
		$	$
1868.....	4,305	79,025	1,323,311
1870.....	4,975	82,724	1,446,658
1875.....	5,737	158,397	1,666,025
1880.....	5,390	161,414	1,427,790
1885.....	5,441	152,654	1,472,255
1890.....	4,821	206,735	1,571,364
1895.....	4,726	225,700	1,540,272

NOTE.—Water-works built in 1876. Cost of construction to 1895, $50,640. Average rate of interest paid on net debt, 4¾ per cent. Value of exemptions in 1895, $45,000.

PRESCOTT.

YEAR.	Population.	Net Debt.	Total Assessment.
		$	$
1873.....	3,000	20,000	562,450
1874 ..	3,000	40,000	No returns
1875.....	3,000	50,400	806,585
1880	2,968	53,267	862,010
1885	2,848	37,150	866,425
1890.....	2,988	19,850	879,250
1895.....	2,817	25,000	854,775

NOTE.—Average rate of interest paid on debt, 1873-75-90, inclusive, 6 per cent; in 1895, 5 per cent.

RIDGETOWN.

1883.....	1,820	12,000	974,193
1885.....	1,859	5,000	658,540
1890.....	2,169	11,000	679,710
1895.....	2,169	58,290	644,140

NOTE.—Average rate of interest paid in 1883-85, 6 per cent; in 1890-95, 5 per cent.

SIMCOE.

1884	2,500	44,000	874,000
1885.....	2,575	44,000	875,000
1890.....	2,855	57,000	862,000
1895.....	2,675	53,700	909,685

NOTE.—Average rate of interest paid 1884-85, 6 per cent; 1890, 5½ per cent; 1895, 5 per cent.

SEAFORTH.

1868.....	No returns	No returns	169,954
1870.....	1,314	3,000	164,785
1875.....	2,060	2,000	457,200
1880.....	2,349	No returns	539,369
1885.....	2,529	9,290	559,645
1890.....	2,556	21,533	635,495
1895.....	2,412	31,350	641,323

NOTE.—Water-works built in 1879. Cost $11,000. Average rate of interest paid on net debt, 1868-75, inclusive, 7 per cent; 1880, 6½ per cent; 1885-95, 6 per cent.

STRATFORD.

1868.....	3,530	16,000	772,520
1870.....	4,051	36,000	846,800
1875.....	7,301	97,000	1,829,140
1880.....	8,912	258,661	2,463,602
1885.....	8,764	274,008	2,411,000
1890.....	9,892	398,408	4,419,155
1895	10,365	323,847	4,470,610

NOTE.—Water-works owned and controlled by the Stratford Water and Supply Company. Average rate of interest paid in 1868-70, 8 per cent; in 1875, 7 per cent; 1880-85, 6 to 6½ per cent; 1890-95, 4¾ to 5½ per cent. Value of exemptions in 1895, $508,150.

ONTARIO—*Continued.*

ST. CATHARINES.

YEAR.	Population.	Net Debt	Total Assessment.
		$	$
1868.....	6,755	No returns	2,374,215
1870.....	8,328	" ..	2,463,100
1875.....	10,000	" ..	4,008,390
1880.....	9,384	" ..	4,993,950
1885.....	9,931	" ..	4,703,645
1890.....	9,694	" ..	4,577,000
1895.....	9,652	" ..	4,269,115

NOTE.—Water-works built in 1876. Cost of construction in 1888, $322,321. Debt, $274,946. Value of exemptions included in assessment. Average rate of interest paid, 5½ per cent.

THOROLD.

YEAR.	Population.	Net Debt.	Total Assessment.
		$	$
1868.....	1,414	No returns	376,574
1870.....	1,323	" ..	372,972
1875.....	1,895	" ..	606,575
1880.....	2,594	7,197	655,425
1885.....	2,664	7,598	629,930
1890.....	2,540	44,891	695,675
1895.....	2,246	No returns	608,377

NOTE.—Average rate of interest paid in 1868-85, inclusive, 6 per cent; in 1890-95, 5½ per cent. Value of exemptions in 1895, $152,000.

TILSONBURG.

1875.....	1,384	22,761	383,747
1880.....	1,891	31,761	432,124
1885.....	2,000	31,761	500,195
1890.....	2,345	43,186	628,940
1895.....	2,156	46,000	713,260

NOTE.—Water-works built in 1874-77. Cost, $30,000. Rate of interest paid on net debt, 1875, 6 per cent; 1880-85-90, 5 and 6 per cent; 1895, 4½ per cent. Value of exemptions in 1895, $79,775.

STRATHROY.

1880.....	3,421	No returns	664,305
1885.....	3,600	" ..	961,582
1890.....	3,306	33,286	1,046,160
1895.....	3,057	36,623	1,037,766

NOTE.—Average rate of interest paid on net debt, 1880-90, 6 per cent; 1895, 5 per cent. Value of exemptions in 1895, $99,680.

TORONTO.

1868.....	No returns	2,100,772	25,604,154
1870.....	" .	2,416,619	27,585,159
1875.....	68,678	4,141,618	46,680,367
1880.....	75,110	5,767,304	50,533,270
1885.....	105,211	6,766,765	69,225,114
1890.....	167,439	12,769,508	146,860,785
1895.....	176,858	17,174,885	142,464,140

NOTE.—Water-works built by a commission, 1872 to 1877. Cost of construction up to 1892, $4,113,803. Debt in 1895, $3,732,287. Value of exemptions in 1895, $23,313,578. Average rate of interest paid on debt, 1868-75, 6 per cent; 1880, 5⅝; 1885, 5⅖; 1890, 4·73; 1895, 4·31.

UXBRIDGE.

1875.....	No returns	26,125	No returns
1880.....	1,650	30,025	" ..
1885.....	1,998	30,025	" ..
1890.....	1,941	45,900	" ..
1895.....	1,954	39,900	583,650

NOTE.—Water-works built in 1873. Cost of construction to date, $17,160. Debt, $3,500. Value of exemptions in 1895, $57,000. Average rate of interest paid on net debt, 1875, 6⅜ per cent; 1880-85, 6 7/8; 1890-95, 5½.

ONTARIO—*Concluded.*

WHITBY.

YEAR.	Population.	Net Debt.	Total Assessment.
		$	$
1868.....	2,427	2,500	661,696
1870.....	2,648	31,767	681,599
1875.....	2,818	54,750	943,882
1880.....	3,034	69,550	860,730
1885.....	2,867	67,000	897,044
1890.....	2,641	97,146	952,095
1895.....	2,585	93,540	926,365

NOTE.—Average rate of interest paid, 1868-85, 6 per cent; 1885-95, 5 and 6 per cent. Value of exemptions in 1895, $50,000.

WINDSOR.

YEAR.	Population.	Net Debt.	Total Assessment.
		$	$
1868.....	3,697	No returns	1,007,630
1870.....	3,857	" ..	1,005,385
1875.....	6,045	" ..	1,642,560
1880.....	5,826	" ..	1,670,330
1885.....	7,285	" ..	2,302,360
1890.....	10,528	" .	3,9 5,108
1895.....	11,549	721,764	5,548,600

NOTE.—Water-works built in 1872. Cost of construction, $148,342. Average rate of interest paid on debt in 1885-95, 5 and 6 per cent.

WINGHAM.

1874.....	750	3,770	117,000
1875.....	1,082	8,770	213,000
1880.....	2,083	29,270	496,145
1885.....	1,972	29,632	459,315
1890.....	1,975	43,910	500,624
1895.....	.....	44,500	552,988

NOTE.—Water-works built in 1879. Cost of construction, $10,000. Average rate of interest paid, 1874-75, 7 per cent; 1880-85, 6 per cent; 1890, 5 per cent; 1895, 4½ per cent.

WOODSTOCK.

1868.....	3,974	No returns	856,239
1870.....	4,029	"	847,185
1875.....	5,060	94,475	1,117,730
1880.....	5,382	106,400	1,521,230
1885.....	6,307	138,430	1,697,870
1890.....	9,222	No returns	2,549,500
1895.....	8,791	310,000	2,718,150

NOTE.—Water-works built in 1875 by a company and purchased in 1886 for $35,000. Cost of construction to 1895, $155,000. Average rate of interest paid on net debt, 1875-85, 6 per cent; 1890-95, 4 and 5 per cent.

QUEBEC.

BUCKINGHAM.

1890.....	2,044	No returns	401,592
1895.....	2,397	"	510,335

NOTE.—Water-works built in 1892-93. Cost of construction to date, $58,328. Debt, $65,000. Average rate of interest paid on net debt, 6 6 per cent. Value of exemptions, $114,600.

CÔTE ST. LOUIS.

1890.....	2,700	No returns	926,135
1893.....	3,425	160,000	1,504,795

NOTE.—Annexed to the city of Montreal, 4th December, 1893. Water supplied by the city of Montreal. Average rate of interest paid, 6 per cent. Value of exemptions, $68,900.

QUEBEC—*Continued.*

FARNHAM.

YEAR.	Population.	Net Debt.	Total Assessment.
		$	$
1889.....	2,417	57,500	466,000
1890.....	2,516	67,500	509,600
1895.....	2,993	97,500	621,750

NOTE.—Water-works built in 1891. Cost of construction to date, $32,000. Debt, $30,500. Average rate of interest on net debt, 5½ per cent. Value of exemptions, $150,000.

FRASERVILLE.

YEAR.	Population.	Net Debt.	Total Assessment.
		$	$
1883.....	2,750	1,800	1,045,500
1885	3,493	23,000	1,480,080
1890.....	4,180	60,000	1,530,605
1895.....	3,844	74,000	1,623,720

NOTE.—No water-works. Average rate of interest paid on debt, 1883, 5⅓ per cent; 1885, 5½ per cent; 1890, 5⅓ per cent, and 1895, 4⅘ and 5 per cent. Value of exemptions, $747,450.

HULL.

1877.....	No returns	30,000	No returns
1880.....	"	No returns	1,483,574
1885.....	"	"	1,469,658
1890.....	11,802	"	No returns
1895.....	11,963	417,400	2,646,059

NOTE.—Water-works built in 1886. Cost of construction to date, $201,394. Average rate of interest paid on net debt, 1877, 6 per cent; 1890, 5¼ per cent, and 1895, 5½ per cent. Value of exemptions, 1895, $410,450.

SHERBROOKE.

1874.. ...	6,438	222,180	1,339,740
1875.....	7,585	226,040	1,530,044
1880	6,910	221,316	2,005,430
1885.....	8,193	174,528	2,667,780
1890.. ...	9,923	191,855	3,750,615
1895.....	9,790	282,814	3,993,650

Value of exemptions in 1895, $14',600.

JOLIETTE.

1868.....	No returns	1,412	Not given.
1870.	" ..	2,684	" ..
1875.....	2,818	18,000	" ..
1880.....	No returns	27,660	" ..
1885.....	2,794	80,000	" ..
1890.....	3,412	122,000	" ..
1895..	3,802	131,450	706,475

NOTE.—Water-works built in 1881. Cost of construction to date, $89,000. Debt, $89,000. Value of exemptions, $613,950. Average rate of interest on net debt, 1868-95, 5 and 6 per cent.

ST. HYACINTHE.

1868	Not given.	16,000	Not given.
1870.. ...	" ..	16,600	" ..
1875	" ..	16,608	" ..
1880	4,760	49,291	1,246,120
1885 ..	5,400	60,486	1,341,625
1890	7,174	186,746	2,098,325
1895....	9,230	423,693	2,924,675

NOTE.—Water-works built in 1876. Value of exemptions, $827,800.

QUEBEC—*Continued.*

LACHINE.

YEAR.	Population.	Net Debt.	Total Assessment.
		$	$
1868	1,805	None	No record.
1870	1,160	"	"
1875	1,580	1,400	"
1880	2,360	4,400	613,050
1885	2,780	14,400	723,070
1890	3,757	110,000	1,139,520
1895	4,403	142,000	1,807,300

NOTE.—Water-works built in 1890. Cost of construction to date, $107,000. Average rate of interest paid on net debt, 1875, 6 per cent; 1880, 8 per cent; 1885, 6⅗ per cent; 1890, 4⅘ per cent; 1895, 4⅘ per cent. Value of exemptions, $356,558.

LAUZON.

YEAR.	Population.	Net Debt.	Total Assessment.
		$	$
1868	2,612	Not given.	260,950
1870	2,711	"	265,300
1875	2,794	"	319,430
1880	3,626	"	623,000
1885	3,194	"	1,231,215
1890	3,164	550	1,743,550
1895	3,139	2,889	1,769,014

NOTE.—Value of exemptions, $1,180,300.

LONGUEUIL.

1893	3,000	131,845	819,980
1894	3,171	123,000	1,024,082
1895	3,616	*162,000	1,073,129

* Including water works debt.

NOTE.—Water-works built in 1875. Cost of construction to 1895, $76,468. Average rate of interest paid on net debt, 4½ per cent. Value of exemptions, 1895, $212,200.

NOTRE-DAME DE GRACE.

1893	2,167	.....	1,665,764
1894	2,213	.....	1,665,764
1895	1,884	.....	1,660,880

LÉVIS.

1868	6,500	None	1,484,060
1870	6,500	"	1,593,050
1875	7,000	50,000	1,892,560
1880	8,000	70,000	2,011,054
1885	8,000	150,000	2,311,583
1890	7,500	216,500	3,117,164
1894	7,500	269,000	3,512,641

NOTE.—Average rate of interest paid, 6 per cent. Value of exemptions, 1894, $1,563,800.

MONTREAL.

1868	102,150	5,000,000	No returns
1870	105,530	5,080,000	50,599,840
1875	126,430	9,900,000	92,915,175
1880	150,430	10,440,000	78,387,759
1885	179,800	10,220,000	89,845,000
1890	210,510	14,325,714	122,859,859
1895	238,000	25,607,000	174,660,490

NOTE.—Water-works built in 1853. Cost of construction up to 1895, $8,705,000. Average rate of interest paid on net debt in 1880–85, 4·4 per cent; 1890, 4·2 per cent; 1895, 4·1 per cent. Value of exemptions, 1895, $35,950,360.

QUEBEC—*Concluded.*

St. Jerôme.

Year.	Population.	Net Debt.	Total Assessment.
		$	$
1886	2,500	Not given.	Not given.
1887	2,500	"	"
1890	2,900	"	"
1895	3,700	58,000	867,190

Note.—Water-works built in 1876, cost $212,000. Average rate of interest paid, 5 per cent. Value of exemptions, 1895, $287,700.

St. Johns.

Year.	Population.	Net Debt.	Total Assessment.
		$	$
1868	3,800	*90,000	800,000
1870	3,800	.....	1,000,000
1875	4,300	.....	.....
1895	5,000	90,000	2,189,585

*Average rate of interest paid, 6 per cent.

Note.—Water-works built in 1872 by a private company. Cost of construction to date, $100,000. Value of exemptions, $850,000.

St. Cunegonde.

1878	4,219	Not given.	1,163,363
1880	4,098	"	.....
1885	4,995	"	1,397,733
1890	7,400	"	2,583,834
1895	9,840	505,000	3,213,579

Note.—Water-works built in 1879. Cost of construction, $106,000. Debt, $225,000. Value of exemptions, 1895, $347,228.

Westmount.

1880	No returns	No returns	1,407,525
1885	1,298	"	2,074,243
1890	2,252	"	4,300,660
1895	3,973	700,000	7,428,430

Note.—Water supplied by the Water and Power Co. Average rate of interest paid, 4 per cent. Value of exemptions, 1895, $371,030.

Valleyfield.

1875	3,011	Not given.	534,380
1880	3,598	"	931,975
1885	4,934	37,972	1,558,425
1890	5,122	54,756	1,858,950
1895	6,232	49,103	2,307,580

Note.—Water-works built in 1885 by a company and purchased by the corporation in 1887. Cost of construction to 1895, $87,524. Debt, $81,500 Value of exemptions, 1895, $282,100.

NOVA SCOTIA.

AMHERST.

YEAR.	Population.	Net Debt.	Total Assessment.
		$	$
1890	3,700	.....	1,830,355
1894	4,500	127,500	1,866,206

NOTE.—Water-works built in 1891–93. Cost of construction to date, $80,000. Average rate of interest paid on net debt, 4½ per cent. Value of exemptions, $100,000.

STELLARTON.

YEAR.	Population.	Net Debt.	Total Assessment.
		$	$
1890	3,000	3,000	187,786
1895	3,600	5,000	221,310

NOTE.—Water-works built in 1882. Cost of construction to 1895, $33,000. Average rate of interest paid on net debt, 7 per cent. Interest on bonded debt, 4½ per cent. Value of exemptions, 1895, $24,000.

DARTMOUTH.

1880	*3,786	16,700	1,321,335
1885	.....	16,700	1,195,125
1890	*6,252	.....	.....
1895	.....	317,260	1,770,840

*Census, 1891.

NOTE.—Water-works built in 1892–93. Cost of construction to date, $138,500. Debt, $138,500. Value of exemptions, $50,000. Average rate of interest paid on net debt, 1880–85, 6 per cent; 1890–95, 4·37 per cent. In explanation of the comparatively large debt in proportion to assessed value of the town it is only fair to state that $150,000 was incurred for the purchase of a ferry which is self-sustaining.

NEW GLASGOW.

1880	*2,595	Not given.	665,000
1885	.....	"	733,000
1890	*3,776	"	.....
1893	.....	215,000	1,150,000

*Census, 1891.

NOTE.—Average rate of interest paid, 4½ per cent.

Value of exemptions, $35,000.

HALIFAX.

1868	.....	937,300	16,348,000
1870	29,582	.....	16,956,000
1875	.....	.....	19,781,000
1880	36,100	.....	14,468,000
1885	.....	1,699,401	21,211,000
1890	38,495	.....	21,694,660
1895	.....	.....	23,389,886

NOTE.—Water-works built in 1846 by a private company and bought by the corporation in 1861. First cost of construction $220,000, and to date, $900,000. Debt, $900,000. Average rate of interest paid on net debt, 1868, 6 per cent; 1875–80, 5¾ per cent; 1885, 5½ per cent; 1890–95, 4¾ per cent. Value of exemptions, $2,000,000.

PARRSBORO'.

1889	.....	.....	345,938
1890	*1,909	.....	353,633
1895	2,000	8,000	412,528

*Census, 1891.

NOTE.—No water-works. Incorporated in 1889. Average rate of interest paid in 1895, 4½ per cent. Value of exexemptions, $14,200.

NOVA SCOTIA—*Continued.*

KENTVILLE.

YEAR.	Population.	Net Debt.	Total Assessment.
		$	$
1887. . .	2,000	26,000	Not given.
1890.	1,686	40,750	457,145
1895.	Not given.	39,500	487,334

NOTE.—Water-works built in 1887–88. Cost of construction to 1895, $30,774. Average rate of interest paid on net debt, 4 per cent.

NORTH SYDNEY.

YEAR.	Population.	Net Debt.	Total Assessment.
		$	$
1885. . . .	2,100	5,500	Not given.
1890.	2,522	. . . . .	726,240
1895.	2,960	23,510	811,200

NOTE.—Incorporated in 1885. Average rate of interest paid in 1885, 6 per cent; 1895, 4½ to 5 per cent. Water-works under construction.

LUNENBURG.

1893.	*4,894	45,000	1,054,023
1894.	. . . . .	. . . . .	1,087,729
1895.	. . . . .	82,000	1,169,175

* Census 1891.

NOTE.—Water-works built in 1895 by a private company. Estimated cost, $90,000. Average rate of interest paid, 4½ to 5 per cent. Value of exemptions, $111,000.

SPRINGHILL.

1893.	5,000	14,000	746,702
1894.	5,000	13,000	779,886
1895.	5,000	15,600	792,756

NOTE.—Water-works under construction. Average rate of interest paid, 4¾ per cent. Value of exemptions, $240,000.

*SYDNEY MINES, N.S.

1890.	†2,446	None.	274,179
1895.	. . . . .	"	271,163

* Incorporated in 1889. † Census 1891.

SYDNEY, C.B., N.S.

1885 . . .	Not given.	5,000	578,422
1895. . . .	4,100	65,000	787,000

NOTE.—Water-works cost of construction to 1895, $60,000. Average rate of interest paid, 7 per cent.

WINDSOR, N.S.

1879.	. . . . .	. . . . .	760,910
1880.	. . . . .	. . . . .	829,319
1885.	. . . . .	52,000	874,952
1890.	. . . . .	. . . . .	1,378,921
1895.	3,000	58,000	1,602,510

NOTE.—Water-works debt included in net debt. Average rate of interest paid, 1885, 5 per cent; 1895, 4 per cent. Water-works built in 1885. Cost of construction to date, $58,000. Value of exemptions in 1895, $450,000.

TRURO, N.S.

1875.	3,000	10,000	855,150
1880.	*3,461	. . . . .	998,575
1885.	. . . . .	. . . . .	1,205,125
1890.	*5,102	89,500	1,618,127
1895.	. . . . .	92,500	1,824,000

* Census, 1891.

Water-works built in 1876. Cost of construction to date $70,500. Debt, $69,000. Average rate of interest paid on net debt, 1875, 6⅞ per cent; 1890 and 1895, 4¾ per cent.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

St. John, N.B.

Year.	Population.	Net Debt.	Total Assessment.
		$	$
1868		654,367	17,163,770
1870		809,445	18,116,920
1875		1,083,057	23,853,600
1880	26,127	1,258,303	15,855,300
1885		1,189,870	20,638,800
1890	39,179	2,733,702	24,058,900
1895		3,026,748	23,383,900

NOTE.—Construction of water-works commenced in 1837. Cost of construction, 1894, $1,327,421. Debt, $1,327,421. Average rate of interest paid on net debt, 1868-85, 6 per cent; 1890-95, 4, 5 and 6 per cent.

St. Stephen, N.B.

Year.	Population.	Net Debt.	Total Assessment.
		$	$
1882	2,338	67,600	Not given,
1885		66,600	"
1890	*2,680	78,700	"
1895		84,500	1,124,655

*Census, 1891.

NOTE.—Water-works built in 1887 by an incorporated company, the town paying an annual rental of $1,800. Average rate of interest paid, 1882, 6 per cent; 1885, 5⅔ per cent; 1890-95, 5 per cent.

MANITOBA.

Brandon.

1882	3,500	73,986	3,609,040
1885	2,187	255,353	1,966,486
1890	4,034	263,055	2,231,692
1895	4,348	528,053	3,098,138

NOTE.—Water-works built in 1892-93. Cost of construction in 1893, $15,000. Debt, $15,000. Average rate of interest paid on net debt, 1882, 9 per cent; 1885, 6½ per cent; 1890-95, 5 per cent. Value of exemptions, $744,338.

Winnipeg.

1874	1,869	Not given.	2,676,018
1875	2,961	"	2,635,805
1880	6,178	"	4,008,460
1885	19,574	"	19,711,605
1890	22,892	2,478,046	18,612,410
1895	37,062	2,478,683	22,168,990

NOTE.—Water-works owned by a private company. Average rate of interest paid in 1885, 5·73 per cent; 1890, 5·74 per cent; 1895, 5·62 per cent. Value of exemptions in 1895, $4,518,780.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

New Westminster.

1880	*1,500	Not given.	372,626
1885		"	641,554
1890	5,063	286,420	4,595,865
1895	6,050	890,262	6,120,385

*Census, 1891.

NOTE.—Water-works built in 1890-92. Cost of construction in 1892, $455,000. Debt, $455,000. This is included in net debt, as also electric light works. Average rate of interest on net debt, 1890-95, 5 per cent. Value of exemptions in 1895, $1,292,720.

Victoria.

1880	*7,301		2,363,942
1885			5,178,800
1890	*18,538		9,367,600
1895			16,757,805

*Census, 1891.

NOTE.—Average rate of interest paid in 1895, 5 per cent. Cost of construction of water-works to date, $545,000. Value of exemptions in 1895, $1,869,130.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Concluded.*

VANCOUVER.

YEAR.	Population.	Net Debt.	Total Assessment.
		$	$
1887.....	6,000	191,000	2,6 9,877
1890.....	11,000	125,000	9,519,480
1895.	18,000	571,000	15,253,874

NOTE.—Water-works built in 1887-89. Average rate of interest paid on net debt in 1887, 6 per cent; 1890-95, 4 per cent.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

CHARLOTTETOWN.

YEAR.	Population.	Net Debt.	Total Assessment.
		$	$
1878.....	.....	89,555	2,547,710
1880.	11,485	92,355	2,570,280
1885.	... .	107,100	2,652,170
1888.....	.....	111,800	2,637,432

*Census, 1891.

NOTE.—Water-works built in 1887-88. Cost of construction, $165,000. Average rate of interest paid on net debt, 1878-85, 6 per cent; 1888, 5 per cent.

SUMMERSIDE.

YEAR.	Population.	Net Debt.	Total Assessment.
		$	$
1879... ..	. . ....	Not given.	968,062
1880.....	*2,853	"	968,018
1885.....	... .	"	952,327
1890.....	*2,882	"	1,162,165
1894 . . .	....	"	1,342,620

*Census, 1891.

THE TERRITORIES.

CALGARY.

Year.	Population.	Net Debt.	Total Assessment.
		$	$
1887. . .	2,600	30,000	1,200,000
1894.....	4,000	85,000	2,600,000
1895..	4,000	83,300	2,056,225

NOTE.—Average rate of interest paid, 5 per cent. Water-works cost of construction, $100,000.

PRINCE ALBERT.

Year.	Population.	Net Debt.	Total Assessment.
		$	$
1886	Not given.	None. ...	422,735
1890	1,000	"	.....
1895	1,500	28,200	806,528

NOTE.—Average rate of interest paid, 6 per cent. Value of exemption, $86,410.

CHAPTER XVIII.

Fire Insurance Companies.—Premiums and Losses.—Payments by British and United States Companies.—Payments by Canadian Companies.—Amount at Risk.—Inland Marine Insurance.—Ocean Marine Insurance.—Life Insurance Companies.—Amount of Insurance since Confederation.—Amount of Business.—Amount in Force.—Death Rate.—Premium Income.—Claims Paid.—Proportion for Expenses.—Financial Position of Canadian Companies.—Assessment Insurance.—Accident Insurance.—Plate Glass Insurance.—Burglary Insurance.—Comparative Standing of Companies.—Water Supply for Fire Purposes.

1242. During the year 1894 the business of fire insurance in Canada was carried on by 35 active companies; of these 6 were Canadian, 21 British and 8 belonged to the United States. Inland marine insurance was also transacted by 4 of them—2 Canadian, 1 British and 1 United States. Ocean marine was transacted by 2 companies, both Canadian. Two British companies were withdrawn during the year.

Accident, guarantee, plate-glass, steam boiler and burglary insurance business was done by 9 companies.

1243. The cash received for premiums during the year 1895 in Canada amounted to $6,986,925, being greater than that received in 1894 by $275,556; and the amonnt paid for losses was $5,019,516, being more than that paid in 1894 by $430,153. The ratio of losses paid to premiums received is shown in the following table:—

FIRE INSURANCE IN CANADA, 1895.*

——	Paid for Losses.	Received for Premiums.	Percentage of Losses to Premiums.	
	$	$	1895.	1894.
Canadian companies	809,161	1,153,903	70·12	72·35
British "	3,439,223	4,808,971	71·52	67·24
United States "	771,132	1,024,051	75·30	69·24
Total	5,019,516	6,986,925	71·84	68·38

* The figures for Fire Insurance in Canada in 1895 are subject to revision.

1244. The following table shows the amount received for premiums and paid for losses, as well as the percentage of losses to premiums, in every year from 1869 :—

Year ended 31st December.	Premiums Received.	Losses Paid.	Percentage of Losses to Premiums.
	$	$	
1869	1,785,539	1,027,720	57·56
1870	1,916,779	1,624,837	84·77
1871	2,321,716	1,549,199	66·73
1872	2,628,710	1,909,975	72·66
1873	2,968,416	1,682,184	56·67
1874	3,522,303	1,926,159	54·68
1875	3,594,764	2,563,531	71·31
1876	3,708,006	2,867,295	77·33
1877	3,764,005	8,490,919	225·58
1878	3,368,430	1,822,674	54·11
1879	3,227,488	2,145,198	66·47
1880	3,479,577	1,666,578	47·90
1881	3,827,116	3,169,824	82·83
1882	4,229,706	2,664,986	63·01
1883	4,624,741	2,920,228	63·14
1884	4,980,128	3,245,323	65·16
1885	4,852,460	2,679,287	55·22
1886	4,932,335	3,301,388	66·93
1887	5,244,502	3,403,514	64·90
1888	5,437,263	3,073,822	56·53
1889	5,588,016	2,876,211	51·47
1890	5,836,071	3,266,567	55·97
1891	6,168,716	3,905,697	63·31
1892	6,512,327	4,377,270	67·22
1893	6,793,595	5,052,690	74·37
1894	6,711,369	4,589,363	68·38
1895	6,986,925	5,019,516	71·84
Total	119,011,003	82,821,955	69·59

1245. The total amounts for the whole period were divided among the companies according to their nationalities, as follows :—

Companies.	Premiums Received.	Losses Paid.	Percentage of Losses to Premiums.
	$	$	
Canadian companies	30,540,651	21,890,005	71·67
British "	76,831,156	52,991,622	68·85
United States "	11,639,196	7,940,328	68·22
Total	119,011,003	82,821,955	69·59

If the year of the fire in St. John, N.B. (1877), had been excluded, the average percentage of loss would have been 64·63.

1246. The next statement shows the business done by the several companies during the year 1895 :—

FIRE INSURANCE BUSINESS IN CANADA IN 1895.

—	Gross Amount of Risks Taken.	Premiums charged thereon.	Rate of Premiums per cent of Risks taken.	The same for 1894.	Net Cash Paid for Losses.	Net Cash Received for Premiums.	Percentage of Losses paid to Premiums received.	The same for 1894.
Canadian Companies.	$	$			$	$		
British America	34,975,337	381,935	1·09	1·36	172,857	276,294	62·56	67·53
Eastern	.....	.....	....	1·25	64,481	27,826	231·73	92·42
London Mutual	19,382,378	241,933	1·25	1·21	117,940	184,518	63·92	81·23
Mercantile	13,804,438	176,030	1·28	1·31	125,109	153,985	81·25	61·79
Quebec	9,899,094	131,048	1·32	1·38	55,885	92,416	60·47	73·17
Western	49,808,405	624,834	1·25	1·44	272,888	418,863	65·15	66·17
Totals	127,869,652	1,555,780	1·22	1·34	809,160	1,153,902	70·12	72·35
British Companies.								
Alliance	16,601,877	198,582	1·20	1·20	139,456	169,589	82·23	92·70
Atlas	10,880,071	148,191	1·36	1·35	71,814	128,282	55·98	57·06
Caledonian	15,000,950	170,775	1·14	1·13	93,696	157,169	59·61	69·39
Commercial Union	34,230,570	450,137	1·32	1·31	298,272	373,555	79·85	62·67
Guardian	27,587,793	340,794	1·24	1·20	218,756	290,007	75·43	75·67
Imperial	17,134,559	209.859	1·22	1·22	109,880	186,812	58·82	57·33
Lancashire	23,669,853	309,560	1·31	1·29	223,166	278,705	80·07	60·44
Liverpool and London and Globe	32,284,115	387,398	1·20	1·14	249,608	353,816	70·55	65·35
London and Lancashire	15,003,656	193,288	1·29	1·24	162,376	181,436	89·49	63·80
London Assurance	13,872,272	141,203	1·02	1·03	109,385	118,599	92·23	63·31
Manchester	16,034,436	211,017	1·32	1·24	155,536	171,291	90·80	78·28
National, of Ireland	10,880,071	148,191	1·36	1·35	71,814	128,282	55 98	57·13
North British	39,118,545	457,116	1·17	1·12	238,772	392,021	60·91	56·80
Northern	17,280,977	212,541	1·23	1·21	156,392	179,946	86·91	70·47
Norwich Union	16,817,469	205,383	1·22	1·17	131,091	184,138	71·19	83·06
Phœnix, of London	26,327,144	346,787	1·32	1·27	149,890	304,805	49·18	62·32
Royal	55,887,125	683,683	1·22	1·17	462,398	605,357	76·38	70·76
Scottish Union and National	15,293,482	173,308	1·13	1·07	124,046	144,043	86·12	68·17
Sun Fire	14,197,920	196,968	1·39	1·32	116,304	164,509	70·70	69·39
Union Assurance	27,253,408	316,937	1·16	1·57	127,577	278,582	45·80	61·01
United Fire	468,927	7,256	1·55	1·54	28,994	18,027	160·84	77·68
Totals	445,816,220	5,509,184	1·24	1·23	3,439,223	4,808,971	71·52	67·24
United States Companies.								
Ætna Fire	14,424,298	174,649	1·21	1·20	107,468	137,268	78·29	56·31
Agricultural, of Watertown	6,692,800	61,595	0·92	0·94	42,229	35,188	120·01	126·71
Connecticut Fire	4,050,000	44,024	1·09	1·36	29,468	38,63:	76·28	41·51
Hartford	17,590,625	172,474	0·98	1·01	118,373	156,537	75·62	65·34
Insurance Co. of N.A.	9,692,548	119,074	1·22	1·20	58,691	89,192	65·80	70·74
Phœnix, of Brooklyn	7,896,010	119,784	1·52	1·26	85,255	98,369	86·67	69·92
Phœnix, of Hartford	14,579,674	205,141	1·41	1·40	140,935	197,867	71·23	75·16
Queen, of America	24,010,197	313,014	1·30	1·31	188,712	270,997	69·64	67·10
Totals	98,936,452	1,209,782	1·22	1·22	771,131	1,024,051	75·30	69·24
Grand totals	672,622,324	8,274,746	1·23	1·25	5,019,514	6,986,925	71·84	68·38

1247. Fire insurance business done in Canada by British and United States companies, 1875-95.

BRITISH COMPANIES.

Year.	Losses Paid.	General Expenses.	Total.	Premiums Received.	Balance. +Favourable; —Adverse.
	$	$	$	$	$
1875	1,299,612	332,338	1,631,950	1,683,715	+51,765
1876	1,168,858	339,537	1,508,395	1,597,410	+89,015
1877	5,718,304	419,866	6,138,171	1,927,220	—4,210,951
1878	880,571	437,911	1,318,482	1,994,940	+676,458
1879	1,275,540	413,184	1,688,724	1,899,154	+210,430
1880	855,423	465,596	1,321,019	2,048,408	+727,389
1881	1,669,405	548,894	2,218,099	2,379,461	+161,162
1882	1,768,443	658,502	2,426,945	2,908,456	+481,511
1883	1,992,672	746,382	2,739,054	3,178,851	+439,797
1884	2,290,588	737,612	3,028,200	3,472,119	+443,919
1885	1,895,175	806,242	2,701,417	3,376,401	+674,984
1886	2,338,164	853,632	3,191,796	3,429,012	+237,216
1887	2,335,032	999,715	3,334,747	3,693,990	+359,243
1888	2,094,465	1,011,863	3,106,328	3,859,284	+752,956
1889	1,968,537	1,083,967	3,052,504	3,970,632	+918,128
1890	2,229,556	1,129,596	3,359,152	4,072,133	+712,981
1891	2,553,162	1,165,995	3,719,157	4,189,171	+470,014
1892	2,878,149	1,375,115	4,253,264	*4,706,205	+452,941
1893	3,496,112	1,332,514	4,828,626	4,623,196	—205,430
1894	3,094,861	1,335,781	4,430,642	4,602,747	+172,105
1895	3,439,223	1,377,927	4,817,150	4,808,971	—8,179

UNITED STATES.†

1875	194,382	42,672	237,054	295,895	+58,841
1876	119,617	42,932	162,549	260,468	+97,919
1877	614,836	42,594	657,430	260,962	—396,468
1878	178,607	46,148	224,755	272,153	+47,398
1879	290,193	54,145	344,338	377,232	+32,894
1880	179,820	56,061	235,881	292,198	+56,317
1881	195,133	59,207	254,340	308,087	+53,747
1882	176,218	61,068	237,286	299,530	+62,244
1883	195,264	77,367	272,631	374,766	+102,135
1884	224,153	86,932	311,085	402,221	+91,136
1885	209,693	86,206	295,899	396,683	+100,784
1886	239,310	97,438	336,748	427,844	+91,096
1887	325,160	116,531	441,691	441,642	—49
1888	233,075	111,405	344,480	446,768	+102,288
1889	229,538	116,618	346,156	443,644	+97,488
1890	300,917	158,996	459,913	514,317	+54,404
1891	411,802	217,002	628,804	701,183	+72,378
1892	706,903	319,562	1,026,465	1,009,978	—16,487
1893	759,429	327,492	1,086,921	1,044,716	—42,205
1894	694,934	319,145	1,014,079	1,021,471	—7,392
1895	771,132	313,078	1,084,210	1,024,051	—60,159

*Including $250,731 Re-insurance Premiums.

†Including Inland Marine Insurance.

The business done by British fire companies during the period 1875-95 resulted in a balance in their favour of $3,607,454, or a yearly average of $171,783. If the adverse balance of 1877 (the year of the disastrous fire in St. John, N.B.) be omitted, the favourable balance would amount to $7,818,405, or an average of $372,305 for each year. The figures of 1895 show an adverse balance of $8,179.

The business done by United States fire companies during the period 1875-95 shows a favourable balance of $598,309, or an annual average of $28,491. In 1895 there was an adverse balance of $60,159.

1248. Statement showing the cash income and expenditure of Canadian companies doing fire or marine insurance, 1875-95:—

CANADIAN COMPANIES—INCOME FOR THE YEARS 1875 TO 1895.

Year.	Premiums.	Interest and Dividends.	Sundry.	Total.
	$	$	$	$
1875	3,273,693	190,950	3,356	3,467,999
1876	4,125,722	244,001	7,186	4,376,909
1877	3,512,673	218,770	6,236	3,737,679
1878	2,826,357	217,133	15,750	3,059,240
1879	2,863,826	185,247	10,196	3,059,269
1880	3,208,039	179,533	19,917	3,407,489
1881	3,131,926	169,392	30,702	3,332,020
1882	3,007,133	153,879	27,386	3,188,398
1883	3,005,945	132,126	30,439	3,168,510
1884	2,990,995	117,680	16,287	3,124,962
1885	3,089,381	107,152	16,045	3,212,578
1886	3,090,851	113,394	25,829	3,230,074
1887	3,346,969	114,523	18,398	3,479,890
1888	3,348,046	119,816	16,568	3,484,420
1889	3,539,641	119,929	12,420	3,671,990
1890	3,603,152	135,875	14,287	3,753,314
1891	3,586,852	134,421	12,208	3,733,481
1892	3,579,893	117,770	83,291	3,780,955
1893	4,143,324	139,080	*205,622	4,488,026
1894	4,142,923	140,213	6,026	4,289,162
1895	4,410,969	139,458	6,774	4,557,201
Total	71,828,310	3,190,343	584,923	75,603,576

*Of this amount $197,500 was premium upon the new stock issued by the British America and Western.

The above table and that following give the income and expenditure of Canadian companies for the period 1875-95.

The first table shows that there has been a steady growth in the amount of premiums received, notwithstanding the general reduction in the rates of insurance. The figures for 1895 show a decrease both in the premiums received and in the amount paid out for general expenses.

CANADIAN COMPANIES—EXPENDITURE FOR YEARS 1875-95.

Year.	Losses Paid.	General Expenses.	Dividends to Shareholders.	Total Expenditure.	*e* Excess of Income over Expenditure — *d* The Rev'rse
	$	$	$	$	$
1875	1,694,886	985,926	159,609	2,840,421	*e* 627,578
1876	2,746,563	1,342,269	213,655	4,302,487	*e* 74,422
1877	3,555,283	1,234,553	125,928	4,915,764	*d* 1,178,085
1878	1,891,131	1,026,354	146,164	3,063,649	*d* 4,409
1879	1,966,854	938,437	159,254	3,064,545	*d* 5,276
1880	2,236,943	889,410	164,651	3,291,004	*e* 116,485
1881	2,898,045	901,679	145,138	3,944,862	*d* 612,842
1882	2,294,213	917,526	110,813	3,322,552	*d* 134,154
1883	2,291,429	925,970	110,480	3,327,879	*d* 159,369
1884	2,165,708	871,037	102,676	3,139,421	*d* 14,459
1885	1,985,257	917,879	99,897	3,003,033	*e* 209,545
1886	2,128,943	926,299	114,809	3,170,051	*e* 60,023
1887	2,397,382	1,031,697	123,423	3,552,502	*d* 72,612
1888	2,355,961	1,009,168	122,198	3,487,327	*d* 2,897
1889	2,417,047	1,064,558	126,759	3,608,364	*e* 63,626
1890	2,254,867	1,114,472	135,690	3,505,029	*e* 248,285
1891	2,588,894	1,198,807	145,257	3,932,958	*d* 199,477
1892	2,454,822	1,440 995	128,372	4,024,189	*d* 243,234
1893	2,911,006	1,402,863	112,163	4,426,032	*e* 61,994
1894	2,749,953	1,389,355	157,025	4,296,334	*d* 7,172
1895	2,988,481	1,451,684	162,167	4,602,332	*d* 4,513
Total	50,973,668	22,980,938	2,866,028	76,820,735	*d* 1,217,159

1249. Fire and Inland Marine Insurance business done in Canada and other countries by Canadian companies, 1878-94 :—

Year.	In Canada.			In other Countries.		
	Premiums received.	Losses paid.	Percentage of losses paid as compared with premiums received.	Premiums received.	Losses paid.	Percentage of losses paid as compared with premiums received.
	$	$		$	$	
1878	591,495	241,545	40·84	1,251,923	737,430	58·90
1879	552,090	287,729	52·12	1,309,902	923,242	70·48
1880	459,653	219,954	47·85	1,377,310	885,293	64·28
1881	428,795	304,488	71·01	1,439,085	1,085,846	75·45
1882	543,126	334,000	61·50	1,413,989	1,137,399	80·44
1883	606,557	436,800	72·01	1,483,941	1,136,380	76·58
1884	550,188	376,969	68·52	1,401,051	1,122,882	80·15
1885	983,555	518,633	52·73	1,485,078	1,051,090	70·78
1886	996,562	655,534	65·78	1,499,840	1,049,575	69·98
1887	1,002,817	661,682	65·98	1,496,712	1,037,123	69·29
1888	1,002,109	655,191	65·38	1,453,410	1,008,509	69·39
1889	1,014,314	586,164	57·79	1,527,909	1,012,624	66·28
1890	1,018,226	604,846	59·40	1,584,879	910,511	57·45
1891	1,102,237	780,862	70·84	1,662,538	1,165,583	70·11
1892	629,708	485,446	77·09	1,907,652	1,191,545	62·46
1893	621,135	427,349	68·80	2,356,413	1,560,592	66·23
1894	626,768	423,777	67·61	2,303,219	1,442,596	62·63
Totals	12,729,335	8,000,969	62·85	26,954,851	18,458,220	68·48

The Canadian companies in 1894 received $626,768 in premiums for business done in Canada, and $2,303,219 for business done in other countries. The percentage of losses paid to premiums received for Canadian business was 67·61 and for business in other countries, 62·63.

