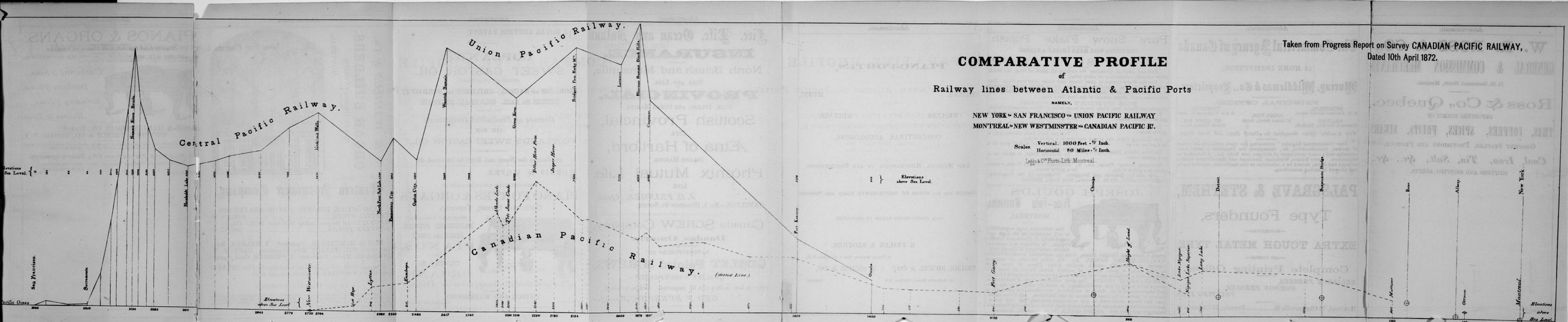


COMPARATIVE PROFILE

of

Railway lines between Atlantic & Pacific Ports

NAMELY,

NEW YORK to SAN FRANCISCO via UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY

MONTREAL to NEW WESTMINSTER via CANADIAN PACIFIC R.

Scales. Vertical. 1000 Feet = 1/2 Inch.
Horizontal 80 Miles = 1/2 Inch.

Lefèvre & Cie Photo-Lith. Montreal.

Taken from Progress Report on Survey CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY, Dated 10th April 1872.

Advertisements.

W. R. ROSS & CO.,

GENERAL & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

11 St. Sacrament Street, Montreal.

Ross & Co., Quebec.,

IMPORTERS DIRECT OF

TEAS, COFFEES, SPICES, FRUITS, SUGARS,

GROCERY STAPLES, PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE,

Coal, Iron, Tin, Salt., &c.. &c.,

SHIPPERS AND SHIPPING AGENTS.

Advertisements.

The Commercial Agency of Canada

(A HOME INSTITUTION,)

Murray, Middlemas & Co., Proprietors.

PRINCIPAL OFFICES:

MONTREAL, 55 St. Francois Xavier Street. HAMILTON, 20 James Street, South. TORONTO, 15 & 18 Wellington-St., East. HALIFAX: Hesslein's Building, Hollis-St. ST. JOHN, N.B. Prince William Street.

With Associate Offices throughout the United States and Great Britain.

Our "Commercial Register" containing the most complete list extent of traders, manufacturers, &c., throughout the Dominion is issued semi-annually, and a DAILY SUPPLEMENT of changes, new firms, &c., is furnished to subscribers. Every Banker, Wholesale Merchant and Manufacturer wishing to avoid bad debts, should be a subscriber to this institution; any reasonable test allowed intending subscribers.

PALSGRAVE & STETHEM,

Type Founders,

—MANUFACTURE—

EXTRA TOUGH METAL TYPE.

—AND FURNISH—

Complete Printing Offices.

RELIANCE PRESSES,
GORDON PRESSES,
PRINTING INKS.

Montreal, 15 Chenneville St.....Toronto, 33 Colborne St.

Advertisements.

Pure Snow Flake Potash.

ONE POUND WILL MAKE NEARLY A BARREL

BEST SOFT SOAP.

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

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

FOR SUNDRY PURPOSES.

Dissolve one Pound Snow Flake Potash in one gallon of Water and use it as below.

To make Hard Water Soft, half a gill to a tub of water.

To Clean Machinery, one pound to a gallon water.

For Cleaning Type, one pound can to a gallon water.

To Clean Plates, Dishes, &c., a pint to a gallon water.

Scrubbing Greasy Floors, &c., a quart to a gallon water.

For sale by Chemists and Druggists. Wholesale by the Proprietor, JAMES GOULDEN, 175 St. Lawrence, Main Street, Montreal.

Cleaning Decks of Vessels, a quart to a gallon water.

Scrubbing Cooks' Galleys, &c., a quart to a gallon water.

To Scour Milk Pans, Churns, &c., a pint to a gallon water.

To Wash Trees, a half pint to a gallon water.

To Remove Paint, a quart to a gallon water.

To Cleanse Infected Places, a quart to a gallon water.

JOSEPH GOULD'S



Piano-Forte Warerooms,

MONTREAL.

The subscriber begs respectfully to call attention to his large and varied stock of Pianos and Cabinet Organs. In addition to a most extensive assortment of Grand, Semi grand, Square and Upright Pianos, from the celebrated houses of STEINWAY, CHICKERING, GABLER, &c. He offers for sale an unusual number of *thoroughly reliable medium priced Pianos* at from $265 to $375 each; a great variety of second hand Pianos at from $75 to $250; and a complete and well assorted selection of the famous MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS. The very extensive stock of instruments always to be found at this establishment, is carefully adapted to the taste and acquirements of all classes of customers, and affords the purchaser a variety of choice to be found nowhere in the Dominion. ☞Prices moderate, and Terms conformed to any reasonable proposal.☜ Old instruments received in exchange for new ones at their full value. Send for illustrated catalogue and price list. JOSEPH GOULD, 211 St. James St., Montreal.

Advertisements.

PIANO-FORTES,

ORGANS, MUSIC,

VIOLINS, GUITARS,

CONCERTINAS, ACCORDEONS,

AND MUSICAL MERCHANDISE OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

PIANOS AND ALL KINDS OF INSTRUMENTS TUNED AND REPAIRED

OLD INSTRUMENTS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.

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64 Prince William Street, St. John, N.B.

PEILER, SICHEL & CO, 127 Granville Street, Halifax, N.S. S. SICHEL & CO., Quebec.

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North British and Mercantile,

FIRE AND LIFE.

PROVINCIAL,

FIRE, INLAND, AND OCEAN MARINE,

Scottish Provincial,

LIFE.

Ætna of Hartford,

INLAND MARINE.

Phœnix Mutual Life,

LIFE.

J. D. PRINGLE, Agent.

HAMILTON—No. 1, HUGHSON ST. SOUTH.

Canada SCREW Company,

Dundas, Ontario.

MANUFACTURERS OF

GIMLET Pointed SCREWS,

QUALITY UNSURPASSED

Price as low as they can be imported. Orders solicited.

GEO. F. BURROWS, Manager.

Advertisements.

BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

COPLAND'S

SWEET CASTOR OIL,

(STRENGTH UNALTERED,)

PRODUCES no NAUSEA. CHILDREN are FOND OF IT.

BOTTLES 25c. EACH. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Beware of Fradulent Imitations.

ASK FOR

"COPLAND'S SWEET CASTOR OIL,"

☞Observe the Name and Don't be Deceived.☜

NORRIS & SOPER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

PIANO FORTES & ORGANS

Colborne Street, Toronto.



WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR MATHUSHEK, FISCHER, STECK and ARION PIANOS, AND PRIMER & Co's ORGANS.

All Furnished at Manufacturers' Prices.

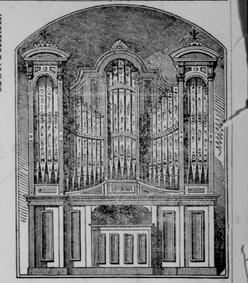
TORONTO. OFFICE AND WAREROOMS, COLBORNE STREET.

Advertisements.

S. R. WARREN & Co.

ORGAN BUILDERS,

OLD ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, MONTREAL.



Western Assurance Company.

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO. INCORPORATED 1851.

CAPITAL STOCK.....$600,000 00
RECEIPTS for the year ending 30th June, 1872,.. 475,594 13
SURPLUS FUNDS..... 208,374 15

HON. J. McMURRICH, President; B. HALDAN, Man. Director; WM. BLIGHT, Fire Inspector; CAPT. J. T. DOUGLAS, Marine Inspector; J. PRINGLE, Genl. Agent.

Insurances effected against loss or damage by Fire, INLAND and OCEAN MARINE, at lowest current rates.

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A special low Tariff of Rates has been recently adopted for the insurance of detached Dwellings, Churches and Schools, with their contents, in Cities, Towns and country places, also FARM PROPERTY, for one or three years, at option of assured. Conditions of Policy materially modified to meet this class of business.

THE

YEAR BOOK

AND ALMANAC OF

CANADA

FOR

1873;

BEING AN

ANNUAL STATISTICAL ABSTRACT FOR THE DOMINION

AND

A REGISTER OF LEGISLATION AND OF PUBLIC MEN

IN

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.



PRICE 25 CENTS

Ottawa:

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JAMES BAILIFF AND COMPANY.

Entered according to Act of the Parliament of Canada, in the year 1872, by the Publishers in the Office of the Minister of Agriculture.

Preface to Year Book and Almanac of Canada

FOR 1873.

SEVENTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION.

The marked and continued success which has attended the publication of the YEAR BOOK, since its first issue in 1866, is accepted by the Publishers as an indication of the favour with which the volume of 1873 will be received.

The volume of 1873 contains, as its predecessors have done, full and authentic information of public interest pertaining to British North America.

The same great pains which were bestowed in former years to secure accuracy, have not been spared in the volume for 1873; and it may be stated, with positiveness, that the same amount and variety of information on public matters of interest to the Dominion cannot be elsewhere found in a single volume.

The progress which has been made by Canada in increase of wealth, in every department, since the Confederation, is simply extraordinary.

The *Year Book* is a hand-book carefully classified and indexed, containing facts, necessary to be known in all parts of the Dominion, and sold for a nominal price; it has therefore the largest circulation of any publication in the Dominion.

THE INDEX will be found at the end of the reading matter.

PUBLISHER'S NOTICES.

☞Any Advertisement sent to the *Year Book*, not received in time for the first edition, will be inserted in all subsequent editions of this year, and in the first edition of next year, so that it will obtain one clear year's insertion.

☞From having a larger circulation than any other publication in the Dominion, extending to all parts, it offers the greatest advantages to advertisers.

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

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

☞Back numbers of the *Year Book* may be obtained on application to the publisher, containing a continuous record of public events in Canada for the last seven years.

Golden Number	12	Dominical Letter	E.
Epact	1	Roman Indiction	1
Solar Cycle	6	Julian Period	6586

FIXED AND MOVEABLE FESTIVALS, ANNIVERSARIES, &c.

New Year's Day	Jan.	1
Epiphany	"	6
Septuagesima Sunday	Feb.	9
Quinquagesima—Shrove Sunday	"	23
Ash Wednesday	"	26
St. David	March	1
Quadragesima—1st Sun. in Lent.	"	2
St. Patrick	"	17
Annunciation—Lady Day	"	25
Palm Sunday	April	6
Good Friday	"	11
Easter Sunday	"	13
Low Sunday	"	20
St. George	"	23
Rogation Sunday	May	18
Ascension Day—Holy Thursday	"	22
Birth of Queen Victoria	"	24
Pentecost—Whit Sunday	June	1
Trinity Sunday	"	8
Corpus Christi	"	12
Accession of Queen Victoria	"	20
Proclamation	"	21
St. John Bapt.—Midsummer Day	"	24
St. Peter and St. Paul	"	29
Dominion Day	July	1
St. Michael—Michaelmas Day	Sept.	29
Birth of Prince of Wales	Nov.	9
St. Andrew	"	30
1st Sunday in Advent	"	30
Conception of the Virgin Mary	Dec.	8
St. Thomas	"	21
Christmas Day	"	25
St. John the Evangelist	"	27

The feasts and anniversaries marked with an asterisk (*), as well as thanksgiving or fast days fixed by proclamation, are legal holidays in the province of Quebec.

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

The year 5634 of the Jewish Era commences on October 3, 1873.

The year 1290 of the Mohammedan Era commences on March 11, 1873.

The 37th year of Queen Victoria's reign commences on June 20, 1873.

The 7th year of the Dominion of Canada commences July 1, 1873.

The 98th year of the Independence of the United States commences July 4, 1873.

On pp. 6, 7, 8 of the Calendar are given the local civil times at which the upper limb of the sun appears to rise and set at a central station in lat. 45° N., and long. 4h. 46m. W., allowance for refraction having been applied to the true times of rising and setting.

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

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

LATITUDE.	42°	43°	44°	45°	46°	47°	48°	49°	50°
	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.
January 1—15	+10	+7	+3	0	—4	—7	—11	—15	—20
" 16—31	8	6	3	0	3	6	9	13	16
February 1—14	6	4	2	0	2	5	7	10	12
" 15—28	4	3	1	0	1	3	5	6	8
March 1—15	2	1	1	0	1	1	2	3	4
" 16—23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" 24—31	—1	—1	—0	0	+0	+1	+1	+2	+2
April 1—15	3	2	1	0	1	2	3	4	5
" 16—30	5	4	2	0	2	4	6	8	10
May 1—15	7	5	3	0	3	5	8	11	14
" 16—31	9	6	3	0	3	7	10	14	18
June 1—30	11	7	4	0	4	8	12	16	21
July 1—15	10	7	4	0	4	8	12	16	20
" 16—31	9	6	3	0	3	7	10	14	17
August 1—15	7	5	2	0	2	5	8	10	13
" 16—31	5	3	2	0	2	3	5	7	9
September 1—18	2	1	1	0	1	1	2	3	4
" 19—27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" 24—October 15	+2	+1	+1	0	—1	—1	—2	—3	—4
October 16—31	5	3	2	0	2	3	5	7	9
November 1—15	7	5	3	0	3	5	8	11	14
" 16—30	9	6	3	0	3	7	10	14	17
December 1—31	11	7	4	0	4	8	12	16	21
LATITUDE	42°	43°	44°	45°	46°	47°	48°	49°	50°

The corrections to the times of setting due to the change in the sun's declination during the interval between the times of setting in different longitudes, are very small, and may be disregarded.

THE MOON.

The times at which the moon rises and sets, are both given for every day in the year. They are computed for the moon's centre, and those on pp. 6, 7, 8 for a station in lat. 45° N., and long. 4h. 46m. W. The corrections for *latitude* to be applied to the times of *setting* given in pp. 6, 7, 8 of the calendar, in order to find the times at which the moon sets at other stations, may be found approximately from lat. 42° to lat. 48° by multiplying the numbers in the adjoining column, by the number of degrees by which the latitude exceeds 45°. If the latitude be less than 45°, the signs of the corrections must be changed. The corrections for latitudes 49° and 50° will

be more near to the truth if the multipliers, (which according to the following rule would be 4 and 5) be replaced respectively by 4¼ and 5¼.

The corrections for latitude to be applied to the times of *rising* are the same as those used for setting, but with the signs changed. In strictness two corrections for longitude are required: one due to the motion of the moon in Right Ascension during the interval that elapses between her rising (or setting) at stations in different longitudes and the other due to the change in the moon's declination during the same interval.

The average value of the first of these corrections is about 2m., to be added for each hour, or for each fifteen degrees of longitude *west* of the meridian (4h. 46m.); the correction being subtracted, when the place is east of the central meridian.

The correction due to the change in the moon's declination may be disregarded.

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

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

The Planets.

VENUS.—Venus is an evening star from January 1 till she reaches inferior conjunction with the sun on May 5; after which she passes to the west of the sun and becomes a morning star.

The following are the dates at which she reaches certain remarkable points in her course:

February 22, greatest elongation 46° 30′ E.; March 7, in perihelion; March 30 greatest brilliancy; April 13, stationary; May 5, inferior conjunction with the Sun; May 18, conjunction with Mercury, Venus 3° 55′ N. of Mercury; June 10, at greatest brilliancy; June 27, in aphelion; July 14 greatest elongation, 45° 38′ W.; September 9 conj. with Uranus, Venus 0° 54′ S.; Oct. 14 conj. with Jupiter, Venus 0° 21′ N.; Oct. 17 perihelion.

MARS.—January 17, quadrature; March 21 stationary; April 27 opposition to Sun; June 7, stationary; Aug. 11, quadrature; Nov. 16, perihelion; Nov. 19, conj. with Saturn, Mars 1° 8′ S.

JUPITER.—Feb. 14, opposition to Sun; April 17, stationary; May 12, quadrature; Sept. 4, conj. with Sun; Sept. 14, conj. with Mercury. Jupiter 0° 54′ S.; Oct. 14, conj. with Venus, Jupiter 0° 21′ S.

SATURN.—Jan. 13, conj. with Sun; Jan. 29, conj. with Mercury; Saturn 1° 21′ N.; April 22, quadrature; May 12, stationary; July 21, opposition to Sun; Sept. 29, stationary; Oct. 19, quadrature.

URANUS.—Jan. 23, opposition to Sun; April 18, stationary; April 21, quadrature; July 2, conj. with Mercury, Uranus 1° 32′ S.; July 28, conj. with Sun; Nov. 2, quadrature; Nov. 15, stationary.

The following table gives the local civil times at which the five principal Planets pass the Meridian of 4h. 46m. west longitude, on the first day of each month, together with the days on which their conjunctions with the moon occur. These times will serve very nearly for any other meridian. For brevity A. M. is denoted by (a) and P. M. by (p.)

Months.	Venus.	Mars.	Jupiter.	Saturn.	Uranus.
	Culminates. *Conj.* (	*Culminates.* *Conj.* (	*Culminates.* *Conj.* (	*Culminates.* *Conj.* (	*Culminates.* *Conj.* (
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
January	2 55 p. { 1 31	6 32 a. 21	3 30 a. 16	0 50 p. 27	1 45 a. 13
February	3 6 p. •	5 24 a. 18	1 17 a. 12	11 4 a. 23	11 34 p. 10
March	3 0 p. { 1 30	4 8 a. 17	11 9 p. 11	9 26 a. 23	9 39 p. 9
April	2 25 p. 27	2 12 a. 13	8 56 p. 7	7 35 a. 19	7 35 p. 5
May	0 16 p. 23	11 34 p. 10	6 58 p. 4	5 42 a. 17	5 38 p. { 2 30
June	9 42 a. 20	9 1 p. 6	5 6 p. { 1 28	3 39 a. 13	3 37 p. 26
July	8 56 a. 20	7 15 p. 4	3 26 p. 26	1 35 a. 10	1 49 p. 24
August	8 56 a. 18	6 2 p. { 1 30	1 46 p. 23	11 20 p. 6	11 55 a. 20
September	9 20 a. 17	5 13 p. 27	0 7 p. 19	9 7 p. { 3 30	9 57 a. 16
October	9 44 a. 18	4 40 p. 26	10 33 a. 17	7 7 p. 27	8 5 a. 14
November	10 3 a. 17	4 17 p. 24	8 52 a. 14	5 8 p. 24	6 16 a. 10
December	10 27 a. 18	3 55 p. 23	7 13 a. 12	3 20 p. 21	4 8 a. 8

Eclipses.

In the year 1873 there will be two Eclipses of the Sun, and two of the Moon.

I. Total Eclipse of the Moon, May 11, partly visible in Canada.

The following table shews the local astronomical times at which such phases as are visible occur at different stations; the blank spaces indicating that the Moon at the corresponding stations will set at or before the time when the phase occurs.

PHASE.	Halifax.	Fredericton.	Quebec.	Montreal.	Kingston.	Toronto.	London.	Fort Garry.	Victoria.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
First contact with Penumbra	16 13	16 8	15 43	15 33	15 21	15 9	15 1	13 58	12 15
First contact with shadow	.....	.....	.....	.....	16 24	16 12	16 4	15 1	13 18
Beginning of total Phase	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16 6	14 23
Middle of Eclipse	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15 8
End of total Phase	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15 53

Magnitude of Eclipse (Moon's diameter=1) 1.428.

First contact with shadow occurs at 124° from the North point of Moon's limb towards the East; and the last contact 82° towards the West; in each case for direct image.

II. A partial Eclipse of the Sun, May 25, 1873, visible in the Eastern part of Canada on the morning of May 26 (civil time.)

The Eclipse begins on the earth generally May 25, at 19h. 3m. Greenwich time, in longitude 26° 57′ W of Greenwich, and latitude 25° 4′ N.

The greatest Eclipse is at 21h. 8.8m. in long. 99° 46′ W., and latitude 63° 54′ N.

Magnitude 0.899; the Sun's diameter being unity.

The Eclipse ends generally May 25, 23h. 14.5m. in longitnde 131° 13′ E., and latitude 52° 57′ N.

The line on which the Eclipse ends at sunrise crosses the St. Lawrence a little above Montreal.

At HALIFAX the Sun rises partially eclipsed.

Magnitude at sunrise 0.59.

Position 34° from North point of Sun's disc towards the East.

At FREDERICTON the Sun rises partially eclipsed.

Magnitude at sunrise 0.56.

Position 40° from North point of Sun's disc towards the East.

At QUEBEC the sun rises partially eclipsed.

Magnitude at sunrise 0 30.

Position 54° from North point of Sun's disc, towards the East.

At MONTREAL, a very small portion of the Sun is eclipsed at rising.

Magnitude at sunrise 0.06.

Position 58° from North point of Sun's disc, towards the East.

At TORONTO the Eclipse is not visible.

III. A total Eclipse of the Moon, Nov. 4, which occurs after the Moon has set at most parts of the Dominion.

At Victoria the first contact with the Penumbra and with the shadow occur just before the Moon sets in the morning of November 4.

IV. A partial Eclipse of the SUN Nov. 19, 1873 invisible in Canada.

EUROPEAN SOVEREIGNS.

DATES OF BIRTH AND ACCESSION.

		Born.	Accession.
Austria	Francis Joseph, Emperor	18 Aug., 1830	2 Dec., 1848
Baden	Frederick W. L., Grand Duke	9 Sept., 1826	5 Sept., 1856
Bavaria	Louis II., King	25 Aug., 1845	10 Mar., 1864
Belgium	Leopold II., King	9 April, 1835	10 Dec., 1865
Brazil (South America)	Pedro II., Emperor of	2 Dec., 1825	7 April, 1831
Denmark	Christian IX., King	8 April, 1818	15 Nov., 1863
England	Victoria, Queen	24 May, 1819	20 June, 1837
France	L. A. Thiers, President	16 April, 1797	31 Aug. 1871
Greece	George I, King of the Greeks	24 Dec., 1845	6 June, 1863
Hesse Darmstadt	Louis III, Grand Duke	9 June, 1806	16 June, 1848
Holland	William III, King	19 Feb., 1817	17 Mar., 1849
Italy	Victor Emmanuel II, King	14 Mar., 1820	23 Mar., 1849
Mecklenburg Schwerin	Frederic Francis, Grand Duke	28 Feb., 1823	7 Mar., 1842
Mecklenburg Strelitz	Fred Wm. Charles, Grand Duke	17 Oct., 1819	6 Sept., 1860
Oldenburg	Nicolas, Grand Duke	8 July, 1827	27 Feb., 1853
Portugal	Don Louis I, King	31 Oct., 1838	11 Nov. 1861
Prussia	William I, Emperor of Germany	22 Mar., 1797	2 Jan. 1861
Roman Church	Pius IX, Pope	13 May, 1792	16 June, 1846
Russia	Alexander II, Emperor	29 April, 1818	2 Mar., 1855
Saxe Coburg and Gotha	Ernest II, Augustus Charles, Duke	21 June, 1818	29 Jan., 1844
Saxe Meiningen	George, Duke	2 April, 1826	20 Sept., 1866
Saxe Weimar	Charles Alexander, Grand Duke	24 June, 1818	8 July, 1853
Saxony	John I, King	12 Dec., 1801	9 Aug., 1854
Spain	Amadeus, King	30 May, 1845	Nov., 1870
Sweden and Norway	Charles XV, Louis Eugene, King	3 May, 1826	7 July, 1859
Turkey	Abdul Aziz Khan, Sultan	9 Feb., 1830	25 June, 186
United States (America)	Ulysses S. Grant, President	27 April, 1822	4 Mar., 1869
Wurtemburg	Charles Frederick Alexander, King	6 Mar., 1823	25 June, 1864

CALENDAR calculated for Lat. 45° N., and Long. 4h. 46m. W.—1873.

JANUARY.

Day of the Week.	D of M.	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises.	Moon sets.	Cor. for 1° of lat	Sun on Mer.
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	m.	h. m.
Tuesday							
Wednesday	1	7 39	4 30	9 59	7 25	—3.1	12 04
Thursday	2	7 39	4 31	10 33	8 47	2.1	12 05
Friday	3	7 39	4 31	11 01	10 06	1.1	12 05
Saturday	4	7 38	4 32	11 24	11 22	0.3	12 05
SUNDAY	5	7 38	4 33	11 46	A. M.		12 06
Monday	6	7 38	4 35	p. 08	0 35	+0.7	12 06
Tuesday	7	7 38	4 36	0 30	1 46	1.5	12 07
Wednesday	8	7 38	4 37	0 55	2 50	2.4	12 07
Thursday	9	7 37	4 38	1 25	4 06	3.1	12 08
Friday	10	7 37	4 39	2 00	5 13	3.8	12 08
Saturday	11	7 37	4 40	2 43	6 16	4.5	12 08
SUNDAY	12	7 36	4 41	3 34	7 11	4.6	12 09
Monday	13	7 36	4 43	4 31	7 59	4.4	12 09
Tuesday	14	7 35	4 44	5 33	8 38	3.9	12 10
Wednesday	15	7 35	4 45	6 37	9 09	3.2	12 10
Thursday	16	7 34	4 46	7 41	9 35	2.6	12 10
Friday	17	7 34	4 48	8 44	9 57	1.8	12 11
Saturday	18	7 33	4 49	9 47	10 17	1.0	12 11
SUNDAY	19	7 32	4 50	10 51	10 36	0.3	12 11
Monday	20	7 31	4 52	11 55	10 55	—0.5	12 11
Tuesday	21	7 31	4 53	A. M.	11 14	1.3	12 12
Wednesday	22	7 30	4 54	1 03	11 37	2.1	12 12
Thursday	23	7 29	4 56	2 14	p. 04	2.9	12 12
Friday	24	7 28	4 57	3 28	0 38	3.7	12 12
Saturday	25	7 27	4 58	4 43	1 22	4.4	12 13
SUNDAY	26	7 26	5 00	5 55	2 20	4.6	12 13
Monday	27	7 25	5 01	6 57	3 32	4.3	13 13
Tuesday	28	7 24	5 03	7 48	4 56	3.5	12 13
Wednesday	29	7 23	5 04	8 28	6 19	2.6	12 14
Thursday	30	7 22	5 05	9 00	7 42	2.6	12 14
Friday	31	7 21	5 07	9 23	9 02	0.6	12 14
Saturday							
SUNDAY							
Monday							

FEBRUARY.

D of M.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Moon sets.	Cor. for 1° of lat	Sun on Mer.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	m.	h. m.
1	7 20	5 08	9 49	10 19	+0.3	12 14
2	7 18	5 10	10 11	11 34	1.2	12 14
3	7 17	5 11	10 33	A. M.		12 14
4	7 16	5 13	10 58	0 17	2.1	12 14
5	7 15	5 14	11 26	1 58	3.1	12 14
6	7 13	5 15	p. 01	3 06	3.7	12 14
7	7 12	5 17	0 41	4 09	4.3	12 14
8	7 11	5 18	1 29	5 08	4.6	12 14
9	7 09	5 20	2 24	5 57	4.5	12 14
10	7 08	5 21	3 25	6 38	4.1	12 14
11	7 06	5 23	4 28	7 12	3.4	12 15
12	7 05	5 24	5 32	7 39	2.8	12 14
13	7 03	5 25	6 36	8 02	2.1	12 14
14	7 02	5 27	7 40	8 23	1.3	12 14
15	7 00	5 28	8 43	8 41	0.5	12 14
16	6 59	5 30	9 47	9 00	—0.3	12 14
17	6 57	5 31	10 52	9 18	1.0	12 14
18	6 56	5 33	A. M.	9 39	1.8	12 14
19	6 54	5 34	0 01	10 03	2.7	12 14
20	6 53	5 35	1 11	10 33	3.4	12 14
21	6 51	5 37	2 24	11 12	4.1	12 14
22	6 49	5 38	3 35	p. 02	4.6	12 14
23	6 48	5 39	4 40	1 05	4.5	12 14
24	6 46	5 41	5 35	2 21	4.0	12 13
25	6 44	5 42	6 19	3 44	3.1	12 13
26	6 43	5 44	6 55	5 08	2.1	12 13
27	6 41	5 45	7 23	6 32	1.1	12 13
28	6 39	5 46	7 48	7 53	0.1	12 13

MARCH.

D of M.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Moon sets.	Cor. for 1° of lat	Sun on Mer.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	m.	h. m.
1	6 37	5 48	8 11	9 12	+0.8	12 12
2	6 36	5 49	8 34	10 28	1.7	12 12
3	6 34	5 50	8 58	11 43	2.7	12 12
4	6 32	5 52	9 26	A. M.		12 12
5	6 30	5 53	9 58	0 55	3.5	12 12
6	6 28	5 54	10 37	2 02	4.2	12 11
7	6 27	5 56	11 23	3 03	4.6	12 11
8	6 25	5 57	p. 17	3 56	4.7	12 11
9	6 23	5 58	1 16	4 39	4.3	12 11
10	6 21	6 00	2 19	5 15	3.8	12 10
11	6 19	6 01	3 23	5 44	3.0	12 10
12	6 17	6 02	4 27	6 08	2.2	12 10
13	6 16	6 04	5 31	6 28	1.5	12 10
14	6 14	6 05	6 35	6 48	0.7	12 09
15	6 12	6 06	7 39	7 06	0.0	12 09
16	6 10	6 07	8 45	7 24	—0.8	12 09
17	6 08	6 09	9 53	7 44	1.6	12 08
18	6 06	6 10	11 03	8 07	2.4	12 08
19	6 04	6 11	A. M.	8 34	3.2	12 08
20	6 02	6 13	0 14	9 09	4.0	12 07
21	6 01	6 14	1 24	9 53	4.5	12 07
22	5 59	6 15	2 30	10 59	4.7	12 07
23	5 57	6 16	3 27	11 58	4.4	12 07
24	5 55	6 18	4 13	p. 76	3.5	12 06
25	5 53	6 19	4 51	2 38	2.6	12 06
26	5 51	6 20	5 21	3 58	1.6	12 06
27	5 49	6 21	5 47	5 22	0.7	12 05
28	5 47	6 23	6 10	6 42	+0.3	12 05
29	5 45	6 24	6 33	8 02	1.3	12 05
30	5 44	6 25	6 57	9 19	2.2	12 04
31	5 42	6 26	7 23	10 35	3.1	12 04

APRIL.

D of M.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Moon sets.	Cor. for 1° of lat	Sun on Mer.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	m.	h. m.
1	5 40	6 28	7 54	11 47	+4.0	12 04
2	5 38	6 29	8 30	A. M.		12 04
3	5 36	5 30	9 15	0 53	4.5	12 03
4	5 34	6 31	10 08	1 59	4.7	12 03
5	5 32	6 32	11 05	2 58	4.5	12 03
6	5 31	6 34	p. 08	3 16	4.0	12 02
7	5 29	6 35	1 12	3 47	3.3	12 02
8	5 27	6 37	2 16	4 12	2.6	12 02
9	5 25	6 38	3 21	4 34	1.8	12 01
10	5 23	6 39	4 24	4 51	1.0	12 01
11	5 22	6 40	5 29	5 12	0.3	12 01
12	5 20	6 42	6 35	5 30	—0.6	12 01
13	5 18	6 43	7 43	5 49	1.3	12 00
14	5 16	6 44	8 53	6 11	2.1	12 00
15	5 14	6 45	10 05	6 37	3.0	12 00
16	5 13	6 47	11 17	7 09	3.8	12 00
17	5 11	6 48	A. M.	7 50	4.5	11 59
18	5 09	6 49	0 25	8 43	4.7	11 59
19	5 08	6 50	1 24	9 47	4.5	11 59
20	5 06	6 52	2 13	11 00	3.9	11 59
21	5 04	6 53	2 51	p. 19	3.0	11 59
22	5 03	6 54	3 23	1 40	2.1	11 58
23	5 01	6 55	3 49	2 56	1.1	11 58
24	4 59	6 57	4 12	4 17	0.1	11 58
25	4 58	6 58	4 34	5 35	+0.8	11 58
26	4 56	6 59	4 57	6 53	1.8	11 58
27	4 55	7 00	5 21	8 10	2.8	11 57
28	4 53	7 02	5 49	9 25	3.6	11 57
29	4 51	7 03	6 23	10 36	4.4	11 57
30	4 50	7 04	7 05	11 39	4.7	11 57

YEAR BOOK AND ALMANAC OF CANADA FOR 1873.

CALENDAR calculated for Lat. 45° N. Long. 4h. 46m. W.—1873.

MAY.

Day of Week.	D. of M.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Moon sets.	Cor. for 1° of lat	Sun on Mer.
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	m.	h. m.
Thursday	1	4 48	7 05	7 54	A.M.	.....	11 57
Friday	2	4 47	7 07	8 51	0 32	+4.6	11 57
Saturday	3	4 45	7 08	9 53	1 15	4.3	11 57
SUNDAY	4	4 44	7 09	10 58	1 49	3.6	11 57
Monday	5	4 43	7 10	P. 63	2 16	3.0	11 56
Tuesday	6	4 41	7 12	1 07	2 39	2.1	11 56
Wednesday	7	4 40	7 13	2 11	2 59	1.3	11 56
Thursday	8	4 39	7 14	3 15	3 17	0.6	11 56
Friday	9	4 37	7 15	4 21	3 35	−0.2	11 56
Saturday	10	4 36	7 17	5 29	3 54	1.0	11 56
SUNDAY	11	4 35	7 18	6 39	4 15	1.8	11 56
Monday	12	4 34	7 19	7 52	4 39	1.7	11 56
Tuesday	13	4 32	7 20	9 06	5 09	3.5	11 56
Wednesday	14	4 31	7 21	10 17	5 48	4.3	11 56
Thursday	15	4 30	7 22	11 18	6 37	4.7	11 56
Friday	16	4 29	7 23	A.M.	7 38	4.7	11 56
Saturday	17	4 28	7 25	0 11	8 59	4.2	11 56
SUNDAY	18	4 27	7 25	0 53	10 07	3.2	11 56
Monday	19	4 26	7 26	1 26	11 26	2.4	11 56
nesday	20	4 25	7 28	1 53	P. 44	1.4	11 56
Wednesday	21	4 23	7 28	2 16	2 01	0.5	11 56
Thursday	22	4 23	7 30	2 38	3 17	+0.5	11 56
Friday	23	4 22	7 31	3 01	4 33	1.4	11 56
Saturday	24	4 21	7 32	3 23	5 49	2.4	11 57
SUNDAY	25	4 21	7 33	3 49	7 04	3.2	11 57
Monday	26	4 20	7 34	4 20	8 17	4.1	11 57
Tuesday	27	4 19	7 35	4 58	9 24	4.6	11 57
Wednesday	28	4 18	7 36	5 43	10 21	4.7	11 57
Thursday	29	4 18	7 37	6 38	11 12	4.5	11 57
Friday	30	4 17	7 38	7 38	11 47	3.9	11 57
Saturday	31	4 16	7 38	8 43	A.M.	.....	11 57
SUNDAY	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Monday	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuesday	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wednesday	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thursday	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

JUNE.

D. of M.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Moon sets.	Cor. for 1° of lat	Sun on Mer.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	m.	h. m.
1	4 16	7 39	9 48	0 18	+3.2	11 58
2	4 15	7 40	10 53	0 42	2.4	11 58
3	4 15	7 41	11 57	1 03	1.7	11 58
4	4 14	7 42	P. 61	1 22	0.9	11 58
5	4 14	7 43	2 05	1 40	0.1	11 58
6	4 14	7 43	3 11	1 57	−0.7	11 58
7	4 13	7 44	4 20	2 17	1.1	11 59
8	4 13	7 45	5 32	2 40	2.3	11 59
9	4 13	7 45	6 47	3 07	3.1	11 59
10	4 13	7 46	8 09	3 43	4.0	11 59
11	4 12	7 46	9 08	4 28	4.6	11 59
12	4 12	7 47	10 06	5 26	4.8	12 00
13	4 12	7 47	10 52	6 36	4.4	12 00
14	4 12	7 48	11 29	7 51	3.6	12 00
15	4 12	7 48	11 58	9 11	2.7	12 00
16	4 12	7 49	A.M.	10 31	1.7	12 00
17	4 12	7 49	0 22	11 51	0.7	12 01
18	4 12	7 49	0 45	P. 66	+0.2	12 01
19	4 12	7 50	1 05	2 21	1.1	12 01
20	4 12	7 50	1 23	3 55	2.0	12 01
21	4 12	7 50	1 51	4 49	3.0	12 02
22	4 13	7 50	2 20	6 02	3.8	12 02
23	4 13	7 50	2 54	7 11	4.1	12 02
24	4 14	7 51	3 36	8 12	4.7	12 02
25	4 14	7 51	4 27	9 03	4.6	12 02
26	4 15	7 51	5 26	9 45	4.2	12 03
27	4 15	7 51	6 24	10 18	3.4	12 03
28	4 15	7 51	7 34	10 45	2.8	12 03
29	4 16	7 51	8 40	11 06	2.0	12 03
30	4 16	7 50	9 44	11 26	1.2	12 03

JULY.

D. of M.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Moon sets.	Cor. for 1° of lat	Sun on Mer.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	m.	h. m.
1	4 17	7 50	10 47	11 44	+0.4	12 01
2	4 18	7 50	11 50	A.M.	.....	12 01
3	4 18	7 50	P. 55	0 01	−0.3	12 01
4	4 19	7 49	2 01	0 20	1.1	12 01
5	4 20	7 49	3 11	0 40	2.0	12 01
6	4 20	7 49	4 23	1 05	2.8	12 01
7	4 21	7 48	5 36	1 36	3.6	12 01
8	4 22	7 48	6 49	2 16	4.4	12 01
9	4 23	7 47	7 53	3 09	4.7	12 01
10	4 23	7 47	8 46	4 15	4.6	12 01
11	4 24	7 46	9 27	5 33	3.9	12 01
12	4 25	7 46	9 59	6 55	3.0	12 01
13	4 26	7 45	10 25	8 18	2.0	12 01
14	4 27	7 44	10 48	9 38	1.0	12 01
15	4 27	7 44	11 10	10 56	0.0	12 01
16	4 28	7 43	11 32	P. 12	+0.8	12 01
17	4 29	7 42	11 56	1 26	1.7	12 01
18	4 30	7 41	A.M.	2 40	2.7	12 01
19	4 31	7 41	0 21	3 52	3.5	12 01
20	4 32	7 40	0 54	5 02	4.3	12 01
21	4 33	7 39	1 34	6 05	4.7	12 01
22	4 34	7 38	2 21	9 59	4.7	12 01
23	4 35	7 37	3 16	7 43	4.4	12 01
24	4 36	7 36	4 17	8 19	3.7	12 01
25	4 37	7 35	5 22	8 47	3.0	12 01
26	4 38	7 34	6 29	9 10	2.2	12 01
27	4 40	7 33	7 34	9 30	1.4	12 01
28	4 41	7 32	8 37	9 48	0.7	12 01
29	4 42	7 30	9 39	10 05	−0.1	12 01
30	4 43	7 29	10 42	10 23	0.8	12 01
31	4 44	7 28	11 47	10 44	1.6	12 01

AUGUST.

D. of M.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Moon sets.	Cor. for 1° of lat	Sun on Mer.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	m.	h. m.
1	4 45	7 27	P. 54	11 01	−2.5	12 06
2	4 46	7 26	2 03	11 32	3.2	12 06
3	4 48	7 24	3 16	A.M.	.....	12 06
4	4 49	7 22	4 27	0 06	4.1	12 06
5	4 50	7 21	5 35	0 51	4.6	12 06
6	4 51	7 20	6 33	1 52	4.7	12 06
7	4 53	7 18	7 19	3 04	4.3	12 05
8	4 54	7 17	7 55	4 26	3.4	12 05
9	4 55	7 16	8 25	5 51	2.5	12 05
10	4 56	7 14	8 50	7 15	1.4	12 05
11	4 57	7 13	9 13	8 37	0.4	12 05
12	4 58	7 11	9 35	9 56	+0.6	12 05
13	5 00	7 10	9 59	11 14	1.5	12 05
14	5 01	7 08	10 25	P. 29	2.4	12 04
15	5 02	7 07	10 55	1 44	3.3	12 04
16	5 03	7 05	11 32	2 55	4.1	12 04
17	5 04	7 03	A.M.	4 00	4 6	12 04
18	5 06	7 02	0 17	4 57	4.8	12 04
19	5 07	7 00	1 10	5 43	4.5	12 04
20	5 08	6 58	2 11	6 21	4.0	12 03
21	5 09	6 57	3 12	6 50	3.2	12 03
22	5 10	6 55	4 20	7 15	2.5	12 03
23	5 12	6 53	5 25	7 36	1.7	12 02
24	5 13	6 52	6 29	7 54	0.9	12 02
25	5 14	6 50	7 31	8 11	0.1	12 02
26	5 15	6 48	8 34	8 29	−0.6	12 02
27	5 16	6 46	9 38	8 47	1.4	12 01
28	5 18	6 45	10 43	9 07	2.2	12 01
29	5 19	6 43	11 51	9 3.	3.0	12 01
30	5 20	6 41	P. 60	10 02	3.8	12 00
31	5 21	6 39	2 11	10 42	4.5	12 00
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...

CALENDAR calculated for Lat. 45° N., and Long. 4h. 46m. W.—1873.

SEPTEMBER.

Day of the Week.	D. of M.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	Moon r. ses.	Moon sets.	Cor. for 1° of lat	Sun on Mer.
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	m.	h. m.
Monday.....	1	5 22	6 38	3 18	11 33	—1.8	12 00
Tuesday	2	5 23	6 36	4 19	A. M.	4.7	11 59
Wednesday .	3	5 24	6 34	5 10	0 38	4.1	11 59
Thursday ...	4	5 25	6 32	5 50	1 54	3.2	11 59
Friday	5	5 27	6 30	6 22	3 19	2.3	11 58
Saturday....	6	5 28	6 28	6 49	4 43	1.2	11 58
SUNDAY ..	7	5 29	6 27	7 13	6 08	0.1	11 58
Monday.....	8	5 30	6 25	7 36	7 30	+0.9	11 57
Tuesday	9	5 31	6 23	7 59	8 51	1.8	11 57
Wednesday .	10	5 32	6 21	8 24	10 11	2.7	11 57
Thursday ...	11	5 34	6 19	8 51	11 29	3.6	11 56
Friday	12	5 35	6 17	9 29	p. 44	4.3	11 56
Saturday....	13	5 36	6 15	10 12	1 52	4.8	11 56
SUNDAY ..	14	5 38	6 13	11 04	2 53	4.8	11 55
Monday.....	15	5 39	6 11	A. M.	3 43	4.8	11 55
Tuesday	16	5 40	6 09	0 03	4 24	4.3	11 55
Wednesday .	17	5 41	6 07	1 05	4 55	3.6	11 54
Thursday ...	18	5 42	6 05	2 10	5 21	3.0	11 54
Friday	19	5 44	6 04	3 17	5 42	2.1	11 54
Saturday....	20	5 45	6 02	4 20	6 01	1.3	11 53
SUNDAY ..	21	5 46	6 00	5 24	6 18	0.6	11 53
Monday.....	22	5 47	5 58	6 27	6 35	0.2	11 53
Tuesday	23	5 49	5 56	7 31	6 53	—0.2	11 52
Wednesday .	24	5 50	5 54	8 35	7 12	1.0	11 52
Thursday ...	25	5 51	5 52	9 42	7 35	1.8	11 52
Friday	26	5 52	5 50	10 51	8 03	2.6	11 51
Saturday....	27	5 53	5 48	11 59	8 38	3.4	11 51
SUNDAY ..	28	5 55	5 46	p. 67	9 23	4.7	11 51
Monday.....	29	5 56	5 45	2 1n	10 21	4.9	11 50
Tuesday.....	30	5 57	5 43	3 02	11 31	4.4	11 50
Wednesday .							
Thursday...							
Friday							
Saturday....							
SUNDAY...							

OCTOBER.

Day of the Week.	D. of M.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	Moon r. ses.	Moon sets.	Cor. for 1° of lat	Sun on Mer.
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	m.	h. m.
Wednesday .	1	5 58	5 41	3 45	A. M.	—3.7	11 50
Thursday ...	2	6 00	5 39	4 19	0 50	2.5	11 49
Friday	3	6 01	5 37	4 49	2 12	1.7	11 49
Saturday....	4	6 02	5 35	5 12	3 35	0.7	11 49
SUNDAY ..	5	6 03	5 33	5 35	4 58	+0.3	11 48
Monday.....	6	6 05	5 31	5 59	6 21	1.3	11 48
Tuesday	7	6 06	5 30	6 23	7 42	2.3	11 48
Wednesday .	8	6 07	5 28	6 51	9 04	3.3	11 48
Thursday ...	9	6 08	5 26	7 24	10 24	4.2	11 47
Friday	10	6 10	5 24	8 05	11 38	4.8	11 47
Saturday....	11	6 11	5 22	8 54	p. 44	4.9	11 47
SUNDAY ..	12	6 12	5 21	9 52	1 40	4.6	11 46
Monday.....	13	6 14	5 19	10 55	2 24	4.0	11 46
Tuesday	14	6 15	5 17	A.M	2 58	3.3	11 46
Wednesday .	15	6 16	5 15	0 01	3 26	2.4	11 46
Thursday ...	16	6 17	5 14	1 07	3 48	1.7	11 46
Friday	17	6 19	5 12	2 11	4 07	0.9	11 45
Saturday....	18	6 20	5 10	3 15	4 25	0.1	11 45
SUNDAY ..	19	6 21	5 09	4 18	4 42	—0.7	11 45
Monday.....	20	6 23	5 07	5 21	4 59	1.5	11 45
Tuesday	21	6 24	5 05	6 26	5 18	1.9	11 45
Wednesday .	22	6 25	5 04	7 32	5 39	2.3	11 45
Thursday ...	23	6 27	5 02	8 42	6 06	3.2	11 44
Friday	24	6 28	5 00	9 53	6 38	4.0	11 44
Saturday....	25	6 29	4 59	11 01	7 20	4.8	11 44
SUNDAY ..	26	6 31	4 57	p. 01	8 14	4.8	11 44
Monday.....	27	6 32	4 56	0 59	9 18	4.9	11 44
Tuesday	28	6 34	4 54	1 44	10 32	4.0	11 44
Wednesday .	29	6 35	4 53	2 21	11 51	3.1	11 44
Thursday ...	30	6 36	4 51	2 48	A. M.	2.1	11 44
Friday	31	6 38	4 50	3 14	1 11	1.1	11 44
Saturday....							
SUNDAY...							

NOVEMBER.

Day of the Week.	D. of M.	Sun rises	Sun s.ts.	Moon r ses.	Moon sets.	Cor. for 1° of lat	Sun on Mer.
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	m.	h. m.
Saturday....	1	6 39	4 48	3 37	2 31	—0.2	11 44
SUNDAY ..	2	6 40	4 47	3 59	3 51	+0.8	11 44
Monday.....	3	6 42	4 46	4 21	5 11	1.8	11 44
Tuesday	4	6 43	4 44	4 47	6 33	2.8	11 44
Wednesday .	5	6 45	4 43	5 17	7 51	3.8	11 44
Thursday ...	6	6 46	4 42	5 55	9 12	4.5	11 44
Friday	7	6 47	4 40	6 42	10 26	4.9	11 44
Saturday....	8	6 49	4 39	7 37	11 28	4.8	11 44
SUNDAY ..	9	6 50	4 38	8 39	p. 19	4.3	11 44
Monday.....	10	6 51	4 37	9 46	0 58	3.6	11 44
Tuesday	11	6 53	4 36	10 53	1 29	2.8	11 44
Wednesday .	12	6 54	4 34	11 58	1 53	2.0	11 44
Thursday ...	13	6 56	4 33	A. M.	2 15	1.1	11 45
Friday	14	6 57	4 32	1 00	2 31	0.4	11 45
Saturday....	15	6 58	4 31	2 03	2 49	—0.4	11 45
SUNDAY ..	16	7 00	4 30	3 09	3 04	1.2	11 45
Monday.....	17	7 01	4 29	4 14	3 24	2.1	11 45
Tuesday	18	7 02	4 28	5 20	9 43	2.9	11 45
Wednesday .	19	7 04	4 28	6 29	4 08	3.2	11 46
Thursday ...	20	7 05	4 27	7 40	4 38	3.7	11 46
Friday	21	7 06	4 26	8 51	5 18	4.5	11 46
Saturday....	22	7 08	4 25	9 58	6 08	4.9	11 46
SUNDAY ..	23	7 09	4 25	10 53	7 10	4.8	11 47
Monday.....	24	7 10	4 24	11 45	8 23	4.2	11 47
Tuesday	25	7 12	4 23	p. 22	9 39	3.4	11 47
Wednesday .	26	7 13	4 23	0 53	10 57	2.3	11 48
Thursday ...	27	7 14	4 22	1 18	A. M.	1.5	11 48
Friday	28	7 15	4 22	1 41	0 15	0.5	11 48
Saturday....	29	7 16	4 21	2 02	1 33	+0.4	11 49
SUNDAY...	30	7 17	4 21	2 29	2 50	1.4	11 49

DECEMBER.

Day of the Week.	D. of M.	Sun rise s	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Moon sets.	Cor. for 1° of lat	Sun on Mer.
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	m.	h. m.
Monday.....	1	7 19	4 20	2 46	4 08	+2.4	11 49
Tuesday	2	7 20	4 20	3 14	5 28	3.3	11 50
Wednesday .	3	7 21	4 20	3 47	6 47	4.2	11 50
Thursday ...	4	7 22	4 19	4 30	8 03	4.7	11 51
Friday	5	7 23	4 19	5 22	9 11	4.7	11 51
Saturday....	6	7 24	4 19	6 22	10 08	4.5	11 52
SUNDAY ..	7	7 25	4 19	7 28	10 51	3.9	11 52
Monday.....	8	7 26	4 19	8 36	11 28	3.1	11 52
Tuesday	9	7 27	4 19	9 44	11 54	2.3	11 53
Wednesday .	10	7 28	4 19	10 49	p. 17	1.5	11 53
Thursday ...	11	7 29	4 19	11 53	0 36	0.7	11 54
Friday	12	7 30	4 19	A. M.	0 51	—0.1	11 54
Saturday....	13	7 30	4 19	0 55	1 10	0.9	11 55
SUNDAY ..	14	7 31	4 19	1 59	1 28	1.7	11 55
Monday.....	15	7 32	4 19	3 03	1 46	2.6	11 56
Tuesday	16	7 33	4 20	4 11	2 10	3.3	11 56
Wednesday .	17	7 33	4 20	5 22	2 37	4.2	11 57
Thursday ...	18	7 34	4 20	6 34	3 12	4.7	11 57
Friday	19	7 34	4 21	7 43	3 59	4.7	11 58
Saturday....	20	7 35	4 21	8 47	4 58	4.8	11 58
SUNDAY ..	21	7 36	4 22	9 40	6 09	4.5	11 59
Monday.....	22	7 37	4 22	10 22	7 27	3.6	11 59
Tuesday	23	7 37	4 23	10 56	8 47	2.7	12 00
Wednesday .	24	7 37	4 23	11 23	10 05	1.7	12 00
Thursday ...	25	7 37	4 24	11 46	11 22	0.9	12 01
Friday	26	7 38	4 25	p. 07	A. M.	+0.1	12 01
Saturday....	27	7 38	4 25	0 27	0 39	1.0	12 02
SUNDAY ..	28	7 38	4 26	0 50	1 55	2.0	12 02
Monday.....	29	7 38	4 27	1 16	3 11	2.9	12 03
Tuesday	30	7 39	4 27	1 45	4 22	3.9	12 03
Wednesday .	31	7 39	4 28	2 23	5 45	4.6	12 04
Thursday ...							
Friday							
Saturday....							
SUNDAY...							

YEAR BOOK AND ALMANAC OF CANADA FOR 1873.

CALENDAR calculated for Toronto and Fort Garry.—1873.

JANUARY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Toronto, lat 43° 39′ N.				Fort Garry, lat. 49° 53′ N.			
		Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Moon sets.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Moon sets.
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Wednesday	1	7 34	4 34	9 56	7 31	8 00	4 08	10 22	7 12
Thursday	2	7 34	4 35	10 31	8 51	7 59	4 10	10 50	8 39
Friday	3	7 34	4 36	11 00	10 09	7 59	4 11	11 13	10 03
Saturday	4	7 34	4 37	11 25	11 23	7 59	4 12	11 32	11 24
SUNDAY	5	7 34	4 38	11 48	A. M.	7 59	4 13	11 49	A. M.
Monday	6	7 33	4 39	F. 10	0 35	7 59	4 14	P. 05	0 41
Tuesday	7	7 33	4 40	0 33	1 45	7 58	4 15	0 23	1 57
Wednesday	8	7 33	4 41	1 00	2 54	7 58	4 17	0 44	3 13
Thursday	9	7 33	4 42	1 30	4 03	7 57	4 18	1 09	4 27
Friday	10	7 33	4 44	2 07	5 09	7 57	4 19	1 41	5 39
Saturday	11	7 32	4 45	2 50	6 11	7 56	4 21	2 22	6 44
SUNDAY	12	7 32	4 46	3 41	7 07	7 56	4 22	3 12	7 40
Monday	13	7 31	4 47	4 38	7 54	7 55	4 23	4 11	8 27
Tuesday	14	7 31	4 48	5 39	8 34	7 54	4 25	5 16	9 03
Wednesday	15	7 30	4 49	6 42	9 06	7 53	4 26	6 23	9 31
Thursday	16	7 30	4 51	7 44	9 33	7 53	4 28	7 31	9 52
Friday	17	7 29	4 52	8 47	9 56	7 52	4 29	8 38	10 10
Saturday	18	7 29	4 53	9 49	10 17	7 51	4 31	9 46	10 26
SUNDAY	19	7 28	4 54	10 51	10 36	7 50	4 33	10 54	10 40
Monday	20	7 27	4 56	11 55	10 56	7 49	4 34	A. M.	10 55
Tuesday	21	7 26	4 57	A. M.	11 17	7 48	4 36	0 04	11 11
Wednesday	22	7 26	4 58	1 02	11 41	7 47	4 37	1 16	11 29
Thursday	23	7 25	5 00	2 12	P. 09	7 46	4 39	2 32	11 52
Friday	24	7 24	5 01	3 25	0 44	7 44	4 41	3 51	P. 22
Saturday	25	7 23	5 02	4 39	1 29	7 43	4 42	5 11	1 03
SUNDAY	26	7 22	5 04	5 50	2 28	7 42	4 44	6 25	1 59
Monday	27	7 21	5 05	6 53	3 39	7 41	4 46	7 27	3 13
Tuesday	28	7 20	5 06	7 44	5 02	7 40	4 47	8 14	4 40
Wednesday	29	7 19	5 08	8 25	6 23	7 38	4 49	8 48	6 08
Thursday	30	7 18	5 09	8 58	7 46	7 37	4 51	9 14	7 37
Friday	31	7 17	5 10	9 25	9 04	7 35	4 52	9 35	9 03

FEBRUARY.

Day of Month.	Toronto, lat 43° 39′ N.				Fort Garry, lat. 49° 53′ N.			
	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Moon sets.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Moon sets.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	7 16	5 12	9 50	10 20	7 34	4 54	9 58	10 25
2	7 15	5 13	10 13	11 33	7 32	4 56	10 10	11 44
3	7 14	5 14	10 37	A. M.	7 31	4 58	10 28	A. M.
4	7 13	5 16	11 02	0 45	7 29	4 59	10 48	1 02
5	7 12	5 17	11 32	1 55	7 28	5 01	11 12	2 17
6	7 10	5 18	P. 06	3 02	7 26	5 03	11 41	3 30
7	7 09	5 20	0 48	4 05	7 24	5 04	P. 19	4 37
8	7 08	5 21	1 36	5 03	7 23	5 06	1 06	5 37
9	7 06	5 23	2 31	5 53	7 21	5 08	2 03	6 26
10	7 05	5 24	3 31	6 34	7 19	5 10	3 06	7 05
11	7 04	5 25	4 33	7 08	7 18	5 11	4 13	7 34
12	7 02	5 27	5 36	7 36	7 16	5 13	5 22	7 57
13	7 01	5 28	6 39	8 00	7 14	5 15	6 30	8 16
14	6 59	5 29	7 42	8 22	7 12	5 17	7 38	8 32
15	6 58	5 31	8 44	8 42	7 10	5 18	8 45	8 47
16	6 57	5 32	9 47	9 01	7 09	5 20	9 53	9 01
17	6 55	5 33	10 51	9 21	7 07	5 22	11 03	9 16
18	6 54	5 35	11 58	9 43	7 05	5 23	A. M.	9 32
19	6 52	5 36	A. M.	10 07	7 03	5 25	0 16	9 51
20	6 50	5 37	1 09	10 39	7 01	5 27	1 33	10 18
21	6 49	5 39	2 20	11 18	6 59	5 28	2 50	10 53
22	6 47	5 40	3 31	P. 09	6 57	5 30	4 06	11 40
23	6 46	5 41	4 36	1 12	6 55	5 32	5 11	P. 44
24	6 44	5 43	5 31	2 27	6 53	5 33	6 03	2 03
25	6 43	5 44	6 16	3 49	6 51	5 35	6 43	3 31
26	6 41	5 45	6 53	5 12	6 49	5 37	7 13	5 01
27	6 39	5 46	7 22	6 35	6 47	5 39	7 35	6 30
28	6 38	5 48	7 48	7 54	6 45	5 40	7 55	7 56

CALENDAR calculated for Toronto and Fort Garry.—1873.

MARCH.

Day of the Week.	Day of Month.	Toronto, lat. 43° 39′ N.				Fort Garry, lat. 49° 53′ N.			
		Sun r's's	Sun s's.	Moon rises.	Moon sets	Sun r's's.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Moon set's.
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Tuesday		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wednesday		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thursday		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Friday		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saturday	1	6 36	5 49	8 13	9 12	6 43	5 42	8 12	9 20
SUNDAY	2	6 34	5 50	8 36	10 27	6 41	5 44	8 30	10 42
Monday	3	6 33	5 52	9 02	11 40	6 39	5 45	8 50	A. M.
Tuesday	4	6 31	5 53	9 31	A. M.	6 37	5 47	9 13	0 01
Wednesday	5	6 29	5 54	10 01	0 51	6 35	5 48	9 40	1 18
Thursday	6	6 27	5 55	10 43	1 58	6 33	5 50	10 16	2 30
Friday	7	6 26	5 57	11 30	2 59	6 30	5 52	11 00	3 33
Saturday	8	6 24	5 58	P. 24	3 51	6 28	5 53	11 55	4 25
SUNDAY	9	6 22	5 59	1 22	4 35	6 26	5 55	P. 56	5 07
Monday	10	6 20	6 00	2 24	5 11	6 24	5 57	2 03	5 39
Tuesday	11	6 19	6 02	3 28	5 40	6 22	5 58	3 11	6 03
Wednesday	12	6 17	6 03	4 31	6 06	6 20	6 00	4 20	6 24
Thursday	13	6 15	6 04	5 31	6 27	6 18	6 01	5 28	6 40
Friday	14	6 13	6 05	6 36	6 47	6 15	6 03	6 36	6 55
Saturday	15	6 11	6 06	7 40	7 07	6 13	6 05	7 45	7 08
SUNDAY	16	6 10	6 08	8 44	7 26	6 11	6 06	8 55	7 23
Monday	17	6 08	6 09	9 51	7 47	6 09	6 08	10 03	7 39
Tuesday	18	6 06	6 10	11 00	8 11	6 07	6 09	11 22	7 57
Wednesday	19	6 04	6 11	A. M.	8 40	6 05	6 11	A. M.	8 20
Thursday	20	6 02	6 13	0 11	9 15	6 02	6 13	0 39	8 51
Friday	21	6 01	6 14	1 24	10 00	6 00	6 14	1 53	9 32
Saturday	22	5 59	6 15	2 25	10 57	5 58	6 16	3 01	10 27
SUNDAY	23	5 57	6 16	3 23	P. 05	5 56	6 17	3 57	11 38
Monday	24	5 55	6 17	4 09	1 22	5 54	6 19	4 39	P. 40
Tuesday	25	5 53	6 19	4 48	2 43	5 51	6 20	5 12	2 58
Wednesday	26	5 52	6 20	5 20	4 01	5 49	6 22	5 36	3 53
Thursday	27	5 50	6 21	5 47	5 24	5 47	6 24	5 56	5 23
Friday	28	5 48	6 22	6 11	6 43	5 45	6 25	6 15	6 44
Saturday	29	5 46	6 23	6 35	8 01	5 43	6 27	6 41	7 58
SUNDAY	30	5 44	6 24	7 00	9 17	5 41	6 28	7 10	9 10
Monday	31	5 43	6 26	7 27	10 32	5 38	6 30	7 41	10 21

APRIL.

Day of Month.	Toronto, lat. 43° 39′ N.				Fort Garry, lat. 49° 53′ N.			
	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Moon sets.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Moon sets.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	5 41	6 27	7 59	11 43	5 36	6 31	7 38	A. M.
2	5 39	6 28	8 37	A. M.	5 34	6 33	8 10	0 13
3	5 37	6 29	9 22	0 18	5 32	6 35	8 52	1 22
4	5 35	6 30	10 15	1 15	5 30	6 36	9 45	2 21
5	5 34	6 32	11 12	2 33	5 28	6 38	10 44	3 07
6	5 32	6 33	P. 14	3 12	5 25	6 39	11 50	3 42
7	5 30	6 34	1 17	3 43	5 23	6 41	P. 58	4 09
8	5 28	6 35	2 20	4 10	5 21	6 42	2 07	4 30
9	5 27	6 36	3 23	4 33	5 19	6 44	3 15	4 47
10	5 25	6 37	4 26	4 53	5 17	6 45	4 21	5 02
11	5 23	6 39	5 29	5 12	5 15	6 47	5 33	5 16
12	5 21	6 40	6 34	5 32	5 13	6 49	6 43	5 30
13	5 20	6 41	7 41	5 52	5 11	6 50	7 56	5 45
14	5 18	6 42	8 50	6 15	5 09	6 52	9 11	6 03
15	5 16	6 43	10 02	6 42	5 07	6 53	10 29	6 24
16	5 15	6 45	11 13	7 16	5 05	6 55	11 45	6 52
17	5 13	6 46	A. M.	7 57	5 03	6 56	A. M.	7 29
18	5 11	6 47	0 20	8 50	5 01	6 58	0 55	8 20
19	5 10	6 48	1 19	9 54	4 59	6 59	1 54	9 25
20	5 08	6 49	2 08	11 06	4 57	7 01	2 40	10 42
21	5 07	6 51	2 48	P. 24	4 55	7 03	3 14	P. 06
22	5 05	6 52	3 21	1 44	4 53	7 04	3 40	1 32
23	5 03	6 53	3 48	2 59	4 51	7 06	4 01	2 54
24	5 02	6 54	4 13	4 18	4 49	7 07	4 19	4 20
25	5 00	6 55	4 36	5 35	4 47	7 09	4 36	5 13
26	4 59	6 56	5 00	6 51	4 45	7 10	4 53	7 06
27	4 57	6 58	5 25	8 08	4 43	7 12	5 12	8 29
28	4 56	6 59	5 55	9 22	4 41	7 13	5 36	9 50
29	4 54	7 00	6 30	10 32	4 40	7 15	6 05	11 04
30	4 53	7 01	7 12	11 34	4 38	7 16	6 43	A. M.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

CALENDAR calculated for Toronto and Fort Garry.—1873.

MAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Toronto, lat. 43° 39′ N.				Fort Garry, lat 49° 53′ N.			
		Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Moon sets.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Moon sets.
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Thursday	1	4 51	7 02	8 01	A. M.	4 36	7 18	7 31	0 08
Friday	2	4 50	7 04	8 59	0 27	4 34	7 19	8 29	1 02
Saturday	3	4 49	7 05	9 59	1 10	4 32	7 20	9 33	1 42
SUNDAY	4	4 47	7 06	11 03	1 45	4 31	7 22	10 42	2 12
Monday	5	4 46	7 07	P. 07	2 13	4 29	7 24	11 52	2 35
Tuesday	6	4 45	7 08	1 10	2 37	4 27	7 25	P.M.1 00	2 53
Wednesday	7	4 43	7 09	2 13	2 58	4 26	7 27	2 08	3 09
Thursday	8	4 42	7 10	3 17	3 17	4 24	7 28	3 17	3 23
Friday	9	4 41	7 12	4 21	3 36	4 23	7 30	4 27	3 37
Saturday	10	4 40	7 13	5 28	3 55	4 21	7 31	5 40	3 51
SUNDAY	11	4 39	7 14	6 37	4 18	4 20	7 33	6 56	4 08
Monday	12	4 37	7 15	7 49	4 14	4 18	7 34	8 14	4 28
Tuesday	13	4 36	7 16	9 02	5 15	4 17	7 36	9 33	4 54
Wednesday	14	4 35	7 17	10 12	5 54	4 15	7 37	10 47	5 28
Thursday	15	4 34	7 18	11 11	6 44	4 14	7 38	11 50	6 15
Friday	16	4 33	7 19	A. M.	7 45	4 12	7 40	A. M.	7 16
Saturday	17	4 32	7 20	0 07	8 56	4 11	7 41	0 40	8 39
SUNDAY	18	4 31	7 21	0 49	10 13	4 10	7 42	1 17	9 51
Monday	19	4 30	7 22	1 23	11 30	4 09	7 44	1 45	11 17
Tuesday	20	4 29	7 23	1 52	P. 47	4 07	7 45	2 07	P. 60
Wednesday	21	4 27	7 24	2 15	2 03	4 05	7 47	2 24	2 02
Thursday	22	4 27	7 25	2 40	3 17	4 04	7 48	2 42	3 23
Friday	23	4 26	7 26	3 03	4 32	4 04	7 49	2 59	4 44
Saturday	24	4 26	7 27	3 27	5 47	4 03	7 50	3 17	6 05
SUNDAY	25	4 25	7 28	3 54	7 01	4 02	7 51	3 38	7 27
Monday	26	4 24	7 29	4 26	8 13	4 01	7 53	4 03	8 43
Tuesday	27	4 23	7 30	5 04	9 19	4 00	7 54	4 37	9 54
Wednesday	28	4 23	7 31	5 51	10 17	3 59	7 55	5 21	10 52
Thursday	29	4 22	7 32	6 45	11 07	3 58	7 56	6 15	11 41
Friday	30	4 22	7 33	7 45	11 43	3 57	7 57	7 18	A. M.
Saturday	31	4 21	7 34	8 49	A. M.	3 57	7 58	8 25	0 13
SUNDAY	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Monday	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Tuesday	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

JUNE.

Day of Month.	Toronto, lat. 43° 39′ N.				Fort Garry, lat 49° 53′ N.			
	Sun rises	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Moon sets.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Moon sets.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1	4 21	7 35	9 53	0 14	3 56	7 59	9 35	0 38
2	4 20	7 35	10 56	0 40	3 55	8 00	10 41	0 58
3	4 20	7 36	11 59	1 02	3 55	8 01	11 52	1 15
4	4 19	7 37	P.M. 02	1 21	3 54	8 02	P. 60	1 29
5	4 19	7 38	2 05	1 41	3 53	8 03	2 09	1 43
6	4 19	7 38	3 10	1 59	3 53	8 04	3 20	1 57
7	4 18	7 39	4 18	2 20	3 53	8 05	4 34	2 12
8	4 18	7 40	5 29	2 41	3 52	8 05	5 51	2 30
9	4 18	7 40	6 42	3 12	3 52	8 06	7 11	2 52
10	4 18	7 41	7 56	3 50	3 52	8 07	8 29	3 25
11	4 17	7 41	9 03	4 35	3 51	8 08	9 39	4 07
12	4 17	7 42	10 01	5 31	3 51	8 08	10 36	5 04
13	4 17	7 42	10 48	6 33	3 51	8 09	11 18	6 16
14	4 17	7 43	11 26	8 00	3 51	8 09	11 49	7 38
15	4 17	7 43	11 57	9 18	3 51	8 10	A. M.	9 02
16	4 17	7 44	A. M.	10 37	3 51	8 10	0 13	10 28
17	4 17	7 44	0 22	11 53	3 51	8 11	0 32	11 50
18	4 17	7 44	0 46	P. 67	3 51	8 11	0 50	P. 71
19	4 17	7 45	1 07	2 20	3 51	8 11	1 05	2 31
20	4 18	7 45	1 30	3 33	3 51	8 12	1 22	3 50
21	4 18	7 45	1 56	4 47	3 51	8 12	1 42	5 10
22	4 18	7 45	2 25	5 58	3 51	8 12	2 04	6 27
23	4 18	7 45	3 02	7 06	3 51	8 12	2 35	7 39
24	4 19	7 46	3 43	8 07	3 52	8 12	3 14	8 42
25	4 19	7 46	4 35	8 58	3 52	8 12	4 04	9 33
26	4 19	7 46	5 33	9 41	3 53	8 12	5 04	10 12
27	4 20	7 46	6 35	10 14	3 53	8 12	6 11	10 40
28	4 20	7 46	7 39	10 42	3 54	8 12	7 20	11 03
29	4 21	7 46	8 44	11 02	3 51	8 12	8 29	11 20
30	4 21	7 46	9 47	11 25	3 55	8 12	9 37	11 38
..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

CALENDAR calculated for Toronto and Fort Garry.—1873.

JULY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Toronto, lat. 43° 39′ N.				Fort Garry lat. 49° 53′ N.			
		Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises	Moon sets.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Moon sets.
		h m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.
Tuesday	1	4 22	7 45	10 49	11 44	3 56	8 11	10 46	11 49
Wednesday	2	4 22	7 45	11 51	A. M.	3 56	8 11	11 53	A. M.
Thursday	3	4 23	7 45	P. 55	0 03	3 57	8 11	P. 62	0 02
Friday	4	4 24	7 45	2 01	0 22	3 58	8 10	2 13	0 17
Saturday	5	4 24	7 44	3 09	0 44	3 59	8 10	3 28	0 33
SUNDAY	6	4 25	7 44	4 20	1 10	3 59	8 09	4 46	0 53
Monday	7	4 26	7 44	5 34	1 42	4 00	8 09	6 05	1 20
Tuesday	8	4 26	7 43	6 45	2 23	4 01	8 08	7 20	1 56
Wednesday	9	4 27	7 43	7 48	3 17	4 02	8 07	8 24	2 47
Thursday	10	4 28	7 42	8 42	4 23	4 03	8 06	9 14	3 54
Friday	11	4 29	7 42	9 24	5 39	4 04	8 06	9 50	5 15
Saturday	12	4 29	7 41	9 57	7 00	4 05	8 05	10 16	6 42
SUNDAY	13	4 30	7 41	10 24	8 21	4 06	8 04	10 37	8 10
Monday	14	4 31	7 40	10 49	9 41	4 07	8 03	10 55	9 36
Tuesday	15	4 32	7 39	11 12	10 57	4 08	8 02	11 12	10 59
Wednesday	16	4 33	7 39	11 35	P. 11	4 09	8 01	11 29	P. 20
Thursday	17	4 34	7 38	11 59	1 26	4 11	8 00	11 47	1 39
Friday	18	4 35	7 37	A M.	2 37	4 12	7 59	A. M.	2 58
Saturday	19	4 36	7 36	0 28	3 49	4 13	7 58	0 09	4 16
SUNDAY	20	4 37	7 36	1 01	4 57	4 14	7 57	0 36	5 29
Monday	21	4 37	7 35	1 41	6 00	4 15	7 56	1 13	6 35
Tuesday	22	4 38	7 34	2 28	6 54	4 17	7 55	1 58	7 29
Wednesday	23	4 39	7 33	3 24	7 38	4 18	7 54	2 55	8 11
Thursday	24	4 40	7 32	4 25	8 15	4 19	7 53	3 59	8 43
Friday	25	4 42	7 31	5 29	8 44	4 21	7 52	5 08	9 07
Saturday	26	4 43	7 30	6 34	9 08	4 22	7 51	6 18	9 26
SUNDAY	27	4 44	7 29	7 37	9 29	4 23	7 49	7 26	9 41
Monday	28	4 45	7 28	8 39	9 48	4 25	7 48	8 32	9 55
Tuesday	29	4 46	7 27	9 40	10 06	4 26	7 46	9 40	10 07
Wednesday	30	4 47	7 26	10 43	10 25	4 27	7 45	10 48	10 21
Thursday	31	4 48	7 24	11 46	10 47	4 29	7 43	11 57	10 38
Friday	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Saturday	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

AUGUST.

Day of Month.	Toronto, lat. 43° 39′ N.				Fort Garry lat. 49° 53′ N.			
	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Moon sets.	Sun ris s.	Sun sets.	Mo rise.	Moon sets.
	h.m	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.
..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1	4 49	7 23	P. 52	11 09	4 30	7 42	P. 1 09	10 54
2	4 50	7 22	2 01	11 37	4 31	7 40	2 24	11 16
3	4 51	7 21	3 12	A. M.	4 33	7 39	3 41	11 47
4	4 52	7 19	4 23	0 13	4 34	7 37	4 57	A. M.
5	4 53	7 18	5 30	0 59	4 36	7 36	6 06	0 30
6	4 54	7 17	6 28	1 59	4 37	7 34	7 02	1 29
7	4 55	7 16	7 15	3 11	4 39	7 32	7 45	2 44
8	4 57	7 14	7 53	4 32	4 40	7 30	8 15	4 11
9	4 58	7 13	8 24	5 56	4 42	7 29	8 39	5 41
10	4 59	7 12	8 50	7 18	4 43	7 27	8 58	7 11
11	5 00	7 10	9 14	8 39	4 44	7 25	9 16	8 38
12	5 01	7 08	9 38	9 56	4 46	7 23	9 33	10 03
13	5 02	7 07	10 02	11 13	4 47	7 22	9 51	11 25
14	5 03	7 05	10 30	P. 27	4 49	7 20	10 13	P. 46
15	5 04	7 04	11 01	1 40	4 50	7 18	10 38	2 06
16	5 06	7 02	11 40	2 51	4 52	7 16	11 11	3 21
17	5 07	7 01	A. M.	3 55	4 53	7 14	11 54	4 30
18	5 08	6 59	0 24	4 52	4 55	7 12	A. M.	5 27
19	5 09	6 58	1 18	5 39	4 56	7 10	0 47	6 12
20	5 10	6 56	2 17	6 17	4 58	7 08	1 49	6 46
21	5 11	6 55	3 18	6 47	4 59	7 06	2 55	7 11
22	5 12	6 53	4 25	7 13	5 01	7 04	4 07	7 32
23	5 13	6 51	5 29	7 34	5 02	7 02	5 16	7 48
24	5 15	6 50	6 31	7 54	5 04	7 00	6 24	8 02
25	5 16	6 48	7 33	8 12	5 05	6 58	7 31	8 15
26	5 17	6 46	8 35	8 30	5 07	6 56	8 38	8 28
27	5 18	6 45	9 37	8 50	5 08	6 54	9 47	8 42
28	5 19	6 43	10 42	9 11	5 10	6 52	10 56	8 58
29	5 20	6 41	11 48	9 36	5 11	6 50	P. 09	9 18
30	5 21	6 39	P. 57	10 08	5 13	6 48	1 24	9 44
31	5 23	6 38	2 06	10 48	5 14	6 46	2 39	10 20

CALENDAR calculated for Toronto and Fort Garry.—1873.

SEPTEMBER.

Day of the Week.	Day of Month.	Toronto, lat. 43° 39′ N.				Fort Garry lat. 49° 53′ N.			
		Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Moon sets.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Moon sets.
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Monday	1	5 23	6 36	3 13	11 40	5 14	6 46	3 49	11 10
Tuesday	2	5 24	6 34	4 14	A. M.	5 15	6 44	4 50	A. M.
Wednesday	3	5 26	6 32	5 06	0 45	5 18	6 42	5 38	0 16
Thursday	4	5 27	6 31	5 46	2 01	5 20	6 40	6 13	1 36
Friday	5	5 28	6 29	6 20	3 21	5 21	6 38	6 39	3 06
Saturday	6	5 29	6 27	6 49	4 47	5 23	6 36	7 01	4 36
SUNDAY	7	5 30	6 25	7 13	6 10	5 25	6 33	7 15	6 06
Monday	8	5 31	6 24	7 38	7 31	5 26	6 31	7 36	7 35
Tuesday	9	5 32	6 22	8 02	8 51	5 27	6 28	7 54	9 01
Wednesday	10	5 33	6 20	8 30	10 10	5 29	6 26	8 14	10 27
Thursday	11	5 35	6 18	9 00	11 26	5 31	6 23	8 39	11 50
Friday	12	5 36	6 16	9 37	P. 40	5 32	6 20	9 10	P. 70
Saturday	13	5 37	6 14	10 20	1 47	5 34	6 18	9 50	2 22
SUNDAY	14	5 38	6 12	11 11	2 48	5 35	6 15	10 40	3 24
Monday	15	5 39	6 11	A. M.	3 38	5 36	6 13	11 40	4 13
Tuesday	16	5 41	6 09	0 09	4 19	5 38	6 11	A. M.	4 51
Wednesday	17	5 42	6 07	1 11	4 53	5 39	6 09	0 46	5 18
Thursday	18	5 43	6 05	2 20	5 18	5 41	6 07	1 56	5 39
Friday	19	5 44	6 03	3 21	5 41	5 42	6 05	3 07	5 56
Saturday	20	5 45	6 01	4 21	6 00	5 44	6 02	4 15	6 10
SUNDAY	21	5 46	6 00	5 26	6 19	5 46	6 00	5 23	6 23
Monday	22	5 47	5 58	6 28	6 37	5 47	5 58	6 30	6 36
Tuesday	23	5 48	5 56	7 30	6 55	5 49	5 56	7 38	6 49
Wednesday	24	5 50	5 54	8 34	7 16	5 50	5 53	8 47	7 04
Thursday	25	5 51	5 52	9 40	7 40	5 51	5 51	9 55	7 22
Friday	26	5 52	5 50	10 48	8 08	5 53	5 49	11 13	7 46
Saturday	27	5 53	5 49	11 56	8 45	5 55	5 47	P. 26	8 17
SUNDAY	28	5 54	5 47	P. 63	9 31	5 56	5 45	1 38	9 00
Monday	29	5 55	5 45	2 05	10 29	5 58	5 43	2 41	9 58
Tuesday	30	5 57	5 43	2 58	11 38	5 59	5 40	5 32	11 11
Wednesday	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Thursday	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Friday	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

OCTOBER.

Day of Month.	Toronto, lat. 43° 39′ N.				Fort Garry lat. 49° 53′ N.			
	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Moon sets.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Moon sets.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1	5 58	5 41	3 42	A. M.	6 01	5 38	4 11	A. M.
2	5 59	5 40	4 17	0 56	6 03	5 36	4 39	0 34
3	6 00	5 38	4 47	2 16	6 04	5 34	5 03	2 02
4	6 01	5 36	5 12	3 38	6 06	5 32	5 21	3 20
5	6 02	5 34	5 37	4 59	6 08	5 30	5 38	4 59
6	6 04	5 32	6 01	6 21	6 09	5 27	5 57	6 27
7	6 05	5 31	6 26	7 21	6 11	5 25	6 15	7 54
8	6 06	5 29	6 56	9 02	6 12	5 22	6 43	9 22
9	6 07	5 27	7 30	10 20	6 13	5 20	7 06	10 48
10	6 08	5 25	8 12	11 33	6 15	5 19	7 43	P. 06
11	6 10	5 24	9 02	P. 39	6 17	5 16	8 30	1 15
12	6 11	5 22	9 59	1 37	6 19	5 14	9 19	2 11
13	6 12	5 20	11 00	2 19	6 20	5 12	10 34	2 52
14	6 13	5 19	A. M.	2 54	6 21	5 10	11 44	3 21
15	6 14	5 17	0 06	3 23	6 22	5 08	A. M.	3 47
16	6 16	5 15	1 11	3 46	6 25	5 06	0 55	4 03
17	6 17	5 13	2 15	4 06	6 26	5 04	2 04	4 18
18	6 18	5 11	3 17	4 26	6 28	5 02	3 12	4 32
19	6 20	5 10	4 19	4 43	6 29	5 00	4 19	4 44
20	6 21	5 09	5 21	5 01	6 31	4 58	5 27	4 57
21	6 22	5 07	6 26	5 21	6 33	4 56	6 37	5 12
22	6 23	5 06	7 31	5 44	6 34	4 55	7 49	5 28
23	6 25	5 04	8 39	6 11	6 36	4 53	9 03	5 50
24	6 26	5 03	9 49	6 4 ·	6 38	4 51	10 18	6 18
25	6 27	5 01	10 57	7 28	6 40	4 49	11 30	6 58
		5 00						
26	6 28		11 59	8 21	6 41	4 47	P. 36	7 50
27	6 29	4 58	P. 54	9 25	6 43	4 45	1 30	8 57
28	6 31	4 57	1 40	10 39	6 44	4 43	2 13	10 13
29	6 32	4 55	2 18	11 56	6 46	4 41	2 43	11 37
30	6 34	4 54	2 46	A. M.	6 48	4 40	3 05	A. M.
31	6 35	4 53	3 13	1 13	6 49	4 38	3 26	1 01

YEAR BOOK AND ALMANAC OF CANADA FOR 1873.

CALENDAR calculated for Toronto and Fort Garry.—1873.

NOVEMBER.

Day of the Week.	Day of Month.	Toronto, lat. 43° 39′ N.				Fort Garry, lat. 49° 53′ N.			
		Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Moon sets.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Moon sets.
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Saturday	1	6 36	4 51	3 38	2 32	6 51	4 36	3 35	2 26
SUNDAY	2	6 38	4 50	4 01	3 51	6 53	4 34	3 52	3 49
Monday	3	6 39	4 49	4 25	5 09	6 54	4 33	4 09	5 13
Tuesday	4	6 40	4 47	4 52	6 30	6 56	4 32	4 28	6 48
Wednesday	5	6 42	4 46	5 23	7 50	6 58	4 30	4 54	8 08
Thursday	6	6 43	4 45	6 02	9 08	6 59	4 29	5 27	9 20
Friday	7	6 44	4 44	6 49	10 21	7 01	4 27	6 11	10 18
Saturday	8	6 45	4 42	7 44	11 30	7 03	4 25	7 05	11 52
SUNDAY	9	6 47	4 41	8 46	P. 14	7 04	4 23	8 10	P. 41
Monday	10	6 48	4 40	9 52	0 53	7 06	4 22	9 21	1 17
Tuesday	11	6 49	4 39	10 58	1 26	7 08	4 2	10 33	1 14
Wednesday	12	6 51	4 38	A. M.	1 52	7 09	4 19	11 45	2 08
Thursday	13	6 52	4 37	0 02	2 13	7 11	4 17	A. M.	2 29
Friday	14	6 53	4 36	1 06	2 32	7 12	4 16	0 53	2 34
Saturday	15	6 55	4 35	2 09	2 51	7 14	4 15	2 00	2 47
SUNDAY	16	6 56	4 34	3 10	3 07	7 16	4 14	3 07	2 58
Monday	17	6 57	4 33	4 13	3 28	7 18	4 13	4 16	3 13
Tuesday	18	6 58	4 32	5 19	3 48	7 19	4 12	5 27	3 27
Wednesday	19	6 59	4 31	6 27	4 09	7 21	4 11	6 41	3 47
Thursday	20	7 00	4 30	7 36	4 46	7 22	4 10	7 56	4 13
Friday	21	7 01	4 29	8 46	5 25	7 24	4 08	9 11	4 48
Saturday	22	7 02	4 29	9 53	6 15	7 25	4 07	10 21	5 37
SUNDAY	23	7 03	4 28	10 52	7 17	7 27	4 06	11 19	6 40
Monday	24	7 05	4 27	11 41	8 28	7 28	4 05	P. 06	7 56
Tuesday	25	7 06	4 27	P. 19	9 43	7 30	4 05	0 38	9 17
Wednesday	26	7 07	4 26	0 51	11 00	7 31	4 04	1 01	10 41
Thursday	27	7 08	4 26	1 17	A. M.	7 33	4 03	1 21	A. M.
Friday	28	7 10	4 26	1 41	0 17	7 34	4 02	1 42	0 05
Saturday	29	7 12	4 25	2 04	1 33	7 36	4 02	1 58	1 25
SUNDAY	30	7 13	4 25	2 27	2 49	7 37	4 01	2 15	2 50
Monday	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Tuesday	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wednesday	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

DECEMBER.

Day of Month.	Toronto, lat. 43° 39′ N.				Fort Garry, lat. 49° 53′ N.			
	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Moon sets.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Moon sets.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1	7 14	4 25	2 50	4 05	7 38	4 00	2 38	4 21
2	7 15	4 24	3 19	5 24	7 40	4 00	3 01	5 46
3	7 16	4 24	3 54	6 43	7 41	4 00	3 30	7 11
4	7 17	4 24	4 37	7 58	7 42	3 59	4 08	8 32
5	7 18	4 24	5 29	9 06	7 44	3 58	4 58	9 42
6	7 19	4 24	6 29	10 04	7 45	3 58	5 59	10 39
7	7 20	4 24	7 35	10 48	7 46	3 57	7 09	11 19
8	7 21	4 24	8 42	11 25	7 47	3 57	8 21	11 51
9	7 22	4 23	9 48	11 53	7 48	3 57	9 33	P. 13
10	7 23	4 23	10 52	P. 16	7 49	3 57	10 42	0 31
11	7 24	4 23	11 55	0 36	7 50	3 57	11 51	0 45
12	7 25	4 24	A. M.	0 51	7 51	3 58	A. M.	0 56
13	7 26	4 24	0 56	1 12	7 52	3 58	0 57	1 11
14	7 26	4 24	1 59	1 31	7 52	3 58	2 06	1 25
15	7 27	4 25	3 02	1 51	7 53	3 58	3 15	1 39
16	7 28	4 25	4 10	2 15	7 54	3 59	4 28	1 58
17	7 28	4 25	5 19	2 43	7 55	3 59	5 44	2 21
18	7 29	4 26	6 30	3 19	7 56	3 59	7 01	2 51
19	7 29	4 26	7 38	4 06	7 57	3 59	8 19	3 36
20	7 30	4 27	8 42	5 05	7 57	4 00	9 19	4 35
21	7 31	4 27	9 36	6 15	7 58	4 00	10 10	5 49
22	7 31	4 28	10 19	7 32	7 58	4 01	10 48	7 11
23	7 32	4 28	10 54	8 50	7 58	4 02	11 16	8 35
24	7 32	4 29	11 22	10 07	7 59	4 02	11 37	10 00
25	7 32	4 30	11 44	11 23	7 59	4 03	11 55	11 23
26	7 33	4 30	P. 08	A. M.	7 59	4 04	P. 12	A. M.
27	7 33	4 31	0 29	0 38	7 59	4 04	0 26	0 44
28	7 33	4 31	0 53	1 53	7 59	4 05	0 44	2 06
29	7 33	4 32	1 50	3 08	8 00	4 05	1 04	3 27
30	7 34	4 32	1 51	4 25	8 00	4 06	1 29	4 51
31	7 34	4 33	2 30	5 40	8 00	4 07	2 03	6 12

JANUARY.	D.	H.	FEBRUARY.	D.	H.	MARCH.	D.	H.	APRIL.	D.	H.
First Quarter	5	5 p.	First Quarter	4	5 a.	First Quarter	5	9 p.	First Quarter	4	2 p.
Full Moon...	13	noon	Full Moon...	12	7 a.	Full Moon...	14	1 a.	Full Moon..	12	5 p.
Last Quarter	21	4 p.	Last Quarter	20	7 a.	Last Quarter	21	6 p.	Last Quarter	20	1 a.
New Moon..	28	1 p.	New Moon..	26	11 p.	New Moon..	28	8 a.	New Moon..	26	6 p.
Apogee	15	9 p.	Apogee.....	11	10 p.	Apogee.....	11	3 a.	Apogee.....	7	6 p.
Perigee.....	28	9 p.	Perigee.....	26	9 a.	Perigee.....	26	6 p.	Perigee.....	23	3 p.

MAY.	D.	H.	JUNE.	D.	H.	JULY.	D.	H.	AUGUST.	D.	H.
First Quarter	4	8 a.	First Quarter	3	2 a.	First Quarter	2	6 p.	First Quarter	1	10 a.
Full Moon...	12	7 a.	Full Moon..	10	5 p.	Full Moon..	10	2 a.	Full Moon .	8	9 a.
Last Quarter	19	6 a.	Last Quarter	17	11 a.	Last Quarter	16	4 p.	Last Quarter	14	12 p.
New Moon..	26	5 a.	New Moon..	24	4 p.	New Moon..	24	6 a.	New Moon..	22	9 p.
									First Quarter	30	11 p.
Apogee	5	1 p.	Apogee.....	2	7 a.	Perigee.....	12	0 a.	Perigee	9	6 a.
Perigee.....	19	7 p.	Perigee.....	14	9 a.	Apogee.....	27	4 p	Apogee.....	24	0 a.
			Apogee.....	30	1 a.						

SEPTEMBER.	D.	H	OCTOBER.	D.	H.	NOVEMBER.	D.	H.	DECEMBER.	D.	H.
Full Moon...	6	4 p.	Full Moon...	6	1 a.	Full Moon..	4	11 a.	Full Moon..	3	12 p.
Last Quarter	13	11 a.	Last Quarter	13	2 a.	Last Quarter	11	8 p.	Last Quarter	11	5 p.
New Moon..	21	1 p.	New Moon..	20	6 a.	New Moon..	19	11 p.	New Moon..	19	2 p.
First Quarter	29	10 a.	FirstQuarter	28	7 p.	FirstQuarter	27	3 a.	FirstQuarter	26	11 a.
Perigee	6	3 p.	Perigee.....	5	2 a.	Perigee	2	8 a.	Apogee.....	12	1 a.
Apogee	19	3 a.	Apogee.....	17	11 a.	Apogee.....	14	4 a.	Perigee	24	4 p.
						Perigee	29	10 p.			

CHINESE.—The Chinese year is lunar. There are twelve months, alternately of 29 and 30 days. Every third year, a thirteenth month is added to make up for the difference between the solar and lunar year. In every cycle of 60 years, 22 intercalary months occur. The Chinese almanack is a matter of very great importance, "lucky and unlucky days" being carefully stated in it, and no true Chinese venturing to undertake a piece of work on an "unlucky" day. The year is divided into 24 periods, according to the sun's position in the heavens, at its entrance into each sign of the Zodiac, and on its reaching the middle of each sign.

JAPANESE.—In Japan the year is divided into twelve months, corresponding to the signs of the Zodiac. These months, however, are of different lengths; the necessary intercalary days that have to be added, and the months needed to accommodate the difference between solar and lunar years, are assigned by the Mikado. A peculiar sacredness is attached by the Japanese to the number 9.

HINDU.—For the regulation of domestic arrangements and festivals, the luni-solar year is employed among the Hindus. The beginning of the year dates from the instant of the conjunction of the sun and moon in the sidereal month *Chaitra*. The month has 30 lunar days, and is divided into two equal parts, according as the moon increases and decreases in brightness. Variations of this system occur in different parts of India, in order to make up the intercalary days necessary to fill up the deficiencies in the successive annual calendar.

PARSEE—365 days are allowed to the year in the Parsee calendar. There is no leap year, but a month is added in every 120 years, to make the necessary correspondence with solar year. There are twelve months, each thirty days, every day named after a celestial being. To make up the deficiency in the year, five days called Gathas are added.

MAHOMMEDAN—The Mahommedan Calendar was first reckoned from the date of Mahomet's flight, corresponding to our 15th of July. It is purely lunar being composed of alternate months of 29 and 30 days. Eleven times in each 30 years, a day is added similar to our 29th February in leap year. The lunar year has 354 days 8 hours, and a year of the Hegira, a fraction less. Each year begins from ten to eleven days earlier in the season than the last one, owing to the difference of the epact.

MEMORANDA FOR THE YEAR 1873.

January.

1 Wednesday.
5 ii Sunday aft. Christmas.
6 Epiphany.
12 i Sunday after Epiphany.
19 ii Sunday " "
26 iii Sunday " "

February.

1 Saturday.
2 iv Sunday after Epiphany.
9 Septuagesima.
16 Sexagesima.
23 Quinquagesima.
26 Ash Wednesday.

March.

1 Saturday. St. David.
2 i Sunday in Lent.
9 ii Sunday "
16 iii Sunday "
17 St. Patrick.
23 iv Sunday in Lent.
25 Lady Day.
30 v Sunday in Lent.

April.

1 Tuesday.
6 Palm Sunday.
11 Good Friday.
13 Easter Sunday.
20 Low Sunday.
27 i Sunday after Easter.

May.

1 Thursday.
4 iii Sunday after Easter.
11 iv Sunday "
18 Rogation Sunday.
22 Ascension Day.
24 Queen's Birthday.
25 Sunday after Ascension.

June.

1 Whit Sunday.
8 Trinity Sunday.
12 Corpus Christi.
15 i Sunday after Trinity.
20 Queen's Accession.
22 ii Sunday after Trinity.
24 Midsummer Day.
29 iii Sunday after Trinity.

July.

1 Tuesday.
6 iv Sunday after Trinity.
13 v Sunday "
20 vi Sunday "
25 St. James.
27 vii Sunday after Trinity.

August.

1 Friday.
3 viii Sunday after Trinity.
10 ix Sunday "
17 x Sunday "
24 xi Sunday "
31 xii Sunday "

September.

1 Monday.
7 xiii Sunday after Trinity.
14 xiv Sunday "
21 xv Sunday "
28 xvi Sunday "
29 Michaelmas Day.

October.

1 Wednesday.
5 xvii Sunday after Trinity.
12 xviii Sunday "
18 St. Luke.
19 xix Sunday after Trinity.
26 xx Sunday "
28 St. Simon and St. Jude.

November.

1 Saturday. All Saints.
2 xxi Sunday after Trinity.
9 xxii Sunday "
16 xxiii Sunday "
23 xxiv Sunday "
30 Advent Sunday.

December.

1 Monday.
7 ii Sunday in Advent.
14 iii Sunday "
21 iv Sunday "
25 Christmas. Thursday.
26 St. Stephen.
27 St. John.
28 Sunday after Christmas.

DATES OF SOME FASTS & FESTIVALS.

Cent. I. Sundays, Easter, Pentecost.
" II. Lent, Christmas.
" III. Ember Days.
" IV. Saints' Days, Annunciation.
" V. Rogation, Circumcision, Advent.
" VI. Felicitas, Marcellinus, Pancras.
" VII. Nativity B. V. M., All Saints.
" VIII. The Presentation, Transfiguration, Boniface.
" IX. Easter Monday and Tuesday, and Whit-Monday and Tuesday.
Cent. X. All Souls, Evens or Vigils.
" XI. All Popes that had been Martyred.
" XII. Thomas of Canterb., 11,000 Virgins.
" XIII. Epiphany, Circumcision, Conception, Conversion of St. Paul.
" XIV. Thomas Aq., Bridget, Corpus Christi.
" XVI. VII. Sorrows of Our Lady, Bruno
" XIX. Immaculate Conception of the B. V. M.

GENERAL COUNCILS.

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Arles	Against the Donatists	314
Nice	Œcumenical Council	325
Constantinople	Arian	337
Rome	Athanasian	342
Sardis	Against Arius	347
Constantinople	Second Œcumenical	381
Ephesus	Third do	431
Chalcedon	Fourth do	451
Constantinople	Fifth do	553
Constantinople	Sixth do	681
Nice	Seventh do	787
Constantinople	Eighth do	870
Rome	First Lateran	1123
Rome	Second do	1139
Rome	Third Lateran	1179
Rome	Fourth do	1215
Lyons	Emperor Frederick deposed	1243
Lyons	Temporary reunion of Greek and Latin Churches	1274
Vienne	Fifteenth Œcumenical	1213
Pisa	Popes elected & deposed	1409
Constance	Huss condemned to be Burnt	1414
Basle	Eighteenth Œcumenical	1431
Rome	Fifth Lateran	1512 to 1517
Trent	Nineteenth Œcumenical	1545 to 1563
Rome	Last Œcumenical	1870

JEWISH CALENDAR FOR 1873.

5633.	1873.	
Sebat	Jan. 29	
Adar	Feb. 27, 28	
" 13	March 12	Fast of Esther.
" 14, 15	" 13, 14	Purim.
Nissan	" 29	[over.
" 15, 16	Apr 12, 13	First two days of Pass-
" 21, 22	" 18, 19	Last two days of do.
Iyar	" 27, 28	
" 18	May 15	Lag L'Omer.
Sivan	" 27	
" 6, 7	June 1, 2	Feast of Weeks.
Tamuz	" 25, 26	
" 18	July 13	Fast.

5633.	1873.	
Ab	July 25	
" 10	August 3	Fast—Destruction of [the Temple.
Elul	" 23, 24	
5634.		
Tishri	Sep 22, 23	New Year's Feast;
" 3	" 24	Fast of Gedaliah.
" 10	Oct. 1	Fast. Day of Atonem't
" 15, 16	" 6, 7	First 2 days of Taber-
" 21	" 12	Hosanna Raba [nacles
" 22	" 13	Feast of Eighth Day.
" 23	" 14	Feast of the Law.
Heshvan	" 21, 22	
Kislev	Nov 20, 21	
" 25	Dec. 15	Feast of Dedication.
Tebet	" 20, 21	

Memorable Days.

JANUARY.

So named from the Roman God Janus, who was represented with two faces, one looking back over the old year, the other forward to the new. It is usually one of the coldest months, and the old proverb

"When the grass grows in Janiveer,
It grows the worse for't all the year"

is particularly applicable to Canada.

1. *Circumcision—New Year's Day*, generally observed as a day of rejoicing throughout the world. In France the custom is universal to make presents to young and old, and in Scotland it is the great holiday of the year.

6. *Epiphany*, or Manifestation of Our Lord to the Gentiles, *Old Christmas Day. Twelfth Day.* On this day the Queen, through the Lord Chamberlain annually presents gold, frankincense and myrrh at the Chapel Royal, in imitation of the gifts presented by the Wise Men, to Our Saviour. "Twelfth Day" is always a great festival with young people, being generally the culmination and conclusion of the Christmas Holidays.

Plough Monday: The first Monday after the Epiphany is still observed in many parts of England. Formerly the ploughmen used to go from house to house, collecting money to buy tapers to burn before favorite shrines, to win a blessing on their work.

13. *St. Hilary*, an eminent Defender of the faith against the Arians.

13. *St. Prisca*, Virgin and Martyr, a noble Roman maiden of twelve, who was thrown to the lions, but they refused to touch her; she was then beheaded.

20. *St. Fabian*, Bishop of Rome, Martyr in the Decian persecution A. D. 250. The Eve of St. Agnes, when by using certain charms maidens will be favoured with dreams of their future husbands.

21. *St. Agnes*, a noble Roman Virgin Martyr, A. D. 304.

22. *St. Vincent*, a Spanish Martyr, A. D. 304. The state of the weather is now to be observed by the farmers.

"Remember on St. Vincent's Day,
If that the Sun his beams display."

25. *Conversion of St. Paul*:

"If St. Paule's day be faire and cleare,
It doth betyde a happy yeare;
But if perchance it then should raine,
It will make deare alle kinds of grain,
And if ye clouds make dark ye skie,
Then neate and fowles this vear shall dye;
If blustering winds doe blowe aloft,
Then warre shall vex ye realm full oft."

30. *King Charles the Martyr.* The anniversary of the execution of King Charles the First. Until 1859 a special service was held on this day in Church of England.

FEBRUARY.

From Februa, supposed to be one of the names of Juno.

1. *St. Bride,* Bridget or Brigida, Eve of the Purification, on which Christmas decoratives are to be removed.

2. *Purification of the Blessed Virgin Mary. Candlemas Day.* This feast dates from Anglo-Saxon times and was celebrated with many candles, in commemoration of Our Saviour's Presentation in the Temple "a light to lighten the Gentiles." It is one of the recognized half yearly terms in Scotland, and one of the "weather signal" days of the year.

"If Candlemas Day be fair and bright,
Winter will have another flight;
But if Candlemas Day be clouds and rain,
Winter is gone, and will not come again."

3. *St. Blaise,* Bishop of Sebaste, Armenia, Martyr A. D. 316. His flesh was dragged off by means of iron combs with curved teeth, for which reason he was chosen as the patron Saint of Wool Workers, and his day was formerly observed by processions, &c., at Leeds and other places where woolen manufactures are established.

5. St. *Agatha,* Martyr A. D. 253. Her flesh was nipped off with pincers, and burning torches applied to her body.

14. *St. Valentine,* Bishop, Martyr A. D. 270. In Pagan Rome, it was customary for youths to draw names in honour of Juno Februata on the 15th February. When Christianity was established this honor fell upon St. Valentine.

24. *St. Matthias,* Apostle and Martyr, said by St. Jerome to have preached the Gospel to a nation of cannibals, and to have died at Sebastopolis.

25. *Shrove Tuesday—Pancake Tuesday.* Anciently on this day penitents received absolution. The only one of the observances still kept up is that of eating pancakes.

26. *Ash Wednesday.* The first day of Lent. This fast of 40 days has been kept since the early part of the 2nd century in memory of the fast of Our Lord and as a preparation for the celebration of the great festival of Easter.

MARCH.

From Mars, the God of War—Among the Saxons *Length Month,* from which *Lent.*

1. *St. David,* Patron Saint of Wales, &c., was born of a princely family, celebrated for his learning and sanctity, was Bishop of Menevia, and died A. D. 544. In remembrance of a victory gained over the Saxons this day, the Welsh wear leeks in their hats.

2. *St. Chad,* an early English Bishop of Lichfield who died of a pestilence 673.

7. *St. Perpetua,* martyred at Carthage A. D. 203.

12. *St. Gregory the Great:* Pope 590, who sent St. Augustine to christianize Great Britain, an austere, humble, pious man. He paid great attention to the music of the Church.

17. *St. Patrick,* the Patron Saint of Ireland. Died A. D. 432, at the age of 123. To explain to the heathen the doctrine of the Trinity, he plucked a trefoil leaf, to show how three leaves might be united to make one. This is the origin of the shamrock as the national emblem of Ireland. King George III instituted an order of knighthood in his honor.

18. *St. Edward,* King and Martyr, murdered at Corfe Castle 979. His body was buried in unconsecrated ground, but would not rest, and was in 982 translated with great pomp to Shaftesbury.

21. *St. Benedict,* founder of an order of Monks and patron of the Western Monks.

23. *4th Sunday in Lent, Mothering Sunday.* It was the custom in some parts of England for servants to visit their parents on this day, taking with them a particular kind of cake as a present to their mother. These cakes are still sold in Shrewsbury.

25. *The Annunciation, Lady Day.* Held in remembrance of the visit of the Angel Gabriel to the Blessed Virgin.

The three last days of March used in Scotland to be called "Borrowed Days," from a superstition that they were borrowed from April, with a view to destroy young sheep.

APRIL.

From the Greek Aphrilis, Aphrodite—Venus—The month was dedicated to Venus. Among the Anglo-saxons it was called Oster-Monath, or the month of the East Wind, from which Easter.

1. *All Fools' Day:* The Jews trace the origin of this name to Noah's sending the Dove out of the Ark before the water had abated, on the day which answers to the first of April. The Romans seems to have derived the custom from some of the Eastern nations. The Hindus celebrate the Fool's Day on the 31st of March.

4. *St. Ambrose,* Bishop of Milan, one of the great early Fathers, a strenuous opponent of Arianism, and the reputed author of the Te Deum.

6. *Palm Sunday,* Sunday before Easter—So named from the entry of Our Lord into Jerusalem when the multitudes strewed branches of palm in the way.

11. *Good Friday.* Anniversary of Our Lord's Crucifixion. We have no record when this day was first celebrated. In the Greek, Roman Catholic and English Churches it is a strict fast, and it is a holyday at the Banks and all Government offices.

13. *Easter Sunday,* the very queen and crown of all Christian festivals, the festival of the Resurrection. The customs peculiar to the season are dying out in England, but on the Continent Paschal Eggs are prepared and given away among all classes. In Lancashire eggs are distributed among the peasantry, and in Devon the clerk carries a few white cakes to every house as an Easter offering.

19. *St. Alphege*—Archbishop of Canterbury, 1006. Stoned to death by the Danes at Greenwich 1012.

20. *Cuckoo Day.* There is a superstition in England that the Cuckoo is never heard before the 20th of April, and that whatever a person is doing when his call is first heard, is what he will most frequently do during the remainder of the year. In some counties the labourers used to leave their work and demand a holiday, when they first heard the Cuckoo.

23. *St. George's Day.* The patron Saint of England, and the guardian saint of several continental cities. Several other nations besides the English have founded orders of knighthood in his honor. He was considered the flower of knighthood, and the most renowned of all the warrior champions of Christendom.

25. *St. Mark,* Evangelist and Martyr A. D. 68, founder of the Church of Alexandria, through whose streets he was dragged, bound with cords till he died. There is an old superstition that persons sitting in the Church

porch on St. Mark's Eve, from eleven till one, will see the ghosts of such of their neighbours as will die during the year.

MAY.

In honor of the *majores*, the Senate of the original Roman Constitution. Among the Saxons, the month was called Tri-Milchi, they milking their cows now 3 times a day. The Romans thought it unlucky to be married in May, and traces of this superstition are still to be found in Europe.

1st. *St. Philip and St. James; May Day.* The St. James commemorated on this day, is St. James the Greater, the first bishop of Jerusalem, who was killed by the Jews. Little is known of St. Philip. He is said to have preached the Gospel in Phrygia. May Day used to be a day of universal festivity in England, but the old customs have nearly fallen into disuse, except in some country parts and Chimney Sweeper's festival in London. In France, the May Queen is still enthroned, and May Day is observed in the Tyrol. Birth Day of the Duke of Wellington and of Prince Arthur.

3. *Invention of the Cross.* In commemoration of the traditionary discovery by the Empress Helena of the true cross, A. D. 326.

18. *Rogation Sunday*, from rogare, to beseech. The Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday before Ascension Day are called Rogation Days. It was an old custom in England and has in many parishes been revived, that on these days, the clergyman, followed by his people, should make the entire circuit of his parish and then returning to the Church, unite in the common Prayer. The 103rd Psalm was appointed to be said, and the people admonished to thankfulness.

22. *Ascension Day, Holy Thursday*, in memory of Our Lord's ascension into Heaven 40 days after the resurrection. In some parishes the parochial bounds are beaten by the charity children attended by the beadle and other parish officials.

24. *Queen's Birthday.*

26. *St. Augustine*, first archbishop of Canterbury, A. D. 597.

27. Venerable Bede, born at Junow, regarded as a prodigy of learning and much esteemed for his saintly life.

29. Restoration of King Charles the Second, commonly called Royal Oak Day, from the King having hid in an oak after the battle of Worcester. In some places in England the day is celebrated like May Day. Oak Apples are worn as decorations.

JUNE.

Dedicated to the young men as May was to the elders; considered the most propitious month for marriage among the Romans.

1. *St. Nicomede*, a disciple of St. Peter, Martyr, A. D. 902. *Whit Sunday*, Pentecost, 50 days after Easter, one of the great festivals of the christian year. Whit Monday and Tuesday are holy days, which the working classes in town and country make one of their great festivals.

5. *St. Boniface*, an Englishman, the apostle of Germany, martyr at Utrecht 755.

8. *Trinity Sunday.* In commemoration of the Holy Trinity.

11. *St. Barnabas*, Apostle and Martyr, companion of St. Paul, stoned to death at Salamis.

12. *Corpus Christi*, not in the Anglican Calendar, instituted by Pope Urban IV 1263 in honor of the doctrine of Transubstantiation.

17. *St. Alban.* The first English Martyr, A. D. 303.

20. *Accession of Queen Victoria*, Anniversary of the translation of King Edward the martyr.

24. *St. John the Baptist, Midsummer Day.* The Church celebrates the birthday of the Baptist. The other Saints' days are the days of their martyrdom. There are many charms and ceremonies for Midsummer Eve, similar to those on Halloween and St. Mark's Eve.

29. *St. Peter*, Apostle and Martyr, one of those most honored by the Saviour's friendship and one of the boldest and most zealous of the Apostles, and with St. Paul, the founder of the Church at Rome. He was crucified, with his head downwards, by his own request.

JULY.

Named in honor of Julius Cæsar.

2. *Visitation of the Blessed Virgin.* Instituted by Pope Urban VI, in commemoration of the visit of the Virgin to Elizabeth, mother of the Baptist.

4. *St. Martin's.* In Scotland if this day is fine, it betokens an early harvest. On the continent of Europe, if it rain, it is believed it will continue to do so for 20 days.

10. Korban Beisam, one of the great Mohammedan festivals on which every family offers a sheep.

15. *St. Swithin.* "If on St. Swithin's Day it proves fair, a temperate winter will follow; but if rainy, stormy, or windy, then the contrary." Even in Anglo-Saxon times, it was an article of popular belief that if it rained on St. Swithin's Day, it would rain for 40 days.

20. *St. Margaret*, Martyr, A. D. 278. This was one of the most popular English Saints. 238 English churches were dedicated to her.

22. *St. Mary Magdelene.* After the Ascension, she is said to have lived with the Virgin Mary at Ephesus.

25. *St. James the Great*, Apostle and Martyr, brother of St. John. He is the patron Saint of Spain, where he is said to have preached, and on his return to Jerusalem, to have been the first martyr among the Apostles, A. D. 43. He is the patron Saint of pilgrims.

26. *St. Anne*, mother of the Virgin Mary.

AUGUST.

From the Emperor Augustus.

1. *Lammas Day.* A corruption of Loaf Mass Day. The offering of a loaf made with new corn was made to Ceres by the ancient Britons on this day; the early Christians retained the custom, offering the first fruits at the altar. This is one of the Scotch quarter days.

6. *Transfiguration.* Instituted by the Greek Church, 700, in remembrance of the transfiguration of Our Lord.

7. *Name of Jesus.*

10. *St. Lawrence*, a Spaniard, martyred by being burnt on a gridiron, A. D. 258.

24. *St. Bartholemew*, Apostle and Martyr, supposed to have been the same as Nathaniel. He preached in Armenia and India and was flayed alive. Anniversary of the fearful massacre of Protestants at Paris. This saint displaces St. Swithin in the weather calendar.

"All the tears St. Swithin can cry,
St. Bartlemy's mantle wipes dry."

27. *Landing of Cæsar* in Britain, 65 B. C.

29. *St John the Baptist* beheaded.

SEPTEMBER.

Seventh month, so named when the year commenced in March.

1. *St. Giles*, patron of cripples, a native of Athens, and founder of a monastery in France, A. D. 725.

2. *Burning of London*, 2666, when two-thirds of the city were burned.

7. *St. Enurchus*, Bishop of Orleans, chosen from a dove alighting on his head. He converted 7,000 heathens in 3 days.

8. *Nativity of the Virgin*. Set apart in 695.

14. *Holy Cross Day*, in memory of a portion of the wood of the Holy Cross being restored to Jerusalem by the Emperor Heraclius, 614. Death of the Duke of Wellington at Walmer Castle, 1852.

17. *St. Lambert*, Bishop of Utrecht put to death, A. D. 704.

21. *St. Matthew*, Apostle and Evangelist. He preached in India, and afterwards in Parthia and Ethiopia. His Gospel was originally written in Hebrew, for the use of Jewish Christians.

26. *St. Cyprian*, Archbishop of Carthage, beheaded in the persecution of Decius, A. D. 258.

29. *St. Michael and all Angels, Michaelmas Day*. The only day set apart in honor of the Angels; one of the four quarterly terms in England, and a day on which it is incumbent on all Englishmen to have a goose for dinner.

30. *St. Jerome*, one of the most learned of the early fathers, and the translator of the Bible into the Latin version known as the Vulgate, A. D. 420.

OCTOBER.

Octo, eight.

"A good October and a good blast.
To blow the hog acorn and mast."

1. *St. Remigius*, Archbishop of Rheims, A. D. 535.

4. *St. Francis* of Assisi, founder of the Friar Minors, one of the most celebrated saints of the Romish Church.

6. *St. Faith*, martyred with the most dreadful torments at Agen, in Aquitaine, A.D. 290.

9. *St. Denis*, patron saint of France, one of the seven champions; Bishop of St Denis, near Paris, martyred A. D. 272. St. Denys or Dionysius the Areopagite, martyred A.D. 96.

13. *Translation of King Edward the Confessor*, 1163, by Thomas a Becket.

17. *St. Etheldreda*, celebrated as *St. Audry*, daughter of the King of the East Angles, and Abbess of Ely.

18. *St. Luke*, Evangelist and Martyr, the beloved companion of St. Paul, hung on an olive tree at the age of 84.

25. *St. Crispin*, a Roman by birth, and a shoemaker, and preacher of the Gospel. Beheaded at Soissons. This saint is the patron of Cordwainers. The battle of Agincourt was fought on St. Crispin's Day.

28. *St. Simon and St. Jude*, Apostles and Martyrs. St. Simon was sawn asunder. Nothing certain is known of St. Jude. This was formerly Lord Mayor's Day in London.

31. *Halloween or All Hallow's Eve*. Thought to be the time when supernatural influences are most potent above all others. It is a universal holiday, especially among the Scotch and Irish.

NOVEMBER.

From *novem*, nine, formerly the ninth month of the year, by the Saxons called the Wind Month.

1. *All Saints*, instituted in 610, in commemoration of the Saints in general.

2. *All Souls*. This day is not in the English Calendar. It is celebrated in the Church of Rome for souls in Purgatory. On the Continent, the graves of friends on this day are decorated with wreaths of flowers, immortelles, &c.

5. *Gunpowder Plot*, 1605, still kept by burning Guy Fawkes in effigy, and a great day among boys of all classes.

6. *St. Leonard*, the patron Saint of prisoners. He was so much in favor with Clovis King of France, that he obtained the freedom of every prisoner he should see; thereupon he visited all the prisons, and liberated the inmates.

9. *Lord Mayor's Day*. On this day the new Mayor of London publicly assumes his dignity. There is a grand feast at Guildhall, but the "*Show*" is very much diminished of its imposing dimensions.

11. *St. Martin*, Bishop of Tours, one of the best known French saints—*Martinmas Day*, one of the Scotch quarter days. St. Martin is the patron Saint of vintners, tavern keepers, &c.

13. *St. Britius*, successor of St. Martin in the bishopric of Tours, accused of sorcery and driven from his see.

15. *St. Machutus*, Bishop of St. Malo, who is said to have performed many miracles.

17. *St. Hugh*, Bishop of Lincoln, rebuilt Lincoln Cathedral, A. D. 1200.

20. *St. Edmund*, king of the East Angles, put to death by the Danes, A. D. 870.

22. *St. Cecilia*, a Roman saint, patroness of music. She converted her husband, brother and a friend, who were all put to death.

23. *St. Clement*, 3rd Bishop of Rome, martyr 100; author of an epistle which was read in Church in the early ages.

25. *St. Catherine*, an Alexandrian, torn to pieces by wheels having hooked spikes, for rebuking the Pagans for idolatry.

30. *St. Andrew*, apostle and martyr, patron saint of Scotland. He suffered death at Patra, Greece, A. D. 70, by being bound to a cross, in the form known as St. Andrew's Cross.

Advent Sunday, the commencement of the ecclesiastical year.

DECEMBER.

Decem, ten, among the Saxons called Winter Month or Holy Month.

6. *St. Nicholas*, patron saint of Russia, a native of Asia Minor, bishop of Myra, A. D. 326. The especial patron of the young.

8. *Conception*. Instituted by Anselm, archbishop of Canterbury, 1070.

13. *St. Lucy*, born at Syracuse, a Martyr, A. D. 305.

21. *St. Thomas*, apostle and martyr. He preached the Gospel to the Parthians, Medes and Persians, went to India and was stoned and run through with a spear on the Coromandel coast.

24. *Christmas Eve*, on which the mistletoe is hung, and the Yule Log burned. The mummers go their rounds, and the waits welcome in the great holiday of the year.

25. *Christmas Day, Nativity of Our Lord*. The Merry Christmas, when families meet, charities are dispensed, and rich and poor join in one common festival of thanksgiving.

26. *St. Stephen*, the proto-martyr, stoned to death by the Jews. The dustmen, post-

men, apprentice lads, &c., on this day collect their Christmas Boxes.

St. John, Apostle, Evangelist and Martyr, the beloved disciple. In his old age he was sent to Rome, and thrown into a cauldron of boiling oil, but it did him no injury. He was banished to Patmos, whence he returned to Ephesus, and at the age of 100 fell asleep.

28. *Holy Innocents.* Childermas Day, kept in memory of the children slaughtered by Herod. It was an old custom to whip all the children on this morning to fix the memory of the day in their minds.

31. *St. Sylvester*, Bishop of Rome, A. D. 335. *New Year's Eve*, Hogmany, observed in Scotland much as Christmas Eve is in England.

Chronological Landmarks in the History of Canada.

Icelanders discovers America	1001
First Greenland Bishop visits settlement at Vineland	1121
Ship from Greenland goes to Markland (mouth of the St. Lawrence) and returns by Iceland	1349
Columbus discovers America	1492
John Cabot discovers Labrador and Newfoundland	1497
Gaspar Cortereal enters the Gulf of St. Lawrence	1500
French fishermen visit the Bank of Newfoundland	1504
Sebastian Cabot enters Hudson's Bay	1517
Verazzano explores the American Coast	1525
Jacques Cartier enters the Bay of Chaleurs, 9th of July	1534
Cartier discovers the River St. Lawrence and reaches Hochelaga	1535
First unsuccessful attempt to colonize Canada	1541
Settlers left on Sable Island by Marquis de La Roche	1598
Champlain first visits Canada	1603
Settlement formed at Annapolis (Port Royal)	1605
First settlement at Quebec	1608
First Jesuit Missionaries come to Acadia	1611
Settlement at Port Royal taken by the English	1613
Recollet Fathers come to Quebec; Champlain visits Lake Ontario, and ascends the Ottawa to Lake Nipissing	1615
Foundation of the Recollet Convent at Quebec and of the Castle of St. Louis.	1620
Nova Scotia granted to Sir W. Alexander by James 1st; First Code of Laws promulgated at Quebec	1621
Nova Scotia first settled by English	1624
Jesuit Fathers arrive at Quebec	1625
Canada granted to "Company of One Hundred Associates;" Feudal system established	1627
Quebec taken by the English	1629
Canada and Acadia restored to France; First School opened at Quebec	1632
Champlain returns to Canada	1633
Death of Champlain	1635
Sillery founded, Jesuits College, Hotel Dieu	1637
Earthquakes; Ursuline Convent at Quebec founded	1639
First incursions of Iroquois	1640
Montreal first settled, and fort built at Sorel	1642
Battle with Iroquois at Montreal	1644
Lake St. John discovered	1647
Hurons destroyed by Iroquois	1649
Expedition to Hudson's Bay	1651
Acadia taken by English	1654
Seminary of Montreal founded	1657
M. de Laval, First Bishop, arrives; Two fur traders visit the Sioux	1659
Lake Superior visited	1660
Violent Earthquake; 'Associated Company "dissolved; Royal Government established; First Courts of Law; Seminary at Quebec founded	1663
Seigniories granted	1664
Casignan Regiment sent to settle in Canada; Fort of Chambly built	1665
Expedition against the Iroquois; Church at Quebec consecrated	1666
Acadia restored to France; Trade opened with West Indies	1667
Hudson's Bay Company formed in England	1668
Mission opened at Michillimackinack	1669
Small-pox devastates Indians	1670
Expedition to Hudson's Bay; Country around Lake Huron taken possession of by Perrot	1671
Fort at Kingston built; Church built of stone at Montreal	1672
Mississippi discovered	1673
Lachine founded; Iroquois established at Caughnawaga	1674
Market opened at Quebec	1676
Niagara founded by La Salle, and Lakes explored to Lake Michigan	1679
La Salle reaches mouth of Mississippi	1682
War with Iroquois; Fatal epidemic throughout Canada	1686
Massacre at Lachine; War declared between England and France	1689
Acadia taken by New Englanders, and Canada invaded	1690
Iberville takes English forts at Hudson's Bay	1694
Iroquois territory invaded and Acadia and Newfoundland taken by French.	1696
Peace concluded	1697
Louisiana colonized	1699
Peace made with Iroquois; Fort of Detroit founded	1701
War declared; New England invaded.	1703
Canadians granted leave to manufacture	1704
Cape Breton colonized	1708
Canada invaded by English	1709
Acadia taken by English	1710
Canada again invaded	1711
Treaty of Utrecht; Acadia ceded to England; Newfoundland and Hudson's Bay restored; Stages established between Quebec and Montreal	1713
Ships built at Quebec	1715
First Government founded by English in Nova Scotia	1719
Fort of Louisbourg built	1720
First post established	1721
Division of settled country into parishes	1722
Census taken	1723
English build fort at Oswego	1724
War with Western Savages	1727
Famine in Canada	1730
Crown Point built	1731
Forts built on Lake of the Woods, Lake Winnipeg, the Saskatchewan and As-	

sr iboine.....1732 to 1738
First forge at the St. Maurice..... 1736
Territory between Mississippi and Rocky Mountains explored..... 1743
War between England and France; Louisbourg taken by New England.. 1745
New England colonies attacked by French..... 1746
Peace of Aix La Chapelle; Louisbourg restored to France; Halifax founded by English; Forts built at Green Bay and Toronto by French; Militia rolls drawn up for Canada; Courts of Justice erected, Nova Scotia; Acadians leave Nova Scotia for Canada and Prince Edward's Island..... 1749
Unsuccessful attempt to settle limits of colonies..... 1750
Fort Du Quesne built; Hostilities are renewed 1754
Acadians are expatriated; Braddock defeated by French, and Dieskau by English; Ticonderoga built by French and Forts William Henry and Edward, by English..... 1755
Montcalm arrives; Oswego is taken by the French; Famine and small-pox in Canada..... 1756
Fort William Henry taken by French; General failure of harvest in Canada. 1757
First meeting of Legislature at Halifax; Louisbourg and Prince Edward's Island and Forts du Quesne and Frontenac taken by English 1758
Crown Point and Ticonderoga surrendered, Niagara taken by Sir W. Johnson, Quebec by Gen. Wolfe..... 1759
Canada surrendered to British..... 1760
First English settlement in New Brunswick... 1762
Treaty of Peace; Cape Breton annexed to Nova Scotia..... 1763
Courts established in Canada, Labrador and Prince Edward separated from it; First newspaper published at Quebec. 1764
Fire at Montreal; Conspiracy of Pontiac..... 1765
First vessel built at St. John N. B..... 1770
Chapter of Quebec becomes extinct; Jesuits are abolished..... 1773
Constitution of 1774 granted by Quebec Act; Council formed; North West Coast explored by Cook and Vancouver 1774
Revolt of English colonies; Invasion of Canada; Martial Law proclaimed; Montcal taken and Montgomery defeated and killed before Quebec..... 1775
Canada evacuated by Americans; Declaration of Independence 1776
Meeting of Council and passing of ordnances respecting militia and administration of justice..... 1777
Treaty of peace signed; U. E. Loyalists settle in Ontario and New Brunswick; N. W. Company formed; Kingston founded..... 1783
Cape Breton separated from Nova Scotia..... 1784
New Brunswick separated from Nova Scotia; Habeas Corpus Law introduced into Canada; First school opened in Ontario; City of St. John established by Royal Charter..... 1785
Ontario divided into 5 districts and English Law introduced; King's College, Nova Scotia, founded..... 1788
Canadian Act passed; Provinces Ontario and Quebec divided..... 1791
1st Parliament of Lower Canada meets 1792
1st Parliament of Upper Canada; 2nd session Lower Canada .....
Pub; accounts do, first published; First merchant vessels on Lake Ontario; Horse ferry on Niagara River; First Protestant Bishop of Quebec. 1793
First Roads opened in U. Canada; Toronto founded..... 1794
Road Bill passed; L. Canada Legislature; Canadian Volunteers embodied; Fort Niagara ceded to U. States..... 1796
First stages established in Upper Canada..... 1798
Education Act passed in Upper Canada. 1799
Great fire in Montreal 1803
Locks made at Cotcau, Cascades and Long Sault..... 1804
First ship built in Montreal; First French newspaper published 1806
Grammar Schools established in Upper Canada..... 1807
First steamer on St. Lawrence..... 1809
Le Canadien suppressed 1810
Judges excluded from Parliament..... 1811
War with United States; Battle of Queenston..... 1812
Chateauguay, Chrysler's Farm, Fort Niagara; Hamilton founded..... 1813
Battles of Lacolle, Chippewa, Lundy's Lane, Plattsburg, Treaty of Peace signed..... 1814
First steamboat on Lake Ontario, Common schools established in U. Canada 1816
Banks opened at Quebec and Montreal. 1817
Steamer on Lake Erie; Royal Institution established, L. C., Halifax and St. John made free ports..... 1818
First steamer on Ottawa; Cape Breton annexed to Nova Scotia..... 1819
Lachine Canal commenced; Union of Hudson's Bay and N. W. Companies. 1821
Union of Provinces proposed..... 1822
Lower Canada Legislature vote money for encouragement of agriculture..... 1823
Fabrique Act passed..... 1824
Death of Bishop Mountain, and of R. C. Bishop; Great fire on the Miramichi. N. B..... 1825
Steamers on Lake St. Louis and Lake St. Francis; Latest navigation open at Quebec on record 1826
Rideau canal begun; McGill College founded; King's College, Toronto, founded; Clergy Reserves agitation.. 1827
Saguenay District explored; Petitions from Lower Canada sent to England Earliest known opening of navigation at Quebec; Picton and Sydney made free ports..... 1828
Upper Canada College opened; Welland canal begun..... 1829
Canada divided into counties; Longest season of navigation on St. Lawrence. 1830
Steamer between Quebec and Halifax; Chambly canal begun..... 1831
Cholera..... 1832
Quebec and Montreal incorporated; Castle of St. Louis burned..... 1833
Passing of the 92 Resolutions by L. C. Assembly; second year of cholera.... 1834
General agitation throughout the Canadas..... 1836
Accession of Her Majesty; Breaking out of Canadian Rebellion, Fire at St. John, N. B.; First Railway, L. C ... 1837
Suspension of L. C. Constitution; General amnesty; 2nd Insurrection..... 1838
Special Council assembled at Montreal; Boundary difficulties, New Brunswick; First Horse Railway, Upper Canada..... 1839
Union of Provinces..... 1840
First Parliament of Canada, meets at Kingston; Municipal and Education

Laws passed; First screw steamer on Lakes 1841
"Ashburton Treaty;" First Railway commenced in Nova Scotia 1842
Boundary Survey; King's College, Toronto, opened; Cornwall and Chambly canals onened; Seat of Government removed to Montreal 1843
Dr. Ryerson appointed Superintendent of Education, U.C.; First convocation of Toronto University; First Railway commenced in New Brunswick 1844
Rebellion losses commission; Great fires at Quebec; Welland canal opened 1845
Lake Superior mines explored; School Bill passed for Upper Canada 1846
Ship fever; First telegraph, Canada; Normal School established at Toronto; Grand Trunk Railway commenced.. 1847
Navigation Laws Repealed; First telegraph, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick 1848
Rebellion losses Bill; Burning of Parliament House; Riots at Toronto and other places; Beauharnois canal opened 1849
Parliament meets at Toronto; Clergy reserves agitation 1850
Gold discovered at British Columbia, and coal at Nanaimo, Vancouver's Island 1850
"Separate School" system in Ontario; Great fire in Montreal; Change in postal system 1851
Parliament meets at Quebec; Trinity College, Toronto, and Laval University, Quebec, opened 1852
First Locomotive Railway in Ontario; Great Western Railway commenced First screw steamer from Liverpool to St. Lawrence 1853
Seigniorial Tenure and Clergy Reserves question settled 1854
Reciprocity Treaty; Paris International Exhibition; First vessel from Chicago through St. Lawrence to Liverpool .. 1855
Allan Steamship Line established; Education Bill passed; Victoria Bridge begun 1856
Normal Schools in Quebec; First Petroleum Works, Ontario; Gold discovered, Nova Scotia 1857
Decimal system adopted; Ottawa named capital; Atlantic Cable laid; Delegates sent to England about "Confederation"; First Railway completed in Nova Scotia; Great Western Railway completed 1858
Prince of Wales visits Canada; Victoria Bridge opened; First Railway opened in New Brunswick; Grand Trunk Railway completed 1860
Secession of Southern States; Troops sent to Canada; First Street Railways, Montreal and Toronto 1861
International Exhibition, London, War in United States; Conference at Charlottetown concerning Confederation.. 1862
Illegal recruiting in Canada for U. S. army 1863
Quebec Conference 1864
Confederation passes Canadian Parliament; Close of War of Secession; Reciprocity Treaty expires 1865
Nova Scotia and New Brunswick accept Confederation; Last session of Canadian Parliament; Atlantic Cable laid 1866
First Fenian Raid; British North American Act passes Imperial Parliament, May 1867
Dominion inaugurated 1st of July; First meeting of Dominion Parliament, 6th Nov 1867
Assassination of Mr. McGee; Discovery of silver mines at Thunder Bay, Lake Superior; Sir John Young succeeds Lord Monck as Governor General.... 1868
2nd session Dominion Parliament; Intercolonial Railway commenced; Prince Arthur comes to Canada..... 1869
2nd Fenian Raid; N. W. Territory and Manitoba come into Dominion; Insurrection at Red River 1870
British Columbia enters Dominion; Pacific Railway Survey undertaken; Washington Treaty; Census of Dominion taken 1871
Washington Treaty accepted by Dominion Parliament; Dissolution 1st Dominion Parliament; Lord Dufferin succeeds Lord Lisgar 1872

Dates and Styles of English Architecture.

Name.	*Prevailed.*	*Characteristics.*
Norman.....	1066 to 1154	Round-headed doorways and windows, heavy pillars and zigzag ornaments. Example, Nave Rochester Cathedral.
Transition	1154 to 1189	Same, but with pointed windows. Example, Choir, Canterbury Cathedral.
Early English.....	1189 to 1272	Narrow pointed windows, generally plain; clustered pillars. Example, Choir, Westminster Abbey.
Transition.	1272 to 1307	Tracery introduced into windows. Example, east end of Lincoln Cathedral.
Decorated.....	1307 to 1377	Geometrical tracery in windows, enriched doorways, beautifully arranged mouldings. Ex., Lady Chapel, Ely.
Transition.....	1377 to 1399	Lines less flowing. Ex., Choir, York Minster.
Perpendicular	1399 to 1547	Upright lines of mouldings in windows and doorways; combination of square heads with pointed mouldings. Example, King's College Chapel, Cambridge.
Tudor.....	1550 to 1600	A debased species of Perpendicular, mostly employed in domestic architecture. Examples, Thornbury Castle, Gloucestershire; Compton Winyate House, Warwickshire.
Jacobean.....	1603 to 1641	An admixture of Classical with all kinds of Gothic, or Pointed. Example, Longleat House, Wiltshire.

The Royal Family.

Her Majesty Alexandrina Victoria, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, and of the Colonies and Dependencies thereof, Empress of India, Defender of the Faith. Born 24th May, 1819, succeeded to the Throne 20th June, 1837, crowned 28th June, 1838, married 10th February, 1840, to His late Royal Highness, Albert Francis Augustus Charles Emmanuel, Prince Consort, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Coburg and Gotha, who was born 26th August, 1819; died 14th December, 1861.

HER MAJESTY HAS ISSUE.

1. Her Royal Highness Victoria Adelaide Mary Louisa, Princess Royal; born 21st November, 1840; married 25th January, 1858, to His Imperial Highness the Crown Prince of Germany, and has seven children.

2. His Royal Highness Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, Duke of Saxony, Cornwall and Rothesay, Earl of Dublin, &c., K. G., K. F., K. P., G. C. S. I., K. T. S., G. C. B., P. C., General, Colonel of the 10th Hussars, and Colonel-in-Chief of the Rifle Brigade; born 9th November, 1841; married 10th March, 1863, to the Princess Alexandra Caroline Mary of Denmark, and has six children.

3. Her Royal Highness Alice Maud Mary; born 25th April, 1843; married 1st July, 1862, to the Prince Frederick William Louis of Hesse Darmstadt, K. G., and has six children.

4. His Royal Highness Alfred Ernest Albert, Duke of Edinburgh, Earl of Kent, and Earl of Ulster, K. G., &c. &c. &c.; born 6th August, 1844, Captain Royal Navy, 23rd February, 1866.

5. Her Royal Highness Helena Augusta Victoria, born May 25th, 1846; married July 5th, 1866, Major General Prince Frederick Christian of Schleswig-Holstein Sonderburg Augustenburg, K.G., and has three children.

6. Her Royal Highness Louise Caroline Alberta, born 18th March, 1848; married 21st March, 1871, to John, Marquis of Lorne.

7. His Royal Highness Arthur William Patrick Albert, K. G., &c., born 1st May, 1850, Captain, Rifle Brigade, 1st May, 1871.

8. His Royal Highness Leopold George Duncan Albert; born 7th April, 1853.

9. Her Royal Highness Beatrice Mary Victoria Feodore; born 14th April, 1857.

His Royal Highness, George Frederick Alexander, Duke of Cumberland, (ex-King of Hanover), K. G. G. C. H., cousin to Her Majesty; born 27th May, 1819; married 18th February, 1843, to Princess Mary of Saxe-Altenberg, and has three children.

Her Royal Highness Augusta, Duchess of Cambridge, daughter of the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel; born 25th July, 1797; married 7th May 1818, the Duke of Cambridge, uncle to Her Majesty, who died 8rd July, 1850.

George William Frederick, Duke of Cambridge, Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, K. G., K. P., G. C. B., G. C. H., G. M. M. G., G. C. L. H., S. C. D. C. L., cousin to Her Majesty, born 26th March, 1819.

Augusta Caroline, cousin to Her Majesty, born 19th July, 1822, married 28th June, 1843, the Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz, G. C. B., and has one son.

Mary Adelaide, cousin to Her Majesty; born 27th November, 1833; married 12th June, 1866, the Prince of Teck, G. C. B., and has three children.

The Imperial Ministry.

THE PRESENT MINISTRY.

Rt. Hon. Wm. Ewart Gladstone	First Lord of the Treasury.
Rt. Hon. Lord Hatherley	Lord High Chancellor.
Most Hon. the Marquis of Ripon	Lord President of the Council,
Rt. Hon. Viscount Halifax	Lord Privy Seal.
Rt. Hon. Robert Lowe	Chancellor of the Exchequer.
Rt. Hon. Henry Austin Lowe	Secretary of State Home Department.
Rt. Hon. Earl Granville	Secretary of State Foreign Department.
Rt. Hon. Earl of Kimberley	Secretary of State Colonial Department.
Rt. Hon. Edward Cardwell	Secretary of State War Department.
His Grace the Duke of Argyll	Secretary of State Indian Department.
Rt. Hon. G. Joachim Goschen. (Not in the Cabinet)	First Lord of the Admiralty.
Most Hon. the Marquis of Hartington	First Commissioner of Works.
Rt. Hon. James Stansfeld	Chief Secretary for Ireland.
Rt. Hon. William E. Forster	President Local Government Board.
	V.-P. Committee of Council.

THE ABOVE FORM THE CABINET.

F.M.H.R.H. Duke of Cambridge	Commanding-in-Chief.
Rt. Hon. C. E. Childers	Chancellor Duch. of Lancaster.
	Chief Commissioner Poor Law Board.
Rt. Hon. Acton Smee Ayrton	Works and Public Buildings.
William Patrick Adam, Marquis of Lansdowne, William Henry Gladstone	Jun. Lords of the Treasury.
George Grenfell Glyn, William Edward Baxter	Joint Secretaries to the Treasury.
Vice-Adm. Sir S. C. Dacres, Captain Robert Hall, C. B., Rear-Adm. John W. Tarleton, C. B., Earl of Camperdown	Jun. Lords of the Admiralty.
Rt. Hon. Chichester P. Fortescue	President of the Board of Trade.
Rt. Hon. William Monsell	Postmaster-General.
G. J. Shaw Lefevre	Secretary to the Admiralty.
Sir John Duke Coleridge	Attorney-General.
Sir George Jessel	Solicitor-General.

The following are the members of the Governments and Legislatures of the Dominion and of the several Provinces :—

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

Governor General.

His Excellency the Right Honorable Sir FREDERICK TEMPLE, Earl of Dufferin, Viscount and Baron Clandeboye of Clandebove in the County Down in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, Baron Dufferin and Clandeboye of Ballyleidy and Killeleagh in the County Down, in the Peerage of Ireland and a Baronet, one of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, Knight of the Most Illustrious Order of St. Patrick and Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Governor General of Canada and Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the Island of Prince Edward.

The Queen's Privy Council for Canada.

The Right Hon. Sir JOHN ALEXANDER MACDONALD, K. C. B., Minister of Justice and Attorney-General.
The Hon. Sir GEO. ET. CARTIER, Bart., Minister of Militia and Defence.
The Hon. SAML. LEONARD TILLEY, C. B., Minister of Customs.
The Hon. PETER MITCHELL, Minister of Marine and Fisheries.
The Hon. ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, Postmaster General.
The Hon. JEAN CHARLES CHAPAIS, Receiver-General.
The Hon. HECTOR LOUIS LANGEVIN, C. B., Minister of Public Works.
The Hon. JOSEPH HOWE, Secretary of State for the Provinces.
The Hon. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS, K. C. M.G., Minister of Finance.
The Hon. JAMES COX AIKINS, Secretary of State of Canada.
The Hon. CHARLES TUPPER, C. B., Minister of Inland Revenue.
The Hon. JOHN HENRY POPE, Minister of Agriculture and Statistics.
The Hon. JOHN O'CONNOR, President of the Privy Council.

(Clerk, W. A. Himsworth, Esq.)

Members of the Privy Council not now holding office.

Hon. Sir ALEXANDER TILLOCH GALT, K. C. M. G.
Hon. WILLIAM MCDOUGALL, C. B.
Hon. WILLIAM PEARCE HOWLAND, C. B.
Hon. ADAMS G. ARCHIBALD.
Hon. Sir EDWARD KENNY, Knt.
Hon. Sir JOHN ROSE, K.C.M.G.
Hon. CHRISTOPHER DUNKIN.
Hon. ALEXANDER MORRIS.

THE PARLIAMENT.

THE SENATE.

Speaker—
Clerk—ROBERT LEMOINE, Esq.

Province of Ontario.

Senators.	P.-O. Address.
Hon. John Hamilton	Kingston
" Roderick Mathewson	Perth
" Saml. Mills	Hamilton
" Benjamin Seymour	Port Hope
" Walter H. Dickson	Niagara
" James Shaw	Smith's Falls
" Alexander Campbell	Kingston
" David Christie	Paris
" James Cox Aikins	Richview
" David Reesor	Markham
" Elijah Leonard	London
" William McMaster	Toronto
" Asa A. Burnham	Cobourg
" John Simpson	Bowmanville
" James Skead	Ottawa
" David L. McPherson	Toronto
" Donald MacDonald	Toronto
" Oliver Blake	Waterford
" Billa Flint	Belleville
" Geo. William Allan	Toronto
" James R. Benson	St. Catharines
" Ebenezer Perry	Cobourg
" Frank Smith	Toronto
" Robert Read	Belleville

Province of Quebec.

Hon. James Leslie	Montreal
" Asa Belknap Foster	Waterloo
" J. C. Chapais	Kamouraska
" Louis A. Olivier	Berthier
" Jacques O. Bureau	St. Remi
" Charles Malhiot	Pointe du Lac
" Louis Renaud	Montreal
" L. Letellier de St. Just	Riviere Ouelle
" Ulric Joseph Tessier	Quebec
" John H. Hilton	Montreal
" Charles Cormier	Plessisville
" David Edward Price	Chicoutimi
" Leandre Dumouchel	Ste. Therese de Blainville.
" Louis Lacoste	Bouchervilie
" Joseph F. Armand	R. des Prairies
" Charles Wilson	Montreal
" William H. Chaffers	St. Cesaire
" Jean B. Guevremont	Sorel
" James Ferrier	Montreal
" Thomas Ryan	"
" Louis Panet	Quebec
" A. R. C. De Lery	"
" Matthew H. Cochrane	Montreal

Province of Nova Scotia.

Hon. Sir Edward Kenny	Halifax
" T. D. Archibald	Sydney
" Robert B. Dickey	Amherst
" John Holmes	Pictou
" John Locke	Shelburne
" John Bourinot	Sydney, C. B.
" William Miller	Halifax
" A. W. McLellan	Londonderry
" Alex. Macfarlane	Wallace
" Jer. Northup	Halifax
" Ezra Churchill	Hantsport
" H. A. Kaulback	Lunenburg

Province of New Brunswick.

Hon. Amos E. Botsford	Westcock, Westmoreland.
" John Robertson	St. John, N. B.
" Robert L. Hazen	St. John, N. B.
" William H. Odell	Fredericton
" David Wark	Richibucto
" William H. Steeves	St. John N. B.

Hon. John Ferguson.....	Bathurst	Hon. Abner R. McLelan...	Hopewell, Albert Co.
" Robert D, Wilmot....	Belmont Sunbury	Hon. John Glasier.....	Sunbury
		Hon. James Dever.....	St. John N. B.

Province of Manitoba.—Hon. Mare A. Girard, Winnipeg—Hon. J. Sutherland, Winnipeg.

Province of British Columbia.—Hon. R. W. W. Carrall, Barkerville—Hon. F. C. Cornwall, Ashcroft—Hon. W. J. Macdonald, Victoria.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Speaker—The Hon. JAMES COCKBURN. | (Clerk— Esq.)

Province of Ontario.

Constituencies	Members.	Post Office Address.	Constituencies	Members.	Post Office Address.
Addington	SchuylerShibley	Napanee	Muskoka	(Special return).	.....
Algoma.....	Hon. J. B. Robinson.....	Toronto	Niagara, Town	Angus Morrison	Toronto
			Norfolk, N.R.	John Carleton..	Lynedoch
Bothwell.....	David Mills	Clearville	Norfolk, S. R.	Wm. Wallace..	Simcoe
Brant, N. R...	Gavin Fleming.	Glenmorris			
Brant, S. R...	William Patterson.....	Brantford	Northum, O., E. R	Joseph Keeler..	Colborne
Brockville, Tn	Jacob D. Buell..	Brockville	North'md, O., W. R.....	Hon. Jas. Cockburn	Cobourg
Bruce, N. R...	John Gillies	Paisley.			
Bruce, S. R....	Edward Blake..	Toronto	Ontario, N. R.	Wm. H. Gibbs..	Oshawa
Cardwell.....	Hon. J. H. Cameron	Toronto	Ontario, S. R..	Thos. N. Gibbs..	"
Carleton, O...	John Rochester.	Ottawa	Ottawa, City..	J. M. Currier..	Ottawa
Cornwall, Tn .	Darby Bergin...	Cornwall		John B. Lewis	"
Dundas.....	William Gibson.	Morrisb'gh	Oxford, N. R..	Thomas Oliver.	Woodstock
Durham, E. R	Lewis Ross.....	Port Hope	Oxford, S. R..	E. V. Bodwell .	Ingersoll
Durham, W. R	Edward Blake..	Toronto	Peel.....	Robert Smith...	Brampton.
Elgin, W. R..	Geo. E. Casey...	Fingal	Perth N. R....	Thomas M. Daly	Stratford
Elgin, E. R...	William Harvey	Aylmer, O.	Perth, S. R....	James Trow.....	"
Essex	Hon. Jno. O'Connor.....	Windsor	Peterboro', E. R	Peregrine M. Grover.....	Norwood
Frontenac	George A. Kirkpatrick.....	Kingston	Peterboro', W. R	Wm. Cluxton...	Peterboro
Glengarry	Donald A. Macdonald	Alexandria	Prescott, ...	Albert Hagar...	Plantagenet
Grenville, S. R	Wm. H. Brouse.	Prescott			
Grey, N. R....	George Snider...	Owen Sound	Prince Edward	Walter Ross....	Picton
Grey, E. R....	Wm. K. Flesher	Flesherton	Renfrew, N. R.	James Findlay.	Pembroke
Grey, S. R....	George Landerkin.....	Hanover	Renfrew, S. R.	James O'Reilly.	Kingston
			Russell.....	James A. Grant	Ottawa
Haldimand...	David Thompson	Indiana	Simcoe, N. R.	Herman H. Cook	Toronto
Halton.....	John White.....	Milton	Simcoe, S. R..	William C. Little	Allandale
Hamilton City	D B. Chisholm / H. B. Witton.	Hamilton "	Stormont	Cyril Archibald.	Dickinson Landing
Hastings, N. R	M. Bowell.....	Belleville	Toronto, East.	James Beaty...	Toronto
Hastings, E. R	John White.....	Roslin	Toronto, West.	John Crawford.	"
Hastings, W. R	James Brown...	Belleville	Toronto Centre	Robert Wilkes..	"
Huron, N. R..	Thomas Farrow	Bluevale	Victoria, O., N. R.....	Joseph Staples..	Peterborough
Huron, S. R...	Malcolm C. Cameron.....	Goderich			
Huron, C. R..	Horace Horton.	Goderich	Victoria, O., S. R.....	George Dormer.	Lindsay
Kent, O.....	Rufus Stephenson.....	Chatham, O.	Waterloo, N. R.	Isaac E. Bowman.....	St. Jacobs
Kingston.....	Sir John A. Macdonald, K.C.B.	Ottawa	Waterloo, S. R.	James Young...	Galt
			Welland.....	J. A. Thompson	Queenston
Lambton.....	Alex. Mackenzie	Toronto	Wellington, N. R.....	N. Higingbotham.....	Guelph
Lanark, N. R.	Daniel Galbraith	Almonte			
Lanark, S. R.	John G. Haggart	Perth	Wellington, S. R.....	David Stirton...	Guelph
Leeds & Grenville, N. R..	Francis Jones..	Kemptville	Wellington, C. R.....	James Ross	Cumnock
Leeds, S. R....	A. N. Richards.	Brockville			
Lennox	Richard J. Cartwright.....	Kingston	Wentworth, N R.....	Thomas Bain...	Hamilton
Lincoln.....	Thos. R. Merritt	St. Catherines	Wentworth, S R.....	Joseph Rymal..	Barton
London, City..	Hon. John Carling.....	London	York, O., E.R.	James Metcalfe.	Toronto
Middlesex, N R	Thos. Scatcherd.	London	York, O., N. R.	Anson J. P. Dodge.....	Keswick
Middlesex, E. R	David Glass.....	"	York, O., W. R.	David Blain.....	Toronto
Middlesex W R	George W. Ross.	Strathroy			

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—(*Continued.*)

Province of Quebec.

Constituencies	Members.	Post Office Address.	Constituencies	Members.	Post Office Address.
Argenteuil	Hon. J. J. C. Abbott	Montreal	Lotbiniere	Henry G. Joly	"
Bagot	Pierre S. Gendron	St. Rosalie	Maskinonge	Louis A. Boyer	Montreal
Beauce	Christian H. Pozer	StGeorgeQ	Megantic	Edouard E. Richard	Stenfold
Beauharnois	Ulysee I. Robillard	Beauharnois	Missisquoi	Geo. B. Baker	Cowansville.
Bellechasse	Te'esphoreFournier	Quebec	Montcalm	Firmin Dugas	StJulienne
Berthier	Anselme H. Paquet	StCuthbert	Montmagny	Henri T. Taschereau	Quebec
Bonaventure	Theodore Robitaille	New Carlisle	Montmorency	Jean Langlois	"
Brome	Edward Carter	Montreal	Montreal C'tre	Michael P.Ryan	Montreal
Chambly	Pierre B. Benoit	St. Hubert	" East	Louis A. Jette	"
Champlain	Hon. John J. Ross	St.Anne de la Poc're.	" West	HonJohnYoung	"
Charlevoix	Pierre Tremblay	Chicoutimi	Napierville	Hon. Antoine A. Dorion	Montreal
Chateauguay	Hon. L. H. Holton	Montreal	Nicolet	Joseph Gaudet	Gentilly
Chicoutimi & Saguenay	William E.Price	Quebec	Ottawa Co.	A. Wright	Ironsides
Compton	Hon. John H. Pope	Cookshire	Pontiac	Wm. M. Wright	Ottawa
Dorchester	Hon. H. L. Langevin, C. B.	Ottawa	Portneuf	E.A.de St.Georges	Cap Sante
Drummond & Arthabaska	Pierre N. Dorion	Artabaska	Quebec,Centre	Hon. J. E. Cauchon	Quebec
Gaspe	Pierre Fortin	Gaspe	" East	Adolphe Tourangeau	"
Hochelaga	Louis Beaubien	Montreal	" West	Hon. Thos. McGreevy	"
Huntingdon	Julius Scriver	Hemmingford	Quebec, Co	Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau	Quebec
Iberville	Francois Bechard	Iberville	Richmond & Wolfe	Wm. H. Webb	Melbourne
Jacques Cartier	Rodolphe Laflamme	Montreal	Richelieu	Michel Mathieu	Sorel
Joliette	Louis F. G. Baby	Joliette	Rimouski	J. B. Romuald Fiset	StGermain
Kamouraska	C. A. P. Pelletier	Quebec	Rouville	Honore Mercier	
Laprairie	Alfred Pinsonneault	Montreal	St. Hyacinthe	Louis Delorme	St.Hyacinthe
L'Assomption	Hon.L.Archambeault	L'Assomption	St. John's Q	Francois Bourassa	St. Jean Q.
Laval	Joseph H. Bellerose	St.Vincent de Paul	St. Maurice	Elie Lacerte	Yamachiche
Levis	Hon. J. G. Blanchet	Levis	Shefford	Hon. L. S.Huntington	Montreal
L'Islet	Philippe P. Casgrain	Quebec	Sherbrooke Tn	E. T. Brooks	Sherbrooke
			Soulanges	Jacques P. Lanther	S P'lycarpe
			Stanstead	Charles C. Colby	Stanstead
			Temiscouata	Elie Mailloux	St. Arsène
			Terrebonne	L. F. R. Masson	Terr'bonne
			Three Rivers	Wm. McDougall	Three Rivers
			Two Mountains	Wilfred Prevost	Terr'bonne
			Vaudreuil	Robert Harwood	Rigaud
			Vercheres	Felix Geoffrion	Verchere
			Yamaska	Joseph Tanguay	St. David

Province of Nova Scotia.

Annapolis	William H. Ray	Clementsport, N.S	Inverness	Sam. McDonell	Port Hood
Antigonish	Hugh McDonald	Antigonish	King's N.S	Leverett de V. Chipman	Kentville, N. S.
Cape Breton	Newton L. McKay		Lunenburg	C. E. Church	
	William McDonald			Hon. Jas. McDonald	Halifax
Colchester	F. M. Pearson	Truro, N.S	Pictou	Robert Doull	Pictou
Cumberland	Hon. C. Tupper, C. B.	Ottawa	Queen's, N S	Jas. S. Forbes	Liverpool, N. S.
Digby	Alfred W.Savary	Digby, N.S	Richmond, NS	Isaac Levesconte	AricbatNS
Guysborough	HonS. Campbell	Guysborough NS	Shelburne	Thomas Coffin	Barrington N.S.
Halifax	William J. Almon	Halifax	Victoria, N, S.	Wm. Ross	St. Annes, N. S.
	Stephen Tobin	"	Yarmouth	Frank Killam	Yarmouth N. S.
Hants	Hon. Joseph Howe	Ottawa			

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—*(Continued.)*

Province of New Brunswick.

Constituencies	Members.	Post Office Address.	Constituencies	Members.	Post Office Address.
Albert	John Wallace	Hillsboro,' N. B.	St. John, N. B. County	Isaac Burpee.	St. John, N B.
Carleton, N.B.	Hon. Chas. Connell	Woodstock N. B.	" "	Acalus L. Palmer	St. John, N.B.
Charlotte	John McAdam.	St Stephen	St. John, N. B. City	Hon. S. L. Tilley, C. B.	Ottawa
Gloucester	Hon. T. W. Anglin	St. John, N. B.	Sunbury	Charles Burpee.	Sheffield, N. B.
King's N. B.	James Domville	St. John, N. B.	Victoria, N. B.	John Costigan	Grav'd Falls N. B.
Kent	R. Cutler	R'stigouche	Westmoreland	Hon A.J. Smith	Dorchester
Northum, N.B.	Hon. P. Mitchell	Ottawa	York, N.B.	John Pickard	Frederickton, N.B.
Queen's, N.B.	John Ferris	Cambridge N. B			
Restigouche	George Moffat	Dalhousie, N. B.			

Province of Manitoba.

Lisgar	J. C. Schultz	Winnipeg.
Marquette	R. Cunningham "	
Provencher	Hon. Sir G. E. Cartier	Ottawa.
Selkirk	Lorald A. Smith	Montreal.

Province of British Columbia.

Cariboo	J. S. Thompson	Cariboo.	Victoria, B.C.	Henry Nathan, Jr.	Victoria, B. C.
New Westminster	Hugh Nelson,	Burrard Inlet		Amor De Cosmos	Victoria, B. C.
Vancouver	Hon. Sir Francis Hincks	Ottawa	Yale	E. Dewdney	

LOCAL LEGISLATURES.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Lieutenant Governor.

His Honour WILLIAM PEARCE HOWLAND, C. B., Toronto.

Executive Council.

Hon. Oliver Mowat, Attorney General.
Hon. Adam Crooks, Treasurer.
Hon. Archibald McKellar, Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works.
Hon. R. W. Scott, Commissioner of Crown Lands.
Hon. T. B. Pardee, Secretary and Registrar (J. G. Scott, Clerk.)

House of Assembly.

Speaker—HON. J. G. CURRIE. (LT.-COL. C. T. GILLMOR, Clerk.)

Constituencies.	Members.	Post Office Address.	Constituencies.	Members.	Post Office Address.
Addington	H. M. Deroche.	Napanee.	Glengarry	J. Craig	Cornwall.
Algoma	Fred. W. Cumberland	Toronto.	Grenville, S.R	C. F. Fraser	Prescott.
Bothwell	Hon A McKellar	Chatham.	Grey, N. R.	T. Scott	Owen S'und
Brant, N.R.	H. Finlayson	Paris.	Grey, S.R.	A. W. Lauder	Toronto.
Brant, S.R.	E. B. Wood	Brantford.	Haldimand	Jacob Baxter	Cayuga.
Brockville	W Fitzsimmons	Brockville	Halton	W. Barber	Streetsville.
Bruce, N. R.	Donald Sinclair	Saugeen.	Hamilton	J. M. Williams.	Hamilton.
Bruce, S.R.	Rupert M. Wells	Toronto.	Hastings, WR	K. Graham	Belleville.
Cardwell	Geo. McManus.	Mono Mills.	Hastings, E.R	H. Corby	Belleville.
Carleton	G. W. Monk	S. March.	Hastings, N.R	G. H. Boulter	Stirling.
Cornwall	J. G. Setsinger	Cornwall.	Huron, N,R.	T. Gibson	Wroxeter.
Dundas	Simon Cook	Morrisburg.	Huron, S. R.	R. Gibbons	Goderich.
Durham, E.R	A T H Williams	Port Hope.	Kent	James Dawson.	Sombra.
Durham, W.R	John McLeod	Bowmanville.	Kingston	W. Robinson	Kingston.
Elgin, E.R	J. H. Wilson	St. Thomas	Lambton	Hon. T. B. Pardee	Sarnia.
Elgin, W. R.	T. Hodgins	Toronto.	Lanark, N.R.	W. Caldwell	Lanark.
Essex	Albert Prince	Windsor.	Lanark, S.R.	Abraham Code.	Innisville.
Frontenac	D. D. Calvin	Kingston.	Leeds, N.R.	H. Merrick	Merrickville.
			Leeds, S.R.	H. S. McDonald.	Brockville.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO—(*Continued.*)

Constituencies	Members.	Post Office Address.	Constituencies	Members.	Post Office Address.
Lennox	J. T. Grange	Napanee.	Prescott	G. W Hamilton	Montreal.
Lincoln	J. C. Rykert	St. Catharines.	Prince Edward	G. Striker	Picton
			Renfrew, S. R.	E. Harrington	Arnprior
London	W. R. Meredith.	London.	Renfrew, N. R.	T. Deacon	Pembroke
Middlesex, E. R	R. Tooley	Belmont.	Russell	W. Craig	Russell
Middlesex, N. R	J. S. Smith	Ailsa Craig	Simcoe, N. R.	W. D. Ardagh	Barrie
			Simcoe, S. R.	T. R. Ferguson	Cookstown
Middlesex, W. R	J. Watterworth	Wardsvill	Stormont	J. Bethume	Toronto
Monck	H. R. Haney	Fenwick	Toronto, East.	M. C. Cameron	Toronto
Niagara	S. Richards	Toronto	Toronto, West	Hon. A. Crooks	Toronto
Northumberland, E. R.	W. W. Webb	Brighton	Victoria, N. R.	D. McRae	Bolsover
			Victoria, S. R.	S. C. Wood	Lindsay
Northumberland, W. R.	Charles Gifford	Cobourg	Waterloo, N. R.	M. Springer	Waterloo
			Waterloo, S. R.	I. Clemens	Preston
Norfolk, S. R.	Simpson McCall	Victoria	Welland	Hon. J. G. Currie	St. Catha's
Norfolk, N. R.	John Clarke	Simcoe	Wellington, N. R.	R. McKim	Parker
Ontario, N. R.	Thomas Paxton	Port Perry			
Ontario, S. R.	Abram Farewell	Oshawa	Wellington, C. R.	C. Clarke	Elora
Ottawa	Hon. R. W Scott.	Ottawa			
Oxford, N. R.	Hon. O. Mowatt	Toronto	Wellington, S. R.	P. Gow	Guelph
Oxford, S. R.	Adam Oliver	Ingersoll			
Peel	John Coyne	Bram pton	Wentworth, N. R.	R. Christie	Flambo'W
Perth, N. R.	A. Monteith	Stratford			
Perth, S. R.	Thos. B. Guest.	St. Marys	Wentworth, S. R.	W. Sexton	Jerseyville
Peter borough, E. R.	George Reid	Keene	York, E. R.	H. P. Crosby	Unionville
			York, W. R.	P. Pattterson	Patterson
Peter borough, W. R.	T. M. Fairbain	Peter boro'	York, N. R.	Alfred Boultbee.	Peterboro'

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Lieutenant Governor

His Honour Sir NARCISSE FORTUNAT BELLEAU, Knight,—Quebec.

Executive Council.

Hon. Pierre Joseph Olivier Chauveau, Secretary and Registrar, and Minister of Public Instruction.
Hon. Gedeon Ouimet, Attorney General.
Hon. J. G. Robertson, Treasurer.
Hon. Joseph Octave Beaubien, Commissioner of Crown Lands.
Hon. Louis Archambault, Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works.
Hon. C. DeBoucherville, President Legislative Council.
Hon. George Irvine, Solicitor General.

Legislative Council.

Speaker—The Hon. CHS. DEBOUCHERVILLE. (FELIX FORTIER, Clerk.)

Divisions.	Councillors.	Post Offices Address.	Divisions.	Councillors.	Post Office Address.
Alma	Hon. J. L. Beaudry	Montreal.	Mille-Isle	Hon. F. H. LeMair	St. Benoit.
Bedford	" Thos. Wood.	Dunham.	Montarville.	" Chs. DeBoucherville	Boucherv'e
De la Durantaye	" J. O. Beaubien	Montmagny			
De la Valliere.	" J. B. G. Proulx	Nicolet.	Repentigny.	" L. Archambault	L'Assomt'n
De Lanaudiere	" P. E. Dostaler	Berthier.			
De Lorimier	" C. S. Rodier.	Montreal.	Rigaud	" J. E. Prudhomme	Tannery, W
De Salaberry	" H. Starnes	"			
Grandville	" E. Dionne	St. Anne de la Poc're.	Rougemont.	" J. Fraser	St. Marc.
Gulf	"		Saurel	" D. Armstrong	Sorel.
Inkerman	" Geo. Bryson.	Chichester.	Stadacona	" T. McGreevy.	Quebec.
Kennebec	" I Thibaudeau	Quebec.	Shawinagan	" J. J. Ross	Champlain.
La Salle	" L. Panet	"	Victoria	" J. Ferrier	Montreal.
Laurentides	" J. E. Gingras	"	Wellington.	" E. Hale	Sherbrooke
Lauzon	" A. C. Delery.	"			

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—(*Continued.*)

Legislative Assembly.

Speaker—Hon. J. G. BLANCHET. (G. M. MUIR, Clerk.)

Constituencies.	Members.	Post Office Address.	Constituencies.	Members.	Post Office Address.
Argenteuil	S. Bellingham.	Montreal.	Missisquoi	J. S. Brigham	Philipsburg
Bagot	B. S. Gendron	Ste. Rosalie.	Montcalm	F. Dugas	Montcalm.
Beauce	G. H. Pozer	St. George.	Montmagny	T. Fournier	Quebec.
Beauharnois	Sir G. E. Cartier	Montreal.	M'tmorency	Hon. J. Cauchon	"
Bellechasse	O. Pelletier	St. Charles.	Montreal, W.	F. Cassidy	Montreal.
Berthier	L. Sylvestre	Berthier *en h.*	" C'tre	Hon L. H. Holton	"
Bonaventure	T. Robitaille	New Carlisle	" East	F. David	"
Brome	W. W. Lynch	Knowlton.	Napierville	L. D. Lafontaine	St. Edouard
Chambly	G. Larocque	Longueuil.	Nicolet	O. Méthot	St. Pierre les Becquets.
Champlain	F. X. A. Trudelle	Montreal.			
Charlevoix	A. Gagnon	Baie St. Paul	Ottawa, Co.	E. B. Eddy	Hull.
Chateauguay	E. Laberge	St Philomene	Pontiac	J. Poupore	Chichester.
Chicoutimi & Saguenay	P. A. Tremblay	Chicoutimi.	Portneuf	P. Larue	St. Augustin
Compton	W. Sawyer	Sawyerville.	Quebec, East	J. P. Rhéaume.	Quebec.
Two Mounta's	Hon. G. Ouimet	Montreal.	" W'st	J. Hearn	"
Dorchester	L. N. Larochelle	St. Anselme.	" C'tre	Hon. H. L. Langevin	"
Drummond & Arthabaska	W. Laurier	Arthabaskaville.	" Co	Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau	"
Gaspé	P. Fortin	Laprairie.	Richmond & Wolfe	J. Picard	Wotton.
Hochelaga	L. J. B. Beaubien	Montreal.	Richelieu	J. A. Dorion	St Ours.
Huntingdon	T. Sanders	Havelock.	Rimouski	A. Chauveau	Quebec.
Iberville	L. Molleur	St. Jean.	Rouville	V. Robert	Ste. Angèle.
Jacqs.-Cartier	N M. LeCavalier	St. Laurent.	St. Hyac'the	P. Bachand	St. Hyac'the
Joliette	V. P. Lavallée	St. Felix de Valois.	St. Jean'	F. G. Marchand	St. J. Ib'ville
			St. Maurice.	E. Gérin	T.-Rivers
Kamouraska	C. F. Roy	Ste. Anne de la Poc're.	Shefford	Hon. M. Laframboise	Montreal.
Laprairie	A. Esinhart	Laprairie.	Sherbrooke	Hon J G Robertson	Sherbrooke
L'Assomption	O. Pelletier	L'Epiphanie	Soulanges	R. S. de Beaujeu	Cot'u du Lac
Laval	J. H. Bellerose	St. V. de Paul	Stanstead	T. Locke	Stanstead.
Levis	Hon J G Blanchet	Lévis.	Temiscouata	E. Mailloux	St. Arsène.
L'Islet	P. G. Verreault	St. J. Port Joly	Terrebonne	J. A. Chapleau.	Montreal.
Lotbiniere	H. G. Joly	Quebec.	Three Rivers	H. G. Mailhiot.	Three Rivers
Maskinongé	M. Houde	Riv. du Loup (*en haut*).	Vaudreuil	E. Lalonde	Ste. Marthe
			Verchères	Jos. Daigle	Belœil.
Mégantic	Hon. G. Irvine	Quebec.	Yamaska	Chs. Gill	Sorel.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Lieutenant Governor.

His Honour Lt.-Gen. Sir CHS. HASTINGS DOYLE, K.C.M.G.

Executive Council.

Hon. W. Annand, Treasurer.
Hon. W. B. Vail, Prov. Secretary.
Hon. H. W. Smith, Attorney General.
Hon. E. P. Flynn, Comr. Crown Lands. Comr. Mines and Works.

Hon. R. Robertson, without office.
Hon. Jas. Cochran, "
Hon. J. Ferguson, "
Hon. R. McHeffey, "

Legislative Council.
(Clerk JOHN C. HALIBURTON, Halifax.)

Names.	P. O. Address.	Names.	P. O. Address.
Hon. A. Keith, President	Halifax		
" Stanley Brown	Yarmouth	Hon. W. O. Heffernan	Guysborough
" H. G. Pineo	Pugwash	" D. McN Parker, M.D	Halifax
" R. A. McHeffey	Windsor	" James Fraser	New Glasgow
" John Creighton	Lunenbur	" William Annand	Halifax
" Wm. C. Whitman	Lawrencetown, Annapolis, Co	" James Cochran	Arichat, C. B
		" R. M. Cutler	Shelburne
" Freeman Tupper	Liverpool	Henry H. Martell, Esq	Cornwallis
" John McKinnon	Antigonish	Gilbert McKenna, Esq	Halifax
" Peter Smith	Port Hood, C.B.	Charles Dickie, Esq	Guysborough
" Samuel Creelman	Stewiake	Robert Boak, Jr. Esq	Halifax

NOVA SCOTIA.—(*Continued.*)

House of Assembly.

Speaker, HON. J. C. TROOP. (Clerk, H. C. TWINING, Halifax.)

Constituencies	Names.	Post Office Address	Constituencies	Names.	Post Office Address.
Annapolis	Hon. J. C. Troop	Bridg'town	Inverness.....	Hagh Cameron.	Pt. Hood
"	Dav. C. Landers	Nictaux	Kings	Daniel C. Moore.	Kentville
		Antigon'	"	D.B. Woodworth	Canning
Antigonish ...	Dan. Macdonald	Meadow Gr	Lunenburg ...	J. Eisenhauer..	Lunenburg
"	Jos. McDonald.	Antigon'	"	M. B. Des Brisay.	Brid'water
Colchester	T. F. Morrison.	Londond'y	Pictou, Co....	A. McKay.....	Pictou
"	Saml. Rettie....	Truro	"	S. H. Holmes...	"
Cumberland..	H. G. Pineo, jr..	Pugwash	"	Hugh Cameron.	N Glasgow
"	Edwd. Vickery.	Parrsboro	Queens	Hon. W. H. Smith.....	Halifax
Cape Breton..	Hon. J. Fergu-son	Sydney CB	"	Saml. Freeman.	Milton
"	A. J. White....	Sydney	Richmond...	Hon. E. P. Flynn.....	Halifax
Digby	Hon. W. B. Vail.	Halifax	"	M. McRae.....	St Peters
"	Urbine Doucette	Meteghan	Shelburne	Hon. R. Robert-son.....	Barrington
Guysborough .	John A. Kirk...	Glenelg	"	Thos. Johnson..	Lockport
"	W. H. Wylde..	P.M'lgrave	Victoria.....	John Ross	Glen Farm
Halifax.	Hon. W. Garvie	Halifax			Little Bras d'Or
"	John Flinn.....	"	"	C. J. Campbell.	Baddeck
"	Don. Archibald.	Musquodo-boit	Yarmouth....	JohnK. Ryerson	Yarmouth
Hants	Henry Ailison..	Newport	"	Albert Gayton..	Argyle
" ..	Wm. McDougall	Maitland			
Inverness	Hir. Blanchard.	Halifax NS			

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Lieutenant Governor.

His Honour, LEMUEL ALLAN WILMOT, D. C. L., Fredericton.

Executive Council.

Hon. Robert Young, President.
" J. J. Fraser, Secretary and Receiver General.
" Geo. E. King, Attorney General.
" W. M. Kelly, Chief Commissioner of Public Works.
Hon. B. R. Stevenson, Surveyor General.
" W. S. Caie,
" A. McQueen,
" J. H. Crawford, } Without Office.
" Geo. W. White, }

Legislative Council.

Names.	P. O. Address.	Names.	P. O. Address.
Hon. S. S. Saunders, Pres.	Fredericton	Hon T. R. Jones.....	St. John
" J. H. Ryan.....	Studholm	" B. Beveridge.	Andover
" W. Todd.....	Milltown	" O. McInerney.....	Kingston
" I. Robinson-Owen..	Campobello	" E. B. Chandler.....	Moncton
" C. Perley.....	Woodstock	" C. Harrison	Sheffield
" D. Hanington.....	Shediac	" W. Hamilton.....	Dalhousie
" J. Lewis	Hopewell	" A. McL. Seeley.....	St. John
" R. Young.....	Bathurst	" W. Muirhead,.....	Chatham

House of Assembly.

Speaker, Hon. E. A. VAIL. (Clerk, C. P. WETMORE.)

Constituencies.	Members.	Post Office Address.	Constituencies	Members.	Post Office Address.
Albert.....	Dr. R. Palmer.	Hopewell	Northumber-land.....	Hon W. M. Kelly	Chatham.
"	James Ryan...	Coverdale	"	J. C. Gough ...	"
Carleton	Geo. W. White.	Centreville	"	T. Gillespie. ...	"
"	Wm. Lindsay..	Woodst'ck	"	Michael Adams	Newcastle
Charlotte	Hon. B. R. Steven-son	St Andrew'	Queen's	Eben. Williams	Newcastle Creek
"	Francis Hibbard	St. George	"	Walter P. Butler	Gagetown
"	Joseph Donald..	St Stephen	Restigouche...	W. Montgomery	Dalhousie.
"	John Brown....	"	"	J. Phillips	"
Gloucester	Saml. H. Napier	Bathurst	St. John Co..	Hon. G. E. King	St John
"	T. Blanchard...	Caraquet	"	Ed. Willis.....	"
Kent	Hon. W. S. Caie	Kouchibou guac	"	M. W. Maher...	"
"	Ant. Girouard..	St. Mary's	"	Jos. Coram.....	"
King's	E. D. Vail	Sussex	" City.	Dr. A. Alward..	"
"	Geo. Otty.	Hampton	"	W. Wedderburn	"
"	J H Crawford..	St. John	Sunbury	Hon J. S. Covert	Maugerville

NEW BRUNSWICK.—(*Continued*).

Constituencies.	Members.	Post Office Address.	Constituencies.	Members.	Post Office Address.
"	A. Harrison.....	"	"	Jno Humphrey	Shediac.
Victoria	H. L. Theriault.	Gr'nd Falls	York	Hon. J. J. Fraser.....	Fredericton
"	James Tibbitts..	Fredericton.	"	J. A. Beckwith.	"
Westmoreland	P. A. Landry...	Shediac.	"	C. McPherson...	"
"	A. McQueen....	Point de Bute	"	Robt. Rsbinson.	St. And'ws
"	D L Hanington.	Dorchester			

MANITOBA.

Lieutenant Governor.

His Honour, ALEXANDER MORRIS, P.C., Fort Garry.

Executive Council.

Hon. Jos. McKay, President
" Joseph Royal, Secretary,
" Thomas Howard, Treasurer,
Hon. H. J. Clarke, Attorney-General.
" J. Norquay, Commissioner of Public Works and Agriculture.

(Clerk, S. BLANCHARD, Esq.)

Legislative Council.

Speaker—Hon. JAS. McKAY. (Clerk—T. SPENCE, Esq.)

J. H. O'Donnell, Esq.
Solomon Hamelin, Esq.
Donald Gunn, Esq.
Colin Inkster, Esq.
Francis Ogletree, Esq.
F. Dauphinais, Esq.

Legislative Assembly.

Speaker— Esq. Clerk—MOLYNEUX ST. JOHN, Esq.

Constituencies.	Members.	Post Offic Address.	Constituencies.	Members.	Post Office Address.
Baie St Paul.	Jos Dubuc	Winnipeg.	St Boniface W	Louis Schmidt..	Winnepeg.
Headingly	Jas Cunningham	"	St Charles.....	Hon H J Clarke	"
High Bluff	J Norquay, jr.	"	St Clements..	Thos Bunn.....	St Clements
Kildonan	Hon. J. Sutherland.....	"	St Francois Xavier E....	P Breland.....	W Horse Plains.
Lake Manitoba.....	Angus McKay..	"	do do W..	Jos Royal.....	Winnipeg.
Poplar Point..	D Spence.....	"	St. James.....	E Bourke.....	St. James.
Portage La Prairie.....	F A Bird.....	"	St Norbert N..	Jos Lemay.....	St. Norbert.
St Agathee....	Geo Klyne.....	"	do do S..	P Delorme	Winnipeg.
St Anne.....	Jno Mctavish..	"	St Pauls.....	Dr. Bird.....	"
St Andrews N.	Hon A Boyd	"	St Peters.....	Hon T Howard.	St. Vital.
do do S.	H G Hay.....	"	St Vital.....	A Beauchemin...	
St Boniface E.	Hon M A Girard	"	Winnipeg and St. John.....	Donald A Smith	Winnipeg.

NORTH WEST TERRITORIES.

Lieutenant Governor.

His Honour, ALEX MORRIS, P. C.

Clerk of Council—W. T. URQUHART, Esq.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Lieutenant Governor.

His Honour, JOSEPH W. TRUTCH, Victoria.

Executive Council.

Hon. J. F. McCreight, Attorney General.
Hon. H. Holbrook, President.
Hon. A. R. Robertson, Provincial Secretary.
Hon. Geo. A. Walkem, Chief Com. Lands and Works.

Clerk—J. J. YOUNG.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—(*Continued.*)

Legislative Assembly.

Speaker—J. TRIMBLE. (Clerk—C. GOOD.)

District.	Name.	Post Office Address.	District.	Name.	Post Office Address.
Cariboo	Hon G. A. Walkem	Victoria.	New Westminster	J. C. Hughes...	Burrard Inlet.
"	J. Hunter.....	Barkerville	" "	W J Armstrong	New Westminster.
"	J. Barnston.....	"	New Westminster City	Hon H Holbrook	New "
Comox	J. Ash.....	Victoria.	Victoria.....	Amor de Cosmos	Victoria.
Cowichan.....	Wm. Smithe...	Swan Lake.	"	Arthur Bunster.	"
"	J. P. Booth.....	Salt Spring Island.	Victoria City..	Hon. J. F. McCreight	"
Esquimault...	Hon. A. Robertson	Victoria.	" " ..	Simcoe Duck...	"
" ...	Henry Cogan...	Craig Flowr	" " ..	Robert Beaven.	"
Kootenay.....	John A. Mara...	Kootenay.	" " ..	James Trimble	"
"	Charles Todd...	"	Yale	Robert Smith..	Lytton.
Lillooet.....	A. T. Jamieson.	Lillooet.	"	J. Robinson....	
"	T B Humphreys	"	"	Chas. A. Semlin	Bonaparte.
Nanaimo	John Robson...	Victoria.			

The session of 1872 opened later than usual. Parliament did not meet until the 11th of April. A noticeable feature was the presence for the first time of members from British Columbia. The Governor-General's speech adverted first to the Prince of Wales' recovery and the appointment of a Thanksgiving Day; stated that the late meeting of Parliament had been at the instance of the Imperial Government; mentioned the Fenian attempt on Manitoba, and invited the attention of the Legislature to the Washington Treaty, Pacific Railway, Immigration, Canals, and several other measures; announced the flourishing state of the Dominion finances; asked for supplies, and congratulated the House on the general prosperity of the country. In the Commons the usual motions for committees were made; the Report of the Librarian presented, and the House adjourned.

April 12th—COMMONS—The Address was moved by Mr. Nathan, of British Columbia, seconded by Mr. Carter, of Brome, passed and ordered to be printed, and the House adjourned until Tuesday the 16th.

April 16th—SENATE—First reading of an Act respecting the Dominion Public Lands; address of congratulation to Her Majesty on the recovery of the Prince of Wales; death of two members announced, and the House adjourned as a mark of respect.

COMMONS.—Returns laid before the House; addresses for correspondence; special committee appointed to appoint the standing committees. Some discussion on Crown Lands in Manitoba.

April 17.—SENATE—Papers asked for. Census returns sent by the Governor-Genl.

COMMONS—Census returns submitted; expenses of the Manitoba expedition submitted. Motion by Mr. McGill, seconded by Mr. Workman, for a select committee upon Manufactures, which was granted. Discussion upon a pamphlet of Hon. Mr. Howe and that gentleman's defence. Committees appointed

April 18th—SENATE—Committees appointed. Hon. Mr. Campbell promises a new patent law, and Hon. Mr. Mitchell protection for fisheries. Papers relating to the Washington Treaty brought down.

COMMONS—Washington Treaty papers brought down. Mr. MacKenzie and Mr. Holton complain of their having been communicated to the press. Address of congratulation of Senate concurred in.

April 19th—SENATE—Hon. Mr. Sanborn moves for correspondence between the Dominion Government and the Provincial Governments respecting award of Provincial arbitrators. Hon. Mr. Campbell said no correspondence had taken place.

COMMONS—Reports presented. Motion for supply. Complaint of Mr. Holton and Mr. Mackenzie as to the non-production of certain papers relating to the Washington Treaty. On motion of Hon. Mr. Howe, $45,000 a year for five years was voted for Geological Survey. Resolutions were adopted in Committee respecting Banking. Amendment of the Dominion Note Act allowing the excess over $9,000,000 to be held partly in specie and partly in deposits in chartered Banks. After some discussion, Sir. F. Hincks also moved a resolution respecting the public debt and the raising of loans, and to establish a sinking fund on all future loans, which was adopted.

April 22nd—SENATE—To the inquiry respecting the improvement of navigation of Lower St. Lawrence, with a view to saving human life, Hon. Mr. Mitchell said the subject was one of great difficulty, it not being easy to draw the line where private enterprise should be supplemented by government aid.

COMMONS—The day was taken up with the presenting of returns and answers to various inquiries.

April 23rd—SENATE—Hon. Mr. Ryan moved for copies of correspondence relating to copyright. He desired to see Canadian publishers placed on the same footing as the United States, and at the same time quoted British authors. Hon. Mr. Campbell said there was no official correspondence, though there was some of a non-official nature.

COMMONS—On the question of concurrence in the Banking resolutions, the first and second passed without opposition. To the third, respecting the reserve to be held by the Government against their circulation, Mr. Cartwright moved an amendment, that it is not expedient to entrust the Government with such power—which was lost and the resolution carried, as well as the one relating to the public debt. A Bill, introduced by Sir John Macdonald, respecting stamps, elicited some discussion as to the comparative merits of stamps and stamped paper. Mr. Colby moved the second reading of the Insolvency Bill, contending for the total repeal of the law. On account of its being St. George's Day, the House adjourned.

April 24th.—SENATE.—Hon. Mr. Campbell stated that there was a prospect of direct postal communication with the West Indies at no distant date. Hon. Mr. Mitchell said Government did not intend to station Tug Boats at any particular points on the St. Lawrence; a sum of money had been set apart to reward those who saved lives of seamen.

COMMONS.—Mr. Jones moved for a select committee on Agriculture contending for the imposition of duties on United States agricultural products. After some discussion the motion was granted. The debate on the Insolvency Laws was resumed. Hon. J. H. Cameron contending that some insolvency law was necessary, and moving in amendment that the bill be referred to the committee on Banking and Commerce, in which view he was sustained by Hon. Mr. Blake, Hon. Mr. Irvine, Mr. Workman and Mr. M. P. Ryan. Several other members opposed the amendment, and the debate was adjourned.

April 25th.—SENATE.—Marine and Fisheries report presented. Some inquiries were made respecting Bay Verte and Welland canal Reports promised.

COMMONS.—A debate took place on a motion of Mr. Bodwell, that it is desirable to adopt the 4 ft. 8½ inch gauge in the Intercolonial Railway. The motion was supported by Messrs. Mackenzie, Workman, Magill, Bolton and McDougall, and opposed by Messrs. Langevin, Walsh, Shanly, Howe and Blanchet, and the debate continued till the House rose. In the evening session the debate on the Insolvency Law was resumed, when the motion in amendment was negatived, and that for the repeal of the law carried by a majority of 15.

April 26th—SENATE.—Hon. Mr. Aikens laid on the table a map showing the progress of the Manitoba Survey, and stated that about one-half of the half-breed appropriation would be allotted in the fall of 1872. Complaints were made of the quantities of fish taken at the wrong seasons in the inland lakes and shipped to the U. S.

COMMONS.—Sir Geo. E. Cartier, introduced the Pacific Railway Bill, An Act to enable the Government to enter into arrangements with a company incorporated or hereafter to be incorporated for the purpose of working the Pacific Railway. After some remarks by Hon. Mr. Mackenzie, the Bill was introduced. A discussion arose on a proposed amendment to the Civil Service Act, and upon the second reading of the Dominion Notes Act.

April 29th—COMMONS.—A motion to alter the constitution of the Senate, was introduced by Mr. Mills, but after some discussion was withdrawn. The House then went into Committee of Supply, and passed the items of the Seignorial Tenure Commission Management of the Governor General's and Secretary's Office.

April 30th—SENATE.—The only discussion was on the subject of the substitution of narrow for broad gauge on the Intercolonial Railway. Hon. Mr. Campbell insisted on the superiority of a broad gauge for great trunk lines of communication.

COMMONS.—Hon. Sir F. Hincks introduced the Budget. The debt of the Dominion in round numbers was $80,000,000. There had been expended since Confederation on Capital expenditure $8,081,903, while the debt has only increased $1,977,876. The net debt had decreased during the year 1870-71 $503,224. The Savings Banks deposits amount to about 4½ millions. The revenue for the year was $19,335,560, and the expenditure $15,623,081, leaving a surplus of $3,712,479. The estimated revenue for 1871-2 was over 20 millions. The estimated expenditure was $17,040,695. The contemplated expenditure for the Pacific Railway and other public works, will probably give an increased charge of 3 millions annually. The increase of the commerce of the country is wonderful. In two years the imports and exports had increased 22 per cent. Canada has risen to the 6th place among commercial nations. No changes of tariff were proposed. Hon. Mr. Mackenzie spoke in strong terms of the course adopted in accepting the Imperial guarantee as a Fenian Indemnity. Several other members discussed various points of the Budget, but all agreed in the satisfactory financial condition of the country.

May 1st—SENATE—The only discussion was on the expenditure for the protection of the Fisheries. A number of reports were presented, and Bills read a first time, and the House adjourned.

COMMONS—Complaints were made by several members of the exorbitant charges made by American officials on goods and produce passing through U. S. in bond. Hon. Mr. Tilley was not very sanguine any relaxation could be obtained, but it would be done, if possible. The remainder of the day's session was occupied with a discussion upon the Supersannuation Bill.

May 2nd—SENATE—A case of superannuation was explained at some length by Hon. Mr. Mitchell.

COMMONS.—Hon. Mr. Holton brought up the appointment of Judge Johnson to Lieutenant Governorship of Manitoba, while still holding office of Judge in Quebec, and moved that it was inconsistent with the independence of the Judges. Sir Geo. Cartier explained that the appointment was merely temporary, and that an Assistant Judge had taken his place in Quebec. He contended there was no illegality in the appointment, but since the question had been raised, to quiet all doubts, the appointment would be cancelled. The remainder of the day's session was occupied with Mr. Colby's Insolvency Bill, and Mr. Joly's Superannuation Bill. Some amendments to the former were negatived, and the bill reported. Mr. Joly's bill was declared out of order after some discussion.

May 3rd—SENATE—Very little business was before the Senate, and complaints were made by Senators on account of so little business being originated in the Senate.

COMMONS—Sir John A. Macdonald introduced a Bill to give effect to the Treaty of Washington, (a summary of this Bill will be found under the head of Legislation of 1872.) In a very long, able and exhaustive speech, he defended the Treaty as the best that could be obtained for Canada, showing that peace with the U. S. was of greater consequence even to Canada than to England. He went over the history of the formation of the Commission, and the reasons of his acceptance of the post of High Commissioner, and went over all the provisions of the Treaty in detail. Mr. Mackenzie followed, criticising the Treaty severely, styling it a comedy of errors, contending that the Fenian claims should have been insisted on, and the free navigation of the Columbia secured. The Bill was read a first time, and the House adjourned.

May 6th—SENATE—The Manitoba Lands Bill was read a second time. Hon. Mr. Bureau objected that extraordinary powers were conferred on local agents, which would drive immigrants away, and that no indemnity for improvements was provided. Hon. Mr. Aiken did not agree with him, but would be glad to receive the suggestions of the House.

COMMONS—Mr. Cartwright called the attention of the House to the Fenian Raids compensation claims against the United States. He thought the course pursued by the Ministry with respect to these humiliating to the country, and a direct incentive to the Fenians to pursue their organization. In case of any future raids, we should be placed in a very bad position in respect to damages. Sir Geo. E. Cartier explained that he himself would have preferred a different course, but the case was one for the Imperial Government to settle, and they had preferred to withdraw the claim and pay the indemnity. Hon. Mr. McDougall defended the course of the Government, contending the claims were principally consequential, and therefore, could not be pressed by the Imperial Government. Mr. Harrison moved an amendment to the effect that no expression of opinion from the House was desirable. Hon. Mr. Blake moved an amendment to the amendment, to the effect that the House concurs with the view taken by the Privy Council as expressed in various despatches, which was negatived and Mr. Harrison's amendment passed on division.

May 7th—SENATE—Hon. Mr. Mitchell, in reply to some inquiries respecting property occupied by the Intercolonial Railway offices, read a letter containing answers to the inquiries from the Secretary of the Railway Board. The Senate adjourned for a week.

COMMONS—Sir F. Hincks gave notice that he would bring in a Bill to repeal the duties on tea and coffee. Sir John A. Macdonald introduced a Bill relating to Trades' Unions, assimilating the law to that of England. The House went into Committee on amendments to the Patent Law, which

were passed, read, and a Bill introduced. On the third reading of the Dominion Notes Act, Hon. Mr. Holton moved an amendment, "that it is inexpedient to authorise an unlimited issue of Dominion Notes on a bonus so insufficient and unsatisfactory as a reserve of 20 per cent., which was lost, as were several other amendments, and the Bill was read a third time and passed. A Bill was introduced to indemnify the Government for special expenses of expeditionary force to Manitoba, and one to amend, consolidate and extend the Inspection Law to the whole Dominion. After recess, the House went into Committee on the Pacific Railway Bill, which, after some discussion and verbal amendments, was passed.

May 8th — COMMONS — Second reading Washington Treaty Bill, Hon. Mr. Blake moved an amendment, to the effect that there are just grounds for dissatisfaction with the Treaty, and to the manner in which the Fenian Raids claims were settled, the discussion on which lasted till midnight, when the House adjourned until the 10th.

May 10th—COMMONS—Hon. Sir F. Hincks moved a resolution repealing duty on tea and coffee. Hon. Mr Pope moved to amend the Immigration Act by repealing Capitation tax, which was adopted. After some explanations respecting the San Juan Arbitration case, the debate on the Washington Treaty was resumed, Mr. Mills opposing the Bill and supporting Mr. Blake's amendment, and Sir A. T. Galt supporting it, because as long as we belonged to the Empire we must support its interests, and we could advocate it if we liked at the end of 10 years. Hon. Mr. Howe and Col. Gray also defended the treaty, and the debate was adjourned until Monday, the 13th.

May 13th—COMMONS—Debate on Treaty of Washington resumed, Mr. Bodwell moved in amendment that it is inexpedient to proceed with Bill to give effect to treaty. Sir F. Hincks and Hon. Mr. Cameron supported the Bill, the latter gentleman warmly defending Sir John A. Macdonald from attacks made upon him. The debate was continued till near midnight, when the House adjourned.

May 14th COMMONS—Debate on Washington Treaty resumed. Messrs. O'Connor, Harrison, Tupper, and Killam opposed Mr. Bodwell's amendment, Messrs. Cameron (Huron) and Jones (Halifax) supported it. At midnight the House again adjourned with division.

May 15th—Commons—The House met at half-past nine, and, after some inquiries being answered for the Government by Hon. Mr. Mitchell, adjourned.

COMMONS—Debate on Washington Treaty resumed. Hon. Mr. Holton supported the treaty, considering peace necessary for the development of the Dominion. Sir Geo. E. Cartier, in a long speech in both French and English, defended the treaty. Mr. Campbell, of Guysboro, also supported the treaty, saying the return received from the United States was unduly belittled, and remarked on the fact that no petitions had been sent against the treaty. Hon. Mr. Dorion opposed the Bill, not because he would not support the treaty, but he wished to condemn the Administration. Mr. Smith (Westmoreland) Hon. Mr. Chauveau and Mr. Baker defended the Bill, Mr. Fortier and Mr. Anglin opposed, and Messrs. McDonald (Lunenburg) and Street supported it, and the House again adjourned without division.

May 16th.—SENATE.—Hon. Mr. Campbell stated that a uniform system of weights and measures for the whole Dominion would be submitted at the next session, and that the postal organization in Manitoba would be completed as soon as possible. Some discussion arose on the Public Lands Bill which was advanced another stage and the House adjourned.

COMMONS.—Debate on Washington Treaty resumed. Hon. Mr. Anglin opposed the Treaty and Hon. Mr. Tilley supported it. Hon. Mr. Mackenzie opposed. Hon. Mr. Morris defended. Mr. Bolton, Dr. Robitaille opposed, and Messrs. D. A. Macdonald, Thompson, Merritt, D. A. Smith, Workman, McCallum, Stephenson, Schultz and Grant approved. At 12 o'clock a division was taken on Mr. Bodwell's amendment, it was negatived by a vote of 125 to 50, and Mr. Blake's by a vote of 124 to 52. The second reading of the bill was carried by a vote of 121 to 55.

May 17th.—SENATE.—Several bills were reported and read and some amendments to Public Lands Bill adopted.

COMMONS.—A discussion arose on the question of appointment of Judges, several members pointing out the anomaly of Judges being appointed by the Provincial Government and paid by the Dominion, and advocating the making administration of justice independent of local legislatures. Mr. Colby's Insolvency Bill was then taken up, Mr. Jones (Halifax) supported by Col. Gray, moved that Nova Scotia and New Brunswick should be exempted from its action. Mr. Gibbs moved the 6 months hoist, which was negatived. Mr. Bellerose moved the adjournment of debate for a fortnight which was also negatived. Mr. Jones' amendment was also negatived and the bill was passed. The debate on the gauge for Intercolonial Railway was resumed, and the House being very thin the debate was adjourned.

May 18th.—SENATE.—Hon. Mr. Mitchell stated the Government were engaged in considering the subject of equalizing electorate districts in New Brunswick and apportioning additional members. Hon. Mr. Campbell, in answer to Mr. Bureau, stated that the Government intended to introduce a measure concerning Judges in Quebec. Several bills were read a second and third time, and the House adjourned.

COMMONS.—Several bills were read a third time and passed, and others passed through committee. The bill relating to Inspection was referred to Committee on Banking, and some amendments made to the Patent Law.

May 20th.—COMMONS.—The subject of subsidizing a line of steamers to West Indies was discussed. Hon. Mr. Langevin promised steps would be taken to open this communication during the recess. The question of naturalization of Germans was brought up by Mr. Young, and Sir J. Macdonald said the Government would ask Imperial Parliament for an Act on the subject, giving any person naturalized by Canadian Parliament all the rights of British subjects. Mr. Costigan moved an address for the disallowance of New Brunswick School Law. The debate lasted till midnight when the House adjourned.

May 21st, — COMMONS. — Bill to repeal duties on tea and coffee introduced and the House in Committee of Supply. Items for Charges of Management, Civil Government, Administration of Justice, Police, Legislation and Geological Survey were passed, the resolutions respecting Pacific Railway were amended and reported. On motion for

second reading, Mr. Macdonald (Glengarry) moved in amendment that the route adopted shall be subject to the approval of Parliament, which was negatived. Hon. Mr. Mackenzie moved in amendment, that all contracts shall be submitted to and approved by Parliament. The House adjourned at midnight without a division.

May 22.—SENATE.—The Dominion Notes Bill was passed, and a debate arose on the Insolvency Bill. Hon. Mr. McFarlane moved the bill be read this day three months. The Senate adjourned without coming to a division.

COMMONS.—Debate on New Brunswick School Law resumed. Col. Gray moved an amendment that the constitutional rights of New Brunswick ought not to be interfered with. Hon. Mr. Chauveau moved in amendment that an Address be presented to Her Majesty, praying that the B. N. American Act be amended in such a manner that every denomination shall continue to possess the same rights and privileges it had at the passing of the Act. On request of several members, the debate was adjourned. The debate on motion to change Intercolonial Railway Gauge was resumed, which was lost after some further discussion by a vote of 88 to 51. Hon. Mr. Blake moved 2nd reading of Bill to provide for holding elections on same day. Sir J. A. Macdonald moved the six months' hoist, the Bill was not in force in England and was a direct attack on the principle of property franchise. The amendment was carried by a vote of 81 to 51. Hon. Mr. Blake moved 2nd reading of Bill to secure independence of Senate. Hon. Sir J. A. Macdonald opposed the Bill, and Hon. Mr. Mackenzie supported it, and it was thrown out by a vote of 77 to 51.

May 23—SENATE—On the question of repeal of Insolvency Law, Mr. Macfarlane's amendment giving it the three months' hoist was carried by a vote of 35 to 24. Several bills were read a second time, and the Public Lands Bill passed.

COMMONS—Mr. McDougall moved for a return in relation to Cullers' Fees, and said there were too many, the number might be reduced from 50 to 20. Mr. Simard said there were 44, and some of them had a great deal to do, and recommended that their names should be drawn by ballot placing all on equal footing. Mr. Cartwright moved 2nd reading of Act for better protection of navigable streams and rivers. Mr. Currier moved the six months' hoist, a commission having been appointed to investigate the matter and their report not having been received. Hon. Mr. Langevin explained that the Commission had required to make an examination at different points and at different seasons, so that their report could not be ready till the end of the year. Mill owners had promised to give orders that the custom of throwing slabs into the Ottawa should be discontinued. Mr. Cartwright withdrew his Bill. Hon. Mr. Blake moved 2nd reading of Bill to provide for trial of controverted elections before Judges. Sir J. A. Macdonald opposed the bill as unnecessary and as throwing upon Judges duties which they had no right to demand until there were Dominion Judges appointed. Mr. Mackenzie supported the Bill as did several other members. Sir Geo. Cartier pointed out that the law was now being tried both in England and in Ontario and it was advisable to wait, as the next Parliament would have to pass a uniform law for the whole Dominion. The Bill was negatived on a division of 66 to 49. Mr. Costigan moved 2nd reading of Bill compelling members of Local Legislatures where dual representation is not allowed, to resign their seats before becoming candidates for Dominion Parliament, which was carried on division.

May 27, SENATE—In reply to inquiries, Hon. Mr. Mitchell stated the Intercolonial Railway will not be opened until after September and that the Bay Verte Canal would be proceeded with. Several Bills relating to Supply were passed in Committee.

COMMONS—The adjourned debate on the Superannuation Fund was resumed, Mr. Joly showing that there was a surplus from this fund which ought to be applied to the benefit of the officers. Col. Gray contended the salaries of public officers were quite insufficient, and they were very hardly dealt with. After some further discussion, Mr. Jackson moved an amendment, that it is inexpedient to alter the Act of this House this Session, which amendment was carried on a division. The House went into Committee on Dual Representation Bill, which on motion of Mr. Costigan was amended so as to affect also members of the non-elective branches of the Legislature.

May 28, SENATE—2nd reading of Bill to give effect to Treaty of Washington, was moved by Hon. Mr. Campbell, one or two members spoke against the treaty, but would not ask for a division and the 2nd reading passed unanimously.

COMMONS—2nd reading of Pacific Railway Bill, and the House went into Committee upon it. Sir Geo. Cartier moved in amendment, that the terminus should be near Lake Nipissing S. of the Lake. Some discussion arose on this amendment, and also upon the western terminus, when the amendment was carried. The second clause was also carried; on the third, a discussion arose on the breadth of the blocks of land to be granted the Co., Mr. Mackenzie suggesting 10 miles frontage, and Sir G. Cartier said it had been found impossible yet to define the frontage, and the clause was carried. On the fourth clause the subsidy was amended from 25 to 30 millions. The clauses to 14 were passed without amendment. Clause 15 was amended by inserting "having a subscribed capital of at least 10 millions secured to the satisfaction of Govt. and also 10 per cent. of the capital shall be paid up within one month after the said charter, and on the suggestion of Mr. Blake "in the hands of the Receiver Genl." was also added. The remaining clauses were then adopted.

May 29, SENATE—Several bills were read a third time and the Treaty of Washington Bill passed and sent back to Commons.

COMMONS—Debate on New Brunswick School Law resumed. Mr. Smith protested against this attempt to override the Constitution of New Brunswick. Mr. Colby recommended the adoption of an amendment to the effect that the House regrets that the School Act is unsatisfactory to the people of New Brunswick, and hopes it will be so modified at the next session of New Brunswick Legislature as to remove all causes of discontent. Sir Geo. Cartier thought the Parliament had no right to interfere in the matter. As a matter of principle he agreed with the Roman Catholics of New Brunswick, but as a question of law he thought it beyond the jurisdiction of the Dominion Parliament. Mr. Chauveau's amendment for Address to Imp. Parliament was nega-

tived by a vote of 126 to 34. Mr. Colby moved his amendment, to which Mr. Dorion moved an amendment that "the House regrets His Excellency had not been advised to negative the School Law," which was lost by a vote of 117 to 38. Mr. Mackenzie moved an addition to Mr. Colby's amendment, that it was expedient to obtain the opinions of the Law Officers of the Crown in England, and if possible, the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, as to the legality of the New Brunswick School Law, which was agreed to and the main motion, as amended, was carried.

May 31st—SENATE—An Address was carried, praying that an enquiry should be made, under the direction of the Minister of Justice, into the passing of the insolvent law, in order to embody necessary amendments. A bill was introduced respecting copyrights.

COMMONS—The House in Committee on Pacific Railway Bill. Sir George Cartier said the clause as to frontage had been amended, that none of the blocks should be less than six, or more than 12 miles frontage. Hon. Mr. Blake moved an amendment that "such Railway shall extend from some point on or near Lake Nipissing, on the south shore thereof," which was negatived, by a vote of 91 to 51. Hon. Mr. Dorion moved an amendment that the eastern terminus should be west of the Ottawa River, at the point affording shortest practicable route, which was lost by a vote of 125 to 15. Two amendments were moved by Hon. Mr. Mackenzie, which were negatived, as was also one by Hon. Mr. Wood, and the bill was ordered for a third reading.

June 1st—COMMONS—Sir John Macdonald introduced a Bill to re-adjust the representation in House of Commons. The Pacific Railway Bill was read a third time and passed. Resolutions to amend and extend the schedule of the Act 31, Vic., cap. 33, and to make provision for the salaries of Judges, &c., were passed, and a Bill introduced.

June 3rd—SENATE—Several Bills were read a third time and passed, and some reports adopted.

COMMONS—Some discussion arose as to the lawless state of the port of Quebec. Sir John Macdonald said the Minister of Marine would ask for an increase of the Water Police, with greater facilities for the performance of their duty. Members from all sides united in paying a tribute of respect to the memory of the late Hon. J. S. Macdonald. The Dual Representation Bill was carried after some discussion, and the House adjourned.

June 4th—SENATE—Second reading of Bill to amend Copyright Law. Some discussion arose as to the power of the Dominion Parliament, but the second reading was carried.

COMMONS—House in Committee of Supply. Items for Arts, Agriculture and Statistics, Immigration and Quarantine, Marine Hospitals, Pensions, and Intercolonial Railway passed. Hon. Mr. Pope explained at some length the steps taken to promote Immigration. Hon. Mr. Langevin introduced resolutions relating to the improvement and enlargement of the Dominion Canals, and the construction of the Bay Verte Canal. After some discussion, the resolutions were reported and read a second time.

June 5th—SENATE—Several Bills were read a third time and passed. The Copyright Bill was amended so as to make the excise duty not to exceed 12½ per cent. on wholesale value, and the Bill passed. Some Bills were read a second time, and the House adjourned.

COMMONS—A Bill for the introduction of the Ballot was negatived by a vote of 104 to 43. A Bill to provide for the appointment of Returning Officers of general elections, after some discussion, was negatived by a vote of 95 to 52. Mr. Cameron's Bill relating to Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes, was read a third time, and passed. Several Resolutions from the Committee of Supply were adopted, and items passed for various Public Works and Buildings, and for Red River Road.

June 6th—COMMONS—The question of the appointment of Mr. Justice Johnston to the Recordership of Manitoba while still retaining his Judgeship was brought up by Mr. Holton, who moved that it was calculated to impair the independence of the Judiciary. After a long discussion, the motion was negatived by a division of 89 to 58. The House went into Committee of Supply, when the Militia Estimates were taken up and a number of items passed.

7th June—SENATE—Several Bills were read a third time and passed. Senator Wark moved a resolution urging the importance of the agricultural interests, and some Bills were read a second time.

COMMONS—Third reading of Patent Act. Two Amendments by Hon. Mr. Chauveau negatived and Bill passed. Second reading of Bill to re-adjust the representation. House in Committee on improvement of the channel between Montreal and Quebec. Resolution adopted. The House went into Committee of Supply and passed the items for Lighthouses and Coast Service, Fisheries, Culling Timber, Indians, and a number of miscellaneous items.

June 8th—COMMONS—Second reading of amendments to Representation Bill. Mr. Mackenzie complained that the principle of representation by population had not been observed in the Bill. Mr. Mackenzie moved an amendment to re-adjust the representation of Ontario, which was negatived by a vote of 97 to 47, as were a number of other amendments, and the Bill as amended was read a second time.

June 10—COMMONS—Third reading of Representation Bill. Mr. Workman moved an amendment respecting the Electoral Divisions of the City of Montreal which was negatived, and the Bill was passed. The House then went into Committee of Supply.

June 11th—COMMONS—On motion of Dr. Tupper certain measures relating to Light Houses, Navigation, &c., were extended to British Columbia. On motion of Sir John A. Macdonald, a special committee was appointed to draw up an address to Lord Lisgar on leaving the country. The address was reported, read and transmitted to the Senate for concurrence. The House went into Committee on the tea and coffee duties and a Bill was introduced enabling the Governor in Council to impose on these articles imported from the United States, the same duty as was imposed by the United States. The items of supply for Intercolonial Railway and Public Works were passed, as was also that for Arbitration and Awards. Some discussion arose on the enlargement of the Carillon and Chute canals, and Mr. Shanly complained the amount voted for the improvement of Ottawa navigation was too small. A large number of Bills were passed the third time.

June 12.—Some discussion arose on the subject of lands in the Indian Reserves in Hastings, and Sir J. A. Macdonald promised the attention of the Indian Department should be given to the subject. A discussion also took place on the subject of the salaries of the officers of the House and a resolution was passed that it was expedient their salaries should be increased so as to conpensate their services for the current year. On the 2nd reading of the Act to amend the Parliamentary Representation, the House went into Committee and reported it as amended. The Public Lands Bill was taken up in Committee and amendments concurred in.

June 13—SENATE—Supply Bill and various other bills passed.

COMMONS—An inquiry was made respecting Telegraph Wire purchased from H. B. Company. Sir F. Hincks explained, that the wire was of superior quality and price charged Canadian Govt. was not above that paid A discussion arose respecting the publication of a Canadian Hansard, when instructions were given to Committee of Internal Economy to purchase 600 copies. The Supply Bill was read a third time and passed.

June 14.—At 3 o'clock the Govr. Genl. proceeded to the Senate Chamber and having commanded the attendance of the House, gave the sanction of Her Majesty to a large number of Bills, and closed the 5th Session of the Parliament, and bade them farewell.

Legislation of 1872.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS USED.

H. M.—Her Majesty.
G. G.—Governor General.
G. in C.—Governor in Council.
L. G. in C.—Lieut. Governor in Council.
P. C.—Privy Council.
M. C.—Minister of Customs.
C. C.—Commissioner of do.
M. I. R.—Minister of Inland Revenue.
C. I. R.—Commissioner of do.
P. M. G.—Post Master General.
P. M.—Post Master.
P. O.—Post Office.
P. O. D.—Post Office Department.
R. G.—Receiver General.
C. R. F.—Consolidated Revenue Fund.
M. P. W.—Minister of Public Works
P. W. D.—Public Works Department.
M. F.—Minister of Finance.
S. of S.—Secretary of State.
M. of A.—Minister of Agriculture.
M. M. F.—Minister of Marine and Fisheries.
H. of C.—House of Commons.
C. C. C.—Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.
The Co.—The Company.
J. P.—Justice or Justices of the Peace.
C. C. L.—Commissioner Crown Lands.
A. C. C. L.—Assistant do do
E. C.—Executive Council.
L. C.—Legislative Council.
L. A.—Legislative Assembly.
A. Comr.—Assistant Commissioner.
O. in C.—Order in Council.
C. of A.—Commissioner of Agriculture.
M. P. I.—Minister of Public Instruction.
C. C.—Civil Code.
C. C. P.—Civil Code of Procedure.
C. S. C.—Consolidated Statutes of Canada.
C. S. L. C.—Consolidated Statutes of Lower Canada.
C. S. U. C.—Consolidated Statutes of Upper Canada.
V.—Victoria.
c.—Chapter.
s.—Section.
subs.—Subsection.

PARLIAMENT OF CANADA.

(*Opened on the 11th April and prorogued on the 14th June*, 1872.)

STATUTES OF CANADA.

Cap. 1—Amends the Act respecting the Statutes.

The Clerk of the Senate, who, for this purpose, is to be styled the "Clerk of the Parliaments" has the custody of all original Acts passed by the legislatures of the former provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, of the late Province of Canada and by the Parliament of the Dominion. As such custodian he is to have a Seal of Office and attach it to certified copies of Acts furnished by him—such certified copies to have the same authority as those printed by the Queen's Printer. As soon as practicable after each session he is to procure from the Queen's Printer a bound copy of the Statutes and deliver the same, duly certified, to the G. G., for transmission to the Secretary of State in England, together with certified copies of all reserved bills; and he shall also furnish one copy in English and one in French, so certified to the Registrar General. He must furnish certified copies of any Act to any one applying for the same, receiving ten cents per hundred words for copying. He is bound to furnish all certified copies required for the public service through the Secretary of State of Canada.

TREATY OF WASHINGTON.

Cap. 2—Suspends certain Acts of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick inconsistent with the 18th article of the Treaty. Fish and fish oil (except fish of the inland lakes and rivers and those preserved in oil) being the produce of the fisheries of the United States are to be admitted free of duty. Goods arriving at any ports in Canada, whether from another portion of the U. S. or another country, may be passed through Canada free in bond, as may also goods brought from the U. S. to be exported from a port in Canada. U. S. citizens may carry goods in U. S. vessels, free of duty from one place in Canada to another,

provided a portion of the intermediate transportation has been by land through U. S. territory in bond, under regulations to be agreed upon. This Act to come into force when proclaimed by the G. G.

SUPPLIES.

Cap. 4—Grants $688,999 37 cts. for the service of the year ending 30th June 1872, and $20,729,060 85 cts. for the public service for the year ending 30th June 1873.

MANITOBA EXPEDITION.

Cap. 4—Indemnifies members of the P. C. for having expended without parliamentary grant $62,150 72 cts. for sending an expeditionary force to Manitoba in 1871.

HUDSON BAY COMPANY LOAN.

Cap. 5—The principal of this loan with interest at 5 p. c. is declared the first charge on the C. R. F. after the Sinking Fund therefor. The amounts due for such Sinking Fund are to be remitted in equal half yearly payments, as the Treasury of Great Britain may direct, to be invested in the names of four Trustees—two to be named by the Treasury, and two by Canada.

THE PUBLIC DEBT AND LOANS.

Cap. 6—Any loans authorized by Parliament, unless the manner be specially fixed by the Act may be raised by the issue of 6 p. c. debentures; by the issue of Canada Dominion Stock, bearing not more than 6 p. c. interest; by the granting of terminable annuities based on a rate of interest not exceeding 6 p. c.; or by the issue and sale of Exchequer bonds or bills of not less than $400, at the same rate of interest. A sinking fund may be provided for loans issued upon the first two plans. The G. in C. may change the nature of any portion of the debt, with the consent of the holder of the securities, provided the public burdens are not increased. But the capital may be increased proportionately to the decrease in the interest by the substitution of 5 p. c. Dominion stock for other securities. The G. in C. may raise temporary loans for periods not over 6 mos. bearing not over 7 per cent. interest, to meet deficiencies in the C. R. F. The regulations of the G. in C. respecting the inscription, management, transfer, &c., of these securities shall have the force of law unless inconsistent with the Act under which they are made. This Act is not to affect Dominion Notes, nor the rank in priority of any of the present charges on the C. R. F.

DOMINION NOTES.

Cap. 7—The R. G. must hold specie to the extent of 35 p. c. of the amount over $9,000,000 of Dominion Notes issued.

BANKS AND BANKING.

Cap. 8—Corrects an error in the Act of last session relating to Banks and Banking, and exempts the Bank of British North America from the tax on circulation. Usury laws in any of the Provinces shall not affect any transaction with a bank at a rate exceeding 7 p. c.; nor shall an innocent holder lose his remedy because of previous taint of usury in negotiation of a note, &c. Minors and others under civil disability may deposit moneys and draw them out unless others, with a superior claim, intervene to prevent; but in the case of persons unable to deposit, &c. under Provincial laws, the amount of deposit shall not exceed $500. Banks are not bound in any case to see to the fulfilment of trusts or application of moneys deposited with and withdrawn from them. Warehouse receipts for cereals being converted into malt or flour, malt, and hogs converted into bacon and hams, are made proper subjects of advances, &c. The legal right of sale of stock, bonds, &c., pledged as collaterals may be altered by agreement at the time the credit is given or when afterwards extended. Banks have the same rights and liens for advances to parties building ships as individuals in the Province where they are built. (For holidays see elsewhere.)

SAVINGS BANKS.

Cap. 9—Amends the Savings Bank Act of 1871. The balance in the hands of the trustees of the Saint John (N. B.) Savings Bank, shall be handed over by them to such local purpose as they suggest and the G. in C. approves: and so with the surplus in the hands of the trustees of the Northumberland and Durham (Ont.) Savings Bank.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND PROMISSORY NOTES.

Cap. 10—Provides that a Bill or Note made payable at one or more months from date is payable on the day having the same number in the month when it falls due—or if there be none, then on the last day of the month—the days of grace being in each case added.

TEA AND COFFEE DUTIES.

Cap. 11 & 12—Repeals the duties on Tea and Coffee imported after 1st July, 1872, and allows a drawback on all previously imported if re-bonded and re-warehoused in the original packages before the 29th June. But if at any time a greater duty is imposed by the U. S. of America on Tea or Coffee imported into that country from Canada than from any other, then the G. in C. may impose a similar duty on Tea and Coffee imported from the U. S.

REPRESENTATION AND ELECTIONS.

Cap. 13, 14 *& 15—(See separate article).*

VOTERS' LISTS AND POLLING DISTRICTS IN NOVA SCOTIA.

Cap. 16, 17—Provide for the division of polling districts Nos. 5 and 11 in Inverness, and formation of a new one out of part of the former to be numbered 17, and out of the latter to be numbered 18, and the making of new lists for the same. Also to make new lists for district No. 2 of Victoria within six weeks of the passing of the Act.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Cap. 18—Provides that a third class or junior second class clerk may be promoted by special O. in C. without serving the time required by the Civil Service Act.

SECURITY OF PUBLIC OFFICERS.

Cap. 19—Provides forms of bonds, &c., to be given by public officers and their sureties.

JUDGES' SALARIES, &c.

Cap. 20—Provides for the additional judge of the Superior Court (Que.) to be resident in Montreal, and that 8 Puisne judges of that court shall have $4,000 per annum. Provides also for the two additional Puisne judges of the Supreme Court in N. S., and grants $3,200 to the five Puisne judges. The salary of the Chief Justice of Queen's Bench, Manitoba, is to be $4,000 per an., and of the two Puisne judges $3,200 each. Provides for one Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of British Columbia at $5,850, and one Puisne judge with $4,850 so long as the present incumbents remain in office, and another Puisne judge at $3,200, and six stipendiary magistrates with salaries from $2,250 to $3,400 so long as they also do the duty of county judges. D. Cameron, late Chief Justice, receives a pension of $2,425, and Capt. Hankin, late Colonial Secretary, of $2,595.55.

ALLOWANCES TO JUDGES.

Cap. 21.—The judges of the Superior Court (Que.) when absent from their domiciles on judicial business are to receive $6 *per diem*. For a part of a term of the Queen's Bench sitting in appeals or criminal matters the same—for a whole term, same as Q. B. judges.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY AND MUSEUM.

Cap. 22—Appropriates $45,000 *per an.* for 5 yrs. for the maintenance of the Geological Survey and Museum, and gives the G. G. authority to employ a Director and the necessary officers and surveyors for the purpose.

DOMINION LANDS.

Cap. 23—Provides for the establishment of a Dominion Lands Office as a branch of the Department of Secretary of State of Canada, having a Surveyor General as chief officer. It has charge of the Crown Lands in Manitoba and the N. W. Territories. No employee may purchase Dominion lands except under permission of an O. in C. The lands are to be laid out in townships, containing 36 sections of one mile square each. Each section is divided into quarter sections of 160 acres, and these again into half and quarter quarter sections of 80 and 40 acres. Exceptions to this manner of survey may be made in the case of the Indian Lands ceded to the late Earl of Selkirk on the Red and Assineboine Rivers, or lands fronting on lakes, rivers or water courses, or main public roads, or lands required for wood lots. The lands reserved by the Hudson's Bay Co. are to be allotted, two sections in every fifth township, to wit, sections 5 and 26, and in the others, all of sec. 8 and ¼ of 26. In the case of broken townships, &c., as above, these reserves are to be set apart by lot. Where any such allotments are already settled on, the Co. may select other vacant lands in their places, but the Co. may hold them although they fall on land reserved for timber. Sections 11 and 29 in each township are reserved for an educational endowment. If these have been settled on before surveyed other lands are to be selected in their place.

MILITARY GRANTS.

In the case of grants made for military service, warrants are issued by the Minister of Militia and registered in the land office. They may be located by the owner or will be received in payment of lands. They must be located for the whole extent in one place, according to the survey. Assignments properly attested and endorsed on the warrant are valid. In unorganised territories having no legislature the G. G. may vest the power in Comrs. to ascertain who are the legal representatives of any person entitled to such warrants. New warrants may be issued to replace those proved to have been lost. The grant of a quarter section to each officer and man of the two battalions serving in Manitoba under O. in C. of 25th April, 1871 is confirmed, and transfers of these rights, though not endorsed on the warrants, are good if only attested and filed in the Dominion Lands Office.

SALES.

Unappropriated lands, as soon as surveyed, may be sold at $1 per acre at private sale, or offered at public sale at that as an upset price. They are to be paid for in cash or bounty warrants. But tracts may be reserved by the S. of S. for town or village plots, and the G. in C. may set apart tracts for other public purposes.

(*For Regulations respecting Free Grants and Homestead Rights, see Article on Immigration, &c.*)

LEASES.

Leases of unoccupied Dominion Lands for grazing purposes are authorized,—to be cancelled for the purpose of sale and settlement, or on notice from the lessee, due compensation being made on either side. Similar leases of hay lands may be made.

MINING LOCATIONS.

Mines and minerals are not to be reserved in any lands granted; and any person may explore ungranted lands for minerals, locate and purchase them—in surveyed lands, in blocks according to survey; in unsurveyed, without the limits of the fertile belt, according to exploration and application—the locations in the latter case to contain 320, 160 or 80 acres. But any ungranted lands, proved rich in minerals, may be withdrawn from sale and leased at a rent of not less than 2½ per cent. of the net profit of working. These mining locations are to be surveyed, and connected with some previous survey. Gold diggings on or beside rivers, lakes, &c., may be reserved and specially dealt with, and leased. None of the foregoing provisions apply to lands to which the Indian title has not been extinguished.

COAL.

Coal lands are withdrawn from the rules respecting squatters, homestead rights, &c. Coal lands, in blocks not exceeding 640 acres, may be purchased at $1 per acre, when surveyed and described as such; but if not worked for 12 months between the application and survey, the claim lapses, and the Crown resumes possession. The Secretary of State may reserve coal lands surveyed before actually worked.

TIMBER LANDS AND LIMITS.

The wood lands are to be surveyed and granted apart in the "belt" section. In

other townships wood lands are to be separately surveyed in lots of 10 or 20 acres, so as to give (as nearly as practicable) one for each quarter section of arable land in the township, 25 acres being a maximum allowed, if on the quarter section itself. The wood lots are to be apportioned with, and added to the other land applied for under homestead rights; but the claimant cannot sell any of the timber before his patent issues, except to settlers for their private use. In tracts of land covered with timber, reserved and separately surveyed, each township generally is to form a timber limit. The right to cut timber thereon is to be put up at a bonus of so much per square mile, according to location, &c., and a 21 years lease granted to the highest bidder—the lessee to erect saw-mills or other manufactory of wood goods within two years of lease; to take all the timber fit for use or sale from each tree cut, and prevent all unnecessary waste, by fires or otherwise; to make returns to Government of timber cut and disposed of, and the price; to pay an annual ground rent of $2 per square mile, and a royalty of 5 per cent. and to keep books shewing his transactions, subject to inspection. The lessee shall have the refusal of the limits for 21 years, on the same terms, or others, to be agreed upon, if he fulfil the conditions of his lease; if he do not, the lease may be cancelled, without compensation, at any time. Arrears of dues, &c., will bear 6 per cent. interest, and form a lien on timber cut in the limits, which may be seized in three months, and sold in payment after six months. If it be removed out of Canada, these arrears accrue on any timber afterwards cut from limits. Timber cut without license is forfeited to the Crown, and if so mixed with other timber that it cannot be separated, all is forfeited alike. When removed so that it cannot be seized, a penalty of three dollars per tree will be exacted. Timber seized is deemed forfeited if not claimed within a month. To obstruct the seizure, or take any timber seized, is a felony. Timber may be seized upon suspicion, and proof required from the party in possession that it has been legally obtained. The grant of limits will not include any booms or slides already constructed, unless specially mentioned; nor can the free use of booms or slides, or of the waters of any stream, &c., be obstructed by any grantee.

PATENTS, &c.

Provision is made for the signing of patents by Deputy Governors, the cancellation of patents issued in error, for remedy in case the same land is twice granted to different persons, and in case there is deficiency in the quantity of land granted or if patents have been issued through fraud, error or imprudence, and simple legal proceedings in case of refusal to give up possession by the wrongful holder. Assignments of claims to land must be registered with the Secretary of State.

SURVEYORS, &c.