1250. For every $100 received for premiums on fire insurance the payments by British and United States companies therefor were as follows :—

Year.	British Companies.			*United States Companies.		
	For Losses.	For Expenses.	Balance for Companies.	For Losses.	For Expenses.	Balance for Companies.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1875	77 19	19 74	3 07	65 69	14 42	19 89
1876	73 17	21 26	5 57	45 92	16 48	37 60
1877	296 71	21 79	—218 50	235 60	16 32	—151 92
1878	44 14	21 95	33 91	65 63	16 96	17 41
1879	67 16	21 76	11 08	76 93	14 35	8 72
1880	41 76	22 73	35 51	61 54	19 19	19 27
1881	70 16	23 07	6 77	63 34	19 22	17 44
1882	60 80	22 64	16 56	58 83	20 39	20 78
1883	62 69	23 48	13 83	52 10	20 64	27 26
1884	63 56	24 12	12 32	55 73	21 61	22 66
1885	56 14	24 05	19 81	52 86	21 73	25 41
1886	67 90	25 24	6 86	55 93	22 77	21 30
1887	63 21	27 06	9 73	63 73	26 39	9 88
1888	54 27	26 22	19 51	52 17	24 94	22 89
1889	49 58	27 30	23 12	51 74	26 30	21 96
1890	54 75	27 74	17 51	58 51	30 91	10 58
1891	60 95	27 83	11 22	58 73	30 95	10 32
1892	61 16	29 22	9 62	69 99	31 64	—1 63
1893	75 62	28 82	—4 44	72 69	31 35	—4 04
1894	67 24	29 02	3·74	68 03	31 24	0 73
1895	71 52	28 65	—0 17	75 30	30 57	—5 87

* Including Inland Marine Insurance.

Taking the whole period of Confederation the total income of the Canadian companies from all sources was $75,603,576, and the expenditure $76,820,735, showing an excess of expenditure over income of $1,217,159 ; of this excess the sum of $2,866,028 represents dividends to shareholders.

During twenty years for every $100 of income received by Canadian companies, the proportion used for losses, for expenses and for dividends has been $67.57, $30.27 and $3.73 respectively.

Taking these averages as a standard, it is seen :—

1st. That the proportion of the income used for losses exceeded the average in the years 1877, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1887, 1888 and 1891, and was below the average in the years 1875, 1876, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1885, 1886, 1889, 1890, 1892, 1893, 1894 and 1895.

2nd. That the proportion of the income used for expenses exceeded the average in 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894 and 1895.

Taking British, United States and Canadian companies and judging them by the standard of payments in proportion to premiums received, the table immediately preceding and that immediately following show that in 1895 the British losses absorbed $71.52 in every $100 of premiums, the United States companies' losses absorbed $75.30 in every $100 and Canadian companies' losses absorbed $67.75 in every $100 of premiums paid.

1251. For every $100 received for income by *Canadian companies the payments were as follows :—

Year.	For every $100 of Income.			For every $100 of Premium.		
	For Losses.	For Expenses.	For Dividends.	For Losses.	For Expenses.	For Dividends.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1875	48 87	28 43	4 60	51 77	30 12	4 88
1876	63 77	30 72	4 95	67 66	32 59	5 25
1877	95 12	33 03	3 37	101 21	35 15	3 58
1878	61 82	33 55	4 78	66 91	36 31	5 17
1879	64 29	30 67	5 21	68 68	32 77	5 56
1880	65 65	26 10	4 83	69 73	27 72	5 13
1881	86 98	27 06	4 36	92 53	28 79	4 63
1882	71 96	28 77	3 48	76 29	30 51	3 68
1883	72 32	29 22	3 49	76 23	30 80	3 67
1884	69 30	27 87	3 29	72 41	29 12	3 43
1885	61 80	28 57	3 11	64 26	29 71	3 23
1886	65 91	28 68	3 55	68 88	29 97	3 71
1887	68 89	29 64	3 55	71 63	30 82	3 69
1888	67 61	28 96	3 51	70 37	30 14	3 65
1889	65 82	28 99	3 45	68 29	30 07	3 58
1890	60 08	29 69	3 62	62 58	30 93	3 77
1891	69 34	32 11	3 89	72 18	33 42	4 05
1892	64 93	38 11	3 39	68 57	40 25	3 53
1893	64 86	31 26	2 50	70 26	33 86	2 71
1894	64 11	32 39	3 66	66 38	33 54	3 79
1895	65 58	31 85	3 56	67 75	32 91	3 68

* Including Inland Marine Insurance and Ocean.

Their total cash income in 1894 was $4,289,162 and in 1895 $4,557,201, and their cash expenditure was, in the same years, $4,296,334 and $4,602,332.

1252. The total amount at risk against fire in each year from 1869 is given in the next table. When it is considered that the very large increase in the amount, about $639,000,000, 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 1895.

Year ended 31st December.	Fire Insurance.	Year ended 31st December.	Fire Insurance.
	$		$
1869	188,359,809	1883	572,264,041
1870	191,594,586	1884	605,507,789
1871	228,453,784	1885	611,794,479
1872	251,722,940	1886	586,773,022
1873	278,754,835	1887	634,767,337
1874	306,844,219	1888	650,735,059
1875	364,421,029	1889	684,538,378
1876	404,608,180	1890	720,679,621
1877	420,342 681	1891	759,602,191
1878	409,899,701	1892	821,410,072
1879	407,357,985	1893	841,687,057
1880	411,563,271	1894	836,067,202
1881	462,210,968	1895	827,184,368
1882	526,856,478		

In the first year of the Confederation the amount of risk in the several fire insurance companies reporting to the Dominion Government was $56 a head of the population. In 1871 it was $65 a head of the population and was an average of $377 on each house inhabited, uninhabited and in course of construction. In 1881 it was $106 a head and $614 for each house, and in 1891, $157 a head and $865 for each house. In 1894 the amount per head was $163, or about three times what it was in 1867. Edward Atkinson says: "Progressive wealth can perhaps be measured as accurately by the amount of insurance against fire as by any other standard."

1253. The inland marine insurance business was, on the whole, more favourable than that of the preceding year, the losses incurred having been 66·87 per cent of the premiums received, as against 93·82 per cent in 1893.

1254. The ocean business was less favourable, the proportion of losses to premiums having been 62·23 as compared with 72·89 per cent in 1893.

1255. The following figures show the total of inland and ocean marine insurance business, in 1894, done by the companies reporting to the Insurance Branch of the Finance Department :—

		1894.
Premiums received		$768,077
Losses incurred		502,514
" paid	$ 422,373	
" " for previous years	95,248	
Total losses during the year		517,422
Losses outstanding		82,050

1256. There were 30 companies transacting á life insurance business in 1895, viz.: 12 Canadian, 8 British and 10 United States. The Queen, of Liverpool, Insurance Company has ceased to do business in Canada.

1257. The value of insurance effected during the year 1894 was $49,525,257, being an increase of $4,322,410 as compared with 1893, and a decrease of $4,743,673 in 1895 as compared with the previous year.

1258. 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 1890, 58·09 per cent in 1891, 57·87 per cent, in 1892, 57.34 per cent, in 1893, 62·14 per cent, in 1894, 57·89 per cent and in 1895, 62·22 per cent.

1259. The following table shows the amount of life insurance effected in each year from 1869 to 1895, inclusive :—

Year ended 31st December.	Companies.			Total.
	Canadian.	British.	United States.	
	$	$	$	$
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	14,881,695	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	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
1892	25,585,534	3,625,213	15,409,266	44,620,013
1893	28,089,437	2,967,855	14,145,555	45,202,847
1894	28,670,364	3,214,216	17,640,677	49,525,257
1895	27,862,844	3,410,138	13,508,602	44,781,584

*Imperfect. †Including 20 months' business of Canada Life.

1260. The increase in the total amount of insurance in force has been very considerable during the period 1869-95, amounting to the sum of $248,101,857, as shown in the following figures:—

AMOUNT OF LIFE INSURANCE IN FORCE IN CANADA, 1869 TO 1895.

Year.	Canadian Companies.	British Companies.	United States Companies.	Total.
	$	$	$	$
1869	5,476,358	16,318,475	13,885,249	35,680,082
1870	6,404,437	17,391,922	18,898,353	42,694,712
1871	8,711,111	18,405,325	18,709,499	45,825,935
1872	13,070,811	19,258,166	34,905,707	67,234,684
1873	15,777,197	18,862,191	42,861,508	77,500,896
1874	19,634,319	19,863,867	46,218,139	85,716,325
1875	21,957,296	19,455,607	43,596,361	85,009,264
1876	24,649,284	18,873,173	40,728,461	84,250,918
1877	26,870,224	19,349,204	39,468,475	85,687,903
1878	28,656,556	20,078,533	36,016,848	84,751,937
1879	33,246,543	19,410,829	33,616,330	86,273,702
1880	37,838,518	19,789,863	33,643,745	91,272,126
1881	46,041,591	20,983,092	36,266,249	103,290,932
1882	53,855,051	22,329,368	38,857,629	115,042,048
1883	59,213,609	23,511,712	41,471,554	124,196,875
1884	66,519,958	24,317,172	44,616,596	135,453,726
1885	74,591,139	25,930,272	49,440,735	149,962,146
1886	88,181,859	27,225,607	55,908,230	171,315,696
1887	101,796,754	28,163,329	61,734,187	191,694,270
1888	114,034,279	30,003,210	67,724,094	211,761,583
1889	125,125,692	30,488,618	76,348,392	231,963,702
1890	135,218,990	31,613,730	81,599,847	248,424,567
1891	143,368,817	32,407,937	85,698,475	261,475,229
1892	154,709,077	33,692,706	90,708,482	279,110,265
1893	167,475,872	33,543,884	94,602,966	295,622,722
1894	177,511,846	33,911,885	96,737,705	308,161,436
1895	188,461,077	34,589,584	96,731,278	319,781,939

The Canadian companies' share was $182,984,719, or 64·41 per cent; the British companies' share was $18,271,109, or 6·43 per cent, and the United States companies' share was $82,846,029, or 29·16 per cent.

1261. In 1871 the amount at risk in the several life insurance companies reporting to the Government averaged $13.12 per head of the population, and $73.60 per family. In 1881 it was $23.88 per head and $127.18 per family, and in 1891 it was $54.10 per head and $283.70 per family. In 1895 it was $62.97 per head of the population.

1262. The following table gives the amount of life insurance 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.

The table shows that a close relation exists between the degree of prosperity experienced by the people generally and the amount of life insurance allowed to lapse through non-payment of premiums.

In 1877 the amount lapsed by non-payment of premiums was 10·1 per cent of the total amount of life insurance in force; in 1878 it was 10·7 per cent; in 1879 it was 9·5 per cent, and in 1880 it was 7·9 per cent. Then began a period of rapid development of life insurance, the amount effected reaching into the 100 millions and rising to the 200 millions in 1888, after which it climbed up towards the 300 million mark, which figure it reached in 1895 with 19 millions over. Meanwhile the proportion of the lapsed by non-payment of premiums went down till in 1886 the percentage of lapsed was 5·4 per cent against 10·1 per cent ten years before. In 1887 it rose to 5·9 per cent; in 1888 to 7·2 per cent; in 1889 it fell to 7·1 per cent, and in 1890 it fell to 7·0 per cent. In 1891 it fell to 6·0 per cent, and in 1894 it rose to 8 per cent, indicating that the strain upon the purses of the people was being felt.

AMOUNT LAPSED OUT OF EACH $1,000 CURRENT RISK.

Year.	Total in Force.	Annual Amount Effected.	Lapsed.		
			Total Lapsed.	In Cash $1,000 at Risk.	In each $1,000 Effected in the Year
	$	$	$	$ cts.	$ cts.
1875	85,009,264	15,074,258	.....	.....	.....
1876	84,250,918	13,890,127	.....	.....	.....
1877	85,687,903	13,534,667	8,700,624	101 53	642 84
1878	84,751,937	12,169,755	9,075,186	107 08	745 71
1879	86,273,702	11,354,224	8,190,773	94 94	721 39
1880	91,272,126	13,906,887	7,198,837	79 74	517 65
1881	103,290,932	17,618,011	4,702,589	45 53	266 92
1882	115,042,048	20,112,755	5,052,869	43 95	251 23
1883	124,196,875	21,572,960	7,627,328	61 41	353 56
1884	135,453,726	23,417,912	9,576,113	70 70	408 92
1885	149,962,146	27,164,988	9,518,676	67 52	350 40
1886	171,315,696	35,171,348	9,205,765	53 74	261 74
1887	191,694,270	38,008,310	11,320,384	59 05	297 84
1888	211,761,583	41,226,529	15,325,305	72 37	371 73
1889	231,963,702	*44,556,937	16,556,619	71 38	371 58
1890	248,424,567	40,523,456	17,462,864	70 29	430 93
1891	261,475,229	37,866,287	15,805,342	60 45	461 17
1892	279,110,265	44,620,013	18,143,998	65 01	406 63
1893	295,622,722	45,202,847	18,624,164	63 00	412 01
1894	308,161,436	49,525,257	24,812,944	80 45	500 43
1895	319,781,939	44,781,584	†	†	†

* Including 20 months of the Canada Life. † Figures not available.

1263. The following table shows the amount terminated by natural course, namely, by death, maturity and expiry, and that terminated by surrender and lapse :—

AMOUNT TERMINATED OUT OF EACH $1,000 CURRENT RISK.

Year.	Canadian Companies.		British Companies.		United States Companies	
	Naturally.	Surrender and Lapse.	Naturally.	Surrender and Lapse.	Naturally.	Surrender and Lapse.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
1877.....	7 90	126 74	18 18	72 41	11 28	142 37
1878.....	10 81	125 52	16 17	80 20	9 92	146 46
1879.....	8 18	109 86	17 09	115 03	10 74	106 51
1880.....	9 41	95 46	14 70	82 25	15 94	103 51
1881.....	12 41	73 60	16 77	50 99	17 03	52 14
1882.....	9 09	67 18	20 84	42 85	14 97	58 38
1883.....	12 02	84 16	16 41	71 89	15 24	75 42
1884.....	8 25	98 43	17 83	74 45	16 11	85 69
1885.....	10 62	98 15	20 58	63 87	19 09	66 79
1886.....	9 24	70 04	16 63	59 24	16 66	79 24
1887.....	9 79	76 59	14 17	62 84	17 19	74 38
1888.....	10 46	93 01	15 04	64 76	17 95	85 37
1889.....	15 50	96 94	16 91	69 68	17 30	72 97
1890.....	14 65	87 46	21 90	60 68	19 01	81 48
1891.....	15 08	75 85	22 17	55 46	22 26	76 15
1892.....	16 00	77 04	20 85	50 81	22 70	94 52
1893.....	12 89	74 74	23 03	63 02	20 46	87 58
1894.....	11 47	84 59	17 83	61 79	17 81	124 74

1264. The following table gives the totals of the above :—

AMOUNT TERMINATED OUT OF EACH $1,000 CURRENT RISK.

Year.	Terminated Naturally.	Per $1,000 Current risk.	Surrender and Lapse.	Per $1,000 Current risk.
	$	$ cts.	$	$ cts.
1877.....	1,072,867	12 52	11,138,960	129 99
1878.....	1,062,601	12 54	11,424,559	134 80
1879.....	1,043,123	12 09	10,151,980	117 67
1880.....	1,201,223	13 16	8,867,215	97 15
1881.....	1,498,175	14 50	6,125,848	59 31
1882.....	1,524,703	13 25	6,737,737	58 57
1883.....	1,754,865	14 12	9,937,964	80 02
1884.....	1,728,970	12 76	12,351,321	91 19
1885.....	2,257,711	15 06	12,196,597	81 33
1886.....	2,165,665	12 64	11,942,792	69 71
1887.....	2,445,521	12 76	14,044,968	73 26
1888.....	2,867,533	13 54	18,375,555	86 80
1889.....	3,806,963	16 41	20,024,170	86 32
1890.....	4,290,980	17 27	20,700,595	83 32
1891.....	4,899,065	18 70	19,630,168	75 02
1892.....	5,331,983	19 10	22,598,994	80 97
1893.....	4,985,731	16 52	23,393,423	77 54
1894.....	4,552,944	14 21	30,452,742	95 05

1265. The average amount of policies in force in 1895 was $1,730, being $26 less than in the preceding year.

AVERAGE AMOUNT OF POLICIES IN FORCE IN CANADA, 1877-95.

Year.	Canadian Companies' Policies.			United States Companies' Policies.			British Companies' Policies.		
	Number.	Amount.	Average Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Average Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Average Amount.
		$	$		$	$		$	$
1877....	17,297	26,870,224	1,553	23,999	39,468,475	1,645	9,534	19,349,204	2,029
1878....	18,252	28,656,556	1,570	22,793	36,016,848	1,580	9,736	20,078,533	2,062
1879....	21,655	33,246,543	1,535	21,933	33,616,330	1,533	9,465	19,410,829	2,051
1880....	24,388	37,838,518	1,552	22,391	33,643,745	1,503	9,188	18,798,030	2,046
1881....	29,859	46,041,591	1,542	22,756	36,266,249	1,594	10,242	20,983,092	2,049
1882....	34,121	53,855,051	1,578	24,045	38,857,629	1,616	10,884	22,329,368	2,052
1883....	37,471	59,213,609	1,580	25,638	41,471,554	1,618	11,625	23,511,712	2,023
1884....	42,002	66,519,958	1,584	27,138	44,616,596	1,644	12,330	24,311,172	1,972
1885....	46,593	74,591,139	1,601	30,762	49,440,735	1,607	13,062	25,930,272	1,985
1886....	52,601	88,148,577	1,676	31,927	55,257,463	1,731	13,454	27,225,607	2,024
1887....	59,829	101,566,100	1,698	34,440	60,878,367	1,768	13,838	28,163,329	2,035
1888....	67,258	113,463,338	1,687	37,636	66,740,676	1,757	14,740	30,003,210	2,035
1889 ...	73,935	124,249,691	1,681	40,740	75,047,932	1,842	15,111	30,488,618	2,018
1890....	79,239	134,069,064	1,692	42,868	80,267,388	1,872	15,589	31,613,730	2,028
1891....	84,342	142,176,154	1,686	45,161	84,266,843	1,866	15,794	32,407,937	2,052
1892....	91,503	153,194,673	1,674	47,999	89,502,368	1,865	16,469	33,692,706	2,046
1893....	99,804	165,738,029	1,661	49,821	92,954,033	1,866	16,759	33,543,884	2,002
1894....	106,609	175,291,169	1,644	50,043	92,617,463	1,851	17,075	33,911,885	1,986
1895....	114,051	185,961,376	1,631	50,229	93,542,993	1,862	17,297	34,589,584	2,000

1266. The average amount of new policies was: for Canadian companies, $1,481; for British companies, $2,001, and for United States companies, $1,966, the corresponding amounts for 1894 having been $1,549, $1,841 and $1,932 respectively.

1267. The death rate was lower in 1894 than in 1893, as shown by the following table:—

INSURANCE DEATH RATE IN CANADA, 1890-94.

Companies.	1894.			1893.	1892.	1891.	1890.
	Number of Lives exposed to Risks.	Number of Deaths.	Death Rate per 1,000.	Death Rate.	Death Rate.	Death Rate.	Death Rate.
Active companies.....	204,023	2,107	10·327	10·176	10·676	10·178	10·148
Assessment companies...	35,798	290	8·101	9·407	8·946	9·345	8·475
Retired companies ..	5,142	136	26·449	22·574	26·512	20·109	21·417
Total	244,963	2,533	10·340	10·364	10·860	10·335	10·340

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 during the year respectively, in the case of those companies which did not report that item, and it is believed that the result arrived at represents the actual mortality among insured lives in Canada as accurately as can be gathered from the returns of the companies.

1268. There was a decrease of $432,787 in the amount of insurance terminated naturally, *i.e.*, by death, maturity or expiration, in 1894, as compared with 1893, the amount for 1894 having been $4,552,944; and an increase of $7,059,319 in the amount terminated by surrender and lapse, the total amount so terminated having been $30,452,742, as compared with $23,393,423 in 1893.

1269. The next table gives the amount of income from premiums received by all companies in each year from 1869 to 1895 inclusive, from which it will be seen that Canadian companies received 55 per cent of the total amount, United States companies 34 per cent, and British companies 11 per cent.

INCOME FROM LIFE INSURANCE PREMIUMS IN CANADA
1869 TO 1895.

Year ended 31st December.	Companies.			Total.
	Canadian.	British.	United States.	
	$	$	$	$
1869	164,910	515,741	557,708	1,238,359
1870	208,922	531,250	729,175	1,469,347
1871	291,897	570,449	990,628	1,852,974
1872	417,628	596,982	1,250,912	2,265,522
1873	511,235	594,108	1,492,315	2,597,658
1874	638,854	629,808	1,575,748	2,844,410
1875	707,256	623,296	1,551,835	2,882,387
1876	768,543	597,155	1,437,612	2,803,310
1877	770,319	577,364	1,299,724	2,647,407
1878	827,098	586,044	1,197,535	2,610,677
1879	919,345	565,875	1,121,537	2,606,757
1880	1,039,341	579,729	1,102,058	2,721,128
1881	1,291,026	613,595	1,190,068	3,094,689
1882	1,562,085	674,362	1,308,158	3,544,605
1883	1,652,543	707,468	1,414,738	3,774,749
1884	1,869,100	744,227	1,518,991	4,132,318
1885	2,092,986	803,980	1,723,012	4,619,978
1886	2,379,238	827,848	1,988,634	5,195,720
1887	2,825,119	890,332	2,285,954	6,001,405
1888	3,166,883	928,667	2,466,298	6,561,848
1889	*4,459,595	979,847	2,785,403	*8,224,845
1890	3,921,137	1,022,362	3,060,652	8,004,151
1891	4,258,926	1,030,479	3,128,297	8,417,702
1892	4,729,940	1,088,816	3,251,598	9,070,354
1893	5,156,008	1,073,541	3,403,230	9,632,779
1894	5,435,031	1,079,330	3,994,914	9,909,275
1895	5,721,287	1,148,303	3,442,909	10,312,499
Total	57,786,252	20,580,958	51,269,643	129,036,853

* Including 20 months' business of the Canada Life.

1270. The total amount paid to policy-holders during period 1889-94 was :—

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Death claims (including bonus additions)	2,483,818	2,539,210	2,907,461	3,233,144	3,139,648	3,411,785
Matured endowment (including bonus additions)	436,683	598,571	865,006	838,815	754,589	721,538
Annuitants (including bonus additions)	20,853	22,986	25,994	52,669	55,182	61,592
Paid for surrendered policies	304,263	317,016	376,516	509,021	573,288	656,969
Dividends to policy-holders	696,970	967,884	736,508	818,502	610,577	665,045
	3,942,590	4,445,667	4,911,485	5,452,151	5,133,284	5,516,929

1271. The amount received for premiums in 1893 was $9,632,779; therefore, for every $100 of premium $51.58 was paid to policy-holders, and $48.42 carried to expense, profits and reserve. In the preceding year the proportions were $58.33 and $41.67 respectively.

1272. The following tables give the condition of the Canadian companies in 1895, showing their assets and liabilities, income and expenditure :—

CANADIAN LIFE COMPANIES, 1895.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

COMPANIES.	Assets.	Liabilities, including Reserve but not Capital Stock.	Surplus of Assets over Liabilities, excluding Capital.	Capital Stock Paid up.	Surplus of Assets over Liabilities and Capital Stock.
	$	$	$	$	$
Canada Life	16,312,634	15,637,837	674,797	125,000	549,797
Confederation	5,324,439	4,890,185	434,254	100,000	334,254
Dominion Life	206,174	130,055	76,419	64,400	12,019
Federal	499,774	415,622	84,152	80,197	3,955
Great West	238,875	153,800	85,075	100,000	.....
London Life	522,887	458,474	64,414	50,000	14,414
Manufacturers' Life	1,012,569	818,629	193,940	127,320	66,620
North American	2,300,518	1,835,300	465,218	60,000	405,218
Ontario Mutual	3,123,575	2,939,276	184,299	None.	184,299
Sun	5,365,771	4,829,826	535,944	62,500	473,444
Temperance and General	422,655	343,069	79,586	60,000	19,586
Total	35,330,171	32,452,073	2,878,098	829,417	2,048,681

CANADIAN LIFE COMPANIES, 1895.

Income.

Companies.	Net Premiums, Income.	Consideration for Annuities.	Interest and Dividends on Stocks, &c.	Sundry.	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$
Canada Life	2,006,891	None.	696,441	17,939	2,721,271
Confederation	843,866	9,008	189,237	20,531	1,062,642
Dominion Life	53,395	None.	7,436	6	60,837
Federal	256,682	966	19,475	454	277,577
Great West	120,998	1,600	9,144	None.	131,742
London Life	160,889	None.	25,513	"	186,402
Manufacturers' Life	324,449	"	39,142	103	363,694
North American	483,592	1,762	88,088	8,036	581,478
Ontario Mutual	586,385	3,778	144,917	None.	735,080
Sun	1,285,496	15,726	221,271	5,194	1,527,686
Temperance and General	142,448	None.	15,722	None.	158,170
Total	6,265,091	32,839	1,456,386	52,263	7,806,579

Expenditure.

Companies.	Payments to Policy-holders.	General Expenses.	Dividends to Stock-holders.	Total Expenditure.	Surplus of Income over Expenditure.
	$	$	$	$	$
Canada Life	1,524,697	392,262	87,500	2,004,459	716,811
Confederation	397,074	196,281	15,138	608,493	454,149
Dominion Life	4,936	18,827	2,576	26,339	34,498
Federal	113,225	97,800	None.	211,025	66,552
Great West	23,081	68,543	"	91,624	40,118
London Life	55,675	76,195	3,430	135,300	51,102
Manufacturers' Life	50,465	130,779	5,093	186,337	177,358
North American	105,712	150,573	6,000	262,284	319,194
Ontario Mutual	328,793	116,501	None.	445,294	289,785
Sun	424,250	419,232	9,375	852,857	674,829
Temperance and General	42,496	56,353	3,000	101,849	56,321
Total	3,070,404	1,723,346	132,112	4,925,862	2,880,717

1273. The receipts from income of Canadian Companies in 1890 to 1895 were respectively made up as follows :—

——	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Premiums and annuity sales	4,236,746	4,508,834	5,006,717	5,476,059	5,871,677	6,297,930
Interest and dividends	953,328	1,408,954	1,138,159	1,242,169	1,369,752	1,456,386
Sundry	32,587	48,756	35,851	38,862	54,180	52,263
Total	5,222,661	5,606,544	6,180,727	6,757,090	7,295,609	7,806,579

And the expenditure during the same years was:—

—	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Paid to policy-holders and annuitants.	2,081,236	2,036,711	2,438,040	2,265,703	2,567,454	3,070,454
General expenses.....	1,006,698	1,093,215	1,210,501	1,432,144	1,560,229	1,723,346
Dividends to stock-holders	121,005	55,465	57,010	57,994	59,908	132,112
Total.....	3,208,939	3,185,391	3,705,551	3,755,841	4,187,591	4,925,862

1274. From the above figures, therefore, it appears that out of every $100 of income received the companies expended :—

Object of Expenditure.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Paid to policy-holders	39 85	36 33	39 45	33 53	35 19	39 33
General expenses.	19 28	19 50	19 59	21 19	21 39	22 08
Dividends to Stockholders.....	2 32	0 99	0 92	0 86	0 82	1 69
Reserve	38 55	43 18	40 04	44 42	42 60	36 90

1275. The following table gives the results of the valuation of the policies of some of the life insurance companies. The valuation was made in the office of the superintendent of insurance and on the basis of the H. M. Mortality Table of the Institute of Actuaries at 4½ per cent interest, the pure premiums only being valued :—

Companies.	1894.		1895.	
	Amount in Force.	Value.	Amount in Force.	Value.
	$	$	$	$
Canada Life.....	66,433,170	13,075,777	70,205,929	15,373,059
London and Lancashire	6,860,330	1,320,000	6,870,461	1,420,000
Equitable.....	19,523,242	3,507,554	19,229,718	3,750,000
North British and Mercantile.... ..	1,325,026	600,000	1,289,688	600,000
Reliance Mutual	253,423	100,000	233,823	100,000
Royal.....	914,346	390,000	894,840	390,000
Sun Life.....	31,502,020	4,063,936	34,728,290	4,734.016
Travellers.....	5,357,744	1,186,305	5,549,061	1,204,761
Federal Life	9,896,137	346,986	10,156,227	403,449
Liverpool, London and Globe.....	241,271	105,000	231,001	105,000
London Assurance.....	21,769	9,287	31,502	9,287
National Life	150,922	70,284	141,705	67,934
New York Life.....	20,650,549	3,265,560	20,626,514	3,768,679
North American Life.....	13,836,494	1,564,020	15,223,694	1,795,822
Union Mutual..... ..	4,637,587	773,700	4,645,635	790,139
Life Association of Scotland.....	1,724,788	1,080,602	1,655,959	1,100,142
British Empire.....	6,155,468	1,000,000	5,992,122	1,100,000
Dominion Life.....	1,713,845	94,691	2,025,614	126,102
Great West.....	4,096,550	113,177	4,934,850	153,635
Ontario Mutual	18,731,245	2,566,560	19,278,424	2,933,283

1276. The following table has been prepared for purposes of comparison. The London *Statist* says :—

"By the amount of the premium income the importance of the office, so far as the quantity of business is concerned, can be gauged. The 'considerations received for annuities' is a supplementary guide to the amount of business done by the office. The income from interest and dividends received is most important, but without further information as to the nature of the investments and the amount of the invested funds the mere figure of the income received is not much guide; when we come to the cost of working and the proportion of the annual premium income absorbed for management expenses and commission, we touch a point of vital importance which is a fairly accurate guide to the 'goodness' of the various offices."

In this table the total business done by the several companies is the basis of the calculations and not the portion done in Canada only. The Canadian business done by the English companies represents about 6 per cent of their whole premium income, that done by the United States companies about $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of their total premium income.

BRITISH.

Name of Company.	Premium Income.	Considerations for Annuities.	Interest and Dividends.	Expenses of Management Including Commissions.	Proportion of Expenses to Premiums and Income.		
					1894.	1893.	1892.
	$	$	$	$			
London and Lancashire	874,126	None.	173,997	211,213	24·1	23·3	22·8
British Empire	961,176	52,058	340,905	168,489	17·5	17·7	17·9
Standard	3,513,612	185,522	1,500,296	610,601	17·4	17·5	17·8
Star	1,927,696	44,787	647,077	299,046	15·5	17·4	17·2
Life Association of Scotland	1,815,748	299,898	757,711	277,273	15·3	15·1	15 6
North British and Mercantile	3,133,968	1,316 531	1,553,508	452,211	14·4	14·4	
Edinburgh	1,179,840	138,734	522,797	162,469	13·8	14·1	13 4
Scottish Amicable	1,018,550	115,929	666,660	140,817	13·7	13·6	13·0
Royal	1,874,338	91,799	907,497	253,665	13·5	13·2	12·9
Commercial Union	802,513	8,395	314,216	101,957	12·7	12·0	11·8
Liverpool, London and Globe	1,105,531	693,252	867,381	132,992	12·0	11·9	11·8
London Assurance	700,041	None.	399,641	81,361	11·6	11·6	11·7
Scottish Provident	2,651,722	280,617	1,708,730	282,953	10·6	10·4	10·7

CANADIAN.

Canada Life	1,920,220	None.	691,357	356,921	18.6	18·3	17·8
Confederation	802,195	5,540	176,977	200,405	25·0	32·8	23·6
Dominion Life	44,596	None.	6,775	17,278	38·7	40·4	48·3
Dominion Safety Fund	29,223	"	1,897	2,433	8·3	13·7	12·4
Federal	265,504	"	18,963	84,424	31·8	30·7	29·7
Great West	109,982	"	6,427	55,379	50·3	84·9	86·6
London Life	132,580	"	21,480	55,374	41·7	37·3	38·4
Manufacturers' Life	267,411	"	29,058	109,440	41·0	38·5	37·4
North American	446,834	13,016	81,236	135,130	30·2	31·4	29·9
Ontario Mutual	527,131	None.	132,858	117,459	22·3	23·0	21·2
Sun	1,174,744	3,500	189,249	373,491	31·8	31·7	25·8
Temperance and General	129,199	None.	13,476	52,494	40·6	41·4	39·4

Name of Company.	Premium Income.	Considerations for Annuities.	Interest and Dividends. *	Expenses of Management Including Commissions.	Proportion of Expenses to Premiums and Income.		
					1894.	1893.	1892.
	$	$	$	$			
Ætna	4,833,344		1,999,389	1,076.182	22·3	25·2	24·2
Connecticut Mutual	4,677,973		2,938,753	1,086,568	23·2	23·0	23·8
Germania	2,989,433	20,407	787,077	800,750	26·7	27·2	28·0
Mutual of New York	36,123,164	1,122,705	8,285,447	9,789,634	27·1	28·2	23·8
Equitable	36,038,931	385,670	6,047,461	7,953,131	22·1	21·7	22·9
Metropolitan	16,827,016		728,017	9,848,568	58·5	46·2	44·4
National of Vermont	2,472,702		446,466	651,172	26·3	25·7	28·9
New York Life	29,411,386	871,721	6,386,068	8,474,427	28·8	30·5	31·7
North-western	12,758,666	13,156	3,418,634	2,329,747	18·3	19·2	21·7
Phœnix Mutual	1,192,773	1,183	514,098	523,983	43·9	44·9	45·5
Provident Savings	2,140,248		47,824	582,351	27·2	26·3	24·8
Travellers	2,152,135	17,456	615,244	833,703	38·7	30·2	32·1
Union Mutual	989,553		281,559	520,976	52·6	50·4	45·3
United States	1,226,076		321,892	471,827	38·5	40·8	42·6

*Interest only.

The following table shows the business done by Life Insurance companies in the United States during the last seven years :—

LIFE INSURANCE IN UNITED STATES, 1888-94.

Year.	Number of Companies.	Total amount of Insurance in force.	Premium Income.	Total Income.	Expenses of Management.	Death Losses.	Total payments to Policyholders.
		$	$	$	$	$	$
1888	48	2,828,802,098	120,244,711	153,859,187	32,216,976	41,078,677	76,530,780
1889	50	3,217,336,436	140,168,312	176,242,859	38,855,705	44,866,684	82,049,529
1890	50	3,620,789,225	158,069,250	196,938,069	44,190,352	50,874,980	90,015,553
1891	53	3,966,303,495	172,955,183	213,444,589	47,532,588	55,827,086	97,026,344
1892	56	4,314,197,614	184,526,183	227,619,526	51,845,030	63,874,110	104,506,880
1893	56	4,628,939,120	196,970,898	241,727,505	57,774,924	66,610,984	112,658,941
1894	50	4,763,099,069	209,641,725	261,959,111	63,867,349	69,300.675	118,423,247

1277. Seven companies did business on the assessment plan in 1895, six Canadian and three United States, having at the end of the year $71,385,765 in force, being an increase of $3,672,295. The amount of policies taken during the year was $12,862,025. The amount of insurance terminated by surrender and lapse was $8,288,750, in 1894 being $122.41 for every $1,000 of current risk, which is $29.18 less than in 1893. The amount terminated by death was $543,450, or $8.03 for every $1,000 risk, being $1.48 less than in 1893. The total terminations amounted to 72·75 per cent of the amount of the new business, against 66·32 per cent in 1893.

1278. Accident insurance business was transacted by 10 companies, viz.: 7 Canadian, 2 British and 1 United States, and guarantee business by 4 companies, 2 Canadian, 1 British and 1 United States. The business done in the years 1889 to 1895 was :—

——	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Accident.	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Premiums received.....	278,755	295,553	313,177	317,643	313,286	323,272	357,745
Amount insured	43,735,729	40,215,565	50,279,155	59,086,779	61,123,499	58,047,696	61,762,881
Paid for claims.....	127,156	97,339	127,274	152,485	172,874	147,945	190,850
Guarantee.							
Premiums received.....	68,549	66,540	68,698	66,384	71,704	76,607	74,814
Amou't guaranteed ...	10,721,160	10,996,950	11,242,875	11,212,941	12,947,150	13,053,248	12,965,270
Paid for claims....	17,835	24,802	12,255	13,046	49,504	19,806	11,553

1279. Plate glass insurance was transacted by 4 companies—2 Canadian, 1 British and 1 United States. The premiums received during the year 1895 were $50,710, and the losses incurred $25,530. 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.

1280. Burglary insurance was introduced into Canada during 1893, a license being issued to the Dominion Burglary Guarantee Company (limited) to transact the business of guaranteeing against loss or damage by reason of burglary or housebreaking, and of guaranteeing against loss of jewellery, bullion and other movable property deposited with it for safe keeping. The premiums received during the year 1895 amounted to $14,903, and the amount in force was $1,669,477; the losses incurred amounted to $2,601.

1281. The Credit Indemnity insurance was commenced in Canada in January, 1893, when a license was issued to the Canadian and European Export Credit System Company of Newark, New Jersey, for the purpose of carrying on the business of insuring wholesale dealers, jobbers and manufacturers against losses by reason of bad debts.

The amount of premiums received in 1894 was $18,553, the amount in force was $593,000, losses incurred $21,453, and claims paid $12,453.

1282. The total amount of premiums received for all forms of insurance, life, fire, &c., in 1882-95 was :—

Year.	Companies.			Total.
	Canadian.	British.	United States.	
	$	$	$	$
1882	3,080,218	3,601,467	1,633,238	8,314,923
1883	3,256,558	3,911,981	1,828,122	8,996,661
1884	3,484,568	4,251,999	1,956,581	9,693,148
1885	3,707,360	4,253,733	2,210,324	10,171,417
1886	4,066,154	4,327,836	2,575,181	10,969,171
1887	4,605,664	4,633,709	2,937,770	12,177,143
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
1892	6,361,365	5,678,311	4,720,024	16,759,700
1893	6,900,013	5,824,984	5,042,589	17,767,586
1894	7,295,401	5,809,436	5,122,738	18,227,575
1895*	7,573,431	6,101,844	5,133,418	18,808,693

* Premiums received from Ocean Insurance not included.

The total amount of premiums has increased from $8,314,923 in 1882 to $18,808,693 in 1895, or over 126 per cent. Of this increase of $10,493,770 in fourteen years, the Canadian companies have secured as their share the sum of $4,493,213, the United States companies $3,500,180, and the British companies $2,500,377. The proportional shares in the increase are Canadian companies 42·8 per cent, United States companies 33·2 per cent, and British 24·0 per cent.

Class of Business.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Fire	4,229,706	4,624,741	4,980,128	4,852,460	4,932,335	5,244,502	5,437,263
Inland marine	166,844	72,930	67,582	61,431	42,491	80,719	159,207
Ocean "	212,904	336,383	311,418	331,736	294,320	274,528	176,251
Life	3,544,605	3,774,749	4,132.318	4,619,978	5,195,720	6,001,405	6,561,848
Life (assessment)	.....	.....	.....	93,771	262,849	296,698	367,740
Accident	102,758	128,944	137,660	145,202	165,384	193,715	249,048
Guarantee	58,106	58,914	64,012	62,718	60,820	64,478	62,549
Plate glass	.....	.....	.....	4,121	15,252	21,098	28,068
Steam boiler	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,183
Total	8,314,923	8,996,661	9,693,148	10,171,417	10,969,171	12,177,143	13,060,157

Class of Business.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Burglary	.....	.....	.....	.....	11.288	17,398	14,903
Credit indemnity	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,066	18,553	.....
Fire	5,588,016	5,836,071	6,168.716	6,512,327	6,793,595	6,711,369	6,986,925
Inland marine	146,327	138,699	86,660	33,294	58,669	65,092	76,345
Ocean "	241,877	235,736	141,420	112,494	143,161	141,013	.....
Life	8,224,845	8,004,151	8,417,702	9,070,354	9,632,779	9,909,275	10,291,211
Life (assessment)	404,953	450,507	527,307	582,804	657,578	892,126	927,189
Accident	278,755	295,553	313,177	317,643	313,286	323,272	357,745
Guarantee	68,549	66,540	68,698	66,384	71,704	76,607	74,814
Plate glass	27,870	33,709	38,686	39,466	39,142	43,933	50,710
Steam boiler	30,649	21,869	23,682	24,934	21,318	28,937	28,851
Total	15,011,841	15,082,835	15,786,048	16,759,700	17,767,586	18,227,575	18,808,693

1283. The deposits held by the Receiver General for the protection of policy-holders amounted on the 22nd July, 1895, to $23,570,040, represented by the following securities :—

Canada stock	$ 3,551,429
Canada Provincial debentures	3,097,331
United States bonds	1,795,000
Sweedish Government bonds	58,400
British Government securities	845,143
British Colonial securities	512,217
Bank deposit receipts	110,000
Montreal Harbour bonds	433,000
Municipal securities	11,518,479
Bank stock	25,420
Loan companies' debentures	178,120
C. P. R. and Canada Central bonds	1,445,500
	$ 23,570,040

1284. In 1895 the sum of $4,450,697, also, was deposited with Canadian trustees, making a total of $28,020,737 held for the protection of policy-holders, and this amount was distributed among the different classes as follows :—

Fire and Inland Marine	$ 5,893,535
Life	21,440,009
Accident, Guarantee, &c.	687,193
	$ 28,020,737

1285. At the close of 1893 there were 93 companies under the supervision of the Superintendent of Insurance ; in 1894 there were 95. They were engaged in business as follows :—

	1893.	1894.
Doing life insurance	40	39
" " assessment plan	7	9
" fire insurance	35	34
" inland marine insurance	8	6
" ocean marine "	2	2
" accident "	6	7
" guarantee "	3	4
" steam boiler "	2	2
" plate glass "	6	6
" credit indemnity "	1	1
" burglary guarantee "	1	1
" tornado "		1

Comparison of 1894 with 1886 shows that during eight years companies doing life insurance on the old plan have decreased by 2, and companies doing business under the assessment plan increased by 5 ; that fire insurance companies have increased by 4 ; that inland marine insurance companies remain the same in number ; that ocean marine insurance companies have decreased by 2 ; that accident insurance companies remain the same ; that guarantee companies have increased by 1 ; that steam boiler insurance companies have increased by 1 ; that plate glass insurance companies have increased by 3, and that of the remainder there were none in 1886.