Only those can act as surveyors of Dominion lands who, before the passing of the Act, held Provincial diplomas or certificates, and those who, afterwards, pass an examination in Euclid, plane trigonometry, mensuration of superficies, the keeping of field notes, plotting and map drawing, spherical trigonometry, astronomy and geology, practical surveying operations, and the use of instruments, and are conversant with this Act and the manual of instructions issued by the Department. The Board of Examiners is to consist of the Surveyor General, and eight other competent persons. Candidates must have served three years under articles with a surveyor, or obtained a diploma or certificate from a Provincial Board after a like course of study, &c. Surveyors from other portions of H. M's. Dominions may be admitted to examination after six months' service. Graduates in Civil Engineering at any University after a two years course, need only serve one year. The fee for admission is $20, and for fyling the articles and application, and making out commission, $2 each. An allowance of $5 per day, and expenses, is made to each member of the Board while on duty. The Surveyor must take an oath of office, and give security for due execution of his duties. The Board may suspend or dismiss him for gross negligence or corruption. The English measure of length is to be used in these surveys, and each Deputy Surveyor must have a subsidiary standard of it, tested and stamped by the I. R. Department. Provision is made respecting cases in which corners are lost, or lines of survey obliterated, as well as for the survey of fractions of sections. The boundary lines laid down under the authority of this Act, or O. in C., are to be held to be the true boundaries of townships, sections, fractions, &c. A township will only be held to contain the land within said boundaries, and the sections, fractions, &c. granted, to be aliquot parts of what it contains. Authority is given to Deputy Surveyors to take evidence under oath respecting boundaries, &c. Penalties are enacted against those disturbing or obstructing Surveyors in their work, or moving or destroying corner posts or bounds. Surveyors must keep field notes of their surveys, and may receive pay for them. For attendance in Court to give professional evidence they receive $5 per diem.

INDIAN AND HALF-BREED CLAIMS.

Indian reserves and lands necessary to satisfy half-breed claims, may be withdrawn by the G. in C. from the operation of this Act.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Cap 24.—Declares works acquired, repaired, extended or enlarged by money voted by Parliament, except those withdrawn by 31 V., c. 12, s. 10 are under the direction of the M. P. W.

BRIDGES.

Cap. 25—Places bridges constructed under the authority of an Act of the Parliament of Canada, or under the jurisdiction of the Dominion, under the supervision of the Railway Committee of the Privy Council, with the same authority as to inspection, &c., as over Railways and Railway bridges.

PATENTS OF INVENTION.

Cap. 26.—This is, for the most part, a re-enactment of the Act of 1869. (See YEAR BOOK for 1871.) It, however, opens patents to foreigners—residence in Canada no longer

being a condition of obtaining one. The article to be patented by applicant must be one "not known or used by others before his invention thereof, and not being in public use or on sale for more than one year previous to his application in Canada, with the consent and allowance of the inventor thereof." He cannot obtain it if he has taken a foreign patent more than twelve months before applying here; and if, during the twelve months, any one in Canada commences to manufacture the article, he may continue to do so irrespective of the patent. A patent for anything first patented abroad, expires here when it does in any foreign country. Fuller provisions are made respecting arbitrations in case of interfering applications,—the arbitrators being given power to examine witnesses on oath. Employees in the patent office are forbidden to acquire or hold any interest in patents except as inventors.

QUARANTINE.

Cap. 27.—The G. in C. is authorized, from time to time, to make Quarantine regulations which are to be notified to the public through the *Canada Gazette*, and will have the force of law, and be applicable to passengers and goods coming into the country by land or sea. Officers at the Quarantine stations are given the power of Peace Officers to execute such regulations, and penalties are provided for infractions of the regulations or disobedience to orders of such officers. Medical Officers may be appointed at each of the principal harbours of the Dominion to enforce these regulations. When any vessel having contagious or infectious disease on board, not bound to a port of the Dominion, puts into any of its harbours, and is placed in quarantine, the master shall pay $2, head money, to the collector of the port for each person on board. But if the inspecting physician is satisfied that the sick will be cared for for the remainder of the voyage, he may enter a statement on the bill and the ship may proceed on her voyage without being quarantined, if she have not broken bulk. The Medical Officer retains any passengers for treatment who desire it.

IMMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION AID SOCIETIES.

Cap. 28 & 29.—(*See article on Immigration elsewhere.*)

TRADE UNIONS.

Cap. 30—Assimilates the law on this subject to that of Great Britain. Unions are not illegal nor agreements void merely because in restraint of trade. But damages are not recoverable for breach of an agreement between members of a Union respecting conditions under which they may trade or seek or give employment, or for a subscription to the Union, or to apply its funds for benefits to members or remuneration for obeying the rules and resolutions of the Union, or to pay a fine of a member,—or of agreements between several Unions, or any bond to secure the execution of such agreements. Acts for the incorporation of charitable or provident associations shall not apply to Unions, nor shall any Union not registered have the benefit of this Act. To others the old law respecting agreements, &c., in restraint of trade will apply. Any seven members of a Union may register it under this Act, provided none of its purposes are illegal. Each branch is to be considered a separate Union. Upon registration it becomes a corporation and may hold property to be vested in trustees, elected under its by-laws. Provision is made for the punishment of those withholding or misappropriating the funds or property of registered Unions. Annual returns are required and a penalty imposed for neglect to furnish them. A copy of the rules must be furnished for 25 cts. to any one demanding it; and a penalty is imposed on any officer or member delivering any but the correct, registered rules. Penalties may be enforced before a J. P. The Registrar General (Secretary of State of Canada) is Registrar under this Act. The rules, &c. and list of officers are to be sent to him with the application, and in cases of Unions established for more than a year, a statement respecting its receipts, expenditure, funds, &c. If there is nothing illegal in the rules, and formalities (which may be prescribed by O. in C.) have been complied with, the Union is admitted to registry and a certificate issued. The Act does not apply to agreements between partners in business, between employers and employed, or anything done or paid in consideration of sale of good will, or instruction in trade, &c.

VIOLENCE, THREATS AND MOLESTATION.

Cap. 31—is a complement to the other, doing away with the old law making acts simply in restraint of trade punishable. What continues punishable is thus stated in the Act:

"1. Every person who does one or more of the following acts that is to say:—

"1. Uses violence to any person or any property,—

"2. Threatens or intimidates any person in such manner as would justify a Justice of the Peace, on complaint made to him, to bind over the person so threatening or intimidating to keep the peace,—

"3. Molests or obstructs any person in manner defined by this section—

"With a view to coerce such person,—

"(*a*) Being a master, to dismiss or cease to employ any workman, or being a workman, to quit any employment, or to return work before it is finished;

"(*b*) Being a master, not to offer, or being a workman, not to accept any employment or work;

"(*c*) Being a master or workman to belong to, or not to belong to, any temporary or permanent association or combination;

"(*d*) Being a master or workman, to pay any fine or penalty imposed by any temporary or permanent association or combination;

"(*e*) Being a master, to alter the mode of carrying on his business, or the number or description of any persons employed by him—

"Shall be guilty of an offence against this Act, and shall be liable to imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for a term not exceeding three months.

"4. A person shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to molest or obstruct another person in any of the following cases; that is to say,—

"(*a*) If he persistently follows such other person about from place to place;

"(*b*) If he hides any tools, clothes or other

property owned or used by such other person, or deprives him of, or hinders him in the use thereof;

"(c) If he watches or besets the house or place where such other person resides or works or carries on business, or happens to be, or the approach to such house or place, or if with two or more other persons he follows such other person in a disorderly manner in or through any street or road."

These offences are to be tried before J. P., but no master-manufacturer in the particular trade respecting which the crime is committed, or the father, son or brother of one may sit in such case.

FRAUDULENT MARKING OF MERCHANDISE.

Cap. 32—Makes more effectual provisions for the punishment of those who forge or apply forged trade marks or sell articles knowing such marks to be upon them. Imitation and utteration of the genuine trade marks are declared to come under the head of forgery, and the use or application of a genuine trade mark on manufactures of another than the person entitled to it—as well as of the imitations and those altered, or selling articles with them on as well as the forgery is made punishable. The punishment involves the forfeiture of the tools, &c. of the forger, and the articles to which the forgery is applied of the vendor. A person who, before or since the passing of the Act, has sold or offered for sale goods with such forged trade mark or genuine trade mark applied without authority to goods not genuine may be compelled, under a penalty of $20, to give information to the party interested or his agent where he obtained them,—and his refusal to do so is made *prima facie* evidence of his complicity in the fraud. Any false designation of an article by a label, &c., of the quantity or quality, of the place where or person by whom manufactured, is made a misdemeanor, in both manufacturer and vendor with knowledge. In any of these cases, the intent to defraud any particular person need not be set up or proved,—proof generally of fraudulent intent being sufficient. Actions for penalties and proceedings for conviction must be commenced within 3 yrs. after the offence is committed. The Court may order forfeited articles to be destroyed; may issue an injunction against further fraud; and may order inspection of the premises of the party accused, which must be permitted. An action for damages is given to the party aggrieved as well as the prosecution for penalty, in all these cases.

LARCENY OF STAMPS.

Cap. 33.—Postal Cards, Postage Stamps and other Stamps are declared chattels and subjects of larceny under 32 and 33 V., c. 19.

MALICIOUS INJURIES TO PROPERTY.

Cap. 34.—By a clerical error in 32 and 33 V., c. 22, s. 3 imprisonment in a place other than the Penitentiary, for firing premises, is stated to be "*not* less than two years," instead of "less than two years."

ADVERTISEMENTS RESPECTING STOLEN GOODS.

Cap. 35.—Prosecutions of printers or publishers of newspapers for the publication of advertisements asking for the return of stolen goods—"no questions to be asked"—must be brought within six months after such publication.

RIVERS AND STREAMS IN ONTARIO.

Cap. 36.—The River Sydenham is added to the list in C. S. U. C., c. 47, of streams, in which only logs of not more than 18 feet in length, free of limbs, may be floated by lumbermen, and which may not be otherwise obstructed.

CUSTOMS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Cap. 37.—The Legislature of British Columbia having decided in terms of the agreement of union that it would at once adopt the Customs and Excise Tariffs of the Dominion (which would otherwise only come into force upon the completion of the Pacific Railway) the several laws relating thereto, are extended to that Province, or authority given to the G. G. to extend them; and all collections of duties made according to the Canadian tariff since 27 March, 1872, are declared legally made.

NAVIGATION, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Cap. 38.—Extends the Act of the Parliament of Canada on this subject to British Columbia, from 1st January, 1873; and inconsistent Acts are repealed: and like rates of duty and inspection fees shall be levied as in the other Provinces. But the Governor in Council may exempt Inspectors and Engineers of steamboats from the examinations therein provided for them, during the next 10 years; nor need the boiler plate used for 2 years next be of the standard prescribed.

SHIPPING SEAMEN IN NOVA SCOTIA.

Cap. 39.—The Governor in Council is authorized to establish a shipping office in every port in the Province and appoint a Master to each, who must not be a tavern-keeper, boarding-house-keeper or vendor of spirituous liquors. Until such office is established and officer appointed the Collector of Customs shall perform the duties. The Minister of Marine and Fisheries may require securities from shipping masters on their appointment; and may after investigation suspend or dismiss them for misfeasance, &c. They must also take an oath of office. No other agent is to be employed to hire seamen for ships under a penalty on such agent of $20 to $80 and on the ship-owner, agent or master of $40 for each seaman so hired. 50 cts. fee may be asked by the shipping master for each seaman hired or discharged, to be paid by the owner or the master of the vessel, but one half may be detained from the seaman's wages. If any other remuneration is received by the shipping master he forfeits $40 for each offence. The Governor in Council may exempt masters and seamen by Order in Council from any of the obligations imposed. Shipping masters must keep registers of all seamen hired or desiring to be hired through their offices, and take measures to secure the attendance of men on board when hired, facilitate the hiring and discharge of seamen and binding of apprentices &c., &c. Agreements under the Revised Statutes of Nova Scotia, Part 1, c. 75, must be signed before them. They may appoint

Deputies having like power. Subject only to Imperial obligation toward foreign States and Imperial Laws on the subject, this Act will apply to foreign merchant vessels. Shipping Masters are to aid in giving effect to the Imperial Act for the establishment of a Reserve Volunteer Force of seamen. The powers of the Registrar of shipping at Halifax under Revised Statutes of Nova Scotia (thurd series) extend and belong to shipping masters. This Act only extends to ports placed under its jurisdiction by proclamation under Order in Council.

LOCAL AND PRIVATE ACTS.

Cap. 40.—The HARBOR COMMISSIONERS OF MONTREAL, with the assistance of the Collector of Customs may levy for the purpose of refunding to the C. R. F. the sums paid for deepening the channel of the St. Lawrence between Quebec and Montreal, a sum as nearly equal as may be to 5 p. c. interest on such sums and 1 p. c. sinking fund, one half by tonnage dues on sea-going vessels drawing more than 16 ft. water and one half by an addition to present rates of warfage dues on goods landed or shipped; the rates to be fixed from time to time by the G. in C.

Cap. 41.—The PORT OF COLLINGWOOD is brought within the purview of the Acts of the 32 and 33 V., c 40 and 33 V., c. 29 respecting the Improvement of Harbours and Channels, at certain ports.

Cap. 42—Provides for the appointment of a HARBOR MASTER at HALIFAX, with powers similar to those at other seaports of the Dominion, to be prescribed by O. in C. Every pilot or master of a ship is to be furnished with a copy of the regulations. Fees may be levied of $1 to $4 on each ship entering port, according to tonnage, which he may retain as salary up to $600, the balance to paid over to the R. G.

Cap. 43—The G. in C. may appoint three Comrs. of PILOTS for the COASTS and HARBORS of CHARLOTTE (N.B.) with power to make regulations respecting such pilots and prescribe their duties, fees, &c. The regulations made by the Quarter Sessions remain in force till the Comrs. make new.

Cap. 44—Incorporates the ST. JOHN (N.B.) BOARD OF TRADE with the usual powers. Messrs. C. H. Fairweather as President, and G. Thomas V.P., and Messrs. H. A. Austin, J. W. Cudlip, J. Burpee, R. S. DeVeber, J. M. Scammell, W. W. Turnbull, J. Magee, Hon. T. R. Jones, T. W. Daniel and J. C. Brown to be the first Council. May hold real estate to the value of $10,000.

Cap. 45—Incorporates the TORONTO CORN EXCHANGE ASSOCIATION with the usual powers and the power to affiliate branches in the several cities and towns of the Dominion. They may also build or acquire and own a Coin Exchange, and raise a capital of $100,000. They may hold real estate of that value. Messrs. W. H. Howland, W. D. Matthews, J. E. Kirkpatrick, B. R. Clarkson, W. Gooderham, jr., H. N. Baird, R. Wadsworth, S. W. Farrell, T. Flynn and H. J. Boulton to be the first Committee of Management.

Cap. 46—Incorporates the ST. CATHERINES (Ont.) BOARD OF TRADE, with the usual powers. May hold real estate of $5,000 value. J. Taylor as President, J. Norris as V.P., J. Douglas as Treasurer, and H. Carlisle, A. Jeffrey, P. B. Owens, R. McKinley, S. Neelon, H. H. Collier, H. Wilson, J. C. Graham and J. Riordon are to form the first Council.

Cap. 47—Incorporates the CHATHAM (Ont.) BOARD OF TRADE with the usual powers, but not that to establish Boards of Examiners of Inspectors of Produce, &c., liable by law to inspection. May hold real estate worth $5,000. A. W. Smith as President, A. B. McIntosh, R. Pegley, J. Lamont, W. McKeough, H. Malcolmson, J. B. Stringer, J. D. Ronald, T. Bennet, D. R. VanAllen, W. J. Howard, C. Northwood, R. Lowe, R. Stephenson and J. Smith to form the first Council.

Cap. 48 — Incorporates the BOARD OF TRADE OF LEVIS (Que.) with powers like preceding. S. Bennett as President, P. C. Dumontier as V.P., F. Roy as Secretary-Treasurer, and J. Robin, A. Carrier, J. H. Simmons, C. W. Carrier, M. Cass, T. Beaulieu, B. Huot, J. Belleau, F. X. Lemieux, J. Thompson, T. Boissinot and J. Buchanan are to be the first Council.

Cap. 49—Incorporates the SOREL BOARD OF TRADE with the same powers as the preceding. R. H. Kitson as President, C. Labelle as V. P., A. A. Taillon Secy., G. J. Barthe, G.H. Bramley, J. B. L. Précourt, L. A. Senecal, J. B. Brousseau, E. O'Heir, L. Leduc and A. Hibbard to form the first Council.

Cap. 50—Incorporates the EXCHANGE BANK OF CANADA. Capital $1,000,000, in shares of $100. Chief place of business, Montreal. Provisional Directors—M. H. Gault, T. Caverhill, A. W. Ogilvie, T. Tiffin, E. K. Greene, W. Rodden and Sir A. T. Galt. Charter to expire 1st July, 1881. The Act relating to Banks and Banking to apply. Certificate to be obtained from Treasury Board before 14th June, 1873, or charter lapses. May commence business on $500,000 subscribed and $100,000 paid in.

Cap. 51 — Incorporates the "BANQUE VILLE-MARIE" with powers as in preceding. Capital, &c., same. Chief place of business at Montreal. N. Villeneuve, D. E. Papineau, P. A. Fauteux, A. Dubord, J. L. Cassidy, L. N. Duverger, L. Fauteux, C. F. Papineau, L. Archambeault, G. Caron, A. H. Paquet, F. X. A. Biron and P. St. Jean to be Provisional Directors.

Cap. 52—Incorporates the ST. LAWRENCE BANK. Capital and powers as above. Chief place of business, Toronto. J. C. Fitch, F. Shanly, J. Haskin, T. Dick, R. Hay, W. F. Allen and S. Burdon Provisional Directors.

Cap. 53—Incorporates the BANK OF HAMILTON. Same powers and capital as above. Chief office in Hamilton. J. Winer, E. Jackson, E. Gurney, J. Turner, J. M. Williams, M.P.P., D. B. Chisholm, C. Moore, J. Hespeler, Hon. S. Mills, C. Hagill, J. Stuart, A. T. Wood, E. Martin, A. Copp, E. Higman, A. Harvey, J. Harvey, D. McInnes and J. Watson Provisional Directors.

Cap. 54—Incorporates the HALIFAX BANKING Co. Capital $500,000. Chief Office at Halifax, N. S. Same powers and res-

trictions as in preceding Acts. W. Pryor, B. H. Collins and P. C. Hill, Provisional Directors. May commence business on $100,000 paid in.

Cap. 55—Incorporates the BANK OF ACADIA. Capital $500,000. Chief place of business at Liverpool, N. S. Same powers, &c. Provisional Directors, S. C. Tupper, J. Snow, T. R. Patillo, J. Sponagle, J. Tupper, C. Rees, and W. Collins.

Cap. 56—Incorporates the BANK OF SAINT JOHN, N. B. Capital $500,000, with power of increase to $2,000,000. Chief place of business Saint John (N. B.) Same powers, &c. Provisional Directors, A. L. Palmer, S. Jones, J. W. Nicholson, T. P. Jones, and W. H. Tuck.

Cap. 57—In order to close up the affairs of the CENTRAL BANK OF NEW BRUNSWICK the Directors may give notice by advertisement calling on all holders of notes to present them for redemption. Unless they do so within 1 yr. thereafter they are forfeited. The remaining assets, the Directors will then distribute among the shareholders, reserving an amount to meet other claims not prescribed by statute of limitations.

Cap. 58—Incorporates the MARITIME BANK OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA. Capital $1,000,000 with power to increase to $2,000,000. Chief Office at Saint John, (N. B.) Same powers, &c. as in preceding charters. Provisional Directors J. Domville, Z. Ring, J. W. Cudlip, J. Nevins, A. J. Smith, J. V. Troop & C. H. Fairweather.

Cap. 59—Incorporates the SUPERIOR BANK OF CANADA. Capital $1,000,000. Powers, &c. the same. Chief Office at Toronto. Provisional Directors A. Crooks, J. Shedden, S. Nordheimer, J. Michie, A. H. Sibley, G. A. Kirkpatrick, A. M. Clark, W. Hessin, N. Rooney, R. F. McEwen, S. Mandlebaum, T. Dick, R. J. N. Chipman, C. J. Blomfield, C. Jones, and Geo. Wilson.

Cap. 60—Incorporates the BANK OF MANITOBA. Capital $500,000. Same powers. Chief Offices at Montreal and Fort Garry. Provisional Directors D. A. Smith, J. McKay, R. Tait, G. Stephen, Sir A. T. Galt, J. McTavish, and A. McDermott.

Cap 61—Continues the charter of the TORONTO SAVINGS BANK till 1882. Its moneys are hereafter to be invested in securities of the Dominion, or of the Provinces or Municipal debentures only; but loans may be made with other securities as collateral, but not on real estate. All previous loans to be called in and invested as above as soon as practicable.

Cap. 62—Legalizes an agreement between the GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY Co. and the TOWN OF GALT, and gives power to extend the line to WATERLOO and agree with the Village Corporation respecting terms. The town of Galt is to acquire the right of way and form the road-bed from Doon to Galt and the Co. to lay the iron and run trains.

Cap. 63—Confirms an agreement between the G. T. R. Co. and the INTERNATIONAL BRIDGE Co., for a lease of their bridge by the latter to the former Co. for 999 years at £20,000 stg. per an. rent,—with a right on the part of the G. T. R. Co. to buy at any time.

Cap. 64—Authorizes the G. T. R. Co. to create a 3rd mortgage on its MONTREAL & CHAMPLAIN lines to enable it to pay off the balance of the purchase money; and to consolidate all the charges on these lines and issue one set of 7 p. c. bonds in place of them.

Cap. 65.—Authorizes the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY Co. to pledge its credit (subject to incumbrances already created) to secure connections with the International Bridge or Detroit River tunnel, and hold stock in those quarters, or any to which those enterprises are transferred—the consent of two-thirds of the shareholders being obtained. The time for completing its line from Glencoe to Fort Erie is extended 12 months.

Cap. 66.—Legalises and confirms the lease to the NORTHERN RAILWAY Co. OF CANADA of the lines of the NORTHERN EXTENSION RAILWAY Co.—(*i.e.*, the Toronto, Simcoe & Muskoka Junction Railway, and the North Grey Railway)—for 25 years, the latter Company using all exertion to complete them forthwith, and the former paying as rent 35 p. c. of the gross receipts for the first 5 years, 40 p. c. for the next 5, and 45 p. c. during the remainder of the term.

Cap. 67.—Amends the charter of the ST. LAWRENCE AND OTTAWA RAILWAY Co., granting it the right to build an extension to Portage du Fort, and thence to Pembroke, with power to bridge the Ottawa; and further, from Pembroke to Lake Nipissing or French river, or Georgian Bay, and thence to Sault Ste. Marie, or some point on Lake Superior. The Company may also build a branch to Aylmer, Que. Power is given to increase the capital, $2,000,000, making it altogether $3,500,000—of which $789,909 20 becomes preference stock. Other Railway Companies may connect their lines with the bridges of the St. L. & O., and use them upon terms to be settled. The Pembroke extension to be begun in three years, and finished in seven, and the North Western, begun in five years, and finished in ten.

Cap. 68.—Authorizes the CANADA CENTRAL RAILWAY Co. to run its line to any point south of Pembroke, not more than seven miles therefrom, which may be found most advantageous, unless meantime a bonus be granted by that town; also, to construct a branch from any point between Carleton Place and Ottawa, to Arnprior; also, to extend their line to or near Sault Ste. Marie. They may join with any other Company in building or working their lines.

Cap. 69.—Authorizes the OTTAWA, VAUDREUIL & MONTREAL RAILWAY Co. to build a branch from some point below L'Orignal to connect with a line from Montreal to and through Grenville at any place in Argenteuil or Two Mountains, and for that purpose to construct a railway bridge across the Ottawa, the plans to be approved by the G. in C.

Cap. 70.—Authorizes the ST. FRANCIS & MEGANTIC INTERNATIONAL RAILWAY Co. to increase their capital to $2,000,000, and issue bonds to the amount of $1,000,000; also

to erect and work a line of telegraph along their railway.

PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Cap. 71.—Is a public act making provision for the construction by a Company, to be subsidized by the Government, of a railway from the south shore of Lake Nipissing through Manitoba and the North West Territories to the Rocky Mountains, and thence to the shore of the Pacific Ocean in British Columbia, the route to be adopted to be subject to the approval of the G. in C. It is to be made and worked by a Company with a capital of $10,000,000, and must be commenced before 20th July, 1873, and completed before 20th July, 1881. The G. in C. may require specified sections to be completed at certain periods, and may cause every section of 20 miles or more to be worked by the Co. 10 p. c. of the capital must be paid up and deposited in money or Government securities with the R. G. before the Government enters into any agreement with it. A land grant is to be made to the Co. in Manitoba, British Columbia and the N. W. Territories of alternate blocks, along the line, of 20 miles deep, the other blocks being retained. In all, the grant is not to exceed 50,000,000 acres. Any deficiency in 50,000,000 along the line will be made up elsewhere out of lands surveyed and granted likewise in alternate blocks. In Ontario such grant will be made as the Govt. of Canada can arrange for with that of the Province. A subsidy in money not exceeding $30,000,000 is also to be granted, and a loan is authorized to raise that amount. Lands and money are to be handed over as the work progresses in proportion to the difficulty and cost of the sections completed. The cost of the survey of the line now being made by the Government is to be reckoned as part of the money subsidy. Any two or more Cos. incorporated to construct the line under arrangements with the G. in C. were empowered to amalgamate before 14th July last, subject to ratification by the shareholders before 14th Sept. and the approval of the G. in C. The name of the Co. with which the Government agrees shall thereafter be "Canadian Pacific Railway Co.", and have its chief place of business at Ottawa. It may surrender its Parliamentary charter and take one from the Govt., or a new Co. may be so incorporated, the charter to have effect of law after publication in the *Canada Gazette*, with the O. in C. respecting it. The Govt. may also agree with such Co. for the construction and working of branches to some point in British Territory on Lake Superior, and to some point on the boundary line between the United States and Manitoba. In aid, a land grant may be made of 20,000 acres per mile for the Manitoba branch, and 25,000 per mile for the Lake Superior.

Cap. 72.—Incorporates the INTER-OCEANIC RAILWAY Co. with all the necessary powers to build the Pacific Railway and agree with the Government for that purpose. Capital, $10,000,000 in shares of $100. It takes power of extension from the mainland of British Columbia to Vancouver Island and across it to Barclay Sound; for a branch to the River St. Mary between Lakes Huron and Superior, one to Neepigon Bay or Thunder Bay, one from or near Winnipeg river to the Lake of the Woods, and one from Fort Garry or Winnipeg to Pembina or some point on the boundary line of the United States, and another from some point in B. C. to connect with the railway system of the U. S. at the boundary line of that Province; also to build railway bridges across the River St. Mary and Johnson's Straits, and to own or charter and sail steam and other vessels on the inland waters along the route and on the Pacific Ocean. Hons. D. L. Macpherson, W. McMaster, J. Simpson, F. Smith and J. Carling, W. Shanly, D. Thompson, M.P., F. W. Cumberland, M.P.L., D. D. Calvin, J. G. Worts, W. H. Howland and A. Brown, Esqs., the Hons. D. E. Price, L. Thibodeau and C. F. Cornwall, D. Torrance and A. Thompson, Esqs., Hon. Jas. Macdonald, J. Starr, T. Kenny, E. Russell, C. H. Fairweather, N. J. Randolph and J. Boyd, Esqs., and the Hon. J. Sutherland are Provisional Directors, who are to open stock books in Halifax, St. John, Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, London, Fort Garry and Victoria, B. C. The Co. to be organized when the $10,000,000 are subscribed and 10 p. c. paid in. Directors afterwards elected must hold 250 shares of stock each.

Cap. 73—Incorporates the CANADA PACIFIC RAILWAY Co. with precisely the same powers, capital, &c. Provisional Directors, Sir Hugh Allan, Sir Edward Kenny, Hons. Jas. Skead, J. J. C. Abbott, A. B. Foster, D. Christie, G. Ouimet and J. J. Ross, and D. A. Smith, W. Nathan, E. R. Burpee, A. Allan, D. McInnes, L. Beaubien, C. F. Gildersleeve, J. B. Renaud, E. Kerstemman and E. Chinic, Esqs.

Cap. 74—Incorporates the QUEBEC PACIFIC RAILWAY Co., with power to construct a railway from Ottawa, crossing the Ottawa River at or near Hull, and connecting there with the Ottawa & Gatineau Railway (which is to form part of the line), thence through the counties of Ottawa and Pontiac, re-crossing the river at some point between Portage du Fort and "Deep River," thence along the west side of the Ottawa to a point near its confluence with the Matawan, and thence to a connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway. Capital $2,000,000, in shares of $50. The Co. may be organized when $200,000 are subscribed and $20,000 paid in. Work to be begun within 2 yrs. and completed within 5. Provisional Directors—Hon R. W. Scott, Hon. M. Cameron, J. M. Currier, A. Wright, E. B. Eddy, E. Martineau, H. F. Bronson, J. L. P. O'Hanly, F. McGillivray, J. T. C. Beaubien, J. R. Booth, J. Aumond, L. Young, W. H. Waller, A. H. Baldwin, W. Mackey, H. Merrill, J. Heney, H. N. Bate, F. McDougal, D. Moor, R. Ryan, R. Lyon, T. McVeigh, P. A. Eagleson, T. McTiernan and T. G. Smith.

Cap. 75—Incorporates the MANITOBA JUNCTION RAILWAY Co., to construct a railway from the U. S. frontier at or near St. Vincent, Minnesota, or Pembina, Dacotah, U. S., through Provencher and Selkirk, in Manitoba, to or near Fort Garry, and thence to a point on or near Lake Winnipeg; and from Fort Garry to Lake Manitoba, and from a point on this line to St. Joseph (Dacotah) St. Vincent or Pembina. Capital $500,000 to $2,000,000 in shares of $100. The Co. may be organized on $50,000 subscribed and $5,000 paid in. Road to be begun in 2 yrs. and completed in 5. Provisional Directors, D. McInnes, D. A. Smith, G. Stephen, Sir A. T. Galt, D. Torrance, G. Laidlaw, T. Howard and M. St. John.

Cap. 76—Incorporates the LAKE SUPERIOR & MANITOBA RAILWAY Co. to construct a railway and line of telegraph from some point on Thunder Bay, to a Point on the Canada Pacific Railway, east of the Winnipeg River; also to own, charter and sail steam and other vessels on Lake Winnipeg and the waters connected with it. Capital $500,000 to $2,000,000 in shares of $50. The Co. may be organized when $50,000 is subscribed and paid in. Road to be begun in 2 yrs. and finished in 5 Provisional Directors—G. Laidlaw, A. Morrison, Hon. J. B. Robinson, F. W. Cumberland, Hon. F. Smith, J. Turner, A. Brown, W. McGiverin, T. Dick and J. Michie.

Cap. 77—Incorporates the CENTRAL RAILWAY Co. to construct a railway from the Red River where the proposed Pacific Railway shall cross it to the U. S. boundary at or near Pembina. Capital $500,000 to $2,000,000 in shares of $100. The Company may be organized when $50,000 is subscribed and paid in. Road to be begun in 2, and finished in 5 yrs. Provisional Directors—J. Schultz, Hon. D. Gunn, W. R. Bown, J. Tait and J. W. Taylor.

Cap. 78—Incorporates the NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY Co. OF MANITOBA, to build a railway from the boundary line near Pembina, to a point on the Canadian Pacific Railway near Portage la Prairie. Capital $600,000 to $1,000,000. The Co. may be organized when $50,000 is subscribed and paid in. Railway to be commenced in 2 yrs. and finished in 5. Provisional Directors—J. Schultz, Hon. D. Gunn, W. R. Bown, A. McCarther and C. Mair.

Cap 79—Incorporates the LAKE SUPERIOR AND WINNIPEG RAILWAY Co., to construct a railway, with a line of telegraph, from Prince Arthur's Landing or Thunder Bay to Fort Garry, either continuously or across the portages between the navigable reaches of water, with a right to build vessels and navigate those waters and build canals to improve the water route. Capital $2,000,000, in shares of $100. The Co. may be organized when $50,000 is subscribed and $5,000 paid in. Railway to be begun in 2, and finished in 5 yrs. Provisional Directors—D. McInnes, D. A. Smith, G. Stephen, Sir A. T. Galt and D. Turner.

Cap. 80—Incorporates the THUNDER BAY SILVER MINES RAILWAY Co., to build a railway from Prince Arthur's Landing to the U. S. boundary at or near Pigeon or Arrow Rivers or Lakes, and a pier into deep water at Thunder Bay, and to navigate the waters forming the frontier or along the route, and own or charter vessels for the purpose. Capital $2,000,000, in shares of $100. The Co. may be organized when $20,000 is subscribed and $20,000 paid in. Road to be commenced in 2, and finished in 6 yrs. Provisional Directors—Hon. J. H. Gray, W. F. Bruff, G. W. Owen, C. Eley and W. H. Stanton.

Cap 81—Incoporates the QUEBEC FRONTIER RAILWAY Co., to build a railway from the southern frontier of Missisquoi westerly or north-westerly, through Missisquoi, Iberville, St. John's, Napierville, Chateauguay and Huntingdon, deflecting to a point on the U. S. frontier in the S. W. part of the last named county, to connect with a railway to Ogdensburg; also two branches, one to connect from the southern frontier of Huntingdon with a railway in N. Y. to Grand Isle on the St. Lawrence, and the other through Chateauguay to St. Lambert. Capital $2,000,000, in shares of $50,000. The Co. may be organized when $200,000 is subscribed and $20,000 paid in. Road to be commenced in 3 yrs. and finished in 7. Provisional Directors—Hon. L. H. Holton, M. P., J. Scriver, M. P., T. Sanders, M.P.L., Dr. Laberge, M.P.L., A. Esinhart, M.P.L., Dr. Brigham, M.P.L., L. D. Lafontaine, M.P.L., F. Bechard, M.P., F. G. Marchand, M.P.L., S. Coupal, M.P., L. Molleur, M.P.L., J. McGowan, G. Cross, D. Macfarlane, jr., J. Breadner, J. Wattie, J. Holbrook, W. Cantwell, P. Gardiner and D. Shanks.

Cap. 82—Incorporates the CANADIAN RAILWAY EQUIPMENT Co., to construct, or buy, or lease railway equipment of all kinds, and to contract for and sell or lease stations, warehouses, elevators, workshops, &c., to railway companies. It has also power to own the necessary real estate for shops, &c. Certain priorities privileged claims or liens are given to it for property disposed of to such railway companies for the payment of rent or purchase money. Capital $4,000,000, in shares of $100. The Co. to be organized when $1,000,000 is subscribed and $100,000 paid in. Provisional Directors—Sir H. Allan, E. H. King, G. Stephen, Sir A. T. Galt, R. J. Reekie, T. W. Ritchie and D. A. Smith.

Cap. 83—Incorporates the COTEAU AND PROVINCE LINE RAILWAY AND BRIDGE Co., to build a railway from the G. T. railway at or near Coteau Landing to the River St. Lawrence crossing that river by a bridge by way of the islands to some point in Beauharnois, and thence through Beauharnois, Chateauguay, Huntingdon or Napierville, to some point on the boundary of the State of New York, or to the town of St. Johns. Capital $500,000 to $2,000,000, in shares of $100. The Co. may be organized when $50,000 is subscribed and $5,000 paid in. Provisional Directors—D. A. Macdonald, M. P., J. Scriver, M.P., R. S. Macdonald, A. McNab, J. Fraser, J. Baylis and W. R. Hibbard.

Cap. 84—Permits the QUEENSTON SUSPENSION BRIDGE Co. to increase its capital to $1,000,000, and to repair and connect its work with a railway bridge, giving the usual powers for selling and leasing to railway companies and usual running powers over it to them.

Cap. 85—Enables the DETROIT RIVER TUNNEL Co., when it shall have leased the tunnel to the Great Western or other railway companies and secured their guarantee, to issue bonds beyond the limit imposed by the charter. The leasing railway company or companies may charge tolls sufficient to repay the interest on bonds, 10 p. c. dividend and 5 p. c. sinking fund.

Cap. 86—Amends the SAULT ST. MARY RAILWAY AND BRIDGE ACT. The Provisional Directors may call a meeting and organize the company when $1,000,000 is subscribed and $100,000 paid in. The usual powers for arrangements with other companies are granted.

Cap. 87—Incorporates the RIVER ST. CLAIR RAILWAY BRIDGE AND TUNNEL Co., with

power to construct a bridge over, or tunnel under, the St. Clair River from some point in Moore, in Lambton, towards the city of St. Clair, Michigan, and work trains through or near it, provision being made for the traffic upon the river during and after the construction,—the company being obliged, if they build the bridge, to provide draw bridges and steamers to tug vessels through. Capital $500,000, in shares of $100, with power of increase to $1,000,000. The company may be organized when $200,000 is subscribed and $20,000 paid in. $100,000 must be paid in and work commenced in 2 yrs., and the work finished in 6 yrs. Provisional Directors—M. Courtwright and W. L. Scott, of Erie, Pa., J. F. Tracy, of Chicago, Ill., S. Dillon, D. Drew, J. Ross and B. F. Haw, of New York, O. S. Chapman, of Canton, Mass., and W. A. Thompson, of Queenston, Ont.

Cap. 88.—Incorporates the CANADA AND NEW YORK BRIDGE AND TUNNEL CO., with power to construct a railway bridge and a tunnel across the Niagara river, at some point between Chippawa and Fort Erie, capital $3,000,000, with power of increase to $4,000,000, in shares of $100. The Company may be organized when $500,000 are subscribed, and $50,000 paid in. $50,000 to be paid in 2 years, work commenced in 3, and completed in 8 yrs. Act not to go into effect until an Act for same object is passed by the Legislature of N. Y., and deposited with Secretary of State of Canada. Provisional Directors: Hons. W. McMaster and J. Carling, Messrs. D. McInnes, J. Price, W. K. Muir, G. L. Reid & R. Irving.

Cap. 89 —Incorporates the PACIFIC JUNCTION BRIDGE CO., with power to construct a bridge across the Ste. Marie river, from a point near Sault Ste. Marie, capital $500,000, in shares of $100, with power of increase to $1,000,000. The Company may be organized when $50,000 are subscribed, and $10,000 paid in. The Act is not to take effect until a similar Act has been passed by the Legislature of Michigan. Bridge to be commenced in 5, and finished in 7 years. Provisional Directors: Hon. W. McMaster, H. S. Howland, F. W. Cumberland, Hon. F. Smith, N. Barnhart, F. C. Maude, C. B., W. H. Howland, W. F. McMaster, J. Turner, J. Moat, H. L. Hime, J. Crawford, P. M. Grover, Hon. D. L. McPherson, J. D. Edgar, W. Alexander, A. Morrison, W. Gooderham, jr., J. M. Williams, W. McGivern, A. Brown, Hon. J. Skead, E. McGillivray, G. W. Hamilton, T. Kelso, Hon. B. Flint, G. A. Kirkpatrick, A. T. H. Williams, A. Hugel, J. D. Armour, Q. C., T. D. McConkey, W. D. Ardagh, S. C. Wood, W. Simpson, J. MacIntyre, Hon. J. Carling, A. G. P. Dodge, J. McLeod and T. Marks.

Cap. 90—Incorporates THE ST. LAWRENCE AND INTERNATIONAL BRIDGE CO., with power to build a bridge across the St. Lawrence, from some point near Prescott to one near Ogdensburgh, N. Y. Capital $1,000,000, in shares of $50. The Company may be organized when $250,000 have been subscribed, and $25,000 paid in. The Act not to go into effect until a similar Act has been passed by the Legislature of New York, and deposited as above. The work to be commenced in 2 years, and finished in 6. Provisional Directors: T. Reynolds, J. Robinson, T. Robinson, A. R. Eyre, W. Carter, Sir H. Allan, G. Stephen, D. L. McDougall, W. Perley, H. F. Bronson, L. Young, J. R. Booth and E. B. Eddy.

Cap. 91.—Incorporates the DETROIT RIVER RAILWAY BRIDGE CO., with power to build a railway bridge over the Detroit River, at some point near Amherstburg. Capital $500,000, in shares of $100, with power to increase to $1,000,000. The Company may be organized when $200,000 are subscribed, and $20,000 paid in. $100,000 must be paid in, and the work commenced within 2 years, and completed within 6. The Act not to go into effect till a similar Act is passed by the Legislature of Michigan. Provisional Directors: W. A. Thomson and others, as in Cap. 87.

Cap. 92.—Amends the charter of the CAUGHNAWAGA SHIP CANAL CO. The time for commencing the Canal is extended to 13th June, 1874, and of completion to 14th June, 1877. The Company may borrow, upon debentures of not less than $400 each, $5,000,000.

Cap 93.—Amends the charter of the ONTARIO SHIP CANAL CO. The same extension of time is granted as in the preceding Act.

Cap. 94.—Incorporates the GANANOQUE AND WILTSIE NAVIGATION CO., with power to construct the necessary works to improve the navigation of the Gananoque and Wiltsie rivers, and waters adjacent thereto leading to the Rideau Canal. Capital $50,000, in shares of $20. The Company may be organized when $5,000 are subscribed, and $500 paid in. The plans, &c., must be deposited with the Government, and the whole capital subscribed, and 10 p. c. paid in, in two years, and the works completed in 10 years. Provisional Directors: D. F. Jones, S. McCammon, J. Legge, jr., H. Green, R. P. Colton, R. Byers, P. Green and W. Webster.

Cap. 95.—Extends the powers of the MONTREAL TELEGRAPH CO. The capital is increased to $5,000,000, in shares of $40. The powers and franchises of the Company are extended to New Brunswick, Manitoba, the North West Territories and British Columbia.

Cap. 96.—Amends the charter of the CANADIAN & EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH CO., (incorporated to connect Canada with the North of Scotland), changing its name to the CANADIAN & GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH CO. The time for commencement of work is extended to 14th June, 1874, and for completion, to 14th June, 1877. Capital $4,000,000, with power of increase to $6,000,000.

Cap. 97.—Incorporates the THUNDER BAY SILVER MINES TELEGRAPH CO., with power to lay and work a submarine telegraph cable from the North Shore of Lake Superior, between Fort William and Nepigon Bay, touching at Silver Islet, to the boundary of the U. S., there to connect with a similar cable from the U. S., and to construct branch lines (submarine and on land) to any points on the shores, or to islands in Lake Superior. Capital $150,000, (with power of increase to $300,000), in shares of $50. The Company to be organized when $50,000 is paid up. Provisional Directors: Hon. J. H. Gray, W. F. Bruff, G. W. Owen, C. Eley and W. H. Stanton.

Cap. 98.—Amends the Act incorporating the BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE Co. Qualification of Directors is to be 50 shares of stock; and they may be Directors in other Cos. Capital Stock may be increased to $1,000,000.

Cap. 99—Amends the charter of the WESTERN ASSURANCE Co. Permits the Directors before commencing life business to set apart a certain portion of the stock for that business—not less than $100,000 nor more than $200,000, and thereafter the accounts of the two branches are to be kept entirely separate, the Directors apportioning the general expenses between them. Power is (apparently) given to increase the capital of the Fire and Marine Branch to $200,000 and they may invest in securities of any foreign country the sums necessary to carry on their agencies there out of such capital.

Cap. 100—Incorporates the INLAND MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE Co. Capital $500,000 (with power of increase to $1,000,000) in shares of $100. The Co. may be organized when $100,000 are subscribed and $10,000 paid in. Chief place of business, Toronto. Provisional Directors T. McCraw, J. Nevin, G. Greig, A. Prentice, C. H. H. Nichols, J. J. McCulloch, T. R. Wood, H. Winnett, N. J. Somerville, W. F. McMaster, L. W. Smith, J. Ross, B. W. Folger, and M. N. Folger.

Cap. 101—Amends the charter of the MONTREAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF CANADA. The chief office of the Co. is transferred from Toronto to Hamilton. The number of Directors is reduced to 9. The Directors may elect 3 more for 1872, and thereafter may fill vacancies by death, &c.

Cap. 102—Incorporates the MANITOBA INSURANCE Co. Capital $250,000 with power to increase to $500,000, in shares of $100. The Co. may be organized when $100,000 are subscribed and $5,000 paid in. Head office in the Province of Manitoba. Provisional Directors—Sir Hugh Allan, D. A. Smith, G. Stephen, J. McKay, J. McTavish, Hon. M. A. Girard and A. G. B. Bannatyne.

Cap. 103—Incorporates the ANCHOR MARINE INSURANCE Co. Capital $500,000 with power of increase to $1,000,000. The Co. may be organized when $100,000 are subscribed and $10,000 paid in. But it may not commence business until $250,000 is subscribed and $25,000 paid up. Chief office at Toronto. Provisional Directors—Hon. W. P. Howland, C. B., J. McNab, J. Watson, R. W. Elliott, F. Shanly, W. E. Scarth and A. Fisher.

Cap. 104 — Incorporates the CANADA AGRICULTURAL INSURANCE Co. Capital $500,000 (with power of increase to $1,000,000) in shares of $100. The Co. may be organized when $200,000 is subscribed and $20,000 paid up, and may commence business when $50,000 is paid in. Chief office in Montreal. Provisional Directors — Hon. L. Archambault, Hon. A. B. Foster, G. B. Baker, C. C. Colby, W. H. Webb, B. Benoit, Lt.-Col. Harwood, A. Westover, E. O. Brigham, E. L. Chandler, D. A. Manson and E. H. Goff.

Cap. 105—Incorporates the ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO. OF CANADA. Capital $250,000 (with power of increase to $500,000), in shares of $100. The Co. may be organized when $100,000 are subscribed and $10,000 paid in. Head office of the Co. in Montreal. Provisional Directors—Sir A. T. Galt, J. Rankin, D. L. Macdougall, J. Molson, R. J. Reekie, J. Rose, E. McKay, J. C. Hatton and E. Rawlings.

Cap. 106—Incorporates the DOMINION TRUST Co., with power to act generally as Trustees, and as agents in transaction of business, management of estates, collection of rents, interest, mortgages, bonds, &c. Courts are authorized to appoint the Co. trustee, receiver, administrator, guardian, assignee, &c., &c. Capital $500,000 (with power of increase to $1,000,000), in shares of $100. The Co. to be organized when $500,000 are subscribed and $50,000 paid up. Head office in Toronto, with an office also in Montreal. Provisional Directors—C. J. Campbell, A. T. Fulton, W. G. Cassels, L. Moffatt, J. McMurrich, A. R. McMaster and W. Gooderham.

Cap. 107—Incorporates the IMPERIAL GUARANTEE AND LOAN SOCIETY for the purpose of making contracts by way of guarantee, indemnity or suretyship, the borrowing and lending of money, the purchase and dealing in public securities, and in the estates, bonds and debentures of corporate bodies, the receiving and holding property upon trust and executing the office of Trustee, and acting as agents, &c., for investing, money, &c. Capital $500,000 (with power of increase to $2,000,000), in shares of $100. The Co. may be organized when $500,000 is subscribed and $100,000 paid in. Head office at Toronto, with branch at Montreal. Provisional Directors, C. J. Campbell, T. McCrackin, J. Fisken, W. McGiverin, W. H. Howland, J. Turner, F. W. Cumberland, J. Shedden, G. W. Hawke, A. R. McMaster, W. F. McMaster, W. Thomson, B. Haldan, J. Moat, H. C. Hammond, J. Morison, R. J. Dallas, J. Michie, R. M. Mills, A. Thornton Todd, J. S. McMurray, A. T. Fulton, and J. C. Gilmor.

Cap. 108—Amends the charter of the LONDON AND CANADIAN LOAN AND AGENCY Co. It may increase its stock to $1,250,000—10 p. c. to be paid in before business is proceeded with. It may raise it further to $5,000,000. Directors may be 15,—7 resident in Toronto. The Co. may buy and sell, itself or as the agent of others, mortgages, bonds, debentures, &c. and advance money on them, its commission in the latter case not exceeding a half p. c. on any loan or advance. It may also receive money on deposit at such rates and on such conditions as it may agree, but these deposits together with the amount of securities held must not exceed in amount the subscribed capital. Its functions are extended to the whole Dominion and it may organize a local Board in each Province.

Cap. 109—Amends the charter of the DISTRICT PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETY OF MONTREAL, changing its name to LOAN AND LANDED CREDIT Co., a capital of $900,000 having been already subscribed and $500,000 paid in. It is continued with the powers of lending money on the security of real estate. New charter to be accepted or rejected by the shareholders.

Cap. 110—Incorporates the CANADA IM-

PROVEMENT Co. for the purpose of engaging in and executing contracts for building and other works. Capital $400,000 with power of increase. The Co. may be organized when the capital is subscribed and $10,000 paid in. Provisional Directors C. Garth, H. Bulmer, W. P. Bartley, C. Legge and D. Macdonald.

Cap. 111—Incorporates the MAIL PRINTING AND PUBLISHING Co. (limited) for carrying on the business of printing, publishing, stereotyping, engraving, wood-cutting, lithographing and bookbinding and dealing in articles connected therewith. Head office at Toronto with branches at the capitals of the several Provinces. Capital $250,000 in shares of $100. The Co. may be organized when $10',000 are subscribed. Provisional Directors W. H. Howland, J. Keeler, J. Carling, A. Morrison, D. McInnes, J. G. Worts, D. B. Chisholm, and T. C. Patteson.

Cap. 112—Incorporates the CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND SEALING & FISHING Co. for the purpose of carrying on sealing, fishing, shipping and shipping agency business. Capital $150,000 (with power of increase to $300,000) in shares of $100. The Co. to be organized in 30 days. Provisional Directors Sir H. Allan, W. Murray, R. Muir, M. Cuvillier, H. McKay, and J. W. Stabb. Office at Montreal.

Cap. 113—Incorporates the ONTARIO SHIPPING & FORWARDING Co. Capital $500,000 (with power of increase to $1,000,000) in shares of $100. The Co. to be organized when $100,000 are subscribed and $10,000 paid in. Provisional Directors T. Dick, C J. Campbell, W. B. Scarth, G. Laidlaw, A. M. Smith, W. D. Mathews and J. Fisken. Office at Toronto.

Cap. 114—Incorporates the DOMINION WATER WORKS Co. for supplying villages, towns and cities of Canada with water by means of "Waterous' improved system of Fire Protection and Water supply." Capital $500,000 (with power of increase to $1,000,000) in shares of $100. The Co. may be organized when $100,000 are subscribed and $15,000 paid in. Head office at Brantford. Provisional Directors G. H. Wilkes, D. Curtis, A. Watts, H. Yates, J. W. Digby, W. Paterson, C. H. Waterous, and J. H. Stratford.

Cap. 115—Incorporates the ANTICOSTI Co. for the purpose of purchasing and colonizing the Island of Anticosti and carrying on lumbering, mining, quarrying, fishing and commercial operations, with power to own and sail steamers and lay down telegraphic cables to connect it with the main land. They may hold lands elsewhere not exceeding, in annual value, £10,000. Capital $2,500,000 in shares of $100 with power of increase. The Co. may be organized when $25,000 is subscribed and $2,500 paid in. Provisional Directors W. L. Forsyth, Hon. D. Price, F. W. Thomas, C. O. Closter, and F. S. Winslow.

Cap. 116—Amends the "Act to incorporate the Managers of the MINISTERS' WIDOWS AND ORPHANS Fund of the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of Canada in connection with the Church of Scotland." They may hold property of the yearly value of $20,000.

Cap. 117—Incorporates the MISSIONARY SOCIETY of the WESLEYAN METHODIST Church in Canada. May hold real estate of the annual value of $20,000. The first Managing Committee consists of the Rev. W. M Punshon, M. A., Rev. Enoch Wood, D.D., Rev. E. Ryerson, D.D., Rev. A. Green, D.D., Rev. E. Evans, D.D., Rev. L. Taylor, D.D., Rev. S. Nelles, D.D., and 78 others.

Cap. 118 — Naturalizes ANSON GREENE PHELPS DODGE, of Keswick in the county of York, Ont., upon his taking the oath of allegiance.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

(*Legislature met 7th Dec.*, 1871, *and was prorogued 2nd March*, 1872.)

SUPPLIES.

Cap. 1—Grants $2,332,887.72 for the public services for 1872, and 59,185.73 to make good sums expended in 1870 and '71.

MEMBERS OF HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Cap. 2—Enables a member to resign his seat before the first meeting of the Legislature after a general election by sending it to two members elect who notify the C. C. in C. of it, and he is authorized to issue a new writ. But a member may not resign while his seat is lawfully contested nor within 25 days after the return of the writ. The new election is not to affect any contest for the seat under the previous election and a previous candidate may be seated instead of the perso elected under the new writ. On the receipt of the Judge's certificate declaring a vacancy, the Speaker or clerk (if there be no Speaker) issues his warrant to the C. C. in C. for a new election. No person may sit or vote after the judge has issued his certificate that the return is invalid, and a person certified as returned by the judge may thereafter sit and vote.

INDEPENDENCE OF ASSEMBLY.

Cap. 3—Persons holding any office, commission or employment of profit at the nomination of the Crown or of the Government or a head of a department cannot sit or vote, except those permitted under the Act 32 V. c. 4, s. 1, sub-ss. 2 and 3, a J. P. or a N. P. Any member of the House being a member of the Executive Council (besides the 5 heads of departments) vacates his seat, but is eligible; but there may not be more than 6 members of the Ex. Council. The disqualifying clauses are not retro-active.

Cap. 4—Members of the House of Commons who have sat and voted there are rendered incompetent to sit in the Assembly, under a penalty of $2,000 per day.

EVIDENCE BEFORE ASSEMBLY.

Cap. 5.—Any Standing or Select Committee may examine witnesses upon oath. Affidavits to be used may be sworn before the clerk, or clerk of Committee, or a Comr. of Superior Courts for taking affidavits.

LAW SOCIETY OF ONTARIO.

Cap. 6.—Allows the Benchers to appoint reporters to the several courts, prescribe their duties and pay their salaries out of the funds of the Society. The may also make further provision for professional education, appointing readers and lecturers, and prescribing examinations. For proficiency in them the term of studentship may be reduced to 3 yrs A preliminary examination may also be prescribed for articled clerks. Each member must be furnished with a statement of the finances of the society during Hilary term each year.

COUNTY ATTORNEY.

Cap. 7—In York the offices of Clerk of the Peace and County Attorney may be held by separate persons.

DIVISION COURTS.

Cap. 8—Any person may appear as agent or attorney of another in a Division Court, unless the judge decide that, in the interest of justice, he may not do so.

COUNTY COURTS.

Cap. 9—No junior county judge may be appointed in counties having less population than 40,000 according to the last census. The junior judge may sit, hear and decide matters in chambers in the absence of the senior. A county judge may sit in the county of another when necessary and have like jurisdiction.

LEGAL PROCEDURE.

Cap. 10—Amends the Act 34 V., c. 12. A judge of one of the Superior Courts sitting in chambers may change the venue in a cause commenced in the County Court. The power of the county judge to grant summons and make orders in Superior Court cases under C. S. U. C., c 22, s. 129 is taken away in case the attorneys of either party do not reside in the judge's county. The County Court sittings ordered by 33 V., c. 7, s. 7, are to be held notwithstanding 34 V., c. 12, s. 16.

STATUTE OF FRAUDS.

Cap. 11—Declares the meaning of the 13 Eliz. c. 5, ss. 1 and 2, to be that a deed in fraud of others is not valid although made with intent to pass the property to the purchasers and for a sufficient valuable consideration, unless the purchaser is *bona fide* ignorant of the fraud against others.

ASSIGNMENT OF DEBTS AND *CHOSES IN ACTION.*

Cap. 12—Debts and *choses in action* may be transferred by any form of writing, but subject to such conditions or restrictions as are in the original contract. The assignees may sue in their own names, setting forth the various assignments. Bonds and debentures of corporations payable to bearer, or to some person named or bearer, may be transferred by delivery. All claims for set-off or grounds of defence existing up to the time of the notice of transfer are good to the debtor against the assignee—not those arising after. The Act is not to apply to bills or promissory notes.

PETITIONS OF RIGHT AND CROWN SUITS.

Cap. 13.—Provides for the procedure in these cases. The applicant intitles his petition in one of the superior courts, inserting also the venue for the hearing; but the Court or Judge may, on application, change these. It shall be signed by applicant's Counsel or Attorney, and left with the Prov. Secretary for the *fiat* of the L. G. When this is obtained a duplicate is left with the Attorney General demanding his plea on behalf of the Crown within 28 days, in which time he must plead unless extension is granted. When the application has reference to property already ceded to another by the Crown, the party in possession or occupation must also be notified to appear and plead within 8 days after notice. Further pleadings, &c., are similar to those in other cases. In default of a plea judgment may be taken *pro confesso*. Costs follow judgement. The judgment is certified by the Judge to and is left with the Prov. Treasurer, who must pay the amount awarded. The same power as in ordinary cases may be used in crown suits, and the defendant may compel the Atty. Gen to proceed as Counsel in an ordinary action.

MANDAMUS.

Cap. 14.—Whenever the right to issue a peremptory Writ of Mandamus exists, and the Court deems it right to issue it, it may do so without any rule *nisi*,—the other party being called on by a summons to show cause. The writ issues on affidavit of the party; and counter affidavits may be put in; but the deponents are to be cross-examined, &c. If the Judge hold that the writ should not issue, the summons is dismissed. Any Judge in vacation may refuse obedience to writ. The Clerk of Crown sitting in chambers may not exercise any powers under this Act. An appeal lies from the Judge to the Court and from the Court to that of Error and Appeal.

PROPERTY AND TRUSTS.

Cap. 15.—A direction in a will to pay testator's debts out of his personal property shall not be considered as setting aside the rule established by 29 V., c. 28, s. 33, unless express reference is made to debts secured by mortgage, &c., so as to shew that to be the intention. "Mortgage" in that Act shall be held to cover liens or other incumbrances as well. Wills are revoked by the marriage of the testator, unless one made under power of appointment when the estate would not pass without, to the heir next of kin, executor, &c.

PROPERTY OF MARRIED WOMEN.

Cap. 16.—Married women are to enjoy real estate (and the rents, &c.) owned at the time of marriage or acquired thereafter, as if she were *feme sole*, and the possession thereof by the husband will not make them liable for his debts. She may insure, in her own name, or that of a trustee, her own or husband's life for the benefit of her children or herself—the proceeds not to be responsible for his debts. A policy of insurance effected by a husband on his own life, for the benefit of his wife and children or afterward endorsed in their favour, shall be considered a trust in their favour, to execute which the

Court of Chancery will appoint a trustee if none is named in his will; and the amount shall go to them free of the claims of the husband's estate or creditors, unless it is shown the arrangement was made in fraud of the creditors, when they may claim the amount of premiums paid. Married women may hold stock in Cos and vote upon it as if a *feme sole*, and may deposit money in banks and check it out; but creditors may claim deposits made in fraud. A husband is not liable for his wife's debts contracted before marriage, or contracted in respect to any business or industry carried on by her. She may sue and be proceeded against, in respect of her own property, business, torts &c., as if a single woman.

APPRENTICES AND MINORS.

Cap. 17.—A Mayor, Judge of the County Court, or Police Magistrate, may bind out (with their consent) minor children who are orphans, or have been deserted by their parents or guardians, or whose parents or guardians have been committed to goal, &c., or who are dependent on public charity for support. Nor shall they be removed from such apprenticeship without the order of the Judge or Court, who may refuse the parents, &c., the right of control.

REGISTRATION OF PARTNERSHIP.

Cap. 18.—Every person using a partnership name or style must deliver a declaration thereof to the Registrar, within 6 mos. of the passing of this Act, or of the first using it. In default such person forfeits $100. The Registrar is to keep 2 indices, one of firms and one of individuals, to be furnished by the Treasurer of the municipality. The Registrar receives 10 cents for each search and 25 cents for each certificate.

ACTIONS OF EJECTMENT.

Cap. 19.—The claimant or defendant in these actions may demand a trial by jury, the former annexing notice to that effect to his issue book, the latter filing it with his appearance.

LAW STAMPS IN JUDICIAL AND TERRITORIAL DISTRICTS.

Cap. 20.—From 1st July last the laws requiring fees to be paid in stamps shall apply to all courts and all officers of courts in the Province, including any established or appointed in Muskoka, Parry Sound, Thunder Bay, or other territorial districts hereafte organized.

SETTLERS IN FREE GRANT TOWNSHIPS.

Cap. 21.—The L. G. in C. may remit or authorize the C. C. L. to remit to settlers in free grant townships (except Alice, Grattan, Wilberforce and Minden) any sums due as purchase money of their lands.

COMMON SCHOOL LANDS.

Cap. 22.—The L. G. in C. may reduce or authorize the C.C.L. to reduce the price of school lands sold before 1st July, 1867, whenever sold for high and not yet paid for, and make reasonable abatement in the interest accrued on the unpaid instalments; but this is not to affect the interest of Quebec in the proceeds of such lands. The reduction or abatement is made by returning a portion of the money upon payment in full of arrears. It is only to be made after inspection of the lands, and to purchasers from the Crown or those claiming under them in occupation as settlers.

RAILWAY FUND APPROPRIATION.

Cap. 23.—All O. in C. made after the 7th Dec., 1871, for distribution of this fund, are to be published in the next number of the *Ontario Gazette*, and submitted as early as practicable to the Legislature for ratification or rejection.

AID TO RAILWAYS.

Cap. 24—$400,000 is added to the fund for this purpose. $100,000 per an. is to be set apart to form a Railway Subsidy Fund to be apportioned in a similar manner to the "Railway Fund" under the Act of last session. The aid is not to be less than $120 or more than $240 per an. for 20 yrs., per mile of any railway assisted. This aid may be made the basis of scrip or certificates, after it is authorized and reported on by the C. of A. No railway assisted from the former fund shall receive assistance from this, nor shall any grant be made from this until that fund is exhausted.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

Cap. 25—Provides for the procuring of additional space at stations, &c. for the accommodation of railway traffic than the law at present allows—this in a manner similar to that provided by the Parliament of Canada in previous session—(*see Year Book for* 1872, *p.* 128.)

DRAINAGE.

Cap. 26—Re-enacts with slight amendments the drainage clauses of the Municipal Amendment Act of 1869—(*see Year Book for* 1870, *p.* 53). It also provides that any Municipality undertaking such work may submit its by-laws, &c., to the Comr. of Public Works and if, after examination, he approves the work, the L. G. in C. may invest any surplus of the C. R. F. in the debentures issued—not more than $200,000 at any one time. Not more than 85 p. c. shall be advanced on them until the C. P. W. reports the work satisfactorily completed. No work is to be thus aided which will increase the rates over 3 cts. in the $. The amt. due on the debentures is to be paid annually by the treasurer of the Municipality to the Provincial Treasurer with 7 p. c. on any arrears. In case of default in any year he council is compelled in the next to levy the necessary assessment on the whole municipality, irrespective of the parties benefited by drainage, and the amt. so due becomes the first charge on the moneys collected—after current expenses—and the Treasurer or other officer paying out moneys for other purposes becomes personally liable to the Crown. The Reeve and councillors become also personally liable for any neglect in the assessment, &c.

FEES OF REGISTRARS.

Cap. 27—Provides a scale of remuneration for Registrars—

Out of $2,500 fees collected he retains all.			
Out of an additional $500	90	p.	c.
" "	do 80	"	
" "	do 70	"	
" "	do 60	"	
" any "	amt. 50	"	

The surplus to be paid over to the County Treasurer or City Chamberlain on the 5th Jany. each year—a duplicate of the statement under the "Registration of Titles Act" being furnished at the same time. The Act comes in force Jany. 1873.

REGISTRY OFFICES.

Cap. 28—Abolishes the right of the L. G. in C. to establish Registry Offices for cities, junior counties or ridings.

Cap. 29—Makes a slight verbal amendment to the enactment respecting the plans for registration of town and village lots in 31 V., c. 20.

COUNCIL OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Cap. 30—The L. G. in C. may cause enquiry to be made into the working of Regulations, &c. of the Council of P. I. or Chief Superintendent, and abrogate, suspend or modify them.

LAND SURVEYORS, &c.

Cap. 31—Other proof of service as an apprenticed Surveyor may be given when the certificate of the master cannot be procured. Surveyors in Quebec are admitted to practice after examination without service in Ontario. The examiners are to take an oath of office.

AGRICULTURAL AND ARTS ACT.

Cap. 32—The 12 members of the Agricultural Association elected in Jan., 1872 shall hold office as provided in 31 V., c. 29-1 retiring annually. The majority of the office bearers of an Agric. or Hortic. Society must be residents in the municipality. Mechanics' Institutes can only affiliate in the year after the formation, notice being giving in the previous Decr. to the C. of A., nor shall any institute share in the grant unless the Inspector of Schools reports that it has complied with the law, he receiving $5 for his trouble. No institute may affiliate hereafter unless formed in a city, town or incorporate village, and only one in any such place. Horse races are prohibited within 5 miles of the Provincial or a Divisional Exhibition. Penalty $50 or 30 days imprisonment.

ROAD COMPANIES, &c.

Cap. 33—Amends the Acts respecting toll roads. Any competent engineer (not a stockholder in the Co. owning it, or officer of the Municipal Council responsible) may be appointed by the judge to examine a road complained of. Notice of the engineer's decision is to be given by him when practicable at the office of the Co. or Council; if not, at the toll house. If the body responsible dispute the accuracy of the report, they apply for a hearing before the judge who summons both parties and decides, after hearing. If he ratify the engineer's report, the Co. or Council must cease to take toll on that portion of the road till the repairs are made. In case of sudden damage by freshet or fire they may continue to take toll for a reasonable time granted by the engineer—meantime providing a temporary passage for travellers. After the expiry of the delay accorded they must cease to take toll until the engineer reports that the repairs are complete. Meantime they may not take away any materials or buildings appertaining to the road, under a penalty of $10 besides damages. If the Co. or Council decide to proceed by arbitration whether the road has not been put in repair, though the engineer report against them—the requisitionists failing to appoint the second arbitrator the sheriff does so. In case a road Co. neglects for 9 months to put the road in repair as ordered by the engineer's report or arbitrators' award, it forfeits its franchises, and the County Council may take possession of the road, repair it and collect the tolls. If they do not do this the local municipality becomes vested with it and liable to keep it in repairs like other public roads. In the same manner a Road Co. may by by-law abandon their whole road to the municipal authorities, or any portion of it, with their consent. (*For other provisions in this respect see Year Book of* 1869, *p.* 83)

COLLEGE OF DENTISTRY.

Cap. 34—The Board is reduced to 7 members, 4 a quorum. It is to be elected on 3rd Tuesday in July in every second year. Provision is made for a preliminary examination of students and appointment of examiners. The board may meet elsewhere than at Toronto for examinations, &c.,—the annual meetings for examination to be held on the 1st Tuesday in March. British subjects actually engaged in the practice of dentistry on the 4th March, 1868, and others not residents of Ontario who had had 3 yrs. practice are entitled to license after examination and payment of fees, and British subjects who had had 5 years practice in Ontario, without examination. The right to make by-laws respecting fees and college is taken away. Provision may be made for a School of Dentistry at Toronto.

PROPERTY OF RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS.

Cap. 35—Trustees of such property may mortgage it for the erection of a minister's residence, as well as a church, meeting house or chapel.

CORRUPTION, &c., AT MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

Cap. 36—Defines what electoral corruption is and provides for its punishment, and that of violence and intimidation. Candidates found guilty forfeit their seats and are ineligible for 2 years. Voters are deprived of their vote for 2 yrs. and forfeit $20. The votes are struck off the poll book. The evidence is to be taken *viva voce* before a judge of the County Court. The judge trying the case reports to the clerk of the municipality, who must keep a list of those reported against. By-laws carried by such illegal practices may be quashed on application to a judge of the superior courts who, upon probable cause shown, orders the judge of the County Court to take the evidence, which is then returned through the Clerk of the Crown, &c., in Toronto; and the judge, after reading it, decides. After such application to take evidence, &c., has been granted, further proceedings upon the by-law must be stayed till the decision. Proceedings must be commenced within four weeks after the vote on the by-law. Witnesses are bound to answer although they criminate themselves; but they can demand a certificate which prevents the use

of their evidence in any criminal proceedings except for perjury.

MUNICIPAL INSTITUTIONS IN NEW DISTRICTS.

Cap. 37—Makes provisions for the establishment of municipalities and municipal institutions in the districts of Parry Sound, Muskoka, Nipissing and Thunder Bay similar to those enacted for Algoma. 33 *V. c.* 25. (*See Year Book for* 1871, *p.* 77.) 30 applicants out of 100 inhabitants within an area of 10,000 acres, may obtain the necessary order from the stipendiary magistrate to proceed with the organization. A similar number of inhabitants and applicants in a village may obtain an organization as a police village.

GAME AND FUR-BEARING ANIMALS.

Cap. 38—Repeals previous Acts on this subject. The following are the close seasons, for—

Deer, Elk, Reindeer or Cariboo..... 1st Dec. to 1st of next
Wild Turkeys, Grouse, [Sept.
Pheasants, or Partridges .....1st Jan. to 1st Sept.
Quail.....1st Jan. to 1st Oct.
Woodcock .....1st Jan. to 1st July.
Snipe.....1st May to 15th Aug.
Waterfowl, known as Mallard, Grey Duck, Black Duck, Wood or Summer Duck, and Teal .....1st Jan. to 15th Aug.
Hares or Rabbits. .....1st Mar. to 1st Sept.

Except in Essex, Kent, Lambton and Middlesex no Quail are to be hunted or killed for two years.

For fur-bearing animals the close seasons are, for—

Beaver, Muskrat, Mink, Marten, Raccoons, Otter or Fisher.....1st May to 1st Nov.

No Muskrat House is to be at any time destroyed. Other provisions as in previous Game Law. (*See Year Book* 1872, *p.* 76.)

Penalties for breach of law respecting—

Deer, &c .....$10 to $50 each animal.
Birds or Eggs.....$5 to $25 each.
Fur-bearing animals .$5 to $25 each.
Other breaches.....the same.

The whole fine to go to the prosecutor unless J. P. sees reason to suspect collusion between the parties, then as in ordinary cases.

FILLING ABANDONED OIL WELLS.

Cap. 39—In order to prevent the damage done by abandoning oil wells and not filling them up but allowing water to flow into them to the damage of neighboring wells, provides that the parties injured may apply to the municipal councils to have the abandoned wells filled up, or the water flowing therein shut off. On such application the council appoints an engineer to report upon the case. If he report that the complaint is well founded, the clerk of council delivers or mails a notice to the proprietor of such abandoned well, who must, in 20 days, fill it up or shut off the water as ordered, or the complaining party may do so without being liable for trespass or other damages.

MANUFACTURING, MINING AND OTHER COS.

Cap. 40—Companies may be incorporated by Letters Patent for warehousing, elevating and forwarding grain and other goods, with power to own and lease the necessary wharves, elevators, storehouses, vessels, &c., &c.

LOCAL AND PRIVATE ACTS.

Cap. 41—Incorporates the police TOWN OF TILSONBURG, situated upon certain lots in the township of Middleton in Norfolk, and Dereham in Oxford, with the usual powers.

Cap. 42—Incorporates the TOWN OF DURHAM situated on certain lots in the township of Bentinck and Glenelg in Grey, with similar powers.

Cap. 43—Confirms an agreement between the TORONTO, SIMCOE & MUSKOKA JUNCTION RAILWAY Co., and the NORTH GREY RAILWAY Co. for their amalgamation under the title of the NORTHERN EXTENSION RAILWAYS Co.—their lines to be completed before the 2nd March, 1872.

Cap. 44—Incorporates the SOUTH SIMCOE JUNCTION RAILWAY Co. with power to build a railway from some point on the Northern Railway at or near King's station to or near Alliston, with power to connect again with the Northern Railway at or near Angus. Capital $200,000, in shares of $100. Co. may be organized on $40,000 subscribed and 8,000 paid in. Provisional Directors—Hon. Frank Smith, P. D. Kelly, W. H. Howland, J. Fisher, N. Barnhart, G. Fletcher J. Turner, R. Tegart, H. L. Hime, H. Tyson, A. Eastwood, G. Brown, G. Hughes, J. Dinwoody, Geo. Davis, G. P. Hughes, A. Totten, H. S. Howland, J. D. Edgar, G. A. Nolan, T. Fisher, T. Ridd, A. Armstrong and J. Lamb. Road to be commenced in 2 and finished in 5 years.

Cap. 45—Incorporates the PACIFIC JUNCTION RAILWAY Co. OF CANADA with power to build a railway from the Sault Ste. Marie in Algoma, to connect with railways in Victoria, Simcoe, Peterborough, or Ontario, or to the District of Muskoka, with power of extension to the River Ottawa. Capital $3,000,000, in shares of $100. Co. may be organized on $300,000 subscribed and $30,000 paid up. Provisional Directors—Hon. W. McMaster, H. S. Howland, J. M. Williams, T. Deacon, Hon. F. Smith, N. Barnhart, W. H. Howland, F. W. Cumberland, W. F. McMaster, J. Turner, J. Moat, J. McLeod, H. L. Hime, W. McGiverin, J. D. Edgar, G. A. Kirkpatrick, J. Carruthers, A. T. H. Williams, A. Hozel, J. D. Armour, Hon. B. Flint, Hon. J. Skead, E. McGillivray, T. Kelso and W. Alexander. Road to be begun in 2 yrs. and finished in 5.

Cap. 46—Amends the charter of the TORONTO, GREY & BRUCE RAILROAD Co. When the Co. build any part of their line in or through Huron, and obtain a bonus from any municipality therein, the several wardens, including the warden of Huron, shall appoint trustees under 31 V., c. 40, ss. 10 & 11. Right is given to carry the Co.'s line on that of the G. T. Railway (from which it has obtained running powers) along the esplanade through the Great Western & Northern Railway grounds (on terms to be agreed on or settled by arbitration) to the Co.'s premises at the Queen's Wharf, Toronto.

Cap. 47.—Amends the charter of the CREDIT VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY, giving power to extend the road from Bellefountain to Fergus, Elora and Salem; to substitute "Alton" for "Orangeville;" for any Municipality along the line of road to lay the rails along their highway; allows the Co. to construct and keep in repair roads leading to R. R. Provides for the granting of bonuses by Municipalities, and for the issue of bonds by Co. not exceeding $9,000 per mile, or 5 for every 4 of bonuses and paid up share capital of section; provides for the carrying of cordwood by the Co., and enacts that certain bonuses shall be expended on certain localities.

Cap. 48.—Confers further powers on the CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY Co., giving it power to construct branches to the St. Clair River and to Chatham, provided such branches be commenced in 1 and completed in 4 years; allows Municipalities to extend time for the works stipulated by Co., permits the Directors to appoint Agents in London and New York; makes provisions as to transfer of stock; gives equal rights to B. subjects and aliens, and permits Directors to vote by proxy; authorizes the purchase or lease of the Erie and Niagara, and London and Port Stanley Railways, and to take stock in other Railways.

Cap. 49—Extends the time for the LONDON, HURON, and BRUCE R. Co. to 2 years for commencing, and 6 for completing said Railway.

Cap. 50—Legalises a By-law of the CORPORATION OF LONDON in favor of the LONDON, BRUCE and HURON RAILWAY, authorising a grant of $100,000 in aid of said Railway.

Cap. 51—Revives and amends Act incorporating STRATFORD and HURON RAILWAY Co.; fixes the 1st of Dec., 1872 for 1st general meeting for election of Directors. Railway to be commenced in 2 years and completed in 7; names of certain provisional directors expunged, gives power to make certain agreements with other Railway Cos. and to lay an additional guage on their line.

Cap. 52—Revives and amends the Act incorporating the NORFOLK R. Co., allowing 2 years for commencement and 5 for completion of Railway, allows municipalities to submit by-laws for aid on petition of 25 shareholders, and provides for a branch line to Port Rowan and for amalgamation with other railways.

Cap. 53—Incorporates the PORT DOVER and LAKE HURON R. Co. Provisional Directors William Grey, Thos. J. Clarke, Thos. Scott, James Bullock, James Barker, A. L. Wilcox, Saml. G. Burgess, John Craig, Jas. Lockhart, James McCulloch, Walter Marshall, Samuel S. Fuller, Gilbert Moore, D. S. Butterfield, and Seneca Pitcher. Road to be single or double railway from a place at or near Port Dover to Woodstock, with power to extend to Stratford; gauge not less than 3 ft. 6 in. Capital $250,000, with power to increase under Railway Act. Railway to be commenced in 2 and completed in 5 years.

Cap. 54—Incorporates the PORT BURWELL and INGERSOLL RAILWAY Co. Road to extend from Tilsonburg to Ingersoll, and northerly to St. Mary's and southerly to Port Burwell. Gauge 4 feet 8½ in. Provisional Directors Thomas Brown, Ebenezer V. Bodwell, Adam Oliver, Luther Beecher, Peter J. Brown, Edwin D. Tilson, James Noxon, Jonathan Jarvis, Gordon H. Cook, John Smith, George Suffel, Alexander McBride, John E. Harding, James McCaughey, and Daniel Freeman. Capital $100,000, in 2,000 shares of $50 each, with power to increase. Every municipality granting a bonus of $30,000 entitled to name a director. Charles Henry Sorley, Thos. Wells, and one other to be named by Lt. G. in C. to be trustees to hold debentures.

Cap. 55.—Incorporates the HAMILTON & N. W. RAILWAY Co. Road to run from Hamilton through the counties of Wentworth, Halton, Peel and Simcoe, to one of the bays in township of Tay, with power to extend to Lake Nipissing, or to form a junction with Canada Central or Canada Pacific, or with both, and to extend to Lake Simcoe at Barrie. Capital, $600,000—in 6,000 shares of $100, with power to increase. Provisional Directors: Anthony Copp, Thos. Saunders, P. W. Dayfoot, John Young, W. E. Sanford, Jas. Turner, William McGiverin, Edward Gurney, D. B. Chisholm, Jas. M. Williams, Jabob Hespeler, Simon Plewis, Frederick Haines, Thomas Bowles, John White, James Barber, John Buck, T. D. McConkey, Geo. Davis, John Kidd and Alfred A. Thompson. Directors may issue bonds not to exceed $10,000 a mile, and not to exceed amount actually expended; road to be commenced in two years, completed to waters of bay within 5, and finally completed within 7. Facilities for carrying wood to be given to as large an extent as for other freight, and the rate per mile fixed.

Cap. 56.—Amends the PORT WHITBY & PORT PERRY RAILWAY ACT, giving them power to extend to Lindsay & Fenelon Falls, extends time for construction two years; branch to Lindsay to be completed in 5 years, and gives power to lease the railway.

Cap. 57.—Confirms and legalises certain by-laws in aid of the KINGSTON & PEMBROKE RAILWAY Co., legalising the debentures issued by the Corporation of Kingston, and authorising that of Pembroke to levy increased rates.

Cap. 58.—Affirms the validity of certain By-laws passed by certain Municipalities in aid of the MIDLAND RAILWAY.

Cap. 59.—Authorizes the COBOURG, PETERBORO AND MARMORA RAILWAY, to extend its line to the town of Peterborough and through the townships of Smith, Ennismore, Emily, &c., to Fenelon Falls and thence to Parry Sound on Georgian Bay; extension to be completed in 8 years; power given to lease Railway or any part of it, and to issue debentures not to exceed $10,000 per mile of Railway actually constructed and under construction.

Cap. 60.—Amends the FENELON FALLS RAILWAY Act; route changed to one from Toronto & Nipissing R. R. near Uxbridge to Lindsay, thence to Fenelon Falls and Sturgeon Lake, and thence to Ottawa River, with power to construct branch to connect with Port Whitby and Port Perry R. R. Provi-

sional Directors; George Laidlaw, John Turner, George Stephen, William Thompson, John Burns, H. P. Dwight, John Morrison, Christopher W. Bunting, R. W. Ramsay, R. W. Elliott, J. C. Tritch, Charles J. Campbell, and Alex. John Cattanach. Capital $300,000, with power to increase. Trustees of debentures, Hon. M. C. Cameron, S. C. Wood, M.P.P., and a third to be named by L. G. in C.; name of Co. to be Lindsay, Fenelon Falls, and Ottawa River Railway Company; power given to issue bonds to the extent of $9,000 per mile, under certain conditions; road to be completed to Somerville, in Co. of Victoria, in three years, and to Ottawa River in 5; number of Directors to be 9. Provisions made for the carrying of cordwood, and for storing it at every station except Toronto. No of shares to be 120,000.

Cap. 61.—Incorporates the OMEMEE BOBCAYGEON AND NORTH PETERBOROUGH RAILWAY Co. Route, by double or single track, from Midland Railway between Millbrook and Lindsay to Bobcaygeon, with power to extend North to Canada Central or Pacific Railway. Wm. Cottingham, Thomas Matchett, C. J. Blomfield, Arthur T. H. Williams, D. G. Boulton, Adolph Hogel, James Jinkin, N. Kirchoffer, S. S. Peck, G. Boyd, W. B. Read, E. S. Vinden, Arthur McQuade, J. F. Schepeler, Lewis Ross, H. H. Meredith, Thomas Stephenson, William Fraser, Charles R. Stewart, T. M. Benson, Mason Boyd, Francis Beamish, J. M. Irwin, C. Nolson, George Bick, Horace Aylwyn, Charles E. Bonnell, and Robt. K. Connell, to be Provisional Directors. Capital $200,000, in shares of $100 each, with power to increase. Bonds may be issued not to exceed $9,000 per mile, on amount actually expended. Gauge of R.R. to be not less than 3 feet 6 inches. Company may lease road, or any part of it, to Midland Railway Co. Aliens and non-residents to have equal rights. Railway to be completed to Bobcaygeon in 2 years.

Cap. 62.—Act to incorporate BOWMANVILLE, LINDSAY & BOBCAYGEON RAILWAY Co. Road to pass from Bowmanville, in the County of Durham, through that county and Victoria, to Bobcaygeon, in the County of Peterborough, thence to some point in the Free Grant Lands, and those of the Canadian Land & Emigration Co., with a branch to Georgian Bay. Guage not less than 3 feet 6 in. Provisional Directors: Hon. John Simpson, Fred. Cubitt, S. C. Wood, M.P.P., M. Boyd, John McLeod, M. P.P., William Thompson, Robert McGill, John Milne, John McClung, John McDougall, P. Murdoch, Henry Elliott, sen., M. Davies, W. R. Burk, E. G. Power, Thos. Fowke, John Grey, R. Touchbourne, Porter Preston, J. M. Williams, M.P.P., Robt. P. Spinks, John Hughes, James Parr. George Kempt, M.P., George Dormer, Thos. Keenan, David Brown, John McLennan, Wm. Needler, Wm. McDonell, James Junkin, Wm. Cottingham, and George Bick. Capital $300,000, in 6,000 shares, of $50 each. Any municipality granting $30,000 shall be entitled to name a director. Geo. Haines, Esq., of Bowmanville, Joseph R. Dundas, Esq., of Lindsay, and one to be named by L. G. in C., to be trustees for holding debentures. Co. may issue bonds not to exceed $9,000 per mile; railway may be leased to any other Co. in Ontario. Road to be commenced within 2, and completed within 5 years; provision to be made for the carriage of cordwood; power is conferred to construct and work telegraph lines.

Cap. 63.—Legalises a by-law of Corporation of Galt, and empowers it to construct a railway from the village of Doon to the town of Galt, and also empowers the village of Waterloo to construct a railway from the town of Berlin to the village of Waterloo.

Cap. 64.—Incorporates the SANDWICH & WINDSOR PASSENGER RAILWAY Co., to extend from Sandwich to Windsor, with power to continue to Walkerville. Capital $50,000, in shares of $20 each. Gauge to be such that ordinary vehicles may travel on track. James Frazer, Henry Kennedy, John B. Gauthier, William McGregor, William B. Hirons, Thos. H. Wright, and Henry McAfee, to be first directors. Debentures may be issued in sums of not less than $100, to an amount not exceeding $20,000, provided so much of the capital stock be paid up.

Cap. 65.—Enables the Council of the township of Logan, in Co. of Perth, to pass a by-law repealing certain by-laws, to make provision for payment of certain debentures of the united townships of Logan, Elma and Wallace.

Cap. 66.—Enables the Corporation of Village of Orillia to dispose of certain lands, and apply the proceeds to purchase of site for erection of market buildings.

Cap. 67.—Authorises the Corporation of Ottawa to mortgage the By-Ward market property, and certain other property, for the purpose of acquiring certain lots in the City of Ottawa, for the enlargement of the By-Ward market.

Cap. 68.—Enables the Corporation of Hamilton to close the street known as Walter street, and a part of Sophia street, and to sell and convey the said land in fee simple.

Cap. 69.—Enables the Corporation of Dundas, in the County of Wentworth, to close the highway known as Rosina street, and to sell and convey any part thereof in fee simple.

Cap. 70.—Authorises the Corporation of Dundas to pass a by-law exempting Messrs. Young, Law & Co. from payment of municipal taxes for 21 years, on any addition they may make to their cotton factory in Dundas, or machinery to be used in such addition.

Cap. 71.—Enables the town of Peterborough to aid, by way of bonus, in the promotion of manufactures in or about that town, to the amount of $40,000, taking security for its expenditure; and confirms a certain by-law of the Municipality, granting aid to Messrs. Paton & Moir, such aid to be considered a part of the $40,000. It also authorises the town of Peterborough to aid in the construction of water works to an amount not to exceed $40,000, and to issue debentures to an amount not exceeding $5,000, towards the cost of an iron bridge over the river Otanabee.

Cap. 72.—Authorises the City Gas Company of the City of London to extend its

works beyond that city to the Lunatic Asylum, and to such persons in the townships of London and Westminster as may desire it.

Cap. 73.—Incorporates G. M. Kinghorn, Archibald Livingston, Henry Charles Voigt, John Carruthers and others, as the "Kingston Board of Trade," giving power to hold property to the annual value of $5,000. Geo. M. Kinghorn, to be President; Archd. Livingston, Vice-President; Jas. Shannon, Sec.-Treasurer; and H. C. Voigt, John Carruthers, Edward Chown, Henry Cunningham, W. R. McRae, W. B. Simpson and R. M. Ford, a Council for the Management of the Affairs of the Board.

Cap. 74—Authorises the CORPORATION OF KINGSTON to borrow $470,000, and to issue debentures bearing interest at 6 per cent. for the payment of the same; a portion of debentures to be made payable every year for 30 years, so that the sums to be levied for principal and interest each year may be as nearly equal as possible. Act to be called "*City of Kingston Consolidated Loan Act.*"

Cap. 75—Enables the City of London to consolidate various liabilities, by issuing debentures to the amount of $564,720, and borrowing money on them, such money to be applied to the redemption and payment of outstanding debts, and for no other purposes. A special rate to form a sinking fund of 2 per cent. per annum to be applied to payment of debentures. Debentures to be payable in not less than twenty nor more than 30 years. Interest not to exceed 7 per cent.

Cap. 76—Authorises the CITY OF TORONTO to issue debentures to the amount of $2,552,-166.11 payable in 21 years, in sums not exceeding $100, with interest at the rates of 5, 6, or 7 per cent. All moneys arising from such debentures to be applied in the redemption of City of Toronto debentures already issued and outstanding. A special rate to be levied on all rateable or assessable property for the payment of interest, and for a Sinking Fund. Balance of present Sinking Fund after 1st Oct. to be applied to Sinking Fund; also all discounts on debentures purchased as a sinking fund investment. The sinking fund rate to the amount annually of $25,526.66 to be paid out of the monies collected in the city every first year.

Cap. 77—Authorises the Council of the Corporation of the City of Toronto to appoint in the month of Dec. every year two auditors, to audit monthly the accounts of said Corporation.

Cap. 78—Vests all the works, powers, rights, &c. of the city of Toronto Water Co. and the Metropolitan Gas and Water Co. in Albert Furniss, his heirs and assigns, and their associates, under the name of "The City of Toronto Water Co." and authorises them to sell their works and all the powers contained in their charters to any persons or body Corporate, subject to all the obligations incurred by such companies.

Cap. 79—Authorizes the Corporation of Toronto to construct Water Works. Five Commissioners, of whom the Mayor to be, *ex-officio*, one, to be a body corporate under the name of the "Water Works Commissioners for the City of Toronto," with power to purchase Water Works of any company and to add thereto; Comrs. to see that the city be supplied with a sufficient quantity of pure and wholesome water, and to provide all necessary works, buildings, &c., with power to appoint engineers, surveyors, and other officers, and to appropriate any springs or streams of water within 30 miles of the city they may deem necessary, all damages to be settled by arbitrators, with appeal to the Court of Queen's Bench, or Common Pleas. All lands and water privileges appropriated to be vested in the city, and all works and machinery, buildings, &c. Comrs. to keep accounts open to examination by Corporation, and make an annual statement to the Corporation on or before the 1st of December in every year of the affairs of the said Water Works. Coms. to have power to regulate the distribution of the water and to fix the prices for the use thereof, and to erect hydrants, to enforce payment of rates, and of any damage done; and shall have full and exclusive possession, management and control of all the lands and Water Works, and all things appertaining thereto. They may extend their works to suburbs by arrangement with the Corporation, and shall have the same protection in the exercise of their functions as Justices of the Peace. Debentures may be issued to the amount of $500,000, in sums not less than $100, bearing interest at 5, 6, or 7 per cent., and redeemable within 30 years. Sinking fund to be provided. Debentures to be deposited in chartered bank in Toronto, subject to cheque of Mayor and Chamberlain of city, and Chairman of Coms. All lands, &c., belonging to the Water Works exempt from taxation. Comrs. to be possessed of $3,000 in freehold or $6,000 in leasehold estate, and to be elected one for each electoral division of city, and to hold office for 2 years. Works to be completed within 3 years. All work to be done by contract. No Com. nor Alderman to hold a contract, and no purchase to be made exceeding $100,000 without consent of Corporation of city.

Cap. 80—Provides for the construction of Water Works in the City of Ottawa, in the same manner as in Toronto, except that the Comrs. are only authorized to take lands or streams within 5 miles of the city; they are required to publish an annual statement of accounts in French and English in the official newspaper of the city, on or before 1st December. Debentures may be issued to the amount of $500,000, $80,000 payable in 10 years, $70,000 in 15, $80,000 in 20, $100,000 in 25, and $170,000 in 30; int., 6 per cent., payable half-yearly. Sinking fund $37,500 annually for first 10 years, $35,000 annually for next 5 years, $36,000 next five, $36,600 next 5, $37,700 next 5 years. No special rate need be levied for payment of principal and interest of such debentures. Commissioners to be possessed of legal or equitable freehold in the city to the value of $4,000. No Alderman to be eligible, or Commissioner to be Alderman. Works to be constructed in 2 years.

Cap. 81—Incorporates the Yorkville Water Works Co. Capital $200,000, in 2,000 shares of $100. Wm. H. Archer, Geo. C. Moore, John Severry, Robert Wood, John T. Davidson and Cornelius Jas. Philbrick, to be Provisional Directors. Debentures may be issued to the amount of one-half

capital stock paid up. Yorkville Corporation empowered to assume the works on payment of monies expended and value of assets and property of Co.

Cap. 82. — Incorporates the Brampton Water Works Co., with the same powers as the preceding. John Haggart, James Wm. Main, Richard Hale Lewis, Roderick Cochrane, Alex. Patullo, Chas. Dawson, Wm. Peaker, and David Lynch Scott, Provisional Directors. Capital $20,000, in 400 shares, with power to increase to 40,000.

Cap. 83. — Incorporates John Gordon, Arthur R. McMaster, John Turner, and others, as the Toronto General Trust Co., with powers to receive and hold estates and property in trust, to act as agents or attorneys, and to execute the offices of executor, trustee, assignee, &c. The whole property of the Co. to be liable for security, and every shareholder to the amount of his unpaid stock. Co. may hold real estate to the value of $50,000. Capital $200,000, with right of increase to $500,000.

Cap. 84.—Allows the CANADA BOLT Co. to change its principal place of business from Perth to Toronto. Business to be done at both places as convenient.

Cap. 85. — Incorporates James Michie, Henry S. Howland, Wm. T. Aikens, Hon. Donald McDonald, Wm. H. Howland, and others, as the "Toronto Dairy Co.," with power to carry on the business of dairy farmers, and to hold land to the extent of 4,000 acres. Capital $100,000, to be increased as the wants of the Company may require. Aliens may be shareholders, and votes given by proxy. The above named persons to be Provisional Directors. Shareholders not liable beyond the amount unpaid on their stock, except for debts due to employees. Operations to commence in a year.

Cap. 86.—Incorporates the Toronto Oil Works Association. Capital $200,000, with right of increase to $400,000. Aliens may be shareholders and directors. Colin Munro, Alister M. Clark, Brooks, Wright, Gossage, and Nicol Kingsmill, to be Provisional Directors.

Cap. 87. — Incorporates the Toronto Life Assurance and Tontine Co. Capital $100,000, with right to increase to $500,000. Provisional Directors: Hon. J. H. Cameron, Lewis Moffatt, Arthur R. McMaster, W. J. McDonell, Angus Morrison, George Duggan, W. H. Brouse, Chas. Jas. Campbell, Archibald Cameron, and Alex. T. Fulton. Returns to be made to Legislature within 14 days after its meeting.

Cap. 88.—Authorises the increase of the capital stock of the Ontario Trust & Investment Co., to $500,000, and provides for the allotment of the new stock, and gives to the Co. the same powers as the Toronto Genl. Trust Co.

Cap. 89.—Amends the charter of "The Ontario Carbon Oil Co. of Hamilton," increasing the capital to $500,000, and authorising the purchase of lands for extracting petroleum to the extent of 2,000 acres.

Cap. 90.—Incorporates the Shuniah Silver Mining Co., for the purpose of carrying on the business of mining in the Algoma and Thunder Bay districts. Not more than 2,000 acres may be held at one time. Capital $1,200,000, with right to increase to $2,000,000. Aliens the same rights as natives. Horatio Bigelow, Simon Mandlebaum, Aaron W. Spencer, Randolph M. Clark, and Nicol Kingsmill, Provisional Directors. Operations to be commenced within 2 years.

Cap. 91.—Incorporates the North Shore Silver Mining Co., with the same powers. James Beck, Horatio Bigelow, Simon Mandlebaum, James Carson, and A. J. Cattanach, Provisional Directors.

Cap. 92.—Incorporates the Duncan Silver Mining Co. for the same purposes, and with the same powers. James Carson, James Beatty, Simon Mandlebaum, Fred. Beck, Wellington Francis, and Alex. John Cattanach, Provisional Directors.

Cap. 93.—Incorporates the Spencer Silver Mining Co. A. W. Spencer, Simon Mandlebaum, James Carson, James Beck, and Nicol Kingsmill, Provisional Directors.

Cap. 94.—Incorporates the Superior Silver Islands Mining Co. Capital $500,000, with power to increase to $1,000,000. Provisional Directors: John E. Kitton, Alister M. Clark, E. B. Ward, Nicol Kingsmill, and J. P. Donelly. Mining operations must be commenced in 3 years.

Cap. 95.—Incorporates the International Silver Mining Co. Capital $1,200,000, with right of increase to $2,000,000. Provisional Directors: James Carson, Simon Mandlebaum, Aaron W. Spencer, Horatio Bigelow, and Nicol Kingsmill. Mining operations to commence in 2 years.

Cap. 96. — Incorporates the "Ontario Mineral Lands Co." for carrying on mining operations on lands situate on Lakes Huron and Superior. Capital $160,000, with right to increase to $800,000. Provisional Directors: Alex. H. Sibley, Eber B. Ward, Edward Learned, Peleg Hall and Chas. A. Trowbridge. After 10 years, all lands over 2,000 acres, to revert to Her Majesty.

Cap. 97. — Incorporates "The Midland Land Co.," empowering them to acquire and improve lands in township of Tay, at or near Gloucester Bay. All lands not disposed of in 15 years, to revert to Her Majesty. Capital $150,000. Directors: Adolph Hugel, W. H. Beatty, John Leys, Dalton McCarthy, jr., and John Fedor Schepeler. Stock may be increased to $500,000.

Cap. 98.—Incorporates the "Parry Sound Lumber Co.," for the purpose of purchasing the Parry Sound Mills, and carrying on business as lumberers. Capital $300,000, with power to increase to $600,000. Provisional Directors: Anson Greene Phelps Dodge, of Keswick; John Clanson Miller, of Toronto; Dalton McCarthy, jr., of Barrie; Wm. J. Hunt, John Thurmen Gilchrist, and David Crawford White, of the City of New York, and Harvey M. Mixer, of the City of Buffalo.

Cap. 99.—Incorporates the "Georgian Bay Lumber Co." for the purpose of buying the Severn Mill, Waubausheene Mills, and Sturgeon Bay Mills, and carrying on the business of lumbering in all its branches. Capital $1,000,000, with power to increase to $1,500,000. Provisional Directors: Anson

Greene Phelps Dodge, Hon. John Beverley Robinson, Dalton McCarthy, jr., Alex. Ritchie Christie, Wm. Kerr, Harvey M. Mixer, and Daniel Sprague.

Cap. 100.—Incorporates the "Maganettewan Lumber Co. of Ontario," for the purpose of purchasing the Anson or Maganettewan Mills at Byng Inlet on Lake Huron, and to carry on the lumbering business. Capital $700,000, with power to increase to $1,500,000. Provisional Directors: Anson G. P. Dodge, Dalton McCarthy, and Harvey M. Mixer.

Cap. 101.—Authorises Hugo B. Rathburn, and Edward W. Rathburn, to keep certain dams on the Salmon River, in the township of Kennebec, under the laws regulating milldams. Dams must not be closed before 1st of March, or after 15th of July, in any year.

Cap. 102.—Authorises the Canada Company to divert the water of the River aux Sables, so as to reclaim the marsh lands along its course, subject to the approval of the Commissioner of Agriculture.

Cap. 103.—Incorporates the "Gull Waters Improvement Co.," for the purpose of erecting dams and slides, and of improving and increasing the supply of water in the Gull and Otanabee rivers. Capital $50,000, only one half of which may be expended. Provisional Directors: Mossom Boyd, Archd. Hamilton Campbell, George Hillard, Alex. Smith and Nathaniel Shaw. Works must be subject to approval of Com. of Public Works. Power to impose tolls granted, subject to approval of L. G. in C.

Cap. 104.—Amends the Act incorporating the "Pickering Harbour & Road Joint Stock Co.," and vests the said Harbour & Road in Hon. J. H. Cameron, with power to sell, mortgage, or lease the same.

Cap. 105. — Appoints George Neilson, Andrew Thomson, David Pitcathly, Robert Elliott, Alexander Robertson, Thomas Lazier, Jas. Brown and John Bell, Esquires, of Belleville, to be Trustees of St. Andrew's Church, Belleville, and vests in them certain lands in that town, and allows them to borrow a sum of money not exceeding $1,000, on the Church property, for the purpose of completing the Church.

Cap. 106—Enables the Trustees of the Presbyterian Church in Port Hope to sell certain lands in that town for the payment of any debts upon the Mill Street Presbyterian Church and the purposes of the congregation.

Cap. 107—Enables the Trustees of several congregations of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada, in connexion with the English Church, to place the lands held by them respectively under the same trusts and provisions as are contained in a deed known as the "Model Deed" with certain alterations provided for in the Act.

Cap. 108—Incorporates the Trustees of the First Evangelical Lutheran St. John's Congregation of Ellice. George Ney, George Bohfritch and Albert Dietson to be the first Trustees, and vests in them certain lands for the benefit of said congregation.

Cap. 109—Provides for the appointment of Trustees for the First Colored Calvinistic Baptist Church of Toronto, and vests in them the lands and premises of such Church.

Cap. 110—Incorporates Wm. J. Copp, Rev. T. L. Davidson, Benj. Bell, Hon. Wm. Macmaster, Hon. Alex. Mackenzie and others, as "The Regular Baptist Missionary Convention of Toronto," with power to hold real property to the annual value of $5,000 for the actual use of said corporation.

Cap. 111—Incorporates the Bishop of Toronto, the Chancellor of Trinty College, the Provost of do., the Professors of Arts in do., the Head Master of Trinity College School, the Ven. Arthur Palmer, M. A., Rev. John G. Geddes, M. A., Hon. Geo. W. Allan, Chas. J. Campbell, and Fred. W. Cumberland, Esqs., as "The Trinty College," with power to acquire real property to the value of $5,000. Bishop of Toronto to be Vistor, and the first governing body to consist of the persons above mentioned. Debentures for erection and completion of buildings may be issued to the amount of $10,000.

Cap. 112—Amends the Act incorporating the Ottawa Ladies College, with respect to the election of Managers to supply vacancies, and their powers.

Cap. 113—Incorporates the "Wilberforce Educational Institute," for the purpose of affording the means of a moral, mental and physical education to the colored population of Canada, Arch. McKellar, Morris Potter, Stanton Hunton, Isaac Holden, Hayward Day, Wm. Chandler and Rev. Thos. Hughes to be Trustees of Corporation with power to increase their number to 9. They may hold land in the same manner as other religious corporations.

Cap. 114—Incorporates John Kelz, Gottlieb Grundler, John Riston, Gustave Wiener, John Blumenstock, Adam Rehbeiger and others as the "German Benevolent Society of Toronto," with power to hold and disrose of property in the same manner as other corporations.

Cap. 115—Amends the Act incorporating the County of Carleton General Hospital, vesting the property in the Directors, and conferring upon them the powers of Trustees.

Cap. 116—Amends the Act respecting companies for establishing cemeteries, allowing shareholders to receive interest on stock not represented by land, not to exceed 8 per cent.

Cap. 117—Authorises the Law Society of Toronto to admit Edward Stonehouse to the degree of Barrister-at-Law.

Cap. 118—Authorises the Courts of Queen's Bench, Common Pleas and Chancery to admit W. Henry Lockhart Gordon to practise as an Attorney and Solicitor on certain conditions.

Cap. 119—Authorises the same in the case of James Fleming.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

(*Opened on the 7th November and prorogued on the 23rd December*, 1871.)

SUPPLY BILL.

Cap. 1—Grants $1,752,440.32 for the public service for the year ending 13th June, 1873, subject to regulation of accounts with the Dominion and Ontario.

LICENSE ACT.

Cap. 2—Shop licenses may be issued in Quebec and Montreal for selling as little as a half pint of spirituous, vinous or fermented liquors,—$20 extra being paid therefor. Private individuals as well as Revenue officers and Municipal Councils may bring prosecution under the License Act. The L. G. in C. may acquire or cause to be built one or more powder magazines; may pay and appoint persons for keeping the same, or lease the same; may fix the rates for storage of gunpowder; or he may grant aid for building the same. He may make regulations permitting the storage of gunpowder near public works,

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Cap. 3—Declares that marriage licenses issued by the Provincial Secretary, under the hand and seal of the L. G. are a sufficient authorization for Protestant marriage. The L. G. shall appoint persons to furnish such licenses, who shall give bonds, and shall receive for each such license $8, retaining for themselves $2 thereof or such sum as the L. G. may allow; the balance to be paid to the Treasurer of the Province, and by him applied to Protestant superior education. No minister is liable to any action, &c., for marriage performed under authority of such license, unless himself aware of an impediment at the time.

THE STATUTES.

Cap. 4—Every Statute not otherwise provided for therein shall come into force in 30 days after it is assented to, unless it be reserved, in which case it comes into effect 10 days after being proclaimed and published in the Quebec *Official Gazette*.

JUDICIAL AND OTHER DEPOSITS.

Cap. 5—The Treasury Department is made a general deposit office for the Province,—receipts to be given by the Treasurer for deposits made, and duplicate receipts in the case of registered rights. Prothonotaries and clerks of courts are to deposit all sums over $100 coming into their hands, and file the Treasurer's receipt in the record. Sheriffs shall deposit like sums within 6 days, unless the same have been legally made over before the making of their returns. The deposits are to be returned to parties named in judgment of any competent court. Any person desirous of paying to a refusing or absent creditor may deposit the amount with the Treasurer, and interest shall cease upon the debt thereafter. The Treasurer shall pay it over on demand of the creditor. Moneys demanded of the debtor by contending claimants may, in like manner, be deposited, to be paid over on the authority of a competent judgment. In the case of registered claims the duplicate of the deposit receipt is to be registered and left with the Registrar, and to have the same effect as a discharge by the creditor. Treasury deposit agents may be appointed in any judicial district, whose receipts are to be of the same effect as the Treasurer's, and they shall be reputed officers of the court in connection with which their duties are executed. Sheriffs, prothonotaries and clerks of courts, or other judicial officers, and those who have been such, must furnish the Treasurer, within 3 mos. after the coming into force of this Act, with a sworn account of the moneys received officially by them, depositing with him meantime moneys so received remaining in their hands. Thereafter they shall account quarterly for such moneys between the 1st and 11th days of January, April, July and October. The Treasurer may allow interest to the parties interested, upon moneys which have remained in his hands for more than one month, when he ascertains that the profits therefrom have exceeded the expenses incurred, and he may allow to prothonotaries and sheriffs in office when this Act comes into force, other than the sheriffs of Quebec and Montreal, a sum not exceeding 2 per cent on the deposits during the year—this allowance to be accounted as part of the expenses of the Act, and not to exceed the profits. The L. G. in C. may fix the salaries of the sheriffs of Montreal and Quebec at $3,600 each. Moneys held by the Treasurer, or his agent, under this Act, may be seized by garnishment. Any judicial surety, or surety of a public officer, tutor or judicial administrator, may deposit the amount of his suretyship or legal liability, and upon production of deposit receipt is free from the costs of any proceeding taken against him. Public officers failing to comply with this Act are liable to a penalty of $200, besides damages to the parties interested.

JUDICIAL PROCEDURE, &c.

Cap. 6.—Service of writs, &c., may be made on any foreign railway Co., having a railway in Quebec, but no head office or superior officer, by leaving them with a station agent or depot master. Notification of the sale of a debt, or right of action, &c, may be made to an absentee, by publication in a newspaper, as in case of service of process, and leaving a copy with the prothonotary. The notice of service of action may also contain the notification of sale. Every judicial day is no longer a day of proof in the District of Montreal, but only the first 16 days of February, March, April, May, June, September, October, November and December; the first 9 days of July, and last 16 of January. Where married people are separated as to property, and one has administered the property of the other, the Court may, in its discretion, order that one to give evidence on the subject, notwithstanding Art. 252, of the C. C. P. A stenographer may be employed to take down the evidence in any case inscribed for proof and hearing at the same time (with or without a jury) on application of either party, with a deposit of necessary fee. Unless agreed upon by the parties, the prothonotary or clerk appoints him, and he is sworn. By consent this may be done in any case. The expense to form part of the taxed

costs. Oppositions must be accompanied by affidavit of the truth of the allegations in them. The applicant for confirmation of title may retain the amount of any hypothecary claim which he has against the property, according to the registrar's certificate, not paying it into the hands of the prothonotary, but giving security instead. The proceedings against corporate bodies, or upon prerogative writs, are somewhat simplified. The Circuit Court in any County may be done away with by proclamation of the L.G. Bailiffs serving Circuit Court executions need not elect a domicile for the judgment creditor. Appealable Circuit cases, pending at Quebec and Montreal on the 24th Dec., 1870, and still pending, become Superior Court cases. The Circuit Court sits on every juridical day, unless adjourned over certain days by the judge holding it. The Superior Court consists of a Chief Justice, and 20 Puisne Judges—the new one to be appointed to reside in Montreal; 6 in all to reside there. The Circuit Courts (except in the cities) in the Districts of Montreal and Quebec, have the same jurisdiction as in other Districts.

SALE OF PROPERTY OF MINORS, &c.

Cap. 7.—The expensive formalities of the Code are dispensed with in the case of properties of minors and others incapable of acting for themselves, when the property is worth less than $400. After summary inquiry as to value, a judge may order said property to be sold by auction. Witnesses as to value may be summoned without cost, and notices in the *Gazette* and other papers dispensed with, at the discretion of the Judge or Court.

MUNICIPAL CODE.

Cap. 8.—Any territory having 300 inhabitants, and leaving 300 in the municipality after separation from it, may be made a separate municipality. Travelling traders selling by auction, and pedlers, as being obliged, and traders, merchants, &c., if any bound to take out a Provincial License, need not take out a municipal license. The qualification of a local councillor is not dependant on the revision of the valuation roll provided by c. 3 of the Code. The local valuation roll may be amended by the Council in years in which a new one is not made, and Acts 746 and 927 are amended accordingly. Notice of the day and hour of the hearing of a petition or appeal from a local, by a County Council must be given to the local body. Where a by-law of a local council or County Council is to be approved of by the electors, the Mayor or local officer presiding in a parish or township meeting must ask 3 times at reasonable intervals if it is approved of or disapproved. If there seems to him any division of opinion and one elector asks a poll it must be granted. All electors of the local municipality are deemed to have voted "yea" or "nay" if the meeting is unanimous and must be so reckoned by the Warden (in case of a County By-law) in summing up the votes. The Mayors of local councils of the Island of Orleans, in the County of Montmorency, form a County Council, to be designated as No. 2, apart from the Municipality No. 1 on the north shore of the St. Lawrence. Single track winter roads may be 7 ft. in width between "balizes," instead of 15, and double 5 each instead of 10, as prescribed by the code. Valuators are not to be fined for refusing to do the duty when notified. A municipality may make a by-law to aid an Agricultural Society within the limits assigned to which the municipality is. The responsibility of municipal and other corporations, subscribers of stock in a Railway Co., is limited in like manner as that of an individual.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATES.

Cap. 9—The amount of the jurisdiction of magistrates' courts in civil matters is $50—and this also in lessors and lessees cases. The L. G. in C. may appoint any place for the holding of a magistrate's court and appoint a clerk thereto. Costs may be awarded according to the Circuit Court tariff. Service of process may be made in Saguenay by any literate person—the return to be made on affidavit. Fees in all cases, 20 cts. for service and 10 cts. per mile one way only; services on several only to count for one journey where that only is necessary. Execution against immoveables may issue upon judgments for over $40, addressed to the sheriff and returnable to the Superior Court, as from a Circuit. The L. G. in C. may direct a District Magistrate to hold a Court in another District than that for which he was appointed—notice thereof being given through the *Quebec Official Gazette*,—he having the same powers there as in his own District.

JURIES, &c.

Cap. 10—The panel of Grand and petit jurors shall be drawn, half English and half French in all districts where juries half English and half French have heretofore been granted under 27 & 28 V., c. 41.

CONTINUED ACTS.

Cap. 11—Continues (subject to any amendment, &c. by Acts of the present session) 2 Geo. IV, c. 8, (Seigneurie of Laprairie de la Magdeleine), 2 Geo. IV, c. 10, (Seigneurie of La Baie St. Antoine or La Baie du Febvre), 4 Geo. IV., c. 26, (do., do.), 9 Geo. IV, c. 82 (Fief Grosbois in St. Maurice) till the end of the Session of 1873.

EDUCATION.

Cap. 12—The city of Quebec need only raise annually for educational purposes a sum equal to the government grant and 50 p. c. more. The City Corporation may settle arrears by paying $6,600 to the Protestant Board of Comrs. and a proportionate sum to the R. C. Board (less any amount previously over-paid or improperly paid) if it be done before the 23rd April; if not, the whole claim revives. Payment may be made in 7 p. c. 10 yrs. debentures. The two boards, or either of them, may, upon requisition sent in before 1st Jany. in any year, procure a sum equal to that formerly authorized (i. e. 3 times the amt. of the Govt. grant) to be levied for that year by the Corporation upon its own panel and panel No. 3 provided for in 32 V., c. 16. That levied on No. 3 to be divided between the Wards although only one requires the additional amt. If by change of owner the property ceases to belong to the panel on which an assessment has been so levied—before it becomes due—the new proprietor is exempt. The Council of Public Instruction is to consist hereafter of 16 Roman Catholic and 8 Protestant members. Teachers

may not be dismissed without cause under C. S. L. C., c. 15, until the end of their engagement, unless 2 mos. notice is given. All general notices given to evade this rule are null. In case of a dispute about School sites the Superior Court Judge appoints the third arbitrator, and any such Judge—though he is not the resident Judge of the district—may act in these cases. Any tender must be made by deposit of the money with the Prothonotary, the Judge ordering its distribution after the parties are called in and heard.

Cap. 13—Managers of industrial or reformatory schools and orphan asylums, and of any other charitable institutions having permission of the L. G. in C. may bind out children of whom they have charge—till they arrive at the age of majority; and such institutions may act as and have the authority of parents over such children. But on application and evidence of fitness, a Court may restore the authority of the child's natural parent; but not cancel the indenture unless injudiciously or improperly entered into. Receipts of such children when over 14 for money paid by the institution are valid.

SALE OF PROPERTY IN MONTREAL.

Cap. 14—Authorizes the Provincial Government to sell by auction property held by it between Claude Lane and Jacques Cartier Square, fronting on Notre Dame Street, Montreal, together with any other properties in that locality transferred by the Dominion to the Provincial Government—proceeds thereof are to be used in providing buildings for the Jacques Cartier Normal School, Montreal, and any surplus for the Laval Normal School, Quebec.

ERECTION OF PARISHES.

Cap. 15—Before a parish is erected by the Comrs. under the authority of c. 18 of the C. S., L. C., a diagram or plan thereof must be made by a land surveyor and approved by the C. C. L. Wherever the cadastres have been deposited, the descriptions and plans to be left with them. In case of doubt respecting the limits of parishes declared by 24 V., c. 28, the C. C. L. may procure a canonical decree from the proper ecclesiastical authorities defining such limits, and the L. G. thereupon proclaims the same in accordance therewith; but acts heretofore done upon the understanding that other limits were legally established are made valid.

CADASTRAL PLANS, &c.

Cap. 16—whenever a practical difficulty arises in carrying out the numbering of lots and their sub-divisions, in the townships, as prescribed by C. S , L. C., c. 37, s. 72, the C. C. L. may order some other method to be followed. Roads becoming private property after the deposit of the cadastre may receive a new number as prescribed by Art. 2,174 of the Code. The period for renewal of the registration of rights affected by proclamations issued since 15 June, 1870, or to be issued, is extended to 2 yrs.

REGISTERS OF CIVIL STATUS IN SAGUENAY.

Cap. 17—The articles of the Code mentioned in 34 V., c. 8, s. 2, shall not affect people keeping registers of civil status in that part of the district of Saguenay east of the River Portneuf till 1st 1st Jan., 1873.

LOCAL AND PRIVATE ACTS.

Cap. 18—The MUTUAL ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION of the Fabriques of Montreal and St. Hyacinthe may insure Chapels, Churches, Sacristies and Presbyteries not belonging to the Fabriques, the person effecting the assurance binding himself to pay his due proportion of other losses; and he shall be further subject to any special agreement made with the Association and to its rules.

Cap. 19—The SYNOD of the DIOCESE of MONTREAL is authorized to divide parishes erected under Royal Letters Patent, but not without the consent of the Rector in office when this Act comes into force, or after his death.

Cap. 20—The County Council of NICOLET may erect the parish of ST. MARIE DE BLANDFORD into a parish municipality.

Cap. 21—Divides CHICOUTIMI into two REGISTRATION DIVISIONS,—No. 1 to comprise all east and south-east of Labarre and Du Plessis, and north of the Saguenay as far as the Peribonka; No. 2 to comprise the remainder, including the township of Alma, and the islands west or in the neighborhood thereof. The county is separated from Saguenay for the purpose of forming Agricultural Societies.

Cap. 22—Whenever one continuous half of a COLONIZATION RAILWAY (including the St. Francis & Megantic International Railway) or any continuous portion not less than 25 miles is in operation, the L. G. in C. may pay over the full proportionate subsidy in cash or capitalized debentures.

Cap. 23—Sets apart 1,935,000 acres of land to be granted to the ST. FRANCIS & MEGANTIC INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY Co. and the QUEBEC & GOSFORD RAILWAY Co., 10,000 per mile being granted to the former whenever (at any time before 1st Jan. 1877) it is completed to the Province line; and a proportionate quantity may be granted for any 25 miles completed and in operation. But no grant of land shall be made unless accepted before 1st Jan., 1873, in lieu of subsidy under Act of 1869. 10,000 acres per mile may be granted to the Quebec & Gosford Railway Co. for every mile built from the present terminus at Gosford to the Metabetchouan, on Lake St. John,—said line to be completed before 31 Sep., 1876. Proportionate grants may be made as to other Railways; the building to be commenced in each case before 1st May 1874. The lands to be granted to the first named Railway Co. on the south-west bank of the River St. Maurice in the counties of Portneuf and Champlain; to the latter Co. in the counties of Quebec, Montmorency and Chicoutimi.

Cap. 24.—Authorises the QUEBEC & GOSFORD RAILWAY Co. to lease its railway, or any part thereof, to any other incorporated railway Co., or to individuals, and confirms the lease to Gerome B. Hulbert. Leave is given to run locomotives, with the consent of the Corporation of Quebec, upon the Quebec Street Railway, from the western boun-

dary of the city to opposite the Palais Harbour, or the Co. may extend its railway to such point, and establish a depot there. The Co is authorized to increase its stock to $2,500,000—all the new shares to be of $100 each. The term for the completion of the road is prolonged to 1878.

Cap. 25.—Extends the charter of the MISSISQUOI JUNCTION RAILWAY Co. to 23rd Dec., 1876.

Cap. 26.—Incorporates, as the OTTAWA & GATINEAU RAILWAY Co., the Hon. J. Skead, Hon. M. Cameron, Hon. G. Bryson, A. Wright, M.P., J. M. Currier, M.P., J. A. Grant, M.P., E. B. Eddy, M.P.P., John Pouporc, M.P.P., Hon. R. W. Scott, M.P.P., J. L. P. O'Hanly, C.E., E. McGillivray, H. V. Noel, J. T. C. Beaubien, M.D., I. B. Taylor, R. Lyon, W. D. Walker, F. McDougall, P. A. Egleson, jun., J. Goodwin, R. W. Cruice, M. O'Gara. T. McGoey, J. McLaren, A. Pritchard, and others, to build a railway from Hull, on the north side of the Ottawa, along the west side of the Gatineau, to the Desert. Capital $1,000,000, in shares of $25, with power of increase. Co. to be organized when $40,000 is subscribed, and $1,000 paid in. Co. have a right to issue debentures, not exceeding $15,000 per mile. Rails may be made of wood for half the length of the road.

Cap. 27.—Incorporates, as the POINT LEVIS & INDIAN COVE JUNCTION RAILWAY Co., J. Gilmour, D. Patton, W. Rhodes, G. B. Hall, Hon. T. McGreevy, Hon. J. G. Blanchet, P. A. Shaw, J. Jobin, A. H. Murphy, J. Patton and L. P. Demers, with power to build a railway from the G.T.R., in St. Michel or St. Charles, in Bellechasse, passing through St. Joseph or Levis, to join the G.T.R., or any railway there. Capital, $500,000, with power of increase. The Co. may be organized when $5,000 is subscribed, and $1,000 paid in. Bonds may be issued to the extent of $15,000 per mile.

Cap. 28.—Incorporates, as the WATERLOO & MAGOG RAILWAY Co., R. Merry, E. D. Newton, S. Hoyt, T. L. Hoyt, A. H. Moore, M. W. Copp, N. A. Beach, W. W. Oliver, and G. O. Somers, with power to construct a railway from Waterloo, in Shefford, to the westerly boundary of Magog, thence to the outlet of Memphremagog, and to the town of Sherbrooke, on a junction with the Massawippi Valley Railway. Capital $1,000,000, in shares of $100. Co. to be organized when $50,000 are subscribed, and $5,000 paid in. Bonds may be issued after $50,000 have been expended, not to exceed in all $500,000.

Cap. 29.—Incorporates, as the MONTREAL, CHAMBLY & SOREL RAILWAY Co., A. Hibbard, L. A. Senecal, M. P., S. T. Willett, M. Mathieu, C. Gill, M.P.P., D. R. Wood, and F. Geoffrion, M.P., to construct a railway from Sorel, by the way of Chambly, to a point opposite Montreal, and from Chambly, by the way of St. Johns, to the province line, at or near Philipsburg, in Missisquoi. Capital $2,000,000, in shares of $100. Co. to be organized when $50,000 are subscribed, and $5,000 paid in. Bonds may be issued to the extent of $17,000 per mile.

Cap. 30—Amends the charter of the RICHELIEU, DRUMMOND & ARTHABASKA RAILWAY Co., giving it the usual exclusive ferry privileges for two miles above and below its bridges, across the Yamaska, at Yamaska, and the St. Francis, at Drummondville, when completed, so as to permit the passage of horses, vehicles, and foot passengers; and the municipalities of Yamaska and St. Michel shall pay it the amount hitherto given for the ferries.

Cap. 31.—Incorporates, as the PHILIPSBURG, FARNHAM & YAMASKA RAILWAY Co. J. W. Eaton, M. R. Meigs, R. McCorkill, N. C. Fisk, P. S. Gendron, E. Roy, G. C. Dessaulles, W. W. Smith, J. S. Brigham, and T. R. Roberts, with power to construct a railway from Missisquoi Bay, on the province line near Philipsburg, thence by the way of Bedford and Farnham, on the east side of the Yamaska rivers, through Rouville, St. Hyacinthe, Bagot, Drummond, Richelieu, Yamaska, and Nicolet, to the St. Lawrence, opposite Three Rivers, and a branch to the city of St. Hyacinthe. Capital $1,000,000, in shares of $50, with power of increase. Co. to be organized when $100,000 is subscribed, and $10,000 paid in. Bonds may be issued to the amount of $350,000, (but not to exceed $16,000 per mile) after one fourth of the capital has been expended.

Cap. 32—Amends the charter of the CITY of MONTREAL:

AID TO RAILWAYS, &c.

When a By-law has been passed by a majority of the city council—15 at least being present—granting aid to any railway, 21 polling places shall be opened in Bonsecours market,—one each for the east, centre and west wards, and three each for the remaining wards, at which the qualified voters shall vote "yea" or "nay" for or against said grant, during 10 juridical days. The poll clerks shall add up the votes each day, and furnish a certificate of the numbers to a returning officer, registering such certificate in the poll book. The city clerk is *ex-officio* returning officer and the Mayor appoints a deputy. The total number of votes during the 10 days are to be certified by the returning officer and returned to the Mayor. The city may aid Railways in establishing lines to connect the east and west ends of the harbour and city, and regulate the traffic thereon.

MOUNT ROYAL PARK.

The amended plan of Mount Royal Park filed with the clerk of the Legislative Council on the 12 Dec., 1871, is substituted for that previously filed; and the City Council is authorized to acquire and lay out the park in accordance therewith. Land for the purpose may be expropriated in the usual manner, and the city may raise any further sum than the $350,000 already authorized, to effect the object, and it may sell portions of lands acquired, or only take such portions from proprietors as they deem expedient. If the proprietor of land expropriated, or the corporation, only complain of the report of the Comrs. as granting too large or too small a sum as indemnity, either may proceed by direct action for the reduction or increase of the amount. The party must proceed within 14 days; the corporation must either abandon the expropriation and indemnify the party for damages, or proceed for a reduction within 3 weeks of the publication of the report. Or the corpora-

tion may allow the homologation of the report under protest, paying the money into court and taking possession of the property, and, thereafter proceeding for the reduction—the party being bound to give security for all moneys drawn out over the amount acknowledged by the corporation. They may acquire from the trustees of the Mount Royal Cemetery by purchase or exchange any of their land required for the park. Portions of the property required for said park, not heretofore within the city limits, are included in them.

CONSUMPTION OF SMOKE AND NOXIOUS OR DANGEROUS TRADES.

The Council may pass by-laws compelling manufacturers, &c. to provide apparatus to consume gas and smoke arising from their establishments, subject to a penalty of $100, or imprisonment for 2 mos. and a fine of $50 per day until the by-law is complied with. The Council may also forbid placing of lumber yards, saw mills, carpenters' shops, &c., within limits to be prescribed; and none shall be established or carried on without the license of said Council. They may also prevent the erection or working of soap and candle factories and other unwholesome establishments within the city limits. One year's notice must be given when the removal of any such establishment is ordered.

IMPROVEMENTS, &c.

Whenever the Council resolve by a two-thirds vote to pay one third of the cost of an improvement out of the general revenues, the right of the neighboring proprietors to object is taken away. Ten days notice of such resolution must be given through the newspapers. Expropriation Comrs. need not publish the names of proprietors of lands, &c. needed for an improvement, but a description of its boundaries will suffice. Surveyors need not set up boundary stones at the corners of streets, squares and places laid out by them.

WATERWORKS AND GENERAL PROVISIONS.

The Council may extend the aqueduct of the Waterworks and establish reservoirs without the city limits, acquiring the necessary property under the 27, 28 V., c. 60, and may borrow $350,000 additional for that purpose. They may also borrow $50,000 to make good the city contribution in aid of the sufferers by the Chicago fire. Writs of garnishment may be issued for the collection in the hands of third parties of moneys due for taxes. The special publication of the statement of the management of the waterworks is no longer required—it being contained in the general reports of the affairs of the city. By-laws may be passed authorizing loans to the extent of $50,000 per annum for other than ordinary improvements, but must be sanctioned by a vote of the electors.

Cap. 33—Amends the charter of QUEBEC. THE QUEBEC WATER WORKS STOCK and the QUEBEC PUBLIC PROPERTY STOCK are made permanent and irredeemable; and upon the Quebec Consolidated Fund a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 7 p. c. per annum shall be paid by the city treasurer. The stock, shares or debentures may be negociated either within the Province or elsewhere, and if payable in Britain in sums of not less than £100 sterling; interest to be payable in sterling money or in current money of Canada. The time for completing the plan of the city is extended to 18th September, 1873.

Cap. 34—Establishes arrangements for the construction of the PARISH CHURCH of ST. HYACINTHE to be at the same time the CATHEDRAL of the Bishop of that diocese. Seven trustees are to be appointed by the Bishop and become a corporation, who may accept from said Bishop a lot of ground for the site of such Church or Cathedral, and levy by assessment upon the real estate belonging to Roman Catholic proprietors within said Parish $32,000 payable in ten years. Trustees not to commence to build until $16,000 are paid up. The Municipal Councils of the City and of the Parish are to levy the necessary rate within 6 mos. in the proportion of $23,100 for the city and $8,900 for the parish—the rate to be privileged over all other debts. After the erection of the Cathedral, there are to be no Fabrique or Churchwardens in charge, but it is to be vested in the Bishop, and to be maintained by the parishioners,—the management of its temporal affairs being in the hands of a council of administration appointed by the bishop, who become a body corporate.

Cap. 35—Amends the charter of the town of Berthier.

Cap. 36—Incorporates, as the MONTREAL CREDIT CO. Sir Hugh Allan, Hon. J. Ferrier, Hon. T. Ryan, C. J. Brydges, P. Redpath, T. Cramp, D. L. McDougall, R. J. Reekie, W. McNaughton and others. The above named to be Provisional Directors. Capital $1,000,000, in shares of $500, with power to increase to $2,600,000. $100,000 to be subscribed and $50,000 to be paid in before the Co. begin business. The Co. may act as an agency and transfer Co. It may accept deeds of the Brewster property on the Lachine Canal, may manage and dispose of such property, parties interested therein having power to convert their rights into shares of the Co. It may hold property mortgaged or hypothecated to it as a protection of its investments. It may open an office in London, England. No loan may be made by the Co. to any of its shareholders.

Cap. 37—Amends the charter of the MONTREAL CITY PASSENGER RAILWAY CO. The Co. may reduce the gauge of its railway to a width not less than 2 ft. 6 in., but this must be done, within the city limits with the consent of the City Council, and upon the roads of the Turnpike Trust with the consent of the trustees.

Cap. 38—Incorporates, as the DOMINION HOMESTEAD BUILDING SOCIETY, Hon. J. Ferrier, C. J. Brydges, G. Moffatt, K. M. Moffatt, R. J. Reekie, D. S. Macdougall, W. C. Phillips, J. Hickson, N. H. Bowen and W. O. Buchanan with power to acquire and to hold by lease, purchase or any other legal title, lands, building lots, houses, &c., and to construct houses, warehouses, &c., and lease or otherwise dispose of the same. It may also lend one-fourth of its money on security of mortgage, Provincial Government securities, or stocks of chartered banks. Capital $500,000, in shares of $50,

with power to increase to $2,000,000. The society may make agreements for sales which shall be mere leases until the conditions thereof are fulfilled; and no hypothec shall be created against such property until their fulfilment. Their fulfilment shall give the ownership to the lessee and renders valid hyphothecs granted by him. When 3 months arrears of instalments have become due the society may, after 20 days' notice to the lessee, retake possession of the property, repaying the money already paid, less 10 p. c. interest upon the price agreed upon, remaining unpaid each year, and 10 p. c. of the money actually paid.

Cap. 39—Corrects errors in the Charter of the SOCIETE DE PASSSAGE DE PONT NEUF DE ST. HYACINTHE.

Cap. 40—Enables the Corporation of the TOWN OF SHERBROOKE to tax the rate-payers to make good the sum of $1,000 given to the sufferers by the Chicago fire.

Cap. 41—Incorporates SOREL COLLEGE, to consist of the Roman Catholic Bishop of St. Hyacinthe, of the Curé of Sorel, the Superior, Director and Administrator of the College and of two Professors, named by the Bishop, together with, (during his life-time) M. Matthieu, Esq., Sheriff, with power to hold property of the annual value of $12,000.

Cap. 42—Incorporates, as the FRENCH CANADIAN INSTITUTE of MONTREAL, the Hons. G. Ouimet, U. E. Archambeault, L. A. Jetté, A. Lacoste, J. M. Valois, H. F. Rainville, M. C. Desnoyers, G. Bourdeau, A. Dumouchel and A. McMahon, with power to hold real estate of the annual value of $20,000. And to affiliate associations established for Literary, Scientific, Artistic or Mechanical purposes.

Cap. 43—Incorporates, as the TRAFALGAR INSTITUTION, for the education and training of the middle and higher ranks of females, D. Ross, of Montreal, and his successors, to be appointed by the trustees of St. Paul's Church, the very Rev. Principal of Queen's College, Kingston, the Ven. the Archdeacon of Montreal, the Principal of McGill College, the Ministers of St. Paul's and St. Andrew's Churches connected with the Church of Scotland, the Rev. D. Ross, of Chatham, A. Mitchell, of Montreal, and his successors appointed by the Kirk Session of St. Andrew's Church, & A. McPherson and his successors to be appointed by the Kirk Session of St. Paul's Church, with power to hold real estate to the annual value of $30,000. The estate known as the Trafalgar property fronting on the Cote des Neiges road, Montreal, is vested in the corporation.

Cay. 44—Amends the charter of the cemetery of Notre-Dame-des-Neiges, Montreal. After notice of intention to expropriate lands given to a proprietor, he may not sell, or his sale will be invalidated if the Fabrique proceed with the expropriation in 3 mos. Absent proprietors may be called in by leaving notice with the Prothonotary and publishing an advertisement similar to that summoning a defendant in an ordinary cause. In case of the absence or neglect for 10 days of either party to appoint a Comr. the Judge or Court appoints *ex officio*. The Fabrique within 15 days after the homologation of the report deposits the money awarded with the Prothonotary of the Superior Court, which *ipso facto*, vests the title in the Fabrique, who may take possession, and converts all hypotheques, liens, &c., into claims upon the money—freeing the land. The money is paid over or distributed by order of the Court. The evidence of witnesses is to be taken in the usual method of the Superior Court. An appeal to the Queen's Bench from a judgment of homologation is granted, and the method of procedure is provided. Church pews and cemetery lots may be conveyed by deed *sous seing privé* and copies from the archives of the Fabrique are made authentic. Disinterment for the purpose of repairing a vault or coffin may be made by the *Fabrique*, upon request of the friends, with leave of the curé without the formalities of C. S. L. C., c. 21. The Act provides for special constables for the protection of the cemetery, and the punishment of those who create disturbance or do mischief in it.

Cap. 45—Confirms the rights of the MINISTER of the AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, MONTREAL, duly settled and installed, to keep Registers of Baptisms, Marriages and Burials, and declares the registration by the trustees in the office of the Prothonotary of the Superior Court, to be valid as if made with the Prothonotary of the Court of Queen's Bench.

Cap. 46—Incorporates LES MISSIONAIRES DE NOTRE DAME, S. J., with power to hold real estate to the annual value of $10,000; any surplus to be disposed of within 5 yrs. of its acquisition.

Cap. 47—Incorporates l'ŒUVRE DU PATRONAGE DE QUEBEC for the purpose of educating and settling in life children and young persons of the poorer class, with power to hold real estate to the annual value of $10,000, including that already held by them under the name of *Le Seminaire des Missions Etrangeres de Quebec*. By-laws to be subject to the approval of the Archbishop of Quebec.

Cap. 48.—Enables the LADIES' PROTESTANT HOME OF QUBBEC to receive real property by gift, devise or bequest, although not made 6 mos. before death of the party giving.

Cap. 49.—Amends the charter of the ST. PATRICK'S HALL ASSOCIATION OF MONTREAL, enabling them to borrow to the further amount of $12,000, and to issue the necessary amount of stock for the purpose.

Cap. 50.—Incorporates LA SOCIETE BIENVEILLANTE DES CORDONNIERS DE QUEBEC, to assist its members in sickness, old age or infirmity, and for other benevolent purposes, with power to hold real estate to the annual value of $8,000. Moneys granted as assistance to members are exempt from seizure for debt.

Cap. 51.—Authorizes the MONTREAL SECTION OF THE BAR OF LOWER CANADA to admit G. G. Smith, of St. Albans, in the State of Vermont, as an Attorney & Advocate thereof being given.

Cap. 52.—Authorizes the PROVINCIAL BOARD OF NOTARIES to admit Wm. Fahey, after examination, to practice as a notary.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

(*Opened 22nd February and Prorogued on the 18th April*, 1872.)

MINES &c.

Cap. 1—The royalty on gold hereafter is 2 p. c. on the gross amount mined, at $19.50 per oz. smelted, and $18.50 unsmelted. Payments of fees, &c., are to be made in Dominion currency.

Cap. 2—An appeal to the Supreme Court is given to a party dissatisfied with the decision of the Comrs. respecting a mining license. He must give notice of appeal within 20 days after the decision is made known to him.

LUNATICS AND THEIR ESTATES.

Cap. 3—Any lunatic at large may be apprehended upon a warrant of 2 J. P's.; or, if his legal settlement be elsewhere, on an order for sending him into the county or district of his legal settlement, where 2 J. P's. may apprehend him,—the cost of maintaining him during his restraint and care to be paid out of his estate (which may be seized by the Overseer of the Poor for that purpose), if he have any beyond what is necessary for the support of his family, if not by the county or district. The reasonable cost of apprehension and detention, and of shewing cause against such proceeding, may be paid or levied out of the lunatic's estate—if he have any—if not out of the rates. If there be danger apprehended that crime may be committed by such lunatic, the J. P. may call in two medical practitioners, and upon their evidence may commit him to prison until discharged by 2 J. P's., (one of whom must be one of those committing) or the Supreme Court or a judge thereof. But a relation, guardian or friend may take such lunatic into his own custody, giving bonds for his peaceable behaviour or safe custody. The relatives of the person or the Overseers of the Poor may apply to a Judge of the Supreme Court or the court for the appointment of a guardian, who is vested with all his property and rights and the charge of his person. He must give a bond for the faithful discharge of his trust and accounting for the estate to a judge or the court, to the lunatic if restored to reason, or his legal representatives if he die. He must make an inventory of the estate on taking possession of it and file it with the court. He may be removed by the court or judge for cause and may resign his trust. He may sell the real estate of the lunatic if his personal property is insufficient for his support and that of his family, first obtaining a license from the court.

The Nova Scotia Hospital for the insane, at Halifax, is to be organized under the direction of the Comrs. of Public Works and Mines, with the L. G., the Chief Justice, the Prov. Secy., the President of the L. C., the Speaker of the H. of A., the Committee of that House on Humane Institutions and the heads or authorized representatives of Christian Churches, as visitors. The C. P. W. &c. makes By-laws for its government subject to approval of the L. G. in C. A resident Medical Superintendent with a salary of $2,000, and an assistant do. with $1,200, both with lodging, fuel and gas, both being medical practitioners, are to be appointed. Three Comrs. are also appointed to meet from time to time to see that the laws, by-laws, &c. are carried out, and for this purpose, must visit the hospital once a week. The C. P. W. admits or rejects patients, after report from the medical superintendent, and such admission must also be on the certificate of 2 medical practitioners—one not being son, brother, partner or assistant of the other. For private paying patients a bond must be given to the C. P. W. &c., for board &c. Lunatics may be committed by the sheriff or 2 J. P's. if they are likely to suffer needless duress elsewhere, and their expenses are to be borne by the court or district unless they have guardians or relatives and estate which may bear it. The father, mother, grandfathers or grandmothers, child or children, grandchild or grandchildren, may be summoned by the sessions to contribute to the extent of their ability to the expenses of such lunatic; and may be ordered, after examination, to pay the whole or part into the county or district treasury. In case no such person is found, and no estate, the county or district of settlement bears the expense, or the C. P. W. &c. may order payment out of debentures to the hospital. He decides upon the place of settlement of the lunatic, giving notice to the clerks of contending counties or districts, of the time when he will investigate and decide the matter. The Supreme Court may amerce any county or district refusing to pay, and the Comrs. or the Clerk of the Peace of the Sessions charged may collect from the estate or relations the amts. payable. If a pauper lunatic have no settlement in the Province, the Province pays the expenses. A patient is to be discharged (except one committed upon criminal charges) by the C. P. W. &c. on the certificate of the superintendent—the guardian or parties liable for his maintenance being notified. Those partially recovered may, after 6 mos., be restored to their relations or boarded out in a private family, and visited and examined from time to time by the superintendent.

CROWN LANDS.

Cap. 4—When application is made for Crown Lands for lumbering or other than agricultural purposes, it shall be accurately surveyed, and all of it found fit for agricultural settlements shall be reserved out of the tract. This reserve shall be surveyed in lots of 100 acres, and not more than 300 granted to any applicant, at 44 cts. per acre, his application being accompanied by an affidavit that it is required for purposes of settlement and cultivation. The other lands may be granted at 60 cts. per acre in tracts of not more than 2,000 acres; but those applied for before 26 March, 1872, are granted at 44 cts. Roads may be laid out for the benefit of the settlers, and a portion of the payment for their lands made in work upon them. Persons in possession of Crown Lands for less than 60 yrs. may be called upon to pay for it; or, if holders of mortgages or other claims against them appear, the C. C. L. decides to whom the Patent shall issue. If they refuse payment they may be ejected, by the ordinary process, at the suit of the Queen. This is not to affect the price of lands in Cape Breton as settled by the Act of 1870. Persons holding timber lands and cutting timber off adjacent lands ungranted

to them or buying timber so cut, forfeit $2 to $40 per stick or tree.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Cap. 5—The time for signing the roll issued by the Government under cap. 5 of the Acts of 1870 is extended for the J. P. in Hants to 10th October, 1872; and the acts of those not having signed are legalized.

JURY PANELS.

Cap. 6—Legalizes all Panels and *Venires*, although irregular, issued or used during the present year.

Cap. 7—Legalizes in like manner *Ventres* and Panels issued and used during the last term of the Supreme Court in any county, &c.

FEES OF JURORS.

Cap. 8—Grand Jurors are to receive $1 per day and 10 cts. per mile going to the Court,—to be paid by the county or district treasurer upon order of the Clerk of the Peace on claim of the juror certified on oath. Petty jurors receive $1 per day and travelling allowance as before.

JURORS' QUALIFICATION.

Cap. 9—Except in Halifax, a person assessed for $1000 or upwards is qualified as a Grand Juror, and, for $500, as a petit juror.

ASSESSMENTS, &c.

Cap. 10—Legalizes all assessment rolls for the current year though not completed in time, not returned according to law, and though the assessors may not have been legally appointed.

Cap. 11—The property of associations, companies or firms is to be assessed in their names and not that of their agents, &c.—the assessors stating in what school section each property is situate and separate value of each. On complaint of a school trustee the Clerk of the Peace may refer back a roll not thus made up to the assessors for amendment. Ships or vessels in course of construction and materials for them in the yard, shall only be assessed for county rates at half their value.

Cap. 12—A warrant of distraint need not include all defaulters on the assessment roll—but may issue against one or more.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCILLORS.

Cap. 13—The L. G. is hereafter to appoint Legislative Councillors in the Queen's name by instrument under the Great Seal of the Province.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY—ELECTORS, &c.

Cap. 14—Any person improperly left or struck off the roll, revisors' list or register of electors, may have his name restored upon filing an affidavit of his qualification (made before a J. P.) with the Clerk of the county or district before the 20th July of the year in which the list is made up. The Clerk forfeits $40 if he do not grant a certificate and enter the name on the list. In the latter case the elector may vote upon production of the certificate though his name is not on the list. A new oath to be taken at the poll by persons on the list is provided.

Cap. 15—Disfranchises the employees of the Post Office, Custom House and Inland Revenue Departments, the Light House service, Government Railways, Crown Lands or Local Public Works or Mines. Any person voting may be required to swear that he holds no such employment. If left off the register, &c., they may vote upon swearing they have ceased to be so employed for 30 days before the election.

RAILWAYS.

Cap. 16—Provides that within 3 mos. after any land is taken for a private railway by a person or corporation, he or it must erect fences, as provided for by cap. 48 of the Revised Statutes, with proper cattle-guards or crossings if required by the proprietor of the lands or Clerk of the county. The same must be done within 6 mos. by proprietors of railways already in operation. Till this is done the railway Co. or owner is liable for all damages to cattle, &c., but when the law is complied with, to none.

RAILWAY GRANTS.

Cap. 17.—Grants 50,000 acres of Crown Lands in Digby County, and 100,000 in Yarmouth, and a sub-idy of $30,000 per an. for 20 years, to the Western Counties Railway Co., or any other Co. which will build a railway within 3 yrs., from Annapolis to Digby, Weymouth and Yarmouth. Also 150,000 acres of land in the counties through which the road will pass, and an annual subsidy, equal to one half of the royalty, at the present rate, on coal raised in Cape Breton, for forty years, or until a 6 p.c. dividend is carned, to the Louisbourg Extension Railway Co., if, in two years, it contract to do so, and in 5 years build a railway from New Glasgow to Louisburg. Also a grant of 10,000 acres of land in Cumberland, and half the royalty on the coal passing over it, for 15 years, to the Parrsboro' and Spring Hill Coal and Railway Co., or other Co. which will build a railway from Spring Hill to Parrsboro', with proper appliances at that port for a large mineral traffic. The C. P. W. &c. is authorized, under the direction of the L. G. in C., to enter into the necessary contracts.

STATUTE OF FRAUDS, &c.

Cap. 18.—Applies the provisions of cap. 118, of the Revised Statutes, ss. 1, 2, 3 and 5, to the law respecting Mines, &c.; and no evidence of property or interest in them shall be valid, unless in writing.

BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS.

Cap. 19.—Clerks must serve 4 years, under articles, before being admitted to practice as Attorney or Barrister. The rules for examination, &c., are to be prescribed by the Barristers' Society of Halifax, but provision is to be made for examinations of students in the counties in which they reside. Each student is to pass an examination each year; nor can he be admitted to practice until he files certificates of having passed the 4 examinations. A student

who passes a first class preliminary examination, may be admitted after 3 years service—being permitted to pass the 3rd and 4th examinations in the last year of clerkship.

INTERPLEADER.

Cap. 20.—Extends the powers of the judge to grant relief, under the Revised Statutes, c. 149, to cases in which the titles of claimants to money, goods or chattels, have not a common origin, but are adverse or independent.

PRACTICE OF SUPREME COURT.

Cap. 21.—Warrants of Attorney, *Cognovit*, and judgments entered thereon, are not null, because such warrant or *Cognovit* was not filed in the office of the Prothonotary of the County in which the person giving either resided, under Rev. Stat., c. 134, s. 248.

Cap. 22.—Only 5 judges need sit to form a court in banc., and 3 or more may form a court to deliver judgments in cases already heard, when others are unable to attend. Petit jurors hereafter summoned to attend the sittings of the court at Halifax, may try either criminal or civil causes—a second panel being drawn during the Court to serve during the latter part of it—the judges having the power to extend the sitting to 4 weeks if necessary. The dockets of July and December, 1872, were to be divided into 2 parts, to be heard by 3 Judges each—their decision, when unanimous, being valid—in case of division a re-hearing in banc. to be ordered.

SERVICE OF PROCESS.

Cap. 23.—Service of process may be made upon the agent of an absentee, with leave of the Court—time being granted him to communicate with his principal. In case no agent is found, service is made by publication in the *Royal Gazette*, or otherwise, as may be ordered by the Court. The Defendant may appear and plead at any time before judgment is signed. No execution shall issue on a judgment so obtained until Piff. has given security to refund the amount if it be reversed; and at any time within 3 yrs. Deft. may, upon affidavit accounting for non-appearance and disclosing a good ground of defence, procure a re-hearing of the case. This Act is not to apply to proceedings for foreclosure of mortgage.

EXECUTORS, &c.

Cap. 24.—Any 2 judges of the supreme court may hear causes against executors, administrators, &c.

CORONERS.

Cap. 25.—Coroners charges are to be paid by the County or District Treasurer, on production of the certificate of the Clerk of the Crown, and an affidavit of the Coroner before a J. P.

EDUCATION.

Cap. 26—The property of companies, firms &c. is to be taxed for the benefit of the school section in which it lies; if it is in none, for that in which the chief place of business of the Co. is. County rolls not affording the necessary information, are to be referred back to the Assessors by the Clerk of the Peace, at the request of the Trustees. These provisions are not to apply to the town of Yarmouth. When the 3 nearest Comrs. do not agree respecting the site of a school house, it is to be referred to the Board for the County or District. If in a border section, to the County Inspector, subject to appeal to the Superintendent. Persons over 60, clergymen, widows and unmarried women, are taxable on all property over $500. Provision is made for an educational journal to be furnished gratis to all Boards of Trustees for their own and teachers' use, and all inspectors and chairmen of Examiners and Comrs. No county may draw more than $600 of grant to be applied to aid of poor sections, besides the Academy grant, when unused for Academy purposes.

AGRICULTURE.

Cap. 27.—Each county having a society or societies, may elect a member of the Board. All acts of the Board since April, 1871, are legalized.

Cap. 28.—The notice under the Rev. Stat., c. 72, s. 35, must be given to Comrs. of Sewers and Dyke Lands by one-third in interest of the proprietors or occupiers.

Cap. 29.—The Board of Agriculture, to be called, for the purposes of this Act, the Bureau of A.) may establish 1 or more farmers' clubs in each county. Any 15 persons may form one, keeping one copy of their rules, and sending another to the Secretary of the Bureau. Membership fee to be $2 per an. They are to discuss various questions respecting the improvement of agriculture and horticulture, and consider papers from time to time submitted by the Bureau, and communicate results arrived at to the Bureau and to other clubs. They may offer also prizes for essays. The Bureau is annually to epitomize and publish the results. $400 is granted in aid.

TRUSTEES OF LANDS GRANTED FOR RELIGIOUS PURPOSES.

Cap. 30.—No new deed is required to vest a trustee, elected or appointed to fill a vacancy, in conformity with the trust deed, with the property granted, as fully as his co-trustees.

MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

Cap. 31.—The L. G. appoints 5, and the Nova Scotia Medical Society 4 medical practitioners, of 7 yrs. standing, to form a Medical Board. The former to hold office for life, or good behaviour, but may be removed upon an address of three-fourths of Board—the latter for 3 years. Vacancies to be filled by the appointing power. In case of neglect for 3 mos. to do this, the Board itself may fill the vacancy by election. A Secretary is to be appointed, who is also Registrar, and keeps a register of all legal practitioners, and publishes a list of them once a year in the *Royal Gazette*, and otherwise, as directed by the Board. Students of medicine must be 16 years of age and pass a preliminary examination. Before a person can be registered, and take out his license to practice, he must (besides having passed such preliminary examination) study for 4 yrs.—one under a duly licensed practitioner—and attend courses of lectures amounting toge-

ther to 12 mos., at some University, College or Incorporated School of Medicine, on Anatomy and Practical Anatomy, Surgery, Practice of Medicine, Midwifery, Chemistry, Materia Medica and Pharmacy, and the Institutes of Medicine or Physiology, and a 3 mo's. course on Medical Jurisprudence; must attend the general practice of an hospital, with not less than 50 beds, and not less than 2 physicians or surgeons, for a period of 1 year, or 2 of 6 mos., and a 6 mos. or two 3 months' courses of Clinical Medicine and Clinical Surgery; and take his certificate or diploma at such school, &c., or pass an examination before the Board after attaining 21 years. The Board may, with the approval of the L. G. in C., change this curriculum. Persons already registered, and in practice, may be registered anew without examination or fee; and with respect to others already practicing, the Board may modify or dispense with a portion of these requisites. Persons who have been in practice since 1850, may be registered without further form. Surgeons in the army and navy, serving in the Province, may practice. Persons now studying, complying with the former law, and applying for license before 1st July, 1876, may be licensed and registered. Fee for students $5; for practitioners $10. The Board is to carry this Act into execution. Its examiners must be practitioners of 7 yrs. standing, and 3 yrs. residence in the Province. Any person's name is to be struck from the register who is dead, has left the Province without intention of returning or has ceased to practice for 5 yrs., but in the latter two cases may be restored. A person shall not be refused registration because he adopts, or refuses to adopt, any particular theory of medicine or surgery, and may appeal to the L. G. in C. against a refusal by the Registrar and Board. After 1st May, 1872, no person not registered can recover fees as a practitioner in any Court; and no such person shall be appointed as a medical officer, physician or surgeon, in any branch of the public service, or hospital or charitable institution. The medical certificate of such person is not valid in law. He is liable to a fine of $20 if he practice for gain,—the proof of qualification to lie upon accused. Fines may be sued for by the Board or any member, and if the informant be a medical man, the money goes to the Board; if not, he receives one half. The Registrar, for any falsification of his book, a person attempting to procure registration under false pretences, or one falsely pretending to be registered, is liable to a penalty of $100. Prosecution must be brought within 1 yr. Women may practice midwifery, but not in Halifax till after obtaining a certificate of competency. The Board holds an annual meeting to appoint examiners, and transact other necessary business at Halifax, but may also hold other meetings.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS AND INSTITUTIONS.

Cap. 32—Provides for the incorporation of these bodies by filing a declaration, with by-laws, &c., with the County Registrar and taking out a certificate. Any 10 persons with $100 subscription in money or books, &c., may be so incorporated, as well as existing associations. In towns of over 3,000 inhabitants they may hold real property of $2,000 annual value, in towns or villages of less population $1,000, in other places $400.

SUPPLIES.

Cap. 33—Grants $578,946 to His Honor the L. G. for the public service of the year, $180,000 being for education, $170,000 for roads and bridges, $30,000 expenses of Crown Lands Dept., $35,000 for legislation and $13,316 for steamboats, packets and ferries.

LOCAL ACTS.

Cap 34—In HALIFAX one alderman from each ward is to be elected to form a Board of Comrs. to have control of the Water Works, streets, sewers, &c., under authority of the council. They elect a chairman, subject to approval of Council. The Council are to appoint their employees and fix and pay their salaries; also a City Engineer. The present duties of Comrs. of Water Supply, the Committee of Streets, Internal Health Committee and Committee of City Property are vested in these Comrs.

Cap. 35—The CITY COUNCIL OF HALIFAX shall have full control of the police. A member of a volunteer corps cannot, on that account, vote. Assessments are to be levied and salaries paid in Canadian currency.

Cap. 36—The City of Halifax may raise $12,000 by loan for the erection of engine houses, over and above the $11,000 already authorized. Debentures, with coupons for interest attached, may be issued for the loan to those who tender for it after advertisement, at the lowest rate of interest, or may be sold to the highest bidder at auction. The principal to paid in 10 yrs. or at any time after 3, on giving 6 mos. notice.

Cap. 37—Authorizes the city to raise $20,000 at 6 p. c. to pay off the floating debt of the city.

Cap. 38—Permits the City Council to raise $2,550 to pay off the balance due on the Poors' Asylum and Hospital, upon debentures, to be disposed of at current rates, and pay it over from time to time, as needed, to the Comrs.

Cap. 39—The city may borrow $5,000 at 6 p. c. to repair the Fish Market, and its slips and the ferry slips. Debentures to be payable in 10 years, or after 5, at the option of the city.

Cap. 40—Authorizes the TRUSTEES OF DARMOUTH COMMON to sell a portion of it along the main road through it.

Cap. 41—The GENERAL SESSIONS IN VICTORIA are to be held in January instead of March. The September sessions as before.

Cap. 42—The Sessions of Cape Breton may assess the TOWN OF SYDNEY $400 per an. to be paid to any person lighting the streets with gas.

Cap. 43—The members for INVERNESS may borrow $4,000 on credit of the road moneys to be expended on certain roads and bridges by Comrs. appointed by the L. G. in C., and repaid with interest out of road moneys of 1873, 1874 and 1875.

Cap. 44—"TURK SETTLEMENT," in Inverness, shall hereafter be known as Glencoe.

Cap. 45—Creates a new Poors' District in

the township of TRACADIE, Antigonish, to be called Bayfield, having Bay St. George, Old Manchester Road and Pomquet Harbour for 3 of its boundaries.

Cap. 46—Provides for an additional SESSION OF THE PEACE IN ANTIGONISH on the 1st Tuesday of July each year.

Cap. 47—Appoints COMRS. of the POOR HOUSE at ANTIGONISH—vesting the old Court House and lot there in them for their use; but they may sell it and apply the proceeds to procuring a new house, or sell part of it and build on the remainder of the lot.

Cap. 48—The COMRS. of STREETS, ANTIGONISH, may order statute labor to be performed at any time between 1st April and 1st November—seed-time and harvest excepted.

Cap. 49—The members for GUYSBOROUGH may borrow $1200, to be expended by Comrs. appointed by the L. G. in C. on the road from Salmon river to New Harbor, and repaid out of the moneys of 1872, 1873 and 1874.

Cap. 50—The members for PICTOU may borrow $12,000, to build a bridge across the East river at New Glasgow to be expended as above, and repaid out of the road moneys of 1872 to 1877,—the Govt. being authorized to retain $2000 per an. of the road moneys of the county.

Cap. 51—The name SOUTHAMPTON is restored to a portion of MACCAN SETTLEMENT in Cumberland.

Cap. 52—Changes the name of the township of DOUGLAS in Hants to STANLEY.

Cap. 53—S. Morton, J. G. Morton, and J. F. Chandler are authorized to build a tramway or sluice-way from MORTON'S MILLS to INGLES RRIDGE in Falmouth, subject to rules to be made by the Sessions.

Cap. 54—J. W. Margeson and G. Fisher are substituted for W. H. Chipman, deceased, and E. Calkin, removed, as Comrs. for the POOR for CORNWALIS.

Cap. 55—The Comrs. for MINISTERIAL LANDS (appropriated for the first Dissenting Minister) in Annapolis shall sell such lands and divide the proceeds or invest them and divide the interest among the congregations accustomed to receive them—3-6ths to the Baptists, 2-6ths to the Methodists and 1-6th to the Presbyterians.

Cap. 56—The members for SHELBURNE may borrow $4000 for a road from Sable River to Ragged Island, to be repaid out of the road moneys from 1872 to 1875 inc.

Cap. 57—Comrs. are appointed to sell the old Engine House at SHELBURNE and buy a new Fire Engine with the proceeds.

Cap. 58—The trustees for Commons Lands in LIVERPOOL may sell lots to those who are in possession and have improved and erected permanent buildings thereon, or purchased and paid for the same at private sale at a price fixed by them.

Cap. 59—3 Trustees of SCHOOL LANDS in LUNENBURGH must retire on the 20th May 1872, when 3 are to be appointed under the Act in that behalf. The Trustees must account to the Sessions for the receipts on account of such lands and payments to School Comrs., forfeiting $20 for each neglect.

Cap. 60.—Enables the inhabitants of MAHONE BAY, Lunenburg, to elect Trustees for the improvement of their Burying Ground. A majority of the inhabitants, at a meeting for the purpose, may vote a sum of money to be assessed equally on them, and to be collected and applied by the Trustees. Parties aggrieved by such assessment may appeal to the Sessions.

PRIVATE ACTS.

Cap. 61.—Incorporates, as the PUGWASH & SPRING HILL RAILWAY Co., with power to build a railway from the coal mines, at the former, to the latter place, J. M. G. Otty, H. G. Pineo, J. Bent, C. Bent, T. Webster, and H. G. Pineo, jr. Capital $300,000, half in debentures, and half in shares of $100. The Government grants right of way, &c., and $10,000 acres of land in Cumberland. The road must be begun, and in course of construction, in 5 yrs.

Cap. 62—Incorporates the LIVERPOOL BRANCH RAILWAY Co., to build a railway from Liverpool to Annapolis, or other point of connection with the railway system of the Province. Capital $1,250,000, half to be issued in bonds, and half in shares of $100 each. Work to be commenced when 10 p.c. of the share capital is paid in. Charter lapses unless work is in course of construction within 5 yrs. Provisional Directors: J. Collie, J. F. Forbes, S. C. Tupper, J. Inness, J. D. McClearn, J. G. Morton, T. W. Spencer, J. H. Mulhall, S. Morton, L. A. Sponagle, J. Snow and T. Rees.

Cap. 63—Incorporates the LOUISBOURG EXTENSION RAILWAY Co., to build a railway from New Glasgow to Louisbourg, with power to construct a tunnel beneath, or establish a steam ferry across the Strait of Canso. Capital £1,000 000 stg., with power of increase to £1,500,000, in shares of £10. Charter lapses if work is not under construction in 3 yrs. Provisional Directors: F. N. Gisborne, T. P. Baker, T. Finn, H. Crossthwaite, E. F. Satterthwaite, and T. E. Twycross.

Cap. 64—Incorporates, as the MILTON TRAMWAY Co., J. H. Minard and E. Minard, to build a tramway from Fredericksville Mills on the east, to a rafting place on the west side of Liverpool river below the "Lower Bridge," subject to the regulations of the Sessions. Capital $40,000: may hold real estate worth $4,000.

Cap. 65—Incorporates, as the POINT ACONI COAL Co., H. E. Ross, W. Esson, W. H. Moore, J. B. Duffus, J. McLean, T. S. Kenny, J. Duffus, A. Anderson, W. Duffus, and J. F. Kenny, for mining coal and manufacturing oil and other products therefrom. Capital $500,000, with power of increase to $1,000,000, in shares of $20. The Co. to go into operation when 25 p. c. is paid up. Work to be commenced in 2 yrs.

Cap. 66—Incorporates, as the CHIMNEY CORNER COAL MINING Co., Sir W. K. Ball,

Bart., T. Evans, T. J. Wallace, and W. V. Wallace, for similar purposes. Capital $300,000, with power of increase to $500,000, in shares of $20. Conditions as in preceding Act.

Cap. 67—Amends the charter of the VICTORIA COAL MINING Co., giving it power to borrow money on the security of its property, issuing 7 p. c. bonds.

Cap. 68—Amends the charter of the INTERCOLONIAL COAL MINING Co., enabling it to hire vessels, machinery, mills &c., and own or hire steamships.

Cap. 69—Incorporates, as the GARDENER COAL MINING Co., J. B. Moore, N. Gunn, A. Cross, W. W. Ramage and T. Kershaw, with powers as above, in Cape Breton. Capital $200,000, with power of increase up to $300,000, in shares of $100. Conditions as in preceding charters.

Cap. 70—Incorporates, as the SPRING HILL AND PARRSBORO COAL AND RAILWAY Co., *limited*. J. Taylor, J. S. D. Thompson, G. Hibbard and J. T. Wylde. Capital $1,000,000 (with power of increase to $5,000,000), in shares of $100. The Co. to go into operation when $300,000 is subscribed and $100,000 paid up. Charter lapses unless work is begun in 2 yrs.

Cap. 71—Incorporates, as the NEW GLASGOW AND CAPE BRETON (Nova Scotia) COAL AND RAILWAY Co., *limited*, H. L. Micholls, T. P. Baker, W. Martineau, H. Heath, J. Samuel, F. A. Gisborne and W. Wright. Capital £200,000 stg. (with power to increase to £300,000), in shares of £10. Charter lapses unless work is begun in 3 yrs.

Cap. 72—Incorporates, as the BLOCK HOUSE COAL AND RAILWAY Co., R. Belloni, L. J. Belloni, jr., H. Lawson, J. Taylor, C. Thomson, W. M. Richardson, M. B. Almon, T. Abbott, J. T. Wood, W. Esson and J. C. Robertson. Capital $500,000 (with power of increase to $1,000,000), in shares of $100. The Co. to go into operation when 25 p. c. is paid up. Work must be begun in 2 yrs. or charter lapses.

Cap. 73—Incorporates, as the VALE COAL, IRON AND MANUFACTURING Co., J. B. Moore, H. McDougall, F. Bond and J. McBean, with power (besides coal mining &c.,) to mine and smelt ores. Capital $250,000 (with power of increase to $500,000), in shares of $100. Co. to go into operation when 25 p. c. is paid up. Work to be begun in 2 yrs.

Cap. 74—Incorporates, as the LAKE AINSLIE PIONEER OIL AND SALT Co., C. Thomson, H. N. Paint and J. S. Hart, to bore for coal oil, salt, &c., &c. Capital $50,000 (with power to increase to $100,000) in shares of $50. Parties who took shares of $15 each to promote the preliminary survey to receive paid up shares of $50. Conditions of commencing work as in preceding Acts.

Cap. 75—Incorporates, as the MINERAL EXPLORATION AND MINING ASSOCIATION OF NOVA SCOTIA, E. Churchill, E. W. Dimock, J. T. Wylde, W. L. Lowell, G. C. Wiggins, W. H. Blanchard, W. H. Hart, W. Dimock, H. Hesslein, M. H. Goudge and others, to explore for and work coal, iron and salt mines, sandstone, grindstone, millstone and plaster quarries, and deposits of petroleum, barytes and other minerals and manufacturing or selling their products. Capital $60,000 (with power to increase to $120,000) in shares of $100. Conditions of working as in previous Acts.

Cap. 76—Incorporates, as the NOVA SCOTIA STEAMSHIP Co., F. W. Fishwick, J. Doull, G. H. M. Black, J. B. Duffus, T. E. Kenny, G. R. Anderson, G. Taylor, J. D. McLean and W. H. Townsend, for the purpose of running steamers along the coast of N. S. and elsewhere. Capital $200,000 (with power to increase to $500,000), in shares of $100. The Co. may hold real estate worth $50,000. 25 p. c. must be paid up and operations must be begun within 2 yrs.

Cap. 77—Incorporates, as the ANTIGONISH AND SYDNEY STEAMBOAT Co., J. B. Morrow, J. D. McLean, J. W. Carmichael, W. Henry and T. S. Lindsay. Capital $40,000 (with power of increase to $60,000), in shares of $100. 25 p. c. must be paid up and operations commenced within 2 yrs.

Cap. 78—Incorporates, as the MINAS STEAMBOAT Co., J. Dart, J. Frahil, J. Monteith, A. Putnam and A. Cameron, for the purpose of navigating the Shubenacadie and Stewiacke River and Basin of Minas. Capital $4,000 (with power to increase to $8,000), in shares of $20. 25 p. c. must be paid up and operations commenced in 1 yr.

Cap. 79—Incorporates, as the NOVA SCOTIA AND CAPE BRETON STEAMBOAT FERRY Co., for the purpose of maintaining a steam ferry across the Gut of Canso, E. P. Flynn, D. Macdonald, W. H. Wylde and others. Capital $25,000 (with power of increase to $50,000), in shares of $25. 25 p. c. to be paid up and operations commenced in 2 yrs.

Cap. 80—Incorporates, as the TRUSTEES OF THE GRANDIGUE STEAM FERRY, E. P. Flynn, J. F. Fuller, W. R. Cutler, C. Lenoir and C. Boudrot, to manage the ferry across the Lennox passage in Richmond. May hold real estate of $2,000 value.

Cap. 81—Incorporates, as the NOVA SCOTIA TRANSPORTATION Co., F. W. Fishwick, J. B. Duffus, J. Wier, A. Burns, E. W. Chipman and others, for the purpose of transporting goods and passengers by land or water throughout the Province. Capital $100,000 (with power of increase to $200,000) in shares of $100. May hold real estate worth $10,000. 25 p. c. to be paid in and operations commenced in 2 yrs.

Cap. 82—Incorporates, as the N. S. TANNING Co., J. S. West, W. Johnson and G. A. Brackett. Capital $500,000, in shares of $100. 25 p. c. to be paid in and operations commenced in 2 yrs.

Cap. 83—Incorporates, as the B. A. HAT MANUFACTURING Co., P. B. Curtis, R. Upham, C. E. Stanfield, G. P. Nelson, and C. Eaton, for the purpose of manufacturing hats at Truro. Capital $15,000, with power of increase to $25,000, in shares of $100. May hold real estate worth $8,000. 25 p.c. to be paid in, and operations commenced in 1 yr.

Cap. 84—Incorporates, as the BRIDGETOWN CHEESE MANUFACTURING Co., S. E. Bent, J. H. Inglis, E. Bent, B. Bent, C. B. Whitman, H. H. Morse, S. Daniels and B. Miller. Capital $1,600, with power of increase to

$3,200, in shares of $4. May hold real estate worth $1,600. To be organized when 25 p.c. is paid up.

Cap. 85—The STARR MANUFACTURING Co. (limited) may increase its capital to $250,000, in shares of $1,000, and may hold real estate worth $100,000.

Cap. 86—Incorporates, as the BLENKHORN EDGE TOOL MANUFACTURING CO., J. Blenkhorn, B. N. Fullerton, J. Gillespie, jr., R. B. Boggs, R. H. Hewson, and others. Place of business—Parrsborough. Capital $12,000, with power of increase to $18,000, in shares of $20. 25 p.c. to be paid in, and operations commenced in 2 yrs.

Cap. 87—Amends the charter of the ACADIAN IRON & STEEL CO., (limited) enabling it to construct railways in the vicinity of its works at Londonderry.

Cap. 88—Incorporates, as the PUGWASH FOUNDRY AND MANUFACTURING CO., T. Webster, L. Borden, J. A. Elliott, H. C. Black, C. Bent, J. Cooper, C. Oulton and A. McDonnell. Capital $6,000, with power of increase to $20,000. May hold real estate worth $10,000. 25 p.c. must be paid in, and operations commenced in 2 yrs.

Cap. 89—Incorporates, as the WELLINGTON FOUNDRY CO., J. R. Murray, J. W. Laurie and A. Robertson. Place of business—Grand Lake, in the County of Halifax. Capital $4,000, with power of increase to $15,000) in shares of $20. May hold real estate worth $4,000. 25 p.c. to be paid in, and operations commenced in 2 yrs.

Cap. 90—Incorporates, as the WELLINGTON WOODEN WARE Co., J. Keys, A. Robertson, J. W. Laurie and others. Capital $4,000, (with power of increase to $15,000,) in shares of $20. Other clauses as in previous Act.

Cap. 91—Incorporates, as the PUGWASH LIME Co., A. Wilson, W. A. D. Morse and others. Capital $15,000 (with power of increase to $25,000,) in shares of $20. 25 p.c. to be paid in, and work commenced in 2 yrs.

Cap. 92—Incorporates, as Trustees of DURHAM STREET PUBLIC HALL, PUGWASH, M. A. McLeod, P. McDonald, D. Macauley, C. McDonald, J. Chisholm and W. Blair. May hold real estate worth $3,000.

Cap. 93—Amends the charter of the CAPE BRETON MARBLE Co. The Capital is $300,000, (with power of increase to $500,000) in shares of $100.

Cap. 94—Incorporates, as the HALIFAX GAS CONSUMERS' Co., J. Pugh, L. R. Kirby, P. McPhee and B. O'Neil, for the purpose of supplying Halifax and Dartmouth with gas. Capital $100,000, (with power of increase to $200,000) in shares of $20. May hold real estate worth $30,000. 25 p. c. to be paid in, and works begun in 2 years.

Cap. 95—Incorporates, as the SYDNEY GAS Co., F. N. Gisborne, T. Fenn and A. J. White, for the purpose of supplying Sydney with gas. Capital $50,000, (with power of doubling it) in shares of $100. May hold real estate worth $30,000. 25 p.c. to be paid in, and operations to commence in 2 years.

Cap. 96—Incorporates, as the CARBOLINE GAS LIGHT Co., O. C. Herbert, T. Simmons, B. H. Hornsby, J. S. D. Thompson, and others, to manufacture gas from oil and other substances, and manufacture and sell the apparatus for making it. Capital $100,000, (with power of increase to $150,000) in shares of $100. 25 p.c. to be paid up and work begun in 2 yrs.

Cap. 97—Incorporates, as the ROLLING STOCK CO. OF NOVA SCOTIA, J. A. Mann, W. A. Henry, D. Moore and others, to manufacture rolling stock for railways, coaches, omnibusses and other vehicles for the road, and steamers, &c., and machinery for them, &c., and construct, lease or sell railways. Operations to commence in 2 yrs.

Cap. 98—Amends the charter of the AVON MARINE INSURANCE Co. It may hold real estate worth $25,000, and the Act of incorporation is made perpetual till the Co. is dissolved under the 15th sec.

Cap 99—Amends the charter of the NOVA SCOTIA MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE Co., limiting their powers of insuring, &c., to the Province.

Cap. 100—Incorporates, as the WEYMOUTH MARINE INSURANCE Co., C. Campbell, F. W. Goodwin, J. E. LeBlanc, B. L. Oakes, G. H. Dunbar, E. John and J. Journeay. Capital $16,000 (with power of doubling it), in shares of $20. To go into operation when 25 p. c. is paid up. Investments to be made in public funds, bank or other stock, but not in real estate, beyond $2,000 in value, nor in mortgages of ships, nor bottomry or respondentia bonds. When the capital is wholly expended no new policies are to be issued; and the association may be dissolved when the losses equal the available capital stock, or on the vote of the owners of ¾ of the shares.

Cap. 101—Incorporates the NORTON LODGE OF I. O. OF ODD FELLOWS. May hold real estate worth $4,000.

Cap. 102—Repeals the charter of the MASONIC BUILDING CO.

Cap. 103 — Incorporates the CONCORD LODGE OF FREE MASONS, BARRINGTON. May hold real estate worth $4,000.

Cop. 104 — Incorporates the COBEQUID LODGE OF FREE MASONS. May hold real estate worth $6,000.

Cap. 105—Incorporates KENTVILLE LODGE OF FREE MASONS, with power to hold real estate worth $10,000.

Cap. 106—Incorporates the ALBERT LODGE OF FREE MASONS, Shelburne, with power to hold real estate worth $10,000.

Cap. 107—Incorporates the LEMON LODGE OF FREE MASONS, Petite Rivière, with power to hold real estate worth $6,000.

Cap. 108—Incorporates, as the PICTOU SHIPBUILDING Co., W. Jack, S. Copeland, D. McDonald, W. W. Glennie, W. Campbell, D. McDonald and H. R. Narraway. Capital $[illegible]000 (with power of doubling), in shares of $50. 25 p. c. to be paid in and operations to be commenced in 2 yrs.

Cap. 109—Incorporates, as the HALIFAX

CLUB BUILDING Co., E. Binney, J. Gibson, D. Cronan, A. G. Jones, R. Morrow and others. Capital $30,000, in shares of $50. It has power to receive from the trustees and hold and maintain the building of the Halifax Club.

Cap. 110—Incorporates, as the HALIFAX VISITING DISPENSARY, J. C. Cochran, J. Cochran, W. Dunbar, J. S. McLean, G. M. Grant, H. N. Paint, T. E. Kenny and others. It may hold real estate worth $25,000.

Cap. 111—Incorporates, as the ACADIAN CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, J. Hoyt, W. Blacker, J. Jones, D. McKay, J. Johnston and others, to carry on, in common and on the co-operative principle, business as general dealers and manufacturers. May hold real estate worth $20,000.

Cap. 112 — Incorporates the BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN BOOK AND TRACT SOCIETY, with power to hold real estate worth $100,000.

Cap. 113—Incorporates the FISHERMENS' UNION AND BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, at Halifax, with power to hold real estate worth $4,000.

Cap. 114—Incorporates the HALIFAX PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY, with power to hold real estate worth $20,000.

Cap. 115—Incorporates the HALIFAX CURLING CLUB, with power to hold real estate worth $10,000.

Cap. 116—Incorporates the MONASTERY OF PETIT CLAIRVEAUX, Tracadie, county of Antigonish, with power to hold real estate worth $50,000.

Cap. 117—Incorporates the TRUSTEES OF THE GROVE CHURCH, Richmond, Halifax, vesting in them the property now belonging and hereafter to be acquired by that Church, to the value of $30,000.

Cap. 118—Incorporates the TRUSTEES OF SEA VIEW CEMETERY, Pictou—three trustees to be appointed by the sessions for the county from polling places Nos. 1 and 2; moneys to be voted to fence, improve and ornament it by meetings of the inhabitants called by such trustees.

Cap. 119—Grants a pension of $1,200 to S. P. Fairbanks, Esq., late Comr. of Crown Lands.

LEGISLATURE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

(*Opened 29th February, and prorogued 20th April*, 1872.)

SUPPLIES.

Cap. 1—Grants to the Lieutenant Governor, $68,685 for various public services for 1872.

Cap. 2—Grants to the L. G. $189,500 for roads and bridges, and steam navigation, to be expended under the usual conditions and restrictions.

EXECUTION ON JUDGMENTS.

Cap. 3—County Court Judges may order the issue of execution on judgments obtained in former Inferior Courts of Common Pleas—the writ of execution setting out the fact that judgment was so obtained.

Cap. 4—Execution may issue in any cause at any time in 15 yrs. after judgment is signed, without need of a *scire facias*.

SURVEYORS OF LUMBER.

Cap. 5—No such surveyor shall allow an assistant to act for him till he has taken an oath prescribed—under a penalty of $100.

RETURNS OF SUMMARY CONVICTIONS.

Cap. 6—Every J. P. must make an annual return to the Sessions, (or in incorporated counties, to the Council,) of convictions had before him. It is to be filed with the clerk, or Secretary-Treasurer, before the Sessions or meeting of Council at which Parish officers are confirmed and appointed; but in Saint John, in the December term. For every neglect, a J. P. incurs a penalty of $5 to $20, which the Clerk or Secy.-Treas. must sue for.

CIRCUIT COURT, KENT.

Cap. 7—Establishes temporarily a circuit court for Kent, to be held on the 2nd Tuesday of May, 1872.

WILD LANDS TAX, YORK.

Cap. 8—Authorizes the L. G. in C. to appoint a Comr. in each Parish, to whom the tax levied upon granted but unimproved lands shall be paid, to be expended by them according to s. 7, of the Act of the 24 Vic., on this subject. Duplicate accounts are to be filed with the Prov. Secy.

AGRICULTURE.

Cap. 9—Repeals the former, and makes new provision for holding Provincial Exhibitions. $1,000 per an. are to be drawn by the Board of Agriculture, and an exhibition held at least once in 3 years. But in other years the money may be used for the purchase and importation of improved stock and implements, to be sold by public auction.

LANDS TAKEN FOR HIGHWAYS.

Cap. 10—Unless with his consent, no road is to be opened for the public use till the owner of the lands used receives the amount at which his damages are assessed—or it has been paid into the hands of the county treasurer to await the the order of the sessions or municipal council.

SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION.

Cap. 11—The salary of the Chief Superintendent is raised to $1,600.

WITNESSES IN CRIMINAL CASES.

Cap. 12—the courts may allow witnesses and constables a reasonable sum for their time and travel, to be paid to them by the county treasurer.

PARISH OFFICERS—KING'S.

Cap. 13—Parish officers shall be elected in King's County on the Monday in the week preceding the Sessions at which parish officers are appointed.

PROTECTION OF MOOSE.

Cap. 14—The possession of a part or whole carcass of a moose in the close season or more than 2 hides at any one time is *prima facie* proof of illegal chase or possession; but the evidence of the accused may be taken in rebuttal.

STORAGE OF PETROLEUM, &c.

Cap. 15—The penalties provided against the storage of petroleum in St. John by the Act of 1871, come into force on the 1st Oct., 1872. But till a suitable building is provided for its storage, dealers may keep 10 barrels or 400 gals. on their premises.

PARISH OF KINGSTON.

Cap. 16—The Sessions of King's Co. may assess the Parish of Kingston the amount necessary to pay the expenses of dissolving an injunction against W. Hazen and J. H. Foster as Comrs. of Highways.

FREE GRANTS.

Cap. 17—Reserves of land fit for agricultural settlement are to be set apart and roads made to them. They are to be arranged in lots of 100 acres each, fronting on such roads. The names of applicants are, to be published in the *Gazette*, and location tickets granted to them. They must be over 18 yrs. of age; if unmarried they are only to receive 1 lot, if married, with 2 or more children, 2 lots. Applicant must make an affidavit to the above facts, and that he has no real estate, and desires to procure the land for his own use for agricultural purposes. The patent shall issue afterwards upon the fulfilment of the following conditions, *i. e.*, 1. commencing to chop, clear, &c., the lot within 1 mo. of publication of his application; 2. building within 1 year a house at least 16 x 20, and having cleared, to sow or plant, 3 acres; 3. clearing 10 acres in 3 yrs., and continuous cultivation of the land cleared; 4. continual residence on the land for 3 yrs., and till the issue of the patent,—but absence during January, February, March, July and August is permitted. Failure to fulfil these conditions forfeits the ticket. In that case the price of the house can alone be recovered from any other locatee during the next 2 yrs. No trees are to be cut from the land during such location except for building, fencing and fuel to be used on the lot and for *bona fide* clearing. Trees otherwise cut without license are forfeited. If the locatee die before the grant is perfected his right passes to his wife or heirs, but he may not sell or mortgage it. The L. G. in C. may cause a building to be erected on any reserve for the temporary accommodation of immigrants while erecting their own houses,—to be deeded, when that use is served, to the School Comrs.

Cap. 18—The POLL IN HAMPTON is to be held at the court house, and in KINGSTON at S. Foster's.

PARISH OFFICERS.

Cap. 19—The certificate of a Secretary Treasurer of an incorporated county is proof of the appointment of a parish officer.

LOCAL AND PRIVATE ACTS.

Cap. 20—The polling place for the parish of Harcourt, Kent, is fixed at A. Dunn's, on Richibucto River.

Cap. 21—Amends the charter of ST. STEPHENS. The Mayor and 1 councillor, or in the Mayor's absence 2 councillors, or the Police Magistrate, constitute a court to try all offences against the Acts of incorporation and by-laws. The Council may borrow $8,000 to pay off an old debt for the Fire Department, upon 15-yrs. debentures of not less than $100, with interest not exceeding 7 p. c. But these may be called in at any time on giving one month's notice. Not less than $500 per an. is to be raised as a sinking fund.

Cap. 22—Authorizes the Sessions of KING'S COUNTY to raise $10,000 (in addition to the $20,000 already authorized) to meet expenses of the removal of the shire town from Kingston to Hampton.

Cap. 23—Authorizes the erection of a new COURT HOUSE by the Sessions of Westmoreland, and the raising, by loan, upon 6 p.c. debentures, $10,000. May assess the inhabitants, besides interest, $1,000 per an. for repayment of principal.

Cap. 24—A GENERAL SESSIONS for King's County shall be held on the 3rd Tuesday in February, instead of 1st Tuesday in March, and Parish officers shall be elected on the Tuesday preceding.

Cap. 25—COUNTY COURTS are to be held in Sunbury, on the 3rd Tuesday in January and June, and in Queen's on the 4th Tuesday of those mos., instead of as heretofore; in Northumberland, the April term to commence on the 1st Tuesday in the month; in King's, instead of a March term, one will be also held on that day; and in Kent, instead of a November term, one will be held on the 4th Tuesday in October.

Cap. 26—Amends the charter of FREDERICTON. There shall be 12 monthly meetings of Council. Persons, not ratepayers, or simple commercial travellers, desiring to do business in the city, must take out an annual license, and pay $40 therefor.

Cap. 27—Incorporates, as the GRAND SOUTHERN RAILWAY Co., W. K. Reynolds and his associates, with power to build a railway from St. John to St. Stephen over the route, (as nearly as may be) surveyed for the European & North American Railway by Mr. Goodwin, C.E., with requisite branches. Capital $2,000,000, (with power of increase to $3,000,000) in shares of $20. Work to be begun in 3 yrs., and completed in 8 years.

Cap. 28—Authorizes the COUNTY COUNCIL OF YORK to provide a sinking fund towards paying off the debentures issued to aid the Fredericton Railway Co. in building its line

from Fredericton to Hartt's Mills, to connect with "Western Extension,"—equal to 5 p. c., but not to exceed 25 p. c. per an.

Cap. 29—The town of PORTLAND shall continue to pay the same proportion of county rates as before receiving its town charter, till otherwise agreed between the Sessions and town council.

Cap. 30—Proof of the contract made by the NEW BRUNSWICK RAILWAY Co. with Her Majesty to construct lines from St. Mary's to Edmundston, with a connection with Woodstock, may be made by producing a copy certified by the Provincial Secretary. Debentures may be issued for $3,500,000, but not to exceed $20,000 per mile.

Cap. 31—Certificates of the mortgage debentures of the FREDERICTON RAILWAY Co. are to be registered with the Registrar for York,—all authorized to be issued at one time to rank alike without priority, except over those subsequently authorized.

Cap. 32—The SCHOOL TRUSTEES OF WOODSTOCK are authorized to acquire the property in that town known as "The College" from C. G. Glass for $3,800, and issue 6 p. c. 25-yrs. debentures to raise money to pay for the same.

Cap. 33—Incorporates, as the NORTHERN & WESTERN RAILWAY Co. OF NEW BRUNSWICK, Sir Hugh Allan, Sir A. T. Galt, Hons. J. H. Pope, P. Mitchell and G. L. Hatheway, Messrs. A. Gibson, T. Temple, J. Pickard, J. C. Gough, T. F. Gillespie, Hons. W. Muirhead and S.L. Tilley, Messrs. M. Adams, F. C. Furlee, S. C. King, A. Morrison, Hons. E. B. Chandler, R. Young, B. Beveridge and W. H. Todd, and Messrs. J. Domville, J. Mitchell, R. R. Call, R. Hoskin, W. Swim, H. Freeze, J. McLaggan, and J. Miller, to build a railway from Chatham, Northumberland, through that county and York to Fredericton, with such branches as they think proper. Capital $2,000,000, one half in debentures and one half in shares of $400—the debentures not to exceed $10,000 per mile. The Co. to be organized when $20,000 are subscribed and paid in. The survey to be made in 4 yrs. work begun in 5 and completed in 8 yrs.

Cap. 34—Erects that part of the Parish of GRAND FALLS on the east side of the St. John into a separate parish to be called DRUMMOND, on and after 1st Sept. 1872.

Cap. 35—Amends the charter of the WOODSTOCK PLEASURE GROUNDS ASSOCIATION authorising it to borrow money on the security of its property and issue 10 yrs. 6 p. c. debentures to the amount of $5,000; and to declare shares forfeited for non-payment of calls, and sell them.

Cap. 36—Authorizes the erection, across the road from the highway to the LIGHT HOUSE ON CAPE ENRAGE in HARVEY, Albert, of three gates for the protection of the property traversed. No tolls are to be exacted; but any person breaking them down or leaving them open is guilty of an offence and subject to fine or imprisonment.

Cap. 37—The Comrs. of HIGHWAYS for the UPPER ROAD DISTRICT, Woodstock, have as ample powers as the Comrs. for the parish.

Cap. 38—New 6 p. c. 30 yrs. debentures may be issued by the corporation of ST. JOHN to replace or to be sold in order to pay off the loan raised under the Act 21 V. An assessment is to be levied on the eastern side of the Harbour not exceeding $5,000 per an. to pay interest on the city debt.

Cap. 39—Incorporates C. E. Hill and P. H. Berry as the POKIOK STEAM DRIVING Co., for the purpose of clearing the Big and Little Pokiok rivers and their tributaries, and building dams and sluices in order to facilitate the driving of logs and timber. They may charge tolls for the use of their works, not exceeding 10 cts. per 1,000 ft. of timber passed through or over the dams, and 20 cents through the sluices.

TRUSTEES OF CHURCH OF SCOTLAND CHURCHES.

Cap. 40—The election of Trustees may be extended till 9 p.m. of the days fixed by 14 V., c. 9.

Cap. 41—Makes further provision for the SEWERAGE OF PORTLAND. When the construction of a sewer is determined upon by the Council, 3 appraisers are appointed and sworn, to decide how much of the cost is to be borne by the neighbouring proprietors and which of them, and how much by the town corporation. Public notice of their decision is given in the newspapers, and any person aggrieved may appeal, within 20 days, to the Town Council, who may modify the decision of the appraisers, and then (or in case of no appeal, at once) confirm the award. No appeal to any court is allowed, and certiorari is taken away. The Town Council may borrow $10,000, on 6 p.c. debentures, for the purpose of paying the town's share of the expense, and raise, by assessment, the interest and not less than $300 annually, to be invested as a sinking fund.

Cap. 42—Continues the charter of the COURTNEY BAY BRIDGE Co. till 1st May, 1877. The capital shall be $40,000, with power to double it, in shares of $20.

Cap. 43—The MOOSE PATH DRIVING PARK ASSOCIATION may borrow $2,000, and mortgage their property for it.

Cap. 44—Continues the Acts forming the charter of the SOUTH WEST BOOM Co. till 1st May, 1882.

Cap. 45—Incorporates, as the ST. STEPHEN STEAM POWER Co., C. P. Lovejoy, E. S. Smith, E. Malloch and others, for the purpose of erecting steam mills. Capital $20,000, with power to double it, in shares of $100.

Cap. 46—Incorporates, as the HAMPTON HOTEL Co., G. Barnes, R. J. Lemont, Geo. Flewelling, Guildford Flewelling, T. G. Barnes, Hon. J. H. Crawford, A. McN. Travis, J. Flewelling and H. J. Fowler. Capital $100,000, in shares of $20. Co. to be organized when 50 shares are subscribed. It may borrow $4,000.

Cap. 47—Authorizes the TRUSTEES OF ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, CHATHAM, to sell or otherwise dispose of their manse and manse lands in that town, and reinvest the proceeds in a manse and lot near the Church.

Cap. 48—Incorporates, as the UNION HALL CO., (in Andover, Victoria), F. Tibbitts, P. G. Fraser, G. L. Kelly, D. Curry and C. Bartlett. May acquire property worth $10,000. Capital $4,000, in shares of $20.

Cap. 49—Authorises the TOWN OF PORTLAND to raise $10,000, by loan, for the purchase of a Steam Fire Engine and extension of the Fire Alarm Telegraph to said town, issuing 6 p.c. debentures, of not less than $100 each, therefor; and to levy an assessment of $1,400 to $2,000 per an. to pay them off—not less than $300 annually being invested in a sinking fund.

Cap. 50—Incorporates, as THE ALBERT AND WESTMORELAND STEAM NAVIGATION CO., J. Calhoun, H. J. Bennett, G. Turner, D. Stiles, W. S. Calhoun, J. Magee, J. A. Moran, A. Bray, E. B. Chandler, J. Harris, J. H. Vaughan, to own, charter and run steam and other vessels within the limits of the Province. Capital $100,000, with power to double it, in shares of $50. 10 p.c. must be paid in in 3 yrs., or the charter lapses.

Cap. 51—The meeting of the PROPRIETORS OF OROMOCTO ISLAND, Sunbury, shall be held on the 1st day of the meeting of the County Council in January.

Cap. 52—Authorises the TOWN COUNCIL OF WOODSTOCK to raise $7,000, by loan, issuing 6 p.c. debentures, of not less than $100 each, therefor,—to be applied to purchase a Steam Fire Engine and apparatus, erect an Engine House, build tanks and otherwise provide for a Fire Department. It may assess the ratepayers $1,000 per an. to pay off the loan and interest on it.

Cap. 53—Authorizes the COMRS. OF THE ST. JOHN HOSPITAL to raise $6,000 by loan, and issue debentures of not less than $400 therefor, in conformity with the provisions of the charter passed in the 23rd year of Her Majesty's reign. The sum is to be expended in the erection of a separate building as an hospital for small pox or other dangerous diseases of an infectious or contagious character. The Sessions of the City and County are to raise the amount by assessment, and repay the loan within 50 years.

Cap. 54—Extends the charter of the CAIN'S RIVER BOOM CO. to 1st June, 1882.

Cap. 55—Incorporates, as the N. B. MASONIC HALL CO., W. Wedderburn, B. L. Peters, J. V. Ells, W. F. Bunting, W. F. Dibblee, J. W. Doherty, B. R. Stephenson, D. Main, R. Marshall, J. Richards, J. M'Nichol, jr., A. A. Stockton, T. Irving, E. Willis and M. N. Powers, with power to acquire and hold real estate worth $200,000. Capital $100,000, in shares of $20.

Cap. 56—Prescribes certain limits within which, in the CITY OF ST. JOHN, buildings over 24ft. high must be constructed of incombustible materials. Wooden buildings may not be enlarged or removed from one place to another within these limits. Persons infringing the Act may be indicted for a nuisance, and fined from $10 to $20 per day.

Cap. 57—Authorizes the J. P. for the CITY AND COUNTY OF ST. JOHN to raise, for the improvement and repairs of the ALMS HOUSE, a loan of $10,000 at 6 p. c., and to assess St. John, Portland, Simonds, Lancaster and St. Martin's for the interest and repayment of principal.

Cap. 58—Amends the charter of the ST. JOHN ACADEMY OF MUSIC Co. and confirms, as a first mortgage on their building and property, that for $13,120 granted to A. Christie & Co., and as a second that to the Directors for advances made. They may proceed by suit to collect all calls; and may borrow further moneys for the completion of the building and grant mortgages therefor.

Cap. 59—Incorporates, as the Trustees of the ST. JOHN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, W. Welsh, J. Stewart, H. B. White, E. McLeod, J. E. Irvine, T. W. Daniel and I. Burpee, with the usual powers.

Cap. 60—Incorporates, as the ALEXANDRA HOTEL AND SEA BATHING CO., Z. Ring, T. McCarthy, R. Peniston Starr and A. H. De Mill, to erect and manage an hotel, and lodging and bathing houses, &c., at "Sand Beech," Parish of Lancaster, St. John. Capital $10,000, in shares of $10.

Cap. 61—Incorporates, as the ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY CURLING CLUB, of St. John, Jas. Milligan, W. Thompson, A. Jardine and others. Capital $2,000 (with power of increase to $5,000), in shares of $10.

Cap. 62—Authorises the WOODSTOCK MECHANICS' INSTITUE to sell its Hall and property to the town council.

Cap. 63—Incorporates, as the WESTMORELAND CHEESE MANUFACTURING CO., S. Sharp, H. Trueman, F. Trueman and others. Capital $1,600, in shares of $50. Business to be carried on at Point de Butt, in the Parish of Westmoreland.

Cap. 64—The MARSH OR BEACH LOTS IN WELLINGTON, Kent, are to be fenced. Comrs. to regulate these fences and see that they are erected and kept in repair are to be elected by the proprietors and confirmed by the Sessions, and in default of election, appointed by the Sessions like other parish officers.

Cap. 65—Provides that any COMR. OF SEWERS FOR HILLSBOROUGH, Albert, or proprietor of the "Middle Field," may impound cattle which unlawfully make their way into that field.

Cap. 66—Incorporates, as the St. John Corresponding Committee of the Colonial and Continential Church and School Society, B. Robinson, Le. B. Botsford, T. W. Daniel and J. Ruel, Esqs., and Rev. Messrs. G. W. Armstrong, J. J. Hill, W. Armstrong and M. Swabey. May hold property worth $50,000.

Cap. 67—Revises and extends the charter of the ALBERT RAILWAY CO. The work to be begun in 6 mos. and completed in 5 yrs.

Cap. 68—Authorises the CITY CORPORATION OF ST. JOHN to raise by loan $20,000, and issue 30-yrs. debentures of not less than $100 each, therefor. The money so raised to be expended in purchasing the buildings and improvements upon lands in the Parish of Lancaster, owned by the city, and

leased upon building leases about to fall in. The Council to assess the necessary amt. to pay the interest and $500 annually towards a sinking fund upon the inhabitants of the eastern side.

Cap. 69—Authorises the surviving Trustees of the PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH of ST. ANDREWS, Shediac, to convey the old Church held by them to other trustees, to be sold and removed, and the proceeds applied towards the erection of a new church; and the lot to be used as a burying ground.

Cap. 70—Authorizes the TRUSTEES of CALVIN CHURCH, St. John, to sell by auction, land purchased from Mrs. W. Chipman and R. F. Hazen, the moneys, &c., to go to the trustees of the said church.

Cap. 71—Amends the charter of WOODSTOCK, giving further authority respecting the appointment of firemen, the manner of assessment and collection of assessments and penalties, imposition of penalties for breach of by-laws, the register of voters; and authorising the sale of its stock in the Woodstock Railway. The town must bear its share of the expense of administering justice in the county.

Cap. 72—Authorizes the ST. JOHN GAS Co. to increase its capital to $250,000, and assess the amount on the old shares or issue new stock, when holders of old shares decline it.

Cap. 73—Incorporates, as the QUEEN & SUNBURY COAL and IRON MINING Co., J. S. Bailey, R. P. Yeamans, J. S. Covert, A. Harrison, C. W. Wetmore, J. Cokely, J. Kennedy, E. Williams, J. Yeomans, G. A. Bailey, J. E. Flowers, C. Burpee and Hon. G. E. King, for mining coal and iron ore and manufacturing iron. Capital $25,000 in shares of $25. 10 p. c. must be paid up within two yrs. or the charter lapses.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

This Province commenced legislation by an elective body on the 15th March, 1871, and the first session of the Legislature was prorogued on the 3rd May. Before that time the English law was in force in all the more important matters; and purely local and municipal matters were legislated upon by the Council of Assiniboia—a body appointed by the Hudson's Bay Company. A small compilation or code of these laws was made 11th April, 1862, and printed, with subsequent amendments, just after the establishment of the Provincial Government. The first part,—under the heading of "General Provisions" is a brief interpretation Act—among other things providing that local Acts, "when not expressly intended further, shall apply only to that part of the District of Assiniboia which forms the Red River settlement and its environs." Another of these, singularly enough, provides that "Unless special regulation provide *to the contrary*, every wrong has its remedy under the general law of the country."

The first section provides for precautions against running fires and protection of hay stacks, &c., from them, with a fine for carelessness in that respect. The next for stray animals, providing special penalties for notorious "fence-breakers" left at large, and stallions,—licenses being granted for a certain number of these last to run at large. Next, against fish-weirs in the Red or Assiniboine Rivers. Hay-cutting, on the ungranted lands held in common, beyond the 2 mile limits of the settled lands, to commence on the 25th July each year. Cutting prematurely there involved forfeiture of the hay cut; and cutting beyond the 4 mile limit before that time involved the forfeiture of any exclusive rights between the 2 mile and 4 mile limits. Taking another person's horse and making use of it or shutting it up and preventing the owner's use, is punished by a £10 fine besides damages. There are certain provisions for roads and marking holes in the ice, the settlement at first being divided into 4, and afterwards into 10 sections with superintendents, who had, in the former period, £20 to £25 each, salary; in the latter, from £5 to £10. After provision for a public ferry, we have several pages of enactments to restrict the sale of intoxicating liquors and forbidding their sale to Indians. The next provisions are for levying and collecting custom duties,—4 collectors being appointed, one at each of these places, viz., Point Coupee, salary £20, Upper Fort Garry, £35, White Horse Plains, £20, and at Lower Fort Garry. The right of passing goods through in bond to other portions of the N. W. Territories is recognized. Eleven householders were to be appointed annually to act as police constables, and serve for 3 yrs., receiving £12 per an. therefor. Next provision is made for notice of sale of immoveable property and proceedings against departing and absentee debtors; for the management of the estates of persons dying intestate, and guardians of minors; and the issuing of marriage licenses. Presbyterian ministers were given the right to celebrate marriages and keep registers—the senior minister receiving the license fee. A chapter on contracts for service, with special reference to boating work, follows. Two surveyors were appointed, and two postmasters, the latter with salaries of £10 to £6 respectively; a penny post within the settlement was established. A premium on wolves' heads, established in 1862, was abolished in 1868. The next chapter provides for the administration of justice,—a Coroner and Sheriff (besides the Recorder appointed by the Co. in England) were appointed—the sheriff being also gaoler. The General Court sat quarterly; and it was enacted that the laws of England at the time of Her Majesty's accession and all of subsequent date as far as applicable and known to the courts should regulate its decisions. Theretofore the laws of England of the date of the charter as modified by the Co.'s regulations prevailed. The settlement was divided into 3 districts and petty courts for each established with three justices and a chairman to each, with salaries from £5 to £16. They had jurisdiction (except in revenue cases) up to £5 in civil matters, in all liquor cases, and in petty offences involving a fine of not more than 40s. stg. Prisoners were to receive 1lb. of flour and 1lb. of pemmican per day. A Mr. R. W.

Smith was named Executive Officer, with authority to "discharge all such administrative functions as may not be specially assigned to any other person;" salary £100.

In the first session of the Provincial Legislature above referred to, the following Acts were passed:

Cap. 1—An Act respecting the STATUTES, an INTERPRETATION ACT, similar to that passed by Parliament, and the Legislatures of Ontario and Quebec.

Cap. 2—Establishes a SUPREME COURT, having jurisdiction in all important matters, and 5 Courts of Petty Sessions, having 3 to 5 Justices each, with jurisdiction up to $25—cases of over $10 being appealable to the Supreme Court. The Province is divided into 4 counties judicially, as well as for Parliamentary purposes. A Sheriff is appointed for the Province, and a Deputy for each County. The G. G. is to appoint a Chief Justice, and one or more other Judges of the Supreme Court, and until that is done, the General Court retains its jurisdiction. A Prothonotary is to be appointed by the L. G. The jury lists are to be made up by the Sheriff, with the assistance of 4 J. P's., one from each county; 24 grand and 48 petty to be drawn,—an equal number from each county—for each court. Qualification for the former, property worth $400; for the latter, $100. Juries half English and half French are provided for in cases where the parties speak different languages. In civil cases 9 jurors may render a verdict. In cases on a contract for less than $100, the judge may try the case without a jury. There are to be no further pleadings after the Defendant's plea is put in, without consent of the Judge

Cap. 3—Introduces the STATUTE OF FRAUDS, requiring proof, in writing, respecting transfers &c. of land.

Cap. 4—Makes provision for the execution, &c., of WILLS.

Cap. 5—Provides for the issue of EXECUTION AGAINST LANDS upon a judgment registered for 1 year (60 day's notice being given of sale) and proceedings thereupon.

Cap. 6—Regulates "the Administration of Intestate Estates," and succession of heirs. When an intestate leaves a widow, she takes one third of his estate, and the children two thirds in equal parts; if no children are living but grand children, &c., they take the two thirds. If both, the grandchildren divide the portion of their parent among them. If there be no widow, but children, they take all. If a widow, but no children, she takes all. Portions or provision made for a child during intestate's lifetime, to be deducted from its share. In default of lineal descendants the estate goes to (1) the father; and failing him (2) to the mother, brothers and sisters equally; and failing brothers and sisters (3) to the mother; and failing the mother (4) to the brothers and sisters; failing them (5) to their children; and failing them to the (6) next of kin. A posthumous child, not mentioned in a parent's will, takes its legal share spite of the will. The right of tenant by the courtesy or tenant in dower, are not affected by the Act. All estate not devised by will is divided as if the party died intestate.

Cap. 7—Provides for the REGISTRATION OF DEEDS, a registry office being provided, and Registrar to be appointed for each county. Registry to be made upon oath of grantor, or subscribing witness to deed.

Cap. 8—Makes provision for the acknowledgment by a married woman that she has executed a deed of her free will before a J. P.

Cap. 9—Provides for the appointment by the L. G. in C., of a POLICE MAGISTRATE and J. P. for the Provinces and Coroners and J. P. for each county.

Cap. 10—Provides that BARRISTERS OR ATTORNEYS of any other Province, or of Great Britain or Ireland, may be admitted, upon proof thereof, and of service as an articled clerk for 5 years, to practice in Manitoba. No others are to be admitted without 5 years service, and passing an examination before the Chief Justice, Atty. Genl., and another barrister. Ten practitioners may form a Bar Society, which may thereafter regulate the studies and admission of students,—their regulations being subject to approval of L. G. in C.

Cap 11.—Provides for a PROVINCIAL POLICE FORCE, to consist of a chief, sub-chief, 2 sergeants, 2 corporals and 20 constables. Organization similar to that of Quebec. *See Year Book of* 1871, *p* 85.

Cap 12.—Provides for the appointment of a BOARD OF EDUCATION, to consist of 10 to 14 members, half Catholics and half Protestants. They may form themselves into separate sections, each to have its Superintendent of schools, who will also be Secretary of his section. Each of the 24 Electoral Divisions is to form a school district, half having a Protestant and half a Catholic majority. In each one school is to be formed and supported by fees of scholars, assessments or otherwise as the inhabitants decide in annual meeting, when 3 trustees for each district are to be elected to manage the school. Each district must raise one third as much as the grant received, unless recognized as a poor district. Superintendents are to receive $100 salary each. The two sections of the board prescribe the books, &c., and distribute the moneys according to work done.

Cap 13.—Makes provision for the HIGHWAYS. The road on the west side of the Red River from Lake Winnipeg to Pembina, that on the north side of the Assineboine from Ft. Garry to the Province line, and that from Ft. Garry to the Lake of the Woods via Pte. du Chêne (and crossing the German Creek bridge at St. Boniface) are declared great highways to be maintained by the Province. Other public highways are to be laid out by commissioners appointed by the Court of Sessions of each County, on application of the parties interested The expenses are to be borne by the County rates. Roads to be 66 ft. wide.

Cap. 14.—Makes provision similar to that in the old Provinces for the relations of MASTERS AND SERVANTS, extending it to contracts of hiring made in other places for service in the Province.

Cap. 15—Provides against labour on Sunday especially against loading or driving loaded

teams, constructing rafts, buildings, &c., and against congregations at worship.

Cap. 16—Exempts from seizure and sale for debt, a debtor's HOMESTEAD, consisting of 160 acres of land, his house, stables, barns and fences thereon, besides the usual household goods, tools, etc. Debt contracted elsewhere cannot be enforced against the debtor in the Province for 7 years.

Cap. 17—Divides the Province into 24 ELECTORAL DIVISIONS to elect members to the Provincial Legislature.

Cap. 18—Provides that accounts shall be kept and payments made in CANADIAN CURRENCY.

Cap. 19.—Makes the usual provision for the temporary absence of the SPEAKER of the ASSEMBLY.

Cap. 20—Provides that LICENSES shall be taken out for the following occupations and the following sums paid therefor: Tavern and saloon keepers, &c. $100; Shop-keepers selling liquors, $75; Auctioneers, $30; Pedlers, &c., $10; Billiard tables, for one, $50; for the second, $30; for any other, $20; Bagatelle, Mississippi Board, &c., $50; Bowling Alleys, &c., $20.

Cap. 21—Imposes a tax of $1 for each DOG. Any person may destroy a dog at large without a metallic ticket marked "P. T. P." fastened to its mark. Lake Manitoba District No. 1 is exempt for 1 yr.

Cap. 22—Persons driving in other's HORSES from PASTURE on the Prairie, or riding one without the owner's consent forfeits $20 fine, besides damages.

Cap. 23—Makes provision similar to that in old regulations respecting RAMS and STALLIONS running at large.

Cap. 24—Owners or occupiers of land must cut down CANADA THISTLES on their land, so as to prevent their dissemination, and Inspectors of Highways and Road Masters must see it done along the highways, under a penalty of $20 or 20 days imprisonment.

Cap. 25—The L. G. in C. may appoint persons to SIGN AND ISSUE LICENSES. When counties or parishes neglect to elect or appoint officers, the L. G. in C. may do so.

Cap. 26—Incorporates, as the "PROVINCIAL MEDICAL BOARD OF MANITOBA," Hon. J. H. O'Donnell, M. D., C. J. Bird, M. D., J. C. Schultz, M. D., H. Beddome, M. D., & J. B. Campbell, M. D., with the usual powers respecting examining and licensing practitioners. The qualifications of a candidate for license are study with a practitioner for for 4 yrs., and attending two 6 mos. courses of General Anatomy and Physiology, Practical Anatomy, Surgery, the Practice of Medicine, Midwifery, Chemistry, Materia Medica and Pharmacy; one 6 mos. course of the Institutes of Medicine, and a 3 mos. course each of Medical Jurisprudence and Botany.

Cap. 27—Is the SUPPLY BILL, granting $14,385 for Legislative expenses, $14,900 for the Civil Government, $20,000 for Roads and Bridges, $6,000 for Public Buildings, $13,000 for Provincial Police Force, and $13,600 for other services.

Cap. 28—Prohibits the throwing of MANURE or NIGHT SOIL or other filth into the rivers or running streams under a penalty of $25 or imprisonment for 2 mos.

Cap. 29—Persons are to pass to the right hand with vehicles on the HIGHWAYS, and heavily-laden or slow-going vehicles draw off to the left, to allow others behind to pass; and other provision is made to prevent obstruction of the roads. Persons lighting fires on the Prairies or elsewhere and not extinguishing them before proceeding are liable to a penalty of $20 or 1 mo. of imprisonment.

Cap. 30—Makes ordinary provision for the appointment of a POUND-KEEPER in each parish by the L. G. and the impounding of STRAY ANIMALS.

Cap. 31—Provides for the establishment of FERRIES by regulations of the L. G. in C., and the issue of a license to parties to ferry across the Red River and the Assiniboine.

Cap. 37—Every male person over 18 yrs. of age and under 60 must perform 1 day's STATUTE LABOUR on the HIGHWAYS. If a householder he must perform a second, and if assessed for $500, a third. It may be commuted for 60 cts. per day before the time for its performance; afterwards 80 cts. must be paid. The Sessions divide the counties into districts and appoint a surveyor for each.

Cap. 33—The ORIGINAL SURVEY by the Hudson's Bay Co. of lands on the Red and Assiniboine rivers being lost the L. G. is authorized to authenticate the copy deposited with him; and a copy of the Registry Books of the Co. is to be made and likewise authenticated by the L. G.

Cap. 34—For COUNTY ASSESSMENTS, the assessors are called together by the Clerk of the Peace to make up the Roll within 20 days after the close of the Sessions. Thereafter the Clerk apportions rates among those on the Roll and a constable collects them. In case of refusal a J. P. issues his warrant for the seizure and sale of the property of the defaulter.

Cap. 35—PARISH ASSESSMENTS are levied by vote of the rate-payers, and the rate certified to the Clerk of the Peace and thereafter collected in the same manner as county assessments.

Cap. 36—Abolishes SLAUGHTER HOUSES within a mile of the Post Office, WINNIPEG, and forbids the exposure of any offal, under a penalty of $20 or 2 mos'. imprisonment.

Cap. 37—Incorporates the (R. C.) BISHOP of ST. BONIFACE as a corporation sole. He may hold 5,500 acres of land besides the real estate now belonging to the Catholic Mission.

Cap. 38—Incorporates the (English) BISHOPS OF RUPERT'S LAND, with power to hold real estate to the same extent.

Cap. 39—Incorporates, as ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, the bishop of Rupert's Land, and 3 members of College Council to be named by him. May hold 2,500 acres of land.

Cap. 40—Incorporates, as ST. BONIFACE COLLEGE, the (R.C.) bishop, Rev. Father Lavole, Rev. M. G. Dugas, and Rev. J. MacCarthy. May hold 2,500 acres of land.

Cap. 41—Incorporates, as the NORTH WEST GENERAL MANUFACTURING & INVESTM'T Co. of Manitoba, T. Spence, Hon. C. Inkster, J. Lemay, A. G. B. Bannatyne and T. Bunn, to manufacture, trade as commission merchants, agents, wharfingers, forwarders, miners, &c., and as contractors for buildings, railways, bridges, &c. Capital $50,000, with power of increase to $100,000, in shares of $10. May hold real estate of the annual value of $10,000.

Cap. 42—Incorporates, as the MANITOBA BRICK & POTTERY Co., J. McKay, T. Howard, C. J. Bird, A. G. B. Bannatyne, A. Boyd, J. H. McTavish, J. F Graham and A. Begg. May hold real estate of $5,000 annual value. Capital $10,000, with power of increase to $30,000, in shares of $10.

Cap. 43—Incorporates, as the MANITOBA BREWERY Co., C. J. Bird, J. Balsillie, J. J. Hargrave, A. H. Murray and R. Tait. May hold real estate of $5,000 annual value. Capital $15,000, with power of increase to $50,000, in shares of $25.

THE SECOND SESSION.

(*Opened* 16 *Jan., and prorogued* 21 *Feb.*, 1872.)

Cap. 1—Alters the time for holding the next QUARTERLY COURT to 5th Thursday in February.

Cap. 2—Adds The Epiphany, Ascension Day, All-Saints' Day and the Immaculate Conception, to the Ontario holidays, adopted in the previous session.

Cap. 3 & 4—Amend the SUPREME COURT ACT. That Court is to be called henceforth the Court of Queen's Bench, and to consist of a Chief Justice and 2 Puisne Judges—the 2 latter to act also as Stipendiary Magistrates, with the same jurisdiction at Winnipeg as 2 J.P. The Courts of Petty Sessions are abolished, and County Courts, to be presided over by the Judges of Q. B., substituted. At the first County Court in each year, the J.P. and Grand Jurors are summoned, and the municipal business of the Sessions first proceeded with, the Judge presiding. County officers are nominated by the Grand Jury and appointed by the Court. The Clerk of the County Court, to be appointed by the L. G. in C., is, *ex officio*, Clerk of the Peace. County Court jurisdiction, which is to be exercised summarily by the judge without a jury, extends to $100 in ordinary civil matters, and to petty assaults and batteries where the damages claimed do not exceed $25. There is an appeal to the Q. B. in cases over $40. The jury lists are to be made up in 2 parts, as in portions of Quebec, one containing the English and the other the French speaking jurors. The High Sheriff may appoint bailiffs. The judges of the Q. B. may hold Courts in the N. W. Territories when required by the G. G.

Cap. 5 to 10 inclusive relate to the elections, &c, for which see elsewhere.

Cap. 11—Provides that an INDEMNITY shall be paid to each MEMBER of either House, of $300 per session. $3 per day may be paid in advance, the balance at the end of the session—$5 per day being deducted for non-attendance except for illness. Mileage allowance 10cts. each way.

Cap. 12—The L. G. in C. may add any principal road to the "GREAT HIGHWAYS" by proclamation. They shall be 2 chains wide. All faggot or raised portions of roads to be 20ft. wide. Ditches but 2ft. deep.

Cap. 13—The commutation for STATUTE LABOUR is fixed at $1 per day.

Cap. 14—Repeals the clause of *Cap.* 16 of last session which prevents the enforcement of judgment or other claims for debts contracted in other Provinces, &c., for 7 yrs.

Cap. 15—Provides for the establishment of a PROVINCIAL AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY, and an Agricultural Society in each county. Members of the former pay $2.50 subscription per an.; of the latter $1.

Cap. 16—Makes provisions for LESSORS AND LESSEES,—giving a right of action (to be prosecuted summarily after 3 days' notice, before a single judge in vacation, as well as before a court in session, or before any court having jurisdiction to the amount); to the lessor,—to rescind the lease for lack of proper furniture, stock, &c., of the lessee on the premises; when tenant commits waste; when he uses premises for illegal or immoral purposes; and to recover possession when there is cause to rescind the lease, or when the rent is not paid according to terms of lease, (or for 3 mos. when there is no lease) or when the lease is expired; also to recover damages for violation of agreement or infringement of the law of landlord and tenant; and he may have an attachment, upon making affidavit that without it he may lose his redress; and to the lessee,—to compel needful repairs, &c., or to rescind the lease in default of them; and for the recovery of damages for any breach of agreement or law, and to rescind the lease for any breach of agreement or legal duty on the part of the lessor. Persons holding property with permission of the proprietor are presumed to do so upon annual lease, expiring on the next 1st of May, and the rent payable quarterly.

Cap. 17—Provides that any person found to be a LUNATIC or HABITUAL DRUNKARD may be interdicted from the management of his estate. The proceedings are summary, on the petition of a relative or a public officer, supported by affidavit; and 3 curators are to be appointed upon the advice of 7 relatives or friends—the husband or wife (if any) being one—to manage the estate. A list of interdicted persons is to be posted in the Prothonotary's office and in the Registry office of each county.

Cap. 18—Provides for the summoning of DEBTORS ABSCONDED from the Province and resident outside the Dominion by advt. for

1 mo. in a newspaper. Their property may be sold, to satisfy judgment, after a like notice; any surplus resulting from the sale to be deposited with the Prov. Treasurer to such debtor's credit.

Cap. 19—Amends the COUNTY ASSESSMENTS ACT. The assessors must assess all property within the county at its actual value. They are bound to allow ratepayers to examine the roll for 1 mo. after its completion and grant certificates of amts. to them. A ratepayer aggrieved may appeal to the County Court or Q. B. within 2 mos.

Cap. 20—Makes provision for the PREVENTION OF PRAIRIE FIRES, inflicting a penalty of $100 on those who light them (except for self-preservation) with intent to let them run, or who, lighting them for other purposes, do not take effectual means to prevent them from spreading.

Cap. 21—Amends the Act respecting STRAY CATTLE. Horned cattle, horses and mules are to be kept in pound for 30 days, and sheep, pigs and goats 10 days after notice is given of their being in pound, before they are advertised for sale.

Cap. 22—HOTEL, BOARDING-HOUSE and LODGING-HOUSE keepers may detain baggage and effects of parties lodging with them till their bills (except liquor bills) are paid. Unless claimed and the bill paid within 6 mos. they may be sold by public auction. This law is to be posted in every room of such house.

Cap. 23—Provides that the L. G. in C. may appoint a time for holding a SCHOOL DISTRICT meeting, when it has not been held under the Act of last session.

Cap. 24—Is the SUPPLY BILL, granting $81,425 for the public services of 1872, of which $4,000 were for administration of justice, $10,000 for police, $12,725 for legislative expenses, $15,200 for civil government, $10,000 roads and bridges, $11,000 for public buildings, etc., $7,000 for common schools and $2,000 for immigration.

Cap. 25—Incorporates, as the WINNIPEG WATER WORKS Co., D. E. Smith, J. McKay, G. McMicken, W. O. Smith, A. G. B. Bannatyne and J. H. McTavish. Capital, $100,000 (with power of increase to $200,000) in shares of $50. Half the stock to be subscribed and 10 p. c. paid up in 15 mos.

Cap. 26.—Incorporates, as the NORTH-WEST LUMBERING and MANUFACTURING Co., the Hon. I. Buchanan, J. McNab, M. Robertson, J. Creen, R. Fuller and A. G. B. Bannatyne. Capital, $500,000 (with power of increase to $1,000,000) in shares of $100. Co. to be organized when $200,000 is subscribed and $20,000 paid up; and this must be done before 21 February, 1874.

Cap. 27—Alters the title of the Corporation sole of St. Boniface from the "Bishop" to the "Archbishop."

Cap. 28—Inserts "Archbishop" for "Bishop" in the charter of St. Boniface College.

Cap. 29—Incorporates "Les Sœurs de la Charité de l'Hopital Général de St. Boniface" with power to hold 2,200 acres of land.

Ordinary Meteorological Stations.

In correspondence with the Magnetic Observatory, Toronto.

Station.	*Observer.*
ONTARIO.—*Class I.*	
London, Middlesex	Dr. S. Lett, jr., Lun. Asylum.
Stayner, N. R., Simcoe	Mr. R. J. Cole.
Class II.	
Dundas, G.W.R., Wentworth	Mr. J. Geddes.
Glencoe, G. W. R., Middlesex	" Wm. Hayden.
Brampton, G.T.R., Peel	" J. Reynolds.
Thornhill, N.R., York	" J. Duncan.
Kincardine, Bruce	Dr. D. W. Martyn.
N. Gwillimbury, York	Rev. Can. Ritchie.
Gravenhurst, Muskoka	Mr. T. M. Robinson.
Fitzroy Harbor, Carleton	Rev. J. Tait.
Brockville, Leeds	Mr. Wm. R. Bigg.
Perth, H.Sch., Lanark	" H. H. Ross.
Oshawa, H.Sch. Ontario	" H. L. Panton.
Little Current, Manitoulin Island	" G. B Abrey.
Ingersoll, S. Oxford	Mrs. W. Eakins.
11 Lighthouses	
Class III.	
Collingwood, Simcoe	Mr. W. A. Parlane.
Georgina, York	Cap. Sibbald.
Markham, H.Sc, York	Mr. J. H. Hughes.
Widder, Lambton	" A. Duffus.
Niagara, Lincoln	" S. D. Mills.
Seaforth, G.T.R., Huron	" R. B. Moodie.
Wyoming, G. W. R., Lambton	" J. McKay.
Lucan, G.T.R., Middlesex	" F. R. Jennings.
Ailsa Craig, G.T.R., Middlesex	" J. Wilson.
Parkhill, G.T.R., Middlesex	" G. B. Reeve.
Orillia, Simcoe	" H. Fitton.
Newmarket, H.S., York	" Wm. R. Nason.
Plattsville, Oxford	" R. Treffry.
Stoney Point, G.W.R., Essex	" W. Dickson.
Credit, York	Rev. W. E. Cooper.
QUEBEC.—*Class I.*	
Huntingdon, Huntingdon	Dr. F. Sherriff.
Class II.	
Richmond, Richmond	Rev. J. McKay.
Montreal, Montreal	Mr. T. D. King.
Quebec, Quebec	Prof. M. Bell.
6 Lighthouses	

Class III.

Stations.	*Observer.*
Murray Bay, Charlevoix	Hon. D. Roy.
Danville, Richmond	Mr. H. B. McKenzie
Convents at: St. Nicholas, Levis	Ladies in Residence.
Convents at: Carleton, Gaspe	"
Convents at: Chicoutimi, Chicoutimi	"
Convents at: Charlebourg, Que	"
Convents at: River du Loup, Maskinonge	"
Convents at: Lotbiniere, Lotbiniere	"
Convents at: Point aux Trembles, Portneuf	"
Convents in the Diocese of Quebec, from whom reports are expected	Ladies in residence.
Rimouski, Rimouski	"
Kamouraska, Kamouraska	"
Riviere Ouelle, Kamouraska	"
St. Thomas, Montmagny	"
St. François du Sud, Montmagny	"
St. Famille, Montmorency	"
Deschambault Portneuf	
Cacouna, Temiscouata	"
St. Anne, Lotbiniere	"
Somerset River, Megantic	"
Chateau Richer, Montmorency	"
Champlain, Champlain	"
Trois Pistoles, Temiscouata	"
St. Michel, Bellechasse	"
St. Gervaise, Bellechasse	"
St. Anselme, Dorchester	"

NEW BRUNSWICK.—*Class I.*

Bass River, Kings.....Rev. J. Fowler.
Bathurst, Gloucester...Hon. J. Ferguson.

Class II.

Petersville, Queens.....Rev. C. R. Mathew.
Dalhousie, Restigouche.Mr. H. A. Johnson.
5 Lighthouses.

Class III.