1286. The following table shows the business (including business done in Canada) by fire and fire marine insurance companies in the United States during the years 1885–94 :—

FIRE AND FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE, 1885-94.

Year.	Premiums.	Losses.	Percentage of Losses to Premiums.
	$	$	
1885	103,950,165	56,163,788	54·0
1886	104,400,638	54,474,632	52·1
1887	113,306,932	65,758,631	58·0
1888	112,314,762	61,188,437	54·5
1889	118,567,107	68,343,504	57·6
1890	128,732,540	62,613,460	48·6
1891	135,059,233	84,702,722	62·7
1892	152,401,829	89,544,502	58·7
1893	152,116,060	98,520,673	64·7
1894	158,114,557	86,957,489	55·0
Total for 10 years	$1,278,963,823	$ 728,267,838	56·9

1287. The following statements respecting the system of water supply for fire purposes were obtained from the several cities in answer to circulars :—

ONTARIO.

Arnprior ..... Five wharves for engines at streets on banks of Madawaska river, through centre of town ; 6 tanks in other portions of the town.

Barrie ..... Water-works ; pumping to water tower for fire and domestic uses from artesian wells, but can open a tap and let Lake Simcoe furnish supplies if needed.

Belleville ..... A stand pipe, 125 feet high and 25 feet in diameter, together with direct pressure from two Worthington pumps combined ; capacity, 3,500,000 galls. per day ; average pressure, 80 lbs., which is increased to 125 lbs. in case of fires.

Bowmanville ..... Tanks filled from mill pond.

Brantford ..... Water-works ; Holly's system ; direct pumping ; capacity, 4,000,000 galls.

Chatham ..... Water-works ; capacity, 3,000,000 galls. daily.

Cobourg ..... " " 5,000,000 "

Collingwood ..... " supply unlimited.

Cornwall ..... " pumped direct into mains.

Dresden ..... Fire docks on river bank ; supply unlimited.

Dundas ..... Gravitation, pressure about 85 lbs.

Essex ..... Force pump, tank pressure and water mains on all principal streets ; capacity, about 125,000 galls. daily.

Fergus ..... Water is obtained from the Grand River ; one tank

Forest ..... Six tanks ; capacity from 30,000 to 60,000 galls.

Fraserville ..... Twelve reservoirs ; capacity, 150,000 galls.

Galt ..... Water-works ; stand pipe ; pressure, 112 lbs.

Goderich ..... " capacity, 1,000,000 galls. daily.

Gravenhurst ..... Supply from lakes east and west of town.

Guelph ..... Water-works ; Holly's system ; direct pumping ; capacity, 1,500,000 galls. daily ; 112 double hydrants ; water pressure, 80 to 90 lbs. ; can be increased 20 or 30 lbs. in case of fire.

Hamilton ..... Reservoir supply 187 feet above level of Lake Ontario, with stand pipe for extra fire pressure.

ONTARIO—*Concluded.*

Kingston. .....Pumping to tank from lake to tower.
Kincardine.. ...Stand pipe; capacity, 1,000,000 galls.; also direct pumping; 35 hydrants.
Lindsay ..... Direct pumping in stand pipe of 300,000 galls.
London.....Reservoir and direct pumping; average pressure, 75 lbs.
Midland..... .Six tanks and Midland Bay.
Mount Forest....Private wells only.
Napanee ... .Tower system, in combination with force pumps.
Niagara Falls.....Direct pumping; capacity, 2,000,000 galls. daily; pressure, 120 lbs.
Newmarket..... " steam power.
Oakville.....Tanks in various portions of the town; capacity limited.
Oshawa. ..... Ten tanks on east side; along west side is a stream of easy access.
Ottawa..... ....Water-works; direct pumping into mains; pressure ranges from 85 to 120 lbs. for fire duty.
Penetanguishene..Waterworks; reservoir on hill and pumping engine at base of hill; tank holds 40,000 galls.
Perth ....River and tanks; supply unlimited.
Picton..... Water-works; reservoir, capacity, 400,000 galls.; gravity pressure, 210 feet above level of pumping station; average pressure, 75 lbs.
Peterborough.....Water-works; hydrants; capacity, 2,000,000 galls. daily.
Prescott .....Four tanks, supplied by St. Lawrence River by fire engine.
Preston .....Seven cisterns of 1,000 galls.; river, 2 small streams and 2 mill-dams.
Pembroke..... ..Water-works.
Palmerston.....Seven tanks.
Paris ....Water-works; reservoir, capacity, 1,000,000 galls.
Port Hope. . ...Direct from mill-dam adjoining water-works house; 2 wheels, 52 inches; capacity, 250 galls. each; pumping direct into mains.
Renfrew..... .. .Bonnechère River, Smith's Creek and tanks in different parts of the village.
Ridgetown..... .Ten tanks fed by running streams.
Simcoe..... .....Kent's Creek and River Lynn run through the town, also tanks in different parts.
Seaforth... ..... Water-works; Waterous or Holly's system.
Strathroy..... No system of water-works; mill-pond, River Sydenham and tanks.
Toronto .....Waterworks; fire hydrants on all water mains; average pressure, 80 lbs.; hydrants 300 feet apart, except in centre of city, where they are placed as required.
Tilsonburg.....Water works; Holly's reservoir; pressure, 90 lbs.
Thorold. ....Canal.
Toronto Junction .Water-works; Holly's system; capacity, 4,000,000 galls. daily.
Welland.... .... " " " 5,000,000 " "
Windsor. ..... " direct pumping " 312,500 " per hour.
Whitby.....Eleven underground tanks, average 20,000 galls. each.
Wingham.....Water power; Holly's system; capacity, 500 galls. per minute; pressure, 90 lbs.; 8 hydrants.
Woodstock.....Water-works; direct pumping; capacity, 4,000,000 galls. daily.

QUEBEC.

Buckingham ... ..River flowing through centre of town; 1,250,000 galls. power pump in use.
Côte St. Antoine..Water system not given.
Farnham .....Water-works; 1 power pump; capacity, 1,843,200 galls. daily; 1 steam pump, capacity, 750,000 galls. daily.
Hull..... . . . .Water-works; mains; steam power; capacity, 800 galls. per minute.
Joliette .... " 200 H. P.; pressure, 80 lbs.
Lachine ..... " steam power, pumping direct to stand pipe; pressure 110 lbs.
Longueuil... .... " Two steam pumps; capacity, 750,000 galls.
Lauzon..... " System not given.
Montreal..... " Direct pumping to reservoir; capacity, 20,000,000 galls. daily.
Nicolet..... " Pressure, 125 lbs.
Notre Dame de Grace.....No system.
Richmond .....Water-works; good supply of water, not much force.
St. Hyacinthe..... " 80 hydrants.
St. Jérôme.....Five cisterns.
St. Johns. .... ..Water-works; capacity, 3,000 galls. per minute.
Valleyfield..... " pressure, 110 lbs.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Amherst.. . . ..Water-works; direct pumping ; 2 pumps ; capacity, 1,000,000 galls. daily, also a reservoir holding 3,000,000 galls., at an elevation of 160 feet.
Dartmouth.... ..: Gravitation system ; pressure, 75 to 90 lbs.
Liverpool .....Two large tanks ; river running through the town.
Lunenburg . .....Wells, reservoirs and harbour.
New Glasgow. ...Water-works ; 45 hydrants.
North Sydney ....Brook at each extremity ; wells and harbour along front street.
Springhill .....Wells and springs.
Stellarton .....Water-works ; 24 hydrants.
Sydney .. ....Gravitation ; supply unlimited.
Truro ....Gravitation, pressure 75 lbs. ; augmented by 2 steam rotary pumps ; 50 hydrants.
Westville ....None.
Halifax .... Gravity system ; capacity, about 6,000,000 galls. daily.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Moncton ..... . Reservoir with pumping station.
St. Andrews .... Public fresh water tanks ; capacity, 20,000 galls each.

MANITOBA.

Brandon .....Water-works ; 52 hydrants ; direct pumping ; also 6 tanks, average capacity, 35,000 galls. each.
St, Boniface..... Two water tanks and the Red River.
Winnipeg .....Water-works.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

New Westminster.Gravity system ; 432 feet, with reservoir 400 feet
Vancouver .... From hydrants ; pressure 80 lbs.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Summerside ....Six tanks ; capacity 150,000 galls. ; also river supply.

THE TERRITORIES.

Calgary ....Water-works and tanks
Prince Albert.....River Saskatchewan.

CHAPTER XIX.

Defence of Canada before Confederation.—Short history of Militia.—Establishment of Militia Department.—Militia Act.—Active and Reserve Militia.—Military districts.—Permanent corps.—Military schools.—Royal Military College.—Regimental establishments.—Expenditure.—Revenue.—North-west Mounted Police.—Duties of the Force.

Lieut.-General Commanding Her Majesty's forces, Alex. G. Montgomery Moore, Major-General, in command of Militia.

1288. By the Union Act, 1867, the command in chief of all naval and military forces of and in Canada is vested in the Queen, and the control of the same is placed in the Parliament of Canada.

1289. The record of the service of the militia of Canada dates back from 1648, when a few companies were organized out of a population of about 1,000 souls. In 1649-51 there was a camp volant of about 100 volunteers patrolling between Three Rivers and Montreal. In 1664 the whole of the men of Montreal able to carry arms were enrolled as volunteers. The regulars from 1636 to 1664 were twenty, forty, seventy men and no more. In 1665 came the Carignan regiment, and the militia system was further developed. The regiment partially returned to France in 1669-70, and in 1670 the rest was disbanded. In 1674 the Count of Frontenac gave the militia a definite form; each parish or côte formed a company who were embrigaded in the time of war only. From that time to the capitulation of Montreal, in 1760, the militia took part in several contests with the English and the Iroquois and gained high distinction. The garrisons kept by the King in the few forts of the colony never amounted to more than 150 men, under a captain with the rank of major. After the conquest the militia was entirely disbanded, but a kind of reorganization took place in 1775 at the approach of the Republican army, commanded by Major-General Richard Montgomery and Benedict Arnold, but there was very little done after that date until 1812, when the militia was again organized and equipped, and, with the few British regulars then in the country, defeated the United States armies at Detroit, Queenstown Heights, Lundy's Lane, Chrysler's Farm, Chateauguay, &c., and captured General Hull.

After 1815 the force, with the exception of a few regiments, was for all practical purposes disbanded, and no call for its services was made until the rebellion of 1837-38. On that occasion, at the call of the authorities, numerous corps were hastily organized and acted in concert with the regulars. As soon as the rebellion was over, these corps, with a few exceptions, were disbanded. Upper and Lower Canada continued to be garrisoned by the regulars.

In 1855, after the departure of most of the regulars for the Crimea, the Legislature of the Province of Canada voted the necessary amount for the

equipment and pay of 5,000 volunteers, which were styled Class "A," authority being also granted to furnish the arms to Class "B," but these were to clothe themselves and receive no pay.

In the month of May 1862, the Legislature of Canada passed a Bill for the increase of the militia with an expenditure of $250,000. The Trent affair, which happened in November of the preceding year, gave a valuable impulse to the volunteer movement.

In 1863 the Canadian Legislature passed a bill to muster and drill 100,000 men during six days at 50 cents a day per man. The expenditure amounted to $450,000. The force was not satisfied with the management of the militia, and the corps became disbanded or much reduced. The Military Schools were established at the time. A commission sat to discuss military matters and proposed to assemble 50,000 men for 28 days every year; to enroll a reserve of 50,000 more; to divide the country into military districts and to have an armoury in each of them. In 1864-65 the Legislature voted an appropriation of $384,000, but the St. Albans and Fenian raids in 1864 and 1866 caused the expenditure to reach $774,000.

In 1865-66 the appropriation was $470,000 and the expenditure $1,285,000. In 1866-67 the appropriation was $1,887,000 and the expenditure $1,700,000. In the other provinces the experiences were similar.

The volunteer movement made great headway under the stimulus of the "Trent affair," 1861, and other actions in 1865, 1866, 1870.

1290. At Confederation the Parliament of Canada established a Department of Militia and Defence, the first Minister being Sir George E. Cartier. The first Militia Act was passed in 1868, 31 Vic., Chap. 40, in accordance with the provisions of the fifteenth section of the Union Act, 1867.

In April, 1869, the Imperial authorities signified their desire to withdraw the troops from Canada, and they were gradually withdrawn from time to time till the autumn of 1870, when the first battalion of the 60th (King's Royal) Rifle Corps, under the command of Colonel Charles B. Gordon, handed over the citadel at Quebec to the Canadian authorities. From that time Halifax has been the only Imperial military station in Canada.

The British naval authorities maintain a naval establishment in Esquimalt, British Columbia, and extensive fortifications are approaching completion.

These fortifications have been built at the joint expense of the Imperial and the Dominion Governments. Canada agreed to contribute towards the capital expenditure on works and buildings: 1st. A sum of $146,000 for works estimated to cost $292,000, the payment to be extended over three years from April, 1893. 2nd. The sums of money requisite to meet all expenses in connection with the purchase of such sites as might be required for works or buildings. 3rd. The sum of $48,667 for barracks, the existing barracks at Esquimault being taken by the Imperial Government in full or part payment of this sum according to a joint valuation.

The sum of $75,000 was paid by Order in Council of November, 1894, on account of the $146,000. In addition, Canada has undertaken to pay the cost of a detachment of Royal Marine Artillery, to maintain 100 permanent artillery ready for transfer to Esquimalt, and to reorganize the B.C. militia so as to have 400 men available for service.

1291. The Militia Act of 1868 was subsequently amended in various ways. The Act under which the Militia Department conducts its work was passed in 1883 and is Chap. 40 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1886.

By it the militia of Canada is declared to consist of all the male inhabitants of Canada of the age of 18 years and 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 without children.

The second class comprises those between the ages of 30 and 45, being unmarried or widowers without children.

The third class comprises those between 18 and 45, being married or widowers with children.

The fourth class comprises those between 45 and 60.

And those liable to serve shall be called upon in the above order.

1292. The following persons are exempt from enrollment and actual service at any time :—Judges, clergymen and ministers of all religious denominations, professors in colleges and teachers in religious orders, persons engaged in the collection or management of the revenue, the wardens and officials of all penitentiaries and lunatic asylums, persons physically disabled and any person being the only son of a widow and her only support. Haly-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.

1293. The militia is divided into active and reserve land force and active and reserve marine force. The active militia 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, consisting of the whole of the men not serving in the active militia for the time being.

1294. The period of service in time of peace is three years.

1295. The number of men to be trained and drilled annually is limited to forty-five thousand, except as specially authorized, and the period of drill is to be sixteen days, and not less than eight days in each year.

1296. The Dominion is divided into eleven military districts, in each of which a permanent military staff is maintained, under command of a Deputy Adjutant-General.

1297. The permanent corps and Schools of Instruction consist of "A" and "B" Troops, Royal Canadian Dragoons, at Toronto and Winnipeg; "A" and "B" Batteries, Royal Canadian Artillery, at Kingston and Quebec; Nos. 1 and 2 Companies of Garrison Artillery at Quebec; Nos. 1, 2,

3 and 4 Companies, Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry, at London, Ont., Toronto, Ont., St. John's, Que., and Fredericton, N.B. The total strength of these permanent corps is limited by the militia law to 1,000 men.

1298. The Royal Military College at Kingston, which is under the control of the Militia Department, was founded in 1875, and has proved a most successful institution. Of the total number of cadets who have graduated, 89 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 1893 the number of cadets recommended for commissions in H. M. regular forces was five, one for commission in the Royal Engineers, one in the Royal Artillery and three in the Infantry.

1299. A government cartridge factory was established in Quebec in 1882. The number of rounds of ammunition issued in 1894 was: free for practice 644,150 rounds of ball and 103,510 rounds of blank; the issues on repayment were 822,249 rounds.

The number of rifle ranges in the Dominion in 1895 was 106, distributed as follows: No. 1 District, 17; No. 2, 11; No. 3, 8; No. 4, 12; No. 5, 3; No. 6, 10; No. 7, 8; No. 8, 11; No. 9, 19; No. 10, 5; No. 11, 2.

1300. The following is a statement of the regimental establishments of the permanent and active militia for the year ended 30th June, 1895:—

REGIMENTAL ESTABLISHMENTS OF THE PERMANENT AND ACTIVE MILITIA OF CANADA, 1894-95.

Permanent Militia.

Regiments of	Officers.	Staff-Sgts. and Sergeants.	Rank and File.	Total.	Horses.
Royal Canadian Dragoons	10	19	140	169	101
Royal Canadian Artillery	21	42	403	466	69
Royal Canadian Regt. of Infantry	24	50	518	592	.....
Total	55	111	1.061	1,227	170

Active Militia.

Cavalry*	193	231	1,654	2,078	1,904
Artillery, Field†	102	121	1,122	1,345	495
Artillery, Garrison‡	156	126	2,038	2,320	.....
Engineers§	9	10	132	151	.....
Infantry‖	2,527	1,889	24,503	28,920	351
Total	2,987	2,377	29,449	34,814	2,750
Grand Total	3,042	2,488	30,510	36,041	2,920

* 9 Regiments; Squadron; 3 Troops. †1 Brigade; 15 Batteries. ‡5 Battalions; Companies. §2 Companies. ‖92 Battalions; 6 Companies.

1301. The total ordinary expenditure in 1895 amounted to $1,574,014. The following is a summary of the expenditure by the Department of Militia in 1895 :—

Militia Expenditure, 1885.		$
Pay of Major General and Adjutant General		6,600
Pay of staff, permanent corps and active militia, including allowances		628,431
Salaries and wages of civic employees		67,833
Military properties, works and buildings		127,357
Warlike and other stores and modern firearms		119,18[illegible]
Clothing and necessaries		114,99[illegible]
Provisions, supplies and remounts		150,054
Transport and freight		53,844
Grants in aid of Artillery and Rifle Associations and Bands and Military Institutes		34,675
Miscellaneous and unforeseen contingencies		14,916
Royal Military College of Canada		64,569
Dominion Cartridge Factory		53,594
Monuments for Battlefields of Canada		8,465
Monument Toronto Volunteers, N.W.T., 1885		1,000
Gratuity to T. Rainsford		1,000
Defence of Esquimalt, B.C. :		
Dominion contribution towards capital expenditure for works and buildings		127,500
Total		1,574,014
Pensions.		
	No.	
Rebellion, 1885	99	19,366
Fenian Raids, &c	26	2,984
Veterans, war of 1812	3	120
Upper Canada Militia, war of 1812	21	1,800
Total		24,270
Revenue, 1895.		
Casual revenue		1,819
Ammunition	$10,136	
Military stores and clothing	4,638	
Miscellaneous	1,341	
Rents	4,056	20,171
Royal Military College	$19,274	
Total		41,264

The sums paid for militia pensions amounted to $31,940 in 1889, to $30,766 in 1890, to $28,547 in 1891, to $27,012 in 1892, to $26,203 in 1893, to $25,409 in 1894 and to $24,270 in 1895.

On the 30th June, 1895, there were only three survivors of the war of 1812.

The amount expended by the department upon the militia and defence of Canada since Confederation was $36,684,034.

1302. 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.

1303. Since Confederation the active militia of Canada have been called upon for service on the following occasions: (1) Anticipated Fenian raid, when 6,000 men were under arms for ten days, April, 1870. (2) Manitoba contingent under Colonel Wolseley, May, 1870; 750 men, afterwards increased to 1,000. (3) Fenian raid (Eccles Hill, &c.), May and June, 1870; 13,489 men with 18 guns were under arms for about ten days. (4) Fenian raid into Manitoba, 3rd October, 1871; 942 men for a few days. (5) In anticipation of disturbance at the interment of M. Guibord (under Imperial Privy Council decision) in Roman Catholic Cemetery at Montreal, November 16th, 1875; about 1,100 men for a few hours. (6) Anticipated riot in St. John, N.B., 12th July, 1876; 45 men, one day. (7) Grand Trunk Railway disturbance, 31st December, 1876; 240 men, two or three days. (8) Quebec riot between ship labourers, 20th June, 1878; 1,300 men, two or three days. (9) Montreal, to maintain peace on 12th July, 1878; 3,000 men for a week. (10) Montreal riots on Ottawa & Occidental Railway, 31st August, 1878; 239 men, four days. (11) Anticipated riots, St. Andrew's, N.B., 17th January, 1879; 45 men, two or three days. (12) Quebec riots, ship labourers, 15th August, 1879; 800 men, three days. (13) Anticipated riots, Long Point, county Norfolk, Ontario, prize fight, 18th January, 1880; 71 men, one day. (14) Port Dover, county Norfolk, one day. (15) Riot at Lingan Mines, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, miners, 24th March, 1883; 100 men, two and a half months. (16) Anticipated election riot at Rat Portage, 25th September, 1883; 42 men, one day. (17) Pontiac & Pacific Railway, near Aylmer; anticipated disturbance between farmers and labourers, 28th July, 1884; 45 men, one day. (18) Disturbance at Tamworth, Ontario, railway labourers, 6th October, 1884; 44 men, one day. (19) Anticipated riot at Winnipeg, 11th November, 1885; 247 men, one day. (20) North-west rebellion, on actual service, March, 1885; 5,400 men, about three months. Besides these, 1,140 men were held in readiness under canvas, and 942 (at different dates during the rebellion) in barracks at Toronto, Kingston, Prescott and Quebec. (21) Visit to Skeena River, B.C., (from Victoria); anticipated Indian troubles, July 16th, 1888; "C" Battery Canadian Artillery, 41 days. (22) Strike of Italian labourers at Hereford Railway, September 27th, 1888; detachment of 58th Battalion and one troop cavalry, seven days. (23) Anticipated riot between Red River Valley and Canadian Pacific Railway companies, October 31st, 1888; Mounted Infantry School Corps, seven days. (24) Anticipated riot consequent on strike at lumber mills, Hull, P.Q., September 15th, 1891; four companies, two days. (25) Suppression of smuggling in the Lower St. Lawrence River, July 7th, 1892; detachment of "B" Battery Canadian Artillery, twenty days on revenue cutter "Constance." (26) Similar errand, same place, August 9th, 1892; sergeant and four men, "B" Battery, until October, 1892. (27) Anticipated riot of sailors and fishermen at Souris, P.E.I., 19th August, 1893; Prince Edward Island Battery Garrison Artillery, for a few hours. (28) Slight disturbance between ratepayers and county officials at Township of Lowe, 113 officers and men for a few days, 20th November, 1895.

1304. By an Act 56 Vic., Chap. 35 (1873), authority was given for the organization of a Mounted Police Force, for the better preservation of 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, 1895, the strength of the force was as follows: 1 commissioner, 1 assistant commissioner, 8 superintendents, 29 inspectors, 5 surgeons, 2 veterinary surgeons, 166 non-commissioned officers, 658 constables, and 53 scouts, &c., making a total of 774. There were also 774 horses, and 15 ponies and mules. The country is divided into seven divisions, exclusive of the depot, and these divisions are subdivided into a total of 83 stations.

1305. The duties of the force, as defined by Act of Parliament, are:—

1. The preservation of peace and order, the prevention of crime and the apprehension of criminals.

2. To execute warrants of magistrates, &c., 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.

The amount of work that is yearly done by this force can hardly be realized by any one unfamiliar with the enormous extent of territory that they have to watch. They patrol steadily along the 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 have immediate charge of the cattle quarantine on the frontier. 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 remarkable fine body of men, and the regulations for joining are strictly adhered to.

1306. The following may be said tc be the principal regulations:—

Applicants, who must make personal application, must be between the ages of 22 and 40, active, able-bodied men, of thoroughly sound constitution, and must produce certificates of exemplary character. They must be able to read and write either the English or French

anguage, must understand the care and management of horses, and be able to ride well. The term of engagement is five years, and the rates of pay are as follows:—

Staff-Sergeants..... ..... $1.25 to $2.00 per day.
Corporals. .....85c. "

	Service Pay.	Good Conduct Pay.	Total per day.
Constables—1st year's service.....	50c.	...	50c.
2nd "	50c.	5c.	55c.
3rd "	50c.	10c.	60c.
4th "	50c.	15c.	65c.
5th "	50c.	20c.	70c.

Extra pay is allowed to a limited number of blacksmiths, carpenters, and other artizans. The minimum height is 5 feet 8 inches, minimum chest measurement, 35 inches, and maximum weight 175 pounds. No married men are engaged.

Out of 196 men whose time expired during 1894, 152 men re-engaged without leaving, and 28, who took their discharge, afterwards rejoined. The average height of the present force is 5 feet $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and average chest measurement $38\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

1307. There were 1,250 criminal cases tried in the North-west in 1895. Of those tried before the Inspectors of the Mounted Police, 224 were indictable offences, resulting in 169 acquittals and 55 convictions. Out of 872 summary convictions in the North-west, 325 were by the Inspectors of the Mounted Police. In 1894 there were 1,036 criminal cases. Of those tried by the Inspectors, 161 were indictable offences, of which 41 were convictions. The summary convictions numbered 363. In 1893 there were 911 criminal cases in all. Of those tried before the Inspectors, 99 were indictable offences, of which 37 were convictions. The summary convictions numbered 277. In 1892, of the cases tried before the Mounted Police, 296 resulted in convictions, 10 being for indictable offences and 286 summary, the number of charges for indictable offences being 67.

CHAPTER XX.

Religious Statistics.—Education.—Provincial Systems.—Insane Asylums.—Charitable Institutions.—Vital Statistics.—Patent Office.—Copyrights and Trade-Marks.—Temperance Statistics.—Divorces.—Historical Archives.—Indian Population.—Chinese in Canada.—Penitentiaries.—Criminal Statistics.

1308. The census returns, relating to religion, are given in paragraphs 273-277.

1309. From the same returns it is learned that there were 10,480 churches in Canada in April, 1891. This is an increase over 1881 of 1,828.

1310. Divided among the denominations, the increase is distributed as follows: Baptists, 324; Roman Catholics, 301; Church of England, 415; Methodists, 322; Presbyterians, 411. All other denominations, 55.

1311. Of the total number of churches, the Methodists have nearly 32 per cent, the Presbyterians and Roman Catholics 17 per cent each, the Church of England 16 per cent, the Baptists 12 per cent, leaving 6 per cent for "all others."

1312. Taking the total population, there is a church provided for every group of 461 persons. Taking the several denominations, the Roman Catholics have one church for every group of 1,115 of their persuasion, the Church of England one for every group of 386 of its adherents, the Methodists one for every group of 251, the Presbyterians one for every group of 428, and the Baptists one for every group of 240.

1313. During the decade 1881-91, the Church of England appears to have been the most active in providing places of worship for the people, the Presbyterians coming next, the Baptists third, the Methodists fourth and the Roman Catholics fifth.

1314. Territorially considered, the Church of England has provided 337 additional churches in the provinces east of Manitoba, and 78 in Manitoba and the other western provinces. Methodists have provided 227 in the eastern and 95 in the western provinces; Presbyterians, 302 and 109 respectively; Roman Catholics, 257 and 44, and the Baptists 305 and 19 respectively.

1315. Of their total increase, the Methodists have established 70 per cent in the five eastern provinces, and 30 per cent in the western pro-

vinces. The Presbyterians have built 73 per cent of their increase in the eastern, and 27 per cent in the western provinces. The Church of England 81 per cent in the east, and 19 per cent in the west. The Roman Catholics have apportioned their increase by building 85 per cent of it in the eastern, and 15 per cent in the western, and the Baptists 94 per cent and 6 per cent respectively.

1316. By provinces, the increased number of churches is distributed as follows :—

Provinces.	Baptists	Roman Catholics.	Church of England	Methodists.	Presbyterians.	Others.
Prince Edward Island	16	...	1	1	15	2
Nova Scotia	71	18	54	75	38	*10
New Brunswick	81	28	28	58	26	*3
Quebec	11	113	37	38	42	*13
Ontario	126	98	217	55	181	47
Manitoba	14	18	30	50	61	30
British Columbia	4	7	26	24	8	5
North-west Territories	1	19	22	21	40	*3
Total	324	301	415	322	411	55

*Decrease.

1317. The Roman Catholic church in Canada has one cardinal, seven archbishops, twenty-three bishops, and about 1,500 clergy. The Church of England has two metropolitans and eighteen bishops, and about 1,000 clergy. The first colonial see established in the British Empire was that of Nova Scotia, 1787. In 1793 the Canadas were erected into a separate see. In 1839 the See of Toronto was established. In 1849 Rupert's land received its first Anglican bishop, and British Columbia received its first in 1859. New Brunswick became a see, independent of Nova Scotia, in 1845.

1318. The Presbyterians became united as the Presbyterian Church in Canada in 1875. The Methodists were first united into one ecclesiastical organization in Canada in 1883.

1319. The census returns showed that the number of clergymen of all churches in Canada, in 1891, was 7,164, an increase of 735 in the ten years.

EDUCATION.

1320. Under the British North America Act, 1867, the right to legislate on matters respecting education was placed in the hands of the governments of the several provinces, the rights and privileges of denominational and separate schools then existing being specially protected.

1321. The census returns gave 112 universities and classical colleges in Canada in 1891. They were distributed as follows: British Columbia, 5; Manitoba, 5; New Brunswick, 5; Nova Scotia, 10; Ontario, 34; Prince Edward Island, 2; Quebec, 51. Of boarding schools for young ladies, the census returned 318, with 15,302 inmates. The number of persons giving their occupation as teachers was 21,851, showing an increase of 2,619 in ten years. There was a decrease of 60 male teachers, and an increase of 2,679 female teachers. The universities and classical colleges showed an increase of 27, and the young ladies' boarding schools an increase of 44 in the number of schools, and of 2,238 in the number of inmates.

There is, of course, considerable difference in many details in the public school systems in force in the various provinces, though they are all based on the principle of free education, the funds being supplied by local taxation and government grants.

1322. 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 provinces religious exercises are permitted, but no children can be compelled to be present against the wishes of their parents. In Manitoba the schools were Protestant and Roman Catholic, but an Act 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. That Act has been the subject of great controversy still unsettled. In Quebec the schools are Protestant and Roman Catholic, and education is based on religious teaching, the Roman Catholic catechism, 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 opened and closed with prayer and the reading of the Scriptures, but without comment or explanation. The trustees, however, and clergy of all denominations are empowered to make special arrangements for religious instruction. 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.

1323. Subject to the approval of the Provincial Government, all regulations for the public and high schools are made by the Minister of Education. 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 the years 1877 to 1894, Roman Catholic separate schools being included:—

PUBLIC SCHOOLS, ONTARIO, 1877-94.

Year.	Number of Schools Open.	School Population between 5 and 21 Years of Age.	Total Number of Pupils Registered.	Boys.	Girls.	Average Attendance.
1877	5,140	494,804	490,860	261,070	229,790	217,184
1878	4,990	492,360	489,015	260,400	228,615	224,588
1879	5,123	494,424	487,012	259,056	227,956	219,442
1880	5,137	489,924	483,045	255,677	227,368	220,068
1881	5,238	484,224	476,268	251,661	224,607	215,264
1882	5,203	483,817	471,512	246,966	224,546	214,176
1883	5,252	478,791	464,369	243,671	220,698	215,561
1884	5,316	471,287	466,917	244,532	222,385	221,861
1885	5,395	583,147	472,458	249,175	223,283	225,907
1886	5,437	601,204	487,496	257,030	230,466	239,044
1887	5,506	611,212	493,212	259,083	234,129	245,152
1888	5,569	615,353	495,323	259,485	235,838	245,789
1889	5,623	616,028	500,815	263,047	237,768	253,943
1890	5,718	617,856	496,565	259,519	237,046	251,307
1891	5,826	615,781	491,741	256,674	235,067	257,642
1892	5,889	595,238	485,670	253,091	232,579	253,830
1893	5,954	592,503	481,068	250,856	230,212	259,426
1894	5,977	593,840	483,203	251,918	231,285	268,334

Year.	Teachers.		Receipts.	Expenditure.	Average Cost per Pupil.	
	Male.	Female.			On Total Attendance.	On Average Attendance.
			$	$	$ cts.	$ cts.
1877	3,020	3,448	3,405,081	3,073,489	6 26	14 15
1878	3,060	3,413	3,231,565	2,889,347	5 91	12 86
1879	3,153	3,443	3,213,840	2,833,085	5 82	12 91
1880	3,264	3,483	3,254,830	2,822,053	5 85	12 82
1881	3,362	3,560	2,259,238	2,844,271	5 92	13 21
1882	3,062	3,795	3,469,990	3,026,975	6 42	14 13
1883	2,829	4,082	3,570,731	3,108,430	6 69	14 42
1884	2,789	4,296	3,723,138	3,280,862	7 02	14 79
1885	2,744	4,474	3,813,066	3,312,700	7 01	14 67
1886	2,727	4,637	3,993,483	3,457,699	7 09	14 46
1887	2,718	4,876	4,331,357	3,742,104	7 59	15 26
1888	2,824	4,972	4,456,352	3,859,365	7 75	15 70
1889	2,774	5,193	4,851,061	4,198,517	8 44	16 53
1890	2,730	5,450	5,016,212	4,295,678	8 67	17 09
1891	2,755	5,581	4,771,311	4,076,241	8 34	15 82
1892	2,770	5,710	4,811,'99	4,053,918	8 40	15 97
1893	2,785	5,862	4,746,252	4,051,460	8 54	15 62
1894	2,795	6,029	4,972,507	4,248,131	8 79	15 83

1324. The following table gives particulars concerning the Roman Catholic separate schools in Ontario in the years 1877-94 :—

ROMAN CATHOLIC SEPARATE SCHOOLS, ONTARIO, 1877–94.

Year.	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Boys.	Girls.	Average Attendance.	Receipts.	Expenses.	Average Cost per Pupil.	
								On Total Attendance.	On Average Attendance.
						$	$	$ c.	$ c.
1877	175	24,952	.....	.....	.....	120,266	114,806	4 60	.....
1878	176	25,280	.....	.....	.....	127,549	120,559	4 77	.....
1879	191	24,779	.....	.....	.....	129,092	122,831	4 96	.....
1880	196	25,311	.....	.....	.....	136,873	128,463	5 08	.....
1881	195	24,819	.....	.....	.....	137,074	123,724	4 99	.....
1882	193	26,148	.....	.....	.....	166,739	154,340	5 90	.....
1883	194	26,177	.....	.....	.....	166,289	153,611	5 86	.....
1884	207	27,463	13,703	13,760	.....	190,454	176,477	6 42	.....
1885	218	27,590	13,956	13,634	.....	218,096	204,531	7 41	.....
1886	224	29,199	14,860	14,339	15,959	193,908	179,730	6 15	11 27
1887	229	30,373	15,376	14,997	16,866	229,848	211,223	6 95	12 52
1888	238	31,123	15,805	15,518	17,136	278,114	260,003	8 35	15 17
1889	243	32,790	16,707	16,083	18,153	267,304	244,440	7 45	13 46
1890	259	34,571	17,683	16,888	18,395	313,326	289,703	8 38	15 75
1891	289	36,168	18,438	17,730	20,795	320,386	278,687	7 70	13 40
1892	312	37,466	19,169	18,297	21,560	326,035	289,838	7 74	13 44
1893	313	38,067	19,646	18,421	21,863	305,767	270,729	7 11	12 39
1894	328	39,762	20,509	19,253	23,328	392,393	337,307	8 48	14 46

1325. The total number of schools open in 1894 shows an increase of 725 over the number of 1883, the number of pupils an increase of 18,834, of which 8,247 were boys and 10,587 were girls. The average attendance increased 52,773.

The increase in the average attendance is a gratifying feature. In 1890 the average attendance was only 47·8 per cent of the number on the roll; in 1894 it was 55·5 per cent. In 1890 the average attendance was 40·6 per cent of the whole number of the school population; in 1893 it was 45·2 per cent.

In 1883 the average number of pupils in attendance for each school was 41, and in 1894 it was 44·9.

In 1883 each teacher had somewhat over 31 pupils on an average; in 1894 each teacher had 30·4.

In 1883 the female teachers numbered 59 out of every 100 teachers; in 1894 they numbered nearly 68.

1326. Separating the Roman Catholic separate schools from the other public schools, it is found that in 1894 the scholars in attendance in the Roman Catholic separate schools were 8·1 per cent of the total number in all the public schools. The Roman Catholics were nearly 17 per cent of the total population of the province. As the scholars in attendance in the Roman Catholic separate public schools were only 8 per cent of the total number in attendance, instead of 17 per cent, to correspond with the proportion the Roman Catholics have in the general population,—either the Roman Catholics have fewer children, or a smaller proportion attend school at all, or many of them attend the other public schools, or many of the public schools, being in districts where the Roman Catholics are the great majority of the population, are practically managed as separate schools.

The Roman Catholic separate schools numbered 328, and the average attendance was nearly 71 pupils to each school against 43 in the 5,649 other schools.

The teachers, in 1894, numbered for the Roman Catholic separate schools 714, and for the others 8,110. Each teacher in the Roman Catholic schools had charge of 32 pupils, and each teacher in the other schools had 30 pupils.

Of the teachers in the Roman Catholic public separate schools, 133 were males and 581 females; about 81 per cent were females. In the others, 67 per cent were females.

The average attendance in the Roman Catholic schools was 58·6 per cent of the number on the rolls. In the others, the average attendance was 55·2 per cent of the number on the rolls.

1327. There were 10 Protestant separate schools, all of which made returns, which show that there were 13 teachers, 2 male and 11 female; 520 pupils, 278 being boys and 242 girls; average attendance, 196; receipts, $6,510, and expenditure, $5,222.

1328. The following are particulars concerning the high schools in Ontario in the years 1877-94:—

HIGH SCHOOLS, ONTARIO, 1877-94.

Year.	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Boys.	Girls.	Average Attendance.	Receipts.	Expenditure	Average cost per Pupil.	
								On total Attendance.	On average Attendance.
						$	$	$ cts.	$ cts.
1877	104	9,229	.....	.....	5,201	357,521	343,710	37 24	66 08
1878	104	10,574	.....	.....	5,998	420,188	396,010	37 46	66 02
1879	104	12,136	.....	.....	6,992	417,461	400,788	33 02	57 32
1880	104	12,910	7,030	5,880	7,250	432,309	413,930	32 06	57 09
1881	104	13,136	6,951	6,184	7,270	371,250	345,850	26 00	47 57
1882	104	12,348	6,017	6,331	6,580	373,150	343,720	27 56	52 23
1883	104	11,843	6,056	5,787	6,454	378,888	348,946	29 47	54 07
1884	106	12,737	6,386	6,351	7,302	407,978	385,426	30 26	52 79
1885	107	14,250	7,259	6,991	8,207	458,941	429,762	30 16	52 35
1886	109	15,344	7,907	7,437	8,797	502,315	477,797	31 14	54 31
1887	112	17,459	8,793	8,666	10,227	529,323	495,612	28 38	48 46
1888	115	17,742	8,995	8,747	10,464	684,268	637,055	35 91	60 88
1889	120	18,642	9,422	9,220	10,793	703,042	645,338	34 61	59 71
1890	120	19,395	9,686	9,709	11,437	676,895	627,208	32 34	54 84
1891	126	22,230	10,892	11,338	13,448	828,578	761,566	34 26	56 63
1892	128	22,837	11,058	11,779	13,764	793,812	696,114	30 48	50 57
1893	129	23,055	10,908	12,147	13,711	900,721	823,722	35 80	60 08
1894	129	23,523	11,318	12,205	14,463	749,651	688,532	29 27	47 61

1329. In the High schools the number of teachers was 554, giving one teacher for each group of 42 pupils.

Of the total number of pupils the female sex had 51·9 per cent in 1894. They formed 45·6 per cent in 1880. In 1883 the total number of pupils was 11,843, and in 1894 the number of female pupils was 12,205, or 362 more than the total number in 1883.

In 1883 the average attendance was 48·8 per cent of the total number of pupils and in 1864 it was 61·5 per cent.

1330. In 1894 there were in the province 5,697 public school-houses, exclusive of Roman Catholic separate school-houses, of which 2,801 were of brick or stone, 2,443 frame and 451 log. In 1883 there were 5,284 public school-houses, of which 2,324 were brick or stone, 2,343 frame and 617 log. The proportions are, therefore: 1894, brick or stone, 49 per cent; frame, 43 per cent, and log, 8 per cent. 1883, brick or stone, 43·9 per cent; frame, 44·4 per cent, and log, 11·7 per cent. In 1850 there were only 99 brick school-houses in the province; now there are 2,226. In 1850 there were 1,466 log school-houses; now there are only 453. During the past year there were 43 new school-houses added to the equipment of the province, 17 brick, 10 stone and 16 frame.

1331. The following table gives the total receipts and expenditure for public school purposes, 1877-94:—

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1877-94.

Year.	Receipts.			Expenditure.			
	Legislative Grant	Municipal School Grant and Assessments	Clergy Reserve Fund and other sources	Teachers' Salaries.	Maps, Prizes, &c.	Sites and Building School-houses.	Rent, Repairs, Fuel, &c.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1877	251,962	2,422,432	730,687	2,038,099	47,539	477,393	510,458
1878	258,539	2,278,040	694,986	2,011,208	42,507	413,393	422,239
1879	252,566	2,307,223	654,051	2,072,823	32,622	306,026	421,614
1880	263,454	2,321,929	669,447	2,113,180	25,222	249,390	434,261
1881	258,297	2,352,556	648,385	2,106,019	14,022	280,460	443,770
1882	265,738	2,447,214	757,038	2,144,449	15,583	341,918	525,025
1883	265,467	2,538,042	767,222	2,210,187	20,275	312,342	565,626
1884	267,084	2,675,621	780,433	2,296,027	17,732	341,198	625,905
1885	264,419	2,680,121	868,526	2,327,050	20,230	373,405	592,015
1886	265,912	2,826,376	901,195	2,385,464	32,699	414,238	625,298
1887	268,722	3,084,352	978,283	2,458,540	27,509	544,520	711,535
1888	274,511	3,080,995	1,100,846	2,521,537	29,382	575,973	732,473
1889	276,305	3,342,436	1,232,320	2,553,845	32,124	829,052	783,496
1890	284,327	3,411,654	1,320,231	2,669,377	42,816	753,039	830,446
1891	289,610	3,168,498	1,313,203	2,722,116	42,521	460,655	850,949
1892	283,791	3,300,512	1,227,596	2,752,629	40,003	427,321	839,965
1893	287,852	3,265,292	1,193,108	2,798,199	40,234	350,942	862,085
1894	299,217	3,460,328	1,212,962	2,822,731	50,465	445,386	869,549

1332. The following table gives particulars relating to Normal Schools and County Model Schools, 1877-95:—

MODEL AND NORMAL SCHOOLS, 1877-95.