Stations.	*Observer.*
Dorchester, Westmoreland	Mr. E. V. Tait.
McAdam Junct'n, York	" C. F. Hoben.
Caraquet, Gloucester	" J. G. Blackhall.

NOVA SCOTIA.—*Class I.*

King's Coll, Windsor Hants	Mr. T. E. Oram.
Little Glace Bay, Cape Breton	" H. Poole, C.E.
Liverpool, Queens	" R. S. Steins.
Pictou, Pictou	" H. A. Bayne.
Sydney, Cape Breton	" T. C. Hill.
Windsor, Hants	" M. Bowman.
Wolfville, Kings	" D. F. Higgins.
Yarmouth, Yarmouth	" H. A. Carr.

Class II.

Digby, Digby.....Mr. W. H. Taylor.
10 Lighthouses.....

Class III.

Beaver Bank, Halifax..Mr. T. Grove.
Cape North..... " T. S. Bown, jr.
Guysboro, Guysboro... " S. R. Russell.
Mahone Bay, Lunenburg.....Rev. E. MacNab.
Seaforth.....Rev. O. M. Grindon.
Shelburne, Shelburne..Rev. D. Nickerson.
Truro, Colchester.....Mr. W. R. Mulholland.

MANITOBA.—*Class I.*

Winnipeg.....Mr. J. Stewart.

British Columbia.

Spence's Bridge.....Mr. J. Murray.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Class I.

St. Johns.....Mr. T. Delaney.

Class II.

Harbor Grace.....A. Munn.

Contributions to the Climatology of British North America,

ON THE PROGRESS OF CLIMATOLOGICAL INQUIRY IN CANADA DURING THE YEARS 1871-72.

BY G. T. KINGSTON, M.A., *Director of the Magnetic Observatory, Toronto.*

In the Year Book for 1872, pp. 189-191, a brief description was given of the nature of the agencies required to carry into effect the leading objects of a meteorological system, with a statement of the agencies in actual operation in the Dominion of Canada in the summer of 1871. The limited space available for meteorological matter in the Year Book for 1873 demands that this article be confined to little more than a list of the Stations in operation in the summer of 1872, with summaries of climatological statistics for the year ending 31st May, 1872.

The meteorological agencies are as follows:—

I.—CENTRAL OFFICE.

The duties of the Meteorological Office are carried on at the Magnetic Observatory, Toronto, by the Director and staff, with partial assistance from supernumeraries.

II.—CHIEF STATIONS.

The primary function of a chief station is the determination of two classes of corrections: (1) those for *Diurnal variation*, by

which the results of observations at ordinary stations may be made comparable with those made at shorter intervals, and (2) corrections made on account of the abnormal conditions of single years, by which observations made at ordinary stations for a *few* years are made comparable with those derived from a long series of years. Chief stations, in other words, are distinguished from the better kind of ordinary stations by the *frequency* and the *permanence* of the observations.

A list of the chief stations will be given further on.

III.—REPORTING TELEGRAPH STATIONS, from which reports of the weather are transmitted by telegraph to Toronto.

The operations of weather telegraphy in Canada must be regarded as merely a small instalment of those needed for the issue of storm warnings; being limited to collecting at Toronto three daily telegrams from each of six stations in Canada, and to sending them to Washington in exchange for such special information regarding atmospheric conditions in the United States as may be sought for from time to time.

For the full development of the telegraph system it would be requisite to receive regular telegraphic communications from about twenty new stations in Canada, as well as from nearly all the stations in the the United States, an extension which would be impossible without a much larger appropriation.

The telegraph stations at Kingston, Port Dover and Port Stanley commenced work in December, 1871, and that at Saugeen in January, 1872. The efficiency of the station at Port Dover is in a great measure due to the generosity of Mr. Powell, merchant of that place, who placed at the disposal of the Department, rent free, the flat roof of a lofty house and also an office in the same building.

For a few weeks in the beginning of the year, daily weather telegrams were sent to Toronto from the above named stations at 7.25 A. M., 4 25 P. M., and 11.25 P. M.* Toronto time, and were sent on to Washington together with similar messages from Toronto. Telegrams were also received every day at Toronto from 16 stations in the United States, which, together with those from Canada formed the materials for a bulletin which was published every afternoon and morning in the *Toronto Globe*. All telegraphic weather reports received at Toronto were discontinued on Feby. 15th, those from the Canadian stations being resumed in July, together with similar reports from Quebec and Montreal.

IV.—RECEIVING AND PUBLISHING STATIONS, to which *data* or *results* are sent from Toronto for publication.

No stations of this class are yet established, but some are in process of formation.

V.—ORDINARY STATIONS.

The ordinary stations given in the list for each Province are arranged in classes, whereof class I comprises stations of the highest kind, and class III those where observations of rain and snow only are recorded. Where a station is only partly supplied with the instruments designed for it, its class has been determined with reference to its register forms and not to the instruments in actual operation. In accordance with this rule the lighthouse stations are all reckoned as class II, although, as will be seen from the list, a few only are furnished with thermometers. On account of the peculiar circumstances of many of the lighthouses their records cannot systematically be made available for immediate use, as in the case of other stations, whose reports are transmitted monthly; the arrangement has been, therefore, adopted of collecting their register books on the occasion of the visits of the supply steamboats. For the reasons stated no lighthouse returns are included in the climatological tables in this article, with the exception of those of M. Trudeau, of Cape Rosier, and Mr. Young, of Point Clark, Lake Huron, which, being transmitted monthly, were available for use with the returns from other ordinary stations.

Class III, in the Province of Quebec contains a considerable number of convents to which apparatus for measuring rain has been furnished, but from which no returns have yet been received. Their names (the last sixteen on the list) are, however, retained with the hope that the observations will be taken hereafter.

* The hour for the night observation, since Aug. 26 has been 10 50 P. M.

THE following is a summary of the number of stations in the different Provinces.

Description of Station.	*Ontario.*	*Quebec.*	*New Brunswick.*	*Nova Scotia.*	*British Columbia.*	*Manitoba.*	*Newfoundland.*
Chief	2	2	2	1	..	1	
Telegraph	4	2*	..	..	..		
Class I	2	1	2	8	..	1	1
Class II	13	3	2	1	1	..	1
Class III	15	9	3	7	..	..	..
Lighthouses	11	6	5	10	..	..	..
Class III from which reports have not yet arrived	..	16	..	..	..	..	..

* Also classed as Chief Stations.

The following is a list of the Stations in correspondence with the Magnetic Observatory, Toronto.

CHIEF STATIONS.

Stations.	*Superintendent.*
ONTARIO.	
Ottawa	Department of Marine and Fisheries.
Woodstock	Professor Montgomery, C. L. Institute.
QUEBEC.	
Montreal	Dr. Smallwood.
Quebec	Capt. Ashe, R. N.
NEW BRUNSWICK.	
St. John	G. Murdoch, C. E.
Fredericton	Professor Jack.
NOVA SCOTIA.	
Halifax	F. Allison, M. A.
MANITOBA.	
Winnipeg	Officers of St. John's College.

TELEGRAPH STATIONS.

	Lat. ° ′	*Long.* ° ′	*Observer.*
Saugeen	44 30	81 23	Mr. J. R. Stewart
Port Stanley	42 40	81 13	" H. Morgan.
Port Dover	42 48	80 13	" M. Payne.
Kingston	44 11	76 30	S. Woods, M. A. Principal of Coll. Institute.

At the above named stations as well as at the chief stations at Montreal and Quebec. Observations are made three times daily and are transmitted by telegraph to the observatory at Toronto. None of the observations made at these hours have been made use of in the accompanying climatological tables. The hours at which these observations are made are 7:25 a.m., 4:25 p.m., and 11:25* p.m., Toronto mean time.

* The latter hour has been recently changed to 10:50 p.m.

CLIMATOLOGICAL STATISTICS OF CANADA, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST MAY, 1872.

The following tables include results of observations made in the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Manitoba, British Columbia, and intermediate regions. They are derived from returns furnished from time to time from the stations in correspondence with the Toronto Observatory, with the exception of those which relate to the ten Ontario Grammar Schools, which have been computed from the official M. S. papers lent to the Observatory, by permission of the Rev. Dr. Ryerson.

Excepting for Wolfville and Glace Bay, the mean temperatures given in tables I. & IV, are the arithmetical means of the observations made at the hours indicated in the following table.

Where the observations were taken at 7 a.m., 2 p.m., and 9 p.m., the 9 p.m. observation is reckoned as if it had been taken twice. At Wolfville and Glace Bay the observations were corrected for Diurnal Variation by the table computed from Mr. Allison's bi-hourly observations, given in the Year Book for 1872.

The following table shows the hours of observation at the several stations:

Toronto	6 A.M., 2 P.M., 10 P.M.; 8 A.M., 4 P.M., Midn't;
Ten Ontario High Schools	7 A.M., 1 and 9 P.M.
Perth	7 A.M., 1 and 9 P.M.
Point Clark, Little Current, Kincardine, N. Gwillimbury, Gravenhurst, Winnipeg, Spence's Bridge, Fitzroy Harbor, Stayner, Ottawa, Oshawa, Brockville, Huntingdon, Montreal, Petersville, Bass River, Richmond, Fredericton, Yarmouth, Digby, Windsor, King's College, Windsor, Pictou and Liverpool	7 A.M., 2 P.M., 9 P.M. 9 P.M.
†London, †St. Johns, Newfoundland, *Wolfville and *Glace Bay	8 A.M., 2 P.M., & 9 P.M.
Sydney, Cape Breton	2 A.M., 6 A.M., 10 A.M. 2 P.M., 6 P.M., 10 P.M.
St. John, N. B.	6 A.M., 2 P.M., 10 P.M.
Woodstock	Every third hour from 0.30 A. M. to 9.30 P. M.
Cape Rozier, Dundas, Ingersoll	8 A.M., 8 P.M.
Brampton, Glencoe, Thornhill	9 A.M., 9 P.M.
Quebec	From the readings of Maximum and Minimum Thermometers
Halifax	Tri-hourly observations.

* Corrected from table of Diurnal Variations by Mr. Allison.
† No correction applied.

LIGHT HOUSES at which Metereological records are kept, arranged in sub-classes, A, B, and C; where A indicates Stations having a thermometer and rain-gauge; B, stations with rain gauge only; and C, stations without instruments.

Lighthouse.	*Observer.*	*Lat.*	*Long.*
ONTARIO.			
A		° ′	° ′
Point Clark, Lake Huron	J. Young	44 04	81 44
Pelee Island, Lake Erie	J. Cumming	41 50	82 19
Clapperton Island, Lake Huron	C. Paton	46 04	82 19
B			
Pelee Spit, Lake Erie	J. Edwards	41 52	82 30
Amherstburg, Essex	A. Hacket	42 05	83 07
Chantry Island, Lake Huron	D. Lambert	44 30	81 23
Isle of Coves, Georgian Bay	D. McBeath	45 20	81 44
C			
Griffith Island, Georgian Bay	V. C. Hill	40 41	80 42
Nottawasaga Island "	G. Collins	44 83	80 08
Lonely Island "	(?)	45 34	81 16
St. Ignace, Lake Superior	T. Lamphier	48 42	83 10
QUEBEC.			
A			
Cape Rozier, Gaspé	A. Trudeau	48 52	64 12
Belle Isle, Labrador	M. Colton	51 55	55 22
Bird Rocks, Magdalen Islands	H. Chapman	47 51	61 08
Anticosti, Gulf of St. Lawrence	E. Pope	49 24	63 36
Father Point, Rimouski	D. Lawson	48 31	68 27
B			
Amour Point, Labrador	P. Godier	51 28	56 51
NEW BRUNSWICK.			
A			
Grindstone, Bay of Fundy	J. Clarke	45 43	64 37
C			
Lepreau, Bay of Fundy	G. Thomas	45 01	66 28
Machias Island "	J. Conolly	44 30	67 06
Escumeinac Point, Miramichi Bay	Wm. Hay	47 06	64 48
Miscou Island, Gulf of St. Lawrence	G. McConnel	48 01	64 29
NOVA SCOTIA.			
A			
Sable Island	Isaac Doane	43 23	65 37
Liverpool, Coffin Island	T. Eaton	44 02	64 38
B			
Cranberry Island	J. Hanlon	45 20	60 55
Beaver Island, Cape Breton	R. Frazer	44 50	62 20
Scattari Island "	J. McLean	46 02	59 40
Sea Wolf Island, "	N. C. McKeen	46 22	61 16
C			
Sand Point, Cape Breton	J. Mundell	45 30	61 14
N. Canso "	G. McKay	45 42	61 26
Digby	F. Bragg	44 42	65 48
Seal Island, Bay of Fundy	F. C. Crowell	43 23	66 01

TABLE I.

Mean Temperature of the several months for certain Stations in Canada, from June, 1871, to May, 1872.

Station.	*County.*	1871. *June.*	*July.*	*August.*	*September.*	*October.*	*November.*	*December.*	1872. *January.*	*February.*	*March.*	*April.*	*May.*
		°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
ONTARIO.													
Windsor	Essex	67.4	70.3	71.1	59.1	53.3	32.7	21.2	23.7	21.2	24.9	47.4	57.6
Little Current	Algoma	....	....	67.3	59.6	48.2	27.2	15.6	15.1	16.4	15.8	36.3	48.7
Point Clark	Bruce	....	....	65.8	55.7	50.0	31.7	22.5	21.1	18.8	17.7	38.6	49.0
Goderich	Huron	62.8	65.7	66.4	56.0	51.2	31.7	21.7	23.8	21.2	19.3	41.7	52.4
Kincardine	Bruce	58.1	63.7	64.1	53.7	50.2	30.7	22.6	21.8	19.4	19.4	40.4	48.3
Glencoe	Middlesex	64.6	66.8	68.9	54.6	52.6	30.8	20.2	19.4	19.5	21.0	42.4	55.7
Simcoe	Norfolk	65.0	67.4	69.3	55.2	51 5	31.4	21.8	24.1	21.2	22.8	45.1	56.1
London	Middlesex	....	....	....	....	....	....	21.6	18.9	19.3	....	43.5	58.1
Stratford	Perth	61.6	64.6	65.1	53.2	47.8	28.1	17.7	19.9	18.2	17.4	40.7	53.1
Ingersoll	S. Oxford	60.6	65.2	....	....	....	....	19.4	19.0	16.5	17.8	39.6	52.1
Woodstock	N. Oxford	61.5	65.1	66.8	53.7	48.6	28.6	20.2	19.7	19.4	20.0	42	55.3
Stayner	Simcoe	57.5	61.1	63.1	51.8	47.7	27.1	15.9	....	17.8	18.6	39	49.8
Dundas	Wentworth	65.7	69.1	69.6	57.1	51.3	31.3	23.3	20.7	20.4	22.0	43	56.3
Hamilton	Wentworth	65.2	69.7	70.6	56.8	50.7	31.2	21.4	23.2	23.0	22.8	42	54.9
Brampton	Peel	62.8	66.5	67.1	55.1	48.6	28.9	20.7	18.8	17.4	19.9	39	52.8
Barrie	Simcoe	64.4	69.1	69.3	56.8	50.7	28.8	17.6	19.6	19.4	17.6	39	55.7
Toronto	York	61.4	66 0	67.4	54.8	48.3	30.6	19.9	22.4	20.7	19.9	40	51.9
Thornhill	York	63.9	62.8	64.3	51.5	47.2	32.8	21.0	23.6	....	....	....	....
N. Gwillimbury	N. York	63.7	68.2	68.4	57.2	50.6	30.2	20.5	19.0	19.2	19.0	39.7	52.7
Gravenhurst	Muskoka	61.6	65.5	64.8	52.1	46.2	25.5	15.2	11.4	15.8	14.6	35.7	51.2
Oshawa	S. Ontario	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	42.3	53.0
Peterborough	Peterborough	64.2	67.0	68.5	53.2	47.7	26.9	14.4	18.2	18.8	18.4	40.8	56.0
Belleville	Hastings	66.7	67.9	69.7	55.4	49.7	29.2	16.4	20.5	18.3	18.9	40.8	54.9
Pembroke	Renfrew	61.5	63.9	64.5	52.2	45.7	23.6	6.9	13.3	14 2	12.3	38.8	54.4
Perth	Lanark	....	....	....	....	41.2	24.4	....	....	....	....	42.0	....
Fitzroy Harbor	Carleton	65.4	67.8	67.2	55.2	47.8	25.4	12.5	13.2	14.7	16.2	41.6	53.1
Brockville	Leeds	....	....	....	....	....	27.1	16.3	16.0	15.0	16.7	40.4	52.7
Ottawa	Carleton	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	39.4	55.6
Cornwall	Stormont	65.1	68.5	68.7	54.9	48.0	28.0	14.0	17 8	14.2	15.2	39.6	55.3
QUEBEC.													
Huntingdon	Huntingdon	64.8	68.0	67.3	55.7	50.4	30 6	15.7	15.8	12.7	15.8	41.2	54.6
Montreal	Montreal	67.5	69.9	70.2	55.4	49.8	31.6	18.2	18.9	20.4	21.0	44.2	58.8
Richmond	Richmond	....	....	....	....	44.2	25.5	14.3	13.0	15.0	16.0	39.5	52.7
Quebec	Quebec	61.2	66.8	64.9	53.6	43.2	25.6	8.3	12.3	13.0	12.9	36.5	51.3
Cape Rozier	Gaspé	....	....	....	50.1	39.9	27.7	12.2	12.2	15.8	15.6	33.2	49.1
NEW BRUNSWICK.													
St. John	St. John	54.3	60.3	59.9	53.7	47.8	30.3	21.5	19.4	21.7	20.7	37.3	46.1
Petersville	Queen's	59.2	63.0	63.6	51.2	45.2	26.9	17.2	15.8	17.0	18.6	33.2	49 5
Bass River	Kent	58 3	64.7	62.8	49.1	44.6	27.3	15.0	15.3	17.0	17.6	36.1	45.8
Fredericton	York	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	19 2	20.2	41.0	50.1
NOVA SCOTIA.													
Yarmouth	Yarmouth	55.6	62.1	61.0	51.8	49.1	32.6	27.3	27.0	26.4	25.5	38.9	....
Digby	Digby	59.4	63.0	62.8	54.5	49.9	33.8	25.9	23.8	23.9	21.8	39.9	49.3
Halifax	Halifax	56.1	62.8	62.6	54.7	48.4	32.7	24.6	23.6	24.0	22.9	37.9	46.2
Windsor	Hants	59.4	64.6	63.1	54.5	47.8	32.8	23.2	22.2	24.1	21.5	37.7	48.0
King's Coll. Winds'r	Hants	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	23.4	23.3	38.9	49.3
Wolfville	King's	....	64.3	....	54.7	50.0	32.0	24.7	22.9	23.6	22.4	37.6	48.4
Pictou	Pictou	59.0	64.7	63.8	57.1	47.6	31.8	22.2	20.7	20.6	20.6	36.6	45.6
Glace Bay	Cape Breton	53.7	62.5	63.5	54.5	47.8	34.3	24.7	24.2	21.1	22.7	36.0	42.4
Sydney	Cape Breton	53.9	62.1	62.4	53.4	46.7	34.7	23.7	21.5	20.5	20.5	35.4	43.5
Liverpool	Queen's	60.2	64.7	64.4	54.5	48.7	32.8	25.6	....	....	....	....	....
MANITOBA.													
Winnipeg		61.8	67.6	....	....	39.4	12.2	-6.8	1.8	3.5	6.7	30.8	49.3
BRITISH COLUMBIA.													
Spence's Bridge		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	31.3	49.5	50.8	62.4
NEWFOUNDLAND.													
St. Johns		....	63.9	60.2	54.6	45.1	35.0	26.7	24.6	23.2	27.5	35.6	43.9

TABLE II.

DIFFERENCES of the Mean Temperatures in the foregoing Table, from the average Means derived from four or more years, the differences being marked (+) or (—) according as the Means in Table I, are greater or less than their respective standards of reference.

Stations.	*No. of Years included in Average.*	1871.							1872.				
		June.	*July.*	*August.*	*September.*	*October.*	*November.*	*December.*	*January.*	*February.*	*March.*	*April.*	*May.*
		°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Windsor.....	5	0.0	—2.2	+0.7	—2.3	+3.3	—4.6	—4.5	—0.7	—5.3	— 7.5	+1.0	+1.4
Simcoe	5	—0.6	—2.7	+1.3	—3.8	+3.7	—4.4	—3.5	—0.2	—4.0	— 8.1	+0.7	+1.3
Hamilton.....	6	—0.3	—2.5	+1.8	—3.4	+2.0	—5.6	—4.1	—0.6	—1.9	— 7.0	—0.9	+1.6
Toronto.....	10	—0.6	—1.9	+1.4	—2.4	+2.0	—6.6	—5.0	+0.7	—2.9	—10.1	—0.6	—0.2
Stratford.....	11	—1.0	—2.3	+0.7	—3.6	+3.2	—6.4	—6.4	—0.3	—3.5	— 8.1	—1.1	+1.0
Goderich	5	+0.3	—2.1	0.0	—3.2	+3.0	—4.6	—4.3	—0.2	—2.8	— 8.8	—1.1	+0.9
Belleville.....	6	+0.9	—0.8	+2.0	—3.4	+2.5	—4.9	—4.6	+2.0	—2.5	— 9.1	—2.2	+1.1
Peterborough .	5	—2.0	—3.2	+0.8	—4.3	+3.1	—4.3	—4.4	+1.1	—0.1	— 8.6	—0.8	+1.5
Barrie.....	5	—0.3	—0.3	+2.9	—2.8	+2.1	—5.5	—4.8	—0.3	—1.9	— 9.2	—2.4	+1.0
Cornwall.....	4	—2.1	—1.1	+0.4	—4.4	0.0	—3.9	—4.9	+2.7	—4.9	—10.9	—3.4	+0.9
Pembroke. ...	5	—3.4	—5.0	—1.6	—4.3	+1.6	—5.5	—5.7	+2.4	+1.5	—14.1	—0.7	+1.5
Montreal.....		+1.5	+0.2	+4.0	—3.1	+4.7	—0.7	—0.5	+4.9	+4.3	— 6.5	+4.2	+5.4
Quebec	12	—2.4	—1.6	—1.1	—3.7	—1.2	—6.4	—7.5	+0.9	—1.3	—11.3	—1.1	+0.2
St. John.....	10	—0.5	+0.6	+0.4	—0.9	—2.4	—6.0	—2.6	+0.8	+0.2	— 6.8	0.0	—0.8
Halifax.....	9	—3.5	—0.6	—0.6	—2.6	+0.3	—5.1	—1.6	+0.8	+0.3	— 5.8	—0.3	—1.3

COMPARISON of the Quarterly averages of the preceding Monthly Mean Deviations, derived from the eleven Ontario Stations, with the corresponding numbers for Toronto, Montreal, Quebec, St. John, and Halifax.

	Summer.	*Autumn.*	*Winter.*	*Spring.*
	°	°	°	°
Ontario (including Toronto).....	—0.7	—2.0	—2.3	—3.0
Toronto.....	—0.4	—2.3	—2.4	—3.6
Montreal.....	+1.9	+0.3	+2.9	+1.0
Quebec.....	—1.7	—3.8	—2.6	—4.1
St. John.....	+0.2	—3.1	—0.5	—2.5
Halifax.....	—1.6	—2.5	—0.2	—2.5

TABLE III.

GIVING the Absolutely Highest and Lowest Temperatures in each month.

ABSOLUTELY HIGHEST TEMPERATURES.

	1871.							1872.				
	June.	*July.*	*August.*	*September.*	*October.*	*November.*	*December.*	*January.*	*February.*	*March.*	*April.*	*May.*
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
ONTARIO.												
Windsor	95.2	92.6	98.7	91.1	82.8	56.2	51.1	46.5	48.8	56.2	85.5	86.4
Little Current	....	....	84.5	80.4	67.0	41.0	38.5	36.0	40.0	42.0	60.0	70.0
* Point Clark	....	....	86.0	82.0	65.0	48.0	40.0	33.0	44.0	42.0	67.0	74.0
Goderich	90.7	86.3	87.2	83.9	73.2	47.1	48.2	37.4	49.5	41.7	76.7	77.5
* Kincardine	85.5	85.3	88.5	84.5	72.0	44.0	45.9	36.0	45.5	41.3	68.9	72.5
* Glencoe	82.0	83.0	84.0	78.0	74.0	48.0	48.0	40.0	42.0	43.6	70.6	74.0
Simcoe	87.9	87.7	90.4	88.3	75.5	58.8	51.8	52.0	52.0	48.5	77.0	85.1
London	....	....	....	....	....	....	45.0	41.0	46.0	43.0	79.0	83.0
Stratford	86.0	84.2	86.6	83.2	72.6	45.1	44.3	35.0	42.1	37.5	74.1	77.3
* Ingersoll	74.0	80.0	....	....	....	....	40.0	38.0	41.0	30.6	66.4	83.0
Woodstock	88.7	85.4	91.8	84.8	72.3	49.3	47.8	46.2	46.9	42.0	78.5	83.0
Stayner	94.0	95.0	91.2	92.2	80.2	45.2	42.2	....	52.2	40.0	75.0	78.0
* Dundas	82.0	96.0	96.0	90.0	80.0	44.0	48.0	38.0	48.0	39.5	78.0	72.0
Hamilton	91.8	95.8	99.0	91.8	79.8	60.8	54.8	44.0	52.5	51.3	76.2	84.3
* Brampton	82.0	85.0	83.0	79.0	68.0	41.0	44.0	38.0	43.0	35.0	66.0	74.0
Barrie	93.4	93.4	94.4	92.9	77.9	59.1	45.4	53.6	51.6	42.6	74.6	82.1
Toronto	88.0	88.4	89.5	81.8	72.2	47.1	48.2	41.8	45.2	46.4	70.0	78.8
* Thornhill	76.0	78.0	78.0	72.0	66.0	49.0	38.0	40.0	....	....	....	....
* N. Gwillimbury	91.5	95.0	87.0	90.0	79.0	46.0	42.5	40.0	50.0	38.0	76.0	78.0
* Gravenhurst	91.0	93.4	91.0	88.0	73.7	39.5	38.2	34.8	50.0	39.6	74.8	77.3
* Oshawa	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	66.0	78.0
Peterborough	92.5	90.5	93.7	88.6	75.8	50.4	47.6	44.1	48.2	45.7	79.2	86.3
Belleville	84.7	88.3	87.0	81.4	71.8	55.7	47.0	39.7	44.4	40.5	73.2	78.1
Pembrooke	96.0	95.5	87.8	89.9	78.7	42.5	47.8	38.0	55.0	61.0	72.8	78.8
* Perth	....	....	....	....	....	62.0	43.0	....	....	....	79.0	....
* Fitzroy Harbor	92.5	97.0	88.0	89.0	74.0	40.4	45.0	40.0	42.3	46.0	72.0	77.0
* Brockville	....	....	....	....	....	55.0	48.0	37.0	45.0	37.0	72.5	77.0
Ottawa	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	74.2	80.1
Cornwall	88.8	88.8	89.8	85.8	79.8	42.0	51.4	42.0	37.2	53.2	78.4	79.3
QUEBEC.												
* Huntingdon	92.0	92.0	86.0	88.0	81.0	45.0	55.0	41.0	38.0	46.0	76.0	78.0
Montreal	92.2	95.0	89.6	91.0	83.0	52.3	46.2	42.0	44.6	52.1	80.0	84.2
* Richmond	....	....	....	....	76.0	64.0	40.0	34.0	52.0	42.0	72.0	76.0
Quebec	90.3	88.2	81.6	82.5	70.0	44.2	44.5	32.6	34.2	39.5	62.4	71.4
* Cape Rozier	....	....	....	64.0	51.0	42.0	36.0	33.0	33.0	33.0	45.0	52.0
NEW BRUNSWICK.												
St. John	70.0	79.0	70.0	77.0	67.0	46.0	45.0	38.0	37.0	41.0	58.0	65.8
* Petersville	84.0	80.0	82.0	75.0	71.0	46.0	44.0	39.0	40 0	46.0	61.0	72.0
Bass River	84.9	82.2	83.0	77.6	71.1	52.2	46.7	36.8	39.1	39.3	59.6	68.9
Fredericton	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	37.0	42.0	61.0	73.0
NOVA SCOTIA.												
Yarmouth	73.8	80.0	76.7	79.3	69.8	53.6	49.0	51.2	43.7	47.7	56.6	....
* Digby	80.0	78.0	80.0	78.0	72.0	48.0	50.0	44.0	44.0	46.0	58.0	70.0
Halifax	77.9	82.1	83.0	80.9	71.8	54.3	48.8	45.1	42.6	46.8	62.2	71.0
Windsor	81.5	80.5	79.0	76.0	72.0	56.5	50.8	42.4	41.4	47.0	63.0	73.0
Kings Coll. Windsor	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	41.3	48.3	58.0	69.0
* Wolfville	....	83.6	....	76.0	73.0	55.4	52.5	44.2	40.4	45.0	56.1	69.9
Pictou	78.0	82.0	82.0	78.5	72.5	55.6	45.5	45.5	42 0	41.0	56.5	66.5
Glace Bay	79.0	81.0	83.5	75.0	71.0	53.0	50.0	50.0	41.0	43.0	52.0	67.0
Sydney	75.2	80.1	81.6	74.3	71.2	54.4	48.2	46.8	39.0	44.3	53.6	68.0
Liverpool	82.0	82.5	86.0	83.5	75.5	58.5	52.0	....	....	....	....	....
MANITOBA.												
Winnipeg	90.0	100.0	....	....	72.0	45.0	32.0	27.0	41.0	35.0	59.0	78.0
BRITISH COLUMBIA.												
* Spence's Bridge	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	58.0	78.0	82.0	89.0
NEWFOUNDLAND.												
St. Johns	....	81.0	83.0	77.0	70.5	54.1	49.0	44.5	37.0	45.0	50.5	62.0

* Derived from the readings of an ordinary Thermometer.

TABLE III.—(*Continued.*)

ABSOLUTELY LOWEST TEMPERATURES.

Stations.	1871.							1872.				
	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
ONTARIO.												
Windsor	45.1	47.1	51.1	30.8	27.5	9.1	—19.3	— 7.3	—12.0	— 7.5	22.2	31.4
Little Current	....	....	57.0	42.0	30.0	— 9.0	—35.0	—15.0	— 7.0	—15.0	7.0	27.0
* Point Clark	....	....	48.0	36.0	33.0	10 0	— 6.0	0.0	0.0	— 6.0	21.0	30.0
Goderich	31.7	42.5	41.8	29.9	30 2	3.9	—10.0	— 1.8	— 4.0	— 7.7	17.7	31.2
* Kincardine	42 6	50 0	48.5	35.0	31.0	11.0	—10.0	5.0	1.6	— 5.0	20.6	31.0
* Glencoe	48 0	48.0	56 0	42.0	40.0	24.0	—14.0	— 3.0	— 4.0	— 4.4	26.6	36.0
Simcoe	38.5	46.0	47.5	31.4	26.4	7.8	—12.8	— 2.5	—12.5	8.0	24.0	30.0
London	....	....	....	....	....	....	—17.5	— 6.0	—13.0	— 5.0	15.0	28.6
Stratford	34.9	39.4	38.2	24.7	27.1	— 1.0	—16.1	— 6.0	—11.9	—10.4	16.2	28.1
* Ingersoll	50.0	54.0	....	....	....	....	—17.0	— 5.0	—10.0	— 8.0	18.4	35.0
Woodstock	33.0	40.0	41 8	27.1	29 4	0.5	—15.3	— 8.4	—15.0	—10.5	19 8	25.7
Stayner	33.0	38.0	40.0	24.9	27.9	— 3.0	—29.0	....	— 4.0	—16.0	16.0	26.0
* Dundas	54.0	62 0	58.0	42 0	38.0	— 4.0	—14.0	0.0	0.0	— 3.0	28.0	38.0
Hamilton	37.2	41 3	41 3	25 7	23.1	— 8.9	—18.0	— 2.6	1.0	— 3.5	24.0	31.7
* Brampton	47.0	55.0	55.0	38.0	30.0	3.0	—11.0	0.0	0.0	— 7.0	26.0	36.0
Barrie	38.0	44.8	45.5	28.0	26.2	— 5.1	—36.1	—11.1	— 4.9	—22.4	11.6	25.1
Toronto	41.2	47.8	46 0	31.0	28.6	0.0	—21.0	— 2.5	— 3.6	—10.8	22.7	32.0
* Thornhill	50.0	55.0	56.0	36 0	28 0	4.0	—26.0	2.0	....	....	....	....
* N. Gwillimbury	48.0	52.0	51.5	36.0	28.5	4.0	—28.0	— 9.5	0.0	—15.0	18.0	34.5
* Gravenhurst	43 0	47.8	44.0	29.0	24.6	—11.0	—41.0	—21.0	—12.8	—20.9	9 0	30.0
* Oshawa	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	22 0	38.0
Peterborough	28.8	36.4	33.0	18.4	14.9	—11.4	—38.5	—14 8	— 6.3	—19 2	18.7	30.0
Belleville	38 0	47.7	48.1	29.8	27.9	— 5 8	—29.8	— 9 8	— 2.5	—15.7	20.1	32.6
Pembroke	33.8	39 0	39.0	23.9	22 1	—14.0	—31.0	—22.6	—18.0	—28.0	9.0	33.9
* Perth	....	....	....	....	26.0	— 9.0	....	....	....	....	23.0	....
* Fitzroy Harbor	48.0	53.7	52.0	31.9	27.0	—12.0	—27.5	—20.0	—20.0	—20 0	20.0	40.0
* Brockville	....	....	....	....	....	6.0	—28 0	—17.0	— 7.0	—23.0	23.0	38 0
Ottawa	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	16.4	32.4
Cornwall	41.7	50.4	12.7	29.7	27.7	6.7	—28.7	—15.3	—14.2	—22.8	17.2	32.9
QUEBEC.												
* Huntingdon	43.0	52 0	42 0	32.0	26.0	— 6.0	—26.0	—17 0	—14.0	—23.0	22.0	38.0
Montreal	48.1	55 2	53.0	38.4	29.7	— 6.6	—22.9	— 9.9	— 2.4	—19.8	25.4	38.0
* Richmond	....	....	....	....	22.0	— 8.0	—22.0	—20 0	—18.0	—17.0	24.6	39.0
Quebec	42.3	46.4	43.6	32.6	33.4	— 9.5	—22.2	—17.2	—12.5	—17.5	8.0	34.2
* Cape Rozier	....	....	....	40.0	37.0	10.0	—15.0	—10.0	— 5.0	— 3.0	22.0	32.0
NEW BRUNSWICK												
St. John	43 0	51.0	49.0	39.0	29.0	0.0	—13.0	— 9.0	— 4.0	—10.0	24 0	33.0
* Petersville	41.0	49.0	45.0	28 0	24.0	— 3.0	—13.0	— 9.0	—25.0	—13.0	28.0	36.0
Bass River	33.1	46 1	41.1	32.0	22.3	0.0	—14.3	—10.0	—13.0	—17.4	21.6	28.4
Fredericton	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	—16 0	—18.0	17.0	33.0
NOVA SCOTIA.												
Yarmouth	37.3	41.5	40.4	34 5	29.5	10.6	4.3	2.0	6.2	— 1.0	23 0	....
* Digby	46.0	52.0	50.0	38.0	30.0	6.0	2.0	— 4.0	2.0	— 6.0	26.0	38.0
Halifax	37.3	63.8	44.3	35.1	28.3	8.2	— 3.7	— 2.2	0.6	— 5.2	19 5	28.2
Windsor	36.0	44.0	42.1	35.0	24.5	7.5	— 3.7	— 4.0	— 5.9	—11 0	15 0	27.5
King's College, Wnds'r	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	— 1.0	— 7 0	18.7	29.5
* Wolfville	....	52.8	....	40.8	35.6	7.3	0.0	— 3.9	5.1	— 8.5	26.3	35.9
Pictou	36.5	47.0	48.0	36.0	27.0	3.0	—10.0	— 7.5	— 7.5	—10.0	13.0	29.5
Glace Bay	29.0	44.0	44.0	33 0	25.0	10.0	1.0	— 5.0	— 2.0	0.0	19 0	27.0
Sydney	29.1	43.0	44.2	31.4	22.7	10.9	— 1.0	—10.2	— 5.7	— 9.7	13.0	25.1
Liverpool	42.0	44.0	43.0	30.0	23.0	8.0	— 1.7	....	....	....	....	....
MANITOBA												
Winnipeg	34.0	43.0	....	....	14.0	—28.0	—35.0	—34.0	—31.0	—26.0	—6.0	28.0
BRITISH COLUMBIA												
* Spence's Bridge	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	— 5.0	28.0	32.0	38.0
NEWFOUNDLAND												
St. Johns	....	45.0	44.0	38.0	33.0	17.0	2.0	3.5	3 0	4.0	22.5	24.0

* Derived from the readings of an ordinary Thermometer.

TABLE IV.

QUARTERLY and Annual Means of Temperature from June, 1871, to May, 1872, with the Annual Extremes of Temperature, and the times at which they occurred.

Stations.	Mean Temperature.					Highest Temperature.		Lowest Temperature.	
	Summer.	*Autumn.*	*Winter.*	*Spring.*	*Year.*	*Temperature.*	*Time of Occurrence.*	*Temperature.*	*Time of Occurrence.*
	°	°	°	°	°	°		°	
ONTARIO.									
Windsor	69.6	48.4	22.0	43.3	45.8	98.7	Aug. 15	—19.3	Dec. 21
Little Current	....	45.0	15.7	33.6	....	84.5	do 3	—35.0	do 21
Point Clark	....	45.8	30.8	35.1	....	86.0	do 7	— 6.0	Dec. 20 / March 4
Goderich	65.0	46.3	22.2	37.8	42.8	90.7	June 2	—14.0	Dec. 21
Kincardine	62.0	44.9	21.3	36.0	41.1	88.5	Aug. 7	—10.0	do 21
Glencoe	66.8	46.0	19.7	39.7	43.0	84.0	do 4	—14.0	do 21
Simcoe	63.2	46.0	22.4	41.3	43.2	90.4	do 14	—12.8	do 21
London	....	....	19.9	....	....	....	....	—17.5	do 21
Stratford	63.9	43.0	18.6	37.1	40.7	86.6	Aug. 14	—16.4	do 21
Ingersoll	....	....	18.3	36.5	....	80.0	July 9	—17.0	do 21
Woodstock	63.5	43.6	19.8	38.5	41.4	91.8	Aug. 14	—15.3	do 21
Stayner	60.6	42.2	....	37.8	....	95.0	July 13	—29.0	do 21
Dundas	68.1	46.9	21.1	40.2	44.1	96.0	Aug. 4	—14.0	do 21
Hamilton	68.5	46.2	22.5	40.2	44.4	99.0	Aug. 4	—18.0	do 21
Brampton	65.5	44.2	19.0	37.5	41.6	85.0	July 9	—11.0	do 20
Barrie	67.6	45.4	18.9	37.1	42.3	94.4	Aug. 4	—36.1	do 21
Toronto	64.9	44.6	21.0	37.4	42.0	89.5	Aug. 16	—21.0	do 21
Thornhill	63.7	43.8	....	....	....	78.0	Aug. 4	—26.0	do 21
N. Gwillimbury	66.8	46.0	19.6	37.1	42.4	95.0	July 13	—28.0	do 21
Gravenhurst	64.0	40.6	14.1	33.8	38.1	93.4	do 13	—41.0	do 21
Peterborough	66.6	42.6	17.1	38.4	41.2	93.7	Aug. 3	—38.5	do 21
Belleville	68.1	44.8	18.4	38.2	42.4	88.3	July 14	—29.8	do 21
Pembroke	63.3	40.5	11.5	35.2	37.6	96.0	June 1	—34.0	do 21
Fitzroy Harbor	66.8	42.8	13.5	37.0	40.0	97.0	July 13	—27.5	do 21
Brockville	....	....	15.8	36.6	....	....	....	—28.0	do 21
Cornwall	67.4	43.6	15.3	36.7	40.7	89.8	Aug. 4	—23.7	do 21
QUEBEC.									
Huntingdon	66.7	45.6	14.7	37.2	41.1	92.0	June 2 / July 13	—26.0	Dec. 21
Montreal	69.2	45.6	19.2	41.3	43.8	95.0	July 13	—22.9	do 21
Richmond	....	....	14.1	36.1	....	....	....	—22.0	do 21
Quebec	64.3	40.8	11.2	33.6	37.5	90.3	June 3	—22.2	do 21
Cape Rozier	....	39.2	13.4	29.6	....	....	....	—15.0	do 30
NEW BRUNSWICK.									
St. John	58.2	43.9	20.5	34.7	39.3	79.0	July 10, 13	—13.0	Dec. 22
Petersville	61.9	41.1	16.7	35.4	38.8	84.0	June 4	—25.0	Feb. 1
Bass River	61.9	40.3	15.8	33.2	37.8	84.9	do 2	—17.4	March 6
Fredericton	....	....	....	36.8	....	....	....	—18.0	do 6
NOVA SCOTIA.									
Yarmouth	59.6	45.5	26.9	....	....	80.0	June 29	— 1.0	March 6, 7
Digby	61.7	46.1	24.5	37.0	42.3	80.0	Aug. 30	— 6.0	March 6
Halifax	60.5	45.3	24 1	35.7	41.4	83 0	do 2	— 5.2	do 6
Windsor	62.4	45.0	22.5	35.7	41.4	81.5	June 24	—11.0	do 7
King's Coll, Windsor	....	....	....	37.2	....	....	....	— 7.0	do 6, 7
Wolfville	....	45.6	23.7	36.1	....	83.6	July 28	— 8.5	do 6
Pictou	62.3	45.3	21.2	34.3	40.8	82.0	July 16 / Aug. 4	—10.0	Dec. 22 / March 6
Glace Bay	59.9	45.5	22.7	33.7	40.5	83.5	Aug. 4	— 5.0	Jan. 8
Sydney	59.5	44.6	21.9	33.1	39.8	81.6	do 4	— 9.7	March 10
Liverpool	63.2	45.3	....	....	....	86.0	do 7	.....	
MANITOBA.									
Winnipeg	....	....	-0.5	28.9	....	100.0	July 12	—35.0	Dec. 25
BRITISH COLUMBIA.									
Spence's Bridge	....	....	....	54.2	....	....	....	....	....
NEWFOUNDLAND.									
St. Johns	....	44.9	24.8	35.7	....	84.0	July 23	2.0	Dec. 30

TABLE V.

RAIN-FALL in inches, for each Month and the Year at the several Stations.

Stations.	1871.							1872.					*Year.*
	June.	*July.*	*August.*	*September.*	*October.*	*November.*	*December.*	*January.*	*February.*	*March.*	*April.*	*May.*	
ONTARIO.	*in.*	*in.*	*in.*	*in.*	*in.*	*in.*	*in.*	*in.*	*in.*	*in.*	*in.*	*in.*	*in.*
1 Windsor	2.30	1.80	1.08	0.94	0.71	1.89	0.72	2.34	0.51	0.97	1.45	4.03	18.69
2 Stony Point	....	....	1.87	1.26	0.62	1.61	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
3 Woodstock	3.13	2.55	1.65	1.76	1.04	1.23	0.98	0.25	1.19	0.47	1.47	2.78	18.50
4 Plattsville	2.29	0.77	1.19	1.50	0.37	2.45	0.42	0.19	0.50	0.00	1.73	1.46	12.17
5 Simcoe	5.01	2.36	3.08	2.08	1.31	2.37	1.46	1.80	0.81	0.97	0.99	2.94	24.69
6 London	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	R	....	....	0.87	3.81	....
7 Glencoe	5.92	2.93	0.75	1.73	0.19	1.35	0.96	0.0	0.86	0.45	1.98	2.96	20.08
8 Wyoming	5.51	3.34	....	1.25	0.90	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
9 Widder	3.40	2.62	2.33	2.97	1.73	2.67	1.50	0.0	0.60	0.00	2.57	....	....
10 Ailsa Craig	3.82	1.39	2.92	1.09	0.92	1.90	0.95	....	....	....	....	....	....
11 Dundas	3.20	1.42	2.75	1.55	1.24	2.70	1.45	0.02	2.70	0.30	1.15	1.99	20.45
12 Ingersoll	3.06	3.05	....	....	....	....	0.68	....	....	....	1.28	3.06	....
13 Hamilton	3.12	1.34	4.02	1.37	0.62	3.06	1.28	1.30	0.78	0.07	0.98	2.03	18.86
14 Little Current	....	....	1.73	4.01	3.42	1.77	....	*	3.71	0.0	0.99	3.00	....
15 Point Clark	....	....	1.92	2.89	3.88	2.84	1.21	0.80	0.95	0.94	3.51	3.87	....
16 Goderich	2.05	1.89	2.01	2.42	0.63	1.67	0.50	0.0	0.68	0.08	1.50	2.74	15.96
17 Seaforth	....	....	0.70	2.00	1.30	0.66	0.06	0.0	0.05	....	....	....	....
18 Parkhill	4.96	1.80	1.16	2.31	0.82	1.72	0.35	0.0	0.28	0.42	0.14	3.89	17.85
19 Lucan	3.67	2.57	1.65	1.75	0.82	2.00	1.02	0.0	1.10	1.20	1.82	2.36	19.96
20 Stratford	2.79	1.86	2.06	1.73	1.35	1.22	0.60	0.09	0.79	0.33	1.91	2.91	17.37
21 Kincardine	1.07	1.24	2.43	3.02	1.59	2.79	R	R	R	R	1.07	3.00	16.21
22 Orillia	2.66	0.63	1.04	1.95	1.78	2.14	R	R	R	R	1.00	3.89	15.10
23 Collingwood	1.40	0.47	1.60	2.29	0.63	0.78	R	R	....	....	0.60	2.87	10.04
24 Stayner	1.56	0.59	1.17	2.19	0.98	0.98	R	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.87	3.80	12.14
25 Barrie	4.22	0.68	1.51	2.10	0.88	1.03	R	0.0	R	0.0	1.23	3.58	13.18
26 Gravenhurst	2.04	0.90	0.94	1.75	2.76	2.51	R	0.0	0.82	0.0	1.99	2.75	16.46
27 N. Gwillimbury	1.10	0.20	2.00	2.02	1.36	1.90	0.50	R	0.04	0.0	0.56	2.36	12.04
28 Georgina	1.92	0.88	1.73	2.07	1.07	1.99	0.62	R	0.33	0.0	0.61	2.18	13.35
29 Brampton	1.90	0.76	1.81	1.46	0.80	1.72	0.70	0.0	0.90	0.85	0.80	2.28	13.88
30 Thornhill	1.58	2.43	1.75	2.05	0.60	1.91	0.75	....	....	....	....	....	....
31 Newmarket	2.21	0.66	1.40	2.47	1.14	1.25	0.85	....	....	....	1.31	3.07	....
32 Toronto	3.34	1.25	2.80	1.29	1.19	2.66	0.94	0.22	0.35	0.70	0.91	1.98	17.58
33 Markham	2.05	1.02	1.94	1.69	0.76	2.76	R	R	0.53	0.50	1.25	3.22	16.72
34 Springfield	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	0.10	....	....	0.99	2.06	....
35 Niagara	2.74	2.69	3.22	1.34	0.65	3.14	0.16	0.65	0.17	0.44	1.14	0.81	17.15
36 Oshawa	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	0.51	2.31	....
37 Peterborough	1.63	2.83	2.10	2.39	1.49	2.58	0.73	R	0.30	0.07	0.31	2.99	16.76
38 Belleville	6.21	1.43	2.01	1.40	1.77	2.99	0.73	0.0	0.75	0.0	1.44	3.47	21.47
39 Perth	....	....	....	....	0.03	1.16	....	....	....	....	....	0.31	....
40 Pembroke	2.92	3.81	1.18	1.41	1.35	2.46	0.45	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.11	4.24	17.49
41 Fitzroy Harbor	1.49	4.16	2.17	1.26	2.13	1.71	0.31	R	0.15	R	0.42	2.75	16.55
42 Brockville	....	....	....	....	....	1.21	0.40	0.70	0.74	R	0.45	3.53	....
43 Ottawa	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	0.77	2.49	....
44 Cornwall	0.48	1.80	0.67	0.51	0.48	0.48	0.13	0.0	0.04	0.02	0.46	2.20	7.16
QUEBEC.													
Huntingdon	1.51	4.16	2.28	1.34	3.17	2.19	1.33	0.0	R	R	3.50	2.52	22.00
Montreal	1.30	7.14	3.07	1.25	3.01	1*87	0.41	0.58	0.09	0.10	0.59	1.87	21.08
Richmond	....	....	....	....	4.41	0.20	0.00	0.0	R	0.0	0.99	2.81	....
Danville	....	....	....	....	....	0.64	0.90	R	0.10	0.0	1.01	3.42	....
Quebec	1.99	5.05	4.10	0.60	6.01	0.68	R	0.0	R	0.0	0.87	1.76	21.06
Murray Bay	....	....	....	3.30	4.16	0.40	0.20	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.23	3.25	....
Levis	....	....	....	....	....	....	0.44	0.0	0.0	R	1.16	2.55	....
Chicoutimi	....	....	....	3.10	3.81	....	....	....	....	....	....	2.20	....
Charlebourg	....	....	....	2.34	6.09	....	....	....	....	....	....	2.60	....
River du Loup	....	....	....	2.64	4.67	....	....	....	....	....	....	4.55	....
Cape Rozier	....	....	....	2.18	0.58	0.00	0.35	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.89	1.58	....
Carleton	....	....	....	....	2.57	0.68	....	....	....	....	0.80	4.21	....
Lotbinière	....	....	....	2.01	5.04	1.02	....	....	....	....	....	1.97	....
NEW BRUNSWICK.													
St. John	4.05	3.81	4.73	3.25	5.96	2.81	2.50	3.16	0.56	1.40	2.51	8.20	43.97
Bass River	3.61	2.35	4.41	2.65	3.97	1.89	1.60	2.27	0.20	1.12	0.96	4.94	29.67
Petersville	2.71	2.74	2.14	3.08	6.00	2.13	2.76	0.00	0.08	1.25	0.77	6.46	30.15

* Includes two preceding months.

TABLE V.—(*Continued.*)

Stations.	1871.							1872.					Year.
	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	
NEW BRUNSWICK.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.
Dorchester	....	....	....	....	....	3.95	1.55	3.55	0.70	1.23	1.74	4.29	
Fredericton	....	....	....	....	....	....	1.81	1.65	0.97	1.42	1.21	7.22	
McAdam Junction	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1.37	
NOVA SCOTIA.													
Yarmouth	4.14	3.34	4.97	1.56	4.75	4.36	2.04	1.94	1.99	1.10	2.82	6.72	39.83
Digby	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	0.72	R	1.98	4.38	
Halifax	2.96	3.38	3.69	4.81	4.49	3.21	1.88	2.58	2.40	0.76	2.77	4.44	37.37
Windsor	3.82	3.38	4.43	4.04	3.77	2.90	3.44	2.19	1.41	0.26	1.83	3.98	35.45
King's College, Windsor	3.82	2.28	4.00	4.00	3.49	2.06	....	....	....	....	2.04	3.74	
Wolfville	....	4.19	....	4.15	3.68	2.50	2.18	1.42	1.20	....	1.59	3.92	
Pictou	3.18	2.14	3.64	4.41	3.67	2.06	1.88	1.43	0.99	0.34	1.27	5.61	30.62
Glace Bay	1.56	4.20	4.61	4.80	4.33	3.27	2.84	5.83	3.50	1.37	3.19	7.45	46.95
Sydney	2.56	4.97	4.47	4.40	4.11	4.75	1.72	3.45	2.74	1.16	2 63	5.24	42.29
Liverpool	4.13	3.82	3.97	4.65	4.76	4.92	2.56	....	....	....	....	....	
Truro	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2.46	1.91	0.57	2.42	4.97	
Seaforth	....	....	....	3.27	3.34	2.69	2.52	2.11	1.96	0.85	3.49	4.49	
Beaver Bank	....	....	....	4.86	4.41	3.99	2.32	1.32	1.37	1.23	2.89	2.87	
Cape North	....	....	....	3.24	3.27	2.67	0.70	0.45	0.97	0.24	1.96	5.81	
Shelburne	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2.02	2.67	1.91	4.02	5.95	
Mahone Bay	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1.61	1.51	0.92	2.67	3.47	
Guysboro	3.48	3.14	3.35	4.77	2.24	4.35	1.59	3.03	2.76	1.19	2.39	6.31	38.60
MANITOBA.													
Winnipeg	4.15	1.24	....	....	0.95	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.25	1.50	3.80	
BRITISH COLUMBIA.													
Spence's Bridge	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
NEWFOUNDLAND.													
St. Johns	....	2.44	1.31	2.01	7.51	4.47	2.86	2.40	7.35*	3.41	2.72	7.89	
Harbor Grace	....	....	....	....	....	2.00	....	2.36	4.85	0.26	1.34	5.04	

* This includes the melted snow during these months.

TABLE VI.

RAIN-FALL in each Quarter at the several Stations; the Fall of Snow in each Month, and the total precipitation of Rain and Melted Snow.

Stations.	Quarterlydepth of rain in Inches.				Depth of Snow in Inches.									*Total Rain and Melted Snow.*
					1871.			1872.						
	Summer.	*Autumn.*	*Winter.*	*Spring.*	*October.*	*November.*	*December.*	*January.*	*February.*	*March.*	*April.*	*May.*	*Total.*	
ONTARIO.	*in.*	*in.*	*in.*	*in.*	*in*	*in.*	*in.*	*in.*	*in.*	*in.*	*in.*	*in.*	*in.*	*in*
Windsor	5.18	5.51	3.82	6.45	0.0	8.0	26.5	16.5	9.3	16.1	3.0	0.0	79.4	26.93
Stoney Point	.....	3.49	.....	.....	0.0	3.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Woodstock	7.33	4.03	2.42	4.72	0.0	7.8	15.2	9.7	8.7	13.6	0.5	0.0	55.5	21.05
Plattsville	4.25	5.32	1.41	3.19	0.0	4.5	15.6	5.5	5.9	3.8	S	0.0	35.3	15.70
Simcoe	10.45	5.76	3.58	4.90	0.0	15.0	20.5	17.0	11.0	9.0	2.0	0.0	74.5	32.14
London	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.0	13.8	7.4	.....	1.9	0.0	.....	.....
Glencoe	9.60	3.27	1.82	5.39	0.0	3.0	16.5	13.5	6.0	4.0	3.0	0.0	40.0	24.08
Wyoming	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Widder	8.35	6.77	2.10	.....	0.0	6.0	15.5	10.0	6.0	im.	S	0.0	.....	.....
Ailsa Craig	8.13	4.81	.....	.....	S	10.0	17.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.0	.....	.....
Dundas	7.37	5.49	4.15	3.44	0.0	7.0	12.5	15.0	13.0	16.0	1.0	0.0	64.5	26.90
Ingersoll	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.7	0.0	.....	.....
Hamilton	8.48	5.05	2.15	3.08	S	8.8	12.5	9.0	8.0	5.5	0.0	0.0	43.8	22.74
Little Current	.....	9.23	3.71	3.99	3.5	.....	incl in r		ain	27.7	6.6	0.0	.....	.....
Point Clark	.....	9.61	2.96	8.32	0.0	17.6	50.7	23.5	11.5	23.2	3.0	0.1	129.6	.....
Goderich	5.95	4.92	0.76	4.32	S	0.6	38.0	13.5	7.5	9.5	1.0	S	70.1	22.74
Seaforth	.....	4.30	0.11	.....	0.0	17.0	22.9	3.2	11.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Parkhill	7.92	4.85	0.63	4.45	0.0	9.5	13.5	1.3	7.0	2.8	3.0	0.0	37.1	21.56
Lucan	7.89	4.57	2.12	5.38	0.0	12.0	38.0	11.5	14.0	9.0	1.0	0.0	85.5	28.55
Stratford	6.71	4.30	1.21	5.15	S	10.5	49.0	11.5	7.0	19.0	3.0	S	100.0	27.37
Kincardine	4.71	7.40	R	4.07	0.0	11.8	50.0	47.0	21.0	33.4	4.5	S	167.7	32.98
Orillia	4.33	5.87	R	4.90	S	16.5	25.0	35.5	12.5	9.3	6.0	S	104.8	25.58
Collingwood	3.47	3.70	..	.....	S	30.0	.....	8.8	.....	.....	11.0	..	.....	.....
Stayner	3.32	4.15	..	4.67	0.0	27 0	68.0	.....	0.0	20.0	16.0	..	.....	.....
Barrie	4.41	4.01	R	4.76	0.5	11.0	33.5	18.0	6.7	5.0	12.7	S	90.4	22.22
Gravenhurst	3.88	7.02	0.82	4.74	0.5	10.5	43.3	27.8	10.0	16.6	2.5	S	111.2	27.58
N. Gwillimbury	5.31	5.28	0.54	2.92	S	13.5	33.0	16.0	12.0	13.0	7.0	S	91.5	21.19
Georgina	4.55	5.13	0.95	2.71	S	16.4	31.2	8.8	5.0	11.5	14.0	..	86.9	22.04
Brampton	4.47	3.98	1.60	3.93	0.0	4.0	8.5	8.5	6.5	10.5	S	0.0	38.0	17.78
Thornhill	5.76	1.58	.....	.....	0.0	6.0	22.0	8.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newmarket	4.27	1.86	.....	.....	0.0	10.4	39.5	.....	.....	.....	1.8	S	.....	.....
Toronto	7.39	5.14	1.51	3.54	0.0	4.5	14.2	3.9	7.3	16.3	0.7	0 0	46.9	22.27
Markham	5.01	5.21	0.53	5.97	0.0	8.0	17.0	10.5	7.8	18.5	2.5	0 0	64.8	23.15
Springfield	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.0	.....	.....	0.1	0.0	.....	.....
Niagara	8.65	5.13	0.98	2.39	0.0	7.0	8.0	3.5	10.5	0.9	0.0	0.0	29.9	20.14
Oshawa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.0	0.0	.....	.....
Peterborough	6.56	6.46	0.37	3.37	S	10.3	25.4	5.7	15.4	4.7	14.5	0.0	76.0	24.30
Belleville	9.65	6.16	0.75	4.91	0.0	8.1	29.4	19.9	24.0	22.1	4.8	0.0	108.3	32.30
Perth	.....	.....	.....	.....	S	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	S	0.0	.....	.....
Pembroke	7.91	5.22	0.00	4.36	0.3	11.6	31.6	12.5	13.5	7.5	7.0	0.0	83.9	25.88
Fitzroy Harbor	7.82	5.10	0.46	3.17	S	4.3	23.3	11.0	17.8	15.5	12.6	..	84.5	25.00
Brockville	.....	.....	1.84	3.98	0.0	9.3	33.5	11.0	15.0	13.5	2.0	..	84.3	.....
Ottawa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.8	..	.....	.....
Cornwall	2.95	1.47	0.06	2.68	S	0.8	4.2	1.3	18.9	18.0	9.9	0.0	53.1	12.47
QUEBEC.														
Huntingdon	7.95	6.70	1.33	6.02	S	5.5	20.6	6.5	24.3	18.9	4.0	0.0	79.8	29.98
Montreal	11.51	5.93	1.08	2.56	0.2	9.2	26.8	13.6	31.9	29.2	8.3	0.0	119.2	33.00
Richmond	.....	.....	R	3.80	0.0	7.5	22.0	11.0	17.3	22.5	7.5	0.0	87.8	.....
Danville	.....	.....	1.00	4.43	1.0	7.3	15.8	11.4	16.0	15.6	7.2	0.0	74 3	.....
Quebec	11.14	7.29	R	2.63	4.0	9.5	29.5	17.0	20.0	14.0	11.7	0.0	105.7	31.63
Murray Bay	.....	7.86	0.20	4.48	3.3	8.9	6.5	8.5	12.2	3.6	3.5	0.0	56.5	.....
Levis	.....	.....	0.44	3.71	0.0	.....	21.2	9.0	35.5	12.9	3.0	0.0	.....	.....
Chicoutimi	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.0	.....	.....
Charlebourg	.....	.....	.....	.....	S	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.0	.....	.....
River du Loup	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	S	.....	.....
Cape Rozier	.....	2.76	0.35	4.91	0.0	4.2	14.0	21.4	63.0	34.5	13.1	3.0	154.2	.....
Carleton	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.0	0.0	.....	.....
Lotbinière	.....	8.07	.....	.....	.....	S	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.0	.....	.....

TABLE VI.—(*Continued.*)

Stations.	Quarterly depth of Rain in inches.				Depth of Snow in Inches.									Total Rain and Melted Snow.
					1871.			1872.						
	Summer.	*Autumn.*	*Winter.*	*Spring.*	*October.*	*November.*	*December.*	*January.*	*February.*	*March.*	*April.*	*May.*	*Total.*	
NEW BRUNSWICK.	*in.*	*in.*	*in.*	*in.*	*in.*	*in.*	*in.*	*in.*	*in.*	*in.*	*in.*	*in.*	*in.*	
St. John	12.59	12.02	6.25	12.11	0.2	5.7	19.8	23.3	13.9	31.5	1.4	0.0	98.8	53.85
Bass River	10.37	8.11	3.07	7.02	2.5	22.0	19.0	27.1	31.5	18.6	8.7	S	129.4	42.51
Petersville	7.59	11.21	2.87	8.43	S	6 0	18.0	34.0	17.0	46.0	8.0	0.0	129.0	43.05
Dorchester	.....	.....	5.80	7.26	0.0	4.2	13.7	15.2	23.0	45.3	7.0	S	108.4	"
Fredericton	.....	.....	4.43	9.85	..	....	13.5	30.2	18.8	32.8	5.5	S	"	"
McAdam's Junct'n	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	0.0	"	"
NOVA SCOTIA.														
Yarmouth	12.45	10.67	5.97	10.74	S	8.6	16.5	6.8	1.1	32.5	1.8	0.0	67.3	46.56
Digby	....	....	....	6.36	S	5.5	34.0	13.0	22.0	40.0	1.0	S	115.5	"
Halifax	10.03	12.51	6.86	7.97	0.0	10.0	24.8	13.1	19.3	43.0	0.8	S	111.0	48.47
Windsor	11.63	10.71	7.04	6.07	0.0	3.0	12.5	16.1	14.8	44.2	5.0	0.0	95.6	45.00
King's Col., Winds'r	10.10	9.55	.....	.....	0.0	.	....	....	....	....	S	S		
Wolfville	.....	10.33	4.80	....	0.0	2.7	17.9	14.9	13.0	40.2	1.0	0.0	89.7	"
Pictou	8.96	10.14	4.30	7.22	0.2	7.7	23.0	15.8	20.3	53.2	6.1	0.0	126.3	46.25
Glace Bay	10.37	12.40	12.17	12.01	0.3	8.7	33.5	18.5	23.3	42.5	11.3	S	138.1	60.76
Sydney	12.00	13.26	7.91	9.03	S	7.8	35.2	19.2	23.0	42.8	5.0	0.0	133.0	55.50
Liverpool	11.92	14.33	.....	.....	0.0	4.5	17.8							
Truro	.....	....	....	7.96	....	....	....	9.5	17 2	62.0	4.0	0.0	"	"
Seaforth	.....	9.30	6.59	8.83	0.0	3.9	19.0	6.4	7.5	40.8	S	0.0	77.6	"
Beaver Bank	.....	13.26	5.01	6.99	0.0	1.5	15.0	2.0	11.5	....	4.0	0.0	"	"
Cape North	.....	9.18	2.12	8.01	0.0	18.0	27.5	14.2	18.0	62.0	7.0	0.0	146.7	"
Shelburne	.....	.....	.....	11.98	....	....	....	....	S	37.0	0.3	S		
Mahone Bay	....	.....	.....	7.06	....	....	....	12.7	12.0	55 5	S	S		
Guysboro'	9.97	11.36	7.38	9.89	0.0	16.5	27.0	11.5	15.0	53.5	4.5	1.0	131.0	52.00
MANITOBA.														
Winnipeg	.....	.....	0.00	5.55	0.9	11.5	8.9	5.0	3.7	16.5	28.7	0.0	75.2	"
BRITISH COLUMBIA.														
Spence's Bridge	.....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	7.5	9.0	0.0	S	0.0	"	"
NEWFOUNDLAND.														
St. Johns	.....	13.99	12.61	19.02	...	*	*	7.0	73.7	26.2	9.6	3.4	"	"
Harbor Grace	.....	.....	.....	6.64	0.0	5.0	4.4	15.0	25.8	67.2	12.5	7.3	137.2	"

TABLE VII.

NUMBER of days of rain in each Month and Year at the several Stations.

Stations.	1871.							1872.					Year.
	June.	*July.*	*August.*	*September.*	*October.*	*November.*	*December.*	*January.*	*February.*	*March.*	*April.*	*May.*	
ONTARIO.													
1 Windsor	7	8	5	3	84	4	3	1	3	4	9	13	64
2 Stoney Point	....	....	7	4	5	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
3 Woodstock	12	8	8	7	9	9	5	2	4	2	10	17	93
4 Plantsville	6	2	8	8	4	7	3	1	1	0	7	13	60
5 Simcoe	10	7	7	8	7	8	5	1	2	4	6	14	79
6 London	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	1	3	....	8	15	....
7 Glencoe	10	7	2	6	2	5	3	0	4	1	5	16	55
8 Wyoming	9	8	....	5	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
9 Wilder	10	11	9	9	6	6	3	0	3	0	6	....	....
10 Ailsa Craig	11	10	7	6	3	7	5	....	....	....	....	....	....
11 Dundas	9	7	8	6	5	5	3	1	3	1	8	10	66
12 Ingersoll	11	8	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	2	8	11	....
13 Hamilton	7	7	9	6	6	6	5	7	4	5	8	13	83
14 Little Current	....	....	6	4	5	3	....	....	....	0	2	10	....
15 Point Clark	....	....	7	12	13	9	4	2	4	3	9	12	....
16 Goderich	12	10	8	9	8	7	2	0	3	1	9	13	82
17 Seaforth	....	....	3	8	7	5	3	0	2	....	....	....	....
18 Parkhill	12	7	3	6	4	4	3	0	4	2	4	9	58
19 Lucan	9	10	6	4	5	8	4	0	3	2	6	7	61
20 Stratford	9	9	8	8	6	6	3	2	3	1	7	12	73
21 Kincardine	10	8	10	9	8	7	4	1	4	2	7	11	81
22 Orillia	9	6	6	9	13	5	1	1	1	1	8	12	74
23 Collingwood	12	6	5	9	7	3	....	3	....	....	2	9	....
24 Stayner	6	7	7	10	3	3	1	....	0	0	4	8	49
25 Barrie	11	9	10	7	10	3	2	0	3	0	5	13	....
26 Gravenhurst	7	11	10	9	13	5	1	0	3	0	6	13	78
27 N. Gwillimbury	6	2	4	7	8	3	1	2	2	0	5	8	48
28 Georgina	9	12	9	14	11	9	4	3	3	0	9	15	98
29 Brampton	10	5	7	7	9	5	4	0	5	2	6	11	71
30 Thornhill	5	3	5	2	2	2	1	0	....	....	....	....	....
31 Newmarket	15	9	5	9	10	6	6	....	....	....	7	15	....
32 Toronto	13	11	8	8	13	10	4	5	5	2	9	14	102
33 Markham	8	2	5	9	11	4	3	1	3	3	8	13	70
34 Springfield	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	10	13	....
35 Niagara	12	11	10	7	10	9	4	2	2	3	8	12	90
36 Oshawa	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	9	....
37 Peterborough	6	6	9	9	8	6	4	1	3	1	6	12	71
38 Belleville	12	7	10	8	11	6	3	0	5	0	4	12	73
39 Perth	....	....	....	....	9	2	....	....	....	....	2	....	....
40 Pembroke	12	16	13	10	12	2	1	0	0	0	1	10	77
41 Fitzroy Harbor	11	17	10	11	14	3	2	2	3	2	5	14	94
42 Brockville	....	....	....	....	....	4	2	1	3	2	3	13	....
43 Ottawa	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	14	....
44 Cornwall	8	10	5	5	4	5	1	0	1	1	4	15	59
QUEBEC.													
Huntingdon	9	17	10	5	8	6	4	0	3	1	4	14	81
Montreal	13	18	11	7	10	6	3	3	2	3	6	16	98
Richmond	....	....	....	....	12	2	0	0	1	0	5	3	....
Danville	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	0	5	13	....
Quebec	17	21	14	6	16	3	2	0	1	0	7	14	101
Murray Bay	....	....	....	9	15	1	2	0	0	0	5	12	....
Levis	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	0	0	1	5	12	....
Chicoutimi	....	....	....	9	13	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	....
Charlebourg	....	....	....	6	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	9	....
River du Loup	....	....	....	14	17	....	....	....	....	....	....	13	....
Cape Rozier	....	....	....	3	3	0	2	0	2	0	6	8	....
Carleton	....	....	....	....	10	4	....	....	....	....	4	12	....
Lotbinière	....	....	....	8	14	3	....	....	....	....	....	8	....
NEW BRUNSWICK.													
St. John	12	12	12	10	13	6	6	5	2	3	13	22	116
Bass River	19	11	11	14	15	7	4	5	2	2	11	16	117
Petersville	8	7	8	7	11	4	2	0	2	2	4	13	68
Dorchester	....	....	....	....	....	6	5	8	2	1	10	16	....
Fredericton	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	4	3	3	8	15	....
McAdam's Junction	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

TABLE VII.—(*Continued.*)

Stations.	1871.							1872.					*Year.*
	June.	*July.*	*August.*	*September.*	*October.*	*November.*	*December.*	*January.*	*February.*	*March.*	*April.*	*May.*	
NOVA SCOTIA.													
Yarmouth	12	15	11	9	8	11	8	7	5	3	9	14	112
Digby	9	10	3	8	9	8	5	5	4	1	6	14	82
Halifax	12	12	14	8	8	9	8	7	4	1	7	17	107
Windsor	11	13	10	11	12	8	5	7	7	1	4	14	103
King's College, Windsor	12	8	11	9	9	3	....	....	....	1	10	19	
Wolfville	....	17	....	11	12	7	6	8	3	1	8	12	
Pictou	16	11	10	12	14	7	4	7	6	1	8	16	112
Glace Bay	12	11	20	15	17	10	9	9	4	2	8	20	137
Sydney	13	11	13	14	9	12	8	11	5	2	9	21	143
Liverpool	9	9	14	8	9	10	8	....	....	....	....	....	
Truro	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	5	2	8	10	
Seaforth	....	....	....	11	11	10	9	7	4	1	10	8	
Beaver Bank	....	....	....	8	11	8	6	6	3	1	7	11	
Cape North	....	....	....	12	16	8	1	4	5	2	10	21	
Shelburne	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	7	7	5	11	17	
Mahone Bay	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	6	1	8	11	
Guysboro	15	13	13	12	11	9	9	9	6	1	11	13	123
MANITOBA.													
Winnipeg	8	7	....	....	5	1	0	0	0	1	3	14	
BRITISH COLUMBIA.													
Spence's Bridge	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	3	6	5	4	4	
NEWFOUNDLAND.													
St. Johns	....	10	14	13	18	14	18	10	5	1	9	22	
Harbor Grace	....	....	....	....	....	13	....	8	9	2	14	14	

TABLE VIII.

NUMBER of days Rain in each Quarter, and the days of Snow in each Month.

Stations.	Quarterly No. of Days Rain.				No. of Days Snow.								
					1871.			1872.					
	Summer.	*Autumn.*	*Winter.*	*Spring*	*October.*	*November.*	*December.*	*January.*	*February.*	*March.*	*April.*	*May.*	*Total.*
ONTARIO.													
Windsor	20	11	7	26	0	4	11	5	3	9	1	0	33
Stoney Point	20	14	..	..	0	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woodstock	28	25	11	29	0	6	18	17	12	17	1	0	71
Plattsville	16	19	5	20	0	8	20	3	7	8	1	0	47
Simcoe	24	23	8	24	0	8	20	1	3	5	1	0	38
London	..	..	8	..	..	..	15	13	8	?	3	0	..
Glencoe	19	13	7	16	0	2	4	4	2	3	1	0	16
Wyoming	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Widder	30	21	6	..	0	4	11	11	5	7	1	0	39
Ailsa Craig	28	16	..	..	1	4	12	..	..	..	..	0	..
Dundas	24	16	7	19	0	5	11	8	4	9	1	0	38
Ingersoll	..	..	..	21	..	..	11	..	..	5	4	0	..
Hamilton	23	18	16	26	1	6	8	4	1	20	5	0	54
Little Current	..	12	..	12	1	2	..	..	..	1	2	0	..
Point Clark	..	34	10	24	0	4	21	15	7	19	3	2	71
Goderich	30	24	5	23	1	8	20	14	5	10	2	3	63
Seaforth	..	28	5	..	0	6	10	8	5	..	..	..	..
Parkill	22	14	7	15	0	7	9	10	5	6	3	0	40
Lucan	25	17	7	15	0	4	15	8	4	5	1	0	37
Stratford	23	19	8	20	1	8	16	9	6	13	5	2	60
Kincardine	28	24	9	20	0	14	19	15	9	17	3	1	73
Orillia	21	27	3	21	2	9	21	14	8	13	6	1	74
Collingwood	23	19	..	..	1	8	..	12	..	..	3	0	..
Stayner	20	16	..	12	0	6	13	..	0	8	5	0	..
Barrie	30	20	5	18	2	8	16	11	6	10	6	2	61
Gravenhurst	28	27	4	19	1	5	19	13	8	12	4	1	63
N. Gwillimbury	12	18	5	13	1	7	18	10	7	10	4	1	58
Georgina	30	31	10	24	1	9	22	12	9	18	7	0	78
Brampton	22	21	9	19	0	6	13	12	8	12	4	0	55
Thornhill	13	6	..	..	0	2	7	2	..	..	..	..	..
Newmarket	29	25	..	..	0	5	26	..	..	..	3	1	..
Toronto	32	31	14	25	0	12	20	15	9	14	5	0	75
Markham	15	24	7	24	0	9	10	10	8	14	4	0	55
Springfield	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	0	..
Niagara	31	26	8	23	0	4	15	7	7	12	0	0	45
Oshawa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0	..
Peterborough	21	23	8	19	2	5	14	16	11	12	5	0	65
Belleville	20	20	8	16	0	4	17	10	7	9	2	0	49
Perth	..	..	..	..	0	1	7	..	..	..	2	0	..
Pembroke	41	24	1	11	3	10	23	7	8	7	1	0	59
Fitzroy Harbor	38	28	7	21	2	8	19	7	9	14	3	0	48
Brockville	..	..	6	18	0	5	14	6	5	14	1	0	45
Ottawa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	0	..
Cornwall	23	14	2	20	1	7	5	8	10	11	5	0	47
QUEBEC.													
Huntingdon	26	19	7	19	1	5	14	12	7	13	4	0	56
Montreal	42	23	8	25	1	8	21	13	8	15	4	0	70
Richmond	..	..	1	8	0	6	12	9	7	12	6	0	52
Danville	52	25	6	18	1	8	14	9	10	19	6	0	67
Quebec	..	25	3	21	2	6	15	9	10	9	8	0	59
Murray Bay	..	..	0	17	2	8	11	7	7	7	1	0	43
Levis	..	..	2	18	..	..	7	14	11	10	2	0	..
Chicoutimi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	..
Charlebourg	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
River du Loup	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Cape Rozier	..	6	4	14	0	7	3	6	7	6	6	2	37
Carleton	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lotbinière	..	25	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE VIII.—(*Continued.*)

Stations.	Quarterly No. of Days Rain.				Number of Days Snow.								
					1871.			1872.					
	Summer.	*Autumn.*	*Winter.*	*Spring.*	*October.*	*November.*	*December.*	*January.*	*February.*	*March.*	*April.*	*May.*	*Total.*
NEW BRUNSWICK.													
St. John	36	29	13	38	2	5	17	12	10	10	3	0	59
Bass River	41	36	11	23	2	3	16	10	11	16	7	2	67
Petersville	23	22	4	19	2	2	7	6	5	7	1	0	30
Dorchester	..	..	15	27	0	3	8	5	2	12	3	2	35
Fredericton	..	..	11	26	..	..	8	9	10	13	1	0	..
McAdam Junction	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
NOVA SCOTIA.													
Yarmouth	38	28	20	26	1	6	11	10	8	16	3	0	55
Digby	22	25	14	21	1	7	15	7	7	12	4	1	54
Halifax	38	25	19	25	13	13	6	8	11	1	3	0	55
Windsor	34	31	19	19	0	3	8	6	10	12	1	0	40
King's Coll., Windsor	31	21	..	30	0	..	..	..	..	5	1	1	..
Wolfville	..	30	17	21	0	4	11	9	10	12	3	0	49
Pictou	37	33	17	25	3	5	8	7	12	11	5	0	51
Glace Bay	43	42	22	30	2	11	13	8	8	16	8	2	68
Sydney	42	45	24	32	1	9	20	15	8	16	6	0	75
Liverpool	32	27	..	..	0	3	13	..	..	..	..	..	..
Truro	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	8	8	12	13	0	..
Seaforth	..	32	20	19	0	6	21	14	10	12	1	0	64
Beaver Bank	..	27	15	19	0	1	6	5	3	9	2	0	26
Cape North	..	36	10	33	0	4	10	8	3	15	3	0	43
Shelburne	..	..	..	33	..	..	..	2	2	15	3	1	..
Mahone Bay	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	9	8	14	4	1	..
Guysboro	41	32	24	26	0	12	14	7	9	16	3	1	62
MANITOBA.													
Winnipeg	..	..	0	18	3	8	6	5	8	9	7	0	46
BRITISH COLUMBIA.													
Spence's Bridge	..	..	..	13	.	..	..	4	6	0	2	0	..
NEWFOUNLAND.													
St. Johns	..	45	33	32	2	6	7	10	11	22	12	3	73
Harbor Grace	..	..	..	40	..	..	9	14	13	21	8	2	..

TABLE IX.

RAIN FALL in each Month and Number of Days Rain in the several Provinces, and in the several districts of the Province of Ontario.

Districts.	1871.							1872.				
	June.	*July.*	*August.*	*September.*	*October.*	*November.*	*December.*	*January.*	*February.*	*March.*	*April.*	*May.*
West and South West District.....	3.71	2.14	2.16	1.67	0.88	1.96	1.04	0.78	0.99	0.40	1.45	2.58
North and North West do	2.29	1.14	1.58	2.31	1.55	1.76	0 35	0.06	0.39	0.28	1 27	3.08
Central do	2.30	1.47	2.15	1.72	0.86	2.24	0.57	0 19	0.49	0.62	1.07	2 23
North East and East do	2.55	2.81	1.63	1.39	1.21	1.80	0.46	0.12	0.33	0.02	0.56	2.70
Ontario	2.79	1.77	1.84	1.90	1.19	1.89	0.60	0.22	0.55	0.28	1.13	2.81
Quebec.....	1.60	5.45	3.15	2.08	3.96	0.94	0.45	0.07	0.02	0.01	1.50	2.72
New Brunswick.....	3.46	2.97	3.76	2.99	5.31	2.59	2.05	2.13	0.51	1.28	1.44	5.41
Nova Scotia.....	3.31	3.48	4.13	4.07	4.18	3.38	2.14	2.27	1.94	0.85	2.50	4.96
DAYS.												
West and South West District.....	9.3	7.5	7.0	6.2	4.9	6.2	3.7	1.6	3.0	2.1	7.5	12.9
North and North West do	9.3	8.1	6.8	8.3	8.1	5.3	2.5	1.1	2.7	0.9	5.9	10.9
Central do	10.5	6.8	6.7	7.0	9.2	6.0	3.7	1.7	3.8	2.5	8.0	13.0
North East and East do	9.8	11.2	9.4	8.6	9.7	4.0	2.2	0.7	2.5	1.0	3.8	12.4
Ontario	9.6	8.1	7.2	7.5	7.6	5.4	3.0	1.2	2.9	1.5	6.2	12.0
Quebec	13.0	18.7	11.7	7.4	11.6	2.9	2.4	0.5	1.3	0.6	5.2	11.1
New Brunswick.....	13.0	10.0	10.3	10.3	13.0	5.8	4.2	4.4	2.2	2 2	9.2	16.4
Nova Scotia.....	12.1	11.8	12.4	10.6	11.9	8.6	6.6	7.1	4.9	1.6	8.4	14.8

The Stations comprised in the first district of Ontario, are Nos. 1 to 13 inclusive, of Tables V and VII.
The Stations comprised in the second district of Ontario, are Nos. 14 to 28 inclusive.
The Stations comprised in the third district of Ontario, are Nos. 29 to 35 inclusive.
The Stations comprised in the fourth district of Ontario, are Nos. 36 to 44 inclusive.
The mean for Ontario is derived from the aggregate sums.

TABLE X.

DIFFERENCES of the Monthly Rainfall in Table V, from the average means derived from three or more years. The differences being marked (+) or (−) according as the means in Table V, are greater or less than their respective standard of reference.

—	No. of Year included in average.	1871.							1872.				
		June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.
		in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.
Windsor	5	−1.65	−0.72	−1.07	−0.37	−1.13	−0.92	−0.26	+1.38	−0.75	−0.70	−0.50	+1.06
Simcoe	5	+1.50	−1.66	−0.29	−1.22	−1.77	−1.89	−1.22	−0 88	−1.07	−2.80	−2.61	−0.90
Hamilton	5	−0.40	−1.28	+1.54	−2.23	−1.29	+0.97	−1.11	−0.99	−0.52	−2.02	−0.69	−0.82
Toronto	31	+0.37	−2.06	−0.23	−2.51	−1.24	−0.33	−0.74	−1.01	−0.54	−0.92	−1.53	−1.32
Stratford	8	−1.34	−1.35	−1.19	−1.60	−1.40	−0.73	−0.55	−0.58	−0.07	−1.30	−0.26	+0.15
Goderich	6	−1.55	−1.28	−0.89	−0 06	−1.89	+0.06	−0.50	−0.80	+0.15	−1.64	−0.35	+0.42
Belleville	6	+3.59	−0.79	−0.49	−2.32	−0.88	+0.04	−0.74	−1.19	−0.06	−1.51	−0.98	+0.73
Peterborough	5	−0.32	+0.23	−0.64	−0.70	−0.29	+0.51	−0.06	−0.77	−0.07	−1.12	−1.89	+1.05
Barrie	6	−0.72	−2.16	−0.76	−0.57	−1.31	−0.49	−0.73	−0.01	−0.21	−1.31	−0.52	+1.36
Cornwall	3	−0.44	−0.80	−0.85	−2.86	−1.52	−1.45	−0.01	0.00	−0.83	−0.31	−2.21	−1.86
Pembroke	5	−0.03	+1 86	−0.93	−1.70	−1.07	+1.25	+0.20	−0.17	−0 17	−0.67	−1.46	+2.35
Montreal	10	−0.96	+3.50	−0.36	−2.42	−0.50	−0.96	−0.53	−0.06	−0.36	−1.44	−0.75	−1.26
Quebec	4	−0.72	+0.62	+0.94	−1.84	+2.84	−0.31	−0.00	−0.31	0.00	−0.52	−0.11	+1.01
St. John	11	+1.05	+0.36	+0.83	−1.12	−1.29	−2.52	−0.17	+1.03	−2.27	−0.83	−0.70	+3.70
Halifax	9	+0.05	+1.06	+0.43	+0.87	−0.55	−1.30	−1.63	−1.20	−1.10	−2.39	−0.37	+0.30

TABLE XI.

SHEWING the excess or deficiency of rain in the several months of the year ending 31st May, 1872, as compared with that of the year ending 31st May, 1871.

Districts.	1871.							1872.				
	June.	*July.*	*August.*	*September.*	*October.*	*November.*	*December.*	*January.*	*February.*	*March.*	*April.*	*May.*
W & S W Dist	+0.16	−4.50	−1.58	−1.10	−2.97	+0.80	−0.36	−0.12	+0.57	−2.96	−0 58	+1.21
N & N W "	−1.45	−4.92	..1.08	−0.88	−3.35	+0.77	−0.26	−0.49	+0.32	−1.51	−1 00	+1.64
Central "	−3.30	−1.59	−0.32	−3.67	−1.70	+1.24	−1.45	−0.3	+0.44	−2.80	−1 43	+0.17
N E & E "	+0.22	−0.04	−0.17	−1.41	−3.11	+0.44	−0.01	−0.56	−0.13	−1.70	−1 26	+1.45
Ontario.....	−0.88	−3.48	−0.98	−1.39	−2.96	+0.06	−0.38	−0.47	+0.32	−2.31	−1 39	+1.21
Quebec	−0.29	+1.45	+0.32	+0.05	−0.56	−0.74	−0.12	−0.91	−0 15	−2.27	−1 39	+1.68
N. Brunsw'k.	+0.55	+0.01	+1.06	+0.20	−1.10	−2.85	+0.97	+0.49	1.07	−0.39	−. 78	+2 47
N. Scotia.....	+0.50	+0.35	+1.14	−0.82	−0.95	−3.73	−2.95	+0.07	−0.41	−2.08	−1 37	+2.59

TABLE XII.

RAINFALL and No. of days of Rain in each quarter, with the depth of Snow : nd No. of days of Snow in each Month, for the

Districts.	*Quarterly depth of Rain in inches.*				*Depth of Snow in inches.*							
					1871.			1872.				
	Summer.	*Autumn.*	*Winter.*	*Spring.*	*October.*	*November.*	*December.*	*January.*	*February.*	*March.*	*April.*	*May.*
West and South West District..	7.68	4.35	2.63	4.73	0 0	7.2	16.0	12.2	8.4	8.5	1.*	0.0
North and North West do ..	5.04	5.62	1.06	4.58	0.5	14.8	37.9	17.4	9.6	15 1	6.5	S
Central do ..	5.93	4.81	1.16	3.96	0.0	6.6	12.2	7.4	8.0	11.3	0.9	0.0
North East and East do ..	6.98	4.88	0.58	3.20	S	7.4	24.6	10.2	47.4	13.6	6.8	0.0
Ontario.....	6.41	4.96	1.37	4.12	0.12	9.0	22.7	11.8	10.9	12 3	3.9	S
Quebec.....	10.20	6.44	0.55	4.07	0.9	6.5	20.8	12.3	27.5	18.0	6.6	0.2
New Brunswick.....	10.18	10.45	4.18	8.94	0.7	9.5	16.8	26 2	29 8	25 4	6.1	S
Nova Scotia.....	10.43	11.31	6.58	8.58	S	7.6	23.4	12 4	15 2	16 9	3.2	0.6
	DAYS.											
West and South West District..	23.6	17.6	8.3	22.6	S	4.9	12.8	7.3	6.0	9 2	1.9	0.0
North and North West do ..	24.6	21.7	6.1	17.4	1.0	6.5	17.6	11 6	7.0	11 4	3.9	1.6
Central do ...	23.7	22.2	9.5	22.7	0.5	6.2	15.2	8.0	8.0	12 0	3.0	0.2
North East and East do ..	20.4	21.8	5.3	17.5	1.1	5.0	12.9	9.0	3.3	13 2	2.7	0.0
Ontario	25.6	20.8	7.3	20.0	0.5	5.7	14 6	9 6	7.3	11 2	2.9	0.5
Quebec	10.2	6.5	0.6	17.5	0.9	6.5	20 8	12 3	27.5	18 9	6 6	0.2
New Brunswick.....	33.3	20.0	10.8	27.8	1.5	3.3	11.2	10.5	7 8	11 6	3.0	0.8
Nova Scotia.....	35.8	31.0	18.4	23.7	1.5	6.5	12.0	8.2	7.8	12 1	3.9	0.4

See Note to Table IX.

ABSTRACT of Meteorological Observations at Toronto, for the year 1871, from the records of the Magnetic Observatory.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Year.
Mean Temperature of the Air	° 21.34	° 24.33	° 34.65	° 42.95	° 54.15	° 61.39	° 65.98	° 67.37	° 54.82	° 48.28	° 30.60	° 19.90	° 43.82
Diff. from average of (31 years)	− 1.80	+ 1.36	+ 5.13	+ 1.88	+ 2.60	− 0.23	− 1.35	+ 1.33	− 3.33	+ 2.50	− 6.12	− 6.14	− 0.35
Highest Temperature	46.4	48.0	58.5	72.8	85.0	83.0	88.4	89.5	81.8	72.2	47.1	48.2	89.5
Lowest Temperature	−13.2	−15.8	17.0	26.4	32.4	41.2	47.8	46.0	34.0	28.6	0.0	−21.0	−21.0
Mean Maximum Temperature	28.41	30.36	41.42	52.81	63.67	71.47	76.13	77.40	64.53	58.26	36.97	29.63	
Mean Minimum Temperature	13.41	17.03	28.89	35.57	43.93	52.17	55.67	57.94	46.90	40.76	26.12	14.90	
Mean Daily Range	15.00	13.33	12.23	17.24	19.74	19.30	20.46	19.46	17.63	17.50	10.85	14.73	16.46
Greatest Daily Range	31.6	27.0	21.5	31.3	32.2	29.6	28.6	28.5	27.6	30.8	20.8	34.3	34.6
Mean height of the Barometer	29.7590	29 6311	29.5695	29.4584	29.6185	2 .131	29.5552	29.5780	29.7200	29.6329	29.6397	29.5734	29.6066
Highest Barometer	30 388	30.119	29.969	30.116	29.952	29.975	29.842	29.847	30 090	30.042	30.315	30.027	30 388
Lowest Barometer	29.048	28.673	29.074	29.014	29.265	29.039	29.225	29.141	29.300	29.163	29.012	28.976	28.673
Monthly and Annual Ranges	1.340	1.446	0.895	1.102	0.687	0.756	0.617	0.706	0.790	0.879	1.303	1.051	1.715
Mean of Cloudiness; 0= =clouded	8.0	..	7.0	7.1	4.8	4.6	4.7	5.1	5.6	6.8	7.7	8.1	6.4
Total amount of Rain	0.864	0.040	2.782	3.318	2.302	3.340	1.255	2.800	1.290	1.185	2.655	0.940	22.771
Number of days, Rain	8	3	8	17	7	13	11	8	8	13	10	4	110
Total amount of Snow	43.6	23.0	13.0	1.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.5	14.2	99.6
Number of days, Snow	23	15	12	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	20	84
Number of Auroras observed	3	4	5	6	9	5	5	4	4	3	5	2	55
Number of Thunder Storms	0	0	1	2	1	3	8	6	0	2	0	1	22

ABSTRACT of Meteorological Observations at Montreal, in 1871, by C. Smallwood, Esq., M.D., L.L.D.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Year.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Mean Temperature	10.71	18.27	34.73	43.96	57.89	67.49	69.80	69.97	59.44	49.91	31.30	18.14	44.30
Highest Temperature	40.1	46.2	61.6	68.0	84.3	92.2	95.0	89.6	91.0	83.0	52.3	46.2	95.0
Lowest Temperature	−26.8	−28.0	17.0	27.1	36.4	48.1	53.2	53.0	38.4	29.7	− 6.6	−22 9	−28.0
Monthly and Annual Range	66.9	74.2	44.6	40.9	57.9	44.1	41.8	36.6	52.6	53.3	58.9	69.1	123.0
Mean Maximum Temperature	17.48	27.02	43.43	52.64	70.38	74.81	79.06	79.73	70.18	57.55	38.41	22.65	
Mean Minimum Temperature	2.22	9.03	28.09	37 45	51.19	59.08	62.59	62.47	47.86	43.76	25.28	12.15	
Mean Daily Range	15.26	17.99	15.34	15.19	19.19	15.73	16.47	17.26	22.32	13.79	13.13	10.50	16.01
Mean Height of the Barometer	30.157	29.966	29.950	29.813	29.939	29.875	29.922	29.967	30.057	29.975	29.939	29.885	29.9577
Highest Barometer	30.985	30.549	30.422	30.346	30.261	30.149	30.267	30.301	30.386	30.504	30.456	30.462	30.985
Lowest Barometer	29.464	29.050	29.424	29.451	29.460	29.402	29.500	29.610	29.510	29.463	29 382	29.132	29.050
Monthly and Annual Range	1.521	1.499	1.998	0.895	0.801	0.747	0.766	0.691	0.886	1.041	1.074	1.330	1.935
Mean of Cloudiness, 0=clear, 10=clouded	4.7	6.5	4.9	5.1	3.0	3.6	4.4	3.9	3.4	5.2	5.6	5.9	4.68
Total Amount of Rain	0.427	0.509	3.059	3.085	1.570	1.298	7.080	3.745	1.906	3.336	1.990	0.413	27.818
Number of Days Rain	5	5	8	13	10	13	18	11	7	10	6	3	109
Total Amount of Snow	16.5	8.4	13.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.2	9.2	26.8	74.6
Number of Days Snow	12	10	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	8	21	56
Number of Fair Days	14	13	19	17	21	17	13	20	23	20	16	7	200
Number of Auroras observed	2	3	2	5	1	1	9	1	4	5	2	2	28

ABSTRACT of Meteorological Observations at Quebec, in 1871, by CAPT. ASHE, R. N. F. R. S.

	January.	February	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Year.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Mean Temperature	5.3	14.0	28.0	36.0	50.5	61.2	66.8	64.9	56.6	43.2	25.6	8.3	38.1
Highest Temperature	39.2	41.2	49.2	53.1	87.0	90.3	88.2	81.6	82.5	70.0	44.2	44.5	90.3
Lowest Temperature	—30.5	—23.5	9.2	11.0	30.1	42.3	46.4	43.6	32.6	33.4	—9.5	—22.2	—30.5
Monthly and annual ranges	69.7	64.7	40.0	42.1	56.9	48.0	41.8	38.0	49.9	36.6	53.7	66.7	120.8
Mean maximum Temperature	15.4	23.1	35.8	43.1	61.9	72.1	78.0	74.7	63.3	50.5	32.2	17.7	
Mean Minimum Temperature	—4.7	5.0	20.2	28.9	39.0	50.3	55.5	55.0	43.9	35.8	19.0	—1.1	
Mean Daily Range	20.1	18.1	15.6	14.2	22.9	21.8	22.5	19.7	19.4	14.7	13.2	18.8	18.4
Mean Height of the Barometer	29.77'	29.556	29.526	29.467	29.495	29.434	29.498	29.530	29.671	29.592	29.492	29.506	29.550
Mean of Cloudiness	6.6	4.5	6.1	6.2	5.2	5.0	5.3	5.1	4.7	7.0	6.2	6.8	5.7
Total amount of Rain	R	R	0.782	0.876	0.159	1.989	5.047	4.104	0.595	6.014	0.680	R	20.246
Number of Days Rain	4	3	4	11	11	17	21	14	6	16	3	2	112
Total amount of Snow	47.0	13.0	16.0	5.8	S	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.0	9.5	29.5	124.8
Number of Days Snow	14	5	7	8	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	6	15	59
Number of Fair Days	16	21	21	13	18	13	10	17	24	12	21	16	202

ABSTRACT of Meteorological Observations at Halifax, N. S., in 1871, by F. ALLISON, ESQ., M. A.

	January.	*February.*	*March.*	*April.*	*May.*	*June.*	*July.*	*August.*	*September.*	*October.*	*November.*	*December.*	*Year.*
Mean Temperature	° 22.60	° 22.06	° 32.69	° 36.90	° 46.68	° 56.13	° 62.76	° 62.58	° 54.72	° 48.44	° 32.74	° 24.63	° 41.94
Highest Temperature	49.4	47.3	52.8	62.8	87.2	87.9	82.1	83.0	80.9	71.8	54.3	48.8	87.2
Lowest Temperature	−13.7	−7.7	16.2	23.6	28.3	37.3	45.0	44.3	35.1	28.3	8.2	−3.7	−13.7
Monthly and Annual Ranges	63.1	55.0	36.6	39.2	58.9	49.6	37.1	38.7	45.8	43.5	46.1	52.5	100.9
Mean Maximum Temperature	30.62	29.81	44.56	44.55	58.82	68.48	73.79	73.85	64.98	56.64	38.91	32.61	51.30
Mean Minimum Temperature	13.72	13.26	25.00	31.13	37.05	47.19	54.99	51.80	46.31	40.16	27.18	15.52	33.93
Mean Daily Range	16.90	17.55	15.66	13.12	21.77	21.29	18.80	19.05	18.67	16.48	11.73	17.09	17.41
Mean Height of the Barometer	29.965	29.749	29.784	29.694	29.723	29.748	29.914	29.815	29.885	29.874	29.626	29 773	29.787
Highest Barometer	30.613	30.370	30.345	30.218	30.286	29.984	30.212	30.360	30.347	30.464	30.397	30.596	30.643
Lowest Barometer	29.065	28.911	29.094	29.062	29.031	29.272	29.308	29.311	29.451	29.036	28.905	29.018	28.905
Monthly and Annual Range	1.578	1.459	1.251	1.216	1.255	0.712	0.844	1.058	0.896	1.428	1.492	1.578	1.738
Mean of Cloudiness 0= clear, 10= clouded	7.2	5.4	6.5	7.4	5.4	5.6	6.2	5.9	4.8	5.2	5.6	6.6	6.0
Total amount of rain	2.38	4.11	4.39	3.42	2.59	2.96	3.38	3.69	4.81	4.49	3.21	1.88	41.31
Numbers of days, rain	8	6	8	11	10	12	12	14	8	8	7	8	112
Total amount of Snow	14.7	19.3	15.1	13.4	S	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.0	24.8	97.3
Number of days, Snow	10	7	7	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	13	46
Number of Fair days	16	16	18	16	21	18	19	17	22	23	20	14	220
Number of Auroras observed	0	4	3	7	8	3	3	7	6	5	6	2	54

ABSTRACT of METEOROLOGICAL Observations at St. John, N. B., in 1871, by G. MURDOCH, Esq., C. E.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Year.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Mean Temperature	16.66	19.6	31.90	36.76	44.75	54.28	60.27	59.87	53.66	47.80	30.30	20.47	39.71
Highest Temperature	43.0	41.0	46.0	53.0	73.0	71.0	82.0	77.0	77.0	67.0	46.0	45.0	82.0
Lowest Temperature	−21.0	−14.0	17.0	20.0	34.0	43.0	51.0	49.0	39.0	29.0	0.0	−13.0	−21.0
Monthly and Annual Ranges	64.0	55.0	29.0	33.0	39.0	28.0	31.0	28.0	38.0	38.0	46.0	58.0	103.0
Mean Maximum Temperature	22.4	24.9	35.9	42.3	50.5	61 3	67.5	65.8	60.1	52.7	35.4	27.7	
Mean Minimum Temperature	9.0	13.6	27.2	32.3	40.2	49.4	55.2	55.2	48.4	43.4	23.6	11.7	
Mean Daily Range	12.5	11.3	8.7	10.0	10.3	11.9	12.3	10.6	11.7	9.3	11.8	16.0	11.37
Mean Height of the Barometer	30.117	29.891	29.823	29.865	29.869	29.867	29.932	29.948	30.019	29.977	29.783	29.909	29.917
Highest Barometer	30.740	30.504	30.400	30.344	30.367	30.122	30.293	30.395	30.400	30.510	30.468	30.686	30.740
Lowest Barometer	29.344	29.222	29.210	29 400	29.200	29.394	29.550	29.544	29.632	29.153	29.120	29.228	29.120
Monthly and Annual Ranges	1.396	1.182	1.190	0.944	1.167	0.728	0.743	0.851	0.768	1.357	1.348	1.458	1.620
Mean of Cloudiness, 0=clear, 10=clouded	6.7	5.5	7.2	7.7	6.2	5.5	6.5	5 9	5.4	6.5	7.2	7.9	6.5
Total amount of Rain	2.150	1.800	2.450	3.850	3.345	4.050	3.810	4.730	3.245	5.965	2.805	2.500	40.700
Number of Days Rain	9	7	8	17	12	12	12	12	10	13	6	6	124
Total amount of Snow	17.8	7.5	13.2	0.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.2	5.7	19.8	64.4
Number of Days Snow	14	8	10	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	5	17	60
Number of Fair Days	13	15	13	11	19	18	19	16	20	18	21	16	199
Number of Auroras observed	1	3	4	4	3	4	1	5	3	4	4	3	39

Militia.

On the 31st December, 1871, the number of Active Volunteer Militia enrolled in the Dominion, was:

Nova Scotia	4,471
New Brunswick	2,864
Quebec	14,506
Ontario	21,453
Manitoba	943
Total	44,236

Of this number 34,414 performed the annual drill, the greater part for 16 days' continuous drill. Among them were 10 batteries, with 42 field guns. The Reserve Militia, at the same time, numbered:

Nova Scotia	80,315
New Brunswick	59,923
Quebec	222,854
Ontario	330,886
Total	694,008

This shows an increase, in two years, of 37,942, and gives a total available force for the defence of the Dominion, of nearly 700,000 men; of young unmarried men, between 18 and 30, there are 222,000. The Adjutant General reports that in some of the rural Battalions of the Active Militia were whole companies equal in height and physical appearance to the English Guards, and that no finer material for soldiers could be found anywhere than amongst the Backwoodsmen of Canada. Since the commencement of the year 1872, 4 new troops of cavalry, 1 of Engineers, 2 battalions of Infantry, and 3 Independent Companies, have been gazetted, and offers to raise corps are constantly being received. It was found, from the experience of the annual drill, that in a few hours, Brigades of from 2,000 to 5,000 men could be concentrated anywhere, and, if circumstances should require, 30,000 men, with 30 field guns, could be concentrated almost anywhere on the southern frontier of Ontario or Quebec in a very short time, without drawing a single man from the other Provinces. British Columbia has been added to the military district of the Dominion, but the enrolment has not yet been completed.

Dominion Militia Artillery Corps have replaced the Imperial Troops at Kingston and Quebec, and the fortifications and armament at Quebec have been handed over to the Dominion Government. The new forts at "Point Levis" are not yet armed, but the Imperial Government have given notice that guns of a powerful description, suited to modern warfare, will be mounted on them. At Quebec there are 187 guns mounted, 85 at Kingston and 9 at Toronto, and many of these are powerful and of considerable calibre. Purchases were made in England for the use of the Militia, of 13,000 tunics, 10,500 trousers, 7,000 forage caps, and 7,500 great coats, of 50 marquee tents, 17 by 35 feet, and 500 circular linen tents, and various materials for their repairs, of 10,000 haversacks, and 1,000 nosebags, 1,000 pairs hunting spurs, 500 sets of saddlery, 500 cavalry swords, 2,500 carbines, 150,000 rounds of ball, and 75,000 rounds of blank ammunition for the same and a battery of 4 8-pounder muzzle loading field guns, with carriages and waggons complete, and 10 9-pounder muzzle loading rifled guns, without carriages, with a supply of ammunition. The Schools of Gunnery at Kingston and Quebec comprise about 300 officers and men. Great eagerness has been displayed by both officers and men of the militia to attend them. On the 1st of February, 1872, there were 189 cadets attending the different Infantry Schools. Since their first formation in 1864, 6,235 have passed these schools. Much just pride is felt by the Militia Department in the expedition to Manitoba of 1871, of which mention was made in the Year Book of last year. In a little more than a week from the date of the order to organize the expedition, 275 men, fully equipped, with an ample supply of winter clothing, much of which had to be manufactured, and forwarded from distant points, with a supply of provisions for 30 days, and a further supply for six months collected, ready for any emergency, sailed from Collingwood, and in four weeks, notwithstanding the lateness of the season, and the severity of the weather, (the winter having set in unusually early), and the great hardships and difficulties of the road, they were in Fort Garry, a distance of 1,400 miles, completely equipped and ready for service. Only two men were ill when they reached their destination, though "rain, snow, "intense cold, and violent gales alternated "in rapid succession." As this force, though small in number, was drawn from the military districts of Ontario and Quebec, it may be taken as a fair test of the average hardihood and determination of the Canadian Volunteers.

Canadian Pacific Railway.

In the *Year Book* of 1872 (p. 49) some account was given of the Union and Central Pacific Railway, which has been for some time in actual and profitable operation, between Omaha and Sacramento, and the progress which had been made with the Northern Pacific. The enormous altitudes traversed by the former were shown; together with the calculations put forth by the financial agents of the latter, to prove that a line from the head of Lake Superior to Puget Sound would be profitable.

We have now before us the progress report of the Explorat ry Survey of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY, under Mr. Sandford Fleming, the Engineer in Chief, of which we purpose to give an analysis, in view of the immense importance of that great work, not only to the Dominion, but to the Empire at large.

A summary of the Act of Parliament under which this work is to be constructed, is given under the head of *Legislation* (which see elsewhere in this volume of the *Year Book*, but it may be repeated here.) Its main features are that the work is to be given to a Company or Companies to construct. The Dominion makes a land grant of 50,000,000 acres, and a cash grant, in aid, of $30,000,000, to be paid as the work proceeds. There can be little doubt that the means thus voted are amply sufficient to build the

railway. In fact they will probably leave a considerable profit on the construction the cost of which is roundly estimated to be $100,000,000. The ground on which this assertion is made is the comparatively high prices at which lands, given in aid of railways, in the United States, have been sold. The following is a statement of prices of a number of these:

Grand Rapids and Indiana	$13 98
Burlington and Missouri	11 70
Illinois Central	11 42
Hannibal and St. Joseph	11 00
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	7 63
Atcheson, Topeka and Santa Fe	7 70
Flint and Marquette	7 18
Southern Minnesota	7 04
Atlantic and P cific	6 77
St. Paul and Pacific	6 50
Winona and St. Peter	7 08
Iowa Falls and Sioux City	6 50
Minnesota Central	6 33
Cedar Rapids and Missouri River	6 00
Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw	6 00
Dubuque and Sioux City	6 00
St. Paul and Sioux City	5 67
Missouri River, Fort Scott and Gulf	6 39
Desmoines Valley	5 30
Marquette and Ontonagon	5 00
Lake Superior and Mississippi	4 88
Union Pacific	4 25
Denver Pacific	4 18
Kansas Pacific	3 07

The average price of these lands is $7.04 per acre; and it must be remarked that a large portion of all these western lands border on the great American desert which commences west of the 100° of W. Long.; which stretches from the Canadian Territory, and runs for thousands of miles south to the plains of Mexico, where the tropical rains are met; they are, therefore, comparatively worthless. The lands which are to be given to the Canadian Pacific Railway, on the other hand are well watered and among the best in the world—if not the absolutely best wheat growing lands in the world. With the progress of settlement they must, therefore, sell at a high price; and this implies large profit to the undertaking. In appraising the value of the land grant of 50,000,000 acres to the U. S. Northern Pacific Railway, the financial agents of that undertaking make the following statement:

"Now what is this landed empire of "50,000,000 acres worth? If it sells for only "the low price per acre at which the Kansas "Pacific Road forced off its lands, while it "ran through and stopped in a wilderness of "buffalo grass the proceeds would be over "$165,000,000. If nursed and sold on judicious "credits, as were the lands of the Illinois "Central, the proceeds would be, on the "basis of that road's sales, $550,000,000! If "sold at the average price of the Minnesota "School Lands, the proceeds would be "$350,000,000. The elements for appraising "the market value of the Northern Pacific "Land Grant sufficiently exist to make it "absolutely certain that it can be sold for a "sum much greater than the cost of con-"structing and equipping the road."

There would not be any exaggeration in this calculation, if it were not for the disturbing element of *aridity* west of the 100°. But in the case of the lands of the Canadian Pacific Railway the combination of favorable climatic, agricultural and commercial conditions, affords reasonable calculations of the highest success and almost unlimited development.

If we take the valuation of the lands set apart for the Canadian Pacific at the Govt. price of only $1 per acre, they will give $50,000,000. But they are really worth much more than the U. S. lands of which we have above given quotation of prices. Say however that lands and grant together amount to $100,000,000; the proposed Railway being 2450 miles in length, this would give $40,812 per mile for its construction; a sum which we believe will leave a large profit on that work, seeing the nature of the country the road is pass through. We have then the fact that the Govt. grants are alone more than sufficient to build the road.

A question of vital importance in the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway is that of

ALTITUDES,

to be overcome in traversing the continent. On this point we refer to the *Profile*, taken from the report of Mr. Sandford Fleming, which is printed elsewhere (facing the title page) in this volume of the *Year Book*. A glance at this will show the immense physical advantages for railway construction, which the route across the continent through Canadian territory possesses over that which is now actually in operation in the United States. The following are altitudes, taken from the *Profile*, over which the railways in the U. S. territory traverse, proceeding west from Omaha:

	Feet above the level of the Sea.
Cheyenne	6063
Sherman Summit, Bleak Hills	8342
Laramie	7175
Bridgers Pass Rocky Mountains	7534
Green River	6092
Wasatch Summit	7500
Ogden City	4320
Promontary City	4943
North Point Salt Lake	4290
Humbolt Hills	5650
Humbolt Lake	4047
Summit Sierra Nevada	7044

The altitudes to be surmounted by the Canadian Pacific, taken from the same source, are as follows:—

	Feet above the level of the Sea.
Long Lake	1300
Lake Nipigon	1250
Height of land between Lake Nipigon and Fort Garry	1500
Fort Garry	640
Jasper House	3372
Yellow Head Pass	3760
Tête Jaune Cache	2560
Albredo Lake	2835
Kamloops	810
Lytton	700
Hope	150

Nothing can be more conclusive than a comparison between these two figures. But the dynamic and physical difficulties implied in hauling heavy trains over great altitudes are not alone to be surmounted. The climatic influences connected with them are scarcely a less important consideration. Proportion of altitude implies proportion of severity of weather and fall of snow. The works found necessary to protect from snow falls on the U. S. Railway are stupendous; and yet, the traffic was often impeded, for days, from snow blockade last winter. Everywhere along the Canadian line there is reason to believe the fall of snow will be very light.

DISTANCES.