Year.	County Model Schools.			Normal Schools.					
	Number of Schools.	Number of Teachers in Training.	Number that passed final examinations	No. of Teachers, Normal.	No. of Students.	No. of Teachers, Model and Kindergarten	No. of Pupils, Model and Kindergarten	Receipts from Fees of Model School and Kindergarten Pupils.	Expenditure, Model and Normal Schools.
								$	$
1877	50	1,237	1,146	13	257	8	643	7,909	25,780
1878	50	1,391	1,372	14	226	8	383	7,752	34,033
1879	51	1,295	1,259	15	429	8	391	7,884	33,720
1880	49	1,413	1,317	13	483	15	607	9,123	36,694
1881	50	668	615	15	418	15	698	11,523	41,848
1882	46	882	837	16	260	15	799	13,783	44,808
1883	48	820	791	15	338	16	760	13,232	45,540
1884	51	1,117	1,017	15	351	16	742	12,107	40,811
1885	52	1,305	1,203	12	405	17	658	11,352	37,976
1886	53	1,463	1,376	11	439	18	660	11,625	38,488
1887	55	1,491	1,376	13	441	18	763	13,427	40,189
1888	57	1,072	1,000	12	445	21	794	14,595	39,494
1889	58	1,208	1,140	12	442	22	928	16,502	41,494
1890	58	1,293	1,228	12	411	21	948	17,336	43,232
1891	58	1,464	1,379	12	442	22	885	16,542	43,810
1892	59	1,283	1,225	12	428	22	842	15,601	45,724
1893	59	1,582	1,456	12	412	22	805	16,813	45,931
1894	59	1,750	1,587	12	379	21	799	17,231	46,404
1895	60	1,834	1,644	13	442	21	801	20,175	52,668

1333. KINDERGARTENS, 1891-94.

Year.	Number of Kindergartens	Number of Teachers.	Number of Pupils.	Average Attendance.
1891	66	160	6,375	3,287
1892	85	200	8,056	3,190
1893	85	200	8,767	3,462
1894	90	184	9,340	3,681

The system of kindergarten instruction was first introduced into Ontario in 1882 and afterwards made part of the school system of the province by the Public School Act of 1885. There was an increase of 24 in the number of kindergartens in 1894, as compared with 1891; in the number of teachers, 24, and in the number of pupils, 2,965.

1334. The next table gives the number of Teachers' Institutes and the number of members, together with the receipts and expenditure, for the years 1877-94.

TEACHERS' INSITUTES, 1877-94.

Year.	Number of Teachers' Institutes.	Number of Members.	Total Number of Teachers in Province.	Receipts.				Expenditure
				Government Grant.	Municipal Grant.	Fees.	Total.	
				$	$	$	$	$
1877	42	1,881	6,468	1,412	100	300	2,769	1,128
1878	54	3,511	6,473	3,247	530	689	5,962	3,765
1879	60	4,185	6,596	3,517	350	757	7,632	4,772
1880	59	4,214	6,747	3,275	225	790	8,029	4,966
1881	61	4,033	6,922	2,950	200	1,027	8,571	4,377
1882	62	4,395	6,857	2,900	300	1,089	9,394	5,355
1883	62	4,821	6,911	4,025	435	793	10,373	5,871
1884	64	5,189	7,085	2,027	510	676	9,423	4,875
1885	64	5,666	7,218	1,800	900	885	9,253	4,588
1886	66	5,974	7,364	1,820	1,995	917	10,037	4,658
1887	66	6,718	7,594	1,800	1,879	731	10,406	4,975
1888	66	6,882	7,796	1,890	1,850	779	10,765	5,733
1889	67	7,132	7,967	2,665	1,650	816	11,397	6,227
1890	66	7,458	8,180	2,125	2,025	813	10,891	5,723
1891	68	7,761	8,336	1,915	1,900	936	11,582	5,725
1892	69	8,142	8,480	1,950	2,105	876	12,044	6,127
1893	71	7,952	8,647	2,050	1,748	875	11,940	6,194
1894	73	7,630	8,824	2,100	2,232	998	12,385	6,527

1335.

NIGHT SCHOOLS.

Year.	No. of Night Schools.	Teachers.	Number of Pupils.	Average Attendance.
1891	36	76	2,930	686
1892	32	63	2,293	506
1893	28	65	2,062	522
1894	25	54	1,937	444

1336. There were also seven Art schools in operation, with, as far as can be ascertained, about 650 pupils. In connection with and under the control of the Department of Education were 289 Mechanics' Institutes, with over 439,456 books, and about 31,195 members. Their property was valued at $423,476, with liabilities of $14,896. Besides these there were twelve free libraries with upwards of 165,263 volumes and 67,233 readers, with assets amounting to $328,950 and liabilities $106,050.

The total number of pupils attending public, separate, high, normal and model schools in Ontario, not including colleges and private schools, was 507,904, an increase of 2,603 as compared with 1893.

1337. The second Friday in May in each year has been set apart under the name of Arbor Day, for the purpose of planting trees and improving the school grounds. In 1885 on that day, 38,940 trees, in 1886, 34,087 trees, in 1887, 28,057 trees, in 1888, 25,714 trees, in 1889, 21,281 trees, in 1890, 22,250 trees, in 1891, 15,697 trees, in 1892, 14,489 trees, in 1893, 14,103 trees, and in 1894, 14,244 trees were planted.

1338. The following table gives the number of teachers receiving superannuation allowances and the amount paid to them during the years 1880-95 :—

SUPERANNUATED TEACHERS, 1880-95.

Year.	Number of Teachers on list.	Expenditure	Year.	Number of Teachers on list.	Expenditure
		$			$
1880	391	48,229	1888	472	58,290
1881	399	49,130	1889	457	60,365
1882	422	51,000	1890	463	62,105
1883	422	51,500	1891	456	61,080
1884	443	54,234	1892	456	63,751
1885	423	55,003	1893	459	63,685
1886	440	58,791	1894	442	64,046
1887	454	58,295	1895	435	63,800

QUEBEC.

1339. Educational matters in the Province of Quebec are under the control of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, assisted by a council consisting of 35 members, and divided into committees for the 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 school annals of the Province of Quebec are highly interesting. The first attempt to give instruction was made by the Recollets in 1616. In 1632 the Jesuits opened schools for the Indians. In 1637 a college was started in Quebec City. In 1639 the Ursuline Convent was founded—the first girls' school in Canada. In 1663 Mgr. Laval, Bishop of Quebec, established a seminary that became Laval University. In 1801 the Legislature passed an Act to establish free schools. In 1829 the Legislature passed an Act for the encouragement of elementary education.

The following table gives the number of educational institutions of all grades in the province:—

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN QUEBEC, 1894-95.

Institutions.	Under Control of Municipalities.	Independent.	Elementary.	Superior.	Totals.
Roman Catholic Schools.					
Elementary schools	4,164	95	4,259	.....	4,259
Model schools	357	239	.....	465	465
Academies				131	131
Norman schools	.....	2	.....	2	2
Classical colleges	.....	17	.....	17	17
Universities	.....	2	.....	2	2
Schools for deaf-mutes and the blind	.....	3	.....	3	3
Total	4,521	358	4,259	620	4,879
Protestant Schools.					
Elementary schools	926	11	937	.....	937
Model schools	68	.....	.....	68	68
Academies	26	.....	.....	26	26
Normal school	.....	1	.....	1	1
Colleges affiliated to universities	.....	6	.....	6	6
Universities	.....	2	.....	2	2
School for deaf-mutes and the blind	.....	1	.....	1	1
Total	1,020	21	937	104	1,041
Schools of arts and manufactures	.....	9	.....	.....	9
Schools of agriculture and dairy schools	.....	6	.....	.....	6
Grand total of schools	5,541	394	5,196	724	5,935

There has been an increase of 238 in the number of educational institutions of the province during the year.

1340. The number of pupils in the several educational institutions in 1894-95 were as follows:—

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS, QUEBEC, 1894-95.

Institutions.	Boys.	Girls.	Roman Catholics.	Protestants.	Total.	Average Attendance of Pupils.
Roman Catholic Schools.						
Elementary	84,139	86,256	169,730	665	170,395	125,919
Model schools and academies	37,592	42,583	79,526	649	80,175	68,410
Classical colleges	5,291	.....	5,291	.....	5,291	4,943
Normal and annexed schools	342	223	565	.....	565	499
Laval University	183	.....	183	.....	183	175
Schools for the deaf and dumb and the blind	181	262	443	.....	443	443
Total	127,728	129,324	255,738	1,314	257.052	200,389
Protestant Schools.						
Elementary	14,211	13,425	2,493	25,143	27,636	20,432
Model schools and academies	4,254	3,720	407	7,567	7,974	6,407
Colleges affiliated with universities	90	7	.....	97	97	90
Bishop's College and McGill University	1,009	125	.....	1,134	1,134	1,050
Deaf and dumb school	36	25	.....	61	61	61
Total	19,600	17,302	2,900	34,002	36,902	28,040
School of arts and manufactures	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,023	1,023
Agricultural and dairy schools	.....	.....	.....	.....	434	407
Grand total	147,328	146,626	258,638	35,316	295,411	229,859

1341. The number of Roman Catholic pupils in elementary schools was 172,223 and of Protestants 25,808, while in model schools and academies Roman Catholics were 79,933 in number and Protestants 8,216.

1342. The average attendance of pupils in elementary and superior schools was 146,351 and 74,817 respectively.

1343. The total number of teachers was 9,799, but exclusive of universities, special schools and religious orders the number was 5,960, of whom 4,652 were Roman Catholics and 1,308 Protestants, and the total amount paid to these for salaries was $848,283, the average salary having been $143. The teachers in religious orders numbered 3,527.

1344. The following particulars relating to the schools of Quebec are taken from the annual reports of the province.

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS, QUEBEC, 1892 TO 1895.

—	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Municipalities	1,217	1,221	1,246	1,283
School-houses	5,439	5,397	5,472	5,608
Elementary schools	4,934	4,963	5,004	5,196
Model schools	491	493	501	533
Academies	150	141	143	157
Normal schools	3	3	3	3
Classical colleges	23	23	23	23
Universities	4	4	4	4
Institutions for blind and deaf mutes	4	4	4	4
Schools of arts and manufactures	9	9	9	9
Agriculture and dairy schools	..	..	6	6
Total schools	5,618	5,640	5,697	5,935
Pupils in elementary schools	183,981	187,979	191,333	198,031
" model schools and academies	79,533	79,223	83,582	88,149
" normal schools	1,063	1,073	1,152	1,096
" classical colleges	5,021	5,024	5,382	5,291
" universities	1,298	1,109	1,261	1,317
" blind and deaf institutions	488	514	524	504
" schools of arts and manufactures	1,047	1,047	944	1,023
Total	272,431	275,969	284,178	295,411
Average attendance in elementary schools	131,675	133,183	136,786	146,351
Number of teachers " "	4,986	5,020	5,036	5,150
" all others	4,311	4,277	4,356	4,649
Expenditure by government:	$	$	$	$
Elementary schools	168,000	170,000	180,000	170,000
All others	78,410	78,410	121,410	134,410
Expenditure by people:				
Elementary schools	1,095,914	1,150,635	1,255,518	1,303,731
Total expenditure	1,342,324	1,399,045	1,556,928	1,608,141

NOVA SCOTIA.

1345. The Council of Public Instruction in Nova Scotia consists of 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.

The school annals of Nova Scotia go back to 1748, when the Lords of Trade and Plantations arranged, at the time steps were being taken to start settlement in Chebucto Bay, with the "society for the propagation of the Gospel in foreign parts," for the establishment and maintenance of schools in certain rural localities in Nova Scotia, grants of land being awarded the

society to reimburse it. In 1780 an Act was passed for the establishment of a public grammar school in Halifax. In 1811 an abortive attempt was made by the Legislature to lay the foundation of a general educational system. In 1820 a more elaborate Educational Act was passed, the grants under it in the first year amounting to £2,500. In 1832 the total grant in aid of education was £4,000. In 1841 the provincial grant was increased to £6,000, and a Central Board established to give uniformity to the operations of the Boards of Commissioners. Further modifications were introduced in 1845, when the aggregate legislative grant was raised to £11,700. The Act of 1850 provided for a superintendent of education, the first to receive the appointment being a native of Nova Scotia, J. W. Dawson, now Sir William Dawson. In 1854 the Provincial Normal School was established. In 1864, under the guidance of Hon. Charles Tupper (now Sir Charles, Bart.), the Legislature laid the foundations of the present Public School system. At the ensuing session in 1865 the province led the way among all the Colonies of the British Empire in making local assessment for the support of schools the necessary basis for their legal recognition. In 1857 the province (first of all the Colonies of the Empire) voted an appropriation (£1,000) in support of a deaf and dumb institution. Nova Scotia has four universities: 1st, King's College, founded in 1788 and incorporated in 1802 by Royal Charter; 2nd, Dalhousie College, founded by Earl Dalhousie in 1821, its original endowment being derived from funds collected at the Port of Castine, in the State of Maine, during its occupancy by Sir John Sherbrooke, then Lieut.-Governor of Nova Scotia; 3rd, Acadia College, and 4th, St. Francis Xavier College.

1346. There were 2,305 schools in the province in 1895; the number of pupils enrolled was 100,555, and the average attendance 54,006, the latter having been 65 per cent of the number registered, as compared with 62 per cent in 1894. 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. The total number of teachers employed was 2,399.

The proportion of the population enrolled in the public schools, based on the estimated population of the province in 1895, was 1 in 4·5.

1347. The total Government expenditure for public school education during 1895 was $238,760; the county fund amounted to $119,900, and the sectional assessments to $453,144, the three amounts making a total expenditure of $811,804.

The census returns for 1891 showed that there were in Nova Scotia 570 persons who were deaf and dumb. Of these 255 were females and 315 males. Of the females 10 were blind as well as deaf and dumb, and 23 were insane as well as being deaf mutes. Of the males 18 were blind as well as deaf and dumb, 28 were insane as well as being deaf mutes.

Thus, of those afflicted with deaf mutism about 14 per cent were afflicted with blindness or insanity. Four per cent of the female deaf mutes were also blind, and nine per cent were insane as well as being deaf and dumb. Of the males 5·7 per cent were blind as well as being deaf mutes, and 9 per cent were insane in addition to being deaf and dumb.

1348. The following table of educational statistics explains itself :—

NOVA SCOTIA EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS, 1877-95.

COUNTY ACADEMIES.

YEAR.	Number of Pupils.	Males.	Females.	Average Age.	Average Attend-ance.	Number of Teachers and Assist-ants.
1877	484	242	242	.....	230	10
1878	481	252	229	.....	259	10
1879	553	278	275	.....	271	11
1880	559	314	245	.....	246	11
1881	510	287	223	.....	241	11
1882	671	339	332	.....	310	14
1883	789	400	389	.....	387	16
1884	757	385	372	.....	383	16
1885	798	381	417	.....	420	16
1886	1,322	669	653	15·6	755	34
1887	1,414	723	691	16·0	764	34
1888	1,504	767	737	15·7	812	35
1889	1,482	790	692	16·1	800	34
1890	1,519	784	735	15·6	805	37
1891	1,663	847	816	15·9	905	37
1892	1,696	862	834	16·1	933	42
1893*	1,397	682	715	17·0	960	44
1894	1,419	696	723	17·3	966	42
1895	1,526	736	790	17·2	1,082	43

*For 9 months ended 31st July.

NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOLS.

YEAR.	NORMAL.			MODEL.		
	Number of Teachers.	Number of Pupils.	Expendi-ture.	Number of Teachers.	Number of Pupils.	Expendi-ture.
			$			$
1877	4	140	4,300	11	881	5,042
1878	4	127	4,300	11	950	5,276
1879	3	117	4,471	12	1,108	5,157
1880	5	151	4,998	12	1,104	6,048
1881	5	136	4,884	12	987	6,073
1882	5	116	4,975	12	891	5,307
1883	5	125	5,132	12	1,009	6,807
1884	6	129	5,464	13	1,018	6,692
1885	6	205	5,546	13	990	6,733
1886	6	198	5,939	13	998	6,588
1887	6	176	5,764	14	1,021	7,308
1888	6	158	5,989	2	124	1,132
1889	6	122	6,115	2	135	1,000
1890	6	114	6,388	2	118	1,050
1891	5	101	5,465	2	128	1,100
1892	5	114	5,850	2	112	1,050
1893	6	163	6,402	2	119	1,100
1894	7	130	7,900	2	109	1,100
1895	7	177	7,927	2	108	1,100

NOVA SCOTIA EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS, 1877–95.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

TERM ENDED.	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Boys.	Girls.	Average Attendance.	Proportion of Population at School.	Cost to Government per Pupil.
							$ cts.
Apr. 30, 1877....	1,731	80,788	44,756	36,032	46,380	1 in 4·8	0 88
Oct. 31, 1877....	1,871	83,941	41,992	41,949	47,000	1 in 4·6	0 91
Apr. 30, 1878....	1,812	81,523	44,698	36,825	49,656	1 in 4·7	0 91
Oct. 31, 1878....	1,915	84,169	42,026	42,143	48,247	1 in 4·6	0 90
Apr. 30, 1879....	1,884	81,640	45,537	36,103	45,272	1 in 4·7	0 92
Oct. 31, 1879....	1,935	84,356	42,265	42,091	46,441	1 in 4·6	0 90
Apr. 30, 1880....	1,687	73,978	41,362	32,616	41,785	1 in 5·2	0 95
Oct. 31, 1880....	1,811	78,808	39,428	39,380	43,375	1 in 4·9	0 92
Apr. 30, 1881....	1,763	77,468	43,061	34,407	43,847	1 in 5	0 94
Oct. 31, 1881....	1,877	80,189	40,138	40,051	43,075	1 in 4·8	0 94
Apr. 30, 1882....	1,820	76,888	42,284	34,604	42,504	1 in 5·7	0 96
Oct. 31, 1882....	1,910	81,196	40,876	40,320	44,989	1 in 5·4	0 92
Apr. 30, 1883....	1,844	79,091	43,373	35,718	45,031	1 in 5 5	0 93
Oct. 31, 1883....	1,943	81,863	40,995	40,868	46,269	1 in 5·3	0 92
Apr. 30, 1884....	1,889	80,041	44,031	36,010	46,300	1 in 5·5	0 94
Oct. 31, 1884....	2,014	84,266	41,731	42,535	45,194	1 in 5·2	0 92
Apr. 30, 1885....	1,942	81,472	44,710	36,762	46,510	1 in 5·4	0 96
Oct. 31, 1885....	2,065	86,578	43,059	43,519	50,287	1 in 5	0 95
Apr. 30, 1886....	2,001	84,570	46,167	38,403	50,562	1 in 5·5	0 96
Oct. 31, 1886....	2,111	86,858	43,410	43,448	51,719	1 in 5·4	0 98
Apr. 30, 1887....	2,042	84,217	45,637	38,580	48,770	1 in 5·6	1 01
Oct. 31, 1887....	2,123	86,731	43,345	43,386	51,338	1 in 5·5	1 00
Apr. 30, 1888....	2,045	82,486	44,509	37,977	47,520	1 in 5·8	0 99
Oct. 31, 1888....	2,166	86,585	43,211	43,371	49,893	1 in 5·6	0 98
Apr. 30, 1889....	2,069	82,371	44,781	37,590	49,773	1 in 5·9	0 99
Oct. 31, 1889....	2,193	86,488	42,849	43,639	50,302	1 in 5·6	0 98
Apr. 30, 1890....	2,109	82,794	44,177	38,617	48,324	1 in 5·4	0 99
Oct. 31, 1890....	2,243	88,170	44,047	44,123	50,915	1 in 5·1	0 96
Apr. 30, 1891....	2,120	81,304	43,528	37,776	47,875	1 in 5·5	1 00
Oct. 31, 1891....	2,236	85,792	42,655	43,137	50,820	1 in 5·3	0 99
Apr. 30, 1892....	2,158	82,965	44,627	38,338	49,494	1 in 5·4	0 98
Oct. 31, 1892....	2,281	87,189	43,630	43,559	52,457	1 in 5·2	0 98
July 31, 1893*...	2,252	94,899	49,775	45,124	50,103	1 in 4·7	1 32
Jan. .., 1894....	2,292	98,710	51,584	47,126	51,152	1 in 4·5	1 69
July 31, 1895....	2,305	100,555	51,885	48,670	54,006	1 in 4·5	1 81

* For 9 months.

In 1881 the population of Nova Scotia was 440,572, and in every group of 570 persons there were 100 going to school. In 1891 the population was 450,396, and in every group of 525 persons there were 100 going to school. Thus, 17·6 per cent of the population were going to school in 1881 and 19 per cent in 1891.

In 1887 boys constituted 55·4 per cent of the pupils and girls 44·6 per cent. In 1895 boys formed 51·6 per cent and girls 48·4 per cent. The female sex has contributed a larger proportion of the pupils in recent years than it did in the earlier years. The number of males of all ages in Nova Scotia in 1891 was 227,093. The pupils at the public schools numbered: boys, 43,528 or 19·1 per cent, and girls, 37,776 or 16·6 per cent.

In the whole province there were, according to the census, 83,733 families. The number of pupils in the public schools of both sexes being 81,304,

about 97 per cent of the homes, taken in the large, would be represented in the school-room.

NOVA SCOTIA EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS, 1877-95.

Institution for Deaf and Dumb.

Year.	Teachers and Assistants.	Number of Pupils.	Average Attendance.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
				$	$
1877	7	40	40	8,677	7,026
1878	5	43	.....	8,488	8,676
1879	5	56	.....	7,987	8,676
1880	5	60	.....	7,292	6,888
1881	5	61	.....	7,292	7,292
1882	5	73	.....	8,085	6,154
1883	7	76	.....	8,037	7,965
1884	7	73	60	7,593	8,001
1885	5	74	64	7,444	9,709
1886	5	78	65	7,984	8,164
1887	12	76	60	9,801	10,699
1888	11	72	60	8,470	9,344
1889	11	74	60	9,078	8,948
1890	13	75	62	9,789	8,705
1891	13	73	62	9,612	9,701
1892	13	72	63	9,625	10,201
1893	6	63	61	9,847	10,623
1894	6	77	62	10,159	10,080
1895	.....	72	.....	.....	.....

School for the Blind.

Year.	Teachers and Assistants.	Number of Pupils.	Average Attendance.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
				$	$
1886	9	28	24	5,418	2,112
1887	7	32	27	.....	.....
1888	8	32	27	.....	.....
1889	10	36	31	.....	.....
1890	10	38	31	.....	.....
1891	11	39	39	7,819	7,753
1892	11	53	46	7,528	8,500
1893	9	47	45	8,339	8,361
1894	9	59	54	9,670	9,434
1895	10	74	70	9,964	9,605

TOTAL RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE BY THE PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA FOR SCHOOL PURPOSES DURING THE YEARS 1877-95.

RECEIPTS.

YEAR.	*Government Grant.	Municipal Aid.	Other Sources.	Total.
	$	$	$	$
1877	178,775	106,833	324,550	610,158
1878	182,215	106,920	368,282	657,417
1879	180,200	107,181	.....	.....
1880	169,023	107,181	281,561	557,765
1881	170,594	106,695	286,086	563,375
1882	173,877	106,949	290,564	571,390
1883	176,073	120,340	316,477	612,890
1884	180,849	120,345	314,172	615,366
1885	188,400	120,328	334,044	642,772
1886	199,120	120,377	321,954	641,451
1887	203,564	119,047	337,216	659,827
1888	199,028	118,485	346,314	663,827
1889	199,786	118,281	341,716	659,783
1890	200,450	118,349	377,529	696,328
1891	200,902	118,301	393,077	712,280
1892	200,744	120,128	410,017	730,889
1893	154,218	89,623	413,449	657,290
1894	220,436	120,507	454,200	795,144
1895	238,760	119,900	453,144	811,804

*To Public Schools.

EXPENDITURE.

YEAR	Teachers' †Salaries.	Other Expenditure.	Total.
	$	$	$
1877	147,574	462,584	610,158
1878	150,456	506,961	657,417
1879	151,655	.....	.....
1880	143,494	414,271	557,765
1881	148,173	415,202	563,375
1882	149,058	422,332	571,390
1883	149,661	463,129	612,890
1884	153,694	461,672	615,366
1885	160,513	482,259	642,772
1886	167,185	474,266	641,451
1887	172,067	487,760	659,827
1888	167,505	496,322	663,827
1889	167,500	492,283	659,783
1890	167,500	528,828	696,328
1891	167,488	544,792	712,280
1892	167,499	563,390	730,889
1893*	125,622	531,668	657,290
1894	167,453	627,691	795,144
1895	182,424	629,380	811,804

* For 9 months only. † Amount paid by Government only.

At the Victoria School of Art, Halifax, there were 115 students, being a decrease of 40 over the previous year. The receipts amounted to $1,702 and the expenditure to $1,911.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

1349. The school annals of New Brunswick date back to the beginning of the century, the first Act relating to education having been passed in 1802. By this Act the sum of £10 was granted to each parish to be apportioned to the schools by the Justices of the General Sessions of the Peace. The Act of 1816 authorized the General Sessions to appoint three trustees of schools for each town and parish, whose duty it was to raise money for the support of the schools, either by local subscriptions or assessment, the amount to be not less than $120, nor more than $360. The provincial aid was payable to the trustees and was not to exceed $240 per year for the town or parish. A great step in advance was made in 1847, when the Lieut-Governor and the Executive Council were constituted a Board of Education for the province, with power to establish a training and model school at Fredericton, and to appoint two instructors of schools for the province. The provincial aid to teachers was made by warrants to the trustees. The Act of 1852 authorized the government to appoint a chief superintendent. The Act of 1858 repealed all previous Acts and provided for a Board of Education, defining its powers: a chief superintendent; the appointment of four inspectors for the province; the continuance and extension of the training and model school; the increase of provincial allowance to teachers, and the establishment of superior schools and of district libraries. It also provided that schools may be supported by direct assessments. The schools Act of 1871 provides, in addition to the provisions of the Act of 1858, that the schools shall be supported by assessment and be free and unsectarian.

An Act of 1805 provided for the establishment of a grammar school in the city of St. John, and that £100 should be paid annually from the funds of the provinces towards the master's salary. This was the first grammar school in the province. An Act of 1816 provided for the establishment of a grammar school in the town of St. Andrew's, and an Act of 1879 provided for the establishment of a grammar school in each county of the province.

The University of New Brunswick was established by provincial charter in 1800; founded and incorporated by royal charter in 1828, and reorganized by an amended charter in 1860. The history of the collegiate school is concurrent with the history of the university.

The provincial Board of Education of New Brunswick consists of the Lieutenant-Governor, the members of the Executive Council, the President of the University of New Brunswick, and the Chief Superintendent of Education.

1350. The total number of pupils enrolled during the year 1894 was 69,648, being an increase of 178; there was an increase in the number of schools, as well as an increase in the number of teachers, owing to more assistance being provided in schools where the attendance was large. The average daily attendance for the year was 58·48 per cent, that for the term ended 31st December, 1893, having been 61·89 per cent, and for that ended 30th June, 1894, 56·64 per cent. The proportion of the population attending the public schools in 1894 was 1 in 5·2

1351. The Government expenditure for the year on public schools was *$150,882; the county fund amounted to $92,281, and the district assessment to $183,166, making a total of $426,330. The average cost per pupil, including the pupils of superior and grammar schools, was $6.13. The total amount expended by the Government in 1894, including grants, salaries and expenses, was $171,561, being 40 per cent of the total expenditure on account of public education.

An Arbor Day, on the same principal as that in Ontario, was held on 18th May, 1894, when 2,684 trees and 607 shrubs were planted, and 572 flower beds laid out.

1352. The following table gives the educational statistics for the years 1877-94 :—

NEW BRUNSWICK EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS, 1877-94.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

TERM ENDED.	Number of Schools.	Teachers and Assistants	Number of Pupils.	Boys.	Girls.	Average Attendance.	Proportion of Population at School.
Oct. 31, 1877-8....	1,305	1,350	54,472	27,122	27,350	28,275	1 in 5·24
April 30, 1877-8....	1,258	1,301	52,763	28,816	23,947	29,866	1 in 5·41
Oct. 31, 1878-9....	1,345	1,386	55,378	27,711	27,667	30,505	1 in 5·11
April 30, 1878-9....	1,305	1,348	53,743	29,546	24,197	30,901	1 in 5·32
Oct. 31, 1879-80...	1,404	1,433	56,716	28,606	28,110	31,655	1 in 5·04
April 30, 1879-80...	1,283	1,333	50,308	27,568	22,740	29,690	1 in 5·67
Oct. 31, 1880-1....	1,368	1,410	52,739	26,280	26,459	29,607	1 in 5·42
April 30, 1880-1....	1,297	1,356	49,550	27,195	22,355	29,203	1 in 5·77
Oct. 31, 1881-2....	1,386	1,453	51,921	25,856	26,065	29,002	1 in 6·18
April 30, 1881-2....	1,317	1,371	48,805	26,677	22,128	28,562	1 in 6·58
Oct. 31, 1882-3....	1,411	1,480	52,758	26,439	26,319	29,676	1 in 6·09
April 30, 1882-3....	1,378	1,438	50,662	27,619	23,043	31,843	1 in 6·34
Oct. 31, 1883-4....	1,451	1,527	54,883	27,506	27,377	32,742	1 in 5·85
April 30, 1883-4....	1,414	1,502	53,509	29,214	24,295	31,936	1 in 6·00
Oct. 31, 1884-5....	1,508	1,601	57,068	28,365	28,703	33,368	1 in 5·63
June 30, 1884-5....	1,549	1,695	63,001	33,350	29,651	33,612	1 in 5·10
Dec. 31, 1885.....	1,441	1,509	52,753	26,991	25,762	31,245	1 in 6.44
June 30, 1886.....	1,515	1,590	61,802	32,884	28,918	34,628	1 in 5·50
Dec. 31, 1886.....	1,504	1,568	53,932	27,496	26,436	32,729	1 in 6·36
June 30, 1887.....	1,522	1,598	59,796	32,189	27,607	33,972	1 in 5·73
Dec. 31, 1887.....	1,542	1,613	55,492	27,888	27,604	33,315	1 in 6·24
June 30, 1888.....	1,532	1,587	59,636	31,766	27,870	32,465	1 in 5·80
Dec. 31, 1888.....	1,548	1,609	54,099	27,349	26,750	30,219	1 in 6·45
June 30, 1889.....	1,505	1,597	59,819	31,847	27,972	33,785	1 in 5·84
Dec. 31, 1889.....	1,565	1,657	56,385	28,847	27,538	34,822	1 in 5·70
June 30, 1890.....	1,517	1,617	58,570	31,053	27,517	32,542	1 in 5·49
Dec. 31, 1890.....	1,557	1,641	55,622	27,964	27,658	33,512	1 in 5·78
June 30, 1891.....	1,536	1,632	59,568	31,196	28,372	34,394	1 in 5·39
Dec. 31, 1891.....	1,604	1,674	56,217	28,459	27,758	35,203	1 in 5·71
June 30, 1892.....	1,585	1,669	60,786	31,967	28,819	35,220	1 in 5·28
Dec. 31, 1892.....	1,633	1,710	57,547	29,092	28,455	37,373	1 in 5·58
June 30, 1893.....	1,614	1,693	60,154	31,576	28,578	35,940	1 in 5·34
Dec. 31, 1893.....	1,644	1,725	57,195	28,818	28,377	35,381	1 in 5·62
June 30, 1894.....	1,653	1,749	61,280	32,149	29,131	37,260	1 in 5.24

* Not including $948 paid to the School for the Blind, in Halifax, for the support of education of 16 New Brunswick pupils.

1353. NEW BRUNSWICK EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS, 1877-94.

Grammar Schools.				Grammar Schools.			
Term Ended.	Teachers and Assistants.	Number of Pupils.	Average Attendance.	Term Ended.	Teachers and Assistants.	Number of Pupils.	Average Attendance.
Oct. 31, 1877-8..	51	658	426	June 30, 1886..	55	717	478
Apr. 30, 1877-8..	57	660	469	Dec. 31, 1886..	58	727	499
Oct. 31, 1878-9..	52	742	459	June 30, 1887..	65	697	483
Apr. 30, 1878-9..	49	786	556	Dec. 31, 1887..	64	657	427
Oct. 31, 1879-80.	50	692	484	June 30, 1888 .	61	654	421
Apr. 30, 1879-80.	53	712	503	Dec. 31, 1888..	62	687	476
Oct. 31, 1880-1..	52	618	394	June 30, 1889..	62	700	485
Apr. 30, 1880-1..	53	589	418	Dec. 31, 1889..	59	626	439
Oct. 31, 1881-2..	55	571	375	June 30, 1890..	55	577	392
Apr. 30, 1881-2..	53	547	394	Dec. 31, 1890..	62	650	465
Oct. 31, 1882-3..	55	577	388	June 30, 1891..	64	665	456
Apr. 30, 1882-3..	54	576	418	Dec. 31, 1891..	64	706	520
Oct. 31, 1883-4..	61	574	383	June 30, 1892..	66	683	488
Apr. 30, 1883-4..	49	517	384	Dec. 31, 1892..	73	737	567
Oct. 31, 1884-5..	57	675	449	June 30, 1893..	68	697	500
June 30, 1885....	55	754	446	Dec. 31, 1893..	67	757	607
Dec. 31, 1885....	59	727	473	June 30, 1894..	68	749	578

Normal Schools.

Term Ended.	Males.	Females.	Total.
June 30, 1886-7	31	155	186
" 1888	38	158	196
" 1889	45	179	224
" 1890	49	190	239
" 1891	36	207	243
" 1892	38	231	268
" 1893	47	217	264
" 1894	59	255	314

An analysis of the census of the deaf and dumb of the Province of New Brunswick shows that there were 443 persons thus afflicted. Of these 44 were blind or insane as well as deaf and dumb. Three persons were recorded as being deaf, dumb, blind and insane. Fourteen males and 2 females were deaf, dumb and blind, and 19 males and 7 females were deaf, dumb and insane. The total males deaf and dumb were 266, and the total of females was 175.

Thus, 10 per cent of the total number of deaf and dumb were trebly afflicted. Of the males 12·4 per cent were afflicted with three-fold deprivation, and of the females 5·1 per cent were thus afflicted. Somewhat over one per cent of the female deaf mutes were also blind, and just 4 per cent

were insane in addition to being deaf and dumb. Of the males 7·1 per cent were insane as well as deaf and dumb, and 5·3 per cent were blind in addition to being deaf and dumb.

The total Receipts and Expenditures by the Province of New Brunswick for school purposes, during the years 1877-94, are as follows:—

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

Year.	Receipts.				Expenditure §
	Government Grant.	Municipal Aid.	District Assessment. ‡	Total.	
	$	$	$	$	$
1877	147,687	84,333	.....	.....	.....
1878	151,584	83,953	.....	.....	.....
1879	159,725	83,935	.....	.....	.....
1880	147,160	83,931	.....	.....	.....
1881	152,824	83,927	.....	.....	.....
1882	153,086	88,062	.....	.....	.....
1883*	236,137	140,659	.....	.....	.....
1884	172,689	94,569	.....	.....	.....
1885†	112,341	63,005	.....	.....	.....
1886	153,926	94,507	.....	.....	.....
1887	157,368	94,558	182,222	434,148	413,967
1888	154,877	94,501	175,423	424,801	406,251
1889	153,641	94,508	174,499	422,648	404,146
1890	157,062	94,505	183,636	435,203	415,551
1891	157,603	94,505	186,083	438,191	419,547
1892	163,058	94,467	174,866	432,391	410,717
1893	170,581	94,430	181,177	446,188	421,384
1894	**171,561	92,281	183,166	447,088	427,215

* The receipts in 1883 are for eighteen months. ** For ten months.
† The receipts in 1885 are for eight months.
‡ Not including receipts from district assessment for school buildings, &c.
§ Not including expenditure from district assessment for school buildings, &c.

The average cost per pupil, including the pupils of superior and grammar schools, was $6.85.

MANITOBA.

1354. 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 to the Imperial Privy Council.

1355. 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 per acre; in January, 1892, 53,030 acres were sold by auction, and realized $421,518, being an average of $7.95 per acre, and again in January and February, 1893, 12,603 acres were disposed of for the sum of $89,505, or an average price of $7.10 per acre.

1356. The progress of education in Manitoba has been very rapid, as the following figures show. The figures previous to 1890 are for Protestant schools only:—

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS OF MANITOBA, 1883 TO 1895.

Year.	Number of Schools.	Number of Teachers.	School Population.	Number of Pupils.	Average Attendance.
1883	256	246	12,346	10,831	5,064
1884	326	359	14,129	11,708	6,520
1885	390	476	15,850	13,074	7,847
1886	422	525	16,834	15,926	8,611
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
1892	660	902	29,564	23,244	12,976
1893	718	997	34,417	28,706	14,180
1894	884	1,047	36,459	32,680	16,260
1895	982	1,093	44,932	35,371	19,516

In 1895 there were 761 school-houses in the province, of which 636 were frame, 38 brick, 16 stone and 71 log. The number of trees planted was 5,595.

1357. The school age is 5 to 16 years, inclusive, and from the above table it will be seen that the average attendance was 43 per cent, while the proportion of the population at school was 1 in 5·7. Figures 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, Portage la Prairie and Brandon, and the total number of pupils enrolled during the year was 370, 80 and 167 respectively. There is also a Normal School in Winnipeg for the training of teachers.

The following table gives the particulars of Normal Schools in Manitoba, 1883-95 :—

NORMAL SCHOOLS.

Year.	Teachers.		Number of Students at Long Sessions.	Number of Students at Short Sessions.
	Provincial Normal.	Local Normal.		
1883	1	.....	16	.....
1884	1	.....	35	89
1885	1	.....	31	93
1886	1	.....	38	83
1887	1	.....	31	99
1888	2	.....	42	108
1889	2	.....	63	122
1890	2	.....	67	59
1891	2	5	60	122
1892	3	12	63	153
1893	3	9	75	85
1894	4	8	93	124
1895	4	9	189	149

The receipts and expenditures in 1883-95 were as follows :

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

Year.	Receipts.			Expenditure.			
	Government Grants.	Municipal Taxes.	Total.	Teachers' Salaries.	Buildings, Furniture, &c.	Fuel, Repairs, &c.	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1883	20,597	.....	.....	.....	97,068	.....	363,775
1884	37,301	149,494	328,847	129,376	67,281	.....	302,273
1885	40,916	195,640	338,996	150,759	50,393	.....	320,899
1886	47,277	246,597	380,623	168,042	47,785	.....	352,849
1887	54,479	226,813	357,267	181,042	38,734	.....	420,055
1888	76,336	.....	.....	198,882	42,577	.....	.....
1889	96,111	282,204	456,721	206,813	70,464	.....	413,478
1890	99,258	255,089	426,705	200,929	61,036	29,163	388,981
1891	95,307	312,396	502,640	251,719	198,403	39,911	457,231
1892	105,575	262,297	500,227	291,329	199,637	68,957	636,592
1893	108,072	329,562	760,583	317,119	134,590	42,757	744,178
1894	142,355	354,963	875,156	359,076	132,932	58,794	774,865
1895	142,989	481,828	892,056	378,656	118,519	62,314	797,542

The amount of debenture indebtedness was $741,134, and the value of the school sites, houses and furniture was estimated at $1,128,518.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

1358. 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.

1359. There was a general increase in schools, teachers and pupils during the year ended June 30th, 1895. The increase in the total number of schools was 13, in that of teachers 24, and in that of pupils 869, while the percentage of attendance was 63·86 per cent, being an increase of 2·39 per cent as compared with 1894.

1360. The educational progress of the province is illustrated by the following figures: In 1873 there were 25 school districts, 1,028 pupils, and the expenditure amounted to $36,764; in 1895 corresponding figures were: school districts, 185; pupils, 13,482, and expenditure, $189,037.

1361. The cost of each pupil on enrollment was $14.02, and on average daily attendance $22.95, being a decrease as compared with 1894. The whole of the expenditure is borne by the Government.

1362. The following table shows the number of schools, teachers and pupils in each class :—

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1877-95.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

YEAR.	Number of Schools.	Teachers and Assistants.	Number of Pupils.	Boys.	Girls.	Average Attendance.
1877	.....	.....	1,938	1,072	866	1,210
1878	50	56	2,137	1,195	942	1,345
1879	51	56	2,225	1,209	1,016	1,272
1880	53	53	2,380	1,292	1,088	1,239
1881	52	56	2,495	1,404	1,091	1,367
1882	49	60	2,579	1,452	1,127	1,358
1883	46	60	2,632	1,483	1,149	1,345
1884	49	50	1,591	892	699	750
1885	64	64	1,777	983	774	919
1886	71	71	2,188	1,183	1,005	1,198
1887	79	79	2,413	1,289	1,124	1,322
1888	83	83	2,542	1,373	1,169	1,309
1889	93	93	2,871	1,518	1,353	1,392
1890	100	105	2,928	1,503	1,425	1,529
1891	105	109	3,135	1,650	1,485	1,614
1892	124	130	4,137	2,116	2,021	2,209
1893	140	150	4,523	2,346	2,177	2,446
1894	157	164	5,193	2,692	2,541	2,890
1895	172	183	5,081	2,655	2,426	2,883

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1877-95—*Continued.*

GRADED SCHOOLS.

YEAR.	Number of Schools.	Teachers and Assistants.	Number of Pupils.	Boys.	Girls.	Average Attendance.
1884	7	22	1,745	1,013	732	1,001
1885	7	24	2,136	1,137	999	1,156
1886	9	26	2,285	1,333	952	1,226
1887	10	33	2,766	1,486	1,280	1,494
1888	13	37	3,637	1,954	1,683	1,678
1889	14	42	3,738	1,927	1,811	2,117
1890	13	50	4,890	2,515	2,375	2,654
1891	19	70	5,869	2,962	2,907	3,366
1892	21	89	6,324	3,196	3,128	3,813
1893	22	107	6,640	3,279	3,361	4,452
1894	24	119	6,986	3,494	3,492	4,603
1895	26	124	7,886	3,955	3,931	5,396

NOTE.—Graded schools are included in common schools from 1877 to 1883, inclusive.

HIGH SCHOOLS.

YEAR.	Number of Schools.	Teachers and Assistants.	Number of Pupils.	Boys.	Girls.	Average Attendance.
1877	1	3	60	....	.....	49
1878	1	2	61	47	14	50
1879	1	2	76	54	22	44
1880	1	2	82	51	31	54
1881	1	2	76	37	39	53
1882	1	2	74	39	35	45
1883	1	2	61	34	27	38
1884	1	3	84	45	39	57
1885	2	3	134	58	76	78
1886	3	4	157	73	84	102
1887	3	4	166	68	98	105
1888	3	4	193	78	115	106
1889	3	4	187	87	100	112
1890	4	6	244	111	133	150
1891	4	6	256	113	143	154
1892	4	9	312	125	187	205
1893	4	10	333	139	194	213
1894	4	12	434	198	236	293
1895	4	12	515	238	277	331

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1877-95—*Concluded.*

EXPENDITURE.

YEAR.	Teachers' Salaries.	Incidental Expenses.	*Education Office.	Total Education Proper.	On School Houses.	Furniture, Repairs, &c.	Total Expenditure by Government.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1877.....	36,315	2,864	4,008	43,187	2,163	.....	45,350
1878.....	39,732	3,390	4,269	47,391	1,020	.....	48,411
1879.....	36,892	1,783	2,062	40,737	2,575	.....	43,312
1880.....	40,215	2,910	2,834	45,959	1,047	.....	47,006
1881.....	41,169	3,448	2,641	47,258	2,589	.....	49,847
1882.....	49,642	3,431	2,905	49,642	8,873	.....	58,515
1883.....	44,457	3,058	3,477	50,992	9,411	.....	60,403
1884.....	50,763	4,610	2,989	58,362	10,592	.....	68,954
1885.....	62,204	6,085	2,863	71,152	6,913	.....	78,065
1886.....	70,337	5,833	3,358	79,528	16,613	2,475	98,616
1887.....	78,572	6,489	3,460	88,521	14,286	3,419	106,226
1888.....	88,287	7,091	4,524	99,902	10,842	2,935	113,679
1889.....	95,111	8,039	5,040	108,191	26,178	2,795	137,164
1890.....	107,574	9,463	5,948	122,985	31,555	3,521	158,061
1891.....	119,927	10,943	6,032	136,902	23,555	10,854	171,311
1892.....	148,377	5,206	7,045	160,628	43,497	3,695	207,820
1893.....	174,847	6,374	9,337	190,558	20,960	3,538	215,056
1894.....	150,826	7,061	11,163	169,050	22,853	4,009	195,912
1895.....	169,448	7,701	11,888	189,037	15,146	3,817	208,000

*Including school requisites, globes, maps, expenses of teachers' examinations, &c.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

1363. Educational matters in Prince Edward Island are under the control of a Board of Education appointed by the Government, and of a Chief Superintendent, and are supported by Government grants and partly by district assessments. The Government expenditure in 1895 was $121,781, and that of the school boards $39,426, making a total expenditure of $161,207, being an increase of $1,276 as compared with 1894.

1364. The school age is between the ages of 5 and 16, and it was estimated that there were upwards of 24,000 children between those ages in 1895, of whom 22,250 attended school during some portion of the year. These figures show an increase of 29 in the number of pupils enrolled and 405 in the daily average attendance, and the percentage of attendance was 59·56 per cent as compared with 58·00 per cent in the previous year. The number of vacant schools in 1895 was 2, while in 1882 there were no less than 19. An Arbor Day was established in 1886, but the results have not yet been very extensive.

1365. The following table is a summary of the educational statistics of the province, 1885-95 :—

Year.	No. of School Departments in Operation.	No. of Teachers.	Pupils Enrolled.	Average attendance.	Percentage of attendance.	Expenditure.		
						Government.	School Board.	Total.
						$	$	$
1885	507	494	21,983	12,166	55·34	109,317	36,282	145,599
1886	509	498	22,414	12,612	56·27	111,992	36,787	148,779
1887	510	505	22,460	12,325	54·87	110,485	36,294	146,779
1888	512	509	22,478	12,248	54·49	108,846	38,609	147,455
1889	523	518	23,045	13,159	57·10	108,092	37,810	145,902
1890	529	529	22,530	12,490	55·43	113,626	37,610	151,236
1891	531	531	22,330	12,898	57·75	111,154	35,629	147,783
1892	538	538	22,169	12,986	58·58	114,570	36,542	151,112
1893	543	543	22,292	12,960	58·13	118,106	34,592	152,698
1894	556	553	22,221	12,849	58·00	122,077	37,854	159,931
1895	561	559	22,250	13,250	59·56	121,781	39,426	161,207

In 1895 there were 461 schools in the province, and 302 male teachers and 257 female teachers. The highest and lowest salaries paid under each grade of license are as follows :—

		Highest.	Lowest.
First class,	Male	$786	$310
"	Female	368	314
Second class,	Male	437	225
"	Female	405	180
Third class,	Male	241	180
"	Female	301	130

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

1366. The educational system of the North-west Territories is under the control (within its attributes) of a Council of Public Instruction, consisting of the Executive Committee (4) and four appointed members without votes.

The law provides that no school district shall comprise an area of more than 25 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.

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.

1367. The following comparative figures show what progress has been made of late years : —

Year.	Schools in Operation.	Teachers.	Pupils.
1887	111	125	3,144
1892	249	295	6,170
1894	330	.....	8,926
1895	395	.....	10,003

The following are the figures for the year 1895 : number of schools— Public, 338 ; Roman Catholic, Public, 44 ; Roman Catholic, Separate, 11 ; and 2 Protestant Separate Schools. Number of pupils in attendance, 10,003.

The expenditure for schools in 1894 was $121,057.

1368. 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 Dominion at a given date ; but as, year by year, returns are made for, as nearly as possible, the same periods of those given below, the figures are almost as valuable for comparison as if they all represented the same year :—

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS OF THE PUBLIC, HIGH, NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOLS OF CANADA.

Provinces.	Year ended.	Schools.		Pupils in		Attendance Public Schools.	
		Public.	Other.	Public Schools.	Other Schools.	Average	Percentage.
Ontario*	Dec. 31, '94.	5,977	203	483,203	26,678	268,334	55·5
Quebec	June 30, '95.	5,196	693	198,031	89,245	146,351	73·9
Nova Scotia	July 31, '95.	2,305	21	100,555	1,811	54,006	53·7
New Brunswick	June 30, '94	1,653	15	61,280	1,063	37,260	60·8
Manitoba	Dec. 31, '95.	982	30	35,371	1,787	19,516	55·1
British Columbia	June 30, '95.	198	4	12,967	515	8,279	63·8
Prince Edward Island	" 30, '95.	461	*a*	22,250	*a*	13,250	59·56
The Territories	" 30, '95.	395	*a*	10,003	*a*	.....	.....
Canada	.....	17,167	966	923,660	121,099	546,996	59·0

a Included in public schools.

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS OF THE PUBLIC, HIGH, NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOLS OF CANADA—*Concluded.*

Provinces.	Teachers.		Revenue.		Total Expenditure
	Public Schools.	Other Schools.	Government.	Other Sources.	
			$	$	$
Ontario*	8,824	601	†1,512,179	3,460,328	4,188,131
Quebec	5,150	4,649	304,410	1,303,731	1,608,141
Nova Scotia	2,399	52	238,760	573,033	811,804
New Brunswick	1,749	78	171,561	275,447	427,215
Manitoba	‡1,093	.....	142,984	749,072	797,542
British Columbia	307	12	208,000	‖	208,000
Prince Edward Island	559	*a*	121,781	39,426	161,207
The Territories	§	§	¶121,057	‖	¶121,057
Canada	20,081	5,392	2,820,732	6,131,048	8,323,097

* Not including Kindergartens.

† Including Clergy Reserve Fund.

‡ Includes all teachers.

§ No returns.

‖ Schools are supported entirely by the Government.

¶ 1894.

a Included in public schools.

1369. The Public School expenditure in the Dominion and the several provinces per head of the population, the proportion the Government grant bears to the total revenue and the proportion that the grants of the several governments and the people's assessments respectively bear to the total expenditure are given in the following tables :—

EXPENDITURE PER HEAD.

	1888.	1893.
Ontario	$1 87	$1 87
Quebec	0 81	0 87
Nova Scotia	1 51	1 45
New Brunswick	1 26	1 31
Prince Edward Island	1 36	1 40
Manitoba	2 74	4 84
British Columbia	1 40	1 87
Dominion*	1 56	1 90

*North-west Territories included.

The proportion of the Government grant to total revenue of each province :—

	1888. Per cent.	1893. Per cent.
Ontario	7·62	7·03
Quebec	4·28	3·89
Nova Scotia	29·62	22·59
New Brunswick	21·14	23·34
Prince Edward Island	42·82	54·31
Manitoba	23·20	19·57

Proportion of total grant to public school education paid by Government and by assessment :—

Provinces.	By Government.		By People.	
	1888.	1893.	1888.	1893.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Ontario	7·11	7·11	92·89	92·89
Quebec	9·25	12·81	90·75	87·19
Nova Scotia	31·24	*23·46	68·76	*76·54
New Brunswick	33·56	40·48	66·44	59·52
Prince Edward Island	73·82	77·34	26·18	22·66
Manitoba	21·58	17·18	78·42	82·82

*1892. The figures for 1893 are for 9 months only.

1370. Taking the provinces mentioned the average expenditure per head of their population is, for 1888, $1.56, and for 1893, $1.90; showing an increase of 34 cents, equal to 21·00 per cent in five years, which is a larger increase than the increase in the population. By provinces it appears: 1st, that Ontario's expenditure in 1893 remains the same as in 1888; 2nd, that Quebec has increased her expenditure by six cents per head, but is still a long way behind the other provinces; 3rd, that of the Eastern Maritime provinces, two have increased their per head expenditure and one, Nova Scotia, has decreased hers, though still 14 cents per head in advance of New Brunswick and 5 cents in advance of Prince Edward Island, and that in comparison with Ontario the expenditure of the three Eastern provinces is 48 cents per head less; 4th, that British Columbia spends on public school education the same amount per head as Ontario, and consequently more than the Eastern provinces; 5th, that Manitoba appears to expend on education more than any of the other provinces, and has in-

creased her expenditure over 76 per cent, her population having increased in the same period 50 per cent; 6th, that in four of the provinces the proportion which the Government grant towards education bears to the total revenue at the disposal of the Government is less and in two is greater, in 1893 than in 1888, and that in the Province of Prince Edward Island more than one-half the whole revenue of the Government is devoted to educational purposes; 7th, that the people's assessments have increased proportionately to the Government grant in Nova Scotia and Manitoba; have decreased in Quebec, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, and have remained the same in Ontario; that Ontario shows the people's assessment to be higher in proportion to the grant made by the Government than any of the other provinces, being closely followed by Quebec.

1371. In the Year-Book, 1889, a concise history was given of all the principal higher educational institutions in the country, which it is not considered necessary, at present, to repeat, but the following summary table has been revised and shows that the value of their buildings, endowments, &c., was upwards of $16,000,000, and that some 13,000 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.

Denominationally the higher educational institutions are as follows :—

King's College, Windsor; Bishop's College, Lennoxville; Bishop's College School, University of Trinity College, Toronto; St. John's College, Winnipeg; Wycliffe College, Toronto; Hellmuth Ladies' College, London, are under the control of the Church of England.

The University of Ottawa; St. Michael's College, Toronto; Laval University, Quebec; St. Boniface College, Winnipeg, are under control of the Roman Catholic Church.

The University of Queen's College, Kingston; Knox College, Toronto; Presbyterian College, Montreal; Manitoba Presbyterian College, Winnipeg, and the Brantford Ladies' College, are under control of the Presbyterians.

The University of Mount Allison College; The Wesleyan Theological College, Montreal; The Wesleyan Methodist College, Winnipeg; The Whitby Ladies' College; The Alma Ladies' College, St. Thomas; The Wesleyan Ladies' College, Hamilton, are under the control of the Methodists.

Acadia College University, Wolfville, N.S.; McMaster University, Toronto; Woodstock College, and Moulton Ladies' College, are under the control of the Baptists.

THE HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS OF CANADA.

NAME.	Date of Foundation.	Endowment.	Value of Property Owned.	Income.	Number of Students. (About).
Universities.		$	$	$	
University of King's College, Windsor, N.S	1789	155,000	250,000	9,000	26
University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, N.B.	1800	*8,844		12,000	60
McGill University, Montreal, Que.	1813	1,400,000	1,900,000	145,000	1,250
Dalhousie College and University, Halifax, N.S.	1821				169
University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont.	1827	1,042,000	1,800,000	85,000	1,269
University of Acadia College, Wolfville, N.S.	1838	100,000	100,000	12,000	130
University of Queen's College, Kingston, Ont.	1841	400,000	125,000	40,000	525
University of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, Que	1843	112,165	162,600	21,130	181
University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Ont.	1848			46,000	463
University of Trinity College, Toronto.	1852	750,000		30,000	350
Laval University, Quebec	1852		1,000,000		235
University of Mount Allison College, N.B.	1862	120,000	110,000		275
University of Manitoba, Winnipeg	1877	150,000			320
Victoria University, Toronto, Ont.	1836	325,000	280,000	24,000	234
University of St. Francis-Xavier College, Antigonish, N. S.	1854				134
McMaster University, Toronto, Ont.	1887				134
Colleges.					
St. Michael's College, Toronto, Ont.	1852				120
Knox College, Toronto, Ont.	1844	240,000	470,000	18,000	119
Assumption College, Sandwich, Ont.	1854		110,000	25,000	175
Presbyterian College, Montreal, Que.	1867	225,000	160,000	150,000	84
" " Winnipeg, Man.	1870	15,000	50,000	15,000	87
" " Halifax, N.S.		120,000			30
Wesleyan College, Montreal.	1873	50,000	60,000	6,000	71
Methodist College, Winnipeg, Man	1888				
St. John's College "			60,000		
St. Boniface College "	1820		50,000	12,000	105
Woodstock College, Woodstock, Ont.	1860	160,000	200,000	25,000	120
Wycliffe College, Toronto, Ont.		63,290	65,000	10,000	40
Albert College, Belleville, Ont.	1857		75,000		250
Stanstead Wesleyan College, Stanstead, Que	1872	75,000	20,000	10,000	149
St. Francis College, Richmond, Que.	1854	15,000	2,900	3,000	110
Classical Colleges.—Quebec.†					
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
Sherbrooke	1875		100,000	4,287	237
Ste. Anne (Kamouraska)	1827		175,000	10,837	228

* Government grant. † *See* following page.

THE HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS OF CANADA—*Concluded.*

Name.	Date of Foundation.	Endowment.	Value of Property Owned.	Income.	Number of Students. (About.)
Classical Colleges—Quebec‡—Con.		$	$	$	
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. Thérèse (Terrebonne)	1827		130,000	15,961	257
Three Rivers	1860		97,500	10,300	235
College of Montreal§	1767				
Seminary of Quebec§	1663				
Ladies' Colleges.					
Wesleyan Ladies' College, Hamilton, Ont.	1860		80,000	17,000	144
Hellmuth " London "	1869		80,000	30,000	100
Brantford " Brantford "	1874		60,000	20,000	70 to 140
Ontario " Whitby "	1874		100,000	22,000	150
Demill " Oshawa "	1876		55,000	14,000	138
Alma " St. Thomas "	1881		90,000	25,000	170
Agricultural Colleges, &c.					
Ontario Agricultural Col., Guelph, Ont.	1874		340,900	†18,564	135
Provincial School of Agric., Truro, N.S.	1885			† 1,967	25
School of Practical Science, Toronto, Ont.	1877	*8,800			71
School of Agriculture, L'Assomption, Que.				4,500	24
School of Ste. Anne de la Pocatière, Que.	1859			4,000	21

*Government grant.
†Government expenditure.
‡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.

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS.

1372. The following statement shows the number of voters for members of the House of Commons on the lists prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Electoral Franchise Act of 1895 and amendments thereto. The lists of 1882 are added for purposes of comparison:—

ONTARIO.

Year.	Number of Voters on Electoral lists.	Increase.		Proportion to Population.
		Number.	Per cent.	
1882	406,096			20·88
1887	495,514	89,418	22·01	24·32
1891	568,799	73,285	14·79	26·90
1895	650,021	81,221	14·28	29·89

QUEBEC.

Year.	Number of Voters on Electoral Lists.	Increase.		Proportion to Population.
		Number.	Per cent.	
1882	229,067			16·70
1887	272,564	43,497	18·99	18·99
1891	301,658	29,094	10·67	20·27
1895	351,076	49,418	16·38	29·95

NOVA SCOTIA.

1882	65,885			14·92
1887	79,077	13,192	20·02	17·71
1891	90,045	10,968	13·87	20·00
1895	111,124	21,079	23·41	24·51

NEW BRUNSWICK.

1882	54,003			16·81
1887	68,294	14,291	26·46	21·26
1891	70,521	2,227	3·26	21·95
1895	91,697	21,176	30·02	28·54

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

1882	*20,042			18·40
1887	21,462	1,420	7·08	19·69
1891	24,065	2,603	12·13	22·06
1895	25,245	1,180	4·90	23·13

MANITOBA.

1882	23,533			33·81
1887	39,051	15,518	65·94	33·59
1891	46,669	7,618	19·51	30·60
1895	65,648	18,979	40·67	35·12

THE TERRITORIES.

1882				
1887	10,315			12·06
1891	16,044	5,729	55·54	16·21
1895	20,878	4,834	30·13	18·80

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

1882	4,961			9·37
1887	7,637	2,676	53·94	10·23
1891	14,400	6,763	88·55	14·67
1895	38,010	23,610	163·96	31·52

* No Voters' Lists in 1882; figures approximate.

CANADA.

Year.	Number of Voters on Electoral Lists.	Increase.		Proportion to Population.
		Per cent.	Number.	
1887	993,914	180,012	22·40	21·49
1891	1,132,201	138,287	13·81	23·43
1895	1,353,735	221,498	19·57	27·04

Statement by provinces of the number of males in 1881 and 1891, the number of males of voting age (21 years and upwards) together with the numerical increase and increase per cent :—

Provinces.	Total Males.		Males of Voting Age.		Increase.	
	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	Number	Per cent.
Ontario	978,765	1,069,487	475,932	559,806	83,874	17·62
Quebec	678,109	744,141	315,656	354,142	38,486	12·19
Nova Scotia	220,538	227,093	106,792	115,479	8,687	8·13
New Brunswick	164,119	163,739	78,133	80,489	2,356	3·02
Manitoba	34,903	84,342	18,108	45,338	27,230	150·37
British Columbia	29,503	63,063	20,243	45,298	25,055	123·77
Prince Edward Isl'd	54,728	54,881	25,932	26,756	824	3·18
Territories	28,113	53,785	25,053	41,002	15,949	63·66
Canada	2,188,778	2,460,471	1,065,849	1,268,310	202,461	19·00

Estimated number of males of voting age in 1894 :—

Provinces.	Number of Voters on Electoral Lists.	Provinces.	Number of Voters on Electoral Lists.
Ontario	587,733	British Columbia	57,680
Quebec	366,577	Prince Edward Island	27,008
Nova Scotia	118,221	Territories	47,531
New Brunswick	81,211		
Manitoba	59,709	Canada	1,345,670

Examination of the above tables shows that : 1st. The Franchise Act of 1885 broadened the franchise very considerably, the number of voters in proportion to population being in 1887, 21·49 per cent against 18·60 per

cent in 1882. 2nd. That the voters' lists of 1891 give 1,132,201 persons in the Dominion qualified under the provisions of the Act to vote for members of the House of Commons; that the census returns give the number of persons of the voting age at 1,268,310; that, thus, there were 136,109 more persons of the voting age than there were voters on the lists, indicating that when the duplications of names on the voters' lists are taken into account there were considerably more than 136,109 persons of the voting age who did not possess the franchise, or possessing it had neglected to have their names on the lists. 3rd. That the electoral lists of 1894 contain a greater number of names than the estimated number of persons of the voting age, indicating either that the duplication of names has been very much greater in the preparation of these last lists, or that practically the Franchise Act provides universal suffrage.

The following analysis gives the provinces in which the voters' lists contain more names than the census gives persons of the voting age and those in which the voters' lists contain fewer names. It will be seen that the provinces in which the voters' lists give more names than the census returns are Manitoba and Ontario. All the other provinces show more names on the census returns of persons of the voting age than are on the voters' lists. The duplication of voters on the lists must therefore be abnormally large in Ontario and Manitoba, in both of which provinces persons having more votes than one, and, consequently, being on more than one voting list, are relatively more numerous than in the other provinces.

COMPARISON BY PROVINCES OF THE VOTERS' LISTS AND THE CENSUS RETURNS FOR 1891 AND 1894.

PROVINCES.	Voters' Lists of 1891 Less than Census.	Voters' Lists of 1891 More than Census.	Voters' Lists of 1894 Less than Census.	Voters' Lists of 1894 More than Census.
Ontario	..	8,993	.....	12,288
Quebec	52,484	.....	15,501	.....
Nova Scotia	16,747	.....	7,097	.....
New Brunswick	9,968	.....	10,486	.....
Prince Edward Island	2,691	.....	1,763	.....
Manitoba	.....	1,331	.....	5,939
British Columbia	30,898	.....	19,670	.....
The Territories	24,958	.....	26,653	.....

INSANE.

1373. The number of insane in Canada in 1891 as obtained by the census was 13,355, of which 7,162 were males and 6,193 females.

In every 10,000 males there were 29·1 insane, and in every 10,000 females there were 26·1 insane.

The insane classified according to civil condition were: single, 9,506; married, 2,815; widowed, 721; unknown, 313.

Of the single, 5,441 were males and 4,065 females; of the married, males were 1,239 and females 1,576; of the widowed, 218 were males and 503 females, and of the unknown, 206 were males and 107 females.

According to ages there were 762 insane under 15 years old; 701 between 15 and 19 years old; 2,429 between 20 and 29; 2,643 between 30 and 39 years; 5,369 between 40 and 69 years; 878, 70 years and over, and 576 whose ages were unknown.

Under 15 years the percentage was 0·04; between 15 and 19 years it was 0·13; between 20 and 29 it was 0·28; between 30 and 39 it was 0·45, and between 40 and 69 years it was 0·57 per cent, showing a larger proportion of the insane among the population between 40 and 69 than among other age groups.

According to nativity, 5,853 of the insane were born in Canada of parents who were both born in Canada; 2,793 were born in Canada of foreign-born parents; 612 were born in Canada of parents one of whom was born in Canada and 3,044 were foreign-born; 1,053 were born in Canada, but the birth-places of their parents were unknown.

These constitute two groups: 1st, those whose parents were foreign-born, and, 2nd, all the others. The first group have 90 insane in every 10,000 of the foreign-born population. The second group have 18 insane in every 10,000 of the native born.

Divided by provinces the insane are distributed as follows:—

	Census of 1891 Per 10,000 of the people.
British Columbia	93·2 insane.
Manitoba	12
New Brunswick	27
Nova Scotia	30
Ontario	28
Prince Edward Island	30
Quebec	30
The Territories	5

1374. With the exception of Nova Scotia and Quebec, the principle adopted throughout the Dominion in the treatment of insane is that known as State-cure, and even in the case of the two provinces named the institutions are subject to the supervision of Government inspectors. Nova Scotia has the county farm system in part, and Quebec wholly so.

There are 17 asylums for the insane in Canada, all of which are supported entirely by Government, aided in some cases by municipalities, and the following table gives particulars of the number of patients, &c. :—

ASYLUMS FOR THE INSANE IN CANADA.

INMATES AND DEATHS.

PROVINCES.	Number of Asylums.	Year Ended.	NUMBER TREATED DURING THE YEAR.			Number of Deaths.	Proportion of Deaths to Total Number of Inmates.
			Males.	Females.	Total.		
Ontario, 1895.....	7	Sept. 30	2,748	2,706	5,454	309	5·67
Quebec, 1894	4	Dec. 31	1,471	1,538	3,009	213	7·07
Nova Scotia, 1895.....	1	Sept. 30	232	234	466	22	4·72
New Brunswick, 1894..	1	Oct. 31	325	271	596	40	6·71
Manitoba, 1895..	2	Dec. 31	245	122	367	not giv'n	....
British Columbia, 1893.	1	" 31	143	41	184	14	7·61
P.E. Island, 1895	1	" 31	110	98	208	16	7·70
Total.....	17	.....	5,274	5,010	10,284	714	.....

In addition to the particulars given above there were 492 persons of unsound mind in the Halifax city asylum and poor-house and county asylums and poor-farms.

1375. In Ontario, on 30th September, 1895, there were 4,614 persons in the provincial asylums, and 18 in the Homewood Retreat, Guelph ; 25 insane convicts in Kingston Penitentiary, and 25 insane persons in the common jails, making a total of 4,683 persons of unsound mind under public accommodation, while there were 91 applications for admission on hand, making a total of 4,779 persons of unsound mind known to the provincial government. The census of 1891 gives the total number in the province as 5,855. The number of insane in this province is increasing in greater ratio than the population.

1376. The following table gives such particulars as are available concerning the principal public charitable institutions in Canada. 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.

Institutions by Provinces.	Number of Institutions.	Males.	Females.	Number of Inmates.	Number of Deaths.	Proportion of Deaths to Total Number Treated.
Ontario—						
1895 General Hospitals	35	8,282	7,879	16,161	951	5·88
1895 Deaf and Dumb Institute, Belleville	1	160	135	295	.....	.....
1895 Blind Institution, Brantford	1	82	68	150	.....	.....
1895 Houses of Refuge	32	1,511	2,973	4,484	258	5·75
1895 Magdalen Asylums	2	.....	188	188	2	1·06
1895 Orphan Asylums	28	1,908	1,705	3,613	91	2·52
Quebec—						
1894 Deaf and Dumb Institute	3	†	†	423	.....	.....
1894 Blind Institution, Montreal	1	†	†	71	.....	.....
1894 Industrial and Reformatory Schools	9	472	263	735	9	1·22
Nova Scotia—						
1895 General Hospital	1	855	427	1,282	63	4·92
1895 Deaf and Dumb Institution	1	41	31	72	.....	.....
1895 Blind Institution	1	52	22	74	.....	.....
1895 Poor Houses	21	495	441	§‡1,010	71	7·03
New Brunswick—						
1894 General Hospital, St. John	1	467	249	716	46	6·42
1894 Deaf and Dumb Institution	1	18	14	32	.....	.....
Manitoba—						
1895 General Hospitals	4	1,837	1,250	3,087	Not given.	.....
1895 Home for Incurables	1	†	†	56	"	.....
1895 Deaf and Dumb Institution	1	†	†	43	"	.....
1895 Children's Home	2	†	†	166	"	.....
1895 Women's Home	1	†	†	76	"	.....
British Columbia—						
1893 General Hospitals	*13	765	216	a1,067	83	7·71
1893 Orphans' Home	1	22	24	46	.....	.....
1893 Houses of Refuge	4	16	15	‖67	5	7·46
1893 Juvenile Reformatory	1	8	.....	8	.....	.....
Prince Edward Island (1894)—						
Asylum for the Insane	1	110	98	208	16	7·70
The Territories (1893)—						
Hospitals	5	401	90	491	9	1·83

*Six of these made no returns. †Sex not given. ‡Of this number 492 were insane.
§Including 74, sex not given. ‖Including 36, sex not given. *a* Including 86, sex not given.

1377. The next table gives the receipts and expenditures of the several institutions, 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 cases, very small:—

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF PRINCIPAL PUBLIC CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS IN CANADA.

Institutions by Provinces.	Receipts.		Expenditure.
	Government	Other Sources.	
Ontario—	$	$	$
1895 General Hospitals	125,030	303,177	318,311
1895 Deaf and Dumb Institution, Belleville	44,474	*	43,776
1895 Blind Institution, Brantford	35,019	*	34,160
1895 Houses of Refuge	59,997	163,711	193,109
1895 Orphan Asylums	14,815	106,194	97,393
1895 Asylums for the Insane	595,843	68,290	596,550
1895 Magdalen Asylums	728	13,925	14,136
Quebec—			
1894 Deaf and Dumb Institution	13,000	.....	13,000
1894 Blind Institution, Montreal			
1894 Industrial and Reformatory Schools.	47,357	*	47,357
1894 Asylums for the Insane	261,487	*	261,487
Nova Scotia—			
1895 General Hospital	46,244	7,372	45,330
1895 Deaf and Dumb Institutions	10,000	*	*
1895 Blind Institutions	4,000	*	*
1895 Asylums for the Insane	65,068	5,473	70,541
1895 Poor-houses	8,046	.....	8,046
New Brunswick—			
1894 Deaf and Dumb Institution	1,500	*	*
1894 Asylums for Insane	30,300	3,956	37,480
1894 General Hospital, St. John	3,000	14,752	18,001
Manitoba—			
1895 General Hospital	25,928	47,138	73,066
1895 Asylums for the Insane	56,530	.....	56,530
1895 Home for Incurables	10,496	.....	10,496
1895 Deaf and Dumb Institution	9,970	.....	9,970
1895 Children's Home	1,000	5,678	6,678
1895 Women's Home	250	1,213	1,463
British Columbia—			
1893 Asylum for the Insane	25,595	1,585	27,180
1893 General Hospitals	28,525	26,075	55,071
1893 Orphans' Home	.....	43,730	41,765
1893 Houses of Refuge	.....	2,912	2,609
1893 Juvenile Reformatory	1,311	.....	1,311
Prince Edward Island—			
1895 Asylum for the Insane	17,424	691	17,395
The Territories—			
1893 Hospitals	3,400	3,765	7,165

* Not given.

The above figures show a Government expenditure of $1,556,167, to which may be added the sum of $55,725, given as Government aid in the Province of Quebec to charities generally, making a total Government expenditure of $1,611,892. It is probable that the Government aid actually mounted to a larger sum, but it is difficult to get the exact figures from the various provincial accounts.

TEMPERANCE.

1378. By the Canada Temperance Act, 1878 (commonly known as the "Scott Act," from the name of the member of the Senate 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 pretence 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 sacremental, 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.

1379. The following are particulars of the results of the various elections that have been held under the Act, since it came into force:—

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.

Places.	Votes Polled		Majority	
	For.	Against.	For.	Against.
1878.				
Fredericton (City), N.B	403	203	200	
York, N.B.	1,229	214	1,015	
Prince, P.E.I.	1,762	271	1,491	
1879.				
Charlotte, N.B	867	149	718	
Carleton "	1,215	69	1,146	
Charlottetown, P.E.I.	837	253	584	
Albert, N.B	718	114	604	
King's, P.E.I.	1,076	59	1,017	

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—*Continued.*

Places.	Votes Polled		Majority	
	For.	Against.	For.	Against.
1879—*Con.*				
Lambton, Ont.	2,567	2,352	215	
King's N.B.	798	245	553	
Queen's, N.B	315	181	134	
Westmoreland, N.B.	1,082	299	783	
Mégantic, Que.	372	844		472
1880.				
Northumberland, N.B.	875	673	202	
Stanstead, Que.	760	941		181
Queen's, N.B	1,317	99	1,218	
Marquette, Man	612	195	417	
Digby, N.S	944	42	902	
1881.				
Queen's, N.S.	763	82	681	
Sunbury, N.B.	176	41	135	
Shelburne, N.S	807	154	653	
Lisgar, Man	247	120	127	
Hamilton (City), Ont.	1,661	2,811		1,150
King's, N.S	1,478	108	1,370	
Halton, Ont	1,483	1,402	81	
Annapolis, N.S	1,111	114	990	
Wentworth, Ont	1,611	2,209		598
Colchester, N.S.	1,418	184	1,234	
Cape Breton, N.S.	739	216	523	
Hants, N.S	1,082	92	990	
Welland, Ont	1,610	2,378		768
Lambton "	2,857	2,962		106
1882.				
Inverness, N.S	960	106	854	
Pictou, N.S.	1,555	453	1,102	
St. John (City), N.B	1,074	1,076		2
Fredericton, N.B.	293	252	41	
1883.				
Cumberland, N.S	1,560	262	1,298	
1884.				
Prince County, P.E.I.	2,939	1,065	1,874	
Yarmouth, N.S	1,287	96	1,191	
Oxford, Ont.	4,073	3,298	775	
Arthabaska, Que.	1,487	235	1,252	
Westmoreland, N.B.	1,774	1,701	73	
Halton, Ont	1,947	1,767	180	
Simcoe "	5,712	4,529	1,183	
Stanstead, Que.	1,300	975	325	
Charlottetown, P.E.I.	755	715	40	

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PLACES IN WHICH THE "CANADA TEMPERANCE ACT" HAS BEEN VOTED ON SINCE 1878, AND THE RESULTS OF THE VOTING IN EACH CASE—*Continued.*

Year.	Votes Polled		Majority	
	For.	Against.	For.	Against.
1884—*Con.*				
Stormont and Dundas, Ont	4,590	2,884	1,706	
Peel, Ont	1,805	1,999		194
Bruce "	4,501	3,189	1,312	
Huron "	5,957	4,304	1,653	
Dufferin "	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 "	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 "	2,433	2,027	406	
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 "	754	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 "	2,060	1,490	570	
Perth "	3,368	3,536		168
Middlesex "	5,745	2,370	3,375	
Guysboro', N.S	463	31	432	
Hastings, Ont	2,369	2,376		7
Haldimand "	1,755	2,063		308
Ontario "	3,412	2,061	1,351	
Victoria "	2,467	1,502	965	
Peterborough, Ont	1,915	1,597	408	
Fredericton, N.B	298	285	13	
Argenteuil, Que	526	601		75
Prescott and Russell, Ont	1,535	3,131		1,596
1886.				
Pontiac, Que	533	935		402
St. John (City), N.B	1,610	1,687		77
St. John (County), N.B	467	424	43	
Portland, N.B	667	520	147	
1887.				
Charlottetown, P.E.I.	689	669	20	

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—*Concluded.*

Places.	Votes Polled		Majority	
	For.	Against.	For.	Against.
1888.				
Arthabaska, Que	230	455		725
Bruce, Ont	3,693	5,085		1,392
Dufferin, Ont	1,451	1,664		213
Halton "	1,853	2,050		197
Huron "	4,695	6,005		1,310
Norfolk "	2,082	2,804		722
Renfrew "	1,670	2,580		910
Richmond, Que	1,231	721	510	
Stanstead "	1,187	1,329		142
Simcoe, Ont	3,894	6,996		3,102
Stormont and Dundas, Ont	3,155	5,298		2,143
Westmoreland, N.B	2,464	1,698	766	
1889.				
Brant, Ont	1,289	1,441		152
Carleton, Ont	1,682	2,407		725
Elgin "	547	1,770		1,223
Frontenac "	1,177	1,690		513
Guelph " (City)	480	929		449
Kent "	2,835	4,455		1,620
Lambton "	2,044	3,374		1,330
Middlesex "	2,992	5,530		2,538
Victoria "	1,560	2,552		992
Oxford "	1,538	3,460		1,922
Drummond, Que	739	600	139	
Ontario, Ont	2,866	3,787		921
Lincoln "	1,493	2,090		597
Leeds and Grenville, Ont	3,660	4,938		1,278
Peterborough, Ont	1,564	1,926		362
Northumberland and Durham, Ont	4,305	4,932		627
Lanark, Ont	1,538	2,309		771
Lennox and Addington, Ont	1,462	2,066		604
Colchester, N.S	43	1,107		1,064
Wellington, Ont	2,084	3,944		1,860
St. Thomas "	429	1,001		572
Fredericton, N.B	370	302	68	
1890.				
Portland, N.B	124	558		434
1891.				
Charlottetown, P.E.I	686	700		14
Charlotte, N.B	1,785	855	930	
1892.				
Drummond, Que	505	1,010		505
Northumberland, N.B	1,780	1,561	219	
St. John (County), N.B	556	715		159
1893.				
Brome, Que	1,207	1,073	134	
1894.				
Charlottetown, P.E.I	734	712	22	
Chicoutimi, Que	147	1,224		1,177

1380. Since the passing of the Act it has been submitted to the electors 135 times. Three times in 1878, 10 in 1879, 5 in 1880, 14 in 1881, 4 in 1882, once in 1883, 22 in 1884, 28 in 1885, 4 in 1886, once in 1887, 12 in 1888, 22 in 1889, once in 1890, twice in 1891, 3 times in 1892, once in 1893, and twice in 1894.

It is in force in 29 places. It was submitted to the people four times in Fredericton, N. B., and carried on each occasion. Westmoreland voted on it three times and carried it each time. Charlottetown voted on it 5 times, carried it three times, rejected it the fourth, and adopted it on the fifth occasion. Lambton voted on it 4 times, carrying it the first time, defeating it the second, carrying it the third, and defeating it the fourth. Halton carried it on the first and second voting but rejected it on the third. Stanstead sandwiched a carry between two rejections. St. John city defeated it on the two occasions it has had the opportunity to vote on the Act.

1381. The Act has been submitted to public opinion in nine cities and 71 counties. It is in force in two cities and 27 counties.

The following is a summary :—

Carried four times and still in force	1
" three "	1
" twice "	5
" once "	21
" three times, rejected the fourth, carried the fifth	1
At present in force	29
Defeated the first time and not submitted again	16
Carried the first election but defeated the second	30
Carried twice and lost twice	1
Carried once and lost twice	1
Carried twice and lost once	2
Lost twice and not carried at all	1
	51

1382. Richmond county, P. Q., is under the old Dunkin Act, but an election was held in 1888 on petition to repeal that Act. It resulted in the defeat of the petition.

1383. The following statement gives the places in which the Canada Temperance Act was in force on the 31st December, 1894 :—

Albert, N.B.,	Guysboro', N. S.,	Prince, P.E.I.,
Annapolis, N.S.,	Hants, N.S.,	Queen's, N.B.,
Brome, Que.,	Inverness, N.S.,	Queen's, P.E.I.,
Cape Breton, N.S.,	King's, N.S.,	Queen's, N.S.,
Carleton, N.B.,	King's, P.E.I.,	Shelburne, N.S.,
Charlotte, N.B.,	King's, N.B.,	Sunbury, N.B.,
Charlottetown, P.E.I.,	Lisgar, Man.,	Westmoreland, N.B.,
Cumberland, N.S.,	Marquette, Man.,	Yarmouth, N.B.,
Digby, N.S.,	Northumberland, N.B.,	York, N.B.
Ferdericton, N.B.,	Pictou, N.S.,	

1384. The Canada Temperance Act is in force in one district in the Province of Quebec, in two in the Province of Manitoba, in 11 in the Province of Nova Scotia, in 11 in the Province of New Brunswick and 4 in the Province of Prince Edward Island.

In the provinces of Ontario and British Columbia the Act is no where in force. One county in Quebec province (Richmond) is under the Dunkin Act.

1385. According to the returns there were during the period 1884-94, 132,287 convictions for drunkenness. This is an average of 12,026 a year. The convictions in 1894 were 11,558. They were therefore 468 below the average. The annual average of the period 1884-94 is 2,394 convictions in every 1,000,000 of the people. The convictions have, therefore, decreased 4 per cent in 1894, as compared with the average of the 1884-94 period. It is, of course, impossible to tell whether this decrease is due to decrease in drinking or to decrease in activity of prosecuting those who get drunk.

1386. The convictions for drunkenness in the several provinces are given in the following table :—

It appears from this table that in 1894 out of every group of 667 of the inhabitants of Ontario one had been convicted of drunkenness, out of every group of 359 of the people of Quebec one had been convicted of drunkenness, while in the Province of Nova Scotia one out of every group of 361 had been so convicted. Ranged according to position with respect to sobriety, as tested by convictions, the provinces stand thus : Ontario, Prince Edward Island, The Territories, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Manitoba, New Brunswick and British Columbia. In the returns of 1892, as in previous years, the convictions before the North-west Mounted Police were not included.

The commissioners appointed to investigate the liquor traffic say :—

"The convictions for drunkenness and offences against the liquor laws, taking the whole Dominion, reached the highest point in 1888, since which date there has been a gradual reduction in the total of the combined offences. The Scott Act ceased to be in force in 10 counties in 1888 and in 19 counties in 1889 in which it had been previously adopted, and the Dunkin Act was put in force in one county, viz., Richmond, Quebec, in 1888.

"The convictions for drunkenness, taken separately, continued to increase from 1888 to 1890, when they reached the highest figure shown in the returns. From this date there has been a steady reduction, the ratio per 1,000 of the population being smaller in 1892 than in any year subsequent to 1894. The percentage of convictions for drunkenness to the total convictions was less in 1892 than in any year subsequent to 1880."

The more recent years, 1893 and 1894, indicate a continued improvement, especially 1894, when in every group of 435 persons throughout the Dominion one was convicted of drunkenness, as against one in every group of 341 persons in 1890.

CONVICTIONS FOR DRUNKENNESS BY PROVINCES, 1884 TO 1894.

Provinces.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
Ontario	4,694	5,868	5,453	6,200	6,633	7,059	6,553	4,973	3,967	3,787	3,267
Quebec	1,624	2,163	2,367	2,947	3,360	3,412	3,999	4,199	3,832	3,778	4,272
Nova Scotia	591	768	667	462	501	657	642	635	676	938	1,258
New Brunswick	1,402	1,300	1,290	1,011	1,141	1,383	1,561	1,628	1,291	1,365	1,227
Manitoba	1,085	711	631	529	479	591	486	5 8	633	592	585
British Columbia	235	108	389	261	370	368	469	651	606	725	581
Prince Edward Island	246	328	359	274	287	330	287	311	301	233	174
The Territories	.....	.....	.....	10	36	41	48	82	109	233	194
Total	9,877	11,246	11,156	11,694	12,807	13,841	14,045	12,997	11,415	11,651	11,558

NUMBER OF INHABITANTS TO EACH CONVICTION.