We next come to the question of distances. In relation to these as compared with the United States the Canadian route is again greatly favoured, as will appear from the following statement, taken from Mr. Fleming's Report:—

	Miles.
San Francisco to New York.—Union Pacific, Michigan Central and New York Central	3,363
New Westminster to Montreal.—Canadian Pacific, and Line to Montreal *via* Ottawa	2,730
Difference in favour of Canadian Route	633
San Francisco to New York.—Union Pacific, Michigan Central and New York Central	3,363
New Westminster to New York.—Canadian Pacific, St. Lawrence & Ottawa, Ogdensburgh & Rome, and New York Central	3,058
Difference in favour of Canadian Route	305
San Francisco to Montreal.—Union Pacific, Michigan Central, Grand Trunk Railway	3,251
New Westminster to Montreal.—Canadian Pacific, Montreal and Ottawa	2,730
Difference in favour of Canadian Route	521
San Francisco to Boston.—Union Pacific, Michigan Central, New York Central, to Troy, Troy to Boston	3,422
New Westminster to Boston.—Canadian Pacific, Ottawa to Montreal, Montreal to Boston	3,087
Difference in favour of Canadian Route	335
San Francisco to Portland.—Union Pacific, Michigan Central, Grand Trunk Railway	3,548
Westminster to Portland.—Canadian Pacific, Ottawa & Montreal, Grand Trunk Railway	3,027
Difference in favour of Canadian Route	521

COMPARATIVE DISTANCES.

The following is a statement of comparative distances between Montreal and Toronto and Fort Garry:

Names of Places between Montreal, Toronto and Fort Garry.	*Rail or Water.*	*Intermediate Distance.*	*Total Distance.*
		Miles	Miles
Montreal to Mattawa	Rail.	280	
Mattawa to Fort Garry (Canadian Pacific)	do	900	
Montreal to Fort Garry (via Mattawa)			1180
Montreal to Mattawa	Rail.	280	
Mattawa to Sault Ste. Marie	do	280	
Sault Ste. Marie to Nipigon	Water.	260	
Nipigon to Fort Garry (Canadian Pacific)	Rail.	440	
Montreal to Fort Garry (via Mattawa, Sault and Nipigon)			1260
Montreal to Mattawa	Rail.	280	
Mattawa to Sault Ste. Marie	do	280	
Sault Ste. Marie to Duluth	R or W	400	
Duluth to Moorhead	Rail.	243	
Moorhead to Fort Garry	do	237	
Montreal to Fort Garry (via Mattawa, Sault, Duluth and Moorhead)			1440
Montreal to Chicago	Rail.	848	
Chicago to St. Paul	do	491	
St. Paul to Fort Garry	do	504	
Montreal to Fort Garry (via Chicago and St. Paul)			1843
Montreal to Toronto	Rail.	333	
Toronto to Collingwood	do	94	
Collingwood to Nipigon	Water.	540	
Nipigon to Fort Garry (Canadian Pacific)	Rail.	440	
Montreal to Fort Garry (via Toronto, Collingwood and Nipigon)			1407

COMPARATIVE DISTANCES.—(*Continued.*)

Names of Places between Montreal, Toronto and Fort Garry.	*Rail or Water.*	*Intermediate Distance.*	*Total Distance.*
		Miles	Miles
Toronto to Bracebridge (via Northern and Toronto and Nipissing Railway)			
Bracebridge to Mattawa	Rail.	130	
Mattawa to Fort Garry (Canadian Pacific)	do	80	
	do	900	
Toronto to Fort Garry (via Bracebridge and Mattawa)			1110
Toronto to Bracebridge	Rail.	130	
Bracebridge to Sault Ste. Marie	do	280	
Sault Ste. Marie to Nipigon	Water.	260	
Nipigon to Fort Garry (Canadian Pacific)	Rail.	440	
Toronto to Fort Garry (via Bracebridge, Sault and Nipigon)			1110
Toronto to Bracebridge	Rail.	130	
Bracebridge to Sault Ste. Marie	do	280	
Sault Ste. Marie to Duluth	R or W	400	
Duluth to Moorhead	Rail.	243	
Moorhead to Fort Garry	do	237	
Toronto to Fort Garry (via Bracebridge, Sault, Duluth and Moorhead)			1290
Toronto to Chicago	Rail.	512	
Chicago to St. Paul	do	491	
St. Paul to Breckenridge	do	217	
Breckenridge to Fort Garry		287	
Toronto to Fort Garry (via Chicago and St. Paul)			1507
Toronto to Collingwood	Rail.	94	
Collingwood to Nipigon	Water.	540	
Nipigon to Fort Garry (Canadian Pacific)	Rail.	440	
Toronto to Fort Garry (via Collingwood and Nipigon and Canadian Pacific)			1074
		94	
Toronto to Collingwood	Rail.	700	
Collingwood to Duluth	Water.	243	
Duluth to Moorhead	Rail.	237	
Moorhead to Fort Garry	do		1274
Toronto to Fort Garry (via Collingwood, Duluth and Moorhead)			
Fort Garry to Duluth (Railway made or projected)		480	
Fort Garry to Nipigon (Canadian Pacific, Main Line and Branch)		440	

NOTE.—Where ever Fort Garry is mentioned in the above distances, the lower Fort Garry or Stone Fort is the place meant; this being found the most eligible point for crossing Red River.

As having an interesting relation to this comparative statement we find the following note in the report from which we have noted:

The distance from Japan, China or the Asiatic Coast generally, to Liverpool is from 1,000 to 1,200 miles less by the Canadian Pacific than by the Union Pacific Railway. In reference to this point Professor Maury, U. S., writes: "The trade-winds place "Vancouver's Island on the way side of the "road from China and Japan to San Fran-"cisco so completely that a trading vessel "under canvas to the latter place would "take the same route as if she was bound for "Vancouver's Island—so that all return "cargoes would naturally come there in "order to save two or three weeks, besides "risks and expenses." It must, however, be clearly understood that this advantage equivalent to the distance between Vancouver Island and San Francisco, viz., about 100 miles, is independent of and in addition to the saving of direct distance, by the Canadian route, given above.

Latitudes and Longitudes.

New York	Lat.	40°—42′—42″	N.
	Lon.	74 —00 —00	W.
Montreal	Lat.	45 —36 —17	N.
	Lon.	73 —58 —30	W.
San Francisco	Lat.	37 —49 —12	N.
	Lon.	122 —30 —42	W.
New Westminster	Lat.	49 —13 —00	N.
	Lon.	122 —54 —30	W.

APPROXIMATE DISTANCES.

The following is a statement of appoximate distances of the Canadian Pacific Railway, as projected:

	Intermediate distances.		*Total distances.*
	Miles	Miles	Miles
Mattawa to junction of Nipigon branch	580	.....	
Junction of Nipigon branch to Fort Garry	320	.....	
Mattawa to Fort Garry	.....	900	
Nipigon branch	120		
Fort Garry to Jasper House	.....	1000	
Jasper House to Yellow Head Pass	40	.....	
Yellow Head Pass to Tête Jaune Cache	60	.....	
Jasper House to Tête Jaune Cache	.....	100	
Mattawa to Tête Jaune Cache	.....	2000	
Tête Jaune Cache to New Westminster (Burrard Inlet) via Kamloops and line under Survey	.....	450	
Mattawa to New Westminster	.....	.....	2450
Mattawa to Tête Jaune Cache (as above)	.....	2000	
Tête Jaune Cache to Bute Inlet, via North Thompson and Lac la Hache	.....	450	
Mattawa to Bute Inlet	.....	.....	2450
Mattawa to Tête Jaune Cache (as above)	.....	2000	
Tête Jaune Cache to Bute Inlet, via North Fraser River and Forts George and Chilcotin	.....	450	
Mattawa to Bute Inlet	.....	.....	2450
Mattawa to Bute Inlet (as above)	.....	2450	
Bute Inlet to Alberni Canal (Barclay Sound)	.....	150	
Mattawa to Alberni Canal	.....	.....	2600
Mattawa to Bute Inlet (as above)	.....	2450	
Bute Inlet to Victoria (Esquimault Harbor)	.....	250	
Mattawa to Victoria	.....	.....	2700
Mattawa to Tête Jaune Cache (as above)	.....	2000	
Tête Jaune Cache to Port Essington, via North Fraser River	.....	500	
Mattawa to Port Essington	.....	.....	2500

EXPLORATORY SURVEY.

The following statements are taken from Mr. Fleming's Report:—

"A point near the River Ottawa, opposite Lake Nipissing was selected as the eastern end of the Survey, this point, named 'Mattawa,' is common to and easily connected with the Railways, built and projected, in Ontario and Quebec.

"The Terminus on the Pacific coast is still an open question: its selection will probably be governed to a considerable extent, by the comparative facilities for Railway construction presented by various projected routes through British Columbia.

* * * * * * * *

"It was found that the general direction of the Railway Line would be governed, by certain important physical features at various points through the country to be traversed.

"Prominently among these may be mentioned: 1st. the very rugged country along the shores of, and for some distance back of Lakes Huron and Superior; 2nd. Lake Nepigon; 3rd. Lake of the Woods; 4th. Lake Manitoba; 5th. the Rocky Mountains; and lastly the Gold, Selkirk and Cascade ranges of mountains in British Columbia.

"The leading features of the country naturally divide the survey into three great divisions.

"*First.*—From Mattawa to Fort Garry.

"*Second.*—From Fort Garry to the Rocky Mountains.

"*Third.*—From the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Coast;

It will be convenient to refer to the subject under these separate heads.

MATTAWA TO FORT GARRY.

"Very little information could be obtained

respecting a great extent of the country between Mattawa and Fort Garry. It had scarcely been penetrated more than a few miles back of the River Ottawa and the Lakes Huron and Superior, except on the canoe routes which lead to the outlying posts of the Hudson Bay Company. Along the chain of Lakes extending from Fort William to Manitoba, however, its character was better understood.

"What was really known of this country, particularly that long stretch between the Ottawa and the northern bend of Lake Superior, indicated that it was not favorable for Railway construction. Along the coast of of Lake Superior, the ground was reported most impracticable and forbidding.

"It was deemed advisable therefore in projecting a chain of surveys, to make the attempt of piercing through the interior at a considerable distance back from the Lake, in the hope of finding ground free from those serious obtacles which presented themselves on or near the coast.

"It was at the same time considered important to make the attempt of finding a practicable line which would touch the navigable waters of Lake Superior, at the nearest point to Fort Garry, viz:—At Nepigon, or Thunder Bay.

* * * * * * * *

"A branch survey was authorized from the Nipissing District to Sault Ste. Marie, to connect with lines projected south of Lake Superior, and with steam boat navigation to Nepigon, or Thunder Bay.

"To obtain as much information as possible within the year, an expedition was also sent northerly to James' Bay.

"The last named expedition ascended to the head waters of the river Ottawa, and Northerly by the river Abbitibbe to Moose Factory, returning by Moose River and Michipicoten River to Lake Superior.

FORT GARRY TO THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

"The country west of Fort Garry, consisting, for the most part, of open prairies, and being characterized, even up to the base of the Rocky Mountains, by physical and engineering features, remarkable for their simplicity; a continuous instrumental survey was not for the present deemed necessary.

"A careful examination of all the information obtainable, showed, however, that, as a general rule, the rivers of the plains west of Fort Garry, flow in deeply eroded beds of great width, suggestive of Bridging on a gigantic scale.

"It was found, chiefly from the reports of the Palliser expedition, that the great troughs or valleys through which the streams flow, range over a wide extent of country, from 150 to 300 feet and even 400 feet in depth under the level plateau on each side; these great river troughs are at the same time reported, not unfrequently to be about a mile and a mile and three quarters in width.

"It appeared, therefore, of the utmost importance to examine further into this subject with the view of finding a route for the railway through the central plains as direct as possible, avoiding as far as practicable, the obstacles referred to, or overcoming them at the least difficult points.

"A double expedition was organized to proceed by different routes, between Fort Garry and the two most eligible passes through the Rocky Mountains, viz: The Howse Pass and the Yellow Head Pass.

THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS TO THE PACIFIC.

"Within the Province of British Columbia other most serious obstacles to Railway construction in any desired direction presented themselves, and the selection not only of one of these Passes, but also of a Terminal point on the Pacific Coast, seemed to depend on the success which might attend any attempt to discover the most practicable line for a railway across the interior of the Province.

"The survey in the British Columbia was divided into Districts, one between Howse Pass and Shuswap Lake, a second between Shuswap Lake and the Straits of Georgia by the Lower Fraser River, a third between Yellow Head Pass and the Upper Fraser River through the Cariboo country.

GENERAL ORGANIZATION OF STAFF.

.....

"The total number of Engineers, Surveyors, Levellers and assistants employed, together with axemen, boatmen, packers, &c., would not be far short of eight hundred.

"The first detachment left by the River Ottawa for the interior on the 10th of June. Those for the region north of Lake Superior left Collingwood on the 20th June. In British Columbia, a portion of the staff left Victoria for the Mountains on the 20th of July.

PROGRESS OF THE SURVEY.

"It has been found impossible to maintain regular communication with many of the parties engaged on the survey during the winter, but judging from the Progress Reports last received, the undersigned feels confident in stating that the surveys projected in June last between Mattawa on the Ottawa and Nepigon Bay on Lake Superior are now, with one exception, completed, and that only two breaks in the survey exist between Nepigon Bay and Fort Garry.

"No serious engineering difficulty has been met with in passing from the Valley of the Ottawa to the country north of Lake Superior; it is impossible, however, to speak favorably of the country embracing over one hundred miles easterly from the River Nepigon. This section is excessively rough and mountainous, and the survey made through it, did not result in finding a practicable line for the Railway.

"West, from Nepigon River to Fort Garry, although two Divisions of the Survey are incomplete, enough is now known of the country to warrant the belief that it will admit of a practicable line with favourable grades for the greater part of the distance.

"Explorations are now being made with the view of ascertaining how far it may be practicable to avoid the very serious difficulties referred to (on Divisions G and H,) by running the Railway Line further in the interior; it has already been found that the rocky and broken country, which presents itself on the shore of Lake Superior, changes very much at a distance of 50 or 60 miles to the north, and from what has been learned it is thought that a perfectly practicable Line will be discovered by the north side of Lake Nepigon. Definite information on this point cannot be received before navigation opens between Collingwood and Lake Superior, when the parties engaged on the explo-

ration are expected to return, but the Line drawn on the map by the north side of Lake Nepigon shows the general direction in which from the very latest information received, a practicable and favorable Line may be confidently expected.

"The survey and exploration made from Sault Ste. Marie easterly along the northern shore of the Georgian Bay towards Lake Nipissing, establish the fact that a good line can be had with very favorable grades.

"The expedition to James Bay had no difficulty in passing from the river Ottawa northerly to the tide water at the mouth of the Abbitibbe, and in returning to Lake Superior by Moose River.

"The expedition sent out to examine several projected routes across the Plains west of Fort Garry, and extending up to the Howse Pass on the one hand, and the Yellow Head Pass on the other, have returned after accomplishing the service satisfactorily.

ACROSS THE PRAIRIE:

"The information thus derived shows that on some of the routes, the cost of carrying the Railway across the River Valleys would be very great, but that a comparatively favourable route in this respect as well as in others, may be had by a line drawn from a crossing of the Red River, north of Fort Garry by Dauphin Lake, Swan River, the elbow of the North Saskatchewan, Battle River, Beaver Lake, and thence via the Jasper House to the Yellow Head Pass. On some other route it was found that the great rivers flowed in troughs, enormously deep and wide; but the line drawn appears from all the information obtained to involve the least amount of bridging, while at the same time it passes through or near the most available country for settlement; the South Saskatchewan can be crossed on this line by a bridge, 1,400 feet long, not exceeding sixty feet in height above water level, and about 70 feet above the bed of the river at the deepest point. There will probably be even less difficulty in spanning the North Saskatchewan, and as these are the largest rivers to be crossed on the line laid down, the comparatively favorable points for crossing them, which have been found, is considered extremely fortunate, considering the general features of the great water channels in this wide extent of country.

THE GATE OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

"With regard to the survey between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific Coast, although a great deal still remains to be done, material progress has undoubtly been made.

"A very favorable line for a railway has been found through the Gold Range by the Eagle Pass, extending from Little Dalles on the Columbia to Great Shuswap Lake, and an instrumental survey has been completed from the foot of the last named lake to Hope on the Lower Fraser River. The general engineering features of the approaches to Howse Pass, have also been ascertained.

"The surveying expedition which left Victoria on the 20th July to find a moderately direct line from Quesnel Mouth, through the Cariboo county to Tête Jaune Cache, has failed in its object. The lowest pass discovered through the Selkirk range, although about 1000 feet lower than the mountains adjoining is reported to be at such an elevation, that the ground falls on the one side 1600 feet in five miles and on the other 2300 feet in about six miles, thus proving the pass impracticable for a railway, unless with a tunnel at an enormous cost.

"A favorable pass from the North Fraser River in the neighborhood of Tête Jaune Cache, to the north branch of the Thompson River has been found.

"According to the information received, this will admit of a line being constructed from Yellow Head Pass to Kamloops, with grades not exceeding 50 feet per mile.

"The fortunate discovery of a practicable line with grades so favorable, between Kamloops and the summit of the Rocky Mountains, via the North Thompson and the Yellow Head Pass, together with information received from the expedition, which examined the country on the eastern slope of the mountains, led to the abandonment of all farther work on the survey via Howse Pass.

"Kamloops is an important point on the line which was being surveyed from New Westminster through the Eagle Pass to Howse Pass. The distance from Kamloops to a common point near Edmonston House, is not greater by the North Thompson and Yellow Head Pass, than it is by Eagle and Howse Pass, while all information goes to show that a very much better and less costly line can be had by the former than by the latter route.

"Finding that the Kamloops could be easier reached from the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains by the Yellow Head than by the Howse Pass, there was no longer any object in continuing operations east of Kamloops on the latter route.

"This led to the adoption by the Government on the 2nd inst., of the Yellow Head Pass as the *gate* to British Columbia from the east.

"The adoption of the Yellow Head Pass has greatly simplified the survey, and now the efforts of the whole staff in British Columbia, are concentrated on lines leading to one common point, viz: Tête Jaune Cache, in about longitude 120° and lattitude 53°. It being impossible to reach the Pass selected through the Rocky Mountains from the west, without first touching the River Fraser at this point.

THE RAILWAY IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

"The next important consideration is the establishment of the railway route from Tête Jaune Cache, to the Pacific Coast.

"It has already been mentioned that there will be no difficulty in building a railway with very favorable grades from Tête Jaune Cache to Kamloops. From Kamloops a survey has been made to Burrard Inlet (the harbour of New Westminster) except about 70 miles on the extreme western end of the line, and on the latter section no serious difficulties are believed to exist. This survey shows that a practicable line with favorable grades may be had, although the cost, particularly along the *canons* of the Lower Fraser River, will be considerably above the average.

"The Harbour of Esquimault, near Victoria on Vancouver's Island, is strongly advocated by some as the point where railway should terminate. To reach Esquimault without break, it will be necessary to bridge the Straits of Georgia in the neighborhood of

Valdes Island where the channel is narrowest, and the question of building can only be settled by careful survey.

"Assuming that it may be found practicable to form a bridge connection between Vancouver's Island and the mainland, the physical formation of the country will render it necessary to carry the line along by Bute Inlet. It is important, therefore, to ascertain how Bute Inlet can be easiest reached from Tête Jaune Cache.

"Although the attempt made last year to find a short line across the Cariboo country in the required direction proved unsuccessful, all farther efforts have not been abandoned. The work of exploration has been carried on during the winter and a diligent search will be continued wherever success is at all possible. Some hopes are entertained that a line may be found from the North Thompson across the Selkirk Range to the Quesnel Lakes and thence *via* Quesnel mouth to Bute Inlet, but should this fail, a careful examination will be made about fifty miles farther to the south on a line projected through Horse Lake and Lake La Hache. Should all these explorations prove failures, it is confidently believed that it will be quite possible to reach Bute Inlet by a practicable line from Tête Jaune Cache, going round the Cariboo country on the north side along the banks of the Fraser River, and thence across the Chilcotin plains. The only serious objection to the latter route will be its length. The gradients can scarcely fail to be favorable on account of the line following the river for over 250 miles on a uniform and gradual descent.

"Besides Burrards Inlet and Esquimault, other harbours accessible from the Pacific have been spoken of for the Terminus. Of these may be mentioned Alberni at the head of Barclay Sound, another harbour at Nootka Sound, Bentinck Arm, also Port Essington, or some suitable point at the mouth of the Skeena River. It is somewhat premature, however, to discuss the merits of any of these points without further information respecting the means of reaching them from Tête Jaune Cache.

"In concluding a summary of what has been accomplished since the survey was instituted in June last, it is greatly to be regretted that more definite information has not yet been received respecting the explorations now in progress east and west of Lake Nipigon, in the rear of the rugged belt along Lake Superior.

"Assuming, however, and enough it is believed is known to warrant the assumption, that all difficulties in this quarter will be obviated, it may be claimed that the practicability and the general direction of the Railway Line from Ottawa to Fort Garry, thence across the great plains and the Rocky Mountains to Tête Jaune Cache has approximately been determined, and that from the last named point at least one line to the waters of the Pacific Ocean has been found practicable.

"It will be interesting to compare some of the features of the line referred to in the last paragraph with the Union Pacific Railway in the United States, for this purpose a diagram accompanies this, showing thereon profiles of both. (See Diagram opposite Title Page of *Year Book*.)

* * * * * *

SHORTNESS OF THE ROUTE.

"Montreal and Toronto are the chief Commercial centres in the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, and it is important to ascertain how they can best be reached from a point in the Interior—say Fort Garry.

"According to the Table (hereinbefore given), the distance between Montreal and Fort Garry by the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, is 1,180 miles, while by Railway projected through Sault Ste. Marie, Duluth and Pembina, the distance is 1,440 miles, and by way of Chicago and St. Paul, the distance is 1,813 miles—showing that by the three *all-rail* routes, made or projected between Fort Garry and Montreal, the Canadian Pacific line is 260 miles shorter than the line passing through Sault Ste. Marie, and 633 miles shorter than the route at present travelled *via* Chicago and St. Paul.

"Taking Toronto as a starting point, and using the Northern or Nipissing Railways as far as Bracebridge, thence connecting them with the Canadian Pacific Railway at Mattawa, it appears from the Table that the total distance from Fort Garry is 1,110 miles, while by way of Bracebridge, Sault Ste. Marie, Duluth and Pembina, the distance is 1,290 miles, and by way of Chicago and St. Paul the distance is 1,507 miles, thus establishing the fact of the three *all-rail* routes made or projected between Fort Garry and Toronto, the Canadian Pacific is 170 miles shorter than the route *via* Sault Ste. Marie and Duluth, and close on 400 miles less than the Railway Route *via* Chicago and St. Paul.

"It will be farther seen that, during the season of open navigation, the distance between Toronto and Fort Garry via Nipigon, is 1,074 against 1274 miles via Duluth and that part of the Northern Pacific Railway east of Pembina—giving a saving of 200 miles in favour of the Canadian Pacific and branch to Nipigon, of which saving 40 miles is rail and 160 miles water.

"Viewing the Canadian Pacific Railway as a "through" route between Ports on the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, the comparative Profile referred to in a previous paragraph, and which accompanies this, illustrates the remarkable engineering advantages which it possesses over the Union Pacific Railway. The lower altitudes to be reached, and the more favorable gradients are not, however, the only advantages.

"A careful examination into the question of distances, shows, beyond dispute, that the Continent can be spanned by a much shorter line on Canadian soil than by the existing railway through the United States.

"Referring to the table again, it will be seen that the distance from San Francisco to New York, by the Union Pacific Railway, is 3,363 miles, while from New Westminster to Montreal it is only 2,730 or 636 miles in favor of the Canadian route.

"A closer examination of the table will show that by the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, even New York, Boston and Portland will be brought from 300 to 500 miles nearer the Pacific coast than they are at present.

"A comparison of distance between distant points which may form traffic connections with the Inter-Oceanic Railways of North America, brings out some important facts referred to in the table.

"Compared with the Union Pacific Railway, the Canadian Line will shorten the passage from Liverpool and China, in direct distance, more than one thousand miles.

"When the remarkable engineering advantages which appear to be obtainable on

the Canadian Line, and the very great reduction in mileage above referred to are taken into consideration, it is evident that the Canadian Pacific Railway, in entering into competition for the through traffic between the two oceans, will possess in a very high degree the essential elements of success.

"It has been found impossible to make any comparison with the Northern Pacific Railway, projected through the territories of the United States to Puget Sound, as no reliable information could be obtained respecting distances, gradients, elevations, or probable route, except on that portion of the undertaking east of the Red River.

THE INDIANS.

"The Indians along the whole route proved remarkably friendly, when the nature and objects of the several expeditions were explained to them. Many of them rendered valuable service in various ways, in connection with the work of exploration."

REPLY TO OBJECTIONS.

In consequence of some objections that were made in Parliament to his Report on the Pacific Railway exploration, as to the point selected for beginning the easterly end of the survey, he made the following supplementary remarks:

"In the selection of a point for beginning the survey, three main objects had to be kept in view:

1st. "A connection with the Railways of the Province of Ontario.

2nd. "A connection with the Railways of the Province of Quebec.

3rd. "The discovery of a practicable line for a Railway through the wilderness country extending northerly and westerly by Lake Superior to Manitoba.

"The Government considered that a point between the Georgian Bay and the river Ottawa, in the latitude of Lake Nipissing, would generally meet the first two objects, viz: the connection with the existing Railway System of the country.

"The third object appeared, at the time the survey began, the one of chief importance, as grave doubts were entertained by many as to the possibility of piercing the long extent of rugged country believed to exist, with a practicable line for the Railway.

"The Government was extremely anxious that a practicable line should be discovered, with as little delay as possible, and in order the more effectually to accomplish this object, the Engineer appointed to conduct the surveys was left untrammelled as to the course to be pursued.

"The Government simply decided that the survey should begin in the latitude of Lake Nipissing, somewhere between the Georgian Bay and the river Ottawa; the duty and responsibility of finding a practicable line thence westerly devolved upon me.

"The distance between the Georgian Bay and the river Ottawa, in the latitude referred to, is in round figures about 100 miles. Lake Nipissing is situated about midway, and with its different bays, practically occupies about fifty miles, or about half the whole distance.

"It was clear that a line for the Pacific Railway, to connect with the railways of Canada to the south, must pass either to the east or to the west of Lake Nipissing.

"Every known source of information respecting the country lying between Lake Nipissing and the northern bend of Lake Superior, was fully and carefully consulted by me, and all accounts agreed as to the exceeding roughness and impracticability of the country for Railway construction on a line drawn from any point between the Georgian Bay and the west end of Lake Nipissing.

"The country on a line drawn up the valley of the Ottawa from a point east of Lake Nipissing, seemed on the other hand much more promising.

"I satisfied myself that to attempt the discovery of a favorable line on a moderately direct course from the westerly end of Lake Nipissing to the north side of Lake Superior, could only be made at a great expenditure of time and money, and without much hope of success.

"My duty and object were not to court failure, but to aim at success by the most direct course, I, therefore, decided to look for a satisfactory solution to the problem of practicability, by beginning the survey at a point east of Lake Nipissing.

"The importance of bringing the Pacific Railway as near as practicable to the system of Railways converging at Toronto, without going too much out of the direct course to the seaboard, is fully recognised. In relation to this point, I wish to draw attention to certain facts which will probably set some misapprehensions at rest.

"Lake Nipissing is situated directly north of Toronto. The Northern Railway, the Nipissing Railway, the Whitby, Bowmanville, Port Hope and Cobourg Railways, with their extensions, as now projected, lead to a point in the Muskoka District named Bracebridge. Bracebridge is due South of and actually nearer the East end of Lake Nipissing than the West end.

"It seems clear, therefore, that if a point to the east of Lake Nipissing be found not more distant from Fort Garry than a point on the west side of this lake, the most direct connection between Fort Garry and the Railways of Ontario would be by the east side of Lake Nipissing.

"I am perfectly satisfied from all the information acquired respecting the geographical position of the different points referred to, and the physical features of the intervening country, that the probability of finding a more favorable and shorter line by the West side than by the east side of Lake Nipissing, is very small.

"Be this as it may, I trust the explanations given with regard to the commencement of the survey are satisfactory. Of course in beginning instrumental examinations, it was necessary to fix on some definite point. I selected Mattawa as this point for similar reasons to those which governed me in making the survey east instead of west of Lake Nipissing.

"I do not, however, wish it to be understood that I consider it impracticable to build the Railway nearer the east end of Lake Nipissing than Mattawa, and thence to such point south of it as the Government may select."

Intercolonial Railway.

The total expenditure on this railway up to 30th March, 1872, was $8,611,103 81. Up to the 31st December, 1870, the expenditure had been $3,535,692 63, which shows that there had been expended during 15 months $5,075,411 18. This is made up in this way:

Construction	$3,441,590 22
Rails, iron bridges, &c.	832,871 39
Buildings	90,203 96
Engineering and survey	236,341 36
Rolling Stock	372,711 81
Management	25,553 87
Other expenses, including right of way	76,139 57
	$5,075,411 18

It is expected that the whole of the line from Riviere du Loup to the Metapedia Road will be completed during 1872, a distance of 86½ miles; from Painsic Junction to Amherst, 42 miles; and from Amherst to Truro, 75½ miles—in all 204 miles. The whole of the works have been executed in a very substantial manner. The bridges are all to be of iron, and have been contracted for by two of the most eminent bridge building firms in England and the U. S., viz.: The Fairbairn Engineering Co. in England, and the Phœnixville Bridge Co. in Pennsylvania.

The rails will be throughout of steel, and are being supplied by The Barrow Hematite Steel Co. and the Ebbesvale Co., some of the best railmakers in England.

The rolling stock is of the best description, and has been contracted for upon moderate and satisfactory terms. Up to the present time, it consists of 42 engines, 6 first class cars, 2 second class do., 3 baggage and post office do., 250 box freight do. and 325 platform do.

The extensive works upon section 13, which is very difficult of access, and has two very heavy rock cuttings; and the bridges across the two branches of the Miramichi River, are the great obstacles to the speedy completion of the railway; but the line is now completed and in operation from St. John to Halifax. The whole will be in running order by the end of 1873. During the month of July, 1871, there were employed on the railway an average number of over 9,000 men, 560 boys and 1,790 horses. In consequence of the discovery of the insecurity of the foundation, as contemplated in the original plan of construction of the bridges over the Miramichi, some alteration had to be made in the plan, and an additional $25,000 was agreed to be paid to the contractors, by order of the Governor in Council, dated 9th March, 1872.

Railways of the Dominion.

September, 1872.

	miles.
Grand Trunk—from Portland to Sarnia	798
Do. Richmond to River du Loup	222
Arthabaska and Three Rivers	35
Montreal and Province Line	40
Do. and Rouses' Point	50
Brockville & Ottawa — from Brockville to Sand Point	74
Perth Branch—Smith's Falls to Perth	12
Canada Central—from Carleton Place to Ottawa	28
St. Lawrence & Ottawa—from Prescott to Ottawa	54
Midland Railway—from Port Hope to Beaverton	66
Port Hope to Lakefield	40
Northern Railway—Toronto to Orillia	86
Allandale to Collingwood	31
Toronto & Nipissing—from Toronto to Coboconk	87
Toronto, Grey & Bruce—from Toronto to Mount Forest	88
Cobourg & Marmora—from Cobourg to Harwood	30
Great Western Railway — Niagara Falls to Windsor	229
Toronto Branch—Hamilton to Toronto	39
Sarnia do. London to Sarnia	61
Wellington, Grey & Bruce Branch—Harrisburg to Clifford	83
Brantford Branch — Harrisburg to Brantford	8
Petrolia Branch—Wyoming to Petrolia	6

September, 1872.

	Miles
Welland Railway—from Port Dalhousie to Port Colborne	25
London and Port Stanley	24
Vermont Central—St. John's to St. Armand	25
Stanstead, Shefford & Chambly—St. John's to Waterloo	43
South Eastern Counties Junction—West Farnham to Richford	34
Passumpsic — Sherbrooke to North Derby	35
European & North American—St. John, N. B., to Pt. Duchene	108
St. Croix to Fredericton	67
Fredericton Junction to St. John	46½
New Brunswick & Canada—St. Andrews to Watt Junction	27
St. Stephen to Watt Junction	19
Watt Junction to McAdam Junction	16
McAdam Junction to Woodstock	50
Branch to Houlton	8
Intercolonial—from Painsic Junction to Amherst	41
Nova Scotia—from Halifax to Pictou	113
Windsor & Annapolis	129
Total open—1872	3,018½

The following tables are compiled from the returns published in the Official *Gazette*. They are not perfect, but they include all the figures which have been given:

RAILWAY TRAFFIC FOR THE MONTHS FROM JULY TO DECEMBER, 1871.

Railways.	*July.*	*August.*	*September.*	*October.*	*November.*	*December.*	*Total.*
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Great Western	347,589	354,128	430,800	436,289	411,628	380,678	2,361,112
Grand Trunk	621,806	663,118	739,805	766,823	777,472	699,113	4,268,137
London and Port Stanley	5,919	7,586					13,505
Welland	8,672	15,196	16,584	10,044	7,868	4,660	63,024
Northern	60,869	63,156	73,606	70,516	50,044	36,133	353,324
Midland of Canada	39,063	40,119			17,188		96,370
Cobourg, Peterboro' and Marmora	4,862	5,912	4,992	2,749			18,515
Brockville and Ottawa	25,891	30,528	31,897				88,316
Canada Central	3,995	2,732	3,593				10,320
St. Lawrence and Ottawa	10,660	11,382	12,126	11,869	11,330	8,732	66,099
Carillon and Grenville							
Stanstead, Shefford and Chambly							
St. Lawrence and Industry	1,151	1,475	1,219		1,361		5,206
New Brunswick & Canada	21,487			17,167	16,166	11,937	66,757
European & N. American	29,204	30,627	26,730	25,030	25,603	15,387	155,781
Eastern Extension							
Western Extension							
Nova Scotia	32,370	33,791	33,720	31,941	31,944		163,766
Windsor and Annapolis							
Total.....$	1,221,371	1,259,720	1,375,572	1,376,028	1,350,907	1,204,448	7,744,408

RAILWAY TRAFFIC FOR THE MONTHS FROM JANUARY TO JUNE, 1872.

Railways.	*Jan'y.*	*Feb'y.*	*March.*	*April.*	*May.*	*June.*	*Total.*
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Great Western	*269,799	370,262	418,392	481,795	544,204	† 409,400	2,494,762
Grand Trunk	661,210	650,680	612,503	699,383	850,325	683,776	4,157,877
London & Port Stanley		3,581	3,050	4,653	5,978	5,906	23,169
Welland	2,227						2,227
Northern	*29,638	46,839	41,121	56,888	94,615	86,357	355,461
Midland of Canada				22,967	24,425	34,722	82,114
Cobourg, Peterborough & Mamora					6,853	7,915	14,768
Brockville & Ottawa		22,543	24,066		32,809		80,318
Canada Central		3,013	3,394		4,760		11,167
St. Lawrence & Ottawa	9,833	9,388	10,008	12,583	16,761	12,795	70,868
Carillon & Grenville							
Stanstead, Shefford and Chambly							
St. Lawrence & Industry						1,203	1,203
New Brunswick & Canada							
European & N. American	20,387	17,136	9,796	24,259	29,779	29,352	130,709
Eastern Extension							
Western Extension							
Nova Scotia	21,863	20,570	9,761	21,995	*34,373	†35,366	146,928
Windsor & Annapolis							
Total.....$	1,005,457	1,144,012	1,132,904	1,117,585	1,649,882	1,306,786	7,571,570

Corresponding months 1871	6,734,423
Increase	$837,147

*8 weeks.
†Including W. Branch.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS FOR THE YEAR 1871.

Railways.	*Passengers.*	*Mails and Sundries*	*Freight.*	*Total 1871.*	*Total 1870.*	*Miles 1871.*	*Miles 1870.*
	$	$	$	$	$		
Great Western Railway	1,469,150	113,614	2,853,544	4,436,308	4,037,357	351½	351½
Grand Trunk Railway	2,380,316	296,500	5,319,650	7,996,463	7,566,082	1,377	1,377
London and Port Stanley Railway (8 months)	15,148	950	19,765	35,863	41,533	24½	24½
Welland Railway	17,454	9,696	98,698	125,848	74,702	25	25
Northern Railway	175,017	24,550	506,006	705,603	733,541	97	97
Midland Railway of Canada (8 months.)	35,351	2,302	156,088	193,741	6,817	56	56
Cobourg, Peterboro and Marmora (5 months)	681	.....	24,578	25,259	44,354	22	22
Brockville & Ottawa (6 months)	39,335	1,397	117,450	158,182	197,934	86	86
Canada Central (6 months	12,577	2,070	3,327	17,974	7,544	.....	28
St. Lawrence & Ottawa	68,754	11,834	48,665	129,253	141,241	51	54
Carillon & Grenville	.....	No ret'n.	No return.	.....	No ret'ns		
Stanstead, Shefford and Chambly	.....	No ret'n.	No return.	6,739	No ret'ns		
St. Lawrence & Industry (6 months)	2,763	.....	4,026	127,036	6,782	12	12
New Brunswick & Canada (7 months)	24,178	719	102,189	262,032	78,053	116	116
European & North American (11 months)	110,287	12,317	139,478	.....	191,942	108	108
Eastern Extension	.....	No ret'n.	No returns	.....	No ret'ns		
Western Extension	.....	No ret'n.	No returns	.....	No ret'ns		
Nova Scotia Railway (10 months)	103,769	8,128	153,356	265,244	250,144	145	145
Windsor & Annapolis	.....	No ret'n.	No returns	.....	Not com	plete.	
Totals	$ 4,454,801	484,077	9,546,770	14,485,648	13,451,280	2,500	2,500

Patents.

It appears from the Report of the Minister of Agriculture that the number of Patents issued during 1871 was 512, against 556 during 1870, thus showing a slight decrease. In the number of applications for Patents there was also a decrease, the numbers being 579 against 626 in the corresponding year. The Patent and Trade Mark Fees received in 1871, amounted to $11,097 07; in 1870, they were $14,540 97. The receipts of the Patent Office are sufficient to cover the expenses. An Act was passed during the last Session to enable foreigners to take out Patents in Canada. (See Legislation; also the Patent Forms in another part of the *Year Book.*)

Formerly Canadians were obliged to pay $500 to take out a Patent in the United States, but now they are admitted on the same terms as United States citizens.

The following Table exhibits the proceedings of this Office since Confederation:—

	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
Applications for Patents	349	570	781	626	579
Patents granted	218	516	589	556	512
*Caveat	.....	.....	60	132	151
Transfers registered	193	337	479	421	445
Designs registered	5	6	12	24	22
Trade Marks registered	51	32	59	72	106
†Copyrights	.....	34	62	65	115
Timber Marks	.....	.....	.....	190	105
Fees received	$ 8110 00	11052 00	11214 11	14540 97	14097 00

*There were no Caveats provided for in the old Law.
†Transferred from the Department of the Secretary of State.

COPYRIGHTS, TRADE MARKS, INDUSTRIAL DESIGNS AND TIMBER MARKS.

The business under the above heads which was formerly done in the Patent Office, now forms a separate branch of the Department of Agriculture. The number of registrations under the several heads is given in the preceding table. "Every applicant for a copyright is obliged to deposit in the Department of Agriculture two copies of the book, map, chart, musical composition, photograph, print, cut or engraving, and in the case of paintings, drawings, statuary or sculptures, a written description of such as are intended to be copyrighted, one copy of all the works so deposited, is placed in the hands of the Librarian of Parliament, and the other is kept of record in the Department. The accumulation of these works is becoming considerable, and it already forms a valuable record of Canadian literature, science and art."

The report of progress of this survey for 1870-71, the last published, contains much important information on the resources of the country.

Beginning with Southern New Brunswick the officers of the survey there examined the greater portion of the counties of St. John and Charlotte with portions of the adjoining counties.

Westward of St. John river, the tract of country along the coast is of very unequal character, in some parts capable of cultivation, in others it is hopelessly barren, and as a whole, is for agricultural purposes the least promising in the Province. North of this extends a range of hills on the northern side sustaining several settlements, and northward of this there is a level or gently undulating plateau, containing extensive peat bogs and swamps. Where not too thin, the soil is good, and many settlements are included in its limits.

Eastward of the St. John River, the country is more hilly and the coast is frequently bold and high. The highlands have mostly a meagre soil with an occasional vigorous forest growth, but in the valleys of the rivers are found very rich agricultural districts, the fertility being much increased by the limestone and gypsum beds abundant in this region. Iron, copper and manganese, and probably antimony, are found in quantities which promise to be economically available. Lead occurs at a number of points but in small quantities. Small seams of anthracite are not uncommon, but as yet have not been discovered in an extent to be of commercial value. Bituminous shale is found yielding 63 gallons of oil to the ton, or 7,500 cubic feet of gas. There are extensive deposits of peat. Plumbago is found in beds available for economic purposes. Beds of limestone and gypsum are met with at various points. Sandstones of superior quality may be obtained. Granite, sandstone, limestones, marbles, flag stones and roofing slates for building purposes are abundant. There are also a number of ornamental stones.

A careful survey of the Gold Fields was made by Mr. Selwyn the Director of the Geological survey. He estimates the extent of the Gold Bearing region on the Nova Scotian Atlantic Coast exclusive of Cape Breton, as 3,500 square miles. Comparing the physical features of the Australian and Nova Scotian gold districts, the latter presents long narrow lakes, pools and swamps in place of the grassy "flats," and flat-bottomed "gullevs," of the Australian districts. The alluvial gold is found by sinking through the alluvions to the bed-rock. It becomes a question whether rich deposits may not underlie many of the lakes and swamps of Nova Scotia, and whether they could not be profitably mined. The great quantity of water which would be probably encountered in all the deep low-lying drift deposits constitutes a serious hindrance to individual enterprise, but they offer a very promising field for combined labor and capital.

At the Chaudiere Mines, Quebec, "with requisite appliances for draining the ground there seems every reason to hope that a very extended and valuable field of gold mining will be opened up, especially when considered in connection with the known wide distribution of gold in the region." If, instead of extending explorations as has commonly been done lately, in the direction of the river, they were to be pushed in every part of the banks where no rocky edges are seen in place, as is done in Australia, the Director is of opinion that the enterprise of the explorer would often be richly rewarded. He is also of opinion that the quartz veins might be profitably worked. The mining operations, especially in Nova Scotia, have been conducted in a very wasteful improvident manner. The yield of gold is greater than the average yield of Australia and the price of labour not so high. The natural capabilities of the gold bearing districts are favorable, but they have not been worked with sufficient intelligence and enterprise.

LAKE ST. JOHN AND SAGUENAY DISTRICT.

An expedition under Mr. Richardson visited the unexplored country on the Saguenay district north of Lake St. John. Penetrating beyond the water shed forming the northern boundary of the Province of Quebec, as far as Lake Mistassini, in Rupert's Land, crossing to the head waters of the St. Maurice, thence to those of the Gatineau and crossing by land 100 miles to Ottawa.

From Lake St. John they ascended the Ashuapmouchouan as the river is there called, a general N. W. course for 92 miles. Here the river divides into two branches, the larger from the N. E. called by the Indians Chief River. For the first 36 miles the soil was excellent; then the country becomes rocky with but little soil. The forest has been burned. The trees were principally spruce, balsam fir, white birch, poplar and mountain ash. The spruce was from 12 to 18 inches in diameter, and 40 to 80 feet high. Nineteen miles from the junction of the Chief River they entered Lake Ashuapmouchouan. For this distance, the country is comparatively level, part of it sandy, but as the neighbourhood of the Lake is reached, the soil becomes a sandy loam, the trees attain a good size, the coarse grass in open places near the lake and river was from 3 to 4 feet high, and timothy grass on the 9th July 2 feet high. Blueberries were ripe on the 5th and raspberries on the 7th July. The thermometer on the 9th of July at half past ten in the evening was at 60°, and at 7 P.M. the water in the lake was of the same temperature. Lake Ashuapmouchouan, is 1184 feet above the level of the sea, and 147 miles north of Montreal, yet at half past three on the 11th July there was only a difference of 3 degrees in the heat. Still pursuing a general N. W. course, they ascended the Nikoubau river and lakes till 170 miles from Lake St. John they reached the height of land, 1359 feet above the sea level, 53 above the head waters of the Nikoubau and 20 above the water that runs to James Bay. Between these two head waters the portage is not quite half a mile. The land for the first 7 miles up the Nikouban continues to be of good quality, after that the country becomes rocky and hilly. Much of the forest appears to have been burned and the ground is covered with a second growth of small white birch, cypress and bluch rries.

At Lake Nikouban the spruce, balsam fir, &c., attain a good size. The soil, as far as observed, is sandy over the whole distance. Continuing to the N. W. they reached Lake Akatagomaw, which took them 10 miles further in the same direction. The country between the Height of Land and this lake, was more uneven but still sandy and barren;

at the lake, the timber became larger. Copper and iron ore were found here mixed with ochre. Limestone and building stones were abundant everywhere.

Turning to the North East, 16 miles from Lake Abatagomaw, and over 200 miles from Lake St. John, is Lake Chibogomou. This lake stretches to the N. E. some 25 miles, and empties by two outlets into another parallel lake, on the N. W. side. These lakes flow into the Nottaway river, which empties into James Bay. From Lake Abatagomaw to Lake Chibogomou, the country is undulating, in some places rocky, in others sandy. Most of the wood has been burned, and blueberry bushes producing very large fruit, covers the surface. A berry, like the blueberry, except in colour which was that of a white currant, was found here.

On the S. E. side of Lake Chibogomou and the N. E. end, a sandy loam prevails, and where openings were found in the woods, there was a good growth of wild grass. Green woods surround the lake except where the forest has been burned.

Continuing in the same direction about 4 miles further is Lake Wakinitche, 24 miles long, 1440 feet above the sea level. On the S. E. side the trees are of good size and the soil is a sandy loam well fitted for agriculture. On the N. W. and S. E. are rocky ridges, but half a mile back green woods are seen.

Another 4 miles to the north brought the party to the Abatagoush Bay, a part of Lake Mistassini. This Bay was surveyed for 30 miles. The length of this lake as well as could be ascertained was 160 miles, but no certain information could be got as to its breadth. The whole distance from Lake St. John was 290 miles. The country between Lakes Wakinitche and Mistassini is a level plain with a fertile calcareous soil. The surface in no place rises more than 30 feet above the lake.

At the H. B. Co.'s Post on Abatagoush Bay, they had fair-sized new potatoes on the 7th of August. On that day, the thermometer at midday stood at 90°. This Post is 333½ miles N. of Montreal and 1381 miles above the sea level. At half past 10 P. M. the thermometer had fallen to 58°.

Returning from Abatagoush to the Nikouban, the party passed through Foam Falls River and several lakes to the height of land between the Nikoban and the St. Maurice, a distance of 41 miles to the S. W.

Continuing the same course down Clear Water River to the St. Maurice, 42 miles more, brought them to Lake Traverse, only 18½ miles in a direct line from Lake Nikouban. The country is level, showing an alternation of green and burnt woods and barren sandy soil. Lake Traverse is 1239 feet above the sea level. Going down the St. Maurice to Kirkendatch, a distance of 20 miles, there were extensive flats of sandy loam producing abundance of wild grass.

From Kirkendatch they crossed to the Gatineau, between whose head waters and those of the St. Maurice the distance is only half a mile, and the difference of level only 10 feet. The country was mostly a level sandy plain 1335 feet above the level of the sea, in part well wooded with spruce, tamarack and white birch.

Descending the Gatineau as far as the Desert River, the party left the river and crossed to Ottawa. The country up the Gatineau is well fitted for settlement. 230 miles North from Ottawa, and 1080 feet above the sea, the last pine trees were found. Good spruce and tamarack 70 to 80 feet in height were found at White Bear Lake, 35 miles further North.

Another branch of the survey was engaged during the summer of 1870 in the examination of parts of the counties of Frontenac, Lee is and Lanark, in Ontario, visiting the mines, and the deposits of apatite and mica. Forest fires put an abrupt termination to the survey. Details of minerals are promised in a future report.

Mr. Robert Bell again proceeded to the country north of Lake Superior, examining the country for 170 miles north from the mouth of the Pic River, and defining for some 100 miles the height of land that separates Ontario from the Hudson's Bay territory.

The Indian name of Pic River is Peck-ting or Muddy River, from the large quantity of light-colored clay which it holds after every rain. It rises in McKay Lake, near the height of land, and flows into the N. W. angle of Lake Superior. At its mouth and for some distance it is 700 feet wide, but at its source it is less than 100. The valley of the river averages about a mile in breadth. On either side rise rounded hills from 100 to 400 feet high, the highest being nearest the Lake. 53½ miles from Lake Superior in a straight line, the valley is every where filled with clay and sand, arranged in terraces, the highest being 150 feet over the river. For 63 miles from the mouth of the river, the river flows swiftly with a smooth gliding current. It averages 5 feet in depth at low water, and 10 to 15 at high. At low water, the banks are very steep and muddy and thickly covered with brush.

McKay's Lake is 12 miles long by 2½ wide. The country immediately around it, especially to the north, is hilly and rather barren. None of the elevations appeared to be more than 100 or 200 feet above the water. The height of land between the waters flowing into Lake Superior and those flowing into Hudson's Bay is 21 miles N. of the Lake.

A mile north of this is Long Lake, out of which flows Black River. The valley of this river and of Long Lake form one continued depression, the sides lined with long moraines, composed of well rounded boulders; numerous ponds lie among these. Around the southern part of Long Lake the country is rugged and mountainous. Northward the hills become lower, and the country assumes a comparatively level aspect.

The Kenogami River flows from this lake into the Albany. For the first two miles it winds among open marshes on which the H. B. Company's men cut hay for the use of their cattle. The country is level all the way to the Albany. Banks or terraces of brown loam and gravelly earth averaging about 20 feet in height, occur nearly all along the sides of the river, in some parts, coming to the water's edge, and at others, receding for a short distance. The soil on the top of the banks to some distance from the river appeared very good. The timber was spruce, balsam fir, white cedar, tamarack, white birch and aspen. The average diameter about 13 inches. The last 20 miles or so, the ground became swampy on going back a short distance from the river. The Indians report the same conditions to exist over a very large section, growing still lower and more swampy nearer James Bay, and interspersed with large shallow lakes, bogs and marshes covered with wild fowl. Some of the bogs are said to be so wide that one cannot see across them.

North west of Long Lake, the country is overspread with a fine yellowish sand beneath which in some places a considerable thickness of gravel is formed, and a light colored clay underlying all.

Back from the lakes, which are numerous, the country has a rolling surface and a light sandy gravelly soil. Many of the trees are large enough to be valuable for timber. A similar country to this one is said to extend westward to Lake Nipigon and eastward to Moose River.

White River enters Lake Superior 4 miles S. of the Pic. 28 miles from its mouth is White Lake 18 miles long, and containing over 30 islands. As far as the eye could reach N. E. of this lake the country appeared low, level and well timbered.

The whole country examined north of the hilly region around Lake Superior and east of Lake Nipigon, may, in general, be said to be level, with a sandy soil, mostly dry but with occasional swamps and low rocky ridges. The soil appears mostly rather poor and rendered worse by the burning-out of and reduced wooded by repeated fires.

The timber will prove of value in the construction of the Pacific Railway, and the country along any route through this region will afford abundance of wood for fuel.

The climate is about the same as parts of Quebec already inhabited. No difference was observed in the vegetation between Lake Superior and the Albany. Oats and barley have been cultivated at Long Lake. Hay, potatoes and ordinary vegetables thrive well. Potatoes were harvested the first week in October, and the tops had not been touched with frost.

Public Works of the Dominion.

The following particulars are taken from the Report of the Minister of Public Works of the Dominion:

CANALS.

These may be divided into three groups: canals already in operation, canals being surveyed, and projected canals.

The St. Peter's Canal connects St. Peter's Bay on the southern coast of Cape Breton, Nova Scotia with the Bras D'Or lakes. It is a little more than half a mile in length, and gives access to and from the Atlantic Ocean. Its breadth at bottom is 26 feet. There is one tidal lock, the extreme rise and fall of the tide being 9 feet. It was closed by ice on the 19th Jan., 1871, and re-opened on the 15th April. 656 vessels, loaded with coal, limestone, marble, fish and flour, passed through it, and 262 open boats.

The Chambly Canal and St. Ours Locks 1 Dams are on the Richelieu River, ween the St. Lawrence and Lake Champlain, at St. Ours, 14 miles from the mouth of the river; it is divided by a small island into two channels. The St. Ours Lock, ½ mile long of cut stone, and an earthwork dam of 300 feet are in the eastern channel, and a large dam, 600 feet long of crib work filled with stone, in the western. These works give a navigable depth of 7 feet to the river, for a distance of 32 miles. They were thoroughly repaired during 1871. Navigation closed on October 5, 1870, and re-opened on March 20, 1871.

The Chambly Canal is 12 miles long, 36 feet broad at bottom, and 60 at surface, and with 9 locks. Considerable repairs were made on this canal during the year. It closed on 3rd December, 1870, and was re-opened 3rd May, 1871. The largest vessels which can pass through it are 111 feet long, 23 broad, with a draught, when loaded, of 6½ feet, and a tonnage of 30 tons.

The Lachine Canal from Montreal Harbor to Lachine is 8¾ miles long, 80 feet broad at bottom, and 120 at the surface of water. There are 5 locks with a rise of 44½ feet. The Canal closed on the 10th December, 1870, and opened 21th April, 1871. The trade during the season of 1871 exceeded that of any previous year.

The Beauharnois Canal is on the south side of the St. Lawrence, 15½ miles from the head of the Lachine Canal. It connects Lake St. Louis with Lake St. Francis. It is 11¼ miles long, of the same breadth as the Lachine, with 9 locks, rising 82½ feet. It was closed on the 5th December, 1870, and opened on the 19th April, 1871. Considerable repairs were made in 1871.

The Cornwall Canal, 32½ miles from the head of the Beauharnois, is 11¾ miles long, 100 feet broad at bottom, and 150 at surface, with 7 locks and 48 feet rise. It was closed on the 8th October, and re-opened 20th April. During the year, besides ordinary repairs, a new workshop was erected, and the canal was cleaned out by the steam dredge.

The Farran's Point, Rapide Plat, and Galops Canals, are known as the Williamsburgh Canals. The first is ¼ of a mile long, distant 5 miles from the head of the Cornwall, with one lock rising 4 feet. The second is 1 miles long, 10½ miles from the former, with 2 locks rising 11½ feet.

The Galops, 14 miles higher up, is 7½ miles in length, with three locks rising 15½ feet. All three are 50 feet wide at bottom, and 90 at surface. They were closed on the 10th December, and re-opened 21st April. During the year 1871 some repairs were made to the Galops Canal.

The Welland Canal consists of a main line from Lake Ontario to Lake Erie, with 3 branches, 'Welland River,' 'Grand River,' and 'Port Maitland.' The main line is about 27¼ miles long. The breadth at bottom varies from 26 to 90 feet, and at surface from 58 to 200. There are 27 locks, with a rise of 330 feet.

The Welland River branches to the Welland and Niagara Rivers, are altogether about ¾ of a mile in length, with two locks.

The Grand River feeder, by which the canal is supplied with water from that river, is 21 miles long, with two locks rising between 7 and 8 feet.

The Port Maitland branch is 13¼ miles long, with one lock rising 8¼ feet.

The entrances to the canal are Port Colborne and Port Maitland on Lake Erie, its outlet, Port Dalhousie on Lake Ontario. It was closed on the 16th December, 1870, and

opened on the 6th April, 1871. No interruption to navigation occurred. Extensive dredging operations continued during the year. There was a serious fall in the water in the feeder canal and the Grand River, and it was found necessary to shut off the water from all the mills above Allenburgh. It is a very embarrassing fact that the tonnage on the canal is rapidly augmenting, while the water of the Grand River is every year failing more and more.

Vessels of 10 feet draught, and with a tonnage of 400, are the largest that can go through the Welland Canal at its present depth.

Through the St. Lawrence Canals, vessels of 9 feet draught and 600 tons can pass.

The Burlington Bay Canal is ½ mile in length through the sand bar which separates Burlington Bay from Lake Ontario. It is navigable for vessels drawing 10 feet of water. Only a trifling sum for the maintenance of the ferry was expended on this canal during 1871.

A line of tug steamers on the navigable reaches between the St. Lawrence Canals, is subsidized by the Government. From the opening of navigation up to 30th June, 1871, 694 vessels were towed up, and 531 down. Nine vessels are provided by the contractors for this service, for a subsidy of $12,000.

The Ottawa Canals are—The St. Anne's Lock, Carillon Canal, Chûte à Blondeau Canal, Grenville Canal and Rideau Canal. Their united length is 134⅛ miles, with 59 locks. The St. Anne's Lock, 2¾ miles from the Harbour of Montreal, is ¾ of a mile long, with a rise of three feet. Navigation closed on the 30th Nov., 1871, and was re-opened 13th April, 1871. Besides ordinary repairs during the year, boulders were cleared from the upper entrance, and out of the channel below the lock, and a portion of the Big Rock shoal removed.

The Carillon Canal, 27 miles from the St. Anne's Lock, is 2¼ miles long, with three locks. The canal is 30 feet broad at bottom. It closed Dec. 6th, and re-opened May 1st.

The Chûte à Blondeau Canal is four miles from the Carillon, ¼ of a mile long, with one lock rising 3⅛ feet. It closed and re-opened at the same time as the Carillon, and is of the same breadth.

The Grenville Canal, 1⅛ miles from Chûte à Blondeau, is 5¾ miles long, with seven locks, rising 45¼ feet. Considerable repairs were made on this canal during the year 1871. It closed and re-opened at the same date as the other Ottawa Canals, and is of the same width. Very extensive improvements have been made in this canal during the past summer.

The Rideau Canal between Kingston and Ottawa is 126¼ miles long, with 47 locks, and a lockage of 446¼ feet. It is from 54 to 60 feet broad. Navigation closed on the 30th Nov., and re-opened on the 21st April. There have been extensive repairs all along this canal. Vessels drawing five feet, with a tonnage of 100 tons, can pass through the Carillon and Grenville Canals, those of 4½ feet draught, and 250 tonnage through the Rideau.

It is intended that the canals on the St. Lawrence and Ottawa be enlarged to a uniform width of 100 feet, those on the St. Lawrence and the Welland Canals to be deepened to twelve feet draught, and on the Ottawa to have 9 feet, and the Richelieu the same, provided the water in the river will allow it; the channel in the St. Lawrence, above Montreal, to have all obstructions removed so as to give 14 feet of water throughout, and below Montreal to be deepened so as to give 22 feet draught at low water. The Bay Verte Canal to have 15 feet draught, and a canal cut through the Island St. Mary, on the Canadian side of the St. Mary Rapids, to improve the communication between Lakes Huron and Superior—all these are either being surveyed, or the works being prosecuted on them.

Besides these, canals are projected between Lake Champlain and the St. Lawrence at Caughnawaga, on the Upper Ottawa, to connect the Ottawa navigation with Lake Huron, the Georgian Bay Canal from that Bay to Lake Ontario, and Murray Canal, from the Bay of Quinté across the Peninsula of Prince Edward, to Lake Ontario. These, however, are still works of the future.

The tonnage of vessels passing through the Welland Canal was 1,554,118, carrying 8,147 passengers, and 1,439,060 tons of merchandise.

Of these 4, 270 were Canadian vessels, and 3,459 American.

Through the St. Lawrence Canals passed 12,750 Canadian vessels and 391 American, with a tonnage of 1,339,000 tons, and carrying 48,568 passengers and 912,268 tons of freight.

Through the Chambly Canal passed 4,557 Canadian and 1,259 American vessels. Tonnage, 458,415; number of passengers, 2,761; freight, 549,142 tons.

Burlington Bay Canal, 1,468 Canadian vessels, 81 American. Tonnage, 262,411 tons; passengers, 12,278; freight, 101,243 tons.

St. Ann's Lock, 5,221 Canadian, 434 American vessels. Tonnage, 420,607; passengers, 27,316; freight, 358,962 tons.

Ottawa & Rideau Canal, 8,396 Canadian vessels, 493 American, with a tonnage of 623,676, carrying 1,507 passengers and 594,615 tons of freight.

The total tonnage of vessels of all kinds on the Welland Canal was 1,554,118, showing an increase over the preceding year of 12.88 per cent. On the St. Lawrence Canals, 1,339,000, showing a decrease of 8.5, but this decrease is only apparent. It is due to the new system of Through "Let Passes.

On the Chambly Canal, 458,415, giving an increase of 5.96 per cent. On the Burlington Bay Canal, 262,411, a decrease of 16.69. On the St. Ann's Lock, 420,601, a decrease of 25.74 per cent., due to the same cause as the decrease on the St. Lawrence Canals. And on the Rideau & Ottawa Canal, 623,676, a decrease of 4.18 per cent., also attributable to the same cause.

The tolls on the canals during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1871, amounted to $490,271, the expenditure for salaries, &c., to $25,555, and for construction and repairs to $381,206.

We append the Tariff of Tolls on the Dominion canals:

RATES OF TOLL.

The Rates of Tolls on the Canals are divided into seven classes, as under, and are per Ton unless otherwise specified	*Welland Canal, each way.*	*St. Lawrence Canal, each way.*	*Chambly Canal, and St. Ours Lock, each way.*	*Lake Erie to Montreal, each way.*	*Burlington Bay Canal, each way.*	*Ottawa & Rideau Canal, each way.*	*St. Ann's Lock, each way.*
CLASS No. 1.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
Vessels, Steam.....Per ton.	2½	1½	1½	4	½	3	½
do Sail and other..... " "	2½	1½	1½	4	½	3	½
CLASS No. 2.							
Passengers, 25 yrs. of age and upwards..each.	10	10	5	20	1	10	½
do under 21 years of age..... "	5	5	2	10	1	5	½
CLASS No. 3.							
Agricultural products not elsewhere named, Barley, Bricks, Cement, Clay, Coal, Corn, Gypsum, Ice, Iron (railway, pig, scraps and broken castings), Lime, Manganese, Manure, Ore of Copper, Peat, Sand, Salt, Slate, Stone, roughly formed in unsawed blocks intended for cutting, and Wheat..	20	15	10	35	6	10	
CLASS No. 4.							
Ashes, Beef, Bacon, Bones, Bran and Ship Stuffs, Broom Corn, Cattle, Cotton (raw), Fish, Flax, Flour, Glass (window), Hay (pressed), Hams, Hogs, Horns and Hoofs, Horses, Iron (wrought in sheets, bars or forgings), Iron Castings, Junk, Lard and Lard oil, Meal of all kinds, Marble, Nails, Oil in barrels, Oil Cake, Pork, Rags, Rye, Seeds (flax, clover and grass), Sheep, Spikes, Stone (sawed or wrought), Tobacco (unmanufactured), and Tallow.....	25	20	15	45	8	20	5
CLASS No. 5.							
Agricultural Implements, Baggage of settlers, Beer, Beeswax, Biscuits, Crude Brimstone, Butter, Carts, Chalk, Charcoal, Cheese, Cider, Coffee, Copperas, Crockery, Dye Woods and Dye Stuffs, Earthenware, Furniture, Glassware, Hides and Skins (raw), Hemp, Mahogany, Manilla, Molasses, Oakum, Paint Pitch, Rosin, Ship Stores, Sleighs, Soda Ash, Steel, Stoneware, Sugar, Tar, Tin, Turpentine, Vinegar, Wagons, White Lead, Whiting, Whiskey, High Wines and Spirits, Wool..	30	25	15	55	10	25	5
CLASS No. 6.							
All other Goods and Merchandise not enumerated.....	60	30	15	90	8	50	5
CLASS No. 7.							
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts	$ cts.	$ cts
Bark.....	20	15	10	35	10	10	3
Barrels (empty).....each	2	2	2	4	½	2	1
Boat Knees..... "	5	2	2	7	2	2	1
Floats, per 1,000 lineal feet.....	1 40	1 40	1 20	2 80	50	1 40	15
Firewood, per cord in vessels.....	20	20	10	40	8	20	3
do do raft.....	25	25	15	50	8	25	3
Hoops.....	15	20	15	45	8	20	5
Masts, and Spars, Telegraph Poles, per ton of 40 cubic feet, in vessels.....	15	5	5	20	5	10	5
do do do do do raft	20	10	10	30	10	20	25

RATES OF TOLL—(*Con.*)

CLASS No. 7.—(*Con.*)	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Railway Ties, in vessels.....each	1	½	½	1½	½	1	½
do do raft..... "	2	1	1	3	½	2	1
Sawed Stuff, Boards, Plank, Scantling and Sawed Timber, per M. feet, board measure, in vessels.....	30	15	10	45	3	15	3
Sawed Stuff, Boards, Plank, Scantling and Sawed Timber, per M. feet, board measure, in raft.....	60	30	20	90	3	25	3
Square Timber, in vessels, per M. cubic feet.	3 00	1 00	1 00	4 00	75	75	25
do do rafted do	4 50	2 00	2 00	6 50	50	1 50	25
Wagon Stuff, wooden ware and wood partly manufactured, p r ton of 40 cubic feet.....	40	40	25	80	8	40	10
Shingles, per M.....	6	6	4	12	3	6	1
Split Posts and Fence Rails, in vessels, per M..	40	30	20	80	15	30	5
do do rafted do..	80	80	40	1 60	30	50	5
Saw Logs, each standard Log.....	8	8	5	15	2	8	5
Staves and Headings (barrels), per M.....	40	20	15	60	5	20	5
do do (pipe) do.....	1 50	1 00	1 00	2 50	10	1 00	25
do do (W. India) do.....	75	60	25	1 35	8	60	10
Traverses, per 100 pieces.....	50	50	40	1 00	10	50	3
Hop Poles, per 1,000 pieces.....	2 00	2 00	1 50	4 00	50	2 00	15
Stone unwrought, cordwood not suitable for cutting.....	10	8	5	18	3	5	2

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

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

" Iron and Salt having paid all Tolls through the whole line of the St. Lawrence Canal, or through the Lachine Canal, St. Anne's Lock, Ottawa and Rideau Canals, shall be allowed to pass free through the Welland Canal; and if Tolls shall have been paid at the Chambly Canal, such Toll shall be refunded at Montreal, or Kingston Mills, upon the Iron or Salt leaving the Canal.

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

" All articles, goods or merchandise not enumerated above to be charged to Class No. 6.

" No Let Passes to be issued to steam tugs or other small vessels for less than 25 cents as a minimum charge, when their tonnage as per Class 1 would not produce that amount; but such vessels not carrying freight or passengers can obtain a Season "LET PASS," which will pass them up and down the Canal as often as desired, on payment of $30.

" Any Fraction of a Ton Freight to be charged one Ton, and portions of Sections to be charged as a whole Section on all the above Canals.

" The passing of Saw Logs or other Lumber, through any of the Canals or Sections thereof, is to be at all times governed by the regulations for their management.

HARBOR DUES.

" Vessels receiving or discharging freight at the premises of the Welland Railway, at Ports Colborne or Dalhousie, are to be free of Harbor Dues, but all other vessels receiving or discharging cargo at Port Dalhousie, Port Colborne, or Port Maitland, shall pay on every Ton of Freight so received or discharged—Two Cents.

WORKS ON NAVIGABLE RIVERS.

The Tignis and Missiquash, two rivers forming part of the boundary between New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, have been added to the rivers and lakes under the control of the Dominion.

Surveys of the upper St. John and Madawaska have been completed. The river St. John is navigable for vessels drawing from 6 to 7 feet as far as Fredericton, a distance of 80 miles. Above that city, the navigation is obstructed by numerous bars of gravel, ledges of rock and boulders. For about 20 weeks in spring and autumn, steamers drawing two or three feet of water, run from Frederi to Woodstock, a distance of 65 miles. about 18 weeks the same steamers can to Tobique, a distance of 50, and occ ally, when the river will allow, 24 higher to Grand Falls. During the mi summer freight has to be taken up the in flat boats drawn by horses, and above Grand Falls, only these boats are used. this river is the principal highway for ma extensive and well settled district, great inconvenience arises, and it is proposed t remove the obstructions to the navigation. so as to give an unbroken line up the St. John to the Madawaska, and thence up the

Madawaska to Lake Temiscouata, a distance of 180 miles. Lake Temiscouata is about 30 miles long, only 30 miles from the St. Lawrence and 22 from Trois Pistoles, on the Intercolonial Railway. Its south eastern end from which the Madawaska flows is about 280 miles from the city of St. John, N. B. The whole country around the lake and along the Madawaska is excellent. It is thought that for a comparatively trifling sum, the water in lake Temiscouata and the other adjacent lakes, may be dammed so as to secure sufficient depth of water for navigation of the St. John during the whole summer.

Surveys have also been authorised of the Petite Nation and PAssomption Rivers, Quebec. Dredging was done in the harbor of St. John; in the Salmon river, Quebec, in the Thames, Ontario; and boulders removed from the St. Lawrence and Ottawa.

HARBORS, PIERS, AND LIGHT HOUSES.

Some progress was made with the works on the harbour, Chantry Island, Lake Huron, and a contract was signed for the construction of one at Goderich. The works required for the harbour at Rondeau, on Lake Erie, are also in progress. Some work was done in Port Dover Harbour, on the north shore of Lake Erie.

The Peninsula of Presqu'isle, on Lake Ontario, was transferred to the Dominion Government, and arrangements made to improve the harbor.

The survey and sounding of Father Point Harbor, Q., was continued. Satisfactory progress was made in the improvement of Cap St. Charle Harbour, Q. The works at Amherst Harbor, Magdalen Islands, are being continued without intermission, in order to give a new straight channel to this harbor. Works were continued in Richibucto and Bathurst Harbors, N. B., and surveys made of a number of Harbors in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Cape Breton.

It is proposed to build a break water at Irishtown, N. B., 12 miles west of St. John, to protect fishing vessels from the heavy seas in stormy weather. A breakwater at Quaco, N. B., sufficient to admit vessels at high water and a Harbor of Refuge to be constructed either at Quaco or Macomber's Point, 3 mile east. A new and substantial breakwater has been built in Victoria Harbor, N. S., on the Bay of Fundy. Margaretville, N. S., on the south side of the Bay of Fundy, is to be made a Harbor of Refuge. In Brooklyn Harbor, Liverpool Bay, N. S., about half way between Halifax and Cape Sable, a new breakwater is to be built. This harbor is perfectly sheltered from all winds by surrounding highlands. There is no other safe harbor in the bay. Mine Bay, on the eastern coast of Cape Breton, half way between Louisburg and Cow Bay may be made a Harbor of Refuge by cutting an entrance through the beach which separates it from False Bay. A breakwater is being constructed at McNair's Cove, N. S., near Cape S. George, a place in the direct route of all vessels passing the Gut of Canso, and offering excellent convenience for a Harbor of Refuge. A breakwater is also planned for McDonald's Cove, N. S., at the eastern entrance of Northumberland S., a place much resorted to by fishermen.

Progress has been made on the piers at Kincardine, Lake Huron. Those at Southampton have been repaired. A 4th moving pier has been added to Coteau Landing, and repairs made on the piers at the head of Lachine and of Cascades rapids. Works and repairs were made on the piers at Berthier, Eboulements, Murray Bay and L'Islet, Lower St. Lawrence. A pier is being constructed at Maitland, N. S., on the Basin of Minas.

The Light-House at Cape Jourimain, N. B, has been finished and put into working order.

SLIDES AND BOOMS.

During the spring of 1871, the water in Lake St. John and the Saguenay rose 6 feet higher than usual and some damage was done to the works on that river. No new works were built in the St. Maurice District. Repairs were made to the works at Iroquois, La Tuque, Grand'Mere and Shawenigan, and to the piers and booms at Three Rivers. Owing to the floods, it was not found practicable to proceed with the measurements and soundings for the new dam at the Piles. New works are to be built at the mouth of the St. Maurice to accomodate the constantly increasing lumber trade.

In the Ottawa district, the channel at Carillon was improved, piers repaired and strengthened at the Gatineau, repairs made at the north and south Chaudiere and at the Chats, the dam at High Falls, on the Madawaska, rebuilt and various other works repaired, the slides at Portage du Fort repaired and a road opened, repairs made at Calumet, and at the Coulonge, the slide on the Black river rebuilt, repairs to dam, pier and boom made at Crooked Chute, on the Petowawa. A new slide 3,351 feet long is under contract for the Riviere du Moine, on the north shore of the Ottawa, and support piers and guide booms at Sault au Recollet, behind the Island of Montreal are also being built. In the Trent and Newcastle Districts, Ont., frequent and extensive repairs were necessary but no new works were undertaken.

RAILWAYS.

One hundred and forty four miles of railway in Nova Scotia are worked by Government. The cost of these with their equipment up to the end of June 1871, was $4,912,761.38 N. S. currency. The expenditure for repairs during the fiscal year, was $31,176.84 and for working expenses, $248,696.95. Total expenditure, $279,872.92. The receipts for the year were $311,255.15 N. S. Cy., leaving a revenue balance of $34,344.23.

There was an increase of passenger traffic of 1.68 per cent, and of freight of 27.44 per cent, more than half being coal from the mines. 39 cars were added to rolling stock, 3 miles of new rails laid, and 124 miles of new sleepers. The wharf at Pictou Landing was extended, stone piers placed under Nine Mile River Bridge, and the Blackburn Bridge repaired.

In New Brunswick there are 149 miles of Government railway. The receipts of these lines for the fiscal year amounted to $251,156.37, their expenditure to $170,583.71, leaving a revenue balance of $80,572.66.

The passenger traffic increased 23.90 per cent. Freight 31.41, and Mail 7.36. The St. John Railway Wharf was repaired, and also that at Point du Chene, a new siding made at Petitcodiac, and some general repairs to station houses and bridges. The general condition of the road is reported as very good.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The road to the Govt. Pier at Berthier, has been transferred to the municipality of the parish.

The Temiscouata road from Rivière du Loup to the boundary line between Quebec and New Brunswick 67 miles in length, is under the Dominion Govt. Some urgent repairs were made to this road and steps taken to put it in thorough order.

The Metapediac road extends from the south shore of the St. Lawrence 201 miles below Quebec, to the Restigouche River 10 miles from the Bay of Chaleurs. Extensive repairs were made to the bridges, &c., destroyed by fire in the early part of the summer of 1870, and further repairs executed in 1871 to put the road in order for travellers and mails.

The South Shore Gulf road extends from Metis on the S. shore of the Lower St. Lawrence to Cap Rosier Light House. This road in 1871 was assumed by the Quebec Govt.

The Huntingdon and Port Louis Road on Lake St. Francis, Q. 8 miles long; only trivial repairs were made on this road. Tolls were ordered to be collected on it and the revenue from these has been sold.

The Union Suspension Bridge at Ottawa was thoroughly examined and some repairs and improvements made.

A bridge is under construction across the Ottawa at Portage du Fort.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The Library of Parliament has been proceeded with, and the central tower is being finished. The walls and railing are also under progress and a number of trees have been planted. Some alterations have been made in the Departmental Buildings to meet the needs of the different branches.

The purchase of a building for a Custom House, &c. at St. John N. B. was completed, and the necessary repairs and alterations authorized.

The Royal Insurance Buildings, Montreal, have been fitted up for a Custom House and the old Custom House altered and repaired for the service of the Inland Revenue.

A new Custom House is being erected in London, Ont.

A new Post Office is under construction at Quebec, and another at Montreal, and also at Toronto.

Additional yard room was purchased for the Post Office at London.

Arrangements have been made for improved Post Office accommodation at Ottawa, pending the erection of a suitable building.

The total expenditure on Public Works for the year ending 30th June, 1871 was

Construction	$756,318 91
Repairs	243,962 99
Staff and maintenance...	662,006 55
Total.....	$1,662,288 45

Dominion Marine.

The report of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, for th · year 1871, gives a financial statement of the department under his supervision for the fiscal year 70-71; and a report of the operations of the calendar year, ending 31st December, 1871.

The business of the Department has very much increased yearly, and now comprises the following branches, viz:—

The administration of all the Lighthouses of the Dominion; the administration of 11 Light ships; and of 8 steam Fog Whistles.

The construction of new Lighthouses and piers, steam Fog Whistles, Light vessels, buoys, beacons, &c.

The supervision of the Trinity House, at Montreal and Quebec.

The management of the Dominion steamers not employed for defensive purposes.

The river and harbour Police Force, at Montreal and Quebec.

The care of sick and distressed Mariners, and the Humane establishments.

The working of the Steamboat Inspection Acts.

The administration of the Act respecting examination of Masters and Mates.

Investigation into wrecks on coasts of Dominion.

All matters relating to granting rewards for saving life at sea, &c.

All matters relating to meteorogical observations.

Supervision of all shipping masters, and all matters relating to shipping and deserting of seamen.

Payment of subsidies to steamers not coming under the Post Office department.

Administration of funds for improving Canadian Harbors; and administration of sea coast and inland fisheries.

And all matters relating to the Marine or Fishing interests of the Dominion.

LIGHT HOUSES, &C.—INLAND.

There are now between Lachine and Lake Superior, 75 Lighthouses and 4 Light ships maintained by the Dominion Government. There is also a Light ship at Colchester, Lake Erie, to which a subsidy of $500 is allowed. A new Minor Light has been established at Mu-koka Island, Lake Simcoe, Ontario; and two Beacon Lights at Point L'Orignal, and McTavish Point, on the Ottawa. A new Lighthouse has been erected on Middle Island, Lake Erie, and the Lighthouse at Port Maitland, re-built. The pier at Gull Island, Lake Ontario, has been extensively repaired. Three new Lighthouses are to be built in Lake Superior during the summer of 1872. Many of the Lights have been much improved by the addition of large circular burner lamps. The total expenditure for the Lighting system Inland, including the construction of the Beacons on the Ottawa, was $44,054, $2,236 less than in 1870-71.

Presqu'isle peninsula, Lake Ontario, has been transferred to the Department by the Ontario Government, and steps have been taken to preserve the timber, with a view to protect and also to improve and dredge the harbor.

MONTREAL TRINITY HOUSE.

No change has been made since the last year. The supervision of the Board, ex-

tends from the boundary line, above Montreal, to Port Neuf, a distance of 200 miles. An important part of their work is to lay the buoys in the river and mark the channel, and keep it in an efficient state, and the steamer Richelieu is kept in constant readiness to proceed to any portion of the district to replace any buoys that have been carried away. There are, in this district, 45 lights, including 3 floating lights in Lake St. Peter and 104 buoys. These were managed by 33 keepers and 3 assistants. There were 31 licensed pilots under the supervision of the Board. The total expenditure for the year on this branch was $22,453, a slight increase over the preceding year. The placing of a few lights and buoys in the Richelieu river, is recommended.

QUEBEC TRINITY HOUSE.

The duties of this Board relate chiefly to pilotage on the Lower St. Lawrence, Harbor Masters' duties, and other minor matters. The number of pilots on the active list was 233 and the number of decayed or infirm pilots, 39. The total expenditure of the Branch was $11,925.

LIGHT HOUSE AND COAST SERVICE ON LOWER ST. LAWRENCE.

There were, on 30th June, 1871, in this division 27 lights, but before the close of navigation these had increased to 38. Three of these are minor lights above Quebec. A new light has been built on Egg Island in the N. W. part of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, near the entrance of the rivers. It is a white revolving light on the Catoptric principle. A new iron Light ship has been placed at Red Island Reef, a fixed white Catoptric light; and there is also a steam fog whistle on board. A new floating light has been placed on the Upper Traverse, a small dioptric light. A floating light has been established on Sandy Beach Spit, Gaspé harbor. The number of keepers employed in this division was 39, besides 18 assistants and gunners. The total cost of maintenance for this service, was $31,582, and for construction was $100,824. A new iron Light ship for the Maricouagan shoals is under contract. A minor Lighthouse is being built on Coudres Island, and another at the entrance of the Saguenay. A new Lighthouse has been erected at Carleton Point, Bay Chaleurs, a fixed red light. There are 51 buoys and 47 beacons in the division.

NEW BRUNSWICK DIVISION.

There were, at the close of navigation, last year, 33 lights in this division; 20 sea lights, and 18 minor or river lights. There were also 2 steam Fog whistles in the Bay of Fundy, and 169 buoys. The total cost of maintenance for the division was $27,416; number of persons employed, 38. A new Lighthouse has been built on Wolf Island, in the Bay of Fundy. It is a powerful white revolving light with two faces. A new Lighthouse, showing a fixed red light, has been built on Bliss Island. Another is under construction at Cassie's Point, near the entrance of Shediac harbor. Minor lights are being built at Shippegan Gully and Alnwick.

NOVA SCOTIA DIVISION.

The number of lights in operation is 65. There are 4 powerful steam fog whistles and 3 more are to be in operation during the summer of 1872. It is also proposed to place a steam fog whistle on Sambro Island, and a second one on Sable Island, so as to have a lighthouse, steam fog whistle and House of Refuge at each end of the Island. There will then be 6 stations on the island for the purpose of rendering assistance to shipwrecked crews. When these are completed there will be 9 steam fog whistles on the coast of Nova Scotia, all erected since Confederation; 27 new lights have been exhibited since that period. The expense of construction during the year was $10,736, and the number of persons employed, 67. The cost of maintaining buoys and beacons, $2,091. The cost of maintaining the humane establishments on Sable Island employing 24 persons, was 8,0.3, to which the Imperial Government contributes £400 stg. No wrecks occurred there during the summer of 1871. There were two wrecks at Scatterie Island. The total expenditure in Nova Scotia during the year, was $84,884. 70,000 gallons of oil will be required for the Lighthouse service for 1872; an increase of 28,000 gallons over 1871. This has been contracted for at an average rate of 19.40 cents per gallon.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

There are only 3 lighthouses in British Columbia. On Race Rocks in the Straits of De Fuca, with a Fog Bell, a Floating Light, visible 18 miles in clear weather; a Dioptric light of the 2nd order.

The Fisgard light at the entrance to Esquimault Harbor; a fixed red Dioptric light of the 4th order, visible 12 miles.

Fraser river Light vessel; a fixed Catoptric light at the entrance to Fraser river; visible 9 miles.

STEAMERS.

There are three sea-going steamers and two River steamers. The "Napoleon III" is used chiefly for supplying Light Houses in the Gulf, laying buoys and assisting vessels in distress. The "Oneida" is much smaller, and is used for laying buoys and supplying Light Houses in the River. The screw steamer "Lady Head" is employed in Marine Police duties at Halifax and Pictou and visiting Sable and St. Paul's Island The "Richelieu" is in the service of the Trinity House, Montreal, laying buoys and attending to the lights. And there is a small steamer in the service of the Harbor and River Police at Quebec. The total cost of maintaining and repairing these vessels during the fiscal year was $78,030.

The steamer "Sir James Douglas," carrying the mails along the east coast of Vancouver's Island, is also employed in Light House service; but is not able to perform it effectually.

OBSERVATORIES.

Arrangements have been made for commencing a system of meteorological observation throughout the Dominion, and stations are to be established at Toronto and Woodstock, Ont.; Montreal, Q.; St. John and Fredericton, N. B.; Halifax, N. S., and Winnipeg, Manitoba. It is also proposed to make a chief station at Ottawa.

The system is under the gratuitous direction of Professor Kingston, of Toronto. The observations at Montreal are conducted by Dr. Smallwood. Observations are also re-

corded at 37 Light Houses and at upwards of a hundred ordinary stations throughout the Dominion, and arrangements will soon be made for the establishment of one or more stations in British Columbia. The observations will then extend over about 150 stations, and the results cannot but be very important.

HARBOR IMPROVEMENT.

There is a tonnage duty of ten cents per ton levied on vessels entering the harbors of Bathurst and Richibucto, N. B., and Amherst and House, Magdalen Islands. The amount collected during the two last fiscal years was $7,096, and the expenditure $6,350.

HARBOR AND RIVER POLICE.

The total strength of this force was fifty persons; one half at Montreal, the other at Quebec. The revenue collected was $22,253, and the total expenditure $17,140. In three years the excess of receipts over expenditure has amounted to $8,965.

SICK AND DISTRESSED MARINERS.

The total amount collected for this service during the year was $29,683; of which Quebec contributed $15,316, New Brunswick, $7,698 and Nova Scotia, $6,698. The expenditure for sick mariners at the ports of Quebec was $15,438, in those of New Brunswick $3,516, and in those of Nova Scotia, $7,023. Total for Dominion $28,978. The receipts for the last three years were $92,147; expenditure do, $82,994; Balance to the credit of the fund, $9,453.

STEAMBOAT INSPECTION.

The total number of steamers inspected during the calendar year 1871 was 438, showing an increase of 35 over the preceding year. Of these, 157 were passenger steamers, 87 freight steamers, and 191 tug steamers; 236 were paddle steamers, 78 were propellers and 124 screw tugs.

The amount of collections on account of inspection dues was $9,247; for engineers' certificates, $1,071; showing a total of $10,370. The total expenditure was $8,321. The total receipts for three years have been $31,805. Total expenditure do, $20,769. Leaving a balance of $11,036 reverting to the Consolidated Fund.

625 engineers' certificates were issued; 460 for renewal and 165 for examinations.

A few steamboat accidents occurred during the year; but it is a just subject for satisfaction, that with the immense passenger traffic there was no loss of life through any defect in the steamers or their machinery. Twenty-nine steamers were lost, broken up and laid aside during the year. Fifty-eight new ones were built, at an average value of $20,000; giving an aggregate addition of the value of $1,160,000 to the Dominion shipping.

SHIPPING MASTERS, &c.

There are Shipping Masters at Quebec and St. John, N. B. At St. John 4,471 men were shipped, and 1,492 at Quebec. No charge for shipping is made at Quebec on Colonial or New vessels.

CERTIFICATES TO MASTERS AND MATES.

Boards of examination have been established at Quebec, St. John and Halifax. Certificates of competency, granted by the Minister of Marine, are, by order of Her Majesty in Council, to be recognized by the British Government and its officers as of equal value with those granted by the Board of Trade in Great Britain. Twenty-eight Masters and nine Mates had passed their examination at St. John, N. B., before the close of the year, and a number were under instruction at Quebec and Halifax. The fees are $10 for a Master's certificate and $5 for a Mate's. After the 1st July, 1872, no ship over 150 tons register is to be cleared from any place out of Canada, not being a port of Newfoundland, Prince Edward's Island, or the United States, unless the Master and Mate possess either certificates of competency or service from the Board of the United Kingdom, Minister of Marine, or the authorities of any British possessions whose certificates are recognized by the Imperial Government. Certificates of service are granted to elderly Ship Masters serving as such prior to January, 1870, and bringing satisfactory evidence as to character and ability.

WRECKS AND REWARDS FOR SAVING LIFE.

The weather during the latter part of 1871 was unusually stormy. A number of vessels were lost at sea, and there were numerous wrecks on the coast of the Dominion and in the Lower St. Lawrence. Many of the Government buoys were also frozen in, causing considerable loss. Every effort has been made to obtain accurate returns of each wreck.

The Minister of Marine recommends that the act relating to Masters and Mates shall be extended to the sea-going coasting trade, and a compulsory act requiring all vessels registered in Canada to be surveyed and classed by Government Inspectors in the same manner as steam vessels. Until this is done, no amount of expenditure on Light Houses, &c., will prevent serious disasters from the use of defective vessels or overloading. The returns show seventy-five lives lost in Canadian vessels on our coasts, but the actual number was probably many more. The number of sea-going casualties during the year, so far as information could be obtained, was 209, viz.:—

61	ships and barges,
44	brigantines and brigs,
101	schooners,
4	steamers.
Total..	209

The probable loss is estimated at $1,800,000. Of lake and inland vessels the casualties were:—

15	steamers,
42	schooners,
7	brigantines and barques,
1	barge.
Total..	65

And the loss about $300,000.

$292 were expended between 1st July and 31st December as rewards for saving life. A new life-boat was placed at Salmon Point, Ontario, and another at Nottawasaga Island, Georgian Bay. It is also intended to place one on Lake Huron. Rewards for assistance to Canadian vessels and crews have been given in a number of instances. The Minister of Marine recommends that this should

invariably be done, in order that "it may be generally known among maritime people that such services are highly appreciated by the Government of the country."

The total expenditure of the Marine Branch for the year 1870-71 was $538,828. The increased expenditure being due to the number of new Light Houses, &c., constructed, and the extensive repairs to the Dominion steamers.

Dominion Fisheries.

The Fisheries were generally in 1871 in a prosperous condition, and in most districts there was a steady improvement, both of sea-coast and inland Fisheries.

The actual value of Fisheries for trade purposes was $7,573,200 00. The quantity used for domestic supply was estimated at $900,000.

The amount of capital engaged was estimated at fifteen millions, and the number of persons employed at eighty-seven thousand.

Although the market prices of some kinds of fish was much lower than in 1870, the value of the fish taken, exceeds that of the preceding year by $898,100. It is impossible to procure complete statistics, much of the fishing business being carried on in remote places, and large quantities of fish being sold in Prince Edward's Island for shipment to the United States. Probably 10 per cent. might be safely added for these.

The cod fish, mackerel, and herring fisheries, show a large increase in all three of the provinces of Nova Scotia, Quebec and New Brunswick.

There was a falling off in salmon, salmon trout, white fish, and in fish oils.

In the Province of Ontario, there were 1,959 men employed in the Fisheries, the value of the boats, nets, &c., is estimated at $127.398. There were 28,569 barrels of fish taken, of which the total value was $193,521, a considerable decrease on the preceding year.

In the Province of Quebec, the number of vessels and boats used was 4,249, and of men employed 8,393. 93,936 barrels of mackerel, herring and salmon were caught, and 204,966 quintals of cod fish, and the value of other fish and fish oils was $221,205.

The shoals of herring at the Magdalen Islands were so thick that 6,000 barrels were caught in one haul of the seine, but the number of vessels which went there for the spring herring fishery was not so large as in 1870.

The seal fishing at these islands was almost a total failure.

Cod were very abundant, as were also the mackerel.

The harvest at the Magdalen Islands was one of the most bountiful ever seen. The land is exceedingly fertile and easy of cultivation, and some progress is being made in agriculture. Order and peace prevailed the whole season, even when the number of strangers was greatest.

On the Island of Anticosti, the number of persons settling for the purpose of fishing is increasing every year. The herring fishery is always abundant, but the dangers of the navigation at that season of the year, keep away fishermen. Cod fish was most abundant, but there was a want of fine weather for drying it. There was only a small quantity of salmon caught; halibut is found in large quantities, but is mostly fished for by foreign vessels.

Both herring and cod were in very great abundance in the Gaspé and Bonaventure districts. Mackerel fishing is not much pursued. The salmon fishery was not nearly as productive as in 1870, owing to the sudden melting of the snow, following a late spring. Lobsters were very abundant, and this fishery employs a large number of hands. The value of the fish exported from the Port of Gaspé in 1871 was $673,959, and from New Carlisle, $205,684.

On the coast of Labrador, the fall seal fishing failed to a considerable extent, but that of the spring was more successful, 8,835 seals in all were obtained. Cod fish were very abundant, and mackerel, which had disappeared for 40 years, returned in as great abundance as ever. This coast is so much frequented now by fishing vessels and traders, that goods and provisions are as cheap as in the cities, and some things can even be purchased cheaper than in Quebec. The population is increasing, the houses are neat and comfortable, and there is a noticeable appearance of prosperity. The whole fishery was better than that of previous years. Halibut were in large numbers, but the fishery is not pursued to any extent. The salmon fishing fell off one half, owing to the freshets in the rivers.

Great complaint is made of the destruction of wild fowl of the Gulf of the St. Lawrence, by the robbing of eggs, which is causing a noticeable decrease in the number of birds.

The value of the inland and river fisheries of the Province cannot be estimated with accuracy, but will probably be worth $400,000 per annum. The yield is reported as improving, and the fishery laws are generally well observed.

In New Brunswick, there were 5,161 men employed in the fisheries, and the value of the fish caught was $1,185,033. A large quantity of salmon was taken. The cod and mackerel were in small quantity. Herrings and smelts were plentiful, and there is a rapidly increasing business done in preserving lobsters. Trout fishing is reported as increasing rapidly. Large quantities of bass were exported frozen to the United States. The haddock fishing has increased.

There is great dissatisfaction over the destruction of oyster beds.

In Nova Scotia, there was a very large increase in the quantities of almost all kinds of fish. 20,313 men were engaged in the fisheries, and the total value of fish and oil was $5,101,030.

The salmon rivers are being rapidly restored, and the salmon were more plentiful than for some years past.

The Bay of Fundy Fishery succeeded beyond all calculation. More attention is being paid to the hake fishery, and it promises to become a great source of wealth.

The collections from Fishing Rents, License Fees, Fines, &c., for 1871 amounted to $12,409, and the expenditure of the Branch was $42,592.

Three U. S. fishing vessels were seized. The *Samuel Gilbert*, the *F. S. Schenck* and the *E. A. Horton*.

Fishing vessels were only subjected to molestation or seizure when found within the 3 mile limit. Urgent representations have been made on the necessity of steps being taken for the proper inspection of fish.

The enforcement of the law requiring the construction of fish ways in mill dams has materially improved the river fishing, particularly in Nova Scotia.

The damage caused by refuse in rivers and harbours is fast increasing, and the navigation and fisheries of many of the finest streams in the country will soon be ruined, if some steps are not taken to prevent this accumulation.

The establishment for the reproduction of fish by artificial means, at Newcastle, Ontario, has been attended with favorable results. About 150,000 healthy young salmon were distributed in streams along the shores of Lake Ontario. An experimental sale was made to the U. S. Fishery Commissioners, and the remainder of the salmon fry supplied to Canadians, free of charge, to restock small streams from which the salmon had been exhausted. More than a quarter of a million of eggs were obtained last fall from the creeks connected with the Government fish breeding establishment. The extension of these establishments to the other Provinces is very desirable, and the cultivation of other kinds of fish such as trout and shad, and bait for the coast and deep sea fisheries.

Complaints have been made that many of the inland lakes are being over-fished, to satisfy the growing demand for fresh fish on the part of dealers from the neighbouring States. Any efficient supervision of these would entail a good deal of expense, and the attempt to exercise it would be of doubtful benefit. A little exertion on the part of the residents in the enforcement of the Fishery Laws, would prevent over-fishing.

Inland Revenue of the Dominion.

In the report of the Minister of Inland Revenue for 1870-71, (the latest information published) it is especially noticed, that this year for the first time, both the financial and statistical statements are submitted in direct connection with each other.

After deducting refunds, the revenue from all sources for the year was $5,120,647, and the outside service cost $174,504,69 or less than 3½ per cent of the collections.

The expense of the Supervisor of Cullers' office was $61,921 68, the fees collected $63,228, 57.

As compared with the preceding year, the increase of revenue was $717,188, of this $686,920 was from excise, $35,536 from public works, and $47,979 from bill stamps. In the receipts for culling timber there was a falling off of about 5 per cent, but, for the first time in many years the expenditure was below the receipts. Every article subject to excise yielded an increased revenue, and except tobacco, the returns show this to have been from increased consumption.

The increase in the consumption of spirits was 408,217 gallons, and the increase of spirits in warehouse 626,265 gallons, while there was a falling off of exports of spirits of 41,805 gallons.

In malt liquors there was an increase in quantity of 853,548 gallons, and of malt entered for consumption of 3,940,145 lbs. There was a decrease of malt in warehouse, of 1,081,912 lbs. There was an increase of malt exported of nearly 20 per cent.

The quantity of tobacco taken for consumption was less by 228,109 lbs. than in the previous year, but 570,000 lbs. more than in 1868-69. The quantity of manufactured tobacco in warehouse had increased by 979,528 lbs, and the export of manufactured tobacco had increased 282,531 lbs.

Refined Petroleum shows an increase of 310,861 gallons entered for consumption, and for export an increase of 257,682 gallons. The demand for home consumption increased about 22½ per cent, while that for export only increased about 5 per cent. All articles manufactured from petroleum without further process of distillation are exempt from duty, and by Order in Council, all such products of petroleum as cannot be used for illuminating purposes are exempt from duty, and the inspection fees reduced one half.

The principal articles manufactured in bond are vinegar and methylated spirits. The revenue from these shows an increase of $7,365 over the preceding year. The issue of Bill stamps was during the year transferred to the Department, and all collectors of Inland Revenue have been made distributors of stamps. The increase of revenue from this source has been $47,979.00.

Some changes have been made in the management of the Canal trade. The ships' reports and other vouchers are now sent daily to the department and entered in the books there, relieving the collectors of tolls and enabling them to make a more careful inspection of manifests and bills of lading. The system of "Let pass" was modified so as to allow a ship master to take out one pass for his entire voyage so long as he does not break bulk. There was an increase of tolls collected, of $45,347.

The collection of Hydraulic Rents and other minor revenues from public works was transferred to the Inland Revenue Department in August 1870, but the books were not handed over in time for the adjustment of them during the year ending June 1871. The accounts cover a period of 25 years, and many of them are disputed. They amount to over $150,000 and are in process of investigation, and an adjustment will probably be arrived at during the present year.

The increase in revenue from Slides and Booms has been $3,775.

There has been a decrease in Harbour Dues, accounted for by the exemption from harbour dues of vessels arriving and departing from Ports Colborne and Dalhousie, when lightered over the Welland Canal.

The piers in the Lower St. Lawrence have been leased, but during the half year only $181.67 was collected. It is believed the amount collected will be increased during the coming year.

There have been some slight changes in the management of the Supervisors of Cullers' Office which have had the effect of making the revenue more than pay the expenditure.

The following statement shows the total amount collected during the year 1870-71 :—

SERVICE.	Revenue of previous years uncollected on 1st July, 1870.	Revenue of 1870-71.	TOTAL.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
EXCISE (and Seizures), per Statement No. 3...	89,399 60	4,301,389 06	4,390,779 66
CANALS, per Statement No. 5.....	31,525 39	457,951 84	489,477 23
SLIDES AND BOOMS, per Statement No. 7.....	92,472 36	81,657 51	174,129 87
HYDRAULIC RENTS, per Statement No. 8 ...	147,613 70	30,923 41	178,537 11
MINOR PUBLIC WORKS, per Statemet No. 9..	1,907 91	8,599 41	10,507 32
CULLERS, per Statement No. 10	6,696 28	63,228 57	69,924 85
BILL STAMPS per Statement No. 11.....	2,630 12	184,254 70	186,884 82
Less		5,128,004 50	5,500,240 86
REFUNDS, p. Statement No. 16.....	.....	7,357 05	7,357 05
	372,236 36	5,120,647 45	* 5,492,883 81

Table showing the amount of Excise revenue collected in the years 1850, 1860, 1867-8 and 1870-71.

	1850	1860	1867-68	1870-71
		$	$	$
Excise	890,388	312,630	3,078,212	4,301,389
P. Works	388,972	261,576	486,811	579,132
Cig timb'r	39,274	62,191	70,886	63,228
BillStamps			119,712	184,254
	$519,084	636,397	3,755,624	5,128,003

The quantity of spirits entered for consumption during the year was 4,219,245 gallons, and of malt liquor 8,457,090 gallons.

The quantity of spirits manufactured was 5,303,171.29 gallons, of which 4,958,055,03 gallons were manufactured in Ontario, 328,603.53 in Quebec, and 16,422,73 in New Brunswick.

Of Malt there was made 35,968,738 lbs, and of Malt liquor, 8,457,096 gallons.

Of Tobacco there was manufactured of all sorts 3,296,585 lbs, of Cigars 126,472 lbs, and of snuff 126,735 lbs.

Of Petroleum there was manufactured 11,699,762½ gallons.

Of manufactures in Bond, Vinegar 586,079 gallons.

Burning Fluid, 3,176½ gallons.

Methylated spirits, 40,418 gallons.

Ginger Wine 970 gallons, Syrups 199, and on Domestic Liquors 9,057,92 galls.

COMPARATIVE TABLE showing the amounts of grain used for distillation of spirits manufactured in 1869-70 and 1870-71 :—

Provinces.	*Grain for Distillation.*						*Total Quantity of Grain, &c., for Distillation*	*Spirits at Proof in Wine Gallons.*
	Malt.	*Indian Corn.*	*Rye.*	*Wheat.*	*Oats, &c.*	*Mill Offal.*		
1870.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	Gallons.
Ontario....	2,442,864	31,709,145	14,449,294	1,529,460	1,667,095	3,369,092	5,166,950	3,252,820·50
Quebec....	223,996	2,154,570	1,044,917	32,431	278,693	.....	3,734,607	223,426·00
N. Bruns..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
N. Scotia..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Molasses Gals. 12,364	8,339·07
Totals..	2,666,860	33,863,715	15,494,211	1,561,891	1,945,788	3,369,092	58,901,557 Gals. 12,364 Molasses.	3,484,585·57
1871.								
Ontario....	3,661,616	58,640,085	12,110,116	826,036	3,023,095	2,767,891	81,028,839	4,958,055·03
Quebec....	453,385	3,731,211	658,370	610,169	273,431	.....	5,759,566	328,603·53
N. Bruns..	Nil.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,422,73
N. Scotia..	.....	.....	23,609 Gl.	Molasses	.....	.....	Molasses. Gals. 23,609	
Totals..	4,115,001	62,374,296	12,768,486	1,466,205	3,296,526	2,767,891	86,788,405	5,303,171·29
			23,609 Gl.	Molasses	.....	.....	Molasses. Gals. 23,609	

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Malt manufactured, for the Years ending June 30th, 1870 and 1871.

Inland Revenue Divisions.	*Barley used.*	*Other Grain.*	*Total Quantity of Grain used.*	*Malt made.*	
1870.	Bush.	Bush.		Bush.	lbs.
Ontario	586,331	6,171	592,502	645,486	22,778,589
Quebec	230,584	.....	230,584	247,344	8,608,789
New Brunswick	10,528	.....	10,528	10,890	378,395
Nova Scotia	27,817	.....	27,817	29,091	996,095
Total	855,260	6,171	861,431	861,431	32,761,858
1871.					
Ontario	647,137	3,820	650,957	712,274	24,070,915
Quebec	199,840	.....	199,840	245,736	7,426,158
New Brunswick	11,508	.....	11,508	11,941	407,122
Nova Scotia	30,495	.....	30,495	31,025	1,064,543
Total	888,980	3,820	892,800	970,976	32,968,738

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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Malt Liquor manufactured for the Years ending June 30th 1870 and 1871.

Revenue Divisions.	*Total quantity of Malt used for Brewing.*	*Sugar or Syrup, &c.*	*Total quantity Malt Liquor Manufactured.*
1870.	lbs.	lbs.	Gallons.
Ontario	11,060,011	31 bush. corn 572 lbs. sugar	3,947,251
Quebec	7,724,298	146,750 lbs.	2,815,650
New Brunswick	446,602	.....	157,120
Nova Scotia	1,232,427	.....	370,513
Total	20,463,338	147,322 lbs. sugar..... 31 bush. corn	7,290,540
1871.			
Ontario	13,745,437	117 bushels corn.	4,966,398
Quebec	8,026,857	21,537 lbs. sugar, &c. 150 lbs. color	2,892,490
New Brunswick	429,526	.....	152,420
Nova Scotia	1,505,438	.....	445,788
Total	23,707,258	21,537 lbs. sugar, 150 lbs. coloring. 117 bush. corn	8,457,096

Comparative statement of Tobacco Manufacture in

	1869-70	1870-71
Tobacco at 15c per lb.	1,656,421 lb	1,749,791 lb
" " 10c "	5,557,852½ "	..... "
" " 7c "	27,545 "	46,058 "
" " 5c "	6,046 "	733 "
Total Tobacco.	7,119,867½ lb	1,796,585 lb
Cigars at 30c per lb.	33,898 lb	128,472 lb
" " $1 per 1000	3,467,710 "	..... "
" " 5 "	2,821,740 "	..... "
" " 4 "	3,003,815 "	..... "
" " 3 "	181,880 "	..... "
" " 2½ "	100 "	..... "
Total Cigars.	9,488,923 lb	128,472 lb
Snuff at 15c per lb.	111,417 lb	126,775 lb
" " 10c "	102,123 "	..... "
Total Snuff	111,417 lb	126,775 lb

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Petroleum manufactured in the years ending 1870 and 1871.

Years	*Provinces.*	*Crude Oil and Distillate used.*	*Tar and Residium not Dutiable.*	*Quantity entered for Consumption Ex-Manufactory.*	*Quantity entered for Warehouse.*	*Total Quantity Manufactured.*
		gals.	gals.	gals.	gals.	gals.
1870....	Ontario	16,707,127	1,044,457	2,605,052	8,130,058	10,735,120
	Quebec	85,000	73,160	1,516	.....	1,516
	New Brunswick	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Nova Scotia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Totals	16,792,127	1,117,617	2,606,578	8,130,058	10,736,636
1871....	Ontario	17,711,513	1,377,567	2,968,115	8,130,314½	11,628,429
	Quebec	204,837	92,023	45,155	16,177	61,332
	New Brunswick	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Nova Scotia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Totals	17,916,350	1,469,590	2,983,270	8,706,491½	11,689,761½

RETURN of Manufactures in Bond, for the Year ending June 30th 1871.

Inland Revenue Divisions.	QUANTITIES OF MATERIALS USED.						PRODUCTS OF MANUFACTURES.					
	Canadian Spirits at proof.	*Foreign Spirits at proof.*	*Total Spirits.*	*Beer, Vinegar, Cider and Wine.*	*Other Commodities.*	*Other Commodities*	*Vinegar at 3 cents per gallon.*	*Burning Fluid $1.20 per gallon.*	*Methylated Spirits 12 cents per gallon.*	*Ginger Wine at 10 cts. per gal. and 25% ad val.*	*Syrups at 1 ct. per lb. and 25% ad valorem*	*Domestic Liquors 80 cts. per gallon.*
	gals.	gals.	gals.	gals.	gals.	lbs.	gals.	gals.	gals.	gals.	lbs.	Gals.
Hamilton	98,183.17	.....	98,183.17	.....	2,181.41	.....	274,547½	3,176.25	25,915.67	.....	.....	.....
Toronto	47,836.61	.....	47,836.61	51,096.00	.....	.....	212,205	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Windsor	8,911.57	.....	8,911.57	.....	.....	.....	39,755½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montreal	20,728.82	1,989.63	22,718.15	.....	819.50	3,157	nil.	.....	14,502.38	970	199	9,057.92
St. John, N. B.	12,532.42	.....	12,532.42	.....	.....	.....	63,571	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	188,192.29	1,989.63	190,181.92	51,096.00	3,000.91	3,157	586,079	3,176.25	40,418.05	970	199	9,057.92

The amount of freight that passed through the canals of the Dominion during the year 1870-71, was,

	Tons.
Welland	1,478,122
St. Lawrence	1,146,274
Burlington Bay	141,882
St. Ann's Lock	358,962
Chambly	549,442
Ottawa and Rideau	599,436
Total	4,275,117

The following Table shows the distribuiton of Bill Stamps during the year.
The number of pieces of timber passing through the Government Slides and Booms was

Square Timber	286,804
Saw Logs	1,168,734

Showing an increase in 10 years of about 3¾ per cent. in the Square Timber, and of 146½ in the Saw Logs. Of the Square Timber about four-fifths were White Pine, and the remaining fifth consisted in great part of Red Pine.