Provinces.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
Ontario	423	342	371	329	311	295	320	426	539	570	667
Quebec	862	653	602	488	432	429	370	355	393	402	359
Nova Scotia	751	579	668	967	893	683	700	710	668	482	361
New Brunswick	229	247	249	318	282	232	206	197	249	235	262
Manitoba	83	141	175	224	264	229	298	300	262	300	325
British Columbia	263	613	182	291	220	337	199	153	177	158	211
Prince Edward Island	443	332	304	398	380	330	380	351	362	468	627
The Territories	.....	.....	.....	5,460	1,600	1,483	1,337	826	656	463	578
Average for Canada	454	404	411	397	366	342	341	373	430	426	435

1387. A Commissioner on the consumption of alcohol was appointed by the Senate of the French Republic in 1886. Among other tables, they published the following:—(The figures have been reduced from hectolitre, and litre to Imperial gallons and Imperial pints, at the rate of 22 Imperial gallons to one hectolitre, 1·76 Imperial pints to one litre, and $19\frac{3}{10}$ cents to one franc.)

CLASSIFICATION ACCORDING TO THE RATE OF DUTY PER GALLON.

—	Duty.	Contribution to Duty per Head.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
England	4 15	2 41
Russia	2 34	1 22
Netherlands	2 21	2 31
United States	2 15	1 44
Canada	2 10	1 04
Norway	1 64	0 48
France	1 37	1 22
Italy	1 31	0 $12\frac{1}{2}$
Sweden	1 27	0 $83\frac{1}{3}$
Finland	0 80	0 $23\frac{7}{8}$
Belgium	0 65	0 $67\frac{1}{2}$
Germany	0 30	0 $34\frac{1}{2}$
Bavaria	0 29	0 11
Wurtemburg	0 29	0 $05\frac{3}{4}$
Denmark	0 24	0 45
Austria-Hungary	0 23	0 21
Baden	0 20	0 $09\frac{1}{2}$

1388. The consumption of all kinds of liquor is given by Mulhall as under:—

—	Gallons per Inhabitant.			
	Wine.	Beer and Cider.	Spirits.	Equivalent in Alcohol.
United Kingdom	0·4	27·0	0·9	1·9
France	19·0	11·0	1·9	3·5
Germany	2·5	18·0	1·3	2·2
Russia	0·5	0·9	1·0	0·6
Austria	5·2	6·5	1·6	1·6
Italy	16·5	1·0	0·4	1·9
Spain	15·0	0·3	0·3	1·7
Portugal	12·7	0·2	0·2	1·5
Sweden	0·4	6·2	4·2	2·3
Norway	0·4	5·0	3·5	2·0
Denmark	0·5	12·5	4·0	2·5
Holland	0·7	8·8	2·6	1·8
Belgium	0·7	28·5	1·6	2·0
Switzerland	10·0	3·3	1·7	2·0
Roumania	3·0	1·8	1·0	1·0
Servia	5 0	2·0	1·0	1·5
Europe	6·0	9·0	1·1	1·6
United States	0·4	10·5	1·3	1·2
Canada	0·6	8·0	1·0	1·0
Australia	0·6	12·0	1·0	1·2
Total	5·0	8·8	1·1	1·4

DIVORCES.

1389. Gemmill on divorce says: "The primary meaning of 'Divorce' is *separation*. As used in the British North American Act it means dissolution of the bonds of matrimony—the separation by law of husband and wife—and under the power given to 'make laws in relation to marriage and divorce,' the Parliament of Canada has since exercised itself in passing numerous acts for the dissolution of marriage. Perhaps, as has been observed, it was conceived that the power to do so would be delegated by Parliament to a court or courts constituted for the purpose, as had been done some few years before in England. But the Parliament of Canada has not seen fit to do so, and the legislative results have been special acts for divorce in individual cases; following the course of the Imperial Parliament before the passing of the Divorce Court Act."

In Canada, under the Union Act, 1867, divorce is one of the subjects assigned to the Federal Parliament. As, however, some of the provinces had established divorce courts before Confederation, they have been permitted to continue the jurisdiction which was conferred upon their courts. These provinces are: Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and British Columbia. A divorce court was first established in Nova Scotia in 1739. It consisted of the Governor or Commander-in-Chief and the members of the Executive Council. By Act (1866) the Judge in Equity became Judge Ordinary of the court. One of the assistant judges of the Supreme Court is now at the head of this court. The court has jurisdiction to declare any marriage null and void for impotency, adultery, cruelty or kindred within the prohibited degrees.

In New Brunswick a divorce court was established in 1791, and consisted of the Governor and five members of the Executive Council. In 1835 a judge of the Supreme Court was added, and in 1860 a Court of Divorce and Matrimonial Causes was created.

Prince Edward Island, in 1836, received a Court of Divorce, composed of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

British Columbia exercises the power of granting divorces under an ordinance passed in 1867, after the union of the two Colonies of Vancouver Island and the Mainland, which enacted that the civil and criminal laws of England, as they existed on the 19th November, 1858, were in force in all parts of British Columbia.

In Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba and the North-west Territories divorce can only be obtained by legislation—an Act of the Parliament of Canada being necessary. The rules of the Senate touching divorce require the production of such evidence in support of the application for relief as would be deemed sufficient in a court of law; in other respects the matter is dealt with as for an ordinary private Act of Parliament.

1390. The following are the statistics of divorce, as given in the public records :—

DIVORCES IN CANADA.

Year.	Granted by Parliament.				Granted by Courts.			
	Ontario.	Quebec.	North west Territories.	Manitoba.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	British Columbia.	Prince Edward Island.
1868	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
1869	1	1	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....
1870	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....
1871	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....
1872	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....
1873	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
1874	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1875	1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
1876	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....
1877	3	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	1	.....
1878	2	1	.....	.....	1	3	1	.....
1879	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....
1880	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	.....
1881	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	3	.....
1882	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	1	.....
1883	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	7	3	.....
1884	1	.....	.....	.....	4	3	2	.....
1885	4	1	.....	.....	4	3	.....	.....
1886	1	.....	.....	.....	4	5	1	.....
1887	2	3	.....	.....	1	3	1	.....
1888	2	1	.....	..	3	1	2	.....
1889	3	1	.....	.....	3	6	2	.....
1890	2	.....	.....	.....	4	3	3	.....
1891	4	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....
1892	1	1	1	2	3	5	*2	.....
1893	3	4	.....	.....	5	2	*1	.....
1894	5	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....
Total ...	37	14	1	2	71	58	28	.....

* In British Columbia, in addition to the divorce, two judicial separations have been granted, one in 1892 and one in 1893.

This table shows that 211 divorces have been granted, of which 54 were by the Dominion Parliament and 157 by the several provincial courts. Prince Edward Island courts have not granted a single divorce in the 27 years. The general figures give an average of eight divorces a year for the whole of Canada.

The provinces which have courts of divorce have absloutely and relatively to population very many more divorces than the provinces which depend upon Parliament for divorces. With respect to the Province of Quebec, the comparatively small number of divorces must be attributed to the influence of the Roman Catholic Church there. The large number in the Province of Nova Scotia is probably due to the fact that the cost of fees established many years ago is so small that the poorest in the land are not prevented from seeking relief in the courts.

1391. The 211 divorces were granted in 119 cases where the husband was petitioner for relief, and in 92 cases where the wife was petitioner.

1392. The following table gives the divorces by provinces and sex :—

Provinces.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Ontario	23	14	37
Quebec	7	7	14
Nova Scotia	35	36	71
New Brunswick	31	27	58
British Columbia	21	8	29
Manitoba	1	..	1
The Territories	1	..	1
Total	119	92	211

Male petitioners predominated in Ontario, New Brunswick and British Columbia. Females are one more than males in Nova Scotia, and both sexes are on an equality in Quebec.

1393. By far the largest proportion of the divorces granted by the Dominion Parliament, and by the several provincial courts of divorce, were granted for adultery.

1394. Statement giving the number of divorces granted in each of the following countries :—

Countries.	Year.	Number of Divorces.
Austria	1889	820
Bavaria	1891	308
Wurtemburg	1892	153
Belgium	1893	497
Germany	1891	6,777
Greece	1893	103
Netherlands	1892	354
Norway	1893	82
Sweden	1892	316
Switzerland	1892	881
United Kingdom	1893	236
Victoria	1891	99
New South Wales	1891	50
Queensland	1891	5
South Australia	1891	5
Western Australia	1891	4
Tasmania	1891	3
New Zealand	1891	20
Australasia	.....	186

In the United States the Commissioner of Labour published a report on marriage and divorce for the years 1867 to 1886. From this report it appears that 9,937 divorces were granted in the United States in 1867 and 25,535 for 1886, an increase of nearly 157 per cent in 20 years. The population probably increased about 60 per cent in the same period.

The following statement gives the number of divorces granted in the States named in 1893 :—

New York	1,476	New Jersey	292
Connecticut	390	Rhode Island	278
Delaware	20	Ohio	2,913

ARCHIVES.

1395. The Dominion Archives were first established in 1872 owing to a numerously signed petition presented to Parliament in 1871 praying that steps be taken to collect and arrange the materials relating to the history of the country. On a joint report from the Senate and Commons, Parliament assigned to the Minister of Agriculture the performance of this important work.

A general statement of the work done appeared in the Year-Book for 1893.

The Archivist in his report for 1895 states that transcripts of the State papers in London continue to be received. The calendar of the papers presented in the 1895 report includes papers respecting New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Hudson Bay.

INDIANS.

1396. A comparison of the figures published in 1892, 1893, 1894 and 1895 will disclose an apparent decrease in Canada's Indian population, in 1893 amounting to 9,488 souls, and an increase of 5,048 in 1895 over 1894. Closer examination will show that of the decrease given in 1893, 9,341 have been taken from British Columbia, and it may be explained that the reduction is entirely attributable to the correction of former approximate estimates, rendered possible by improved facilities for ascertaining facts. It appears, therefore, that the population has about reached the stationary limit even among the Indians of Manitoba and the North-west Territories. Considering the comparatively short time that has elapsed since many of these Indians began to abandon their natural manner of life, the extent to which they have intermarried, the great difficulty in getting them to submit to the treatment and care required to cope with the various diseases which have accompanied the invasion of civilization, it may be assumed that we have arrived at a "survival of the fittest" and that hereafter a slight increase of population may be expected. This has shown itself in 1895, a

comparison of the Indian population in the older provinces in the last year and the previous year giving an increase of 460.

—	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Ontario	17,589	17,557	17,626	17,907
Quebec	11,649	11,779	11,859	11,965
Nova Scotia	2,151	2,129	2,141	2,164
New Brunswick	1,511	1,540	1,618	1,668
Prince Edward Island	312	304	285	287
Manitoba and North-west Territories Treaty Limits	23,852	23,608	23,709	24,047
Peace River District Treaty Limits	1,725	1,725	1,725	893
Approximate—				
British Columbia	34,959	25,618	25,807	25,696
N.W. Territories outside of Treaty Limits	12,457	12,457	12,457	17,648
Totals	106,205	96,717	97,227	102,275

1397. The Indians are provided with schools, common, boarding and industrial. In all of these there are 291 distributed as follows: 81 in Ontario, 20 in Quebec, 8 in Nova Scotia, 5 in New Brunswick, 1 in Prince Edward Island, 29 in British Columbia, 54 in Manitoba and 80 in the North-west Territories. Besides these there are 13 Indian schools outside of the treaty limits.

The total number of pupils on the rolls and the average daily attendance are given at 8,175 and 4,819 respectively, and are distributed as follows:—

Provinces.	On rolls.	Attendance.
Ontario	2,425	1,406
Quebec	619	332
Nova Scotia	146	77
New Brunswick	102	60
Prince Edward Island	31	13
British Columbia	1,029	578
Manitoba	1,612	880
North-west Territories	2,273	1,455
Outside treaty limits	112	91
Total	8,349	4,892

1398. These figures indicate that the average attendance is 58·59 per cent of the total number on the rolls. This is better than the attendance of white children in the schools of Ontario, where the average daily attendance is 55·5 per cent of the number on the rolls.

1399. An increasing interest is taken by the Indians in the education of their children. The establishment of industrial and boarding schools at various points is deemed of great importance, as these schools have a much greater beneficial influence on the minds of the young Indians than have the day schools—since the attendance at them removes the children from the deleterious home influences and brings them in uninterrupted contact with higher civilization than their own.

1400. The number of industrial institutions and boarding schools in 1895 is as under:—

Provinces.	Industrial Institutions.	Semi-Industrial and Boarding Schools.
Ontario	5	2
Manitoba	3	3
North-west Territories	5	18
British Columbia	6	4

There are at present no institutions of the above nature in Quebec or in the Maritime Provinces.

1401. The following figures show that the Indians are becoming more and more sensible of the benefits of education:—

NUMBER OF PUPILS AT THE INDIAN SCHOOLS IN THE SEVERAL PROVINCES, IN THE YEARS 1892 TO 1895.

Provinces.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Ontario	2,273	2,310	2,341	2,425
Quebec	559	556	634	619
Nova Scotia	114	124	119	146
New Brunswick	104	108	102	102
Manitoba	1,500	1,488	1,454	1,612
British Columbia	687	786	843	1,029
Prince Edward Island	43	43	33	31
North-west Territories	2,295	2,284	2,610	2,385
Total	7,575	7,699	8,136	8,349

The increase in the general school attendance is not marked, being 213.

This, however, means more than is at first sight apparent, because the gradual introduction of the boarding schools to replace the day schools on the reserves necessitates a separation of children from parents, to which both are naturally strongly opposed, and Indian parents have to be educated

up to the point at which they will exercise present self-denial, with a view to the ultimate benefit of their offspring.

1402. A very interesting feature in connection with the older industrial schools in the North-west Territories is the farming out of advanced pupils among the white population.

The success so far attained in this direction is encouraging, and while help, so greatly needed in new countries, is afforded the settlers, the Indians acquire the ideas and habits of the settlers, and their mutual sympathy increases.

1403. The Government's treatment of the Indians has always in view their ultimate conversion into useful citizens. This, as a rule, must be done by engaging them in agricultural pursuits. The great success attained with regard to those most recently taken in hand was amply attested by the display of products at the Chicago Exposition. Cattle, upon which the Indians will have in all districts to depend largely, and in some look to as their mainstay, are carefully herded, and the practice of supplying Indians with anything in the shape of harness, implements or utensils, which they can be taught to make themselves, is being discontinued.

The aptitude displayed by Indians up to the point where imitation ceases is very remarkable.

1404. Only those brought into personal contact with the Indians can understand the ignorance, superstition and inaptitude that have to be overcome before the Indian can be persuaded to persevere in the simplest farming operations; but that the efforts of the Government are meeting with some success is shown by the following table of Indian farming transactions in 1895:—

INDIAN FARMING TRANSACTIONS IN 1895.

PROVINCES.	Resident Indian Population.	Land Cultivated. Acres.	Land Newly Broken. Acres.	Number of Implements.	Number of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Pigs, &c.	Bushels Grain.	Bushels Potatoes and Roots.	Tons of Hay	Fish, Furs and other Industries.
									$
Ontario	17,611	82,853	1,103	10,924	16,317	333,520	91,238	10,994	167,009
Quebec	7,426	10,761	118	2,467	2,811	51,707	23,080	2,806	101,788
Nova Scotia	2,164	2,388	50	398	346	1,046	6,598	1,038	30,748
New Brunswick	1,668	1,243	41	424	313	5,540	9,095	349	37,125
Manitoba and N. W. T.	23,683	12,364	1,096	23,627	24,502	53,107	57,744	36,978	263,918
British Columbia	23,196	10,499	248	15,139	21,401	93,181	43,184	5,084	1,014,700
P. E. Island	287	240	7	94	56	1,127	1,913	22	6,100
Total, 1895	76,035	120,348	2,663	53,073	65,746	539,228	232,852	57,271	1,621,388
Total, 1894	75,710	118,487	2,504	47,042	61,435	473,922	247,820	50,333	1,345,371

1405. The quantity of land sold for the benefit of the Indians during the year 1894 was 41,297 acres, which realized $76,418. The quantity sold in 1895 was 32,205 acres, which brought $72,423. The quantity of surrendered lands now held by the Government for sale is about 461,613 acres.

The amount at the credit of the Indian fund, which consists of moneys accrued from annuities, secured to the Indians under treaty, and from sales of land, timber, stone, &c., surrendered by them was, on 30th June, 1894, $3,539,943, the expenditure from which, charged principally to interest, amounted to $284,708. The expenditure from parliamentary appropriations was $968,563, making a total of $1,253,271.

1406. In 1895 the amount at the credit of the fund on the 30th June was $3,594,206, and the expenditure of the year from the fund was $246,521. The expenditure from parliamentary appropriations was $955,404.

1407. The following is a statement of the expenditure from the parliamentary grant :—

EXPENDITURE FROM PARLIAMENTARY GRANT IN 1895.

——	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Prince Edward Island.	Manitoba and N.W.T.	British Columbia.	Ontario and Quebec.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Surveys				3,888	10,167	608
Relief of distressed				215,417	4,665	842
Medical attendance	2,997	1,981	346		9,996	
Seeds, implements, tools	2,071	2,699	778	13,665	1,595	4,564
Annuities				122,180		17,806
Schools				230,161	41,873	30,817
Salaries	1,200	1,704	300		17,506	2,550
Miscellaneous	514	279	9	11,272	11,329	6,022
Triennial clothing				4,299		
Farm wages				24,254		
Farm maintenance				11,405		
Buildings				5,842		75
General expenses				114,251		
Grist and saw-mills				4,471		
Travelling expenses					4,405	600
Grant to assist Indian land management account, P. Quebec account, Indian school fund						14,000
Total	6,782	6,663	1,433	761,105	101,536	77,884

CHINESE.

1408. The Chinese Immigration Act went into force, as respects arrivals by vessels sailing from ports in North America, on the 20th August, 1885, and as respects arrivals by other vessels, on the 1st January, 1886.

The Act is Chap. 67, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1886, and has been amended by Chap. 35, Acts of 1887, and Chap. 25, Acts of 1892.

Since 1886 the total number of immigrants arrived is 13,919, of whom 13,633 paid fees amounting to $697,153. Of this amount $5,000 were refunded; the expenses connected with the Act were $22,567. The share of the capitation fee paid to provinces was $167,375.

During the same period, 1886-95, 7,237 persons have taken out certificates of leave or registered for leave. As a large number have left the country without registering, having no intention to return, the exact number in Canada is uncertain. The census of 1891 showed that there were in Canada 9,129 persons whose birthplace was China.

The year of largest number of arrivals was 1892, when 3,278 arrived. In 1895 the arrivals numbered 1,462.

PATENT OFFICE.

1409. The following table shows the different transactions of the Patent Office in each year since 1st July, 1867 :—

BUSINESS OF THE PATENT OFFICE OF CANADA, 1868-95.

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE.	Applications for Patents.	Patents.	Certificates.	Totals.	Caveats.	Assignments of Patents.	Fees Received, including Designs and Trade Marks.
							$
1868	570	546	..	546	..	337	11,052
1869	781	588	.....	588	*60	470	14,214
1870	626	556	.....	556	132	431	14,540
1871	579	509	.....	509	151	445	14,097
1872	752	671	.....	671	184	327	19,579
1873	1,124	1,016	10	1,026	171	547	29,830
1874	1,376	1,218	27	1,245	200	711	34,302
1875	1,418	1,266	57	1,323	194	791	34,556
1876	1,548	1,337	46	1,383	185	761	36,188
1877	1,445	1,277	75	1,352	168	841	35,388
1878	1,428	1,172	96	1,268	172	832	33,664
1879	1,358	1,137	101	1,238	203	728	33,304
1880	1,601	1,252	156	1,408	227	855	42,141
1881	1,955	1,510	222	1,732	226	907	52,857
1882	2,266	1,846	291	2,137	198	955	60,811
1883	2,641	2,178	291	2,469	242	1,052	73,023
1884	2,681	2,456	167	2,623	238	1,172	69,531
1885	2,549	2,233	214	2,447	222	1,075	69,075
1886	2,776	2,610	250	2,860	197	1,322	73,949
1887	2,874	2,596	254	2,850	219	1,335	76,133
1888	2,747	2,257	282	2,539	240	1,159	74,508
1889	3,279	2,725	356	3,081	221	1,437	87,159
1890	3,560	2,428	369	2,797	248	1,307	94,027
1891	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
1893†	2,614	3,153	292	3,445	229	1,345	71,864
1894	3,291	2,756	462	3,218	301	1,445	90,146
1895	3,387	3,074	422	3,496	343	1,550	98,032
Total	57,635	47,127	5,248	55,375	5,628	26,868	1,517,644

* There were no caveats until 1869. † For 10 months.

1410. The limit of duration of a patent was formerly fifteen years, but by the Act 55-56 Vic., Chap. 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 1888 there were 2,257 patents granted, of which 67 were for fifteen years, 7 for ten years, and the remainder, 2,183, for five years; and of this last number, 1,952 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.

1411. The patentees in 1895 resided in the following countries, viz.: United States, 1,980; Canada, 707; England, 179; Germany, 102; France, 21, and other countries, 85.

1412. The model museum, which is designed to be a school of instruction in every department of science and mechanical invention, attracted upwards of 20,000 visitors, and is now situated in the new departmental block, Wellington street, whereby a much larger space is available.

1413. The business in the copyrights and trade-marks branch in 1895 showed an increase, the receipts being $2,209 more than those of 1894, and the following table shows the large increase in the business of this branch since Confederation :—

COPYRIGHTS, TRADE MARKS INDUSTRIAL DESIGNS AND TIMBER MARKS REGISTERED IN CANADA, 1868-95.

Year ended 30th June.	Copyrights Registered.	Trade Marks Registered.	Industrial Designs Registered.	Timber Marks Registered.	Total Number of Registrations.	Total Number of Certificates.	Assignments Registered.	Fees Received.
								$
1868	34	32	6	....	72	72	.....	183
1869	62	50	12	....	124	124	.....	418
1870	66	72	23	190	351	351	.....	877
1871	115	106	22	105	348	348	....	1,092
1872	87	103	17	64	271	267	11	927
1873	122	95	30	69	316	232	20	940
1874	134	163	30	41	368	289	19	1,340
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
1893	475	257	41	19	792	432	55	8,013
1894	546	311	39	20	916	586	77	9,464
1895	601	374	52	20	1,047	609	70	11,673

1414. The copyrights entered during the calendar year, 1895, numbered 588. These represented the various fields of intellectual effort, as follows :—

Poetry	17	Trade	27
History	15	Law	25
Education	44	Literature	75
Agriculture	7	Religion	33
Medicine	7	Biography	7
Mining	3	Sundries	153
Music	175		

1415. The following tables give the registration of births, deaths and marriages in the several provinces during the year 1894 :—

BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES IN CANADA, 1894.

Provinces.	Births.						
	Males.	Females	Total.	Twins, pairs.	Triplets, Cases of.	Illegitimate.	Still-born.
Ontario	21,805	20,246	42,051	335	2	467	126
Quebec	21,364	22,302	†53,495	...	...	...	...
Nova Scotia	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
New Brunswick	3,177	2,998	*6,206	45	...	50	...
Manitoba	...	...	5,578	...	...	...	...
British Columbia	744	634	1,378	...	...	...	...

* Including 31, sex not given. † Including 9,829, sex not given. ‡ Has no registry of births.

Provinces.	Deaths.			Marriages.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Ontario	16,078	14,972	‖31,125	14,341	14,341	28,682
Quebec	...	...	32,250	9,380	9,380	18,760
Nova Scotia*	†	†	†	2,201	2,201	4,402
New Brunswick	1,509	1,368	2,877	1,936	1,936	3,872
Manitoba	...	...	2,077	1,375	1,375	2.750
British Columbia	551	282	836	596	596	1,192
The Territories (1893)	...	...	700	‡	‡	‡

* Year ended 30th September, 1895. † Has no registry of deaths. ‡ No record. ‖ Includes 75, sex not given.

1416. The next table gives the births, illegitimate births, deaths and marriages in Australasian colonies in 1894, together with the rate per 1,000 of mean population.

BIRTHS, ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES.

Colonies.	Births.		Illegitimate Births.		Deaths.		Marriages.	
	Number	Rate per 1,000 of Mean Population.	Number	Proportion to every 100 Births.	Number	Rate per 1,000 of Mean Population.	Number	Rate per 1,000 of Mean Population.
Queensland	13,977	31·86	632	4·52	5,298	12·08	2,502	5·70
New South Wales	38,952	31·48	2,393	6·18	15,218	12·30	7,666	6·20
Victoria	34,258	29·16	1,886	5·50	15,430	13·13	7,209	5·98
South Australia	10,476	30·49	320	3·05	4,001	11·64	2,094	6·09
Western Australia	2,123	27·49	99	4·66	1,081	14·00	482	6·24
Tasmania	4,852	31·11	247	5·09	1,938	12·42	847	5·42
New Zealand	18,528	27·28	704	3·80	6,918	10·19	4,178	6·15
Total	123,166		6,281		49,884		24,978	

Proportion of male to female births in Australasian colonies in 1892 and 1893 :—

	1892. No. of boys to 100 girls born.	1893. No. of boys to 100 girls born.
Victoria	105·31	106·17
New South Wales	105·24	106·97
Queensland	108·03	104·52
South Australia	98·31	103·91
Western Australia	107·87	97·38
Tasmania	108·88	107·23
New Zealand	103·72	104·88

EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1887-93.

Countries.	Excess Per Cent of Births and Deaths.							Mean for 7 Years.
	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	
New Zealand	212	231	220	205	180	177	169	199
South Australia	175	180	195	164	155	184	136	169
Queensland	162	158	135	173	185	183	153	164
New South Wales	177	168	151	174	142	178	151	163
Western Australia	122	126	161	189	106	99	123	132
Tasmania	119	135	127	127	122	140	152	132
Victoria	106	112	88	109	107	139	121	112

According to the census returns, 1891, for Canada, the birth rate in British Columbia was 23·16 per thousand of the population and the death rate was 13·94 per thousand. In Manitoba the birth rate was 32·53 per thousand and the death rate 10·36 per thousand. In New Brunswick the birth rate was 27·70 per thousand and the death rate 13·36 per thousand. In Nova Scotia the birth rate was 25·41 per thousand and the death rate 14·57 per thousand. In Ontario the birth rate was 24·50 per thousand and the death rate was 11·30 per thousand. In Quebec the birth rate was

36·86 per thousand and the death rate 18·91 per thousand. In Prince Edward Island the birth rate was 24·45 per thousand and the death rate 12·26 per thousand. In the North-west Territories the birth rate was 24·98 per thousand and the death rate 7·32 per thousand.

Manitoba is the banner province, having the second largest birth rate and the second lowest death rate, the result being that the prairie province has the largest excess of births over deaths.

1417. The following table gives the births, deaths and marriages in each of the respective countries, 1893 :—

BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1893.

COUNTRIES.	Births. No.	Deaths. No.	Marriages. No.	Still-births. No.
Norway	61,900	33,000	12,900	1,900
Sweden*	129,622	85,894	27,338	3,363
Denmark	68,530	42,295	15,739	1,750
German Empire:				
Prussia	1,156,250	746,477	248,348	39,043
Saxony	146,158	97,883	31,388	5,135
Bavaria	210,009	155,450	41,605	6,601
Wurtemburg	70,732	53,944	13,994	2,359
Baden	55,622	41,437	12,288	1,491
Total German Empire	1,865,715	1,248,201	401,234	62,555
Holland	159,105	90,372	34,311	7,533
Belgium	183,062	125,530	47,065	8,636
France	874,672	867,526	287,294	42,394
Switzerland	84,897	61,059	21,884	3,203
Italy	1,126,296	776,713	228,103	46,254
Austria proper	923,420	660,081	193,235	27,595
Hungary	758,222	554,941	166,511	16,312
Roumania	222,279	169,829	41,331	2,428
Uruguay	27,388	12,551	3,349	731
Japan	1,177,663	937,177	357,913	108,872
United Kingdom	1,147,260	732,386	267,051	Not given.

RATE PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1893.

Norway	30·7	16·4	6·4	0·9
Sweden*	27·0	17·9	5·7	0·7
Denmark	30·6	18·9	7·0	0·8
German Empire:				
Prussia	37·7	24·3	8·1	1·3
Saxony	40·2	26·9	8·6	1·4
Bavaria	36·8	27·3	7·3	1·2
Wurtemburg	34·5	26·3	6·8	1·1
Baden	32·9	24·6	7·3	0·9
Total German Empire	36·7	24·6	7·9	1·2
Holland	32·9	19·2	7·3	1·6
Belgium	29·5	20·3	7·6	1·4
France	22·9	22·8	7·5	1·1
Switzerland	28·5	20·5	7·4	1·1
Italy	36·9	25·4	7·5	1·5
Austria proper	37·9	27·1	7·9	1·1
Hungary	42·5	31·1	9·3	0·9
Uruguay	36·6	16·8	4·5	1·0
Japan	28·5	22·6	8·6	2·6
United Kingdom	29·9	19·1	13·9	Not given.

*1892.

NOTE.—The births and deaths are exclusive of still-births in all cases.

1418. EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES, 1887-92.

Countries.	Excess Per Cent of Births and Deaths.						
	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	Mean for 6 years.
Norway	92	82	71	69	77	67	76
Sweden	84	80	73	63	68	51	70
Holland	71	66	65	60	63	52	63
England and Wales	67	72	71	55	55	60	63
Scotland	67	73	68	54	51	65	63
Denmark	75	61	68	60	55	52	62
Prussia	58	64	60	52	65	55	59
German Empire	53	54	54	46	58	48	52
Belgium	52	45	48	40	41	33	43
Italy	38	36	50	36	42	39	40
Switzerland	38	39	36	27	36	45	37
Hungary	31	37	47	25	28	.....	*34
Austria	32	30	39	25	37	26	32
Ireland	27	28	30	23	26	16	25
France	7	5	11	5†	1†	2†	2·5

*Mean of 5 years. †Deaths in excess of births.

1419. The following table gives the number of children to a marriage in the undermentioned countries. The figures in most cases are for a series of years :—

NUMBER OF CHILDREN TO A MARRIAGE IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Countries.	Children to each Marriage.	Countries.	Children to each Marriage.
Ireland	5·46	Scotland	4·43
New Zealand	5·21	Holland	4·34
Western Australia	4·82	Victoria	4.20
Tasmania	4·74	Belgium	4·21
New South Wales	4·72	England	4·16
South Australia	4·72	Sweden	4·01
Queensland	4·60	Denmark	3·55
Italy	4·56	France	2·98

PENITENTIARIES.

1420. For the punishment of criminals there are five penitentiaries in the Dominion, situated at Kingston, Ontario; St. Vincent de Paul, Montreal,

Que.; Dorchester, N.B.; Stony Mountain, Man., and New Westminster, B.C. The total number of persons confined in these five penitentiaries on the 30th June, 1895, was 1,277, of whom 1,249 were males and 28 were females.

1421. By three-year periods, since 1881, the following is the average of convicts in the penitentiaries :—

AVERAGE OF CONVICTS IN PENITENTIARIES SINCE 1881.

Period.	Average Number.	Average of Females.
1881-83	1,163	32
1884-86	1,126	41
1887-89	1,149	26
1890-92	1,243	24
1893-95	1,231	31

There was an increase of 58 in the number of male convicts and a decrease of 4 in the number of female convicts, making a total increase of 54 as compared with 1894.

1422. Considered in relation to the growth of population, the following table shows that in every group of 3,981 persons one was in the penitentiary in 1895. This is a considerably smaller proportion than the average of the period 1881-95, which is one convict to every 3,976 persons.

PROPORTION OF CONVICTS TO POPULATION, 1881-95.

Year.	One Person in	Year.	One Person in
1881	3,560	1890	3,831
1882	3,886	1891	3,881
1883	3,882	1892	3,993
1884	4,204	1893	4,155
1885	4,082	1894	4,106
1886	3,824	1895	3,981
1887	4,002		
1888	4,285	Average	3,976
1889	3,966		

1423. The following tables give the number of convicts remaining in each of the penitentiaries on the 30th June of each year, the number discharged in each year, and the causes :—

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY.

Year.	Convicts Remaining on 30th June.			Discharged by			
	Males.	Females	Total.	*Expiration of Sentence.	Death.	Pardon.	Escape.
1881	681	24	705	199	2	36	6
1882	577	24	601	184	11	29	1
1883	512	23	535	158	11	30	3
1884	446	28	474	145	11	30	1
1885	496	41	537	125	5	22	2
1886	537	41	578	140	4	26	4
1887	526	28	554	140	6	30	.....
1888	501	25	526	158	5	22	2
1889	530	24	554	131	7	18	1
1890	565	21	586	122	7	22	6
1891	562	24	586	140	9	18	2
1892	506	26	532	125	9	34	2
1893	448	33	481	143	8	18	.....
1894	462	32	494	132	14	14	.....
1895	493	27	520	114	6	22	2

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL PENITENTIARY.

1881	318	.....	318	157	3	20	2
1882	317	.....	317	105	2	17	1
1883	309	.....	309	108	2	5	5
1884	265	.....	265	117	4	20	.....
1885	261	.....	261	108	1	13	1
1886	278	.....	278	108	2	7	.....
1887	280	.....	280	89	3	10	.....
1888	276	.....	276	99	2	11	1
1889	322	.....	322	76	5	7	.....
1890	342	.....	342	97	1	4	2
1891	350	.....	350	118	4	6	.....
1892	374	.....	374	105	1	9	.....
1893	374	.....	374	92	3	10	.....
1894	359	.....	359	134	2	12	1
1895	396	.....	396	99	3	13	.....

DORCHESTER PENITENTIARY.

1881	94	2	96	74	1	13	.....
1882	96	5	101	33	1	8	.....
1883	120	5	125	25	5	3	.....
1884	132	6	138	33	.....	3	.....
1885	145	1	146	49	2	9	.....
1886	148	1	149	42	4	9	.....
1887	153	.....	153	38	3	6	.....
1888	156	1	157	31	2	14	2
1889	162	.....	162	35	4	8	.....
1890	174	.....	174	36	1	22	1
1891	169	.....	169	43	1	9	.....
1892	172	.....	172	58	1	13	1
1893	177	1	178	44	.....	20	.....
1894	186	.....	186	38	1	16	.....
1895	166	1	167	58	8	31	.....

*Includes the number of convicts sent to asylums, transferred to other penitentiaries and reformatories, removed by order of the court and remission of sentences.

MANITOBA PENITENTIARY.

Year.	Convicts Remaining on 30th June.			Discharged by			
	Males.	Females	Total.	*Expiration of Sentence.	Death.	Pardon.	Escape.
1881	52	4	56	7	2	.....	2
1882	52	5	57	15	5	.....	.....
1883	96	3	99	1	11	1	17
1884	92	5	97	19	4	15	1
1885	72	.....	72	60	3	3	4
1886	90	.....	90	28	6	36	.....
1887	83	.....	83	15	2	13	1
1888	67	.....	67	28	1	2	.....
1889	66	.....	66	14	.....	4	1
1890	73	.....	73	23	1	2	1
1891	71	.....	71	16	1	12	1
1892	75	.....	75	29	.....	1	2
1893	71	.....	71	21	.....	2	.....
1894	76	.....	76	21	1	5	.....
1895	96	.....	96	20	.....	2	.....
BRITISH COLUMBIA PENITENTIARY.							
1881	43	.....	43	9	1	1	1
1882	52	.....	52	6	4	.....	.....
1883	74	.....	74	12	2	2	1
1884	93	.....	93	13	.....	3	.....
1885	96	.....	96	22	4	.....	.....
1886	105	.....	105	22	.....	2	.....
1887	89	.....	89	32	3	1	.....
1888	68	.....	68	36	3	6	.....
1889	90	1	91	18	.....	2	2
1890	75	1	76	25	.....	8	.....
1891	73	.....	73	33	1	2	.....
1892	75	.....	75	15	.....	1	2
1893	90	.....	90	22	1	2	.....
1894	108	.....	108	17	1	2	1
1895	98	.....	98	41	1	5	.....
RECAPITULATION.							
1881	1,188	30	1,218	446	9	70	11
1882	1,094	34	1,128	343	23	54	2
1883	1,111	31	1,142	304	31	41	26
1884	1,028	39	1,067	327	19	71	2
1885	1,070	42	1,112	364	15	47	7
1886	1,158	42	1,200	340	16	80	4
1887	1,131	28	1,159	314	17	60	1
1888	1,068	26	1,094	352	13	55	5
1889	1,170	25	1,195	274	16	39	4
1890	1,229	22	1,251	303	10	58	10
1891	1,225	24	1,249	350	16	47	3
1892	1,202	26	1,228	332	11	58	7
1893	1,160	34	1,194	322	12	52	.....
1894	1,191	32	1,223	342	19	49	2
1895	1,249	28	1,277	332	18	73	2

* Includes the number of convicts sent to asylums, transferred to other penitentiaries and reformatories, removed by order of the court and remission of sentences.

1424. The following table gives the offences for which persons were committed to the several penitentiaries for each year, from 1881 to 1895, both years inclusive :—

OFFENCES FOR WHICH PERSONS WERE COMMITTED TO THE PENITENTIARIES FOR THE YEARS 1883-95.

Offences.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Murder and attempt at	7	5	7	5	8	12	11	5	3	4	8	12	7
Manslaughter	8	8	14	13	8	10	21	13	11	6	12	15	5
Rape and other sexual offences	11	6	22	23	14	16	15	26	24	30	27	22	35
Bigamy	1	.....	.....	4	1	4	3	4	3	5	4	6	3
Shooting at, or wounding with intent to do bodily harm	20	8	28	19	18	13	23	15	14	23	14	26	11
Assault	13	12	12	22	9	22	15	14	10	9	10	12	15
Burglary and robbery with violence	54	51	90	120	78	66	92	131	92	110	86	122	131
Horse, cattle and sheep stealing	16	23	20	26	18	23	18	19	24	26	17	14	28
Other offences against property	178	160	210	165	127	149	186	173	182	142	129	176	192
Forgery and offence against property	15	11	10	15	16	19	22	15	14	14	17	8	18
Arson	6	4	8	12	3	14	11	5	12	9	13	7	19
Other felonies and misdemeanours	15	11	12	16	27	11	16	15	25	9	14	19	15
Total	*417	†349	‡482	§528	‖ 351	359	433	435	414	387	351	439	¶479

* Including 73 of which no details are given.
† " 40 " "
‡ " 49 " "
§ " 88 " "
‖ " 24 " "
¶ Includes 12 transferred from British Columbia Penitentiary to Manitoba and 12 from other penitentiaries to Kingston.

1425. Analysis shows the following proportions of the several classes of crime for which the convicts were sent to the penitentiary:—

	Average for three years.				
	1883-85.	1886-88.	1889-91.	1892-94.	1895.
Offences against the person	14·7	17·9	17·9	20·8	15·9
" " property	66·2	64·7	73·7	69·9	73·3
Forgery	2·9	4·0	4·0	3·3	3·7
Other felonies and misdemeanours	3·1	4·3	4·4	6·0	7·1
Offences not specified	13·1	9·1	.....	.....	.....
	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0

Taking these convicts as an index, in a general way, it appears that offences against the person have decreased, that those against property and forgery have increased, and that other felonies and misdemeanours are on the increase.

1426. The succeeding tables relate to the birth places of the convicts, their ethnology, conjugal state, occupations and educational status:—

PERCENTAGES OF BIRTH PLACES OF CONVICTS COMMITTED TO THE PENITENTIARY.

Birth Places.	Per cent of total Population in 1891.	Convicts—per cent.				
		1883-85.	1886-88.	1889-91.	1892-94.	1895.
Canada	86·5	56·6	58·4	61·4	67·2	72·7
England	4·6	7·8	8·8	8·9	10·1	7·7
Scotland	2·2	1·5	2·2	1·9	2·9	2·7
Ireland	3·1	6·8	5·5	7·1	4·5	3·1
United States	1·7	8·7	9·8	10·0	9·7	9·4
All other	1·9	18·6	15·3	10·7	5·6	4·4

1427. In proportion to their numbers, those born in the United States supply by far the largest quota to the penitentiaries. The large number of "All Others" in the 1883-85 and the 1886-88 periods is probably due to foreign railway navvies, then in the country, building the Canadian Pacific Railway.

1428. With respect to youthful convicts, the table relating to ages shows that in the 1883-85 period 17·5 per cent of the convicts committed to the penitentiaries were under 20 years of age; in the 1886-88 period, 15·6 per cent; in the 1889-91, 14·6 per cent, and in the 1892-94, 13 per cent were under 20 years of age.

1429. The following table gives the birth places of persons committed to the penitentiaries during the years 1879 to 1895 :—

BIRTH PLACES OF PERSONS COMMITTED TO THE PENITENTIARY DURING THE YEARS 1879 TO 1895.

Year.	Birth Places.															
	England		Scotland		Ireland.		United States.		Canada.		Norway		Hungary.		Germany.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1879 to 1895	596	26	146	6	378	57	640	14	4,364	153	5	....	2	....	61	....
Average...	35	1·53	8	0·35	22	3	38	0·82	257	9	0·3	....	0·12	....	4	....
1895.....	36	1	12	1	11	4	45	....	339	9	1	....	....	....	2	..

BIRTH PLACES OF PERSONS COMMITTED TO PENITENTIARY—*Concluded.*

Year.	Birth Places.															
	Sweden.		France.		Italy.		Denmark.		Newfoundl'd.		China.		Japan.		Other Contries.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1879 to 1895.	8	....	53	2	31	...	4	....	10	....	133	.. .	1	....	489	20
Average.....	0·47	....	3	0·12	2	....	0·24	. ..	0·59	....	8	....	0·06	....	29	1·2
1895.....	3	....	3	....	2	....	...	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	8	....

1430. The following table gives the ethnology of convicts committed to the penitentiaries during the years 1879 to 1895 :—

ETHNOLOGY OF CONVICTS COMMITTED TO THE PENITENTIARIES FROM 1879 TO 1895.

Year.	Ethnology of Convicts.									
	White.		Coloured.		Indian.		Chinese.		Not Given.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1879 to 1895.....	6,201	248	156	12	(24) 109	.....	135	.....	415	18
Average..... ..	365	15	9	0·7	(1·4) 6	...	8	...	24	1
1895.	439	14	13	..	11	.....	2	...	.....	.....

NOTE.—The figures in brackets under the head "Indian" are half-breeds.

1431. The following table gives the conjugal state of persons committed to the penitentiaries during the years 1879 to 1895 :—

CONJUGAL CONDITION OF CONVICTS COMMITTED TO THE PENITENTIARIES FROM 1879 TO 1895.

Year.	Conjugal Condition.							
	Married.		Single.		Widowed.		Not Given.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1879 to 1895	1,966	139	4,501	102	59	15	615	22
Average	117	8	265	6	3	1	36	1
1895	167	6	298	7	.....	1	.....	.....

1432. The following table gives the ages of persons committed to the penitentiaries during the years 1879 to 1895 :—

AGES OF PERSONS COMMITTED TO THE PENITENTIARIES FROM 1879 TO 1895.

Year.	Ages.													
	Under 20 Years.		From 20 to 30 Years.		From 30 to 40 Years.		From 40 to 50 Years.		From 50 to 60 Years.		Over 60 Years.		Not given.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1879 to 1895	1,103	29	2,951	84	1,186	71	548	30	251	26	154	10	847	26
Average	65	1·7	174	5	70	4	32	1·7	15	1·5	9	0·6	50	1·5
1895	64	1	201	6	88	3	48	1	18	1	5	....	42	1

1433. The following table gives the religions of persons committed to the penitentiaries during the years 1879 to 1895 :—

RELIGIONS OF PERSONS COMMITTED TO THE PENITENTIARIES FROM 1879 TO 1895.

Year.	Baptists.		Roman Catholics.		Church of England.		Methodists.		Presbyterians.		Protestants.		Other Denominations and Not given.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1879 to 1895	244	10	3,046	112	1,023	37	554	24	338	7	278	12	1,406	78
Average	14	0·6	179	7	60	2	32	1·4	23	0·4	16	0·7	83	5
1895	25	....	225	6	64	5	64	5	36	2	44	....	3	....

1434. The following table gives the occupations of persons committed to the penitentiaries during the years 1879 to 1895 :—

OCCUPATIONS OF PERSONS COMMITTED TO THE PENITENTIARIES FROM 1879 TO 1895.

Year.	Agricultural.		Commercial.		Industrial.		Professional.		Domestic		Labourers.		Not given.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1879 to 1895.....	338	4	643	1	1,965	....	103	1	224	11	2,665	34	1,005	227
Average	20	0·2	38	....	116	....	6	....	13	0·7	157	2	65	13
1895	28	4	51	1	126	....	20	....	22	....	188	3	30	6

1435. The following table gives the educational status and use of liquors of persons committed to the penitentiaries during the years 1879 to 1895 :

EDUCATIONAL STATUS AND USE OF LIQUORS OF PERSONS COMMITTED TO THE PENITENTIARIES FROM 1879 TO 1895.

Year.	Educational Status.								Use of Liquors.							
	Cannot Read		Read only.		Read and write.		Not given.		Total Abstainers.		Temperate.		Intemperate.		Not given.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1879 to 1895.	1,169	56	429	23	3,588	130	1,686	59	434	30	2,792	110	1,814	74	1,906	63
Average..	69	3	25	1·4	211	8	99	3	26	2	164	6	17	4	112	
1895 ...	70	1	11	....	230	8	157	2	10	1	204	7	95	1	159	

1436. The following table gives the value, revenue and expenditure of the penitentiaries from 1883 to 1895. The revenue is derived from prison labour and miscellaneous resources :—

VALUE, REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF PENITENTIARIES FROM 1883 TO 1895.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY.

YEAR.	Value of buildings, stock, &c.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	$	$	$
1883	1,214,696	19,458	102,916
1884	1,220,650	14,979	98,613
1885	1,228,895	10,929	98,183
1886	1,262,016	12,675	99,218
1887	1,281,305	11,908	107,788
1888	847,693	1,646	113,039
1889	894,692	2,100	118,321
1890	948,486	2,682	136,877
1891	1,126,605	1,732	144,816
1892	1,007,007	3,601	139,386
1893	1,017,147	3,101	125,142
1894	1,157,006	4,008	214,544
1895	.....	22,754	224,165

MANITOBA PENITENTIARY.

YEAR.	Value of buildings, stock, &c.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	$	$	$
1883	185,099	4,068	36,165
1884	232,926	5,614	47,719
1885	247,316	6,169	46,382
1886	264,770	331	58,597
1887	258,640	734	47,546
1888	315,907	1,906	50,727
1889	329,134	1,912	50,852
1890	342,976	4,706	51,305
1891	346,193	4,019	54,862
1892	347,170	1,018	49,075
1893	350,712	959	47,818
1894	355,033	1,736	45,066
1895	.....	1,556	41,056

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL PENITENTIARY.

1883	455,412	1,377	85,253
1884	460,758	1,620	82,610
1885	470,811	927	77,948
1886	603,174	836	78,123
1887	618,553	1,603	79,500
1888	706,635	1,621	80,468
1889	718,098	1,547	82,680
1890	805,784	1,239	82,886
1891	830,024	1,037	87,436
1892	881,018	1,230	87,148
1893	904,846	1,168	86,780
1894	930,759	1,240	89,243
1895	.....	1,119	88,239

BRITISH COLUMBIA PENITENTIARY.

1883	176,409	38	19,848
1884	227,902	141	28,207
1885	244,007	1,041	27,777
1886	249,668	1,089	33,026
1887	280,516	2,456	34,723
1888	290,395	751	35,353
1889	306,251	195	36,882
1890	327,139	653	41,736
1891	347,821	489	37,840
1892	343,987	472	36,712
1893	348,120	879	41,877
1894	320,446	586	43,272
1895	.....	357	42,972

DORCHESTER PENITENTIARY.

1883	341,155	1,101	41,860
1884	357,666	706	45,775
1885	358,660	570	43,332
1886	401,841	2,069	42,515
1887	401,999	3,162	42,982
1888	405,821	3,757	42,248
1889	412,507	5,500	41,695
1890	414,332	4,641	44,116
1891	421,180	5,792	47,117
1892	421,776	2,837	43,465
1893	421,135	3,903	44,876
1894	421,656	4,068	45,999
1895	.....	3,092	46,585

RECAPITULATION.

1883	2,372,771	26,042	286,042
1884	2,449,902	23,060	302,924
1885	2,549,689	19,636	293,622
1886	2,781,469	17,000	311,479
1887	2,841,013	19,863	312,539
1888	2,566,451	9,681	321,835
1889	2,660,683	11,254	330,430
1890	2,838,717	13,921	356,920
1891	3,071,823	13,069	372,071
1892	3,000,958	9,158	355,786
1893	3,041,960	10,010	346,493
1894	3,184,900	11,638	438,124
1895	.....	28,878	443,017

1437. The following table shows the number of prisoners in the common jails and prisons under provincial jurisdiction, at the dates mentioned:—

PERSONS CONFINED IN PROVINCIAL PRISONS IN CANADA.

Provinces.	Number of jails.	Date.	Number Confined.		Total.
			Males.	Females.	
Ontario	*55	Sept. 30, 1895.	1,024	200	1,224
Quebec	24	Dec. 31, 1894.	472	190	662
Nova Scotia	†30	June 30, 1895.	183	11	194
New Brunswick	12	" 30, 1895.	39	11	50
Manitoba	‡3	Dec. 31, 1895.	381	68	449
British Columbia	4	Oct. 31, 1895.	.....	.....	171
Prince Edward Island	3	June 30, 1892.	20	4	24
The Territories (Regina)	1	" 30, 1895.	19	3	22

*Including 10 lock-ups, Central Prison and Mercer Reformatory, Toronto, and Ontario reformatory, Penetanguishene.

†Including 8 lock-ups.

‡Total number confined during the year.

The provincial governments of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick do not publish any returns of persons in their prisons, consequently application was made to the sheriffs of the several counties, almost all of whom responded, and thanks are due to them for their attention. Three counties (Carleton, Madawaska and Westmoreland) in New Brunswick, and two counties (Annapolis and Guysborough) in Nova Scotia made no returns.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

1438. The judicial system of Canada has been described in paragraphs 44, 45, 46, 47 and 48.

1439. The Act authorizing the collection and compilation of Criminal Statistics came into operation in 1876. The returns are yearly becoming more valuable, greater care being exercised in the collection. The whole system has been reviewed during the year 1893, with the result of adding to the returns the criminals dealt with by the North-west Mounted Police.

1440. The returns are compiled under two headings: "Indictable Offences" and "Summary Convictions." The first includes all felonies and misdemeanours tried by the competent courts and juries, whether following the general procedure in accordance with Chap. 174, R.S.C., or the summary procedure applicable to certain cases as provided by the Acts relating to "Speedy Trials," "Summary Trials by Consent" and "Juvenile Offenders," Chaps. 175, 176 and 177, R.S.C. The second includes all minor offences tried by justices of the peace, police magistrates or stipendiary magistrates under Chap. 178, R.S.C.

1441. The various indictable offences, which comprise the more serious crimes, are divided into six classes, as follow :—

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 common.
Other offences against the person.

CLASS II.—OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY, WITH VIOLENCE.

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

CLASS III.—OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY, WITHOUT VIOLENCE.

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

CLASS IV.—MALICIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.

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

CLASS V.—FORGERY AND OFFENCES AGAINST THE CURRENCY.

Forgery.
Offences against the currency.

CLASS VI.—OTHER OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING CLASSES.

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

1442. 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, 1888 to 1895 :—

TOTAL NUMBER OF CONVICTIONS IN CANADA, 1888-95.

Offences.	Convictions for the Year ended 30th September.							
	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
I. Offences against the person	4,790	5,284	5,093	4,787	4,864	4,589	4,599	4,652
II. Offences against property, with violence.	225	283	276	283	251	362	450	461
III. Offences against property, without violence.	3,437	3,774	3,614	3,614	3,431	3,613	4,126	3,803
IV. Malicious offences against property	332	236	247	253	242	386	615	390
V. Forgery and offences against the currency.	45	41	46	36	41	46	37	61
VI. Other offences not included in the above classes	28,820	28,813	29,264	28,442	26,168	26,657	26,329	28,218
Total	37,649	38,431	38,540	37,415	34,997	35,653	36,156	37,585

Since the report of 1892 was published, it has been discovered that the returns received by the Statistical Division of the Department of Agriculture did not include the cases in the North-west Territories tried by the inspectors of the Mounted Police Force, with the exception of those appealed from and tried by the judges and stipendiary magistrates of the North-west. On the discovery being made, the staff examined all the Mounted Police records from 1883. This work, involving a great amount of labour, has been completed and the following table prepared, giving the number of cases which should have been included in the reports published since 1882.

CASES TRIED BY STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATES AND INSPECTORS NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

Years.	Indictable Offences.			Summary Convictions.	Total Convictions.
	Number of Charges.	Acquittals.	Convictions.		
1883	29	10	19	165	184
1884	58	36	22	235	257
1885	92	75	17	156	173
1886	56	39	17	314	331
1887	45	28	17	173	190
1888	29	25	4	139	143
1889	32	27	5	172	177
1890	47	36	11	154	165
1891	42	32	10	192	202
1892	77	67	10	286	296

The number of cases tried by Stipendiary Magistrates and Inspectors of the North-west Mounted Police since 1892 is not given separately, but is included in the total returns of the Territories.

1443. It must be borne in mind that the number of convictions does not represent a like 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 separate person for each conviction; as is well known, the same persons are convicted several times a year for such offences as drunkenness, vagrancy and similar offences.

1444. By provinces, the totals given above, not including the North-west Mounted Police returns, excepting for 1893, 1894 and 1895, are distributed as under, for the period 1884-95 :—

TOTAL NUMBER OF CONVICTIONS OF ALL KINDS IN THE SEVERAL PROVINCES IN THE YEARS 1884 TO 1895, TOGETHER WITH THE KIND OF SENTENCES IMPOSED.

Provinces.	Year ended 30th Sept.	Total Convictions.	Sentences.				
			Committed to			Death	Various Sentences
			Penitentiary.	Jail or Fined.	Reformatories.		
Ontario	1884	16,284	159	15,864	73	6	182
	1885	20,097	211	19,392	74	2	418
	1886	19,174	227	18,339	79	2	527
	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
	1892	17,081	101	16,087	96	.....	797
	1893	17,362	167	16,223	102	3	867
	1894	16,715	275	15,145	117	3	1,175
	1895	16,681	207	14,703	159	3	1,609
Quebec	1884	6,192	121	5,901	76	.....	94
	1885	7,223	114	6,479	81	1	548
	1886	7,854	135	7,190	72	.....	457
	1887	8,527	101	7,909	69	.....	448
	1888	9,190	110	8,415	83	.....	582
	1889	9,521	140	8,583	129	1	668
	1890	10,301	110	9,158	107	2	924
	1891	10,743	132	9,031	115	2	1,463
	1892	10,493	146	8,565	74	.....	1,708
	1893	9,762	104	8,247	28	.....	1,383
	1894	10,847	146	9,290	46	.....	1,365
	1895	11,349	150	9,897	53	.....	1,249
Nova Scotia	1884	1,420	15	1,401	.....	1	3
	1885	1,701	40	1,634	4	.....	23
	1886	1,542	24	1,402	2	.....	114
	1887	1,266	34	1,138	7	1	86
	1888	1,203	22	1,151	5	1	24
	1889	1,373	40	1,299	20	1	83
	1890	1,479	41	1,360	8	.....	70
	1891	1,478	38	1,353	6	.....	81
	1892	1,619	45	1,456	17	.....	101
	1893	1,954	49	1,802	33	.....	70
	1894	2,448	46	2,322	14	.....	66
	1895	3,177	39	3,033	10	.....	95

TOTAL NUMBER OF CONVICTIONS—*Continued.*

Provinces.	Year ended 30th Sept.	Total Convictions.	Sentences.				
			Committed to			Death	Various Sentences
			Penitentiary.	Jail or Fined.	Reformatories.		
New Brunswick	1884	2,456	23	2,430	.....	.....	3
	1885	2,047	26	2,004	.....	1	16
	1886	2,176	22	2,143	.....	.....	11
	1887	1,860	23	1,817	.....	.....	20
	1888	2,072	25	2,006	.....	.....	41
	1889	2,246	21	2,168	.....	.....	57
	1890	2,597	22	2,528	.....	.....	47
	1891	2,540	5	2,502	.....	.....	33
	1892	2,267	19	2,207	.....	1	40
	1893	2,423	18	2,371	1	.....	33
	1894	2,205	17	2,133	9	1	45
	1895	2,230	25	2,093	10	.....	102
Manitoba	1884	2,148	10	2,133	.....	.....	5
	1885	1,683	18	1,648	.....	.....	17
	1886	1,411	15	1,330	.....	.....	66
	1887	891	11	845	.....	.....	35
	1888	748	6	683	.....	1	58
	1889	1,115	12	1,015	.....	1	87
	1890	993	18	928	.....	.....	47
	1891	997	15	889	1	.....	92
	1892	1,228	12	1,142	.....	1	73
	1893	1,300	19	1,196	.....	1	84
	1894	1,176	26	1,029	.....	2	119
	1895	1,185	17	1,075	.....	.....	93
British Columbia	1884	485	13	469	.....	1	2
	1885	297	19	276	.....	...	2
	1886	999	32	935	.....	4	28
	1887	732	18	697	.....	2	15
	1888	799	25	760	.....	2	12
	1889	882	34	835	....	3	10
	1890	1,081	20	1,031	.....	1	29
	1891	1,360	32	1,320	.....	2	6
	1892	1,321	22	1,249	.....	2	48
	1893	1,744	40	1,496	4	2	202
	1894	1,437	28	1,168	4	3	234
	1895	1,561	34	1,347	4	2	174
Prince Edward Island	1884	527	4	521	.....	.....	2
	1885	698	.....	694	.....	.....	4
	1886	658	.....	654	.....	1	3
	1887	510	4	506	.....	.....	.....
	1888	469	.....	467	.....	1	1
	1889	535	4	528	.....	.....	3
	1890	477	6	464	.....	.....	7
	1891	555	7	546	.....	.....	2
	1892	576	4	569	.....	.....	3
	1893	359	1	358	.....	.....	....
	1894	461	8	452	.....	.....	1
	1895	374	14	359	.....	.....	1
The Territories	1884	39	10	22	.....	3	4
	1885	123	62	41	.....	7	13
	1886	60	10	40	.....	7	3
	1887	37	4	31	.....	.....	2
	1888	151	7	133	.....	2	9
	1889	232	6	210	.....	.....	16
	1890	311	20	260	.....	.....	31
	1891	353	19	325	.....	.....	9
	1892	412	15	370	.....	1	26
	1893	749	14	673	.....	.....	62
	1894	876	24	756	.....	2	94
	1895	1,028	13	925	.....	.....	90

1445. Of the total number of convictions in 1895, 5,474 were for indictable offences, being 216 more than in 1894.

1446. The following table gives the number of persons charged, the number detained for lunacy, the number convicted and the proportion of convictions to charges. It will be seen that the proportion of convictions to charges was considerably higher in 1895 than the average:—

INDICTABLE OFFENCES.

Year.	Charged.	Detained for Lunacy.	Convicted.	Proportion of Convictions to Charges.
1884	4,400	6	2,506	57·0
1885	5,518	12	3,797	67·9
1886	5,497	11	3,509	63·9
1887	4,770	6	3,253	68·2
1888	5,867	12	3,747	63·8
1889	6,314	9	4,208	66·6
1890	5,819	10	3,934	67·6
1891	5,988	10	3,964	66.2
1892	5,925	9	4,030	68·0
1893	6,766	9	4,630	68·4
1894	7,601	14	5,258	69·1
1895	7,730	20	5,474	70·8
Average	6,016	11	4,026	66·9

1447. In the following tables the number of convictions only are given, the convictions being treated as individuals:—

NUMBER OF CONVICTIONS FOR INDICTABLE OFFENCES AND THE NUMBER OF SUMMARY CONVICTIONS IN EACH PROVINCE IN THE YEARS 1884-95.

Indictable Offences.

Provinces.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Ontario	1,436	2,090	2,016	1,807	2,144	2,318	2,123	2,046	2,064	2,315	2,682	2,829
Quebec	790	1,218	989	1,023	1,201	1,361	1,220	1,356	1,338	1,374	1,653	1,615
Nova Scotia	37	120	101	170	80	131	126	124	150	199	182	239
New Brunswick	47	80	65	54	71	80	79	96	93	121	109	119
Manitoba	90	101	77	70	67	93	91	93	82	168	186	160
British Columbia	27	55	169	96	122	146	183	145	187	294	236	317
Prince Edward Island	40	15	39	18	13	22	20	29	31	24	39	39
The Territories	39	118	53	15	49	57	92	75	85	135	171	156
Totals	2,506	3,797	3,509	3,253	3,747	4,208	3,934	3,964	4,030	4,630	5,258	5,474

Summary Convictions.

Ontario	14,848	18,007	17,158	18,823	20,873	20,209	19,178	17,343	15,017	15,047	14,033	13,852
Quebec	5,402	6,005	6,865	7,504	7,989	8,160	9,081	9,387	9,155	8,388	9,194	9,734
Nova Scotia	1,383	1,581	1,441	1,096	1,123	1,242	1,353	1,354	1,469	1,755	2,266	2,938
New Brunswick	2,409	1,967	2,111	1,806	2,001	2,166	2,518	2,444	2,174	2,302	2,096	2,111
Manitoba	2,058	1,581	1,334	821	681	1,022	902	904	1,146	1,132	990	1,025
British Columbia	458	243	830	636	677	736	898	1,215	1,134	1,450	1,201	1,244
Prince Edward Island	487	683	619	492	456	513	457	526	545	335	422	335
The Territories	.....	5	7	22	102	175	219	278	327	614	705	872
Totals	27,045	30,072	30,365	31,200	33,902	34,223	34,606	33,451	30,967	31,023	30,907	32,111
Grand totals	29,551	33,869	33,874	34,453	37,649	38,431	38,540	37,415	34,997	35,653	36,165	37,585

1448. The following table gives the number of convictions for offences classified :—

NUMBER OF CONVICTIONS, 1884-95.

INDICTABLE OFFENCES.

OFFENCES.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Murder, attempts at, and manslaughter	23	30	33	26	24	32	28	19	13	26	33	13
Rape and other offences against females.	52	136	94	60	78	87	104	107	116	110	71	138
Other offences against the person.....	411	675	610	656	720	878	747	781	901	992	1,064	967
Robbery with violence, burglary, house and shop-breaking.	228	222	255	208	225	283	276	283	251	362	450	461
Horse, cattle and sheep stealing.. . ..	38	57	26	43	34	41	33	47	46	51	37	66
Other offences against property.....	1,444	2,238	2,096	1,999	2,342	2,650	2,469	2,505	2,459	2,821	3,303	3,460
Other felonies and misdemeanours.....	128	174	103	96	111	88	78	63	84	119	119	170
Other minor offences...	182	265	292	165	213	149	199	159	160	149	181	199
Total.....	2,506	3,797	3.509	3,253	3,747	4,208	3,934	3,964	4,030	4,630	5,258	5,474

SUMMARY CONVICTIONS.

Various offences against the person...	3,795	4,216	4,465	4,160	3,968	4,287	4,212	3,880	3,834	3,461	3,431	3,534
Various offences against property.....	2,087	1,517	1,330	923	1,399	1,329	1,370	1,361	1,177	1,130	1,421	1,430
Breach of municipal by-laws and other minor offences	11,286	13,093	13,414	14,423	15,728	14,766	14,979	15,213	14,541	14,781	14,497	15,989
Drunkenness.....	9,877	11,246	11,156	11,694	12,807	13,841	14,045	12,997	11,415	11,651	11,558	11,158
Total.....	27,045	30,072	30,365	31,200	33,902	34,223	34,606	33,451	30,967	31,023	30,907	32,111
Grand total.....	29,551	33,869	33,874	34,453	37,649	38,431	38,540	37,415	34,997	35,653	36,165	37,585

1449. The following table gives the number of persons charged, acquitted, detained for lunacy, and the number and proportion of convictions to charges, in 1895, together with the total for 1884 to 1895 :—

INDICTABLE OFFENCES, 1895.

Offences.	Number of Persons.				Proportion of Convictions to Charges.
	Charged.	Acquitted	Detained for Lunacy.	Convicted.	
1. Offences against the person	1,629	469	13	1,118	68·63
2. Offences against property with violence	639	175	1	461	72·14
3. Offences against property without violence	4,753	1,257	3	3,461	72·82
4. Malicious offences against property	146	81	1	57	39·03
5. Forgery and offences against the currency	95	31	. . . . .	61	64·21
6. Other offences not included in the above classes	468	141	2	316	67·52
Total	7,730	2,154	20	5,474	70·81
TOTALS FOR 1884-95.					
Class I	16,383	5,273	73	10,860	66·23
" II	5,315	1,791	2	3,504	65·93
" III	43,547	13,768	29	29,583	67·93
" IV	1,229	584	8	617	50·20
" V	788	271	.....	507	64·34
" VI.	4,933	1,633	16	3,239	65·66
Totals	72,195	23,320	128	48,310	.. ..
Average	6,016	1,943	11	4,026	66.90

1450. The following table gives the sentences passed on persons convicted for indictable offences from 1884 to 1895.

SENTENCES PASSED ON PERSONS CONVICTED FOR INDICTABLE OFFENCES FROM 1884 TO 1895.

SENTENCES.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Death	11	11	14	4	9	8	8	7	5	6	11	5
Penitentiary, two years and under five	267	341	316	249	231	300	284	299	249	274	388	354
Penitentiary, five years and under	88	148	136	91	117	138	124	119	111	137	173	145
Penitentiary, life	.....	1	13	3	5	5	2	2	4	1	9	.....
Gaol, with option of a fine	362	660	622	543	596	592	568	571	646	817	800	884
Goal, under one year	1,192	1,812	1,731	1,717	1,887	2,109	1,927	1,916	1,881	2,114	2,426	2,414
Gaol, one year and over	142	206	203	201	180	196	215	184	203	234	263	286
Sent to Reformatories	149	159	153	167	216	271	204	201	187	168	190	236
Various sentences	295	459	321	278	506	589	602	665	744	879	998	1,150
Totals	2,506	3,797	3,509	3,253	3,747	4,208	3,934	3,964	4,030	4,630	5,258	5,474

1451. The following table gives the birth places of persons convicted for indictable offences in 1894, and the totals for 1884-94 :—

BIRTH PLACES OF PERSONS CONVICTED FOR INDICTABLE OFFENCES IN 1894.

Offences.	Birth Places.							
	British Isles.			Canada.	United States.	Other Foreign Countries.	Other British Possessions.	Not given.
	England and Wales.	Ireland.	Scotland.					
Class 1	69	65	26	695	41	68	6	198
" 2	46	24	8	328	22	8	1	13
" 3	306	149	71	2,234	183	123	1	203
" 4	7	1	.....	44	1	.....	1	2
" 5	5	1	1	28	1	.....	.....	1
" 6	14	19	1	185	21	7	.....	30
Totals	447	259	107	3,514	269	206	9	447
TOTALS FOR 1893-94.								
Class 1	699	854	210	6,573	401	413	32	660
" 2	253	164	63	2,183	221	78	8	73
" 3	2,483	1,723	522	18,145	1,399	792	53	1,005
" 4	51	32	18	396	18	15	3	27
" 5	61	22	20	259	45	19	7	13
" 6	258	223	65	1,815	307	67	8	180
Totals	3,805	3,018	898	29,371	2,391	1,384	111	1,958
Average	346	274	81	2,670	217	126	10	169

PROPORTIONS OF CONVICTIONS BY BIRTH PLACES TO THE TOTAL NUMBER FOR THE YEAR 1894 AND THE PERIOD 1884-94.

1894	8·50	4·93	2·03	66·83	5·12	4·09	8·50
1884 to 1894	8·88	7·05	2·10	68·56	5·58	3·49	4·34

1452. The following table gives the occupation of persons convicted for indictable offences in 1894 and the totals for 1884 to 1894 :—

OCCUPATIONS OF PERSONS CONVICTED FOR INDICTABLE OFFENCES IN 1894.

Offences.	Agricultural.	Commercial.	Domestic.	Industrial.	Professional.	Labourers.	Not given.
Class 1	36	144	29	170	6	443	290
" 2	6	24	10	73	8	239	90
" 3	104	384	183	507	27	1,126	939
" 4	8	3	.....	6	.....	20	19
" 5	8	6	.....	5	4	12	2
" 6	16	32	19	30	3	61	116
Totals	228	593	241	791	48	1,901	1,456

OCCUPATIONS OF PERSONS CONVICTED—*Concluded.*

TOTALS FOR 1884-94.

Offences.	Agricultural.	Commercial.	Domestic.	Industrial.	Professional.	Labourers.	Not Given.
Class 1	803	1,197	414	1,748	185	4,106	1,289
" 2	71	184	81	585	30	1,450	642
" 3	809	2,265	1,555	3,620	287	10,494	7,092
" 4	87	38	15	57	3	201	159
" 5	54	123	17	71	33	121	27
" 6	163	301	201	318	58	730	1,152
Totals	1,987	4,108	2,283	6,399	596	17,101	10,361
Average	181	373	207	582	54	1,555	942

PROPORTION OF CONVICTIONS BY OCCUPATIONS TO THE TOTAL NUMBER FOR THE YEAR 1894 AND THE PERIOD 1884-94.

1894	4·34	11·28	4·58	15·04	0·91	36·15	27·69
1884 to 1894	4·64	9·59	5·33	14·94	1·39	39·92	24·19

1453. The following table gives the ages of persons convicted for indictable offences in 1894 and the totals for 1884 to 1894 :—

AGES OF PERSONS CONVICTED FOR INDICTABLE OFFENCES IN 1894.

Offences.	Ages.									
	Under 16 Years.		16 Years and under 21.		21 Years and under 40.		40 Years and over.		Not Given.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Class 1	31	.....	99	6	551	40	186	19	233	3
" 2	57	...	134	..	206	1	26	.....	26	.....
" 3	553	23	655	47	1,186	93	330	51	228	4
" 4	9	1	13	....	23	1	6	.....	3	.....
" 5	2	.....	8	..	23	...	.	.....	4	....
" 6	8	3	24	16	88	49	41	11	28	9
Totals	660	27	933	69	2,177	184	589	81	522	16

AGES OF PERSONS CONVICTED—*Concluded.*

TOTALS FOR 1884-94.

Offences.	Ages.									
	Under 15 Years.		16 Years and under 21.		21 Years and under 40.		40 Years and over.		Not Given.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Class 1	240	10	1,085	46	5,432	283	1,706	108	805	25
" 2	473	5	823	3	1,403	28	183	2	121	1
" 3	4,767	252	4,670	425	10,655	913	2,916	417	1,090	37
" 4	96	10	90	4	195	11	100	7	46	1
" 5	7	2	64	2	261	7	73	2	18	.....
" 6	126	47	232	163	1,061	518	379	132	229	78
Totals	5,689	326	6,964	643	18,962	1,760	5,357	668	2,309	142
Average	517	30	633	58	1,724	160	487	61	210	13

PROPORTION OF CONVICTIONS BY AGES TO THE TOTAL NUMBER FOR THE YEAR 1894 AND THE PERIOD 1884-94.

1894	13·06	19·05	44·90	12·74	10·23
1884 to 1894	14·04	17·76	48·37	14·06	5·72

1454. The following table gives the educational status of persons convicted for indictable offences in 1894, and the totals for 1884 to 1894 :—

EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF PERSONS CONVICTED FOR INDICTABLE OFFENCES, IN 1894.

Offences.	Convictions.	Educational Status.			
		Superior.	Elementary.	Unable either to read or write.	Not given.
Class 1	1,168	16	801	155	196
" 2	450	1	361	67	21
" 3	3,270	83	2,479	516	192
" 4	56	.....	40	15	1
" 5	37	2	32	.....	3
" 6	277	8	209	40	20
Totals	5,258	110	3,922	793	433

TOTALS FOR 1884-94.

Class 1	9,742	149	7,222	1,538	831
" 2	3,043	19	2,361	491	172
" 3	26,122	342	19,470	4,675	1,637
" 4	560	2	383	108	67
" 5	446	45	361	18	22
" 6	2,923	60	2,120	458	285
Totals	42,836	617	31,917	7,288	3,014
Average	3,894	56	2,901	662	274

PROPORTION OF CONVICTIONS, ACCORDING TO EDUCATIONAL STATUS, TO THE TOTAL NUMBER FOR THE YEAR 1894 AND THE PERIOD 1884-1894.

	Educational Status.			
	Superior.	Elementary.	Unable either to read or write.	Not given.
1894	2·09	74·59	15·08	8·24
1884 to 1894	1·44	74·51	17·01	7·04

1455. The following table gives the residence and use of liquors of persons convicted for indictable offences in 1894, and the totals for 1884-94:—

RESIDENCE AND USE OF LIQUORS OF PERSONS CONVICTED FOR INDICTABLE OFFENCES, IN 1894.

Offences.	Residence.			Use of Liquors.		
	Urban.	Rural.	Not given.	Moderate.	Immoderate.	Not given.
Class 1	761	217	190	432	539	197
" 2	376	61	13	287	137	26
" 3	2,601	484	185	1,940	1,176	154
" 4	28	27	1	30	19	7
" 5	20	16	1	27	9	1
" 6	198	59	20	141	114	22
Totals	3,984	864	410	2,857	1,994	407
TOTALS FOR 1884-94.						
Class 1	7,043	2,289	410	3,894	4,847	1,001
" 2	2,437	565	41	1,571	1,173	299
" 3	21,225	4,267	630	13,696	9,510	2,916
" 4	303	248	9	318	150	92
" 5	301	135	10	272	136	38
" 6	2,245	593	85	1,466	1,051	406
Totals	33,554	8,097	1,185	21,217	16,867	4,752
Average	3,050	736	108	1,929	1,533	432

PROPORTION OF CONVICTIONS BY RESIDENCE AND USE OF LIQUORS TO THE TOTAL NUMBER FOR THE YEAR 1894 AND THE PERIOD 1884-94.

1894	75·77	16·43	7·80	54·34	37·92	7·74
1884 to 1894	78·33	18·90	2·77	49·53	39·37	11·10

1456. The following table gives the religions of persons convicted for indictable offences in 1894 and the totals for 1884-94 :—

RELIGIONS OF PERSONS CONVICTED FOR INDICTABLE OFFENCES IN 1894.

Offences.	Religions.							
	Baptists.	Roman Catholics.	Church of England.	Methodists.	Presbyterians.	Protestants.	Other Denominations.	Not given.
Class 1.	22	523	133	75	71	89	45	210
" 2.	13	203	114	38	27	18	13	24
" 3.	99	1,380	628	321	262	194	180	206
" 4.	2	21	11	3	5	6	6	2
" 5.	1	9	6	7	4	4	5	1
" 6.	14	146	25	24	7	17	12	32
Totals.	151	2,282	917	468	376	328	261	475

TOTALS FOR 1884-94.

Class 1.	205	4,909	1,306	867	653	763	368	671
" 2.	95	1,458	563	314	232	147	108	126
" 3.	695	12,330	4,637	2,699	1,891	1,564	1,131	1,175
" 4.	14	190	94	74	50	39	51	48
" 5.	16	137	90	73	57	29	26	18
" 6.	94	1,204	469	361	213	238	118	226
Totals	1,119	20,228	7,159	4,388	3,096	2,780	1,802	2,264
Average	102	1,839	651	399	281	253	164	206

PROPORTION OF CONVICTIONS BY RELIGIONS TO THE TOTAL NUMBER FOR THE YEAR 1894 AND THE PERIOD 1884-94.

1894	2·87	43·40	17·44	8·90	7·15	6·24	5·00	9·00
1884 to 1894.	2·61	47·22	16·71	10·24	7·23	6·49	4·21	5·21

1457. The following table gives the sex and conjugal state of persons convicted for indictable offences in 1894 and the totals for 1884-94 :—

SEX AND CONJUGAL STATE OF PERSONS CONVICTED OF INDICTABLE OFFENCES IN 1894.

Offences.	Sex.		Conjugal State.			
	Males.	Females.	Married.	Single.	Widowed.	Not given.
Class 1	1,100	68	442	508	21	197
" 2	449	1	55	375	7	13
" 3	3,052	218	633	2,339	98	200
" 4	54	2	21	33	1	1
" 5	37	.....	8	28	.....	1
" 6	189	88	110	122	14	31
Totals	4,881	377	1,269	3,405	141	443

TOTALS FOR 1884-94.

Class 1	9,270	472	3,933	4,942	215	652
" 2	3,004	39	454	2,468	35	86
" 3	24,078	2,044	5,436	18,906	756	1,024
" 4	527	33	165	346	15	34
" 5	434	12	164	253	14	15
" 6	1,979	944	899	1,645	103	276
Totals	39,292	3,544	11,051	28,560	1,138	2,087
Average	3,572	322	1,005	2,597	103	190

PROPORTION OF CONVICTIONS BY SEX AND CONJUGAL STATE TO THE TOTAL NUMBER FOR THE YEAR 1894 AND THE PERIOD 1884-94.

1894	92·83	7·17	24·13	64·76	2 68	8·43
1884 to 1894	91·73	8·27	25·80	66·67	2·66	4·87

1458. The following table gives the ages of the juvenile criminals convicted for indictable offences by provinces in 1894, and the totals for 1884-94 :—

AGES OF JUVENILE CRIMINALS CONVICTED FOR INDICTABLE OFFENCES IN 1894.

Provinces.	Under 16 years.		16 years and under 21.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Ontario	359	13	571	50
Quebec	220	13	244	12
Nova Scotia	22	1	19	4
New Brunswick	19	.....	15	.....
Manitoba	17	.....	40	2
British Columbia	9	.....	25	1
Prince Edward Island	11	.....	7	.....
The Territories	3	.....	12	.....
Totals	660	27	933	69

AGES OF JUVENILE CRIMINALS CONVICTED—*Concluded.*

TOTALS FOR 1884-94.

Provinces.	Under 16 Years.		16 years and under 21.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Ontario	3,635	162	4,282	418
Quebec	1,563	148	1,869	157
Nova Scotia	136	7	191	25
New Brunswick	194	5	219	16
Manitoba	92	3	177	7
British Columbia	34	.....	110	12
Prince Edward Island	28	1	48	7
The Territories	11	.....	68	1
Totals	5,693	326	6,964	643
Average	518	30	633	58

1459. Juvenile criminals furnished 32 per cent of the total convictions for indictable offences for the year 1894 and 31·80 per cent for the period 1884 to 1894, inclusive.

1460. The following table gives the ages of juvenile criminals convicted for indictable offences in 1894 and the totals for 1884-94 :—

AGES OF JUVENILE CRIMINALS CONVICTED FOR INDICTABLE OFFENCES IN 1894.

Offences.	Under 16 Years.		16 Years and Under 21.	
	Males.	Females	Males.	Females
1. Offences against the person	31	.....	99	6
2. Offences against property with violence	57	.....	134	.....
3. Offences against property without violence	553	23	655	47
4. Malicious offences against property	9	1	13	.....
5. Forgery and offences against the currency	2	.....	8	.....
6. Other offences not included in the above classes	8	3	24	16
Totals	660	27	933	69

TOTALS FOR 1884-94.

1. Offences against the person	240	10	1,085	46
2. Offences against property with violence	473	5	823	3
3. Offences against property without violence	4,747	252	4,670	425
4. Malicious offences against property	100	10	90	4
5. Forgery and offences against the currency	7	2	64	2
6. Other offences not included in the above classes	126	47	232	163
Totals	5,693	326	6,964	643
Average	518	30	633	58

1461. CASES OF MURDER IN WHICH THE PREROGATIVE OF MERCY HAS BEEN EXERCISED AFTER DEATH SENTENCE HAVING BEEN COMMUTED FROM 1880 TO 1895.

Date of Sentence.	Date of Pardon.	Time Served. Years.	Months.	Days.	Remarks.	Where tried.
April 28, '64..	July 9, '83.	19	2	11	.....	Arthabaska, Que
" 12, '67..	May 14, '86..	19	1	3	.....	Richelieu, Que.
Feb. 14, '68..	June 8, '81..	13	3	23	.....	
Dec. 22, '70..	April 27, '84..	13	4	5	.....	Goderich, Ont.
" 7, '70..	Sept. 22, '85..	14	9	15	.....	Brantford, Ont.
April —, '74..	July 5, '80..	6	3	..	Ill-health.....	Quebec.
Sept. 5, '74..	June 29, '85..	10	9	24	.....	Gloucester, N.B.
Nov. —, '74..	Oct. 10, '79..	4	11	.....	Judge recommends discharge.....	Chatham, Ont.
June 8, '75..	April 5, '84 .	8	9	27	.....	Brantford, Ont.
" —, '75..	June 24, '80..	5	.....	.....	Ill-health.....	St. John, N.B.
" 15, '75..	Nov. 7, '82..	7	4	22	.....	Brockville, Ont.
Oct. —, '75..	June 24, '80..	.....	.....	.....	To be discharged when she has served 5 yrs.	York, Ont.
Nov. 7, '75..	May 25, '83	7	6	18	.....	Simcoe, Ont.
Sept. 28, '76..	Dec. 5, '81..	...	.....	....	Commuted to 10 years	"
Nov. 22, '76..	July 11, '83..	6	7	19	.....	Belleville, Ont.
Dec. 18, '76..	Dec. 17, '85 .	9	.....	.....	.....	Essex, Ont.
Sept. 21, '76..	May 29, '88..	11	8	8	.....	Cayuga, Ont.
Oct. 8, '77..	Sept. 28, '83..	5	11	20	.....	Algoma, Ont.
May 2, '78.	Mar. 28, '81..	2	10	26	Judge's recommendation, insufficient evidence.....	
" 2, '78..	" 28, '81..	2	10	26		
Aug. 12, '78..	Oct. 5, '81..	3	1	24	Ill-health...	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
Spring, '78..	June 8, '82..	4	2	.....	"	Goderich, Ont.
Nov. 23, '78..	Mar. 28, '92..	....	...	..	Commuted to 20 years	Welland, Ont.
Dec. 21, '80..	Dec. 1, '90..	9	11	11	... .	Annapolis, N.S.
Oct. 23, '82..	Oct. 26, '90..	8	0	3	.....	Chatham, Ont.
Mar. 3, '83 .	Mar. 3, '88..	5	....	....	Ill-health.....	Arthabaska, Que
Oct. 15, '83..	May 8, '89 .	5	6	23	.....	Hamilton, Ont.
Dec. 6, '83..	Feb. 2, '91..	.....	.....	.....	Commuted to 10 years	Sandwich, Ont.
" 8, '84..	Oct. 6, '88..	3	9	29	.....	Antigonish, N.S.
Jan. 15, '85..	Jan. 13, '87..	.....	.....	.....	Commuted to 14 years	Brockville, Ont.
Sept. 23, '85..	Sept. 3, '90..	4	11	10	.....	Battleford, N.W.T.
" 23, '85..	" 3, '90..	4	11	10	.....	"
" 28, '85..	" 5, '88..	2	11	7	.....	Stip. Mag., N.W.T.
Nov. 13, '85..	July 20, '86..	0	8	7	.....	Cornwall, Ont.
" 16, '86..	Jan. 22, '91..	4	2	6	.....	Lytton, B.C.
" 28, '87..	Feb. 8, '94 .	6	2	10	Pardoned in order that he may be removed to an insane asylum.	Victoria, B.C.
Mar. 2, '88..	April 11, '94..	6	1	9	.....	Toronto, Ont.
Dec. 21, '88..	Sept. 13, '94..	5	8	23	Commuted to 7 years.	Halifax, N.S.

1462. The following table gives the committals to Jails and Penitentiaries in each Province and Canada according to the length of time, in the year ended 30th September, 1895 :—

Committed to Jails.	P.E. Island.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	British Columbia.	Territories.	Canada.
1 day and under	....	.....	....	81	26	.....	2	2	111
2 days to 8	....	13	2	22	67	6	.....	4	114
8 " 15	2	6	....	35	49	6	2	5	105
15 " 30	....	4	....	14	32	7	4	1	62
1 month and under 2	4	21	7	137	273	10	42	21	515
2 " 3	3	12	5	69	152	30	48	15	334
3 months	3	17	6	148	169	22	30	18	413
4 "	1	11	3	25	70	9	13	7	139
5 "	....	2	....	3	37	.....	3	1	46
6 "	3	11	18	153	264	9	45	13	516
7 "	....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	1	...	7
8 "	....	.....		.....	14	1	1	....	16
9 "	...	.. ..	1	7	13	2	10	...	33
10 "	....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	....	2
11 "	....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	....	1
Totals under 1 year	16	97	42	694	1,174	103	201	87	2,414
1 year and under 1½	1	5	1	25	100	7	19	7	165
1½ " 2	....	.....	.....	17	91	2	10	1	121
Totals, 1 year and under 2	1	5	1	42	191	9	29	8	286
Committed to Penitentiary.									
2 years	5	15	17	50	49	10	13	8	167
3 "	5	7	4	55	62	6	5	3	147
4 "	...	9	....	13	13	1	4	....	40
Totals, 2 years and under 5	10	31	21	118	124	17	22	11	354
5 years	3	5	....	26	44	.....	7	1	86
6 "	..	1	....	.. ..	7	...	. ..	....	8
7 "	1	1	..	3	23	..	.....	1	29
8 "	....	..	....	1	1	...	1	....	3
10 "	....	.....	1	2	4	.....	3	....	10
12 "	....	...	2	.....	.....	..	.. ..	....	2
14 "	...	.....	....	...	2	....	....	....	2
15 "	...	1	1	.....	2	....	. .	....	4
20 "	....	..	..	..	.....	.. ..	1	..	1
Totals, 5 years and over	4	8	4	32	83	....	12	2	145
Totals to jails and penitentiaries	31	141	68	886	1,572	129	264	108	3,199

1463. STATEMENT OF CRIMINAL STATISTICS, SHOWING BY CLASSES IN THREE-YEAR PERIODS THE NUMBER OF CONVICTIONS AND THE PROPORTION OF EACH CLASS PER 10,000 OF THE POPULATION FOR THE YEARS 1881 TO 1895.