STATEMENT of Bill Stamps issued on Requisition, by the Inland Revenue Department, during the year ending 30th June, 1871:

Supplied to Distributors.	1 *cent.*	2 *cents.*	3 *cents.*	4 *cents*	5 *cents*	6 *cents.*	7 *cents.*	8 *cents.*	9 *cents.*	10 *cents.*	20 *cents*	30 *cents.*	40 *cents*	50 *cents.*	$	$2	$3	*Gross Amount.*
																		$ cts.
In Manitoba	18,000	5,000	10,000	3,000	3,000	10 000	2,000	2,000	10,000	3,000	1,000	500	250	100	100	100	160	4,000 00
Nova Scotia	20,000	20,000	48,000	2,000	10,000	21,000	.....	2,500	13,000	11,000	6,000	.....	.....	1,500	100	.....	.....	8,400 00
New Brunswick	10,500	11,500	36,000	600	3,000	25,300	1,900	2,000	12,000	4,300	.....	4,450	1,700	2,550	750	.....	.....	8,950 08
In Ontario and Quebec	108,341	85,900	234,700	17,070	35,285	171,167	12,820	13,245	122,566	54,200	47,417	49,670	20,695	24,229	11,151	2,975	2,139	106,562 32
To Post Office Department, Ottawa	170,000	140,000	250,000	.....	10,000	135,000	.....	.....	70,000	25,000	20,000	15,000	.....	5,000	5,000	.....	.....	45,400 00
Total	321,841	262,400	578,700	22,670	61,285	362,467	16,720	19,745	227,566	97,500	74,417	69,620	33,379	17,101	17,101	3,075	2,239	173,314 32

(*As in force on July 1st, 1872.—Alphabetically arranged.*)

List of Goods	*Duty.*
Acids of all kinds except Acetic acid and vinegar	Free.
Acid, Acetic	10 cts. per gallon
Do. Sulphuric	½ per lb.
Ale (in casks)	5 cts. p. gal. and 10 p. c. *ad valorem.*
Do. (in bottles, 5 qt. or 10 pt. bottles to a gallon.)	7 cts. p. gal. and 10 p. c. *ad valorem.*
Alcohol	80 cts. per gallon.
Alum	Free.
Anatomical preparations	Do.
Anchors	Do.
Aniline Salts, for dyeing purposes	Do.
Animals of all kinds, growth of B. N. A. Provinces	Do.
Do. Foreign countries, except for improvement of stock	10 per cent. *ad valorem.*
Annatto, liquid or solid	Free.
Antimony	Do.
Apparel, wearing, of British subjects dying abroad but domiciled in Canada	Exempt from duty.
Argol	Free.
Arms for use of Army and Navy	Exempt from duty.
Articles imported by and for use of, Gov.-Gen	Do.
Do. do. for public uses of Dominion	Do.
Do. do. for use of foreign Consuls Genl	Do.
Ashes, Pot, Pearl and Soda	Free.
Barilla	Do.
Bar Iron	5 per cent. *ad valorem.*
Bark, when chiefly used in dyeing	Free.
Barley	Do.
Beans	Do.
Beer (in casks)	5 cts. p. gal. and 10 p. c. *ad valorem.*
Beer (in bottles)	7 cts. p. gal. and 10 p. c. *ad valorem.*
Benzole	15 cts. per gallon.
Berries	Free.
Bichromate of Potash	Do.
Bitters	$1.20 per gallon.
Bleaching Powders	Free.
Blue Block	Do.
Boiler Plate Iron	5 per cent. *ad valorem.*
Bolting Cloth	Free.
Bookbinders' tools and implements	Do.
Books, periodicals and pamphlets, printed—not being foreign reprints of British copyright works, nor blank account books, nor copy books, nor books to be written or drawn upon, nor reprints of books printed in Canada, nor printed sheet music	5 per cent. *ad valorem.*
Books of a treasonable, seditious, immoral or indecent character	Prohibited.
Boiler Plate	5 per cent. *ad valorem.*
Borax	Free.
Botany, specimens of	Do.
Bran	10 per cent. *ad valorem.*
Do. produce of B. N. American Provinces	Free, subject to regulation of Gov.
Brandy	80 cents per gallon [in Council.
Brass, bar, rod, sheet, scrap and stripes	Free.
Bread & Biscuit from Great Britain and B. N. A. Provs.	Do.
Brim moulds for gold beaters	Do.
Brimstone in roll or flour	Do.
Bristles	Do.
British Gum	Do.
Broom Corn	Do.
Buckwheat	Do.
Bulbs	Do.
Burr Stones	Do.
Busts, natural size, not being casts nor produced by any mere mechanical process	Do.
Butter	4 cents per lb.
Do. produce of B. N. American Provinces	Free, subject to regulation of Gov.
Cabinets of Antiquities	Free. [in Council.
Do. of Coins	Do.
Do. of Gems	Do.
Do. of Medals	Do.
Canada Plates and Tinned Plates	5 per cent. *ad valorem.*
Cables, hemp and grass when used for ships, only	Free.
Candle Wick, cotton	Do.
Cane Juice	⅛ of a ct. p. lb. and 25 p. c. *ad valorem*

List of Goods.	*Duty.*
Canvas for manufacture of floor oil-cloth not less than 18 ft. wide and not pressed or calendered	Free.
Carbolic Oil used in manufacture of wood block pavement, and of wood for buildings and railroad ties	Free.
Carriages of travellers and carriages laden with merchandise and not to include circus troops or hawkers	Und r regulation and restriction
Cassia, ground	25 p. c. *ad valorem* [of M. C.
Casts, as models for the use of schools of designs	Free.
Caoutchouc, unmanufactured	Do.
Cement, marine, unground	Do.
Do. hydraulic	Do
Cheese	3 cents. per lb.
Do. produce of B. N. American Provinces	Free, under regulation of G. in C.
Chicory or other root or vegetable used as coffee, raw or green	3 cents per lb.
Chicory, kiln dried, roasted or ground	4 cents per lb.
Chinese Blue	Free.
Church Bells	Do.
Cigars	45 cents a lb.
Cinnamon	25 per cent. *ad valorem*
Citrons and rinds of—in brine for candying	Free.
Clays	Do.
Clothing, donations of, for charitable institutions	Do.
Clothing, for the use of Army and Navy	Do.
Coal and Coke	Do.
Coal Oil, distilled, purified and refined	15 cts. a gallon.
Cocoa, bean and shell	Free.
Cocoa-nut Oil, in its natural state	Do.
Cocoa Paste, from G. Britain and B. N. A. Provinces	Do.
Coffee	Do
Coin and Bullion, except U. S. coin	Do.
Coin, base or counterfeit	Prohibited.
Collar cloth paper	Free
Cologne Water and Perfumed Spirits not in flasks	$1 20 a gallon.
Do. Do. when in flasks or bottles, 30 of such flasks or bottles, not containing more than one gallon. For each flask	4 cents.
Communion Plate	Free.
Copper, in pig, bars, rods, bolts and sheets and sheathing	Do.
Cork wood	Do.
Cork wood bark	Do.
Cordage	Do.
Cotton Netting for India Rubber Shoes	Do.
Cotton Warp, not coarser than No. 10	Do.
Cotton Thread in hanks, colored and unfinished Nos. 8, 4 and 6 ply white, not under No. 20 yarn	Do.
Cotton Waste	Do.
Cotton Wool	Do.
Cranks for steamboats forged in the rough	Do.
Do mills do do	Do.
Cream of tartar in crystals	Do.
Crude Petroleum	6 cents a gal'on.
Currant Wine	10 cts. a gal. and 25 p.c. *ad valorem*
Diamonds, unset	Free.
Drain Tiles	Do.
Drawings, not in oil	Do.
Drugs, when chiefly used in dyeing	Do.
Duck for belting and hose	Do.
Earths	Do.
Eggs	Do.
Elder Wine	10 cts. a gal. and 25 p.c. *ad valorem*
Electrotype blocks for printing purposes	Free.
Emery	Do.
Fanning implements and utensils, when imported by Agricultural Societies for encouragement of agriculture	Do.
Felt for hats and boots	Do.
Fibre Mexican	Do.
Fibre vegetable, for manufacturing purposes	Do.
Fibrilla	Do.
Fire brick	Do.
Fire clay	Do.
Fire wood	Do.
Fish, fresh, not to include oysters or lobsters in tins or kegs	Do.
Fish bait	Do.
Fish hooks, nets and seines, lines and twines	Do.
Fish Oil	Do.

List of Goods.	*Duty.*
Fish salted or smoked	1 cent per lb.
Fish of all kinds produce of B. N. Am. Provinces	Free, subject to regulation of G. in C.
Flax Waste	Free
Flax undressed	Do.
Flour of wheat and rye and all other grains	Do.
Fresh, smoked and salted meats, produce of B. N. Am. Provinces	Free, subject to regulations of Gov. in Council.
Fruits, green, of all kinds	Free.
Fruits, preserved in Brandy or other spirits	$1·20 a gallon.
Furs, undressed	Free.
Galvanised Iron	Do.
Gems	Do.
Geneva	80 cts. a gallon.
Gin	Do
Ginger	25 per cent. *ad valorem*.
Ginger Wine and Gooseberry Wine	10 cts. a gal. and 25 p.c *ad valorem*
Glass paper and glass cloth	Free.
Gold Leaf or Beater's skin	Do.
Grain of all kinds	Do.
Gravels	Do.
Grease and grease scrap	Do.
Green and dried fruits, growth and produce of B. N. Am. Provinces	Do, under regulation of Gov. in Council.
Gum copal, damar, mastic, sandarac and shellac	Free.
Gutta Percha, unmanufactured	Do.
Gypsum, not ground or calcined	Do.
Gypsum, produce of B. N. Am. Provinces	Do, under regulation of G. in C.
Hair, Human, Goat, Angora, Thibet, Horse, Hog and Bear, unmanufactured	Free.
Hair, curled	Do.
Hay	10 per cent. *ad valorem*.
Hay, produce of B. N. Am. Provinces	Free, under regulation of G. in C.
Hemp, undressed	Free.
Hides	Do.
Hoop skirt manufacture, articles for (crinoline thread for covering crinoline wire) chains of tin and brass, slides, spangles and slotted tapes, and flat or round wire uncovered	Do.
Hoop Iron	5 per cent. *ad valorem*.
Hops	5 cents per lb.
Hops, growth of B. N. A. Provinces	Free, subject to regulation of Gov.
Horns	Free, [in Council.
Indigo	Do.
Indian Corn	Do.
Indian Meal	Do.
India Rubber, unmanufactured	Do.
Ivory Nuts	Do.
Ivory, unmanufactured	Do.
Junk	Do.
Kelp	Do.
Kerosene Oil, distilled, purified and refined	15 cents a gallon
Kryolite	Free.
Lakes, scarlet and marone in pulp	Do.
Lard	1 cent per lb.
Lard, produce of B. N. A. Provinces	Free, subject to regulation of Gov.
Lead, in sheet or pig	Free. [in Council.
Leather, sole and upper	10 per cent. *ad valorem*.
Lemon Wine	10 cts. p.gal. and 25 p.c. *ad valorem*.
Lemons and Rinds of, in brine, for candying	Free.
Linen machine thread	Do.
Litharge	Do.
Lithographic Stones	Do.
Locomotives and railway passenger, bagaage and freight cars, running upon any line of road crossing the frontier, so long as Canadian locomotives and cars are admitted free under similar circumstances in the United States	Do.
Locomotive engine frames, axles, cranks, hoop iron or steel for tires of wheels bent and welded, crank axles, piston rods guide and slide bars, crank pins connecting rods	Do.
Lumber, plank and sawed, of mahogany, rosewood, walnut, cherry and chestnut, and pitch pine	Do.
Lumber of all kinds, round, hewed but not otherwise manufactured in whole or part, growth of B. N. A. Provinces	Free, subject to regulation of G.
Mace	25 per cent. *ad valorem* [in C.
Machinery for mills and factories, which is not manufactured in the Dominion	Free.

List of Goods.	*Duty.*
Machine silk twist	Free.
Malt	40 cents per bushel.
Manilla Grass	Free.
Manure	Do.
Marble in blocks unwrought, or sawn on two sides only, or slabs sawn from such blocks, having at least two edges unwrought	Do.
Meal of any grain	Do.
Meats, fresh, salted or smoked	1 cent per lb.
Medals	Free.
Melado, or concentrated Melado	½ of a c. p. lb. and 25 p. c. *ad valorem*.
Menageries, horses, cattle, carriages and harnesses of	Under regulation to be prescribed [by M. C.
Metallic Oxides, dry, ground or unground, washed or unwashed, not calcined	Free.
Military stores for Army and Navy	Exempt from duty.
Mineralogy, specimens of	Do.
Models	Do.
Molasses, concentrated	½ of a c. p. lb. and 25 p. c. *ad valorem*.
Molasses, if used for refining purposes, or for the manufacture of sugar	73 cents per 100 lbs.
Molasses, if not so used	25 per cent. *ad valorem*.
Moss for upholstery purposes	Free.
Musical Instruments for bands for Army and Navy	Exempt from duty.
Nails, composition	Free.
Nails, sheathing	Do.
Nail and spike rod, round, square and flat	5 per cent. *ad valorem*.
Naptha	15 cents a gallon.
Natural History, specimens of	Free.
Nitre	Do.
Nutmegs	25 per cent. *ad valorem*
Nuts, when chiefly used in dyeing	Free.
Oakum	Do.
Oats and Oatmeal	Do.
Ochres, dry, ground or unground, washed or unwashed, not calcined	Do.
Old Tom	80 cents per gallon
Oil Cake	Free.
Oil used in the manufacture of wood block pavement, and of wood for buildings and railroad ties	Do.
Oranges, and Rinds of, in brine for candying	Do.
Orange Wine	10 cts. a gal. and 25 p. c. *ad valorem*
Ores of metals of all kinds	Free.
Osiers	Do.
Paintings in Oil, by artists of well known merit, or copies of the old masters by such artists	Do.
Palm Oil in its natural state	Do.
Paris and permanent Greens	Do.
Peas	Do.
Pelts	Do.
Pepper, ground	25 per cent. *ad valorem*.
Perfumery, not otherwise specified	Do.
Perfumed and fancy soaps	Do.
Perfumed Spirits not in flasks	$1.20 per gallon.
Perfumed Spirits in flasks	4 cents per flask.
Philosophical Instruments and apparatus, for use of schools, &c	Free.
Phosphorus	Do.
Pig Iron	Do.
Pimento, ground	25 per cent. *ad valorem*.
Pine Oil in its natural state	Free.
Pipe Clay	Do.
Pitch	Do.
Plants	10 per cent. *ad valorem*.
Plants, growth of B. N. A. Provinces	Free, subject to regulation of Gov.
Plaster of Paris, not ground nor calcined	Free. [in Council.
Playing Cards	25 per cent. *ad valorem*.
Plush, for hatters' use	Free.
Potatoes	10 per cent. *ad valorem*.
Potatoes, growth of B. N. A. Provinces	Free, subject to regulation of Gov.
Poultry do. do.	Do. Do. [in Council.
Porter	1½ p. c. *ad val* and 5 cts. p. gal. in [flasks, 7 cts. do. in bottles.
Precious Stones, unset	Free.
Precipitate of Copper	Do.
Printing Ink	Do.
Printing Presses, except portable hand printing presses	Do.
Products of Petroleum, coal, shale and lignite, not otherwise specified	10 cents per gallon.
Products of Fish and of all other creatures living in water, growth and produce of B. N. A. Provinces	[in C. Free, subject to regulation of G.

List of Goods.	*Duty.*
Proprietary Medicines, or any medicine or preparation of which the recipe is kept secret, recommended by advertisement, bill or label for the relief or cure of any disorder or ailment	25 per cent. *ad valorem.*
Prunella	Free.
Rags	Do.
Railroad bars and pigs, wrought iron or steel chains, wrought iron or steel fish plates, and car-axles	Do.
Raspberry Wine	10 cts. p.gal. and 25 p. c. *ad valorem.*
Ratan, for chair makers	Free.
Red Lead, dry	Do.
Refined Petroleum	15 cents a gallon.
Rennet	Free.
Rice	1 cent per lb.
Rod Iron	5 per cent. *ad valorem.*
Rolled Plate Iron	Do. Do.
Roots, medicinal, in their natural state	Free.
Rosin	Do.
Rum	80 cents per gallon.
Rum shrub	$1.20 per gallon.
Rye	Free.
Sail cloth or canvas from No. 1 to No. 6	Do.
Sal Ammoniac	Do.
Sal Soda	Do.
Salt	Do.
Saltpetre	Do.
Sand	Do.
Satin and fine washed white	Do.
Scheidam Schnapps	$1.20 a gallon.
Scrap Iron	Free.
Sculpture, specimens of	Do.
Sea Grass	Do.
Seeds of all kinds, not classed as cereals	10 per cent. *ad valorem,*
Seeds, produce of B. N. Am. Provinces	Free, under regulation of G. in C.
Settlers' effects of every description, in actual use, not being merchandise, brought by persons making oath that they intend becoming permanent settlers within the Dominion	Special exemption from duty.
Shafts for mills and steamboats in the rough	Free.
Sheet Iron	5 per cent. *ad valorem.*
Ships Binnacle Lamps	Free.
" blocks and patent brushes for blocks	Do.
" bunting	Do.
" cables, iron chain, over one half of an inch, shackled or swiveled, or not	Do.
" compasses	Do.
" dead eyes	Do.
" dead lights	Do.
" knees, iron	Do.
" masts or parts of iron	Do.
" pumps and pump-gear	Do.
" riders, iron	Do.
" shackles	Do.
" sheaves	Do.
" signal lamps	Do.
" steering apparatus	Do.
" travelling trucks	Do.
" wedges	Do.
" wire rigging	Do.
Shrubs	10 per cent. *ad valorem.*
Skins, undressed	Free.
Slate	Do.
Snuff	20 cts. a lb. and 12½ p.c. *ad valorem.*
Soap, common	2 cents per lb.
Soda ash	Free.
Soda caustic	Do.
Soda, nitrate of	Do.
Soda, silicate of	Do.
Spelter, in blocks, sheets or pigs	Do.
Spikes, composition	Do.
Spikes, galvanized iron	Do.
Spirits and strong waters imported into Canada, mixed with any ingredient or ingredients, and although, thereby coming under the denomination of Proprietary Medicines, Tinctures, Essences, Extracts, or any other denominations, shall be, nevertheless deemed spirits or strong waters, and subject to duty as such	$1.20 per gallon.
Spirits and strong waters imported into Canada	Do. do.

List of Goods.	*Duty.*
Starch	2 cts. per lb.
Steel, wrought or cast in bars and rods	Free.
Steel plates cut to any form, but not moulded	Do.
Stereotype blocks for printing purposes	Do.
Stone, unwrought	Do.
Straw	10 p. c. *ad valorem.*
Straw, growth of B. N. Am. Provinces	Free, subject to regulation of G. in C.
Strawberry wine	10 cts. a gal. and 25 p.c. *ad valorem.*
Straw plaits, Tuscan and grass, fancy	Free.
Sugar, equal to or above No. 9, Dutch	1 ct. per lb. and 25 p.c. *ad valorem.*
Sugar, below No. 9, Dutch standard	½ of a cent per lb. and 25 p.c. *ad val.*
Sugar candy and confectionery	1 cent per lb. and 25 p.c. *ad valorem.*
Sulphur in roll or flour	Free.
Syrup, of sugar cane, molasses or sorghum	½ of a ct. per lb. and 25 p.c. *ad val.*
Tafia	80 cts. per gallon.
Tails, undressed	Free.
Tallow	1 cent per lb.
Tallow, produce B. N. Am. Provinces	Free, subject to regulation of G. in C.
Tampico, white and black	Free.
Tanners' bark	Do.
Tar	Do.
Tea	Do.
Teasels	Do.
Timber, growth of B. N. Am. Provinces	Do, subject to regulation of G. in C.
Tin, in bar, blocks, pig or granulated	Free.
Tobacco, unmanufactured	Do.
Tobacco, manufactured	20 cts. per lb. and 12½ cts. *ad valorem.*
Tow, undressed	Free.
Tree nails	Do.
Trees	10 per cent. *ad valorem.*
Trees, growth of B. N. Am. Provinces	Free, subject to regulation of G. in C.
Traveller's baggage	Exempt, under regulation of Min. of Cus.
Tubes and piping, of brass, copper or iron, drawn	Free.
Turpentine, other than spirits of	Do.
Twists, silk, for hats, boots and shoes	Do.
Type	5 per cent. *ad valorem.*
Type metal, in blocks or pigs	Free.
Unenumerated spirits and strong waters	$1.20 per gallon.
Union collar cloth paper	Free.
Vegetable fibres	Do.
Vegetables, when chiefly used in dyeing	Do.
Vegetables, (including potatoes and other roots)	10 per cent. *ad valorem.*
Vegetables, &c., produce of B. N. Am. Provinces	Free, subject to regulation of G. in Coun.
Veneering of wood or ivory	Free.
Vinegar	10 cents per gallon.
Vitriol, blue	Free.
Weaving or train silk, for making elastic webbing	Do.
Weaving or train cotton for do	Do.
Whale Oil, in the casks from on ship board, and in the condition in which it was first landed	Do.
Wheat	Do.
White lead, dry	Do.
Whiting or whitening	Do.
Willow for basket makers	Do.
Wines of all kinds	10 cts. p. gal. and 25 p.c. *ad valorem.*
Wire of brass or copper, round or flat	Free.
Wood of all kinds, wholly unmanufactured	Do.
Woods, when chiefly used in dyeing	Do.
Wool	Do.
Yellow metal, in bolts, bars and for sheathing	Do.
Zinc, white, dry	Do.
Zinc in sheets, blocks and pigs	Do.
Non-Enumerated Packages—bottles, jars, demijohns, brandy casks, barrels or packages in which spirituous liquors, wines and malt liquors are contained, and carboys containing sulphuric acid—AND ALL GOODS NOT ENUMERATED AS CHARGED WITH ANY OTHER DUTY, OR DECLARED TO BE FREE OF DUTY.	15 per cent. *ad valorem.*
EXPORT DUTIES.	
Shingle bolts	$1.00 per cord of 128 cubic feet.
Stave bolts	$1.00 do do
Oak logs	$2.00 per M. Feet.
Spruce logs	$1.00 do. do.
Pine logs	$1.00 do. do.

The chief feature of the mining annals of Canada during the past twelve months is the introduction of British capital, several of our best mines having passed into the hands of English companies. We may now look with interest for the application to Canadian mines of wealth and skill sufficient to ensure sustained and well directed effort.

ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

Gold.—The gold mines of the Chaudière Division have been idle during the past twelve months, but will probably not remain so long. Strong companies are in course of formation in Europe and elsewhere for the purpose of working them. The mines have now been sufficiently proved to justify our looking to them as a permanent source of industry when fairly taken in hand.

Two gold mines, the Gatling and the Williams, are profitably worked in Marmora, but we have failed to obtain statistics of their operations.

Silver.—The value of the Silver Islet Mine will appear from the subjoined statement, kindly furnished by Mr. Macfarlane, showing its products from the beginning:—

		Tons of Ore.	*Value per ton.*	*Total Value.*
			$	$
Under Montreal Mining Co.		27,073½	1,646 80	23,115 35
Under Silver Islet Mining Co.	(1870)	155,513	1,175 80	12,563 23
Do	(1871)	971,921½	1,146 04	648,132 01
		1,154,507½	1,322 44	763,400 59

This mine was sold by the Montreal Mining Co for $250,000. The purchase money was therefore trebled in two years by the product.

The "Thunder Bay Silver Mines Railway Company Act," and the "Thunder Bay Silver Mines Telegraph Company Act," were passed last Session to admit of the construction of a railway and telegraph connecting Thunder Bay with the railway and telegraph system of the United States.

Copper.—The West Canada Mines (Bruce and associated) have produced as follows:—

1869—2,180 tons. 19½ per cent. ore.
1870—1,945 " do.
1871—1,852 " do.

The capital of the company is £60,000 stg. 200 hands are employed.

The Consolidated Copper Company of Canada have acquired the Harvey Hill and the Ives Mines. The progress of these mines up to the present time, and their prospects under their new proprietors, are worthy of being considered at some length.

Work was commenced at Harvey Hill about twelve years ago by the English and Canadian Mining Company, who have so conducted their works as to make the mine the best proved and in the most advantageous position for profitable working in the Dominion.

The ore occurs principally in three great parallel beds, varying in thickness from four to eight feet, and bearing four per cent. of copper as a minimum. There are also three principal lodes, one averaging three feet in width, with a minimum of twelve per cent. of copper. The underground work consists of seven shafts, from twelve to forty fathom deep, and an adit driven into the hill side 248 fathom, intersecting the three cupriferous beds. There are all necessary tramways, waggons, &c. The surface works are crushing and concentrating works, capable of treating eighty tons of ore daily, with engine power sufficient to admit of that capacity being doubled at small cost; jigging, drying and other dressing houses, and two furnaces with apparatus for applying the Hunt & Douglas patent hurried process to the lower grade ores.

It is expected that the Harvey Hill Mine will shortly be in a position to send to market annually 2,000 tons of metallic copper, worth at present prices £225,000, and this rate of production may be materially increased in future. One year's yield of the Harvey Hill Mine alone would, therefore, nearly pay the purchase money (£215,000) of both that mine and the Ives, and also of others that may yet be discovered on the new company's extensive property. Speaking of this, the *Pall Mall Gazette* says:

"For £215,000, certain disinterested Canadians have disposed of the richest copper mines in the Province of Quebec, extending over some 4,400 acres. At the present price of copper—and rates tend to raise rather than fall—the directors estimate that the annual return will be £244,417 per annum. In this case again, the property has been acquired for one year's purchase, and that without computing the value of the sulphur which exists in certain places in large quantities. Assuming a fall in copper to the lowest rate known for many years, the worst the shareholders will have to look to is a dividend reduced to 44 per cent. At the best, and by the introduction of some of the cheap and simple improvements of modern mining science, the returns will be "immensely enhanced.'"

The *Pall Mall Gazette* seems staggered by this example of Canadian disinterestedness, and appears to doubt the great value of the property so cheaply parted with. But we are familiar with instances of this kind. Witness Silver Islet.

In the Ives Mine, as in the Harvey Hill, the ore occurs largely in interstratified beds, two of which average six and eight feet in thickness, with variable thickness, sometimes as much as twenty per cent., the average, from wet assay, being 5.24 per cent. The wider bed is laid open for a

length of eighty-five fathom, and it is calculated that within the area now under stoping in both bands there are 131,025 tons of oré, carrying 5,241 tons of metallic copper.

The underground work of the Ives Mine consist chiefly of two shafts of fifteen and twenty-five fathom, united by a level in the run of the eight feet bed of ore. Transverse drifts are also carried through the same bed, intersecting the six foot bed. The surface works comprise all that is necessary for working the mine and for the accomodation of miners.

According to the corrected estimates, the profits of both mines at the present price of copper will be £230,323 a year, or 77 per cent. The sum required for the contemplated development of both mines will not exceed £30,000.

The Huntington and Capel Mines have also passed into the hands of English capitalists. The former mine will yield about 2,000 tons of ore per month, and works are to be erected for reducing it by a new process whereby sulphuric acid, alkalies, and bleaching powder will be obtained from the ore.

Iron.—The Cobourg, Peterborough & Mamora Railway and Mining Company are working the Mamora Mine, and raised about about 20,000 tons during the past twelve months, which rate of product will be doubled in future. The company employ 200 men. Capital $600,000.

The Forsyth Iron Mining Company are working the Hull mine, shipping on at the rate of 80 tons per day, value about $880.

The Chaffey Mine on the Rideau Canal, and the Howe Mine in Bedford, are also doing well, but no particulars of their operations have come to hand.

The increased prices of copper and iron will no longer allow the vast deposits of Canada to remain idle. While many of the European mines are giving out, the work done on those of Canada has been barely sufficient to prove their great extent. Canada may therefore expect her full share in supplying the ever increasing demands of civilization for these metals.

Lead.—No information has reached us of the work done at the Frontenac Mine during the past year. The proprietors are however in treaty with parties in England with a view to more extensive working in future.

Petroleum.—The petroleum trade is now perhaps the largest in Canada, employing capital to the extent of at least $10,000,000. Three or four hundred new wells are now in course of sinking. Business in 1871 was as follows:—

Manufactured.....11,689,761 gallons.
Exported..... 5,531,780 "
Home consumption 5,557,981 "

Plumbago.—The Canada Graphite Company are in treaty for the sale of their valuable mines in Buckingham. Thirteen veins are worked, generally bearing pure plumbago of the finest kind.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The following statements are from the Report for 1871, of the Hon. William Garvie, Chief Commissioner of Mines and Works:

GOLD.

"The gold mines have been worked steadily, and in many cases profitably. The returns, indeed, shew a small decrease in the yearly standard of production; but they are quite as good as could be expected, taking into consideration the scarcity of men and the consequent high price of labour. There has, perhaps, been no year since the commencement of gold mining in this Province during which the business has been of a more legitimate character than it was in 1871; there has been no unhealthy speculation, and the losses generally have been small, whilst in some cases the profits have been large. I still have to regret the absence of improvement in the appliances for amalgamating and saving gold. It is also a matter of regret that there are a number of mines, which have been proved capable of being worked at a profit, that have been allowed from one cause or another to remain idle. In one or two instances efforts are in progress to remedy this inaction, but to what extent it would now be premature to judge."

STATISTICS of Product, &c., Gold Mines, 1871.

Stations.	*Average men employed.*	*Crushing Mills employed Dec. 31st, 1871*	*Steam Power.*	*Water Power.*	*Quartz, &c., Crushed.*	*Yield per ton.*	*Gold from Alluvial Mines.*	*Total yield of Gold.*	*Maximum yield per Ton.*	*Average yield per man for twelve months at $18.58 per ounce.*
Stormont	18	3	2	1	1937	.. 05 18	.....	559 17 21	4 09 19	575 45
Wine Harbour	36	5	4	1	2927	.. 10 01	.....	1538 06 16	5 17 2	790 52
Sherbrooke	171	12	9	3	11382	.. 09 03	.....	6579 19 07	7 17 08	711 87
Tangier	88	4	3	1	2921	.. 14 07	.....	2093 00 07	2 10 ..	440 ..
Montagu	51	2	2	..	848	3 14 08	.....	3152 08 15	24 04 11	1143 52
Waverly	56	4	3	1	2772	.. 10 06	.....	1427 18 12	.. 18 21	471 71
Oldham	43	3	1	2	1374	1 04 04	.....	2718 12 12	23 10 22	739 42
Renfrew	36	5	2	3	2463	.. 09 04	.....	1179 17 16	2 15 4	606 32
Uniacke	14	4	3	1	900	.. 08 ..	.....	360 17 03	2 11 06	476 83
Caribou	10	2	1	1	479	1 01 01	2 10 00	504 15 23	3 01 15	933 88
Unproclaimed and other Districts	9	9	5	4	281	.. 08 ..	9 02 07	112 02 16	1 01 ..	230 49
Total, 1871	532	53	35	18	31387	.. 12 09	11 12 07	19:27 07 01	24 04 11	668 96
" 1870	555	53	35	18	30502	.. 13 ..	176 13 15	19866 05 06	71 02 00	660 40

COAL.

"It is gratifying to be enabled to state that there has been a satisfactory increase over that of last year in the products of the Collieries, in each of the Coal Mining centres. In Cumberland County there was an increase this year over the Coal mined last year of 3500 tons; in Pictou of 19,000 tons; and in Cape Breton of 15,000 tons: the total increase in the quantity of round Coal mined during the year being 34,000 tons. This increase, it is significant to notice, was obtained during an unusually short working season, which was brought to an end sooner than is customary, by the closing of navigation very suddenly and early, and the setting in of severe weather in November last. The increase above reported would, of course, have been much greater had the season been of the ordinary and average character."

The quantity of Coal raised during 1871 was as follows:—

Mine.	*Coal raised Tons.*
Joggin	10,985
Macan	499
New York & Acadia	669
C. H. Black	150
McFarlane	29
Acadia	107,784
Albion	95,659
Nova Scotia	12,049
Intercolonial	70,282
McBean	47
Mitchell & Barton	118
C. C. B. & T. Coll	100
Block House	5,428
Balmoral	12
Clyde	2,515
Caledonia	30,488
Collins	60
Glace Bay	37,202
Gowrie	43,661
International	79,414
Lingun	30,626
South Head	27
Sydney	122,763
Victoria	18,622
Reserve	2,200
Chimney Corner	1,818
Total, 1871	673,342
Do 1870	625,769

These figures show an increase of 47,473 tons over 1870.

The distribution of coal sold during 1871 was as follow:

	1870. *Tons Slack.*	1870. *Tons Round.*	1871. *Tons Slack.*	1871. *Tons Round.*
Raised	93,170	532,598	109,917	553,421
Sold for home consumption	20,774	119,404	19,783	129,846
Exported to neighboring colonies	18,962	156,013	17,515	151,062
Exported to other countries	25,811	239,336	16,173	262,035
Total	63,547	514,753	53,471	542,943

The average number of persons employed in the coal mines in 1871 was 2,469. Total steam power 3,000 horses.

COMPARATIVE Statement of Receipts and Expenditure, 1871 and 1870.

Receipts.	1871.	1870.	*Expenditure.*	1871.	1870.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
Rents (Gold)	3,444.14	6,129.72	Salaries & surveys(Gold)	3,300.02	3,217.67
Royalty "	9,993.44	10,513.29	Return Rents "	104.83	346.00
Mill Sites "	18.50	.....	Return Royalty "	24.29	473.33
Prospecting Licenses "	1,560.07	2,860.93	Royalty Commission "	501.65	403.17
Licenses to search (Coal)	4,500.27	2,680.00	Lands "	10.28	
Licenses to work "	1,075.73	650.00	Return Prospecting Licenses "	14.78	
Royalty "	46,239.20	48,673.73	Return Licenses to work (Coal)	50.00	50.00
			Return Licenses to search "	120.00	440.00
			Stationery & Printing "	1,137.53	1,332.76
			General Expenses "	6,385.42	6,443.28
			Total	11,648.80	13,206.21
			Balance	55,237.55	58,301.42
	66,886.35	71,507.63		66,886.35	71,607.63

NEWFOUNDLAND.

During the years 1870 and 1871 Newfoundland exported mineral products as follows:

1870	4,000	tons	copper ore	value about	£34,000
	270	"	lead "	" "	9 000
	80	"	nickel "	" "	6,480
					49,480
1871	3,000	"	copper "	" "	£25,500
	235	"	lead "	" "	7,875
	9	"	nickel "	" "	720
					34,095

The shipments for 1872 will be much larger, as the high price of copper causes a demand for lower grade of which a very large quantity has been held over at the Tilt Cove Mine from previous years. The Burton's Pond Mine has also commenced to ship copper ore this year, the ore being good yellow sulphuret similar to that of Tilt Cove. The latter mine has been sold to an English company for £150,000 stg. The Lamanche Lead Mine is also about to change hands, and the success which will doubtless attend the vigorous working of these well-proved mines may induce further enterprise, for which there is a vast field in the Island.

The coal field in the St. George's Bay region is estimated at thirty-eight square miles, and the quantity of coal at about a million and a half of tons per square mile.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Gold.—We read in the Report on British Columbia, of the Hon. Hector L. Langevin, (March, 1872) that—"The auriferous lands of British Columbia do not appear to be confined to any single district of that great province. They extend all along the Fraser and Thompson Rivers, and are particularly rich in the district of Cariboo. Then again there are the new gold mines of the district of Omenica, in the north of Columbia, which would appear to extend over a very large tract of country.... Gold has also been found in Vancouver Island.... It is established that from the United States frontier to the 53rd degree of north latitude, and to a width of from one to two hundred miles, gold is found nearly everywhere."

The mines visited by Mr. Langevin produced at the following rates during the summer of 1871. The "South Wales," during the last three weeks of the month of August, produced 799 ounces. The "Forest Rose" on William's Creek, produced in one week 203 ounces, and in another 245 ounces. The "Ballarat" yielded 167 ounces in two weeks.

"The yield of gold for the year 1870 was:

Cariboo	$1,047,245
Lillouet	15,000
Columbia, &c	161,500
Yale and Lytton	110,000
	$1,333,745

This, however, is only approximate, as it is impossible to arrive at the quantity of gold carried out of the country by private hands."

The gold mines of the Ominica District were not worked until the year 1871. The yield of some of them was at the following rate: One mine on Lost Creek yielded 192 ounces to be divided among five miners in return for one week's labor, and another, that belonging to Ward, Dunleary & Co., yielded as much as $500 per man during one week. On Black Jack Gulch the yield of the mine from its first working was $40 a man per day. On Manson Creek there were about 200 miners who were making from $5 to $50 a day each. On State Creek 50 men were making from $5 to $20 a day each. On Germansen Creek the amount of gold collected during the last week of August was $10 000. Since that period fresh reports have reached me, and everything tends to the belief that the season has been a productive one; the district is really rich in gold and promises much.... Judging from the reports which flow in from all quarters, and from the numerous miners I myself met on the road, who came from Montana, in the United States, and who consider this district to be another promised land, it is evident that this spring there will be a large influx of mining population." (Mr. Langevin's Report.)

From the report of the Gold Commissioner for 1871 upon the Ominica Mines, it appears that their yield for that year may be estimated at about $400,000. The confidence of miners in the district is shown by extensive preparations for systematic development in the construction of conduits for water and in surface and underground prospecting.

The gold shipped by British Columbia by banks from 1862 to 1871 inclusive was of the value of $16,650,036, and about one-third more was supposed to be carried out of the country by miners.

Silver.—"The silver mines of British Columbia have not yet been largely worked. Nevertheless, in the month of September last I saw very rich specimens from a silver mine near Hope, on the Fraser River, and I was told that it was proposed to work that mine on a large scale. On the spot works of a very considerable extent were being carried on, among others a road leading from Hope to the mine itself. I am further aware that this silver mine is not the only one which exists in the Fraser Valley; and as soon as the Hope mine shall have been worked and shall have yielded, as it is expected, good results, there is no doubt but that other mines situated in the same range of mountains will likewise be worked." (Mr. Langevin's Report.)

Coal.—From the Blue Book of 1869 it appears that 200 men were employed in the coal mines of Nanaimo, the yield being 40,000 tons, of which 19,700 were shipped to foreign parts. The price of coal at the pits' mouth is 24 shillings sterling per ton. The area of the mine is 900,000 square yards. Three pits are worked. The seam is generally four feet thick.

The Blue Book for 1870 adds: These mines are progressing favorably, and have been worked to advantage during the year, the yield of coal for exportation having been about 30,000 tons.

In 1871 the mine produced 44,000 tons.

From 1867 to 1870 inclusive the exports of coal amounted to 77,831 tons, value $487,865. From 1861 to 1870 inclusive the yield was 282,131 tons.

AWARD OF THE GENEVA TRIBUNAL.

We gave in the *Year Book* of 1872 the text of the Treaty of Washington, the first article of which provides that the claims known as the *Alabama* claims, should be submitted to a tribunal of arbitrators.

The arbitrators appointed were as follow: England—Sir Alexander James Cockburn; United States—Charles Francis Adams; Italy—Count Frederic Sclopis; Swiss Confederation—Jacques Stoempfli; Brazil, Viscount d'Itajriba.

The Tribunal held its first session at Geneva on the 15th of December, 1871. The agents for the High contracting parties, Lord Tenterden for England, and John C. Bancroft Davis for the United States, gave in their cases, evidence, &c., and on the 16th of December the Tribunal was adjourned until the 15th of June, 1872, when they again met and continued in session, with a few brief interruptions until the 14th of September of the same year. On that day an award, of which the following is a synopsis, was promulgated, and the labours of the Tribunal were brought to a close.

THE AWARD

first sets forth that the "due diligence" referred to in Art. 6, of the Washington treaty, ought to be exercised by neutral governments in exact proportion to the risks to which other governments may be exposed, from a failure to fulfil the obligations of neutrality on their part; that the circumstances out of which the *Alabama* claims controversy arose were of a nature to call for the exercise, on the part of the British Government, of all possible solicitude, for the observance of all the rights and duties involved in the proclamation of neutrality issued by Her Majesty on the 13th May, 1861; that the effects of a violation of neutrality, committed by means of the construction, equipment and armament of a vessel, are not done away with by any Commission which the Government of the belligerent Power, benefitted by the violation of neutrality, may afterwards have granted to that vessel, and the ultimate step by which the offence is completed, cannot be admissible as a ground for the absolution of the offender, nor can the consummation of his fraud become the means of establishing his innocence; that the privilege of exterritoriality, accorded to vessels of war, is a proceeding of courtesy and mutual deference, and can never be appealed to for the protection of acts done in violation of neutrality.

That the absence of a previous notice cannot be regarded as a failure in any consideration required by the law of nations, in those cases, in which a vessel carries with it its own condemnation.

That in order to impart to any supplies of coal, a character inconsistent with the rule of the treaty, prohibiting the use of naval ports or waters, as a base of operations for belligerents, it is necessary that said supplies should be connected with special circumstances, of time, of person, or of place, which may combine to give them such a character.

That with respect to the *Alabama*, it clearly results from all the facts connected with her construction in the port of Liverpool, and subsequent equipment and armament in the vicinity of Terceira, through the agency of vessels called the *Agrippina* and *Bahama*, despatched from Great Britain to that end, that the British Government failed to use due diligence in the performance of its neutral obligations, and especially that it omitted, during the construction of the *Alabama*, any effective measures of prevention, notwithstanding the representations made by the diplomatic agents of the United States; and that those orders which were given at last for the detention of the vessel, were issued so late that their execution was not practicable; that the measures taken for pursuit and arrest were so imperfect as to lead to no result, and, therefore, cannot be considered as sufficient to release Great Britain of the responsibility already incurred.

That despite the violation of neutrality of Great Britain committed by this vessel, she was on several occasions freely admitted into the ports of British colonies, instead of being proceeded against as she ought to have been.

That the British Government cannot justify itself for a failure in due diligence on the plea of the inefficiency of the legal means which it possessed.

Four of the Arbitrators therefore, for the reasons above assigned, and the fifth (Sir Alexander Cockburn) for reasons separately assigned, are of opinion that Great Britain has in this case failed, by omission, to fulfil the duties prescribed in the first and third rules established by the sixth article of the Tresty of Washington.

In the case of the *Florida*, previously called the *Oreto*, four members of the Tribunal conclude that there was a failure of due diligence, in that it was allowed to escape from the port of Liverpool despite the representations of the agents of the United States.

In that it stayed at Nassau, issued from that port, enlisted men, took in supplies, and armament, with the co-operation of the British vessel *Prince Alfred*, at Green Cay, there was negligence on the part of the British Colonial authorities.

And in that it was several times freely admitted into the ports of British Colonies, notwithstanding the violation of the neutrality of Great Britain.

That the fact of the judicial acquittal of the *Oreto* at Nassa cannot relieve Great Britain of the responsibilities incurred by her under the principles of international law. Nor can the entry of the *Florida* into the Confederate port of Mobile, and her stay there during four months extinguish the responsibility previously incurred by Great Britain.

And therefore that Great Britain failed to fulfil the duties prescribed in the first, second and third rules of article six of the treaty.

In the case of the *Shenandoah*, three against two members of the Tribunal decide that, the British Government is responsible for her acts only after her stay in the port of Melbourne, where it is admitted by the British Government that augmentation was clandestinely effected in her forces

by the enlistment of men; and that there was negligence on the part of the authorities in that place.

The *Tuscaloosa*—tender to the *Alabama*—*Clarence*, *Tacony* and *Archer*—tenders to the *Florida*—are regarded as accessaries and, following the lot of their principals, are submitted to the same decision, which applies to them respectively.

So far as relates to the *Retribution*, *Georgia*, *Sumter*, *Nashville*, *Tallahassee* and *Chickamanga*, the Tribunal concludes that England did not fail in her duty; and as regardes the *Saltie*, *Jefferson Davis*, *Music* and *V. H. Joy*, that they ought to be excluded from consideration for want of evidence.

As to the claim made by the United States for indemnity for the cost of pursuit of the Confederate cruisers, the Tribunal decides that this claim is not distinguishable from the general expenses of the war carried on by the United States, by a majority of three to two.

They also decide unanimously, that prospective earnings cannot be made the subject of compensation, as they depend in their nature on future and uncertain contingencies, and that, therefore, there is no ground for awarding the United States anything at all under this head.

After citing the reasons for so doing, the award then gives a lump sum of $15,500,000 in gold as the indemnity to be paid by Great Britain to the United States, and declares all claims referred by the treaty to be fully and finally settled.

SIR A. COCKBURN'S DISSENT.

Sir Alexander Cockburn dissented from the above award, and in the course of a long judgment gives his reasons for doing so. The effect of the rules laid down by the Washington Treaty, he declares, "is to place this Tribunal in a position of some difficulty. Every obligation, for the non-fulfilment of which, redress can be claimed, presupposes a prior existing law by which a right has been created on one side and a corresponding obligation on the other. But here we have to deal with obligations assumed to have existed prior to the treaty, and yet arising out of a supposed law created for the first time by the treaty. For we have one party denying the prior existence of the rules to which it now consents to submit as the measure of its past obligations, while the other virtually admits the same thing; for it agrees to observe the rules between itself and Great Britain in the future, and to bring them to the knowledge of other maritime powers and invite them to accede to them,—all of which should plainly be superfluous and vain if these rules already formed part of the existing law recognized as obtaining among nations." He regrets that the whole question of law and fact had not been left to the Tribunal to decide according to principles of international law existing at the time that the causes of complaint are said to have arisen. He finds difficulty in defining the meaning of the words "due diligence," as there is nothing in the treaty to direct them; especially as to the degree of diligence required. They must, therefore, look to judicial science to direct them; and he thinks it will be of advantage to ascertain the amount of diligence required by international law. He proceeds then to show that the duties of a neutral state are to observe a strict impartiality towards both belligerents, and in no way to assist either of them with warlike material, ships of war, transport, etc., as a state. On the other hand he considers that a neutral subject has a perfect right to carry on trade with belligerents in articles which are pronounced by nations as contraband of war, and even in ships of war. But in case of ships of war sent out, not to a port of the belligerent purchaser, but with armament, officers and crew, prepared to make war at once, there would be a breach of neutrality; and a neutral power would be bound to use its best endeavors to prevent it. The case would be the same were the armament sent out separately to be taken on board at sea. As to the extent of diligence required by the treaty, he concludes that it is neither more nor less than any neutral Government would be obliged to exercise to prevent the breach by any of its subjects of any head of international law. And that it consists in a Government faithfully carrying out all the means at its command for the prevention of any such infraction. He thinks that if a Government is to be held responsible for the errors in judgment of its subordinates, or of its courts, especially when they are at a distance, it would have the effect of making any effort to have the rules of the treaty adopted by other nations unsuccesful, and of making maritime nations look upon belligerents with very considerable dread. After reviewing with severity several passages of the American case—clearing England from the charges there made—and having concluded this part of his judgment, he proceeds to consider the case of the "*Florida*." His decision in this case is that there was no lack of diligence on the part of the authorities in England, while the "*Oreto*" (afterwards the "*Florida*") was building, or at her departure. That no sufficient evidence was produced against her to justify her seizure before the courts, and that, therefore, she could not have been seized. That at Nassau, whither the "*Oreto*" went, on her departure from England, the colonial authorities conscientiously performed what they thought to be their duty, but that they labored under a misapprehension as to the effect of the "Foreign Enlistment Act," which, however, as he had before stated, could not be construed into a want of diligence. That the "*Oreto*" having made the Southern port of Mobile, where she was regularly commissioned, she could not be proceeded against on her return to Nassau, for a breach of the Municipal law of England merely; and that a seizure of the "*Florida*"—as she was then named—would have been an act of war on the part of Great Britain towards the South. For these reasons he concludes that there was no lack of due diligence on the part of England in the case of the "*Florida*."

As to the "*Alabama*," there was a lack of diligence. Sufficient evidence was furnished before her departure to justify her detention; and means of obtaining information respecting her, were neglected to be used. Also, when she had departed on her trial trip without returning, there was a circumstance so suspicious as to justify the Commissioners of Customs in seizing her, which by the exercise of diligence they would have been enabled to do. For these reasons, Sir Alexander thinks, that England is responsible for the damage done by the *Alabama*.

As to the "*Shenandoah*," the only other vessel about which he differs from the ma-

jority of the Tribunal, he can see no want of diligence on the part of the authorities at Melbourne. Possibly the Police may have shown a want of energy, but he does not think this sufficient to justify the saddling of England with damages to a large amount.

After referring to the other mentioned vessels, he dwells upon the manner of the award, claims made, the amount awarded, &c., and gives a brief statement of the cases in which he has differed from the decision of the Tribunal; concluding with the expression of a hope that the decision will be accepted with the submission and respect due to it, by the people of Great Britain; and that the people of the United States will see in the consent of Great Britain to refer the claims to arbitration, an earnest desire toatone for past errors and omissions, and will feel that all just cause of grievance is now removed, so that in time to come no sense of past wrong remaining unredressed will stand in the way of the friendly and harmonious relations which should subsist between two great and kindred nations.

Dominion Penitentiaries.

During the year 1871, there was a large falling off in the number of inmates of the Kingston Penitentiary. The Directors attribute this mainly to the increased prosperity of the country, and the remunerative wages to be obtained by all, and in some measure also, to the reformatory nature of the improvements introduced into the establishment.

Notwithstanding this falling off, the expenditure has increased. This has arisen partly from the increased price of several articles of consumption; an increased rate of salaries to the officials; and a largely increased use of lights and firewood.

The health of the prisoners has been eminently satisfactory, very few severe cases of sickness having occurred throughout the year. Improvement in diet, increase of outdoor labor, and better condition of the water are the causes to which this healthy condition of the inmates is to be attributed.

The discipline has been satisfactorily maintained; punishments have been fewer than in former years; and only twice have very severe punishments been necessary.

The introduction of lamps into the cells, allowing the prisoners to read until 9 o'clock, has had an excellent effect; quiet and order having taken the place of riotous noise and disturbance.

The opportunity of obtaining, by good conduct, a remission of a portion of the sentence induces great self-control and industry among the convicts. Out of 195 discharged during the year, only one had failed to obtain remission of time, and the greater number of the convicts in the institution have gained the highest award allowable; 5 days in each month. This is especially noteworthy, as upon any fault, the convict not only fails to obtain the monthly remission, but may lose a portion of that gained.

The system of gratuities has been introduced and found to work well; this allows the convict, in consideration of increased industry, a certain portion of his earnings, so that when discharged, he may have a small fund to live on till he obtains work. The possession of this small sum which enables the discharged convict to live honestly till he gets employment, is found an efficacious means of reclamation. It replaces also the dogged indifference of men working out a punishment, by hope of personal gain, and helps to form habits of industry, self-control and independence. This system is as yet only an experiment. The number of convicts released by pardon was greater than in any former year. As the applicants for mercy had in many cases been in prison from 10 to 20 years, any effect from the imprisonment may be considered to have been obtained.

Several escapes took place during the year, but a greater strictness on the part of the new Warden will likely prevent any recurrence of these

An increase in the pay of several officers was found necessary, in view of the largely increased rate of wages prevailing in the country, and also from some of them having become entitled to increase from length of service and efficiency. The duties are onerous, disagreeable and often dangerous, and the officers are for the most part very deserving. There has been a large decrease in cash receipts from the contract labor of the prisoners, owing to the great reduction in numbers.

The Directors recommend the employment of the prisoners in the prison, under the management of the prison officials, as being better, in a moral and hygienic point of view.

The school has not progressed favorably. The schoolmaster's duties were so irregularly performed, that his services were dispensed with, and a successor has not yet been appointed.

The Female Department has been throughout satisfactory; great order and industry and uniform submission to discipline having been maintained. In this Department there have been no recommittals for 2 years.

The number of convicts in the prison on the 31st Dec., 1871, was 628 against 686 the preceding year. 11 died during the year, 5 escaped, 10 were sent to Rockwood Asylum; and 67 pardoned, 195 have been discharged, and 231 admitted.

The Revenue was $40,975, and the expenditure $110,362; but apart from the direct revenue a great deal of valuable labour was performed by the convicts, in work for the Penitentiary itself, in constructing wharves and piers, building the Warden's residence, &c., &c.

The total value of the work done by the convicts is estimated by the Warden as $93,208.

3,690 books were issued from the Library by the Protestant chaplain, and 3,213 by the R. C. do.

The value of the real estate of the Penitentiary is stated to be $601,273, an increase of about $15,000 in the year, and the value of stock $662,646, an increase of about $7,000.

Into the Rockwood Asylum there were admitted during the year, 55 patients, of which 11 were from the Penitentiary. 11 died during the year, 22 were discharged, and one transferred to Toronto, leaving 1

the Asylum at the close of the year 349, an increase over the preceding year of 14.

The expenditure for 1871 was $37,194, making an average cost for each patient, of a little more than $109 a year.

In the Penitentiary at St. John, N. B., there were only 74 convicts, 39 of whom were sentenced to two years and upwards; a proof of the general moral tendencies of the people and the facilities for finding employment. The labor of the prisoners has been more profitable than in former years. The sale of manufactured articles during the year amounted to $17,454, and there was on hand at the close of the year, a stock valued at $17,454.

The expenditure for material was $18,909, a little more than the value of the sales.

The combination of the common gaol and convict prison in one is not favorable, and renders the maintenance of necessary discipline impossible.

The value of the building, machinery, &c. is estimated at $100,251.

The Chaplains report improvement in the tone of feeling and conduct. The average daily attendance at school was 15, reading, writing, and arithmetic being taught.

The conduct of the female prisoners was good, no case requiring punishment, occurring during the year,

The health of the inmates was generally good, one death only occurring just at the close of the year.

At the Halifax Penitentiary there was a large falling off in the number of committals. Discipline was fairly maintained and the prison was always found clean and in good order. The Library is of great benefit, and the prisoners gladly avail themselves of it.

The principal manufacture is of shoes, but that of brooms has been introduced.

The number of prisoners at the close of the year was 34 convicts, and 7 common prisoners.

The value of prison property is estimated at $98,263.

The chaplains report the conduct of the prisoners as satisfactory, and the schoolmaster that very considerable progress has been made, and the prisoners have generally been obedient, orderly and attentive. 852 books have been issued from the library.

The sanitary condition on the whole has been good, though there were three deaths during the year.

There is only one female prisoner in the institution.

The total value of penitentiary property in the Dominion at the close of the year, exclusive of Rockwood Asylum, was, $1,462,433.

The total expenditure for 1871 cannot be given, there being no return of the expenditure of the Halifax prison.

The prisons of Manitoba and British Columbia have not yet been brought under the care of the Dominion Prison Inspectors.

Judiciary of the Dominion.

ONTARIO.

COURT OF ERROR AND APPEAL.

Constituted for the hearing of appeals in civil cases from the Courts of Queen's Bench, Chancery and Common Pleas; and appeals in criminal cases from the Courts of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas. From the judgment of the court, an appeal lies to Her Majesty in privy council, in cases over £1,000, or where annual rent, fee or future rights of any amount, are affected. *Judges*—Hon. Wm. H. Draper, C. B., Chief Justice of Appeal in Ontario; Hon. Wm. Buell Richards, Chief Justice of Ontario; Hon. John Hawkins Hagarty, D. C. L., Chief Justice of the Common Pleas; Hon. John Godfrey Spragge, Chancellor; Hon. J. Curran Morrison, Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench; Hon. Adam Wilson, Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench; Hon. Oliver Mowat, Vice-Chancellor; Hon. John W. Gwynne, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas; Hon. Thomas Galt, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas; Hon. Samuel Henry Strong, Vice-Chancellor.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

The jurisdiction of the court extends to all manner of actions, causes and suits, criminal and civil, real, personal, and mixed, within Ontario, and it may proceed in such, by such process and course as are provided by law, and as shall tend with justice and despatch to determine the same; and may hear and determine all issues of law, and also with the inquest of twelve good and lawful men (except in cases otherwise provided for) try all issues of fact, and give judgment, and award execution, thereon, and also in matters which relate to the Queen's Revenue (including the condemnation of contraband or smuggled goods) as may be done by Her Majesty's Superior Courts of Law in England. *Chief Justice*—Hon. William Buell Richards. *Puisne Judges*—Hon. Joseph C. Morrison, and Hon. Adam Wilson. *Clerk of the Crown and Pleas*—Robert G. Dalton, Esq, Q. C.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

This Court has the same powers and jurisdiction, as a Court of Record, as the Court of Queen's Bench. Writs of summons and capias isssue alternately from either court. *Chief Justice*—Hon. John Hawkins Hagarty, D.C.L. *Puisne Judges*—Hon. J. W. Gwynne and Hon. Thomas Galt. *Clerk of the Crown and Pleas for the Common Pleas*—Monsell V. Jackson, Esq.

COURT OF CHANCERY.

This Court has the like jurisdiction as the Court of Chancery in England, in cases of fraud, accident, trusts, executors, administrators, co-partnerships, accounts, mortgages, awards, dower, infants, idiots, lunatics and their estates, waste, specific performance, discovery, and to prevent multiplicity of suits, staying proceedings at law prosecuted against equity and good conscience, and may decree the issue, repeal or avoidance of letters patent, and generally the like powers which the Court of Chancery in England possesses to administer justice in all cases in which there is no adequate remedy at law. *Chancellor*—Hon. John G. Spragge. *Vice-Chancellors* Hon. Oliver Mowat, L.L.D., Samuel H. Strong. *Referee*

in Chambers, and Referee of Suits—T. W. Taylor, M.A. *Registrar*—A. Grant. *Clerk*—W. Cummings. *Clerk of Record and Bonds*—A. Holmes. *Ad. Clerk*—W. Crofton. *Special Examiners*—John Crickmore, Barrister, and J. Hutcheson Eden, Barrister.

Master in Ordinary—J. A. Boyd, M.A. *Local Masters and Deputy Registrars*—*Barrie*—J. R. Colter. *Belleville*—Wm. W. Dean. *Brantford*—John Cameron. *Brockville*—Jacob Dockstader Buell. *Chatham*—R. O'Hara. *Cobourg, Lindsay and Peterboro'*—W. M. H. Weller. *Cornwall*—J. F. Pringle. *Goderich*—H. McDermott. *Guelph*—James W. Hall. *Hamilton*—Wm. Leggo. *Kingston*—James A. Henderson, D.C.L. *London*—James Shanley. *L'Orignal*—J. Butterfield. *Ottawa*—W. M. Matheson. *Owen Sound*—David A. Creasor. *Perth*—Edw. Elliott. *Simcoe*—W. M. Wilson. *Sandwich*—Samuel S. Macdonell L. L. D. *Sarnia*—P. T. Poussett. *St. Catherines*—F. W. Macdonald. *St. Thomas*—James Stanton. *Stratford*—G. W. Lawrence. *Sault Ste. Marie, Algoma*—*Walkerton*—Wm. Allan McLean. *Whitby*—George H. Dartnell. *Woodstock*—H. B. Beard. *Accountant*—A. N. Buell, *Clerk*—W. Lillie.

COURT OF ERROR AND APPEAL.

Terms of the Court.—This Court holds its sittings twice a year at Toronto, in the months of January and June, upon such days as it may by rule or order from time to time appoint, and may adjourn such sitting from day to day, or for any such longer period as it may deem expedient, and may also appoint days for giving judgment or for disposing of business as in its discretion it shall see fit.

LAW TERMS.

Hilary begins first Monday in February, and ends Saturday of the ensuing week; Easter begins 3rd Monday in May, and ends Saturday of the second week thereafter; Michaelmas begins third Monday in November, and ends Saturday of the second week thereafter. By the Act 29 & 30 Vic., cap. 40, Trinity Term, hitherto commencing on the Monday after the 21st August, is abolished; but the same statute gives power to the Courts of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas, at their discretion, to hold sittings in time of vacation (except long vacation), by virtue of a rule or order of the court respectively, to be made in or out of term, for the hearing of such special cases or rules for new trials as shall be named in a list to be attached to any such rule or order, and for giving of judgments in cases previously argued, and for disposing of such other business as the court in its discretion shall see fit. Notice of such rules to be given in form and manner prescribed by the act, six clear days before the day appointed.

CHANCERY TERMS.

Re-Hearing Terms.—Third Thursday in February, last Thursday in August, and first Thursday in December. The Court also sits every Tuesday (except during the regular vacations) throughout the year, for hearing motions; on Wednesday for hearing, *pro confesso* on bill and answer, motions for decree, further directions, petitions, demurrers, and on Thursday for Appeals from Masters' Reports.

LONG VACATION.

Extends from the 1st of July to the 21st of August.

COUNTY COURT TERMS.

The several County Courts in Ontario hold semi-annually, terms to commence on the first Monday in January and July, and end the following Saturday, except the County Court of the County of York, which holds three terms, to commence respectively, on the first Monday in January and April, and the last Monday in August, and ending on the Saturday of the same week.

LAW CIRCUITS.

Circuits of the Courts.—Courts of Assize and Nisi Prius and of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, shall be held twice a year in each County or union of Counties, in the vacation between Hilary and Easter Terms, and between that period of the vacation after the 21st of August and Michaelmas Term, except in the County of York, in which county there shall be a third such Court in every year, in the vacation between Michaelmas and Hilary Terms. There are six circuits, as follows: The *Eastern*—Brockville, Cornwall, Kingston, L'Orignal, Ottawa, Pembroke, Perth. *Midland*—Belleville, Cobourg, Lindsay, Napanee, Peterboro', Picton, Whitby. *Niagara*—Barrie, Hamilton, Milton, Owen Sound, St. Catharines, Welland. *Oxford*—Berlin, Brantford, Cayuga, Guelph, Simcoe, Stratford, Woodstock. *Western*—Chatham, Goderich, London, Sandwich, Sarnia, St. Thomas, Walkerton. *Home*—Brampton, Toronto.

The Court in each district shall be presided over by one of the chief justices or judges of the superior courts, or, in their absence, by some one judge of the County Court, or some one of Her Majesty's counsel learned in the law, requested by any one of the chief justices or judges of the superior courts to act in that behalf.

CHANCERY CIRCUITS.

For the examination of witnesses and hearing causes are held in the spring and autumn of each year, as follows:

Toronto—Toronto. *Eastern* — Belleville, Brockville, Cornwall, Cobourg, Kingston, Cobourg, Ottawa, Peterboro'. *Western*—Chatham, Goderich, London, Sandwich, Sarnia, Simcoe, Stratford, Woodstock. *Home*—Barrie, Brantford, Guelph, Hamilton, Lindsay, Owen Sound, St. Catharines, Whitby.

The courts in each circuit are presided over by the chancellor or one of the vice-chancellors, or by any one of Her Majesty's counsel learned in the law, requested by the chancellor or one of the vice-chancellors to act in that behalf.

COMMISSIONERS IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, FOR TAKING AFFIDAVITS TO BE USED IN COURTS OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

R. A. Harrison, Q.C., D.C.L., Barrister, Toronto; R. Snelling, L.L.B., Barrister, Toronto; Larratt W. Smith, D.C.L., Barrister, Toronto; James Morris, Barrister, Toronto; James A. Henderson, D.C.L. Barrister, Kingston: James Jessup, Brockville; J. D. Buell, Brockville.

COMMISSIONERS IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, FOR TAKING AFFIDAVITS TO BE USED IN COURTS OF THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Theodore Doucet, Notary Public, Montreal; J. Court, Montreal; J. J. C. Abbott, Advocate, Montreal; George Macrae, Advocate, Montreal; John H. Isaacson, Notary Public, Montreal; William B. Lambe, Advocate, Montreal; Fred. W. Torrance, Advocate, Montreal; P. B. Casgrain, Advocate, Quebec; Fred. C. Vannovous, Advocate, Quebec; Charles G. Holt, Q.C., Advocate, Quebec; J. R. Dufresne, Advocate, Quebec; Noel Hill Bowen, Notary Public, Quebec; Geo. Futvoye, Advocate, Ottawa; Hewitt Bernard, Barrister and Advocate, Ottawa; E. L. Montizambert, Advocate, Ottawa; Livingstone E. Morris, Prothonotary, Sherbrooke.

COMMISSIONERS IN ENGLAND FOR TAKING AFFIDAVITS TO BE USED IN CANADIAN COURTS.

Charles Bischoff (Bischoff, Bombas & Bischoff, Solicitors), Great Winchester Street, London, England; John Morris (Ashurst, Morris & Co., Solicitors), 6 Old Jewry, London, England; W. Grain, Notary Public, 9 Sherbrooke Street, London, England; W. H. Freshfield.

LAW REPORTERS.

G. Robinson, Q.C., Editor-in-Chief. Queen's Bench, H. C. W. Wethey, Barrister. Common Pleas, S. J. Vankoughnet, Barrister. Chancery, A. Grant, Barrister.

LAW SOCIETY.

Treasurer, Hon. J. H. Cameron, Q.C. Secretary and Librarian, Hugh N. Gwynne, Esq., L. H. Ester, Esq.

HEIR AND DEVISEE COMMISSION.

Commissioners—The Chief Justice of Appeal, and the Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench, Chancery, and Common Pleas. Their duties are to determine claims to lands in the Province of Ontario, for which no patent has issued from the Crown, in favor of the proper claimants, whether as heirs, devisees or assignees. *Clerk*—William B. Heward.

COUNTY COURTS.

Their jurisdiction is similar to the Court of Queen's Bench, but is limited in amount, and does not include cases involving the title to lands (with the exception of actions of ejectment in specified cases), validity of wills, or actions for libel, crim. con., or seduction. An appeal lies in certain cases to either of the Superior Courts of law.

INSOLVENCY COURTS.

These Courts regulate all proceedings respecting assignments for the benefit of creditors, the winding up of the estates of insolvent debtors, &c. They are established in each County, and presided over by the County Judges.

SURROGATE COURTS.

There is a Surrogate Court in each County, which grants probate or administration, and has testamentary jurisdiction subject to an appeal to the Court of Chancery. The County Judge presides. There is a Registrar to each Court, besides the *Surrogate Clerk* (Sir James Lukin Robinson), who is an officer of the Court of Chancery.

COURTS OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Chairman—The County Judge in each County, who, with one or more Justices of the Peace, holds a Court of General Sessions in his County twice a year (except in the County of York, where three Courts will be held in the year, for trials by jury in cases of felony and misdemeanor, and for the decision of appeals from summary convictions of magistrates.

COUNTY JUDGES' CRIMINAL COURTS.

Any person charged with an offence for which he might be tried at a Court of General Sessions of the Peace, may, with consent, obtain a speedy trial out of Sessions before the Judge alone.

DIVISION COURTS.

For the summary disposal of cases by the County Judge; but a jury of five persons may be demanded in certain cases. Their jurisdiction embraces, with several exceptions, all actions of debt or contract amounting to $100, and torts to $40. These Courts have a limited jurisdiction to replevin, and power to garnish debts. Each judicial district is divided into Court divisions, and Courts are held once in two months in each Division, or oftener, in the discretion of the Judge.

QUEBEC.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

JUDGES.

Hon. Jean F. Duval, Chief Justice,

Puisne Judges.

Hon. René E. Caron. Hon. L. T. Drummond, Hon. W. Badgley, Hon Samuel C. Monk.

APPEAL SIDE.

MONTREAL.—11th to 22nd of March, June, September and December.

QUEBEC.—1st to 8th of March June, September and December.

CROWN SIDE.

Where Held.	*When Held.*
Quebec	27th April and October.
Montreal	24th March and 24th Sept.
Three Rivers	8th April and 9th October.
Sherbrooke	1st April and 11th October.
Kamouraska	5th April and 21st Nov.
Aylmer	21st January and 1st July.
Percé	13th March and 13th Aug.
New Carlisle	13th Feb'y. and 13th July.
Arthabaskaville	19th Feb'y. and 4th Nov.
Beauce	20th June and 20th Oct.
Montmagny	25th March and 25 Nov.
Beauharnois	22nd March and 29th Nov.
St. Hyacinthe	1st May and 1st Dec.
St. John	22nd May and 12th Dec.
St. Scholastique	7th January and 2nd July.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Jurisdiction for Sums exceeding $200, *under Cap.* 78 *of the Consolidated Statutes for Lower Canada.*

Hon. Wm. Collis Meredith, Chief Justice.

Puisne Judges.

Hon. Charles Mondelet,
" Andrew Stuart,
" David Roy,
" Peter Winter,
" Aimé Lafontaine,
" Antoine Polette,
" Joseph A. Berthelot,
" Thomas J. J. Loranger,
" Louis Victor Sicotte,
" Francis H. Johnson,
" Jean T. Taschereau,
" Joseph N. Bossé,
" Robert Mackay,
" John Maguire,
" Frederick W. Torrance,
" Joseph U. Beaudry,
" Louis E. N. Casault,
" H. E. Taschereau,
" C. Dunkin, P. C.
" J. S. Sanborn,
" T. K. Ramsay, Assistant Judge.

MONTREAL.—Hochelaga, Jacques Cartier, Laval, Vaudreuil, Soulanges, Laprairie, Chambly and Verchères, and city of Montreal, held from 17th to 27th of every month, except January, July and August.

QUEBEC.—Portneuf, Quebec, Montmorency, Lévi, Lotbinière and city of Quebec, held at Quebec from 1st to 5th of every month, except January, July and August.

THREE RIVERS.—Maskinongé, St. Maurice, (including the city of Three Rivers) Champlain and Nicolet, held at Three Rivers, from 2nd to 8th June, 1st to 7th April, 2nd to 8th July and 2nd to 8th October, September and December.

ST. FRANCIS.—Richmond (including town of Sherbrooke,) Wolfe, Compton and Stanstead, held at Sherbrooke, from 6th to 10th Feb'y, April, June, October and December.

KAMOURASKA.—Kamouraska and Temiscouata, held at Kamouraska, from 13th to 19th February, May and November.

OTTAWA.—Ottawa and Pontiac, held at Aylmer, from 13th to 19th February, June and November.

GASPE.—Gaspé and Bonaventure, held at Percé, from 13th to 19th March August, and and from 18th to 24th December. At New Carlisle, from 13th to 19th February, July and November.

TERREBONNE.—Argenteuil, Two Mountains and Terrebonne, held at St. Scholastique, from 13th to 19th February, May and October.

JOLIETTE.—L'Assomption, Montcalm and Joliette, held at Joliette, from 16th to 22nd February, 28th June to 4th July, 16th to 22nd Oct.

RICHELIEU.—Richelieu, Yamaska and Berthier, held at Sorel, from 13th to 19th of January and May, 3rd to 9th October.

SAGUENAY.—Charlevoix and Saguenay, held at Malbaie, from 13th to 19th March, June and December.

RIMOUSKI.—Rimouski is held at St. Germain, from 13th to 19th March, June and October.

MONTMAGNY.—L'Islet, Montmagny and Bellechasse, held at Montmagny, from 13th to 19th February, May and November.

BEAUCE.—Beauce and Dorchester, held at St. Joseph de la Beauce, from 13th to 19th March, June and October.

ARTHABASKA.—Megantic, Arthabaska and Drummond, held at Arthabaska, from 2nd to 8th February, 18th to 24th May, and 28th October to 3rd November.

BEDFORD.—Shefford, Missisquoi and Brome, held at Nelsonville, from 10th to 15th February, 23rd to 28th April, 10th to 15th October.

ST. HYACINTHE.—St. Hyacinthe, Bagot and Rouville, held at St. Hyacinthe, from 22nd to 28th February, June and November.

IBERVILLE.—St. Johns, Napierville and Iberville, held at St. Johns, from 16th to 21st of March, June and November.

BEAUHARNOIS.—Huntingdon, Beauharnois and Chateauguay, held at Beauharnois from 16th to 21st March, 30th May to 4th June, 23rd to 28th November.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Jurisdiction for Sums not exceeding $200, *under Cap.* 79 *of the Consolidated Statutes of Lower Canada, Sec.* 2.

MONTREAL DISTRICT.

By 35 Vic., cap. 6, (Quebec) sec. 27, fixed terms of the Circuit Court at Montreal are abolished, and every judicial day is a day on which the court may sit, but the judges presiding may adjourn from time to time, and in the interval the court will not sit.

Vaudreuil County Court, held at Vaudreuil 1st to 5th March, July and November.

Soulanges Circuit, held at Coteau Landing 6th to 10th March, 6th to 9th July, 6th to 10th November.

Verchères County Circuit, held at Verchères 1st to 5th February, May and October.

QUEBEC DISTRICT.

Quebec District Court, held at Quebec 16th to 21st January and June, and 20th to 25th of every month, except July and August.

Lotbiniére County Circuit, held at St. Croix the 7th to 12th February, May and October.

THREE RIVERS CIRCUIT.

Three Rivers Circuit, held at Three Rivers 26th to 31st March, June 26 to 1st July, Sept. 26 to 1st October. and 26th to 31st December.

Maskinonge County Circuit, held at Rivière du Loup 27th to 29th January and May, 18 to 20th October.

ST. FRANCIS DISTRICT.

St. Francis District Circuit, held at Sherbrooke, 1st to 5th February, April, June and December.

Stanstead Circuit, held at Stanstead Plain, 11th to 13th February, May and November; and at Coaticook 22nd to 24th February, June and November.

Compton County Circuit, held at Cookshire 25th to 27th January, May and October.

Richmond County Circuit, held at Richmond 19th to 21st Jan., May and October.

Richmond County Circuit, held at Danville 22nd to 24th January, May and September.

KAMOURASKA DISTRICT.

Kamouraska District Circuit, held at St. Louis 7th to 12th February, May and November.

Temiscouata County Circuit, held at St. Jean Baptiste 21st to 25th March, June and October.

OTTAWA DISTRICT.

Ottawa District Circuit, held at Aylmer 7th to 12th February, June and November.

Ottawa County Circuit, held at Papineauville 7th to 10th January, May and September.

Ottawa County Circuit, held at Buckingham 17th to 20th January, May and September.

Pontiac Circuit, held at Portage du Fort 2nd to 7th March, 20th to 25th June, and 3rd to 8th November.

Pontiac County Circuit, held at Chapeau village 8th to 11th March, 26th to 29th June and October.

GASPE DISTRICT.

Gaspé District Circuit, held at Percé 7th to 12th March and August, and 12th to 17th December.

Gaspè District Circuit, held at New Carlisle 7th to 12th February, July and November.

Basin Circuit, held at Basin from 25th to 28th February, and 12 to 15th October.

Magdalen Islands Circuit held at Amherst 22nd to 30th May, and 22nd to 30th August

Bonaventure Circuit, held at Carleton 10th to 13th January, June and September.

Fox River Circuit, held at Fox River 25th to 31st July.

TERREBONNE DISTRICT.

Terrebonne District Circuit, held at St. Scholastique 7th to 17th February, May and October.

Terrebonne County Circuit, held at St. Jérome 2nd to 6th February, May and October.

Argenteuil County Circuit, held at Lachute 12th to 16th January, 25th to 29th May, and 12th to 16th September.

JOLIETTE DISTRICT.

Joliette District Circuit, held at Joliette from 10th to 15th February, 22nd to 27th June and October.

L'Assomption County Circuit, held at L'Assumption 26th to 30th January, May and October.

Montcalm County Circuit, held at Ste. Julienne 6th to 11th June and 1st to 5th November.

RICHELIEU DISTRICT.

Richelieu District Circuit, held at Sorel 7th to 12th January and May, 27th September to 2nd October.

Berthier County Circuit, held at Berthier 20th to 24th January and May, and 20th to 26th September.

Yamaska County Circuit, held at St. François 24th to 28th February, 1st to 5th June, and 4th to 8th November.

SAGUENAY DISTRICT.

Saguenay District Circuit, held at Malbaie 7th to 12th March, June and September.

Charlevoix County District, held at Baie St. Paul 20th to 23rd January, May and September.

CHICOUTIMI DISTRICT.

Chicoutimi District Circuit, held at Chicoutimi 13th to 19th February, July and October.

RIMOUSKI DISTRICT.

Rimouski District Circuit, held at St. Germain, 7th to 12th March, June and October.

Rimouski County Circuit, held at Matane, 2nd to 5th March, June and October.

MONTMAGNY DISTRICT.

Montmagny District Circuit, held at Montmagny, 7th to 12th February, May and November.

L'Islet County Circuit, held at St. Jean Port Joli, 20th to 24th February, May and November.

Bellechasse County Circuit, held at St. Michel, 20th to 24th March, 28th June to 2nd July, and October 28th to 1st Nov.

BEAUCE DISTRICT.

Beauce District Circuit, held at St. Joseph de la Beauce, 7th to 12th March, June and October.

Dorchester County Circuit, held at Ste. Henedine, 2nd to 6th March, June and October.

ARTHABASKA DISTRICT.

Arthabaska District Circuit, held at Arthabaskaville, 6th to 12th February, 12th to 17th May, and October 22nd to 27th.

Drummond County Circuit, held at Drummondville, 16th to 18th January, May and September.

Megantic County Court, held at Inverness, 13th to 17th March, June and December.

BEDFORD DISTRICT.

Bedford District Circuit, held at Nelsonville, 5th to 9th February, 18th to 22nd April, and 5th to 9th October.

Brome County Circuit, held at Knowlton, 25th to 30th January, and 26th to 30th September, and 10th to 14th April.

Shefford County Circuit, held at Waterloo, 21st to 25th January and September, 5th to 9th April.

Missisquoi County Circuit, held at Bedford, 15th to 17th April, 1st to 3rd October.

ST. HYACINTHE DISTRICT.

St. Hyacinthe District Circuit, held at St Hyacinthe, 22nd to 27th January, March and October.

Rouville County Circuit, held at Marieville, 15th to 19th February, May and October.

Bagot County Court, held at St. Liboire, 16th to 20th January, April and September.

IBERVILLE DISTRICT.

Iberville District Circuit, held at St Johns, 11th to 15th March, June and November.

Iberville County Circuit, held at Iberville, 6th to 10th March, June and November.

Napierville County Circuit, held at Napierville, 1st to 5th March, June and November.

BEAUHARNOIS DISTRICT.

Beauharnois District Circuit, held at Beauharnois, 11th to 15th March, 25th to 29th May, 18th to 22nd November.

Chateauguay County Circuit, held at Beauharnois, 1st to 4th March, 15th to 18th May, 7th to 10th November.

Huntingdon County Circuit, held at Huntingdon, 6th to 8th March, 20th to 22nd May, 12th to 14th November.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS OF THE PEACE.

Charles Joseph Coursol, Chairman.

Terms — Montreal—4th February, May, June, August, September, November and December.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Under Consolidated Statutes of Canada, caps. 105 *and* 106.

C. J. Coursol, Esq., Presiding Justice.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

COURTS.

SUPREME COURT JUDICATURE.

Chief Justice.—Hon. Wm. J. Ritchie, 6th December, 1865.

Justices.—Hon. John C. Allen, 22nd September, 1865; Hon. John W. Weldon, 6th December, 1865; Hon. Charles Fisher, Oct., 1868; Hon. A. Rainsford Wetmore, 25th May, 1870.

William H. Tuck, Esquire, Clerk of the Crown; William Carman, Esquire, Clerk of the Pleas.

TERMS: *Hilary.*—First Tuesday in February; *Easter* — Second Tuesday in April; *Trinity*—Second Tuesday in June; *Michaelmas*—Second Tuesday in October.

NISI PRISI SITTINGS IN THE COUNTY OF YORK,—Second Tuesday in May and last Tuesday in October.

CIRCUIT COURTS.

SAINT JOHN.—Second Tuesday in January, May, and August, and third Tuesday in November.

SUNBURY.—First Tuesday in July.

QUEEN'S.—First Tuesday in March.

CHARLOTTE.—Third Tuesday in January, and fourth Tuesday in July.

KING'S.—Fourth Tuesday in February, and second Tuesday in July.

ALBERT.—Second Tuesday in July.

WESTMORLAND.—Second Tuesday in January, and third Tuesday in July.

KENT.—Second Tuesday in March, and fourth Tuesday in September.

RESTIGOUCHE.—Last Tuesday in August.

GLOUCESTER. — First Tuesday in September.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—Second Tuesday in September.

CARLTON.—Last Tuesday in September.

VICTORIA. — Wednesday before the last Tuesday in September.

CLERKS OF THE CIRCUITS.

George Blatch, Esquire, City and County of Saint John; J. B. Peck, Esquire, Westmorland; S. G. Morse, Esquire, Albert; Caleb Richardson, Esq., Kent; Joseph C. Barbarie, Esq., Restigouche; Samuel Thomson, Esq., Northumberland, Lewis A. Mills, Charlotte; F. E. Morton, Esq., Kings; T. R. Wetmore, Esq., Queens; Randolph K. Jones, Esq., Carleton; Theophilus Des Brisay, Esq., Gloucester; Charles W. Beckwith, Esq., Sunbury; Charles H. Lugrin, Esq., Victoria.

COURTS FOR THE PROBATE OF WILLS, AND GRANTING ADMINISTRATIONS.

The probate Court for the City and County of St. John is held every Friday at three o'clock at the Registry Office; and the like Court in the other Counties of the Province, is held at the times specially appointed by the respective Judges.

COURT OF DIVORCE AND MATRIMONIAL CAUSES.

Honorable————————, Judge; F. A. H. Straton, Esq., Registrar.

TERMS—The fourth Tuesdays in February, June and October.

COURT OF VICE-ADMIRALTY.

Honorable Robert L. Hazen, Judge and Commissary; B. Lester Peters, Esq., Deputy Judge and Commissary; William Jack, Esq., Advocate General; George Blatch, Esq., Registrar and Scribe; G. Sidney Smith, B. L. Peters, Q. C., and A. E. Oulton, Esqs., *Surrogates;* Thomas C. Humbert, Marshal.

COURT FOR THE TRIAL AND PUNISHMENT OF PIRACY AND OTHER OFFENCES ON THE HIGH SEAS.

The Governor; the Chief Justice, and other Judges of the Supreme Court; the Members of the Executive Council; Judge of the Vice-Admiralty; the Public Secretary; Public Treasurer; Commanders in Chief, Flag Officers and Captains, and Commanders of Ships of War on this Station for the time being; ——, Registrar and Scribe.

The Court sits at any place within the Province to be appointed by any three of the members—The Governor, Chief Justice, or one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, or Judge of the Admiralty being one.

SITTINGS OF THE COUNTY COURTS.

The Courts hold Terms every year in each County, which Terms annually commence as follows:—

CHARLOTTE COUNTY.

On the second Tuesday in June, and fourth Tuesday in March and October.

CARLETON COUNTY.

On the second Tuesday in March and December, and on the first Tuesday in July.

VICTORIA COUNTY.

On the first Tuesday in March and December, and the second Tuesday in July.

YORK COUNTY,

On the second Tuesday in January, third Tuesday in March, and first Tuesday in June and October.

SUNBURY COUNTY.

Wednesday after third Tuesday in January and June, and Wednesday after second Tuesday in October.

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

On the Wednesday next after the fourth Tuesday in January and June, and the third Tuesday in October.

KING'S COUNTY.

First Tuesday in January; second Tuesday in March, and first Tuesday in July and October.

ST. JOHN COUNTY.

On the fourth Tuesday in the months of January, April, July and October.

ALBERT COUNTY.

On the fourth Tuesday in June, and the second Tuesday in November.

WESTMORLAND COUNTY.

On the third Tuesday in June, and the second Tuesday in December.

KENT COUNTY.

On the third Tuesday in January, the last Tuesday in April, and the first Tuesday in July and November.

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.

On the fourth Tuesday in January, the second Tuesday in April, the fourth Tuesday in July, and the third Tuesday in October.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

Third Tuesday in March, second Tuesday in July, and first Tuesday in November.

RESTIGOUCHE COUNTY.

Fourth Tuesday in March, third Tuesday in July, and second Tuesday in November.

NOVA SCOTIA.

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Having Law and Equity Jurisdiction throughout the Province.

Chief Justice, Sir Wm. Young, Kt; Equity Judge, and Judge of the Supreme Court, Hon. James W. Johnstone; Assistant Judges, Hon. Edmund Murray Dodd, Hon. William Fredk. DesBarres, Hon. Lewis Morris Wilkins, Hon. John W. Ritchie, Hon. Jonathan McCully.

Masters—Halifax, Henry C. D. Twining, Hugh Hartshorne, Alexander James, William Howe; Pictou, Edward Roach, Hon. M. I. Wilkins; Yarmouth, Thomas D. Chipman, C. B. Owen, James Murray; Shelburne, Thos. Johnson; Barrington, Gabriel Robertson; Hants, David Freize, Wm. H. Blanchard; Kings, Geo. A. Blanchard, Stephen H. Moore, James R. Prescott, Henry W. Webster; Lunenburgh, James Dowling; Annapolis, Thos. W. Chesley, T. D. Ruggles, James Gray, Edward C. Cowling; Queens, Robert Roberts, J. N. S. Marshall; Antigonish, Henry P. Hill; Colchester, Jas. F. Blanchard; Cape Breton, Don. N. McQueen; Guysborough, Samuel R. Russell; Inverness, Samuel McDonell; Digby, Alfred W. Savary.

THE EQUITY COURT.

Is held every Monday, when business requires (except in vacation.)

COURT OF ERROR.

The Lieutenant-Governor and the Members of Her Majesty's Council.

THE COURT FOR DIVORCE AND MATRIMONIAL CAUSES.

The Hon. Judge Johnston, Judge Ordinary.

VICE-ADMIRALTY AND PRIZE JURISDICTION COURT, HALIFAX, N. S.

Vice-Admiral, the Governor General; Judge, Sir Wm. Young, Kt., Chief Justice.

Surrogates—Halifax, John C. Haliburton, Samuel P. Fairbanks, Nepean Clarke; Amherst, W. A. D. Morse, Brenton H. Hinton, Hugh Hartshorne, Wm. Twining; Wallace, Hon. Alexander McFarlane; Truro, Ebenezer Munro; Sydney, C. B., James McKeagney; Antigonish, Hon. A. Henry.

Registrar—Lewis W. DeBarres, Esq.; Marshall, W. D. Sutherland; Reporter, Henry Ordright.

MANITOBA.

By an Act of the Manitoba Legislature a Court of Queen's Bench is constituted consisting of a Chief Justice, and two Puisné Judges.

The Hon. Alexander Morris, P. C., has been appointed Chief Justice.

The Puisné Judges have not yet been named.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

SUPREME COURT.

Hon. Matthew B. Begbie, Chief Justice.
Hon. H. P. P. Crease, Puisné Judge.
Hon. J. H. Gray, do do.

Judges.	*Counties.*
James G. Stevens.....	Charlotte, Carlton and Victoria.
James Steadman.....	York Sunbury and Queen's.
Bliss Botsford.....	Albert, Westmorland and Kent.
Edwd. Williston	Northumberland, Gloucester and Restigouche
Charles Watters.....	St. John and King's.

Statistical View of the British Empire.

We publish below a table which we have compiled from various sources, giving an approximate statistical view of the British Empire. We say approximate view, as there are no means to obtain all these figures with entire accuracy, and under an uniform date.

But the figures we have given of Revenue and Expenditure, Imports and Exports, Public Debt and Tonnage, are all taken from official sources.

The same remark has to be made of the Census Returns, in all cases where the Census has been taken. But the dates vary, and this part of the table contains more of the element of estimate than the others. The figures, however, may be accepted as as nearly accurate as can be obtained.

The areas are also necessarily approximate. The general descriptions of climate, govt., &c., may be accepted as correct:

STATISTICAL VIEW OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE No. 1.

Name of Country.	*Area sq. miles.*	*Climate.*	*Government.*	*Year.*	*Population*	*No. of Miles Railway.* 1871.
BRITISH INDIA.				Estimated population.		
Bengal	210,000	In the winter months, the thermometer ranges from 52° to 75°. In the summer from 74° to 99°. From July to October high winds and rain	Secy. for India and India Board in London, Govr. General and Council, Calcutta, Lieut.-Govr. and Coun. in each of first 6 Prov., Govr. and Coun., Bombay and Madras, all subject to Supreme Coun. at Calcutta		40,000,000	5,051
N. W. Provinces	140,000				30,000,000	
Oude	24,000				11,000,000	
Punjab	200,000				39,500,000	
Central Provinces	111,000				4,000,000	
British Burmah	98,881				2,500,000	
Madras	125,000				27,000,000	
Bombay	205,665				36,000,000	
Totals	1,124,546				190,000,000	5,051
AUSTRALASIA.						
New South Wales	323,437	Mean Temperature—60° to 68°	Parliamentary	1871	503,981	235
Queensland	678,000	Do. 68° 7′	Do.	1870	115,567	208
South Australia	383,328	Temperate	Do.	1871	185,626	
Victoria	86,831	Hot winds in Summer	Do.	1871	729,654	271
West Australia	978,000	Highly salubrious	Govr. and Coun., ½ elective.	1870	25,084	
Tasmania	26,215	Healthy, cool winters, not subject to droughts	Parliamentary	1870	100,765	
New Zealand	106,260	Temperate and healthy	Do.	1871	256,393	
Totals	2,583,076				1,917,070	812
SOUTH AMERICA.						
British Guiana	76,000	Hot	Govr. and 2 Coun., ½ elective	1869	180,000	
Falkland Islands	7,600	Range 3.° to 65°—Exceedingly healthy	Governor and Council	1870	811	
Totals	83,600					
WEST INDIES.						
Antigua	183	Hot, frequent drought	Govr. and 2 Coun	1863	37,125	
Bahamas	3,021	Do.	Parliamentary	1861	180,811	
Barbadoes	166	Do., but not unhealthy	Do.	1871	35,287	
Dominica	290	Warm, well watered	Do.	1870	182,042	
Grenada	133	Do. very beautiful	Do.	1870	28,517	
Jamaica	6,400	Thermometer—44° to 100°	Govr. and 2 Coun.	1861	37,795	
Montserrat	47	Hot, but healthy	President and Coun.	1870	441,255	
Nevis	50	Average Range 82°	United to St. Kitts	1861	8,981	
					9,822	

STATISTICAL VIEW OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.—No. 1.—(*Continued.*)

Name of Country.	*Area Sq. Miles.*	*Climate.*	*Government.*	*Year.*	*Population*	*No. of Miles R'lw'y. 1870.*
BRITISH ISLES.						
England	51,000	Moist, cool and healthy	Imperial Parliament	1871	21,487,685	11,043
Wales	7,591	Cooler than England	Do	do	1,216,420	
Scotland	30,000	Cold—but very healthy	Do	do	3,358,613	2,519
Ireland	32,524	Temperate and very wet	Do Viceroy	do	5,407,759	1,975
Islands	894	Delightful and salubrious	Lt. Gvr.; Elect. Magistrates	do	144,430	
				Soldiers & seamen.	207,198	
Totals	121,509				31,817,108	15,587
IN EUROPE.						
Heligoland	¾	Fine in summer, dreary in winter	Govr. and Council	1870	2,300	
Gibraltar	2½	Warm	Military Government	1868	24,076	
Malta	115	Very hot, Thermometer ranges from 53½° to 82½°.	Govr. & Council, ½ elective	1869	143,003	
Totals	118				169,379	
IN AFRICA.						
St. Helena	47	Mild and equable	Governor and Council	1861	6,444	
Ascension	35	Range of Thermometer 57° to 72°	Naval Governor		500	
Gambia	21	58° to 95°	Adminis'. & Leg. Council	1871	6,891	
Lagos	not defined	Very hot	Do do		110,000	
Gold Coast	6,000	Do	Do do	1868	252,000	
Sierra Leone	468	Humid, very hot and subject to epidemics	Govr. and 2 Councils	do	55,374	
Natal	16,145	Almost tropical, but perfectly healthy	Lt. Govr 2 Councils	1870	250,352	
Cape Colony	200,610	Equable—range 37 to 98°	Parliamentary	1869	566,158	60
Mauritius	700	Hot	G'r.Ex Cl., Elective Leg.do.	do	322,924	
Totals	224,896				1,770,643	60
IN ASIA.						
Aden	20	Almost perpetual sunshine	Military Governor	1870	50,000	
Ceylon	24,454	Rain-fall 3 times that of England, Ther. 74° to 91°	Governor and 2 Councils	do	2,405,287	
Straits Settlements	1,225	Of Penang healthy, the others very hot	Do do	1869	300,000	
Labuan	45	Annual range 71° to 90°	Governor and Consul Genl.	1871	4,898	
Hong Kong	32	Do 40° to 93°	Governor and 2 Councils	do	124,198	
Totals	25,776				2,884,383	

STATISTICAL VIEW OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE—No. 1.—(*Continued.*)

Name of Country.	*Area sq. miles.*	*Climate.*	*Government.*	*Year.*	*Population*	*No. of Miles R'lw'y. 1870.*
WEST INDIES.						
St. Christopher (with Anguilla)	103	Average range, 9 a. m. 81°. Healthy	Parliamentary	1861	24,440	
St. Lucia	250	Very warm	Administ. and 2 Councils.	1870	32,996	
St. Vincent	131	Do.	Parliamentary	1863	31,755	
Tobago	97	Do.	Do.	1870	17,304	
Trinidad	1,754	Do. but healthy	Gov. and 2 Councils	1871	109,638	
Turks and Caicos	450	Very hot	President and Council	1861	4,372	
Virgin Islands	57	Do.	Gov. and 2 Councils	do	6,051	
Totals	13,232				999,111	
NORTH AMERICA.						
Bermudas	25	Delightfully mild	Parliamentary	1863	11,881	
Honduras	13,500	Moist & warm but healthy. Ther.—7° 50′ to 71° 50′.	Lieut.-Gov. and Council	1861	25,635	
Prince Edwards	2,173	Mild and very healthy	Parliamentary	1871	94,021	
Newfoundland	40,200	Cold but healthy	Do.	1869	146,536	
Totals	55,898				278,073	
DOMINION OF CANADA.						
Nova Scotia	18,670	Thermometer—16° to 91°	Do.	1871	387,800	242
New Brunswick	27,500	Do. —30 to 92	Do.	do	285,777	452
Quebec	377,045	Do. —30 to 96	Do.	do	1,190,505	692
Ontario	121,260	Do. —29 to 102	Do.	do	1,620,842	1,624
Manitoba	14,340	Do. —40 to 90	Do.	do	11,953	
British Columbia	220,000	Do. —25 to 83	Do.	1870	50,000	
N. W. Territory	2,750,000	Do. —40 to 90	Under Gov. of Manitoba	1871	28,700	
Totals	3,586,003				3,853,650	3,008

SUMMARY—STATISTICAL VIEW—No. 1.

Name of Division.	*Sq. Miles.*	*Population.*	*Railways.*
British Isles	121,509	31,817,108	15,537
European Possessions	118	199,879	.....
African Possessions	224,896	1,770,643	66
Asiatic Possessions	25,776	2,884,383	.....
British India	1,124,546	190,000,000	5,051
Australasia	2,583,076	1,917,070	812
S. America	83,600	180,811	.....
West Indies	13,232	999,111	.....
North America	55,898	278,073	.....
Dominion of Canada	3,530,105	3,575,577	3,008
Grand Total	7,762,756	233,592,155	24,468

SUMMARY—STATISTICAL VIEW—No. 2.

Name of Division.	*Year.*	*Revenue.*	*Expenditure.*	*Year.*	*Imports.*	*Exports.*	*Year.*	*Public Debt.*	*Year*	*Tonnage.*
		£	£		£	£	March.	£		
British Isles	1872	74,708,314	71,490,020	1871	329,855,143	282,889,726	1872	791,890,970	1871	41,547,878
European Possessions	1870	199,797	220,542	1870	7,097,409	5,627,694	1869	216,733	1870	5,940,183
African Possessions	'69,'70	1,735,837	1,616,998		6,133,845	6,581,854	1870	2,493,170		1,532,927
Asiatic Possessions	'69,'70	1,545,326	1,464,418		16,862,338	11,650,953		768,903	'69,'70	5,645,521
British India	1870	50,901,081	53,382,024		46,882,386	53,513,727		108,186,338	1870	4,009,151
Australasia	'69,'70	9,866,659	11,179,724		28,880,832	28,421,352		36,170,371		4,240,811
S. America	'69,'70	364,009	334,270		1,917,694	2,403,316		582,423		450,190
West Indies	1870	1,028,694	989,339		4,617,477	4,991,307		974,664		1,522,667
N. America	1871	311,268	277,899		2,189,092	1,759,560		417,352		1,052,342
Dominion of Canada	'70,'71	5,331,838	4,243,733	'70,'71	18,149,185	15,526,660	'70,'71	15,939,728		13,469,411
Grand Total		145,990,823	145,199,169		462,615,404	412,857,149		957,668,652		79,411,081

STATISTICAL VIEW OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.—No. 2.

Name of Country.	*Year.*	*Revenue.*	*Expenditure.*	*Year.*	*Imports.*	*Exports.*	*Year.*	*Public Debt.*	*Year.*	*Tonnage exclusive of Coasting Trade.*
	Mar. 31	£	£		£	£	Mar. 31	£	1871	£
Great Britain and Ireland including Islands	1872	74,708,314	71,490,020	1871	329,855,148	282,380,726	1872	791,890,970		41,547,378
IN EUROPE.										
Heligoland	1868	4,760	6,833	1868	140	None.		None.		None.
Gibraltar	1870	36,397	41,921	1870	3,000,000	2,000,000		None.	1870	2,955,890
Malta	1870	158,631	171,788		4,097,269	3,627,694	1869	246,733		2,984,293
Totals		199,797	220,542		7,097,409	5,627,694		246,733		5,940,183
IN AFRICA.										
St. Helena	1870	17,224	18,943		84,781	27,485	1870	10,'00	1870	177,206
Ascension	1869				4,217	None.		None.		
Gambia	1870	18,969	21,937		91,996	142,517	1864	5,942		113,914
Lagos	1869	40,622	39,431		416,864	669,598	1868	3,000		No return
Gold Coast	1870	30,852	35,609		253,398	378,239		None.		179,155
Sierra Leone	1870	61,636	68,041		280,864	291,254	1864	1,770		187,384
Natal	1870	124,157	124,706		421,527	382,979	1870	268,000		47,886
Cape Colony	1870	831,211	735,695		2,502,043	2,603,211	1870	1,106,458		369,139
Mauritius	1870	608,166	591,579		2,070,158	2,086,571	1870	1,100,000		458,243
Totals		1,735,837	1,616,998		6,133,848	6,581,854		2,493,170		1,532,927
IN ASIA.										
Aden	1869				110,403	2,633				No return.
Ceylon	1870	1,068,471	1,026,871	1870	4,634,297	3,803,731	1870	700,000		1,423,945
Straits Settlements	1869	279,022	246,619	1870	8,423,922	7,502,212	1867	51,278	1 69	1,562,564
Labuan	1870	7,159	7,302		122,983	61,218		None.	1870	18,665
Hong Kong	1869	190,674	183,596		3,570,733	281,159	1870	15,625		2,640,347
Totals		1,545,326	1,464,418		16,862,338	11,650,953		766,908		5,645,521
BRITISH INDIA.										
Bengal	1870	16,870,000	7,870,000	1870	19,496,082	20,971,121	1870	In India		
N. W. Provinces		6,000,000	3,000,000		Incl. in Bengal	Incl. in Bengal		72,989,638	}	
Oude		1,500,000	726,000		do	do		I England	1870	
Punjab		3,792,000	2,292,000		do	do		35,198,700	}	

STATISTICAL VIEW OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.—No. 2.—(*Con.*)

Country.	*Year.*	*Revenue.*	*Expenditure.*	*Year.*	*Imports.*	*Exports.*	*Year.*	*Public Debt.*	*Year.*	*Tonnage, exclusive of Coasting Trade.*
	£	£	£		£	£		£		£
BRITISH INDIA—*Con.*										
Central Provinces	.....	1,043,954	987,104	.....	Incl. in Bengal	Incl. in Bengal	.....	E. India stock		
British Burmah	.....	1,200,000	728,000	.....	4,169,391	1,779,412	.....	bearing 2½		
Madras	.....	8,080,000	6,600,000	.....	4,086,478	6,072,375	.....	per cent.		
Bombay	.....	9,900,000	8,290,000	.....	22,282,435	24,690,819	.....	600,00		
Totals	.....	48,385,952	30,493,104	.....	46,882,386	53,513,727		Int of Debt 97 8/100 of the Rev.	.....	4,009,151
To be added for Genl. Govt.	.....	2,515,127	22,888,922	.....						
Totals	.....	50,901,081	53,382,026	.....				108,186,338		
AUSTRALASIA.										
New South Wales	1870	2,575,309	3,208,353	.....	7,213,291	5,852,765	.....	9,681,130	1870	1,461,762
Queensland	.....	786,349	812,238	.....	1,536,799	2,006,635	.....	3,509,230	.....	261,284
South Australia	.....	878,124	595,165	.....	2,029,794	2,419,488	.....	1,944,600	.....	287,989
Victoria	1867	3,449,311	3,227,513	.....	12,455,758	12,470,014	.....	11,924,800	.....	1,344,862
West Australia	1870	98,132	113,046	.....	213,259	200,935	.....	.....	.....	133,446
Tasmania	18 9	346,467	441,523	.....	792,916	648,709	.....	1,268,700	.....	212,910
New Zealand	1870	1,732,967	2,391,981	.....	4,639,015	4,822,756	.....	7,841,891	.....	538,558
Totals	.....	9,866,659	11,179,724	.....	28,880,832	28,421,352	.....	36,170,371	.....	4,240,811
SOUTH AMERICA.										
British Guiana	.....	354,130	325,185	.....	1,897,098	2,383,422	.....	582,423	.....	409,365
Falkland Islands	1869	9,879	9,085	.....	20,596	19,894	.....	None.	.....	40,825
Totals	.....	364,009	334,270	.....	1,917,694	2,403,316	.....	582,423	.....	450,190
WEST INDIES.										
Antigua	1870	40,040	36,752	.....	164,178	234,012	.....	52,205	.....	50,205
Bahamas	.....	46,460	47,271	.....	283,970	190,253	.....	54,162	.....	159,708
Barbadoes	.....	104,932	105,709	.....	1,068,868	973,020	.....	1,255	.....	278,517
Dominica	.....	15,721	15,248	.....	60,278	62,247	.....	7,230	.....	19,180
Grenada	.....	28,106	20,284	.....	104,475	127,184	.....	7,000	.....	24,927
Jamaica	.....	447,044	418,387	.....	1,300,212	1,288,036	.....	665,644	.....	428,418
Montserrat	.....	5,126	4,433	.....	23,043	29,191	.....	1,513	.....	14,343
Nevis	.....	8,830	5,648	.....	54,286	64,119	.....	.....	.....	23,045

STATISTICAL VIEW OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE—No. 2—*Con.*

Country.	*Year.*	*Revenue.*	*Expenditure.*	*Year.*	*Imports.*	*Exports.*	*Year.*	*Public Debt.*	*Year.*	*Tonnage exclusive of Coasting Trade.*
WEST INDIES—*Con.*		£	£		£	£		£		£
St. Christopher (with Anguilla)		31,458	26,721		196,051	274,080		9,200		66,242
St. Lucia		15,867	14,602		106,285	147,172		18,009		29,635
St. Vincent		27,975	26,849		137,474	221,140				42,534
Tobago		12,067	11,656		61,448	82,616				13,174
Trinidad		235,585	241,148		1,042,678	1,277,574		155,750		305,807
Turks and Caicos		12,415	12,637		35,345	18,855		2,709		53,621
Virgin Islands		2,059	1,954		7,886	6,808		None.		13,331
Totals		1,026,694	989,839		4,647,477	4 991,307		974,664		1,522,667
BRITISH N. AMERICA.										
Honduras		32,674	26,220		184,338	171,988		29,591		54,726
Bermudas		33,074	33,202		232,387	36,757		11,710		132,412
Newfoundland		183,290	147,844		1,386,635	1,297,974		242,254		320,506
Prince Edward		62,230	70,633		385,732	352,841		133,797		544,698
Totals		311,268	277,899		2,189,002	1,759,560		417,352		1,052,342
DOMINION OF CANADA.										
Nova Scotia	1871	133,201	135,108	1870-71	1,945,040	1,336,805				1.712 341
New Brunswick	1871	93,041	90,442		1,650,197	1,131,900				1,520,609
Quebec	1871	338,725	336,713		8,206,804	8,004,252				2,582,369
Ontario	1871	755,320	372,690		5,953,875	4,940,808				7,310,709
Manitoba and N. W. Territory	1871	Included in	Dominion.		58,136	6,260				
British Columbia	1870	102.990	100,523		335,133	106,635		15,939,798	1870	343,383
Dominion	1870	3,908,561	3,208,257							
Totals		5,331,838	4,243,733		18,149,185	15,526,660		15,939,798		13,469,411

FROM SEPT. 1ST 1871 TO OCT. 31ST 1872—COMPILED FROM THE "CANADA GAZETTE."

1st September, 1871—Albert Turner Dunn, of Musquash, N.B., Sub-Collector of Customs.
Richard Leonard Lazier, of Tyendinaga, Hastings Ont. to be Landing Waiter and Searcher, do.
12th October—William A. Beamish. do do
26th October—Hon. Christopher Dunkin, P. C. to be a Puisne Judge of the Superior Court of Quebec.
Hon. John Henry Pope, of Cookshire, Quebec, to be a member of Privy Council for Canada.
Do. do. do. to be Minister of Agriculture.
12th October—Constantine Connolly of Fredericton, N.B., to be a Landing Waiter and Searcher of Customs.
Samuel Watt, of Woodstock, N.B., to be Collector of Customs.
3rd November—Christopher Carleton, of Ottawa, Ont. to be Chief Landing Waiter and Searcher, and Clerk in Customs at the Port of Ottawa.
13th December—Hon. Marc Amable Girard, of Winnipeg, Manitoba, to be a Senator of Dominion.
John Sutherland, Esq., of Kildonan, Manitoba, to be do. do.
Hon. Alex. René Chaussegros De Léry, of Quebec, Q., to be do. do. for the Electoral Division of Lauzon.
Robert William Weir Carroll, Esq., of Parkerville, Francis Clement Cornwall, of Aschcroft, and William John Macdonald, of Victoria, British Columbia, to be do. do.
16th December—Joshua Miller Cadman, of Consecon, Ont., to be Landing Waiter and Searcher of Customs.
Asa Frary, of Sutton, Q., to be do. do.
16th January, 1872—Robert Watson Richardson, of Windsor, Ont., to be do. do.
17th—W. Benjamin Cochran, of Halifax, N. S., to be Post Master at Halifax.
19th February—Daniel Macarow, of Kingston, Ont., Barrister-at-Law, to be Deputy Judge of the County Court of Prince Edward, Ont.
15th March—Thomas Robinson, of Kingston, Ont., to be Landing Waiter and Searcher of Customs.
19th March—Gilbert McMicken, Esq., of Fort Garry, Manitoba, to be Commissioner of Police in said Province.
27th March—Henry Adolphus Kaulbach, Esq., of Lunenburg, N.S., to be a member of the Senate of the Dominion.
John Stilwell Chute, of Picton, Ont., to be Collector of Customs.
John Brown, of St. Andrews, N.B., to be a Preventive Officer of Customs.
9th April—Hon. Francis Godschall Johnson, of Manitoba, to be Lieut. Governor of Manitoba and of the N. W. Territory.
John Davidson, of Goderich, Ont., to be Deputy Judge of the County Court of Huron.
Peter O'Heir, of Hamilton, Ont., to be Landing Waiter and Searcher of Customs.
12th April—John Pringer, of Cressy, Ont., to be Landing Waiter, &c.
20th April—Hon. Adams George Archibald, Hon. Francis G. Johnson, Hon. Alfred Boyd, Hon. Marc. A. Girard, Gilbert McMicken, Esq., and Lieut. Col. W. Osborne Smith, to be Commissioners to administer oaths to persons appointed to office under the Grand Seal of Canada, or the Privy Seal of Governor General, within the Province of Manitoba and the N. W. Territories.
1st May—John Smith, of Quebec, Qc., to be Superintendent of Pilots below Quebec,
6th May—Geo. Le Boutillier of Percé, Qc., to be Landing Waiter, &c.
16th May—Geo. Munro, of Toronto, Ont., to be Landing Waiter and Searcher of Customs.
Cornelius Loarden, of Toronto, Ont., to be do. do do.
1st June—W. H. Miller, of Byng Inlet, Ont., to be Landing Waiter and Searcher of Customs.
James A. Nickerson, of Halifax, N.S., to be Preventive Officer do.
William T. Frost, of Westport, N.S., to be do. do.
14th June—James Alex. Henderson, of Kingston, Ont., to be Deputy Judge of the County Court of Frontenac, Ont.
2nd July—Hon. Alex. Morris, of Perth, Ont., to be Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench, Manitoba.
Hon. C. Tupper, C.B., to be Minister of Inland Revenue for Canada.
John O'Connor, Esq., of Windsor, Ont., to be a member of Queen's Privy Council for Canada.
Hon. John O'Connor, to be President of do. do, do.
Hon. John Hamilton Gray, of Ottawa, Ont., D.C.L., to be a Judge of the Supreme Court of British Columbia.
William Alfred Himsworth, Esq., to be Clerk of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada.
Joseph Olivier Coté, of Ottawa, to be Assistant Clerk for do. do.
6th July—Adam Huspeth, of Lindsay, Ont., to be Deputy Judge of the County Court of Victoria, Ont.
8th July—James Atwood Nickerson, St. Margaret's Bay, N.S., Fishery Officer.
Wm. Thomas Frost, Digby, N.S., Fishery Officer.
10th July—Robert Wright, of Albert, N.B., to be sub-Collector of Her Majesty's Customs.
15th July—Patrick Culhane, of Chippewa, Ont., to be Landing Waiter and Searcher of Customs.
16th July—John Livingstone, of Silver Islet, Ont., to be do. do. do.
17th July—Joseph Carson, of St. Martin's, N.B., to be sub-Collector of Customs.
23rd July—Daniel Macarow, of Picton, Ont., to be Judge of County Court for Prince Edward, Ont.
19th August—Benjamin Rynard, Jetson's Cove, N.S., sub-Collector of Customs.
21st August—John Morash, Lunenburg, N.S., Preventive Officer in Customs.
29th August—David Fraser, of Grandigne, N.S., Preventive Officer in Customs.
10th September—Edmund John Burton, Port Hope, Ontario, Collector of Customs.
James George Moylan, of Toronto, Director of the Penitentiaries of Canada.
Edward M. McDonald, of Halifax, Collector of Customs.
Charles Perry, of Peterborough, Collector of Customs.
30th September—John Morris Geldert, of Halifax, N.S., Landing Waiter and Searcher in Customs.
2nd October—Martin O'Gara, of Ottawa,

Commissioner under the Extradition Treaty with the United States.

7th October—Capt. Elisha Wood, of Halifax, N.S., Harbour Master for the Port of Halifax, N.S.

Hon. James McKeagney, of Sydney, N.S., Puisne Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench for the Province of Manitoba.

12th October—Hon. John Sewell Sanborn, of Sherbrooke, P.Q., Puisne Judge of the Superior Court for the Province of Quebec.

Capt. John D. Cummins, of Halifax, N.S., to be shipping master at the port of Halifax, N.S.

17th October—Matthew Henry Cochrane, of Compton, Q., Senator for the Wellington electoral division of the Province of Quebec.

28th October — Honourable Alex. Morris, Chief Justice of Manitoba, to be Deputy of the Governor General in that Province, to sign marriage licenses.

Lieut. Frederick Rowan Hamilton, H. M. 9th Reg., to be an Alde-de-Camp to His Excellency.

Obituary.

DEATHS OF EMINENT AND NOTABLE PERSONS FOR TWELVE MONTHS, FROM OCT. 1871 TO SEPT. 1872.

OCTOBER—1871.

7—At Montreal, Quebec, Mr. W. H. Têtu, for many years a journalist of that city, aged 31 years.

8.—Sir John Fox Burgoyne, Lieut.-Gen. and late Inspector Gen. of Fortifications, aged 89.

8.—M. Lambreckt, Minister of the Interior, France.

11.—Dr. James Vancur, Inspector Gen. of Jails, in Bengal.

14—At Montreal, Qc., Hon. Thos. Cushing Aylwin, late Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench, Qc., in the 66th year of his age.

14—Ichabod Charles Wright, translater of Iliad and Dante.

17—At Halifax, N.S., Hon. James McNab, M.L.C., in his 80th year.

18—At Kingston, Ont., Col. Patterson, D.A.G.

25—Charles Babbage, mathematician, philosophical mechanist, author of several mathematical works.

21—H. Robinson, a famous engraver.

22—Sir Roderick Impey Murchison, Bart., K.C.B., L.L.D., F.R.S., in his 80th year.