Provinces.	Classes.	1881-1883.		1884-1886.		1887-1889		1890-1892.		1893.		1894.		1895.	
		No. of Convictions.	Ratio.	No. of Convictions.	Ratio.	No. of Convictions.	Ratio.	No. of Convictions.	Ratio.	No. of Convictions.	Ratio.	No. of Convictions.	Ratio.	No. of Convictions.	Ratio.
Prince Edward Island	I. Offences against the person	202	6·18	190	5·81	126	3·85	151	4·61	32	2·93	57	5·22	58	5·31
	II. Offences against property with violence	1	0·03	5	0·15	1	0·03	7	0·21	.....	.....	4	0·37	8	0·73
	III. Offences against property without violence	67	2·05	47	1·44	44	1·35	42	1·28	16	1·47	22	2·01	19	1·74
	IV. Malicious offences against property	7	0·21	6	0·18	1	0·03	14	0·42	8	0·73	11	1·01	2	0·18
	V. Forgery and offences against the currency	.....	.....	2	0·06	2	0·06	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	VI. Other offences not included in the foregoing	1,294	39·60	1,633	49·95	1,340	40·97	1,394	42·60	303	27·77	367	33·63	287	26·30
	Total	1,571	48·08	1,883	57·59	1,514	46·28	1,608	49·13	359	32·90	461	42·24	374	34·26
Nova Scotia	I. Offences against the person	777	5·86	793	5·94	728	5·42	780	5·77	252	5·57	275	6·06	354	7·78
	II. Offences against property with violence	18	0·13	41	0·31	41	0·30	42	0·31	29	0·64	18	0·39	13	0·29
	III. Offences against property without violence	383	2·89	421	3·16	308	2·29	332	2·46	99	2·19	121	2·67	114	2·51
	IV. Malicious offences against property	99	0·75	29	0·22	37	0·28	35	0·26	20	0·44	6	0·13	11	0·24
	V. Forgery and offences against the currency	2	0·01	.....	.....	5	0·04	6	0·04	5	0·11	2	0·04	.....	.....
	VI. Other offences not included in the foregoing	3,033	23·04	3,380	25·33	2,723	20·27	3,381	25·00	1,549	34·22	2,026	44·66	2,685	59·06
	Total	4,332	32·68	4,664	34·96	3,842	28·60	4,576	33·84	1,954	43·17	2,448	53·96	3,177	69·88
New Brunswick	I. Offences against the person	926	9·61	986	10·23	979	10·16	942	9·77	256	7·96	264	8·22	268	8·34
	II. Offences against property with violence	22	0·23	20	0·21	19	0·19	19	0·20	3	0·09	9	0·28	12	0·37
	III. Offences against property without violence	167	1·73	207	2·16	156	1·62	182	1·89	53	1·65	43	1·34	64	1·99
	IV. Malicious offences against property	97	1·00	77	0·79	71	0·73	56	0·58	29	0·90	32	0·99	11	0·34
	V. Forgery and offences against the currency	3	0·03	2	0·02	2	0·02	1	0·01	1	0·03	.....	.....	.....	.....
	VI. Other offences not included in the foregoing	5,493	57·00	5,384	55·86	4,951	51·37	6,204	64·37	2,081	64·77	1,857	57·80	1,875	58·36
	Total	6,708	69·60	6,676	69·27	6,178	64·09	7,404	76·82	2,423	75·42	2,205	68·63	2,230	69·41
Quebec	I. Offences against the person	2,389	5·79	3,098	7·31	3,980	9·13	3,869	8·64	1,287	8·47	1,196	7·80	1,025	6·62
	II. Offences against property with violence	160	0·39	217	0·51	198	0·45	214	0·48	81	0·53	109	0·71	100	0·65
	III. Offences against property without violence	1,775	4·30	2,306	5·44	2,875	6·60	3,068	6·85	945	6·22	1,166	7·60	1,016	6·56
	IV. Malicious offences against property	253	0·61	28	0·07	41	0·09	42	0·09	37	0·24	10	0·07	170	1·10
	V. Forgery and offences against the currency	19	0·04	23	0·06	24	0·05	38	0·08	5	0·03	7	0·05	25	0·16
	VI. Other offences not included in the foregoing	15,194	36·84	15,595	36·77	20,120	46·18	24,306	54·29	7,407	48·75	8,359	54·52	9,013	58·25
	Total	19,790	47·98	21,267	50·17	27,238	62·52	31,537	70·45	9,762	64·25	10,847	70·75	11,349	73·35
Ontario	I. Offences against the person	9,069	15·50	8,938	14·86	8,632	13·96	8,207	12·91	2,404	11·13	2,434	11·17	2,557	11·62
	II. Offences against property with violence	220	0·38	385	0·64	406	0·65	464	0·73	204	0·94	283	1·30	293	1·33
	III. Offences against property without violence	3,542	6·06	5,358	8·92	4,641	7·50	4,833	7·60	1,703	7·89	1,845	8·47	2,127	9·67
	IV. Malicious offences against property	1,218	2·08	537	0·89	550	0·89	530	0·83	236	1·09	273	1·25	150	0·68
	V. Forgery and offences against the currency	53	0·09	76	0·13	78	0·13	64	0·10	25	0·12	21	0·10	32	0·15
	VI. Other offences not included in the foregoing	38,146	65·21	40,253	66·89	51,867	83·86	43,673	68·75	12,790	59·24	11,859	54·42	11,522	52·39
	Total	52,248	89·32	55,547	92·32	66,174	106·99	57,771	90·93	17,362	80·41	16,715	76·71	16,681	75·84
Manitoba	I. Offences against the person	312	14·13	326	11·08	223	5·78	248	5·33	74	4·16	89	4·68	76	3·73
	II. Offences against property with violence	10	0·47	17	0·56	27	0·69	21	0·45	11	0·62	10	0·53	12	0·59
	III. Offences against property without violence	151	6·98	266	9·06	168	4·40	192	4·16	131	7·37	135	7·10	124	6·09
	IV. Malicious offences against property	29	1·33	40	1·38	22	0·57	32	0·70	23	1·29	11	0·57	17	0·83
	V. Forgery and offences against the currency	4	0·18	6	0·20	6	0·16	10	0·22	4	0·23	5	0·25	1	0·05
	VI. Other offences not included in the foregoing	6,656	299·89	4,586	156·27	2,308	60·63	2,715	58·03	1,057	59·48	926	48·69	955	46·92
	Total	7,162	322·98	5,241	178·55	2,754	72·23	3,218	68·89	1,300	73·15	1,176	61·82	1,185	58·21
British Columbia	I. Offences against the person	179	10·96	179	8·80	219	8·92	340	11·23	156	13·61	130	10·59	152	11·56
	II. Offences against property with violence	18	1·09	19	0·93	20	0·80	27	0·90	33	2·88	14	1·14	16	1·22
	III. Offences against property without violence	139	8·50	189	9·27	202	8·26	238	7·86	137	11·95	171	13·93	216	16·43
	IV. Malicious offences against property	27	1·61	11	0·52	18	0·74	7	0·23	19	1·66	31	2·53	23	1·75
	V. Forgery and offences against the currency	.....	.....	2	0·09	11	0·47	4	0·13	4	0·35	1	0·08	1	0·08
	VI. Other offences not included in the foregoing	1,646	99·89	1,381	68·43	1,943	79·44	3,146	104·79	1,395	121·73	1,090	88·81	1,153	87·72
	Total	2,009	122·06	1,781	88·05	2,413	98·62	3,762	125·14	1,744	152·18	1,437	117·09	1,561	118·76
N. W. Territories	I. Offences against the person	33	3·20	123	8·53	150	8·59	297	14·52	128	16·97	154	13·73	162	13·88
	II. Offences against property with violence	.....	.....	13	0·89	8	0·47	16	0·80	1	0·13	3	0·27	7	0·60
	III. Offences against property without violence	81	8·27	149	10·37	119	6·78	238	11·73	101	13·39	130	11·59	123	10·54
	IV. Malicious offences against property	11	1·07	14	0·97	7	0·41	31	1·54	14	1·86	13	1·15	6	0·51
	V. Forgery and offences against the currency	1	0·13	3	0·21	2	0·11	.....	.....	2	0·26	1	0·09	2	0·17
	VI. Other offences not included in the foregoing	156	14·64	683	47·37	644	36·92	1,157	56·47	503	66·69	575	51·26	728	62·38
	Total	282	27·31	983	68·25	930	53·28	1,739	85·06	749	99·30	876	78·09	1,028	88·08
Canada	I. Offences against the person	13,887	10·56	14,633	10·75	15,037	10·69	14,834	10·20	4,589	9·25	4,599	9·16	4,652	9·15
	II. Offences against property with violence	449	0·34	715	0·53	720	0·51	810	0·56	362	0·73	450	0·89	461	0·91
	III. Offences against property without violence	6,305	4·79	8,943	6·57	8,513	6·05	9,125	6·27	3,185	6·41	3,633	7·23	3,803	7·48
	IV. Malicious offences against property	1,741	1·32	742	0·54	747	0·53	747	0·51	386	0·78	387	0·77	390	0·77
	V. Forgery and offences against the currency	82	0·06	114	0·08	130	0·09	123	0·08	46	0·09	37	0·07	61	0·12
	VI. Other offences not included in the foregoing	71,638	54·46	72,895	53·54	85,896	61·07	85,976	59·12	27,085	54·59	27,059	53·89	28,218	55·51
	Total	94,102	71·54	98,042	72·01	111,043	78·94	111,615	76·75	35,653	71·86	36,165	72·02	37,585	73·94

APPENDIX.

The following is a list of the members of the Senate, in alphabetical order :—

THE SENATE OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA, 1896.

SPEAKER—HON. JOHN J. ROSS. CLERK—E. J. LANGEVIN.

Senators.	Designation.	Senators.	Designation.
The Honourable		The Honourable.	
Adams, Michael	Northumberland.	McLelan, Abner R.	Hopewell.
Aikens, James Cox	Home.	Macdonald, A. A.	Charlottetown.
Allan, George W.	York.	Macdonald, William J.	Victoria City, B.C.
Almon, Wm. J.	Jr. M. Halifax.	Macfarlane, Alex.	Wallace.
Angers, A. R.	La Vallière.	MacKeen, David.	Cape Breton.
Armand, Joseph F	Repentingy.	MacInnes, Donald.	Burlington.
Arsenault, Joseph O.	Prince.	Maclaren, Peter.	Perth.
Baker, Geo. B.	Victoria, N.B.	Macpherson, Sir David.	Saugeen.
Beard, Geo. T.	Bedford.	Masson, Louis F. R.	Mille Isles.
Bellerose, Joseph H.	De Lanaudière.	Merner, Samuel.	Hamburg.
Bernier, Thos. A.	St. Boniface.	Miller, William.	Richmond.
Bolduc, Joseph.	Lauzon.	Montplaisir, Hypolite.	Shawinegan.
Boucherville, C. E. B. de	Montarville.	O'Brien, James.	Victoria.
Boultcn, Charles A.	Marquette.	O'Donohoe, John.	Erie.
Bowell, Sir Mackenzie.	Hastings.	Ogilvie, Alexander W.	Alma.
Carling, Sir J. (K.C.M.G.)	.....	Owens, William.	Inkerman.
Casgrain, Charles E.	Windsor.	Pelletier, C. A. P.	Grandville.
Clemow, Francis	Jr. M. Rideau.	Perley, W. D.	Wolseley.
Cochrane, Matthew H.	Wellington.	Poirier, Pascal.	Acadie.
DeBlois, P. A.	La Salle.	Power, Laurence G.	Sr. M. Halifax.
Desjardins, A.	De Lorimier.	Price, Evan John.	Laurentides.
Dever, James.	Sr. M. St. John.	Primrose, Clarence.	Pictou.
Dickey, Robert B.	Amherst.	Prowse, Sam.	King's.
Dobson, John.	Lindsay.	Read, Robert.	Quinté.
Drummond, George A.	Kennebec.	Reesor, David.	King's.
Ferguson, D.	Queen's, P.E.I.	Reid, James.	Cariboo.
Ferguson, John.	Niagara.	Robitaille, Théodore.	Gulf.
Gowan, James R.	Barrie.	Ross, J. J. (Speaker).	De la Durantaye.
Guévremont, Jean B.	Sorel.	Sandford, William E.	Jr. M. Hamilton.
Hingston, Kt., Sir W. H.	Rougemont.	Scott, Richard W.	Sr. M. Ottawa.
Kirchhoffer, John N.	Selkirk.	Smith, Sir Frank.	Toronto.
Landry, A. C. P.	Stadacona.	Snowball, J. B.	Chatham.
Lewin, James D.	St. John.	Sullivan, Michael	Kingston.
Lougheed, James A.	Calgary.	Sutherland, John.	Kildonan.
McCallum, Lachlan.	Monck.	Temple, Thomas.	.....
McDonald, William.	Cape Breton.	Thibaudeau, Jos. R.	Rigaud.
McInnes, Thomas R.	New Westminster.	Vidal, Alexander	Sarnia.
McKay, Thomas.	Truro.	Villeneuve, Jos. O.	De Salaberry.
McKindsey, George C.	Milton.	Ward, David.	Fredericton.
McMillan, Donald.	Alexandria.	Wood, Josiah.	Sackville.

The following is a list of the members of the House of Commons, with their constituencies arranged in alphabetical order :—

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA, TO 24TH APRIL, 1896.

SPEAKER—HON. PETER WHITE. CLERK—JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT, C.M.G.

Constituencies.	Names of Members.
Addington	Dawson, G. W. W.
Albert	Weldon, Richard C.
Alberta	Davis, Donald W.
Algoma	Macdonell, George H.
Annapolis	Mills, John B.
Antigonish	McIsaac, Colin F.
Argenteuil	Christie, Thomas.
Assiniboïa, E.	McDonald, W. W.
Assiniboïa, W.	Davin, Nicholas F.
Bagot	Dupont, Flavien.
Beauce	Godbout, Joseph.
Beauharnois	Bergeron, Joseph G. H.
Bellechasse	
Berthier	Beausoleil, Cléophas.
Bonaventure	Fauvel, Wm. Le B.
Bothwell	Mills, Hon. David.
Brant, N.R.	Somerville, James.
Brant, S.R.	Paterson, William.
Brockville	Wood, Hon. John F.
Brome	Dyer, E. A.
Bruce, E.R.	Cargill, Henry.
Bruce, N.R.	McNeill, Alexander.
Bruce, W.R.	Rowand, James.
Cape Breton	McDougall, Hector F. Tupper, Hon. Sir Charles, Bart.
Cardwell	Stubbs, Wm.
Carleton (N.B.)	Colter, Newton R.
Carleton (Ont.)	Hodgins, Wm. T.
Cariboo	Barnard, Frank S.
Chambly	Préfontaine, Raymond.
Champlain	Carignan, O.
Charlevoix	Angers, L. C. A.
Charlotte	Gillmor, Arthur H.
Châteauguay	Brown, James P.
Chicoutimi and Saguenay	Belley, Louis de G.
Colchester	Patterson, Wm. A.
Compton	Pope, Rufus Henry.
Cornwall and Stormont	Bergin, Darby.
Cumberland	Dickey, Hon. Arthur R.
Digby	Bowers, Ed. C.
Dorchester	Vaillancourt, Cyrille E.
Drummond and Arthabaska	Lavergne, Joseph.
Dundas	Ross, Hugo H.
Durham, E.R.	Craig, Thomas D.
Durham, W.R.	Beith, Robert.
Elgin, E.R.	Ingram, Andrew B.
Elgin, W.R.	Casey, George E.
Essex, N.R.	McGregor, Wm.
Essex, S.R.	Allan, Hy. W.
Frontenac	Calvin, Hiram A.
Gaspé	Joncas, L. Z.
Glengarry	McLennan, Roderick R.
Gloucester	Blanchard, Théo.
Grenville, S.R.	Reid, John D.
Grey, E.R.	Sproule, Thos. S.
Grey, N.R.	
Grey, S.R.	Landerkin, George.
Guysborough	Fraser, Duncan C.
Haldimand	Montague, Hon. W. H.
Halifax	Stairs, John F. Kenny, Thomas E.
Halton	Henderson, David.
Hamilton	McKay, Alexander. Ryckman, Samuel S.
Hants	Putnam, Alfred.
Hastings, E.R.	Northrup, William B.
Hastings, N.R.	Carscallen, A. W.
Hastings, W.R.	Corby, Henry.
Hochelaga	Lachapelle, Sévérin.
Huntingdon	Scriver, Julius.
Huron, E.R.	Macdonald, Peter.
Huron, S.R.	McMillan, John.
Huron, W.R.	Cameron, M. C.
Iberville	Béchard, François.
Inverness	Cameron, Hugh.
Jacques Cartier	
Joliette	Lippé, Urbain.
Kamouraska	Carroll, Henry G.
Kent (N.B.)	McInerney, Geo. V.
Kent (Ont.)	Campbell, A.
King's (N.B.)	Foster, Hon. Geo. E.
King's (N.S.)	Borden, Frederick W.
King's (P.E.I.)	McLean, Jno. Macdonald, A. C.
Kingston	Metcalfe, Jas. H.
Lambton, E.R.	Moncrieff, George.
Lambton, W.R.	Lister, James F.
Lanark, N.R.	Rosamond, Bennett.
Lanark, S.R.	Haggart, Hon. John G.
Laprairie	Pelletier, L. C.
L'Assomption	Jeannotte, Hormisdas.
Laval	Ouimet, Hon. Joseph A.
Leeds and Grenville, N.R.	Ferguson, Chas. F.
Leeds, S.R.	Taylor, George.
Lennox	Wilson, Uriah.
Lévis	Guay, Pierre M.
Lincoln and Niagara	Gibson, Wm.
Lisgar	Ross, Arthur W.
L'Islet	Tarte, J. Israël.
London	Carling, Hon. Sir John.
Lotbinière	Rinfret, Côme I.
Lunenburg	Kaulbach, C. E.
Marquette	Boyd, Nathaniel.
Maskinongé	Legris, Jos. H.
Mégantic	Côté, L. J. (Fréchette).

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS—*Continued.*

Constituencies.	Names of Members.	Constituencies.	Names of Members.
Middlesex, E. R.	Marshall, Joseph H.	Richmond (N.S.)	Gillies, Jos. A.
Middlesex, N. R.	Hutchins, W. H.	Richmond and Wolfe (Que)	Cleveland, Clarence C.
Middlesex, S. R.	Boston, Robt.	Rimouski	Caron, Hon. Sir A. P.
Middlesex, W. R.	Roome, Wm. F.	Rouville	Brodeur, L. P.
Missisquoi	.....	Russell	Edwards, W. C.
Monck	Boyle, Arthur.	St. Hyacinthe	Bernier, Michel E.
Montcalm	Dugas, Louis E.	St. John (N.B.), City	Macleod, Ezekiel.
Montmagny	Choquette, P. A.	St. John (N.B.) City & County	Chesley, John A. Hazen, John D.
Montmorency	Turcotte, A. J.	St. John's (Que)	Bourassa, François.
Montreal, Centre	McShane, Jas.	St. Maurice	Desaulniers, F. S. L.
Montreal, East	Lépine, A. T.	Saskatchewan	Macdowall, D. H.
Montreal, West	Smith, Sir Donald A.	Selkirk	Daly, Hon. Thos. M.
Muskoka	O'Brien, William E.	Shefford	Sanborn, John R.
Napierville	Monet, Dominique.	Shelburne	White, N. W.
N. Westminster	Corbould, Gordon E.	Sherbrooke	Ives, Hon. Wm. B.
Nicolet	Leduc, Jos. H.	Simcoe, E. R.	Bennett, Wm. H.
Norfolk, N. R	Charlton, John.	Simcoe, N. R.	McCarthy, Dalton.
Norfolk, S. R	Tisdale, David.	Simcoe, S. R.	Tyrwhitt, Richard.
Northumberland (N.B.)	Robinson, Jas.	Soulanges	Bain, Jas. W.
Northumberland (Ont.), E. R	Cochrane, Edward.	Stanstead	Rider, Timothy B.
Northumberland (Ont.), W. R.	Guillet, Geo.	Sunbury	Wilmot, Robert D.
Ontario, N. R.	McGillivray, J. A.	Temiscouata	Grandbois, Paul E.
Ontario, S. R.	Smith, Wm.	Terrebonne	Leclair, P.
Ontario, W. R.	Edgar, Jas. D.	Three Rivers	Langevin, Hon. Sir H. L.
Ottawa (City)	Grant, Sir James. Robillard, Honoré.	Toronto, Centre	Cockburn, Geo. R. R.
Ottawa (County)	Devlin, Chas. R.	Toronto, East	Coatsworth, Emerson, jr.
Oxford, N. R.	Sutherland, Jas. N.	Toronto, West	
Oxford, S. R.	Cartwright, Hon. Sir R.	Two Mountains	Girouard, Jos.
Peel	Featherstone, Joseph.	Vancouver Island	Haslam, Andrew.
Perth, N. R.	Grieve, Jas. N.	Vaudreuil	Harwood, Henry S.
Perth, S. R.	Pridham, Wm.	Verchéres	Geoffrion, C. A.
Peterboro', E. R.	Burnham, John.	Victoria (B.C.)	Prior, Hon. Edward G. Earle, Thomas.
Peterboro', W. R.	Stevenson, James.	Victoria (N.B.)	Costigan, Hon. John.
Pictou	Tupper, Hon. Sir Chas. H. McDougald, John.	Victoria (N.S.)	McDonald, John A.
Pontiac	.....	Victoria (O.), N.R	Hughes, Samuel.
Portneuf	Delisle, Arthur.	Victoria (O.), S.R	Fairbairn, Charles.
Prescott	Proulx, Isidore.	Waterloo, N.R.	Bowman, Isaac E.
Prince (P.E.I.)	Perry, Stanislas F. Yeo, John.	Waterloo, S. R.	Livingston, James.
Prince Edward	Miller, Archibald C.	Welland	Lowell, Jas. A.
Provencher	LaRivière, A. A. C.	Wellington, C. R.	Semple, Andrew.
Quebec, Centre	Langelier, François.	Wellington, N.R.	McMullen, James.
Quebec, East	Laurier, Hon. Wilfred.	Wellington, S. R.	Innes, James.
Quebec, West	McGreevy, Thos.	Wentworth, N. R	Bain, Thomas.
Quebec (County)	Frémont, J. J. T.	Wentworth, S. R	Carpenter, F. M.
Queen's (N.B.)	Baird, George F.	Westmoreland	Powell, Hy. A.
Queen's (N. S.)	Forbes, Francis G.	Winnipeg	Martin, Jos.
Queen's (P.E.I.)	Davies, Louis H. Welsh, William.	Yale	Mara, John A.
Renfrew, N. R.	White, Hon. Peter.	Yamaska	Mignault, R. M. S.
Renfrew, S. R	Ferguson, John.	Yarmouth	Flint, Thos. B.
Restigouche	McAllister, John.	York (N. B.)	Temple, Thos.
Richelieu	Bruneau, A. A.	York (O.), E. R.	Maclean, Wm. Findlay.
		York (O.), N. R.	Mulock, William.
		York (O.), W. R.	Wallace, Hon. N. C.

The following are lists of the members of the several Provincial Legislatures :—

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, 1896.

SPEAKER—HON. WILLIAM DOUGLAS BALFOUR. CLERK—CHAS. CLARKE.

Constituencies.	Representatives.	Constituencies.	Representatives.
Addington	Reid, James.	Middlesex, North	Taylor, W. H.
Algoma, East	Farwell, C. F.	Middlesex, West	Ross, Hon. Geo. W.
Algoma, West	Conmee, James.	Monck	Harcourt, Hon. R.
Brant, North	Burt, Daniel.	Muskoka	Langford, G. E.
Brant, South	Hardy, Hon. A. S.	Nipissing	Loughrin, John.
Brockville	Dana, George A.	Norfolk, North	Carpenter, E. C.
Bruce, Centre	Macdonald, J. S.	Norfolk, South	Charlton, W. A.
Bruce, North	McNaughton, D.	Northumb'l'nd, E.	Willoughby, W. A.
Bruce, South	Truax, R. A.	Northumb'l'nd, W	Field, C. C.
Cardwell	Little, E. A.	Ontario, North	Chapple, T. W.
Carleton	Kidd, G. N.	Ontario, South	Dryden, Hon. John.
Dufferin	Dynes, W.	Ottawa	Bronson, Hon. Erskine H.
Dundas	Whitney, J. P.		O'Keefe, George.
Durham, East	Fallis, W. A.	Oxford, North	Mowat, Sir Oliver.
Durham, West	Reid, W. H.	Oxford, South	McKay, A.
Elgin, East	Brower, C. A.	Parry Sound	Beatty, W. R.
Elgin, West	Macnish, D.	Peel	Smith, J.
Essex, North	McKee, W. J.	Perth, North	Magwood, T.
Essex, South	Balfour, Hon. W. D.	Perth, South	McNeil, John.
Frontenac	Haycock, J. L.	Peterborough, E.	Blezard, T.
Glengarry	McPherson, D.	Peterborough, W.	Stratton, J. R.
Grenville	Bush, O.	Prescott	Evanturel, A. E.
Grey, Centre	Gamey, P.	Prince Edward	Caven, John.
Grey, North	Cleland, James.	Renfrew, North	Barr, Henry.
Grey, South	McNichol, D.	Renfrew, South	Campbell, R. A.
Haldimand	Baxter, J.	Russell	Robillard, A.
Halton	Kerns, William.	Simcoe, Centre	Paton, R.
Hamilton, East	Middleton, J. T.	Simcoe, East	Miscampbell, A.
Hamilton, West	Gibson, Hon. J. M.	Simcoe, West	Currie, A.
Hastings, East	McLaren, A.	Stormont	Bennett, John.
Hastings, North	Haggerty, James.	Toronto, East	Ryerson, G. S.
Hastings, West	Biggar, W. H.	Toronto, North	Marter, G. F.
Huron, East	Gibson, Thomas.	Toronto, South	Howland, O. A.
Huron, South	McLean, M. Y.	Toronto, West	Crawford, Thomas.
Huron, West	Garrow, J. T.	Victoria, East	Carnegie, J. H.
Kent, East	Ferguson, Robert.	Victoria, West	McKay, J.
Kent, West	Pardo, T. L.	Waterloo, North	Robertson, A. B.
Kingston	Harty, Hon. W.	Waterloo, South	Moore, J. D.
Lambton, East	McCallum, P. D.	Welland	German, W. M.
Lambton, West	Gurd, A. T.	Wellington, East	Craig, John.
Lanark, North	Preston. R. J.	Wellington, South	Mutrie, John.
Lanark, South	Matheson, A. J.	Wellington, West	Tucker, James.
Leeds	Beatty, Walter.	Wentworth, N.	Flatt, John.
Lennox	Meacham, W. W.	Wentworth, S	Dickenson, J.
Lincoln	Hiscott, James.	York, East	Richardson, John.
London	Hobbs, T. S.	York, North	Davis, E. J.
Middlesex, East	Shore, W.	York, West	St. John, J. W.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, 1896.

Premier and Commissioner of Public Works	Hon. E. J. Flynn.
Commissioner of Agriculture	" Louis Beaubien.
" Crown Lands	" G. A. Nantel.
Attorney General	" L. P. Pelletier.
Treasurer	" A. W. Atwater.
President of Council	" T. Chapais.
Provincial Secretary	" M. F. Hackett.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

SPEAKER—HON. THOMAS CHAPAIS. CLERK—LOUIS FRÉCHETTE.

Divisions.	Names.	Divisions.	Names.
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 la Salaberry		Rougemont	Ouimet, Gidéon.
Golfe	Ross, David A.	Shawinegan	Ross, John Jones.
Grandville	Pelletier, Thomas Ph.	Sorel	Dorion, Joseph A.
Inkerman	Bryson, George, jun.	Stadacona	Sharples, John.
Kénébec	Cormier, Napoléon Chas.	Victoria	Ward, James Kew.
Lasalle	Larue, F. X. Praxède.	Wellington	Gilman, Francis E.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SPEAKER—HON. P. E. LEBLANC. CLERK—L. G. DESJARDINS.

Constituencies.	Representatives.	Constituencies.	Representatives.
Argenteuil	Simpson, Wm. John.	Montmagny	Bernatchez, Nazaire.
Arthabaska	Girouard, Joseph Ena.	Montmorency	
Bagot	McDonald, Milton.	Montreal No. 1.	Martineau, François.
Beauce	Poirier, Joseph.	Montreal No. 2.	Auger, Olivier Maurice.
Beauharnois	Bisson, E. H.	Montreal No. 3.	Parizeau, Damase.
Bellechasse	Turgeon, Adélard.	Montreal No. 4.	
Berthier	Allard, Victor.	Montreal No. 5.	Hall, Hon. John Smythe.
Bonaventure	Lemieux, F. X.	Montreal No. 6.	Kennedy, Patrick.
Brome	England, Rufus Nelson.	Napierville	Ste. Marie, Louis.
Chambly		Nicolet	Beaubien, Hon. L.
Champlain	Grenier, Dr. Pierre.	Ottawa	Tétreau, Nérée.
Charlevoix	Morin, Joseph.	Pontiac	Gillies, David.
Châteauguay	Greig, William.	Portneuf	Tessier, Jules.
Chicoutimi and Saguenay	Petit, Honoré.	Quebec, Centre.	Chateauvert, Victor.
Compton	McClary, Charles.	Quebec(County)	Fitzpatrick, Charles.
Dorchester	Pelletier, Hon. L. P.	Quebec, East	Shehyn, Joseph.
Drummond	Cooke, Peter Joseph.	Quebec, West	Carbray, Félix.
Gaspé	Flynn, Hon. E. J.	Richelieu	Lacouture, Louis.
Hochelaga		Richmond	Bédard, Joseph.
Huntingdon	Stephens, George W.	Rimouski	Tessier, Auguste.
Iberville	Gosselin, François, jun.	Rouville	Girard, Alfred.
Jacques Cartier		St. Hyacinthe	Cartier, Dr. Antoine P.
Joliette	Tellier, Joseph Mathias.	St. John	Marchand, Félix G.
Kamouraska	Desjardins, Charles Alf.	St. Maurice	Duplessis, L. T. N. L.
Lake St. John	Girard, Joseph.	St. Sauveur	Parent, S. Napoléon.
Laprairie	Doyon, Cyrille.	Shefford	Savaria, Adolphe F.
		Sherbrooke	Panneton, L. E.

QUEBEC LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY—*Concluded.*

Constituencies.	Representatives.	Constituencies.	Representatives.
L'Assomption	Marion, Joseph.	Soulanges	Bourbonnais, Avila G.
Laval	LeBlanc, Hon. P. Evar.	Stanstead	Hackett, Hon. M. F.
Lévis	Baker, Ignace Angus.	Témiscouata	Rioux, Napoléon.
L'Islet	Déchène, F. G. Miville.	Terrebonne	Nantel, Hon. G. A.
Lotbinière	Laliberté, E. Hippolyte.	Three Rivers	Normand, Télesphore E.
Maskinongé	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.

NOTE.—Since page 54 was printed certain changes have taken place in the Quebec Cabinet. The names of the members of the Executive Council, as it now stands, is given above.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, 1896.

PRESIDENT—HON. ROBERT BOAK. CLERK—A. G. TROOP.

The Honourable—
D. McN. Parker.
Loran E. Baker.
Charles M. Francheville.
David McCurdy.
Hiram Black.
W. H. Owen.
Geo. Whitman.
M. H. Goudge.
W. H. Ray.

The Honourable—
W. B. Smith.
Jno. McNeil.
Jason M. Mack.
Isidore LeBlanc.
H. H. Fuller.
H. M. Robichau.
Robt. Drummond.
C. N. Cummings.
A. P. Welton.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SPEAKER—HON. F. A. LAURENCE. CLERK—J. W. OUSELEY.

Constituencies.	Members.	Constituencies.	Members.
Annapolis	Longley, Hon. J. W. Bancroft, J. A.	Inverness	Campbell, Alex. Jamieson, John H.
Antigonish	McGillivray, Angus Chisholm, C. P.	King's	Dodge, Brenton H. Wickwire, Harry H.
Cape Breton	McKay, W. McCormack, John.	Lunenburg	Church, Hon. C. E. Sperry, John D.
Colchester	Dimock, W. D. Laurence, F. A.	Pictou	Cameron, William. Grant, Alex. Tanner, Charles E.
Cumberland	Black, T. R. Fraser, Alex. E.	Queen's	Hunt, Richard.
Digby	Comeau, Ambrose H. Gidney, Angus M.	Richmond	Joyce, Simon. Matheson, Joseph.
Guysboro'	McKinnon, D. H. Sinclair, John H.	Shelburne	Johnson, Hon. Thomas. Robertson, Thomas.
Halifax	Fielding, Hon. W. S. Roche, William. Black, William A.	Victoria	Bethune, John L. Morrison, John G.
Hants	Wilcox, Charles S. Drysdale, Arthur.	Yarmouth	Law, William. Pothier, Albert A.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, 1896.

SPEAKER—HON. JOHN P. BURCHILL. CLERK—HENRY B. RAINSFORD.

Counties.	Members.	Post Office Address.
Albert	Hon. Henry R. Emmerson	Dorchester.
	Wm. J. Lewis, M.D.	Hillsboro.
Carleton	J. T. Allen Dibblee	Woodstock.
	Hugh Henry McCain	Florenceville.
	Chas. L. Smith	Woodstock.
Charlotte	Hon. James Mitchell	St. Stephen.
	James Russell	Bay side, *via* St. Andrews.
	George F. Hill	St. Stephen.
	James O'Brien	St. George.
Gloucester	John Seivewright	Bathurst.
	P. J. Veniot	Bathurst.
	Prosper E. Paulin	Caraquet.
Kent	Urbain Johnson	St. Louis.
	James Barnes	Wellington, Buctouche.
	Peter H. Legere	Grand Digué.
Kings	Hon. A. S. White	Sussex.
	George C. Scovil	Bellisle Creek, Springfield.
	George W. Fowler	Sussex.
Madawaska	Cyprien Martin	St. Basil.
	Alphonse Bertrand	Edmundston.
Northumberland	Hon. L. J. Tweedie	Chatham.
	Hon. J. P. Burchill	Nelson.
	John O'Brien	Nelson.
Queens	Hon. A. G. Blair	St. John.
	Laughlan P. Farris	White's Cove.
Restigouche	W. Albert Mott	Campbellton.
	Hon. Chas. H. LaBillois	Dalhousie.
St. John City	Wm. Shaw	St. John.
	Dr. Stockton	St. John.
	C. Berton Lockhart	Carleton.
	Dr. Alward	St. John.
St. John County	Hon. Albert T. Dunn	Musquash.
	John McLeod	Black River.
Sunbury	Chas. H. Harrison	Maugerville.
	David Morrow	Oromocto.
Victoria	James E. Porter	Andover.
	Adam J. Beveridge	Andover.
Westmorland	Frederick W. Sumner	Moncton.
	Ambros D. Richard	Dorchester.
	W. Woodbury Wells	Port Elgin.
	Amasa E. Killam	Moncton.
York	John Black	Fredericton.
	Wm. T. Howe	Stanley.
	James K. Pinder	Temperance Vale.
	Herman H. Pitts	Fredericton.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, 1896.

SPEAKER—HON. FINLAY M. YOUNG. CLERK—E. G. CONKLIN.

Constituencies.	Members.
Avondale	Dickie, Thomas.
Beautiful Plains	Sirett, Wm. F.
Birtle	Mickle, Charles J.
Brandon (City)	Adams, Charles.
Carillon	Marion, Roger.
Cypress	Doig, A.
Dauphin	Burrows, T. A.
Deloraine	Young, Charles A.
Dennis	Crosby, W. M.
Emerson	McFadden, D. H.
Kildonan	Sutherland, Hector.
Killarney	Young, Hon. F. M.
Lakeside	Rutherford, J. G.
Lansdowne	Norris, T. C.
La Verandrye	Paré, T.
Lorne	Riddell, James.
Manitou	McIntosh, Jno. D.
Minnedosa	Myers, R. H.
Morden	Duncan T.
Morris	Mulvey, Stewart.
Mountain	Greenway, Hon. Thos.
Norfolk	Rogers, George.
North Brandon	Sifton, Hon. Clifford.
Portage la Prairie	Watson, Hon. R.
Rhineland	Winkler, V.
Rockwood	Jackson, Hon. S. J.
Rosenfeldt	Winkler, E.
Russell	Fisher, James.
St. Andrews	Jonasson, Sigtryggur.
St. Boniface	Prendergast, Hon. J. E. P.
Saskatchewan	McNaught, D.
Souris	Campbell, A. M.
South Brandon	Graham, H. C.
Springfield	Smith, Thos. H.
Turtle Mountain	Hettle, John.
Westbourne	Morton, Thos. L.
Winnipeg, Centre	McMillan, Hon. D. H.
Winnipeg, North	McIntyre, P. C.
Winnipeg, South	Cameron, Hon. J. D.
Woodlands	Roblin, R. P.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, 1896.

SPEAKER—HON. D. W. HIGGINS. CLERK—THORNTON FELL.

Constituencies.	Members.
Cassiar	Irving, John.
Cariboo	Rogers, Samuel A. Adams, Wm.
Cowichan—Alberni	Mutter, J. M. Huff, Geo. A.
Comox	Hunter, Jos.
Esquimalt	Pooley, Hon. C. E. Higgins, Hon. D. W.
Kootenay, East	Baker, Lt.-Col. Hon. James.
Kootenay, West	Kellie, James M. Hume, John Fred'k.
Lillooet	Stoddard, David A. Smith, A. W.
Nanaïmo	Bryden, John. Walkem, W. W.
Nanaïmo, City	McGregor, James.
New Westminster, City	Kennedy, James B.
New Westminster	Kitchen, Thos. E. Forster, Thos. Kidd, Thos. Sword, Colin B.
Vancouver, City	Cotton, Francis C. McPherson, Robt. Williams, A.
Victoria, City	Rithet, R. P. Turner, Hon. J. H. Helmcken, H. D. Braden, John.
Victoria	Booth, J. P. Eberts, Hon. David McE.
Yale	Martin, Hon. G. B. Semlin, C. A. Graham, Donald.

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, 1896.

SPEAKER—HON. J. H. CUMMISKEY. CLERK—ANGUS B. MCKENZIE.

Constituencies.	Members.	Post Office Address.
King's County, 1st District	Robertson, Alexander....*C	Red Point, Lot 46.
" "	MacLean, Hon. Jas. R...†A	Charlottetown.
" 2nd District	McLaughlin, Anthony....C	Peake's Station.
" "	Peters, Arthur....A	Charlottetown.
" 3rd District	McDonald, James E....C	Cardigan.
" "	Shaw, Cyrus....A	New Perth.
" 4th District	Aitken, George B....C	Montague.
" "	McKinnon, Daniel A....A	Georgetown.
" 5th District	Gordon, Daniel....C	"
" "	McDonald, Archibald J....A	"
Queen's County, 1st District	Sinclair, Hon. Peter....C	Springfield.
" "	Warburton, A. B....A	Charlottetown.
" 2nd District	Farquharson, Hon. D....C	"
" "	Wise, Joseph....A	Milton.
" 3rd District	Cummiskey, James H....C	Fort Augustus
" "	Peters, Hon. Frederick....A	Charlottetown.
" 4th District	Forbes, Hon. George....C	Vernon River Bridge.
" "	McDonald, Hector C....A	Charlottetown.
" Charlottetown	Rogers, Benjamin....C	"
" "	Prowse, Lemuel E....A	"
Prince County, 1st District	Rogers, Benjamin....C	Alberton.
" "	Blanchard, Jeremiah....A	Tignish.
" 2nd District	McWilliams, Alfred....C	West Cape.
" "	Richards, Hon. J. W....A	Bideford.
" 3rd District	McDonald, John A....C	Indian River.
" "	Gallant, Stephen E....A	
" 4th District	Laird, Hon. Alexander....C	Summerside.
" "	Bell, John H....A	"
" 5th District	McMillan, Hon. Angus....C	Charlottetown.
" "	Godkin, George....A	Summerside.

* Councillor. † Assemblyman.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, 1896.

SPEAKER—HON. J. F. BETTS. CLERK—R. B. GORDON.

Electoral districts.	Members.
Moosomin	*Neff, J. R.
Saltcoats	Eakin, W.
Yorkton	Insinger, F. R.
Whitewood	Gillis, A. B.
Souris	Knowling, G. H.
Wolseley	Dill, J. P.
North Qu'Appelle	Sutherland, W.
South Qu'Appelle	Bulyea, G. H. V.
North Regina	Brown, G. W.
South Regina	Mowat, D.
Moose Jaw	*Ross, J. H.
Cannington	Page, S. S.
Medicine Hat	Fearon, E.
Lethbridge	Magrath, C. A.
Macleod	*Haultain, F. W. G.
East Calgary	Bannerman, J.
West Calgary	Lucas, A.
High River	Lineham, J.
Banff	Brett, R. G.
Red Deer	Simpson, J. A.
Edmonton	Oliver, F.
Victoria	Timms, F. F.
St. Albert	Maloney, D.
Battleford	Clinkskill, J.
Mitchell	*Mitchell, H.
Batoche	Boucher, C. E.
Kinistino	Meyers, W. F.
Prince Albert East	Betts, J. F.
Prince Albert West	Reid, J. L.

*Members of Executive Committee.

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