NOVEMBER.

1—At Ottawa, Ont., Lieut.-Col. Irvine, A.D.C. to the Governor General, in his 70th year. At Entree Island, N.S., Mrs. Margaret Cassidy, in her 107th year.

17—Sir Joshua Walmsley, for 10 years M.P. for Leicester, in his 78th year.

21—Very Rev. Daniel Rock, D.D., Canon of the R. C. Cathedral, Southwark, a noted archeologist.

56—At Lucerne, Switzerland, Count Girgenti, son-in-law to the ex-Queen of Spain.

28—At Paris, L. M. Rossels, R. Bourgois Tisse, Communist Generals.

DECEMBER.

1—George Philip, 7th Earl of Chesterfield, in his 41st year.

3—At Quebec, Misses C. and Kate Irvine, daughters of the late Col. Irvine.

6—Lieut. Genl. Hon. Sir James York Scarlett, K.C.B., in his 72nd year.

11—At Quebec, Mayor Taschereau, A.D.C. to the Lieut. Governor.

12—Lady Georgina Cathcart, widow of Genl. Sir George Cathcart, killed at Inkermann, in her 75th year. Lady Burgoyne, widow of Field Marshal Sir John Burgoyne, in her 76th year. Sir James Murray, M.D., in his 84th year.

13—Lieut. Genl. William Maude Ramsay, At Montreal, Major Bailey, G.T. Brigade, in his 31st year.

14—Rt. Revd. George Smith, first Bishop of Victoria, Hong Kong. George Hudson, "the Railway King," three times Lord Mayor of York.

17—Professor Henry Tuckerman, a celebrated American author.

22—Edward Law, 2nd and last Earl of Ellenborough.

25—Robert Barnes, Fallowfield, Manchester, founder of the Convalescent Hospital at Chelsea.

26—Thomas Brown, 3rd Earl of Beaumaris, in his 84th year.

27—At Rome, Cardinal Sasso, Bishop of Palestine and Vice Chancellor of the Roman Church, in his 79th year.

28—Rev. James Dejon, D.D., for 50 years one of the most eminent of Wesleyan Ministers, and an author of some note, in his 63rd year.

31—Mr. Matthew Greathead, of Richmond, Yorkshire, England, the oldest Freemason in England, aged 98.

JANUARY—1872.

5—Sir Francis Crossby, of Halifax, Eng., M.P. for West Riding of Yorkshire, principal of the largest carpet mills in the world, in his 56th year. Joseph Gillott, the celebrated steel pen manufacturer.

9—At Quebec, Burke Oget, aged 100 years. At Cheltenham, Eng., Gen. Sir J. A. Hope, G.C.B., in his 86th year. At Nice, the Duc de Persigny, the confidential friend of Louis Napoleon, in his 64th year. At Halifax, N.S., Wm. McKay, an old and respected merchant.

11—Aba Sahib, one of the most learned of the Brahmins, the first that practised daguerreotyping.

22—At Riviere du Loup en haut, Hon. Etienne Mayrand, in his 97th year. Mrs. Ryves, descendant of Princess Olive of Cumberland, in her 76th year.

25—At Bradford, Eng., Rev. D. Dixon, the Wesleyan blind preacher, aged 84. In Paris, Madame Boussac, the Goddess of Liberty, aged 62.

34—At Kentville, N.S., Hon. C. R. Bell, Dominion Senator. At Halifax, N. S., Robert Noble, Esq., an old much-esteemed merchant of that city.

FEBRUARY.

2—Lady John H. Taylour, wife of Lieut. Col. Lord J. H. Taylour, 94th Regt., brother of Lady Lisgar.

4—Miss Julia Trelawney Leigh Hunt, sole surviving daughter of the poet Leigh Hunt.

8—Earl of Mayo, Gov. Genl. of India, assassinated at Port Blair, Andaman Islands, in his 51st year. Joseph Pease, one of the largest employers of labour in the North of England, and the first member of the Society of Friends sent to the House of Commons.

9—Archbishop Spalding, Primate of the Roman Catholic Church in U.S., in his 63rd year.

21—At Cheltenham, England, Col. William Burns, last surviving son of Robert Burns. Mrs. Brettel, for 70 years a servant in the Royal Household, in her 90th year.

26—At Torquay, England, Right Rev. Aubrey George Spencer, Bishop of Jamaica, in his 70th year.

26—At Ottawa, Ont., Mr. Alfred Waddington, the pioneer of the Canadian Pacific Railway, in his 73rd year.

27—At Geneva, Switzerland, Mrs. Moses H. Grinnell, a niece of Washington Irving. Rev. John MacLeod Campbell, D.D., an eminent Scotch theological writer, in his 72nd year.

MARCH.

5—Right Hon. Earl of Lonsdale, formerly Postmaster General and President of the Council, in his 85th year. At Chicago, Ill., C. Kreighoff, of Quebec, a well known Canadian artist. Mr. Edwin Mayall, of London, England, a well known photographist. Mr. Angus McPherson, Sec. of the Highland Society and translator of the "Queen's Book" into Gælic.

6—At Primrose Hill, London, Professor Theodor Goldstucker, an eminent Sanskrit scholar.

9—At Montreal, Qc., Major Edward St. George Smythe, Superintendent of Military Schools, in his 39th year.

10—At Pisa, Italy, Joseph Mazzini, the well known Italian Revolutionist and writer.

26—At Chicago, Ill., Rev. Mother Mary Rose Gauthier, Superior Vicar of the Western Province of the Order of the Sacred Heart, in her 48th year.

29—At Eboulemens, Qc., Hon. P. De Salles Laterriere, after a long illness. At Dromoland, Ireland, Lord Inchiquin, elder brother of Smith O'Brien, in his 72nd year. At Paris, France, M. Stanislas Barzykowski, the last survivor of the Polish National Government of 1831, in his 81st year. At Ferry Hill, Mrs. Duncombe, of Shafto, Whitworth Park, in her 106th year.

APRIL.

1—At Peckham Rye, Surrey, Lieut. Col. Henry Dundas Campbell, formerly Governor of Sierra Leone, aged 76.

2—Dr. Terrot, Bishop of Edinburgh, in his 82nd year.

3—Rev. J. F. D. Maurice, a well known writer and theologian, in his 68th year. S. F. B. Morse, the eminent electrician and founder of the Morse system of telegraphy, aged 82.

7—At Geneva, Switzerland, Francois Jules Pilet De La Rive, an eminent Swiss scholar, scientist and statesman, in his 64th year.

8—At Albany, New York, Hon. Erastus Corning, an influential Senator and citizen. Mr. Edward O'Reilly, a prominent politician of Prince Edward Island.

12—Gen. William Redman Ord, in his 81st year.

12—At Gresford, England, Right Rev. Thomas V. Short, D.D., late Bishop of St. Asaph, in his 84th year. Mr. Samuel Bansford, a noted Lancashire political writer and poet, in his 85th year.

15—Mr. Augustus Siebe, inventor of the close diving helmet dress, aged 84.

29—At Notting Hill, London, Horace Mayhew, one of the early contributors to *Punch*, in his 57th year.

MAY.

1—At Torquay, Mr. M. W. Savage, a novelist of a high class and formerly editor of the *Examiner*.

2—Lieut. Sydney Smith H. Dickens, fifth son of Charles Dickens, on board the *Peninsular* steamer, on his way home from Bombay.

Mr. Geo Robert Gray, assistant keeper of the Zoological Department in the British Museum, and one of the oldest and most skilful ornithologists in England.

10—Sir John Pennyfather, G.C.B., Governor of Chelsea Hospital.

13—At Vienna, Mortz Hartmann, a well known poet and journalist.

18—At Paris, Mr. John Platt, M.P. for Oldham, aged 55. At Florence, the Earl of Carysfort. At New York, John David Wolfe, one of the oldest merchants of that city.

21—At Ottawa, Ont., Mr. G. H. Lane, for 30 years in the Civil Service of Canada, in his 47th year.

23—At Montreal, Qc., Mr. H. L. Forbes, son of the late Com. Gen. Forbes, and a well known public writer, in his 49th year.

26—At London, England, Lord Dalling, elder brother of Lord Lytton, a celebrated diplomatist and author, in his 69th year. Mr. Alfred Henry Forester, better known by the name of Alfred Crowquill, a humorous writer of great talent, in his 69th year.

27—At Belgrave Square, London, England, William Russel, 8th Duke of Bedford, nephew of Earl Russell, in his 64th year.

23—At Vienna, Arch-Duchess Sophia, mother of the Emperor of Austria. At Vienna, Frederick Gerstraker, the celebrated traveller and author, in his 58th year. T. Buchanan Read, the American poet and painter in his 51st year. M. Thorbecke, Prime Minister of Holland, in his 77th year.

JUNE.

1—At Trieste, Mr. Charles Lever, the well known brilliant novelist, in his 64th year. At Joy House, Cornwall, Ont., Hon John Sandfield Macdonald, one of the oldest public men of Ontario, and late Prime Minister of that Province.

2—At Ottawa, Ont., Mr. Robert Macfarlane, M.P. for Perth.

2—James Gordon Bennett, the well known New York journalist, founder of the New York *Herald*.

5—At Paris, France, Marshal Vaillant, in his 83rd year. Rev. William Ellis, the well known missionary to the South Seas and Madagascar, in his 78th year.

7—Mr. Hill, Q.C., Birmingham, brother of Sir Rowland Hill, and a well known philanthropist.

11 — Drowned at the burning of the steamer Kingston, near Brockville, Ont., Mrs. Helen Jones, widow of the late Dr. T. W. Jones, of Montreal, Q. Dr. Amiraux Jeremie, Dean of Lincoln, and an author of some note.

16—Dr. Norman McLeod, editor of Good Words, and one of Her Majesty's Chaplains for Scotland, in his 61st year.

20—At Paris, France, Elie Frederick Forey, Marshal of France, in his 69th year.

25—At Santa Cruz, W.I., Col. R. B. Sinclair, D.A.G.M., Canada, in his 51st year. Col. Sykes, M.P. for Aberdeen, in his 83rd year.

30—At Montreal, Q., Mr. Ira Gould, one of the oldest merchants of Montreal.

JULY.

3—Hon. Mr. Hathaway, N.B.

8—Hon. Dr. Smith, Ancaster, Ont.

13—At Atherstone, Mr. Charles Holte Bracebridge, a lineal descendant of King Alfred, in his 71th year.

15—At St. Stephen, N.B., John Bolton, Esq., M.P., in his 69th year.

18—President Juarez, of Mexico.

24—At Montreal, Q., W. Fraser, Esq., M.D., Professor McGill University, in his 59th year.

25—Duke de Guise, son of the Duke D'Aumale, in his 19th year.

29—At London, Sir James O'Connell, brother of Daniel O'Connell.

AUGUST.

4—At St. Hilaire, Q., Major T. E. Campbell, C.B., in his 64th year.

5—At Berthier, Q., Mr. F. R. Tranchemontagne, one of the oldest merchants of the St. Lawrence, in his 66th year. At the same place, in his 53rd year, Dr. Moll, late member for Berthier in Quebec Legislature.

8—At White Sulphur Springs, Nevada, by explosion of a blast, Major F. Jefferson Randolph, grandson of Thomas Jefferson.

22—At Montreal, Very Rev. John Bethune, D.D., Dean of Montreal, in his 82nd year.

28—At Rome, Cardinal Angelo Quaglia, in his 71st year. At Pimlico, London, Jonas Williams, a veteran who was in the battle of Corunna, in his 91st year.

SEPTEMBER.

2—At Ottawa, Ont., W. B. Lindsay, Esq., Clerk of the House of Commons.

6—At Niagara, Ont., T. C. Street, Esq., M.P.

18—At Malmo, Sweden, His Majesty, the King of Sweden.

23—L. Jeinel Mahomed Pasha, Turkish Ambassador to France, on a railway train going to Austria.

25—The Princess Hohenlohe, half sister of Her Majesty, Queen Victoria. At Pleasant Plains, La., Rev. Peter Cartwright, Pioneer Methodist Preacher of the West, in his 79th year.

29—Rev. Francis Hinton, D.D., Professor of Theology, and one of the Ministers of Trinity Church, New York.

The Allan Line.

RETURN of Passages and number of Passengers carried by the Allan Line Mail Steamers from November 9th, 1871 to May 4th, 1872.

Steamshi	*Captain.*	*Left Liverpool.*	*Arrived Portland.*	*Passage.*		*Number of Passengers.*	*Left Portland.*	*Arrived Liverpool.*	*Passage.*		*Number of Passengers.*
				D.	*H.M.*				*D.*	*H.M.*	
Hibernian.....	Watts.....	Nov. 9	Nov 21	10	2 50	116	Dec. 2	Dec. 13	10	6 10	89
Moravian.....	Graham	" 16	" 29	12	7	178	" 9	" 20	10	14	86
Sarmatian.....	Wylie.....	" 23	Dec. 5	10	5 25	151	" 17	" 25	8	16 15	80
Prussian.....	Dutton.....	" 30	" 12	11	13	130	" 24	Jan. 3	10	2	41
Caspian.....	Ritchie.....	Dec. 7	" 21	12	21 30	121					
Nova Scotian..	Richardson..	.....	.....	...	.....	...	" 30	" 12	12	10	37
Scandinavian..	Ballantine...	Dec. 14	Dec. 30	15	1 10	81	Jan. 6	" 16	9	16 25	91
N. American..	Miller.....	" 21	Jan. 16	22	10 30	48	" 21	Feb. 6	14	20	29
Moravian.....	Graham. ...	" 28	" 14	16	10	43	" 18	Jan. 29	10	12 20	18
Austrian.....	Brown.....	Jan. 4	" 18	12	2 50	82	" 27	Feb. 7	10	30	60
Sarmatian.....	Wylie.....	" 11	" 23	11	2 30	85	Feb. 4	" 14	10	4 35	75
Germany.....	Trocks.....	" 18	Feb. 2	15	1	92	" 11	" 24	12	11	20
Scandinavian..	Ballantine...	" 25	" 9	14	50	119	" 18	" 29	11	8 10	53
Prussian.....	Dutton.....	Feb. 1	" 16	13	22	139	" 25	Mch. 6	9	20	52
Hibernian.....	Watts.....	" 8	" 20	11	6 40	141	Mch. 3	" 14	11	5	44
Nestorian.....	Aird.....	" 15	" 28	12	9 20	140	" 10	" 20	10	8	27
Sarmatian.....	Wylie.....	" 22	Mch. 4	10	1	225	" 17	" 27	10	3 27	50
Peruvian.....	Smith.....	" 29	" 14	11	20 38	200	" 24	Apl. 5	11	20	13
Scandinavian..	Ballantine...	Mch. 7	" 22	14	8 15	220	" 31	" 10	10	1 20	39
Prussian.....	Dutton.....	" 14	" 27	12	9	331	Apl. 14	" 25	11	5 30	60
Hibernian.....	Watts.....	" 21	April 1	10	10 35	404	" 7	" 18	10	16 35	85
Austrian.....	Brown.....	" 28	" 10	10	18 10	319	" 20	May 2	10	22 40	37
Sarmatian.....	Wylie.....	Apl. 4	" 16	11	7 50	683	" 27	" 7	9	19 30	75
Corinthian.....	Scott.....	" 11	" 25	13	3	355	May 4	" 18	12	23 30	44
				Total.....4453					Total.....1153		

Average passage Westward.....12 20 Eastward.....10 21

Montreal, 9th October, 1872.

H. & A. ALLAN.

RETURN of Passages and Number of Passengers carried by the 'Allan' Line Mail Steamers, M.O.S.S. Co., from April 13 to Nov. 25, 1871.

Steamship.	Captain.	Left Liverpool.	Arrived Quebec.	Passage. D.	Passage. H. M.	Number of Passengers.	Left Quebec.	Arrived Liverpool.	Passage. D.	Passage. H. M.	Number of Passengers.
Peruvian	Smith	Apl. 13	Apl. 25	10	8 10	551	May 6	May 17	11	3 07	183
Moravian	Brown	" 20	May 2	10	21 55	761	" 13	" 23	9	13 00	153
Austrian	Wylie	" 27	" 9	10	5 20	689	" 20	" 30	9	12 30	168
Prussian	Dutton	May 4	" 15	10	2 00	1096	" 27	June 6	9	20 00	188
Nestorian	Aird	" 11	" 22	10	3 45	855	June 3	" 13	10	.....	201
Scandinavian	Ballantine	" 18	" 30	10	18 00	1005	" 10	" 21	9	11 30	225
Peruvian	Smith	" 25	June 5	10	1 87	563					
Caspian	Ritchie	.....	.....	...	.....	....	" 17	" 27	9	4 40	146
Moravian	Brown	June 1	June 13	10	2 15	739	" 24	July 5	10	11 10	179
Austrian	Wylie	" 8	" 19	9	20 37	472	July 1	" 11	9	22 00	218
Prussian	Dutton	" 15	" 26	9	21 00	831	" 8	" 18	9	16 00	188
Nestorian	Aird	" 22	July 3	10	1 00	550	" 15	" 25	9	4 00	157
Scandinavian	Ballantine	" 29	" 10	9	20 53	561	" 22	Aug. 1	9	13 20	151
Caspian	Ritchie	July 6	" 16	9	11 00	464	" 29	" 9	9	10 60	74
Moravian	Graham	" 13	" 24	10	11 43	452	Aug. 5	" 14	9	11 15	89
Austrian	Brown	" 20	" 31	10	10 45	755	" 12	" 22	9	14 30	110
Prussian	Dutton	" 27	Aug. 7	9	20 00	782	" 19	" 29	9	15 00	90
Nestorian	Aird	Aug. 3	" 13	9	13 45	552	" 26	Sept 5	9	12 00	108
Scandinavian	Ballantine	" 10	" 20	9	9 25	638	Sept 2	" 11	9	8 00	107
Hibernian	Watts	" 17	" 29	11	40	679	" 9	" 19	10	.....	83
Moravian	Graham	" 24	Sept 4	10	21 35	544	" 16	" 27	10	2 30	82
Sarmatian	Wylie	" 31	" 13	12	5 50	553	" 23	Oct. 2	9	5 07	113
Prussian	Dutton	Sept 7	" 17	9	9 00	558	" 30	" 10	9	13 00	106
Nestorian	Aird	" 14	" 25	9	7 25	548	Oct. 7	" 16	9	9 00	100
Scandinavian	Ballantine	" 21	" 30	8	16 40	456	" 14	" 24	9	7 25	115
Hibernian	Watts	" 28	Oct. 10	11	4 30	430	" 21	Nov. 1	11	11 35	116
Moravian	Graham	Oct. 5	" 16	10	3 45	327	" 28	" 7	10	7 00	81
Sarmatian	Wylie	" 12	" 2	9	3 30	437	Nov. 4	" 13	9	0 50	68
Prussian	Dutton	" 19	Nov.	12	21 00	343	" 11	" 22	11	.....	129
Caspian	Ritchie	" 26	"	11	1 00	274					
Nestorian	Aird	.....	.....	....	.....	....	" 18	" 29	9	20 40	71
Scandinavian	Ballantine	Nov. 2	Nov 12	9	4 00	213	" 25	Dec. 9	12	19 35	193

Total.....17673 Total.....8987

Average Passage Westward.....10 5 16 Eastward.....9 21 10

Montreal, 9th October, 1872.

H. & A. ALLAN.

Beet Root Sugar.

It is believed that the soil and climate of Canada are favourable to the profitable cultivation of the Sugar Beet. Mr. McMicken, the Dominion Govt. Immigration Agent, in Manitoba, states, in his report for 1871 to the Department, at Ottawa :—

"Root crops are produced with certainty (in Manitoba) the return abundant, and the quality not to be excelled.

"If beet root sugar can anywhere be manufactured with success, here it must then be successful beyond a peradventure.

"The inducement for enterprise in this direction is very great, sugar being a heavy article, the cost of transportation would of itself afford a large margin for a liberal profit to the manufacturer; whilst the sure crop easily, and consequently cheaply raised, would provide the raw material at the very minimum of cost.

"This vegetable has never been known to be attacked by the grasshoppers,—the only dread the farmer entertains."

It is yet, however, to be ascertained, by actual experiment, whether the conditions which will give such large abundance of beets are also favourable to the saccharine qualities of the root itself.

Mr. Edw. Barnard, jr., a Special Immigration Agent of the Dominion to the continent of Europe, in a report to the Department at Ottawa, states that, in the beet growing countries of Europe "from twelve to fifteen "(12 @ 15) tons are considered a good average "crop per acre, although twenty tons are often produced. The average number of tons "of beets worked per factory in Germany "(the Zollverein) was only 3400 tons in 1840, "but it gradually increased until it reached "8000 tons in 1870. However, as our winter "season, especially in the Provinces of Quebec and New Brunswick, lasts nearly as "long again as that of Germany, Belgium "or France, it is clear that,—every thing "being equal,—we can manufacture double "the quantity of sugar, from the same capital employed, that they can on the continent. This advantage, in my opinion, "fully compensates for the difference of "wages. * * * I may state that

"the *per centage* of sugar produced depends "entirely on the quality of the beet, the na- "ture of the soil which produced it, the sys- "tem of cultivation adopted, the state of "preservation the beet may be in when "worked, and the mode employed for the "extraction of the saccharine juices. The "quantity of sugar contained in the best "beets varies from 12 to 18 per cent; but ma- "nufacturers consider that they have been "quite successful, if they can obtain an "average of eight per cent of sugar, (besides "a small per centage of molasses) as this "final result of one years work, On the "other hand when they cannot extract more "than five per cent of sugar from the total "weight of the beets worked, they consider "their work as unprofitable. However, the "excise which manufacturers of sugar gen- "erally pay in Europe, must affect consi- derably this incidental question of profit and "loss."

The following further extracts are taken from Mr. Barnard's Report:—

1. PRODUCTION OF BEET ROOT SUGAR IN EUROPE.

See "Fabrication du Sucre de Betterave." (*Translation from the German.*)

Year.	Total production in tons.	Average for each Manufacturer.	Number of Factories	Remarks.
1866–67	France.....216,854	499 tons.	434	All fractions are omitted.
" "	Germany...202,750	685 "	296	The total production of beet sugar in Europe has nearly doubled within the last ten years.
" "	Austria.....103,000	541 "	140	
1865–66	Russia.....149,000	575 "	259	For Russia and Belgium the amounts mentioned here can truly be doubled to obtain the present production.
1867–68	Belgium.... 40,000	370 "	108	
" "	Holland.... 5,79	355 "	18	
1866–67	Poland..... 15,000	276 "	41	

GRADUAL INCREASED PRODUCTION OF BEET SUGAR, &c., IN GERMANY (ZOLLVEREIN.)

(Extract from U. S. Agricultural Report, 1866, page 161.)

Year.	Number of Factories.	Tons of beets worked. 2,100 lbs ℔ ton.	Weight of beets for 1 lb sugar.	Yield of		Av'ge ℔ factory		Consumption per *capita.*	Internal Revenue paid to Governments.
				Raw Sugar.	Molasses.	Beets worked.	Raw Sugar produced.		
			lbs.	p.c.	p.c.	tons.	tons.	lbs.	$
1836–37	122	27,880	18.00	5.50	4.30	228	13	3.99	None.
1839–40	152	242,310	17.40	5.75	3.80	1,594	92	5.10	None.
1840–41	145	265,635	17.00	5.88	3.77	1,833	108	4.69	28,173
1845–46	96	245,030	14.70	6.69	3.10	2,552	174	5.60	155,918
1850–51	184	809,836	13.80	7.25	2.70	4,401	319	6.01	1,030,701
1855–56	216	1,201,185	12.50	8.00	2.35	5,061	445	7.10	3,057,572
1860–61	247	1,614,472	11.60	8.62	2.15	6,534	563	8.32	5,136,955
1865–66	295	2,389,853	11.70	8.55	2.70	8,101	692	10.69	7,304,230
1866–67	296	2,789,199	12.60	7.94	2.45	9,423	748	9.00	8,874,724

"For nearly 25 years every encouragement was given by the different governments in Europe to foster the production of beet sugar, with the object of increasing the agricultural productions of the country, improving the system of agriculture and the value of property. No internal revenue whatever was charged in Germany until 152 factories had been established, with an annual production of about twenty-eight million pounds of sugar. In 1840 a tax of about 11 cents per ton of beets worked, was collected from the manufacturers—the following year the tax was doubled—in 1844, 66 cents per ton of beets worked were charged; in 1850 it was increased again to $1.20; in 1853 to $2.40, and finally in 1858 to about $3.50 per ton, or about the price paid to the farmers for the beets.

"During my stay on the continent, particularly in Belgium, I made careful enquiries with relation to the increased value of lands caused by the introduction of beet sugar factories. I ascertained that sugar beet producing farms which rented from $5 to $1 only per acre, previous to the establishment of beet root sugar factories, now rent at from $19 to $21. The labor bestowed on

the soil for the beet crop secures excellent crops of grain and grasses; moreover, the pulp of the pressed beets and the extra fodder produced by the improvement in the culture of the soil, enables the farmer to feed with profit double the quantity of stock. In fact, the beet crop requiring proper drainage, clean and deep cultivation, a regular rotation with abundant manuring, forces the farmer to follow out the best teachings of scientific agriculture. In the countries where beet root sugar is manufactured, the production of wheat has more than doubled since the introduction of this industry.

"In Germany the cost of beet root sugar is estimated at from 5 to 6 cents a pound. This allows for the cost of beets per ton, $3.30; Excise duty per ton, $3.39. However, the labor necessary in the manufacturing of the sugar is only counted at 30 cents per day for men and 20 cents for boys.

"Generally the best wheat producing soil is also the best for sugar beets. However, in prairie lands, and wherever there is an abundance of rich vegetable mould, this imparts to the beets some acids and salts which are found exceedingly troublesome in the manufacture of sugar, reducing the quantity and the quality of the product. Carefully made experiments are therefore necessary in Manitoba before launching into unwarrantable expenditure.

"However, it has been found in Russia that sugar beets do remarkably well on newly cleared farms. Large crops of excellent sugar beets were produced without manure.

"Soils containing much lime are generally preferred, as the beets they produce work better into sugar and contain a larger proportion than that obtained in other soils.

"Sandy soils are not liked; whilst mostly all rich, well drained loams, containing less than 60 per cent of pure clay, are considered excellent for the production of the sugar beet.

"However, as this industry requires a large capital, and as the returns will depend, to a very great extent, on the quality of the beets produced in the vicinity, it is therefore advisable to grow the beets and to test carefully their value with what is called the "Polarization Instrument" before establishing a factory in any district.

"Sugar beets should be sown as soon as the soil is sufficiently dried, in early spring, to work without clogging. As a rule, the land should be thoroughly cleaned and prepared in the previous fall and sown as early as possible, to secure the moisture necessary to the starting of the young plant.

"They are best cultivated on the flat, rather than in drills, as it is important to grow them as much as possible under ground. The part which grows above ground, contains much less sugar in proportion to weight than that part which is kept under ground.

"As small beets contain a much larger proportion of sugar, it is important to sow in rows from 18 to 20 inches apart, and to thin out the beets at from 7 to 10 inches in the rows.

"On the continent about 20 lbs. of seed are sown per acre, whilst in England 8 lbs. only are sown. However it is no economy to save seed at the risk of having many blanks in the rows.

"Sugar beets, like all root crops, require deep and thoroughly clean cultivation, and the thinning of the crop should not be delayed; artificial manures such as guano, superphosphate, ashes, plaster, lime, &c., are very useful in giving the young plant a good start; but coarse barn yard manure should not be applied directly to this crop as they impart to the beets acids and salts, which spoil the juices for sugar making.

"All coarse manures are best applied to the crop which precedes the beets.

"Dry summers are more advantageous to the production of sugar in the plant, although the weight of crop is decreased thereby."

These extracts are thus given at this length because the information they contain is of the very greatest importance to the people of Canada. If the beets produced in Canada are free from deleterious acids and salts and favourable for the manufacture of sugar, then it is certain that the introduction of this industry will increase the value of farming lands and add immensely to the wealth of the country.

We understand that some experiments are to be tried; and it further appears from this Report that the Hon. Mr. Pope, the Minister of Agriculture, has caused to be imported some specimens of the best beet seed, which we believe would be given on application at Ottawa.

Scientific Items.

NEW HARVESTING MACHINE.—A cotton-harvesting machine has been invented which will perform the work of fifty hands a day, collecting and gathering into the bags the cotton from twelve acres with the assistance of two men, one boy, and a pair of mules. The cotton plant passes between two sections, and the foliage is left undisturbed for the second and third pickings.

FOSSIL MONKEYS.—Two fossil monkeys have been discovered in Tuscany, the first ever found in Italy. One was found in the Maremma and the other near Montevarchi.

SILVER MINES.—Valuable silver mines have been discovered in the neighborhood of Yamsk, to the north of the sea of Okhotsk, Siberia.

STEAMSHIP WITHOUT FUNNELS.—Two Austrian marine officers have discovered a method of conveying away the smoke from steam engines under water instead of through a funnel. By means of double ventilators, the smoke is compressed and forced overboard. By this discovery, the funnel, the only vulnerable part of armour-plated ships, will be removed; there will be a saving of space, security from fire, a saving of fuel and a better ventilation of boiler.

TREATMENT OF SMALL POX.—In the Berlin Charité Hospital, Small Pox patients are treated with xylol. From 10 to 15 minims are given in capsules, or in water. The results have been favorable. Dr. A. Loffler, of Stockneau, states that he has treated more

than 40 patients with carbolic acid. 1 part of carbolic acid dissolved in 12 of oil, and a copious application made by means of cotton wool. The result in all cases was favorable, and the danger of infection greatly diminished.

WEAR AND REPAIR OF THE BRAIN.—The notion that those who work only with the brain require less food than those who work with their hands is fallacious, mental labor causing greater waste of tissue than physical. Three hours of hard study wear out the body more than a whole day of physical exertion. One-fifth of the blood goes to the brain, though its average weight is only 1-40th that of the body. This fact alone is sufficient to prove that brain workers need more and better food than mechanics and laborers.

SILICATE PAINT.—A curious deposit of almost pure silica was recently discovered in one of the hills in North Wales. The deposit lies in a basin of volcanic origin, at a considerable level above the sea, and forms the bed of a small lake about two miles in length and one mile in width. Amongst its uses, it is stated that it would be especially suited for producing crystal glass, and in the manufacture of porcelain, especially if the small percentage of oxide of iron were removed from it. At present the only use made of this silica is in the production of paint. For this purpose it is especially suitable, as it mixes freely with the pigments and oils, and is worked with ease. Moreover it entirely resists the action of heat. Added to these advantages, are those no less important, that the paint has no metallic base in its composition, and, when laid on it, becomes extremely hard and polished on the surface.

WATERPROOF STARCH.-A patent has been granted in France for the preparation of a finish, or starch, for vegetable tissues, yarns, &c., which is not soluble in water, and which, therefore, when once applied, will remain throughout several successive washings. The articles are first properly starched, and then passed through a bath of chloride of zinc, (about 60 deg. Fahr.), by means of which such a change is produced in the fibre and the starch that the latter resists the action of the water in the most thorough manner. A bath of three parts of sulphuric acid and one of water may, it is said, be used instead of that of chloride of zinc.

BRICK-DUST MORTAR.—In the Spanish dominions ordinary brick-dust, made from hard-burned, finely-pulverised bricks, and mixed with common lime and sand, is universally and successfully employed as a substitute for hydraulic cement. The proportions used in general practice are one of brick-dust and one of lime to two of sand, mixed together dry, and tempered with water in the usual way. The Romans, our readers will remember, used powdered bricks in their mortar. Its presence serves to distinguish Roman work in England.

GUANO DEPOSITS.—The guano deposits on the Chincha Islands, which were in some places upwards of 100 feet thick, and generally admitted to be the excreta of birds, are now suspected by Dr. Habel and Prof. Edwards to be an accumulation of the bodies of animals and plants—most of them of marine origin. According to a notice in the *Mechanics' Magazine*, it appears that the anchors of ships moored in the vicinity of the Guano Islands frequently bring up guano from the bottom of the sea. This is thought to be opposed to the idea of the bird-origin of the deposit, and to refer it to those infusorial strata which are found in various parts of the world.

A HARD CEMENT.—A workman employed to repair the steps leading to a garden made use of Portland cement mixed with finely divided cast and wrought iron filings, or fragments, in place of sand. The result is stated to be that the mass has become so hard as to resist fracture, either with the hammer or pickaxe.

A NEW METHOD OF IRON-PLATING.—Captain M. Tweedle, R. A., has addressed an important and valuable suggestion to the Royal Artillery Institution for iron-plating a cruising ship so as to avoid the disadvantage appertaining to iron vessels generally, and provide a comfortable seagoing ship, fairly capable of holding her own with an ironclad on an emergency, and yet almost unsinkable. His plan is to spring an arch or dome of iron inboard from the sides of the ship below the water-line, the top of the dome rising a little above the surface, covering in the engines, the lower-deck and store-rooms being divided into a series of water-compartments. This, he contends, will give additional strength to the ship, and, however much her hull might be knocked about, she could not sink, unless the arch were penetrated, which, owing to its shape, would be nearly impossible.

SCIENCE AND COMMERCE.—A clever application of science to commercial purposes has been made by an Italian gentleman, M. Eugenio de Zuccato, of Padua. By means of the invention, any number of copies of a manuscript or design, traced upon a varnished metal plate, may be produced in an ordinary copying press. To the bed and upper plate of a press are attached wires leading from a small battery, so that, when the top of the instrument is screwed down, the two metal surfaces come into contact, and an electric current passes. An iron plate resting upon the bed of the press is coated with varnish, and upon this surface is written with a steel point any communication it is desired to copy. The letters having thus been formed in bare metal, a few sheets of copying paper are impregnated with an acid solution of prussiate of potash, and placed upon the scratched plate, which is then subjected to pressure in the copying press. An electric current passes wherever the metal has been left bare, (where the writing is, therefore), and, the prussiate solution acting upon the iron, there is found prussiate of iron, or Prussian blue characters, corresponding to those scratched upon the plate. The number of copies that may be produced by this electro-chemical action is almost unlimited, and the formation of the Prussian blue lines is, of course, instantaneous.

PER SALTUM.—Nantwich, in Cheshire, has for some years past been gradually sinking, owing to the withdrawal of the lime from the subterranean salt lakes which underlie the town. The slip this winter occurred about the same spot where similar landslips happened one or two years ago. The pit, says the *Mechanics' Magazine*, is about 300 yards in circumference, about 100 feet deep, and its sides are almost perpendicular. The inhabitants much fear that the town itself may ultimately suffer, not by gradual decadence—that they are used to (it is not uncommon to enter a house from the street into what had formerly been the first floor)—but by one of these sudden collapses.

A NOVEL HYPNOTIC.—Dr. Cowan, in his "Medical History of the Himalayas," speaking of a native tribe in the northern district of the peninsula, says, when a mother goes into a field to work, or is otherwise unable to take her child with her, she selects some sheltered spot near a stream, in which she places a little straw for a bed for her infant, and then directs, by means of a piece of split bamboo, a current of water, of from one to two or three inches in diameter, on its uncovered occiput and temples. This produces a soporific effect, which generally lasts as long as the water continues to flow. The sleep is said to be very soothing, and children who have been much subjected to its influence are known to have been unusually free from the annoyances incidental to the period of dentition.

SYRUP OF COFFEE.—This preparation is of great use to those who have long journeys to make. Take half a pound of the best ground coffee; put into a saucepan, containing three pints of water, and boil it down to one pint. Cool the liquor, put it into another saucepan well scoured, and boil it again. As it boils add white sugar, enough to give it the consistency of syrup. Take it from the fire and when it is cold put it into a bottle, and seal. When travelling, if you wish for a cup of good coffee, you have only to put two teaspoonfuls of the syrup into an ordinary coffee-pot, and fill with boiling water. Add milk to taste if you can get it.

WHAT IS IN THE BED-ROOM?—If two persons are to occupy a bed-room during the night, let them step on a weighing scale as they retire, and then again in the morning, and they will find that their actual weight is at least a pound less in the morning. Frequently there will be a loss of two or more pounds, and the average loss throughout the year will be a pound of matter, which has gone off from their bodies, partly from the lungs, and partly through the pores of the skin. The escaped matter is carbonic acid and decayed animal matter or poisonous exhalation. This is diffused through the air in part, and in part absorbed by the bedclothes. If a single ounce of wool cotton be burned in a room, it will so completely saturate the air with smoke that one can hardly breathe, though there can only be one ounce of foreign matter in the air. If an ounce of cotton be burned every half hour during the night, the air will be kept continually saturated with smoke, unless there be an open window or door for it to escape. Now the sixteen ounces of smoke thus formed is far less poisonous than the sixteen of exhalations from the lungs and bodies of two persons who have lost a pound in weight during the eight hours of sleeping; for while the dry smoke is mainly taken into the lungs, the damp odours from the body are absorbed both into the lungs and into the pores of the whole body. Need more be said to show the importance of having bed-rooms well ventilated, and of thoroughly airing the sheets, coverlids, and mattrases in the morning, before packing them up in the form of a neatly-made bed?

LIQUID GLUE.—An excellent liquid glue is made by dissolving glue in nitric ether. The ether will only dissolve a certain amount of glue, consequently the glue cannot be made too thick. The glue thus made is about the consistency of molasses, and is doubly as tenacious as that made with hot water. If a few bits of Indiarubber, cut into scraps the size of a buck-shot, be added, and the solution allowed to stand a few days, being stirred frequently, it will be all the better, and will resist the dampness twice as well as glue made in water.

TO PRESERVE BREAD A LONG TIME.—Cut the bread into thick slices, and bake it in an oven, so as to render it perfectly dry. In this condition it will be kept good for any length of time required. It must, however, be carefully kept from pressure; otherwise, owing to its brittleness, it will soon fall to pieces. When required for use, dip the bread for an instant into warm water, and then hold it before the fire till dry; then butter it, and it will taste like toast. This is a useful way of preserving bread for voyages, and also any bread that may be too stale to be eaten in the usual way.

ORNAMENTING GLASS.—Bleached shellac is coloured by alcoholic solutions of any of the aniline colours; this is spread upon glass or mica after they have been warmed. Gun-cotton, dissolved in ether, when colored with any of the aniline dyes, forms beautifully tinted films. This colored collodion can be cut into any pattern, and the film attached to any transparent surface.

NEW ANEMOMETER.—A new anemometer has been invented by Mr. J. E. Gordon, of which four instruments are now in action for indicating and registering the force and direction of the wind at any distance from the vane, the communication being made by means of electric wires. The vane might be at Portsmouth, and the printing instrument in the Meteorological Office at Westminster.

EXTRACT OF MEAT.—Professor Artus, of Jena, recommends a new method of making extract of meat, which possesses the advantage over that of Liebig in retaining the albumen, gelatine, and fat, which are all removed by Liebig's process, and which would seem, from recent experiments, to be the only nutritious elements of the meat. For this purpose, by a very simple apparatus, an extract of the meat is made first with cold water; this dissolves out the soluble salts, the albumen, and part of the gelatine and creatine. The meat, after extraction in this way with cold water, is then boiled for a hour in a Papin's digester, and the liquid pressed out. The fat is skimmed off the surface, and this extract is mixed with the cold extract. The mixed extracts are then evaporated down to a proper consistence in a sand-bath or, better, in a vacuum-apparatus.

SUNFLOWERS AS DISINFECTANTS. — Attention is being directed to the sanitary advantages of the cultivation of the sunflower in malarious districts. Many facts have been adduced to show that the sunflower has the property of purifying air laden with marsh miasm, absorbing a great quantity of moist and noxious gases, and exhaling an ozonised oxygen. Moreover, the French Sanitary Commission has lately pointed out that the sunflower is a most useful plant; it yields about 40 per cent. of good oil, the leaves furnish an excellent fodder, and the stem, being rich in saltpetre and potash, makes a good fuel.

SINGULAR GERMAN THEORY.—The curious theory is propounded by a physician in Germany that small-pox originates from an excess of albuminous matter in the blood, and that this is to be prevented by the administration of common salt. The habit of children indulging over freely in sweetmeats he considers one great cause of this undue development of albumen, and coffee and tea if highly sugared, tend also to excite it

in adults. An organic acid, such as lemon juice, he considers the best means of freeing the blood when clogged up with too much albumen; and he alleges that by taking these simple remedies, in the way of precaution, he has, for upwards of twelve years past, frequented and taken up his abode in the most pestilential small-pox hospitals in Europe and South America with entire impunity.

NEW MODE OF WASHING.—The ill-effects of soda on linen has given rise to a new method of washing, which has been extensively adopted in Germany, and introduced into Belgium. The operation consists in disolving two pounds of soap in about three gallons of water as hot as the hand can bear, and adding to this one table-spoonful of turpentine and three of liquid ammonia; the mixture must then be well stirred, and the linen steeped in it for two or three hours, taking care to cover up the vessel which contains them as nearly hermetically as possible. The clothes are afterwards washed out and rinsed in the usual way. The soap and water may be reheated, and used a second time, but, in that case, half a table-spoonful of turpentine and a table-spoonful of ammonia must be added. The process is said to cause a great economy of time, labour, and fuel. The linen scarcely suffers at all, as there is little necessity for rubbing, and its cleanliness and color are perfect. The ammonia and turpentine, although their detersive action is great, have no injurious effect upon the linen; and, while the former evaporates immediately, the smell of the latter is said to disappear entirely during the drying of the clothes.

CARE OF THE FEET.—Many are careless in the keeping of the feet If they wash them once a week they think they are doing well. They do not consider that the largest pores are located in the bottom of the foot, and that copious perspiration is discharged through the pores. They wear stockings from the beginning to the end of the week without change, which become perfectly saturated with perspiration. Ill-health is generated by such treatment to the feet. The pores are not repellants but absorbents, and this perspiration to a greater or less extent, is taken back into the system. The feet should be washed every day with pure water only, as well as the armpits. Stockings should not be worn more than a day or two at the time. They may be worn one day, and then aired and sunned, and worn another day, if necessary. Many persons suffer from tender or sore feet simply from neglecting this precaution, especially the humbler classes, who exercise their feet most.

IMPROVED STOVE.—When the last German Arctic expedition was about preparing for its voyage to the north pole, Captain Koldeway asked the aid of scientific men in devising a stove that would answer the double purpose of supplying a sufficient amount of heat and of economising the fuel. Among the patterns furnished that of Professor Meidinger, of Carlsrhue, was considered the best. This is simply an iron stove having a double wall, with a space about two inches wide between the outer and inner one, to which the air has free access above and below. The cold air being always at the bottom, and the warm air ascending, it follows that all the air in the room is being constantly forced through the space between the out and the inner covering of the stove; or, what is the same, is being constantly heated. Connected with this is another ingenious device. The coal is put in from the top, and fills the whole inside of the stove, which is about six feet high, more or less. It is then lighted at the top, and kept burning by the draught created by valves inserted both in the side walls and at the bottom of the stove. The more valves that are open the greater the heat, so that the temperature of the room can be regulated to a nicety. At the same time the outer wall, being at a distance from the inner one, never reaches the excessive heat which is so great an objection in ordinary iron stoves. The expense of fuel to produce a sufficient amount of heat is very much less than that for ordinary stoves, and the new invention is rapidly coming into use in Germany.

STEAM TOWING.—A scheme is mooted for the adoption of steam towing on the continuous lines of canals and rivers lying between the Straits of Dover and the Gulf of Lyons, so as to unite the Mediterranean and the English Channel by a navigable route of medium speed. A single line of rail, weighing 10llb. per foot lineal, is to be laid along the banks, with four-wheeled traction engines running thereon, each engine weighing four tons, and towing a single boat of of 150 to 160 tons' weight (with cargo), at a speed of about three miles per hour, working in relays and exchanging boats; the return journey, when empty, being made at double speed. Successful trials are said to have been made of this system on the Marne Canal.

ACTION OF POROUS FILTERS.—Filtration through beds of porous material includes very powerful chemical action, albumenoid matter being instantly resolved into ammonia and other products by the action of the filter, which indeed behaves in this respect like a boiling solution of permanganate of potash. A good filter is a sanitary engine of great power.

ANTIDOTE TO PHOSPHORUS.—Phosphorus is absorbed by carbon, and to such an extent that, taken in the form of pills, carbon constitutes a complete antidote to the poison, and relieves those who have to manipulate phosphorus from all the disastrous consequences hitherto accruing. It has been found that the results of these pills in match factories are better than those obtained by the use of the essence of terebenthine, as the continued use of the latter produces violent head-aches.

A PLEASANT CURE FOR THE GOUT.—It has been stated that the advantages of asparagus are not sufficiently estimated by those who suffer from rheumatism and gout. Slight cases of rheumatism are cured in a few days by feeding on this delicious esculent; and more chronic cases are much relieved, especially if the patient carefully avoids all acids, whether in food or beverage. The Jerusalem artichoke has also a similar effect in relieving rheumatism. The heads may be eaten in the usual way, but tea made from the leaves of the stalks, and drunk three or four times a day, is a certain remedy, though not equally agreeable.

A NOVEL RACING BOAT.—A noticeable and most interesting invention of recent date is a novel kind of racing boat, or, strictly speaking, a paper-covered boat, although they are popularly known by the former designation. The paper used in the manufacture of boats is prepared from either linen or manilla. When made from the former material, the skin is formed of

several thicknesses or layers, glued together; but if manila paper is employed, a single sheet only is used. In either case the paper is moulded when damp on a wooden pattern of the form and dimensions of the proposed boat, and assumes the desired form by drying—a process which completely effaces all seams or wrinkles. Those parts of the wooden frame which are attached to the skin, viz., the kelson and deadwoods, are adjusted to the pattern so as to form part of it, and when the covering dries adheres to it. The application of waterproof varnish, the finishing of the frame and decks, with the usual brass and iron trimmings as in an ordinary boat, complete the building.

THE DOMESTIC USES OF AMMONIA.—The utility of ammonia in various domestic transactions is not unknown to many readers, nevertheless, it is not so widely recognized as it might be, save when presented under some fancy name at an exorbitant price. Ammonia is nearly as useful in housekeeping as soap, and its cheapness brings it within the reach of all. For many household purposes it is invaluable; yet its manifold uses are not so generally known as they should be. It is a most refreshing agent at the toilet table; a few drops in a basin of water will make a better bath than pure water, and if the skin is oily, it will remove all glossiness and disagreeable odours. Added to the foot-bath, it entirely absorbs all noxious smell so often arising from the feet in warm weather, and nothing is better for cleansing the hair from dandruff and dust. For the headache it is also a desirable stimulant, and frequent inhaling of its pungent odours will often entirely remove catarrhal cold. For cleansing paint it is very useful. [Doubtful; will it not gradually remove the paint?] Put a teaspoonful of ammonia to a quart of warm soap-suds, dip in a flannel cloth, and wipe off the dust and fly-specks, grime and smoke, and see for yourselves how much labour it will save you, no scrubbing will be needful. It will cleanse and brighten wonderfully; to a pint of hot suds mix a teaspoonful of the spirits, dip in your silver spoons, forks, &c., rub with a brush, and then polish on chamois skin. For washing mirrors and windows, it is also very desirable; put a few drops of ammonia upon a piece of newspaper, and you will readily take off every spot or finger-mark on the glass. It will take out grease-spots from any fabric; put on the ammonia nearly clear, lay blotting paper over the place, and press a hot flat iron on it for a few moments. A few drops in water will clean laces and whiten them finely, also muslins. For cleaning hair and nail brushes it is equally good. Put a teaspoonful of ammonia into one pint of warm or cold water and shake the brushes tarough the water; when the bristles look white, rinse them in cold water and put into the sunshine or in a warm place to dry. The dirtiest brushes will come out from this bath white and clean. There is no better remedy for heartburn and dyspepsia, and the aromatic spirit of ammonia is specially prepared for these troubles. Ten drops of it in a wineglass of water are often a great relief. The spirits of ammonia can be taken in the same way, but it is not as palatable a dose. Farmers and chemists are well aware of the beneficial effects of ammonia on all kinds of vegetation; and if you desire your roses, geraniums, fuchsias, &c., to become more flourishing, you can try it upon them, by adding five or six drops of it to every pint of warm water that you give them; but don't repeat the dose oftener than once in every five or six days, lest you stimulate them too highly. Rain-water is impregnated with ammonia, and thus it refreshes and vivifies vegetable life. So be sure and keep a large bottle of ammonia in the house, and have a glass stopper for it, as it is very evanescent, and also injurious to corks, eating them away.

DISINFECTANTS. — Sulphate of iron is useful from its action in decomposing ammonia carbonate and sulphohydrate. Per chloride of iron, besides this, precipitates albuminoid matters, and acts also by its chlorine. Lime disinfects organic matters, fixing carbonic acid and sulphuretted hydrogen, and decomposing hydrosulphate of ammonia. The permanganate of potassium is a most energetic oxidizing agent, decomposing sulphuretted hydrogen, destroying organic matter, and acting upon all fixed compounds with which it comes in contact. Chlorate of potassium may be used to disengage chlorine in places like cesspools, that are not easy to reach by other means. Chloride of lime acts by the chlorine it sets free, and chemically decomposes most foul gases Carbolic acid hinders the formation of miasms, and is, therefore, a good preventive of epidemics.

TEMPERATURE OF THE SUN.—Great difference of opinion exists as to the temperature of the sun; As an instance of this, it may be said that Father Secchi mantains this temperature to be about ten million degrees Centigrade. At a recent seance of the French Academy, in defending his estimate against the much lower figures of Ericsson, Zollner, and Faye, St. Claire Deville asserted that he was engaged in investigating the subject, and that his results fixed the temperature at about three or four times the melting temperature of platinum, about 6,000° to 8,000° C. M. Fizeau stated that having compared the solar light with that of the carbon points of the electric light, he had been able to estimate that the former was about three times as intense as the latter, and hence, assuming the relative calorific intensity to be in proportion to the luminous intensity, he had arrived at the figure of 8 000° C. as the correct one.

DIRECTIONS FOR BATHING.—The Royal Humane Society has issued the following instructions:—Avoid bathing within two hours after a meal; when exhausted by fatigue or from any other cause; when the body is cooling after perspiration; and altogether in the open air if, after having been a short time in the water, there is a sense of chillness with numbness of the hands and feet. Bathe when the body is warm, provided no time is lost in getting into the water. Avoid chilling the body by sitting or standing undressed on the banks or in boats after having been in the water. Avoid remaining too long in the water—leave the water immediately there is the slightest feeling of chillness. The vigorous and strong may bathe early in the morning on an empty stomach. The young, and those who are weak, had better bathe two or three hours after a meal—the best time for such is from two or three hours after breakfast. Those who are subject to attacks of giddiness or faintness, and those who suffer from palpitation and other sense of discomfort at the heart, should not bathe without first consulting their medical adviser.

A REMARKABLE FLOWER.—A Flower has been described by an eye-witness at Con-

stantinople, which is so great a rarity that one is apt to treat it as a fable, and wait for the confirmation of one's eyesight. It belongs to the narcissus kind of bulbs, and bears the botanical name of "ophrys mouche." There were three naked flowers on the stalk hanging on one side; the underneath one was fading, while the two other were in all their beauty. They represented a perfect humming bird. The breast of bright emerald green is a complete copy of this bird, and the throat, head, beak and eyes are a most perfect imitation. The hinder part of the body, and the two outstretched wings are bright rose colour one might almost say flesh coloured. On the abdomen rests the whole propagatic apparatus, of a deep dark brown tint, in the form of a two winged gad-fly.

DUGONG OIL.—Attention has been recalled, by the contents of the Queensland Annexe at the International Exhibition, to the medical uses of the dugong oil. It has been declared to possess all the nutritive qualities of cod-liver oil, and to be equally useful in all the forms of tuberculous and wasting diseases which are benefited by the administration of cod oil. It is alleged to possess an actually agreeable flavour, to be pleasant as an article of food, and to be acceptable to those whose stomachs reject cod-oil. At a recent dinner in the Annexe the pastry was made with dugong oil, and pronounced excellent. This should make it a valuable medicine, and one which might with advantage, be introduced into practical use by prescribing physicians in this country.

PHOTOGRAPHING THE PULSE.—The ingenious apparatus invented by Dr. Ozanam of Paris, for rendering the variable beatings of the pulse visible, is already proving itself of practical value. It consists of a camera lucida, about ten inches wide, in which a piece of mechanism, moving at a uniform rate, pushes a glass-plate, prepared with collodion, in front of a very narrow aperture exposed to the light. In this aperture is a glass tube, in which a column of mercury may rise or fall, as in a thermometer. By attaching to the wrist a rubber tube, filled with mercury, in connection with the tube of the apparatus, the beating of the pulse is received on this artificial artery, and the pulsations are transmitted to the recording apparatus. As the column in the tube acts as a screen, light can penetrate the aperture only where the column is deficient; consequently the prepared plate becomes black under the influence of light everywhere except at such places as the column intercepts it. As the column rises and falls with each pulsation of the heart, these black lines on the prepared plate, pushed regularly forward, will be longer or shorter alternately, and will be successively photographed as boeing lines perpendicular to a common base, the heart being thus made to register photographically its own pulsations. These photographic representations can be so magnified as to be rendered visible across a large amphitheatre; and such is the peculiarity of the apparatus, in its adaptation to different uses, that it may be modified so as to register the variations of respiration, the irregular action of coughing, and similar physiological and pathological phenomena.

PAPER CAR-WHEELS.—The *Nation's Car Builder* describes railway car-wheels of paper. The material, it says, is strawboard, in all respects the same as that used in the manufacture of paper boxes, and may be made of wheat, rye, or oat straw:—"The wheels constructed of it posse is some very requisite and desirable qualities,—a perfect form, considerable elasticity, great strength and durability, and a facility of repair which is entirely wanting in a chilled wheel. These points, together with the method of construction and the peculiar nature of the material, make these wheels worthy of attention." The tyre, however, is of steel, and covering the whole of each side of the wheel are two side-plates of Norway iron boiler-plate, which fit against a shoulder turned in the tyre. The paper framework is said to give elasticity to the cars in motion, and "deadens the jar." Trains have been run at the rate of thirty miles an hour with these wheels, which are said to be very strong and lasting.

POTASSIUM.—Professor A. E. Dalbear describes a new process for preparing this metal, which may prove of great commercial value. He first forms sulphide of potassium by treating dissolved sticks of caustic potassa with sulphuretted hydrogen, and subsequently evaporating until the mass was solid in cooling. This mass was then mixed with somewhat more than its bulk of iron filings and subjected to distillation, the product being led into petroleum. The reagents used in this process are low in price; the process seems to be a very sensible one, and worthy of trial on the commercial scale.

FINS.—A French inventor has patented an apparatus for swimmers. For the hands he has a large membranous fin, which is held in its place by loops passing over the fingers and a strap around the wrist. The surface presented to the water by these fins is so large as to add greatly to the effectiveness of the strokes of the arm, but not so large as to exhaust the muscular power. Their effect is to reduce very much the effort required to swim without them. But the greatest ingenuity is displayed in the form and fitness of the fins for the legs, which are attached to the ankles, and are so formed that they act upon the water, both in the movement of bringing the legs together and throwing them back. They act so finely in "treading water," as swimmers call it, that one could really walk, if not on the water, at least in it. The difference between swimming with this apparatus and without it, is very much like the handle and the blade of an oar. The old swimmer has no trouble in using the fins at first trial, and is surprised to find with what ease he can swim without exhaustion. He easily swims twice as fast with the apparatus as without it, and he can sustain himself for hours upon the water or swim miles with it.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

The migration of human beings for a little more than the last half century, from the densely settled to the unpeopled portions of the earth, is one of the most remarkable features of the age we live in, and it bids fair in the immediate future to assume even more vast proportions.

For the purpose of this article we will give three statements, namely: numbers of emigrants from the United Kingdom; numbers of arrivals in the United States; and numbers of arrivals in Canada, from such figures as are available in the order we have stated, as follow:

TOTAL EMIGRATION FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM TO ALL PARTS, IN PERIODS OF 5 YEARS, FROM 1815 TO 1871 INCLUSIVE.

(*Compiled from the Report of H. M. Emigration Commissioners.*)

For the 5 years Ended.	*Totals for 5 Years*
1819	97,790
1824	75,039
1829	121,084
1834	381,956
1839	287,358
1844	165,577
1849	1,029,209
1854	1,098,065
1859	890,640
1864	774,411
1869	1,051,988
Adding the totals for the last two years as follow:	
1870	256,940
1871	252,195
Total for 57 years	7,266,072

TOTAL NUMBER OF PASSENGERS ARRIVED IN THE UNITED STATES FOR 5 DECENNIADS, (*Compiled from the Report of Mr. Edward Young*):—

Decenniads.	*Total Immigrants.*
1820–30	176,173
1831–40	640,686
1841–50	1,768,175
1851–60	2,874,687
1861–70	2,808,913
Add estimate for arrivals prior to 1820	250,000
Aggregate Immigration for 51 years	8,518,834
Deducted for citizens of United States returned	714,400
Net aliens	7,803,734
The number of immigrants into the United States for year ended June 30, 1871 was	321,350
Total immigration 52 years	8,125,084

This number of immigrant arrivals into the United States in 51 years, is therefore greater, if the figures are accepted as correct, than the whole of the departures from Great Britain from 1815, *i. e.* 56 years.

According to the Report of Mr. Young a little more than half of the immigrants into the United States were of British origin; and two thirds of the remainder German.

The following is an approximate statement of the number of naturalized citizens of the United States:—

Ireland	1,611,000
Germany	1,498,000
England	430,000
British America	250,000
France	109,000
Scotland	105,000
Switzerland	54,000
Wales	45,000
Norway	43,000
Netherlands	28,000
Turkey	28,000
Italy	10,000
Denmark	10,000
Belgium	9,000
Poland	7,000
Mexico	7,000
The Antilles	7,000
China	5,000
Portugal	4,000
Other countries	204,000
Total	4,136,000

The arrivals of immigrants in Canada do not bear any comparison at present with those in the United States. The statistics are not arranged in such a way as to permit any exact comparison. But the following statement shows the arrivals from 1851 to 1871 inclusive:

Year.	*Arrivals by the St. Lawrence*	*From the United States.*	*Settled in Canada.*	*Passed through to the U. S.*
1851	41,076	3,670	22,515	22,231
1852	39,176	3,500	29,015	12,733
1853	56,699	5,000	32,295	11,404
1854	53,183	7,000	38,800	21,383
1855	21,274	10,000	23,000	8,274
1856	22,129	10,729	21,816	8,352
1857	32,000	41,004	33,063	40,428
1858	12,810	26,860	12,340	27,330
1859	8,778	15,179	6,300	15,657
1860	10,750	4,820	7,827	7,152
1861	19,921	24,723	12,486	19,960
1862	22,176	10,450	8,798	33,828
1863	29,419	23,908	26,118	17,249
1864	19,147	27,048	21,738	24,457
1865	21,355	28,853	19,412	30,795
1866	28,618	23,147	10,091	41,704
1867	39,757	31,121	14,666	47,212
1868	34,300	37,148	12,665	58,083
1869	43,114	32,718	18,630	57,202
1870	44,475	21,544	24,706	44,313
1871	37,020	27,365	27,773	37,949
	598,018	426,826	446,683	588,326

The numbers in the above statement of arrivals by the St. Lawrence may be accepted as accurate, being based upon a careful registration; those under the other headings must be accepted as approximate, the mode in which they were taken being defective.

The emigrants reported as having gone to the United States, were in no sense emigrants from Canada, but simply passengers from the United Kingdom or continent of Europe, whose destination was the United States, and who chose the St. Lawrence as the shortest and best route.

The actual amount of money brought by immigrants from the Old World to the New

is very large, while the wealth which they have created is enormous. There have been cases of great individual hardship, but these have mainly arisen from want of individual adaptation. The great bulk of all that have come have done well, and a large proportion of them have become wealthy. Mr. Young, of the U. S. Bureau of Statistics, estimates the value of the immigrants to the United States for the period, from 1820 to 1870, at $6,243,880,800. This is a vast amount, but it is not over the reality, and it is under the estimate of Mr. Kapp, one of the New York Immigration Commissioners.

Whatever, however, may be the value of immigrants, *per capita*, to a new country (and we do not think there is any mode of making this calculation with accuracy) the value of the aggregate of immigrants and their descendants, within a comparatively few years, in what may be termed the life of a nation, is the enormous wealth that has been created, both in the United States and the Dominion of Canada. Immigration is, therefore, in fact, the very greatest interest of a country, with large tracts of land to settle, and industrial resources to develope.

IMMIGRATION TO THE DOMINION.

We learn from the last Report of the Minister of Agriculture that the total number of immigrant arrivals in 1871 was 65,722. This shows a decrease, as compared with 1870; the gross numbers in that year being 69,019, which figures, as compared with those of 1869, also showed a considerable decrease, the Immigration of that year being 74,365.

The total number of immigrant arrivals during the first nine months of 1872 was 68,958; and of these the number of passengers for the United States was 31,617 so far as ascertained. There, therefore, remained in Canada during the nine months (to September 30) 37,341; or 9,506 more than in the whole year 1871. The three unexpired months will add very considerably to these figures. The return of 1872, will, therefore, show much better for the Dominion than that of 1871.

The number of immigrant arrivals by the St. Lawrence route in 1871, was 37,020, against 44,475 in 1870. A comparison of these figures shows a larger proportionate decrease in the immigration by the St. Lawrence than in that of the whole Dominion, the whole decrease in the year being 3,297, or 15·01 per cent.; while that by the St. Lawrence was 7,455, or 20·13 per cent.

The number of immigrant arrivals, *via* the Suspension Bridge, and the inland ports of Ontario and Quebec was 27,365, shewing an increase over the previous year of 3,508. The number of arrivals, however, by these sources, not being so large as in 1868 and 1869, the figures in those years being, 36,511 and 30,326 respectively.

The arrivals of immigrants at ports in the Maritime Provinces, during 1871, were 1,337, showing an increase of 650 over the previous year.

On this state of things the Minister remarks: "the decline in the total immigration in 1870, as compared with 1869, was attributed in the report of my predecessor to the revival of trade in Great Britain, and to the disturbed state of the continent of Europe. In 1871, the revival of trade in the United Kingdom was still more marked; and to this cause may be attributed the continued check in the stream of emigration from that source."

We still further gather on the authority of this Report that the numbers of Immigrants who arrived by the St. Lawrence and passed through the Dominion in proceeding to the United States, during the last six years, as reported by Dominion Government Agents, were as follow:—

1866	41,704
1867	47,212
1868	58,633
1869	57,202
1870	44,313
1871	37,020

The numbers of those reported by the Dominion agents to have settled in Canada during the same period of six years, were as follow:

1866	10,091
1867	14,666
1868	12,765
1869	18,630
1870	24,706
1871	27,773

It thus appears from a comparison of these statements, that while there was a large decrease in the numbers of those who went through Canada to the United States in 1871, as compared with 1870, or any of the years since 1866, there was a large increase in the numbers of those, who announced to the Dominion agents that they had come to settle in Canada. The decrease in the numbers of those who went through Canada to the United States in 1871, as compared with 1870, was 6,361, or 14·36 *per cent.* As compared with the average of the previous five years, it was 19,873, or 23·83 *per cent.* On the other hand the increase in 1871, as compared with 1870, in the immigrants who came to settle in Canada, was 3,067, or 12·41 *per cent.*; and as compared with the average of the previous five years, was 11,602, or 71·72 *per cent.*

The national origins of the immigrants who landed at the port of Quebec during 1871, as compared with the previous year, were as follow:

	1870.	1871.
English	20,934	17,915
Irish	2,858	2,980
Scotch	3,279	3,428
German	595	9,300
Scandinavian	16,780	2,999
Other Origins	29	1,000
	44,475	37,020

The following statement exhibits the trades and callings of the steerage male adults who landed at Quebec during the two years, 1870 and 1871:

	1870.	1871.
Farmers	4,144	2,989
Laborers	12,248	11,465
Mechanics	1,717	1,674
Clerks and Traders	146	89
Professional Men	10	4
	18,265	16,221

There is no classification of national origins and trades and callings of immigrant arrivals, except at the port of Quebec.

The total expenditure for the immigration and quarantine services during 1871, was $85,321.28 against $73,440.23 for the previous year, showing an increase of $14,881.05.

The total amount of capitation tax collected in 1871 was $56,109.07. But this tax

was entirely remitted by the Act of last session. The amount of this tax collected in 1870 was $42,373, shewing a decrease in 1871 of $6,263.93.

Of the expenditure of the Dominion Government for immigration, the sum of $22,112.31 was paid for affording transport and aid for indigent immigrants.

Besides the amount paid by the Dominion Government, the Provincial Governments of Ontario and Quebec expended considerable sums for the care of immigrants, and otherwise for Immigration service. Ontario spent altogether, in 1871, $29,712.56, of which sum $4,387.43 were for provisions and medical attendance for indigent immigrants, and $6,653.64 for the transport of immigrants and their baggage. Quebec spent in the same year $18,291, of which amount about one-fourth was spent for the temporary maintenance and transport of indigent immigrants. And New Brunswick expended for aid and transport of immigrants, $360.61, making a total spent by the Provinces of $48,364.17 on account of immigration. The combined total expenditure for the service of immigration for the Dominion and the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick, in 1871, was $133,612.28.

A large and commodious Immigrant Station has been erected at Quebec. It is provided with facilities to enable them to wash and cleanse themselves after coming off ship-board, with facilities for cooking, and large apartments in which they can sleep. Provision is made for supplying meals at reasonable rates in this building to immigrants. Meals are given free to the absolutely indigent; but these limited to cases of real need. The Government Agent at Quebec, and his assistants, bestow upon immigrants every possible attention, information as to the routes, and advice as to the localities where work can be obtained. Medicines and medical attendance are provided free for the sick.

At Montreal another Immigrant Station, similar in character, but of smaller size, is erected. It contains the same kind of conveniences and accommodation as the Quebec Station, and the same kind of care is taken of the immigrants at this point.

At Kingston there is still another Immigrant Station, of which precisely the same remarks may be made.

At Toronto, which is the chief distributing point, there is a large Station erected, where immigrants receive all needful accommodation and information, and from which they are despatched to their several destinations.

In the new Province of Manitoba, it is proposed to erect a suitable shed for the temporary accommodation of immigrants, who, it is supposed, will go there in greater numbers than heretofore.

The total number of immigrants assisted by benevolent societies and individuals in the United Kingdom in 1871, was 4,590, as appears from the returns compiled by the Dominion agent at Quebec. In the previous year the number was 9,787, the decrease being more than one-half

The following statement shows the numbers of immigrants who were assisted by the several societies and by individuals, in 1871, to enable them to come to Canada:—

British and Colonial Emigration Fund	1,071
National Emigration League	955
Hon. Mrs. Hobart's Family Emigration from the East of London Committee	546
Brighton, Sussex, Emigration Society	128
Miss Macpherson's Committee	501
Miss Rye	277
Miss Rye to Halifax	145
The Rev. Mr. Herring	575
Other Charitable Societies and Individuals	452
Total	4,590

In the previous year the number of Immigrants to Canada assisted by these societies was 9,787, the decrease being more than one half. The fact is attributable to the revival of all branches of trade in the United Kingdom, and the consequent general prosperity creating an increased demand for labour and raising the rate of wages; thus creating at the same time, indisposition on the part of the public to subscribe to emigration funds, and indisposition on the part of the labouring classes to leave the country.

Immigrants now come to Canada almost wholly by steamships in preference to sailing vessels. Out of the 37,020 immigrants who landed at Quebec during the year 1871, 29,234 sailed from ports in the United Kingdom; and of these 28,148 came out in steamships. It thus appears that only 1,136 emigrants from ports in the United Kingdom came out by sailing vessels.

The rate of passage by steamships, fixed by a combination of all the lines plying across the Atlantic is £6 6s stg. while that by sailing vessels is about £4 10s or less. But the greater swiftness and comforts of the passage in the steamships bring the passengers in much better health, while the saving of time, which might be employed in earning wages, makes an economy in favour of the steamships.

It was announced during the year that the Dominion Govt. would issue Passenger Warrants to bring Immigrants at the reduced rate of £4 5s stg. per adult, and children in proportion, in steamships. A large number availed themselves of this aid

It was also announced that the Dominion Govt. Agents would receive monies from parties in this country who desired to make advances to pay the passages of Immigrants; and it will be found that advances of this kind will become more and more necessary in order to obtain supplies for the labour demands of the country.

In order to facilitate advances of this nature the Immigrant Aid Societies Act was passed. The following is a summary:

IMMIGRANT AID SOCIETIES ACT.

Cap. 29—Authorizes the formation of societies for the promotion of immigration by subscriptions and advances made to intending emigrants from abroad; and providing a means of recovering such advances in advances in cash or labor. The M. of A. is to divide the country into Immigration Districts. Any 25 persons in a district may form a society signing a declaration to that effect, a duplicate of which, with the constitution and by-laws, are to be forwarded to the District Immigration Agent for submission to the M. of A. If he approves them, the society becomes incorporated. The capital must be not less than $500, one half of which must be paid up before the society is incorporated. Societies may receive aid from municipal and other corporations. They may receive application for immigrants and forward them through the Department to immigrant agents abroad, who

may enter into contracts with such emigrants enforcable after their arrival in this country. They may also act as agents of persons or societies in the old country to renew advances made by them to assist intending emigrants to this country.

HEALTH OF IMMIGRANTS.

The health of immigrants arriving by way of the St. Lawrence was generally good during the season of 1871. Forty-one vessels were inspected at Grosse Isle, containing a total of 8,3 8 passengers, against forty-nine vessels and 13 136 passengers in 1870 showing a decrease of eight vessels and 4,758 passengers. The deaths in hospital were seven against six the previous year. The expenditure for the maintenance of the station at Grosse Isle for the year was $13,316,31.

There was very little sickness at the other quarantine stations in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and none among immigrants.

CLASSES OF PERSONS WHO SHOULD IMMIGRATE TO CANADA.

A memorandum has recently been published by the Imperial Government, written by the Hon. Mr. Pope, the Canadian Minister, who is charged with immigration (dated June, 1872), in which the following statements are made respecting the classes of persons who ought to immigrate to Canada:

"The classes of labourers whose labour is most in demand, are the Agricultural, Agriculture being, at present, the chief interest of the Dominion. But there is also a very large demand for the classes of common able-bodied labourers, arising from the numerous and extensive public works and buildings everywhere in progress in the Dominion, and this demand will be largely increased by other large public works projected,—notably the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Canadian Canal System.

"The handicrafts and trades generally, which are, so to speak, of universal application, can also always absorb a large number of artisans and journeymen.

"There is everywhere, in town and country, a large demand for female domestic servants of good character.

"Children of either sex, respectably vouched for, and watched over upon their arrival, by parties who bring them out, may be absorbed in very considerable numbers.

"The various manufactures incident to a comparatively new country, constitute an important and rapidly increasing branch of industry; and they cause a large demand for Immigrant labour.

"The getting out of timber from the forests and its manufacture, form a leading industry of the Dominion; but not one to be much relied on for newly arrived immigrants, the various descriptions of labour which it requires being best performed by persons who have had special training in this country. The various industries, however, which have immediate sympathy with it, make a large demand for Immigrant labour.

"The Fisheries of the Dominion, both on the Atlantic and Pacific coast, are of almost unlimited extent, and afford a field for the particular kind of labour adapted to them.

"The Dominion possesses very extensive mining resources of almost every kind. These offer a wide field for explorations, and hold out much promise for the future. Their present state of development calls for a considerable amount of labour, which it is expected will be increased to a very large extent, in the immediate future.

"It may be remarked that the classes which should not be induced to emigrate to Canada, unless upon recommendation of private friends, and with a view to places specially available, are professional or literary men, and clerks and shopmen. As a rule there is a tendency towards an over supply of applicants for these callings from within the Dominion itself, and unknown or unfriended immigrants seeking employment in them, might encounter painful disappointments."

NUMBERS OF IMMIGRANTS CANADA CAN ABSORB.

Her Majesty's Emigration Commissioners in their 32nd Report, for 1871, make the following statement:

"Canada cannot at present absorb more than between 30,000 and 40,000 emigrants a year; and the excess beyond that number can obtain employment only in the labor market of the United States."

This statement has not only no foundation in truth, but it is wholly gratuitous and unjustifiable. Against that may be set off that of the responsible Canadian Minister (Hon. Mr. Pope) in the memorandum before refered to:

"With respect to the number of those for whom employment could be found in the Dominion it is impossible to give a precise answer. But it may be stated that the number of immigrants who arrived by the St. Lawrence in 1871, and announced their intention to settle in Canada was 27,773; besides those who came by the Suspension Bridge, and inland ports of Ontario and Quebec, and the ports of the Maritime Provinces, the total number of whom was 28,702; but there are no means of distinguishing among the arrivals by these routes, those who intend to settle in Canada, from those who simply passed through to the Western States.

"The immigrant arrivals during 1871, as well as for some years previously, *were quite insufficient to satisfy one-third of the labor demands of the country. These are at this moment more importunate than ever.*

"The numbers of immigrants which might be absorbed by the immense agricultural and other requirements of the Dominion are practically unlimited. It is a fact that more than treble the number of the ordinary yearly arrivals of immigrants could be absorbed without making any glut in the labor market."

These statements of the Minister refer only to the ordinary labour demands of the Dominion; and it appears from them that three times the number of immigrants stated by H. M. Emigration Commissioners as the limit of those Canada could absorb, would not make any glut in the labour market. But beyond the ordinary increasing labour demands of Canada, there is at present springing up an extraordinary demand of very considerable magnitude, for the construction of the Pacific Railway, the enlargement of the Canadian Canals, and other public works in progress.

The unoccupied lands of the Dominion can, in fact, absorb many millions of settlers, but these will be more particularly hereinafter referred to.

WAGES AND COST OF LIVING IN CANADA.

We quote the following further extracts from the memorandum of Mr. Pope:

"With respect to 'the probable wages that immigrants would earn on their arrival in Canada, an average taken from the reports of the several Dominion Immigration Agents, shows that the wages paid to agricultural and other labourers are from £24 to £30 a year, with board and lodging, and from £50 to £60 a year, without board and lodging. The most common mode of engaging agricultural labourers is, however, with board and lodging.

"Skilled farm hands get from £30 to £40 a year, with board and lodging.

"Common labourers get from 5s. to 6s. 3d. a day.

"The wages of mechanics and skilled artisans vary according to circumstances from 6s. to 16s. a day.

"The wages of female servants vary from 16s. to £3 a month, with board and lodging. But there are cases in which higher wages are paid to servants, according to capacity, or as there may happen to be demand. Very common rates are from £1 4s. to £1 12s. per month.

"Boys in situations get from 16s. to £2 a month, with board and lodging, according to age and capacity.

"It may be stated in connection with the rates of wages, that food is plentiful and cheap in Canada; and the Dominion is, therefore, a cheap country to live in. The following are average prices: 4-lb loaf, of white bread, 5d. to 6d; salt butter, 9d. to 13d. per lb.; meat, 3½d., 5d. to 6d. per lb.; cheese, 4½d. to 7½d. per lb.; potatoes, 1s. to 2s. per bushel; sugar (brown), but dry and superior quality, 4½d. to 5d. per lb.; tea, 2s. to 2s. 6d. per lb.; eggs, 6d. to 9d. per dozen; milk, per quart, 2½d. to 3d.; beer, 2d. to 5d. per quart; tobacco, 1s. to 2s. per lb.; and other articles in proportion.

"The purchasing power of the dollar in Canada, is much greater than in other parts of America, especially in those things which go to make the cost of living, and this fact should always be kept in mind, in making comparisons between the rates of wages paid in Canada and the United States. It has happened that considerable numbers of persons who had left Canada, attracted by the higher apparent rate of wages paid in the United States, returned during the past year."

EXTENT OF TERRITORY.

The following statement shows the number of square miles of the several Provinces and the unorganized Territory of the Dominion:

	Sq. Miles.
Nova Scotia	18,660
New Brunswick	27,500
Quebec	377,045
Ontario	121,260
Manitoba	14,340
North West Territory	2,750,000
British Columbia	220,000
	3,528,805

CLIMATE.

As regards the Climate of Canada, it may be remarked that it has been more misconceived than any other fact pertaining to the country. Very exaggerated impressions prevail respecting the rigor of Canadian Winters. It is true that these are very decided in their character; and the snow, in many parts, covers the ground to a depth of two or three feet; but there are advantages in this. The snow is dry and packs under foot, making the best roads and forming a warm covering for the earth, producing moreover an effect upon the soil which greatly facilitates the operations of the farmer in the Spring. The dry winter atmosphere is bracing and pleasant.

The sensation of cold is far more unpleasant during the damp days, such as mark for instance the winters of the United Kingdom, than when the winter regularly sets in. The summers, like the winters are also of a decided character, being in the main warm and bright; and fruits and vegetables which cannot be ripened in the open air in England will ripen here to perfection. It is believed that, taken as a whole, the Climate of Canada is more favorable for both the Agriculturist and the Horticulturist than that of England; with the single exception of length of season in which labour can be done in the field. On this point, however, it may be remarked, as has been stated by Professor Johnston in his work on New Brunswick, that the number of days in which labour cannot be performed in the field, owing to rain, is much less in this country than in England.

LAND SYSTEM.

As regards the land system of the Dominion, it may be stated that in the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and British Columbia, with the exception of a tract in the last named Province, ceded to the Dominion for the purpose of the Pacific Railway, the lands are held by the several Provincial Governments. In several of the Provinces free grants are given to immigrants, and in almost all cases in which Government land is for sale, it is offered at prices which are merely nominal, and which really only amount to settlement duties.

The lands in the Province of Manitoba and the North West Territory are held by the Dominion Government, which at present gives free grants of 160 acres in Manitoba on the condition of settlement. Dominion lands are also sold for 4s. 2d. sterling per acre.

The Dominion Lands are surveyed in blocks of 12 miles square, and these blocks are subdivided into four Townships of six miles square each; these again into 36 sections of one mile square or 640 acres each; and each section into quarters of 160 acres each.

THE PROVINCES.

For descriptions of the Provinces we refer to the Year Book of 1872.

AGENTS OF THE DOMINION.

Intending Emigrants should be careful not to take advice from any but the regularly authorized Agents of the Govt. before starting, or after their arrival in Canada:

Agents in Canada.

Quebec, L. Stafford.
Halifax, E. Clay.
St. John, N. B., E. Shives.
Chatham, N. B., W. Wilkinson.
Montreal, J. J. Daley.

Ottawa, W. Wills.
Kingston, R. Macpherson.
Toronto, J. A. Donaldson.
Hamilton, R. H. Rae,
Winnipeg, G. McMicken.
North West Territory, J. A. N. Provencher, (at present in Europe.)

Agents in the United Kingdom.

London, (11 Adam Street, Adelphi, W. C.,) W. Dixon.
Belfast, (11 Claremont St.) C. Foy,

The following are Special Agents in the United Kingdom, without permanent official residence:—H. J. Larkin, Eden Quay, Dublin; Thos. Connolly, in connection with the London Agency; James Ross, England and Scotland; David Shaw, Scotland; A. B. Daveny, Eastern Counties of England; Thos. Potts and Thos. Grahame, Lancashire, North West Counties of England and parts of Scotland; A. G. Nicholson, Highlands of Scotland; Peter Cowling, Cornwall and vicinity, England; George Kingsmill, rural parts of England; and H. J. Richards, Island of Jersey.

Other names may be from time to time added to this list.

Agents on the Continent.

Paris, (16 Rue du Quatre Septembre) G. Bossange.
Antwerp, (32 Marché aux Chevaux) Richard Berhs.

The following are Special Agents on the Continent without fixed official residence:—W. Hespeler and J. E. Klotz, Germany; J. A. N. Provencher, Switzerland.

Dominion Lands.

An Act was passed last session (35th Vic., cap. 23) amending and consolidating the laws and orders in Council respecting the public lands of the Dominion.

The surveys divide the lands into sections of 640 acres, half sections of 320 acres, quarter sections of 160 acres and half quarter sections of 80 acres. All townships and lots are rectangular.

Untenanted Dominion lands may at present be purchased at the rate of $1 per acre; but no purchase of more than a section, or 640 acres, shall be made by the same person. Payments of purchases to be made in cash. But free grants of quarter sections, 160 acres, are made to any person who is the head of a family, or to any person not the head of a family, who has attained the age of 21 years, on condition of 3 years settlement, from the time of entering upon possession.

Unoccupied Dominion lands will be leased to neighboring settlers, for the purpose of cutting hay thereon, but not to the hindrance of the sale or settlement of such lands.

As respects mining lands no reservations of gold, silver, iron, copper or other mines or minerals will be inserted in any patent from the Crown granting any portion of the Dominion lands. Any person may explore for mines or minerals on any of the Dominion public lands, surveyed, or unsurveyed, and subject to certain provisions may purchase the same. As respects coal lands they cannot be taken for homesteads.

Provisions are made in the Act for disposing of the timber lands so as to benefit the greatest possible number of settlers, and to prevent any petty monopoly. But provision is made for the sale and settlement of timber lands as such. The standard measure used in the surveys of the Dominion is the English measure of length.

For further particulars the reader is referred to the Act itself.

The total area of lands, the property of the Dominion, exclusive of Labrador and the Islands in the Arctic Sea, is computed to be in the Report to the Secretary of State for 1871, 2,236,725 square miles, or 1,412,304,000 acres. Of this, 32,000,000 acres are mostly unfit for cultivation, 76,800,000 are prairie lands, with occasional groves or belts of timber, 208,384,000 acres are timber lands, with occasional prairies, all of it suitable for the growth of wheat and other cereals, 594,048,000 suitable for the cultivation of barley, potatoes and the grasses, and with sufficient timber, and 411,072,000, rock and swamp, in which the timber growth disappears, and which may be considered as the fur-bearing region. Surveys of the whole of this immense tract are being prosecuted, commencing with the Province of Manitoba, and a strip of country on each side east and west of that Province. A million and a half of acres were surveyed in Manitoba, in blocks of twelve miles square, during the summer of 1871, of which all but a trifling portion is first class land. The swamps and marshes give rich hay meadows without any trouble of cultivation. For supplies of wood for building, fencing, &c., a thickly wooded country extends from north to south across the whole eastern part of the Province. Another wooded country lies above the south bank of the Assiniboine, and the western part of the Province north of the Assiniboine is composed of mixed wood and prairie land. 489,211 acres were surveyed and divided into townships, exclusive of the "Settlement Surveys" of lands already occupied.

Ordnance Lands.

From the Report of the Secretary of State, we find that the collections for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, from instalments on sales and rents of Ordnance Lands amounted to $69,505,00. The lands sold were building lots at Toronto, Ottawa, Prescott, Cornwall, Coteau du Lac and Chambly. They were sold, payable on time, and the first instalments paid at time of sale amounted to $47,857. A large amount of arrears have been collected. There have been very few defaulters and the lots held by these, have been resumed and will be resold.

Island of Anticosti.

This Island has recently been purchased by "The Anticosti Company (limited)" incorporated by Act of Parliament—assented to 14th June, 1872,—for the purpose of carrying on all operations necessary to develope the vast resources in Agriculture, Forests, Fisheries, Coal, Peat, Plumbago, Saltsprings, Marl, Slate, Limestone, Sand-

stone, Grindstone, Marble and other economic substances and mineral deposits which abound on it.

The Island is situated in the River and Gulf of St. Lawrence about 425 miles below Quebec. It is 140 miles long and its greatest breadth is fully 35 miles near its centre gradually becoming narrower as it extends E. and W. It contains upwards of 3,750 square miles or about 2,460,000 acres.

At the earliest date next spring the company will proceed to divide the Island into twenty counties, subdivided into five townships each, making in all 100 of the latter of about 24,500 acres each; and to open up a colonization road between Ellis Bay on the Western and Fox Bay on the Eastern end.

Towns are to be surveyed and laid off at these points first, and the chief place of business is to be established at Ellis Bay.

Suitable harbour accommodation will also be provided at both bays, while a steamer will be run around the Island and make connexions with the Gulf Ports Steamers at such points on the N. or S. shores as may be found most advantageous for settlers and the company.

The Island contains, according to Sir Wm. E. Logan's Report, upwards of 1,000.000 acres of agricultural land of a similar nature to the best soils of Canada West and of the Genesee County, New York State; and farming lots of 100 acres or more each will be located thereon. Mr. Couper the Canadian naturalist says: "the Island has a "Southern aspect laying in sunshine from "sunrise till nearly sunset, and this serves "to make it a quick vegetable and cereal "producing land. All garden vegetables "and fruits and most of the cereals can be "raised in abundance."

It is contemplated to establish a telegraphic system around the Island, and this being connected with the present mainland line at Gaspé or at some other point by a cable, will be of immense value to the commerce and navigation of the St. Lawrence; and will supersede the present comparatively inland system for reporting arrivals, &c., at Father Point, for the more extended system about to be opened at Cape Chat and Cape Magdeleine. Fox Bay which is an admirable position for such a station, is at least two day's steaming, seaward of Father Point and fully one day from Cape Magdelaine.

Fishing and curing stations will be erected at suitable localities, and the magnificent fisheries of the coast and rivers will be developed and worked on the most approved methods. These fisheries are entitled to be classed amongst the most valuable of America, and comprise whale, seal, cod, mackerel, salmon, herring, halibut, haddock and eels, as well as shell fish. Seals are very plentiful and may be caught in thousands in the bays and sheltered places on the coast all the year round. Even now with the scanty and primitive means used by the fishermen, the returns of the fishings as given by the Department of Marine and Fisheries, are much larger in comparison than any of the other and more extensive fishing districts in the Gulf.

Meeting and school houses will be built at central points when needed and competent teachers appointed in charge of these.

Valuable forests extend over the greater part of the island, of pine, spruce, maple, birch, juniper, tamarac, ash and cedar; and the timber is of a superior quality, though generally not of the largest size.

When the several permanent improvements are somewhat advanced the company will take the necessary steps for bringing the manifold advantages of the Island under the notice of the emigrating population of Northern Europe, and will likewise make an appropriation in behalf of immigration commensurate with its importance; and generally every facility will be provided by the company that may tend to the thorough settlement and colonization of the Island and to the material prosperity and independence of the settlers.

The climate is exceedingly healthy and salubrious, and the atmosphere is clear, pure and bracing, and rarely subject to fogs. Mr. Roche, who has visited the Island, says in his paper read before the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec: "When "Anticosti shall be properly known and "occupied it will probably become the "resort of many of those who now seek "health or recreation at the less bracing and "less interesting watering places upon the "main shores of the river. And of the "salubrity of the climate there can be no "doubt, for all who have resided there "describe it as being the most healthy "place in the world. The first Seigneur (to "whom it was granted in 1680 for services "rendered to the Crown of France), used "to reside every summer upon the Island, "and it is supposed that he was buried "there."

All lots will be sold (not leased) to the settlers at moderate rates, and a complete *registered title in fee simple* will be given by the company; while the purchase price will be payable in annual instalments, extending over ten or any less number of years, as may be desired by settlers, and interest will *not* be charged during the first five years.

The settlers will be, as at present, free from taxation.

Requisitions for lots may now be addressed to the secretary of the company at their office in Montreal; and those will be disposed of as early in the ensuing year as the surveys and plans are completed.

British Columbia.

This latest member of the Dominion of Canada is divided into two parts, the main land, commonly called British Columbia and Vancouver's Island. They were formerly separate colonies, but were united in 1866. The total area of the province is 220,000 square miles, and it has a coast line of about 500 miles, with innumerable bays, harbours and inlets. The principal harbours on Vancouver's Island, are Victoria, Esquimault, Nanaimo and Barclay Sound. The harbour of Victoria is shoal, narrow and intricate, and there are deposits of mud that require to be removed.

The harbour of Esquimault is the best harbour on the Pacific, north of San Francisco. It has an almost even depth of 36 feet, with an excellent bottom, and is per-

fectly safe and sheltered. It is well lighted, may be entered with facility at all times, and 50 vessels might anchor in it with ease. Only a tongue of land 750 feet wide prevents free communication between the harbors of Esquimault and Victoria.

Nanaimo is situated on the east coast of the Island, 65 miles from Victoria. It is well situated, large and safe. The coal mines are near this port; there are also fine quarries near, and it is very important, as the most convenient port for the fisheries, especially whale fisheries.

Barclay Sound is on the W. coast of the island. It opens into the Pacific Ocean itself, and is about 35 miles long. At its head it is only 14 miles from the east coast, and easy communication may be had with it. The water is very deep, and once in harbor, the shelter is perfect. But a lighthouse at the entrance is necessary for its safety.

The harbours on the mainland are Burrard Inlet, Howe Sound, Bute Inlet, Milbank Sound, River Skeena and River Nass.

Burrard Inlet is situated on the Gulf of Georgia, a few miles from New Westminster. It is 9 miles long, deep and safe. It is the port from which the lumber trade is chiefly carried on. It is very easy of access to vessels of any size or class, and convenient depth of water for anchorage may be found in almost every part of it.

Howe Sound is north of Burrard Inlet, separated from it by Bowen Island, and comparatively difficult of access.

Bute Inlet is much farther north, is surrounded with lofty mountains, and receives the waters of the River Hamatheo. Valdez Island lies between its mouth and Vancouver.

Milbank Sound, still farther north, will become valuable, as a harbour, as the gold mines on Peace River attract population.

The River Skeena is now ascended by steam vessels from Nanaimo, and is one of the routes to the Ominica gold mines.

The River Nass, a little further north, is near the frontier of Alaska. It has been ascended by a steamer more than 25 miles. It is believed that the region it waters is rich in gold, and both it and the Skeena are valuable for the fisheries.

Tides in the Strait of Fuca are rather irregular. On the western side of Vancouver they are regular flood and ebb of 6 hours duration, but there are great and perplexing tidal irregularities between the Strait of Fuca, from the Race Island to Cape Mudge, 150 miles distant.

The total number of vessels that entered the ports of British Columbia in 1870 was 804, of which 597 were British and 207 foreign, 545 with cargoes and 259 in ballast. The total tonnage was 170,824 tons. The number of vessels that cleared from the ports for the same year was 835, and the tonnage 173,209.

There are steamers between Victoria and New Westminster on the Fraser River as far as Yale. A steamer has also been put on this river on the Cariboo route between Soda Creek and Quesnel, and as far up as Fort George, and another on Lake Fatla for the convenience of reaching the Ominica Mines.

The fisheries are probably the richest in the world. Whales and seals abound in the northern seas. Sturgeon are plentiful in the rivers and estuaries of British Columbia. They are found weighing over 500lbs., and are caught with little difficulty.

Salmon are excellent and most abundant. Those of Fraser River are justly famous. There are 5 species, and they make their way up the river for 1,000 miles. The silver salmon begins to arrive in March or early in April and lasts till the end of June. The average weight is from 4 to 25 lbs., but they have been caught weighing over 70. The 2nd kind are caught from June to August, and are considered the finest. Their average size is only 5 or 6 lbs. The third coming in August, average 7 lbs., and are an excellent fish. The noan or humpback salmon comes every second year, lasting from August till winter, weighing from 6 to 14 lbs. The hookbill arrives in September and remains till winter, weighing from 12 to 15, and even 45 lbs. Salmon is sold at Victoria at 5 cents a lb., and there appears to be no limit to the catch.

The oulachans, a small fish like a sprat, appearing at the end of April, are delicious fish, fresh, salted or smoked, and yield an oil of a fine and excellent quality. They enter the river in millions, and those caught at the north are said to be so full of oil that they will burn like a candle.

Several species of cod are found, and it is believed there are extensive cod banks in the Gulf of Georgia.

Herring also abounds during the winter months, and are largely used both fresh and smoked, and are of good quality.

Halibut banks are of frequent occurence, and the fish attain an enormous size.

Anchovies are only second to the oulachans in abundance, and may be taken with great ease during the autumn.

Haddock is caught in the winter months.

Dogfish can be taken with great facility in any of the bays and inlets, and the oil extracted from these is of great value.

Excellent trout are found in most of the lakes and streams, weighing from 3 to 8 lbs.

Oysters are found in all parts of the Province. They are small but of fine quality.

As an agricultural country, British Columbia has been much under estimated. The tracts of arable land are of very great extent. A portion of these, however, require artificial irrigation. This is easy to be obtained and not expensive, and lands so irrigated are of very great fertility. Land 1700 feet above the level of the sea thus irrigated yielded last year 40 bushels of wheat per acre.

The tracts of land suitable for grazing purposes are of almost endless extent, and the climate very favorable, shelter is only required for sheep, and even this not in ordinary seasons. On the Cariboo road there is a plain 150 miles long and 60 or 80 wide, and between the Thompson and Fraser rivers there is an immense tract of arable and grazing land. The hills and plains are covered with bunch grass on which the cattle and horses live all winter, and its nutritive qualities are said to exceed the celebrated blue grass and clover of Virginia.

The forest lands are of great extent, and the timber most valuable. They are found throughout nearly the whole extent of the Province. The principal trees are the Douglas pine, menzies fir, yellow fir, balsam, hemlock, white pine, yellow pine, cedar, yellow cypress, arbor vitæ, yew, oak, white maple, arbutus, alder, dog wood, aspen, cherry, crab apple, willow and cotton wood. The Douglas pine is almost universal on the sea coast, and up to the Cascade range. It preponderates at the southern end of Vancouver, and along its east and west coast, the finest being found in the valley and low grounds

along the west coast, and on the coast of British Columbia. It yields spars from 90 to 100 feet in length, can often be obtained 150 feet free from knots, and has squared 45 inches for 90 feet. It is thought to be the strongest pine or fir in existence. Broken in the gale, the stem is splintered to a height of at least 20 feet, and it is astonishing to see how small a portion of the trunk will withstand the leverage of the whole tree. The timber contains a great deal of resin and is exceedingly durable. The bark resembles cork, is often 8 or 9 inches thick, and makes splendid fuel.

On the banks of the Nitniat Inlet and elsewhere, forests of the Menzies pine occur suitable in size for first class spars, and the wood works beautifully. The white pine is common everywhere. The Scotch fir is found on the bottom lands with the willow and cottonwood. The cedar abounds in all parts of the country and attains an enormous growth. Hemlock spruce is very common. The maple is universal everywh re. The arbutus grows very large, and the wood in color and text re resembles box. There are two kinds of oak, much of it of good size and quality. There are few lumbering establishments, the trade being hardly developed. The value of timber exported in 1870 was $128,257. It was expected to be considerably more in 1871.

The Frazer River and its tributaries, with the numerous lakes communicating with them, furnish great facilities for the conveyance of timber. The Lower Fraser country especially is densely wooded. Smaller streams and the numerous inlets and arms of the sea furnish facilities for the region further north.

The mineral wealth is very great. Gold does not seem to be confined to any one section. It is found all along the Fraser and Thompson rivers, again in the north along the Peace and Ominica rivers, and on Germansen Creek, and on Vancouver Island. From the U. S. frontier to the 53d degree N. lat., and for a width of from 1 to 200 miles, gold is found nearly everywhere. A thorough geological survey, roads to reach the mines, and capital to carry them on, seem to be the only obstacles to gold mining to an almost exhaustless extent. The yield of gold, under all these obstacles, for 1870, was over $1,300,000. The yield from the new mines opened in the Ominica District, in 1871, is estimated at about $400,000, and that from the older mines of the Cariboo district as over a million.

Silver mines are found in the Fraser Valley, and one mine has been put in operation with every prospect of success.

Copper is also abundant.

The coal mines are even more valuable than the gold. Bituminous coal is found on Vancouver's Island in several places, especially along the east coast. The mines at Nanaimo are the only ones that have yet been much worked. The coal is of fair quality, superior to the Scotch but not equal to the Welsh. The Dunsmuir coal at Departure Bay is pronounced, however, to be superior for steaming purposes to the Newcastle. This mine was only opened in 1869. The harbors both of Nanaimo and Departure Bay are excellent. Veins of coal have been found in other parts of the Province. That of the Nicola River, 160 miles from the sea, is said to be superior to that of the coast.

Anthracite coal, very excellent in quality, is found on Queen Charlotte's Island. There are also indications of coal along the whole west coast of Vancouver's Island. At Departure Bay there are quarries of very fine sandstone. Blocks 50 feet long by 8 in diameter are obtained from it.

The manufactories are very few in number, but water power is everywhere abundant.

The exports in 1870 amounted to $203,364, exclusive of gold.

Furs are one of the most valuable articles of export. The value of fur exported in 1869 was $233,000. The most valuable are Black and Silver Fox, Sea Otter, Red Fox, Fur Seal, Mink, Martin, Beaver and common Otter. Buffalo are found on the plains, bears and mountain goats and sheep on the mountains, elk are met with on the coast, deer on the groups of small islands, wild ducks and geese are abundant, grouse and snipe are found everywhere, and in the plains a kind of tall buff cranes, 4 or 5 ft. high.

The climate varies according to the locality, owing principally to four causes, greater or less distance from the sea and from the vicinity of the mountain regions, difference in the nature and quantity of the vegetable growth, and difference of level. The low portions near the sea and on Vancouver's Island have a moderate climate with a general range of from 20° in winter to 80° in summer. The spring is short, lasting from the beginning of March to the early part of May. The prevailing weather is fine and mild, alternated with occasional rain and squalls. Farming operations may usually be commenced at the beginning or middle of March, the "March winds" being seldom severely felt. The summers begin in May and end with September. They are dry, with occasional showers; fogs and mists are rare, and the heat tempered by sea and land breezes The temperature on the island is lower than on the mainland, owing to the prevailing southern winds, blowing from the direction of the mountains across the sound. The crops are usually sown, reared, cut and housed with fine weather. October and November are the autumn months; cold and moist winds prevail, fogs and frequent rains. There are, however, periods of fine weather, sometimes lasting for ten or twelve days, and even at the latter end of November the wild strawberries are sometimes seen in bloom. The winter lasts from the beginning of December till March; cold, moist northerly and southerly winds prevail, with frequent rains and occasional fogs. Snow neither falls heavily nor lies long, and the frosts are not severe, ice being seldom more than an inch thick. The general character of the climate is, a dry, warm summer, and an open wet winter. The absence of thunderstorms is a remarkable fact. Very rarely does any take place over Vancouver. Along the coast of British Columbia, for 150 miles inland, the climate is humid, the thermometer rarely falling below 10°, or rising above 90°. Rain is abundant during the spring, and during summer and autumn, sometimes continues for several days together. Snow falls from 1 to 2 feet; in the northern part often more; near the sea, seldom so much. It seldom lies more than a week or two at a time; winter breaking up in the early part of March. When the atmosphere is clear there are heavy dews, and fogs are common at all seasons. The harbour at New Westminster is dangerous from floating ice from January to March.

Beyond this district, lies a district of about

equal breadth, which is warmer and dryer, the summer heat being more intense, and the mercury freezing in the winter. Beyond this again is another belt, with a more humid climate. The larger lakes never freeze over, the snow in the open country seldom exceeds two feet in depth, and throughout the Province cattle, as a rule, can obtain feed at any time. The farmer who provides a month's forage is considered a very careful, prudent man. Both in summer and winter the climate is remarkably healthy. Nothing like malaria or ague prevailing either in the hottest summer or the dampest places.

In the Cariboo district the weather is most variable, and subject to violent thunder storms both in winter and summer.

The population, according to the census of 1871, was 10,586, exclusive of Indians. The Chinese population increased during 1871 to 2,000. They are an industrious, clean and laborious community, and though not regarded with great affection by the people, are never ill-treated. Among the colonists there is the same disproportion between men and women as in other gold regions, the men being more than two-thirds of the population. The people are intelligent and industrious, and remarkable for the spirit of order and submission to law.

The Indian population is estimated from thirty to fifty thousand souls. They are found all over the Province. On Vancouver's Island they are mostly coast Indians. Their houses are a sort of one story card castle, of axe-hewn lumber, divided into several compartments, one of which is occupied by each family. They have great skill in the manufacture and management of canoes. On the mainland they frequent more the upper country, it being superior for hunting and the salmon abundant in the rivers. Wild berries grow in great profusion and are a staple article of Indian food. The houses here are made of skins, more or less dressed, old tent cloths, mats, &c. In severe weather they build underground houses, circular pits, from 20 to 40 feet in diameter and 8 or 10 feet deep, covered with a substantial earth roof, with a circular aperture in the centre for the ingress of men and provisions and the egress of the men and the smoke. Polygamy prevails among all of them. They are very intelligent, with great natural power of observation, but, unlike other intelligent savages, they seem to have no religion whatever. Slavery is universally practiced but is dying out among tribes under European influence. 4,000 are said to be under instruction by Anglican Missionaries, and as many more by Roman Catholic. Their number seems to be always decreasing, from small-pox, tribal wars and measles. Wars have much diminished among them. There has never been any trouble with them but once since 1858, and this was caused by some whites taking possession of one of their camping places, with a much valued spring of water. If they could be taught settled habits and agriculture they would become a very valuable population. They are admirably adapted for opening up a new country, they are large consumers of customable articles, and they are the best furhunters. They are faithful and trustworthy but not especially industrious. At the south they are dark, wear their hair long, and are not particularly cleanly. The Northern Indians have a clear complexion, and are larger, stronger and cleaner, a fine race. Their languages are difficult and numerous, but the "Chinook jargon" is used by all the tribes in their dealings with the whites.

The two great wants of British Columbia are population and means of transport. With the building of the Pacific Railway these wants will be supplied and the Province become one of the most valuable in the Dominion.

Prince Edward Island.

Prince Edward Island, which is situated in the southern part of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, is separated from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick by the Strait of Northumberland, the width of the Strait varying from nine to thirty miles. The Island is about 130 miles long and from 10 to 34 miles broad, its area being 2,134 miles or 1,365,760 acres.

During the season of navigation, there is tri-weekly communication with Pictou, in Nova Scotia and Shediac in New Brunswick, in addition to which there are steamers connecting with Quebec and the Gulf Ports to the north and Halifax and Boston to the south. What is known as the Baie Verte Canal, now projected, will greatly facilitate communication with the Bay of Fundy and the New England ports. Navigation generally closes about the middle of December, and is resumed about the end of April or beginning of May. During this time mails and passengers are conveyed across the Strait in ice boats, which ply between Cape Traverse in Prince Edward Island and Cape Tormentine in New Brunswick. The passage is not at all times safe, and it is believed that powerful steamers might keep the navigation open nearly all, if not all, the year round.

Charlottetown is the capital, situated at the confluence of the York and Hillsborough rivers and contains nearly 10,000 inhabitants; Georgetown and Summerside being the other chief towns, the latter, however, from its situation monopolizing the business of the district, owing to its better harbour.

The soil is remarkable for its fertility being nearly all cultivable land. It is formed for the most part of a rich layer of vegetable matter, above a bright loam resting upon stiff clay and sandstone. All kinds of grains and vegetables grown in Britain ripen in great perfection, and during the ten years ending in 1871, when the last Census was taken, a great improvement was shown in the agricultural condition of the colony. The land not cultivable consists of soft spongy turf, or a deep layer of wet black mould, which may prove valuable for fuel. Calculations recently made by Dr. Harrington of the Canadian Geological Survey show the prospec-

tive value of this material. He estimates the quantities and value to be, in

			$ cts.
Lennox Island Bog.....	20,200 tons	@ $4	80,800.00
Squirrel Creek.	500,000 "	"	2,000,000.00
Black Bank...	1,777,248 "	"	7,108,922.00
Total.....			$9,189,722

The difficulties connected with the land tenure stood in the way of the advancement of Prince Edward Island. In 1767, the Island, then attached to the Province of Nova Scotia, was parcelled out into sixty seven townships and granted by the Imperial authorities to individuals having claims on the Government, (chiefly officers who had served during the seven years war) on certain terms of settlement. In 1768, on the petition of the grantees, the island was erected into a separate government, on the undertaking that the expense should be borne by them. This was found to be too precarious to depend upon, and in 1777 the civil expenditure of the Colony became a charge on the Imperial Exchequer and continued to be so till 1851, when Responsible Government was granted. The Lieutenant Governor's salary continued, however, to be thus paid till 1869, when it also was assumed by the Provincial Legislature. The lands were let to tenants on lease of 999 years at a shilling sterling an acre, the first and second years being free, the third, threepence per acre; the fourth, sixpence, the fifth, ninepence, the full rate beginning only on the sixth year. In the course of years great discontent arose and several acts were passed with the object of dispossessing the proprietors in favour of the tenants. These were all disallowed, and finding such attempts useless, the Provincial Government devoted as much money as could be spared to purchase the lands and resell them to the tenants. The latest returns show that 445,131 acres were then bought at a cost of £98,435 13s 2d sterling, of which 345,474 were resold, leaving 99,657 acres in the hands of Government. By an Act passed in 1868, facilities are offered to those desirous of settling on the public wilderness lands. Amongst other privileges they are allowed eighteen years to pay for their farms, the first eight years free, the purchase money then to bear five per cent interest and to be payable in ten annual instalment. The following table shows the changes produced by the Act :—

	1861.	1871.	*Increase.*	*Decrease.*
Number of persons holding land.....	10,741	11,512	771	.....
Acres held in fee simple...	465,942	697,598	231,656	.....
Acres held by lease or agreement for lease	407,169	279,601	.....	127,568
Acres held by verbal agreement	38,440	20,931	.....	17,509
Occupiers neither freeholders nor leaseholders(squatters).....	64,636	80,110	.....	34,526
Acres of arable land held by all families...	368,127	445,103	76,976	.....

The growth of population has been as follows :—

1797..... 4,500	1848.....62,678
1833.....32,292	1855.....71,496
1841.....47,034	1861.....80,857
	1871.....94,021

It will thus be seen that in the thirty years between 1841 and 1871, the population had doubled. This has arisen from the natural increase, there being a falling off in the number of the population from other countries, which in 1861 was 16,242, reduced in 1871 to 13,750. Natives of the island were in 1861, 62,846, in 1871 they were 80,271.

The free school system was established in 1853. There are now 357 district schools, with 15,000 children on the roll, of whom 9,000 are in average daily attendance. The total number of children between five and sixteen years of age is 25,952. There are fifteen grammar schools and one college, tuition free in all but the college, with the exception of a small fee for fuel.

A railway is now in process of construction to extend the whole length of the island, and which, it is expected, will be in operation by the end of 1873. The exports from 1855 down to 1870, the date of the latest returns were :

EXPORTS of the Colony for the last Sixteen Years.

Year.	*Oats.*	*Potatoes.*	*Barley.*	*Turnips.*	*Pork.*	*Eggs.* bbls.
1855	563,871	272,761	30,948	37,087	.....	.....
1856	610,033	172,511	42,075	34,612	.....	.....
1857	597,078	260,561	66,208	23,136	.....	.....
1858	810,331	345,966	98,842	16,867	.....	.....
1859	1,111,971	463,340	97,935	25,959	.....	.....
1860	1,290,062	519,198	103,756	46,108	2,256	1,760
1861	918,629	419,861	48,411	36,792	1,398	1,740
1862	944,109	327,964	59,229	17,015	646	1,520
1863	1,458,130	408,122	74,859	9,893	2,685	2,500
1864	1,261,615	436,976	71,270	18,917	2,464	2,083
1865	1,725,937	471,191	98,715	25,143	4,158	3,046
1866	1,480,202	421,660	46,515	27,290	4,233	3,452
1867	1,443,461	382,853	46,389	38,414	5,233	5,610
1868	1,403,604	686,653	61,716	34,482	9,217	9,844
1869	1,604,331	567,695	53,719	45,716	13,308	
1870	1,983,458	602,884		80,011		

Importation of Flour from Canada and the United States, for the following years:

Year.	*From U. States.*	*From Canada.*
	Bbls.	Bbls.
1863	36,323	4,259
1864	38,566	2,848
1865	40,813	2,813
1866	29,043	12,650
1867	13,859	10,561
1868	22,118	14,113
1869	17,122	18,896
1870	13,544	32,970

The Imports, Exports and new Tonnage of P. E. Island for the following years:

Year.	*Imports.*	*Exports.*	*Tonnage Built.*
	£ stg.	£ stg.	
1863.....	293,131	311,682	17,035
1864.....	337,928	339,000	17,680
1865.....	381,015	439,095	22,700
1866.....	414,746	383,108	20,988
1867.....	294,434	372,316	18,641
1868.....	363,027	392,913	13,084
1869.....	364,253	359,227	12,445
1870.....	385,732	427,691	12,475

Newfoundland.

The Island of Newfoundland, having a sea coast of nearly two thousand miles, commands the entrance to the Gulf of St. Lawrence. It is situated geographically between latitude 46° 37' and 51° 40' W., and longitude 52° 61 and 59° 31 W. The climate is salubrious, the summer heat being moderate, and the winter cold not excessive, the thermometer seldom falling to zero. The interior of the island has as yet been little explored. There is not only no map of the interior, but no general knowledge of it is to be had. The few roads that exist (except those in the peninsula of Avalon) are made along the coast and lead but from one settlement to another. The interior is supposed to abound in lakes, called by the inhabitants ponds, but as a geological survey, recently begun, is now in progress, much more definite information must before long be available. For some years past a copper mine at Tilt Cove, in Notre-Dame Bay, has been successfully worked, and although owing to the low price of copper which prevailed operations were restricted, yet the marked and rapid increase in price within the last two years has again led to the addition of many men to the working force. Nickel ores have also been found in paying quantities. Besides these it is stated that plumbago, coal, lead and silver have been discovered. Very fine white marble has been found, but there is yet no information to be obtained as to its extent.

The census of the colony does not furnish any estimate of the cultivated and uncultivated land, and there is no other source from which it can be procured. It is confidently asserted by those who know the island well, that the southern and eastern coasts, although presenting a bare and uninviting aspect, offer many desirable spots for cultivation, whilst the western shore abounds in extensive valleys of rich, fertile land. But fishing forms almost the sole employment for the population, and therefore, the people are dispersed along the coast, their houses not being more than a mile or two from the sea anywhere except in the peninsula of Avalon, already referred to, where a few villages and houses of shelter are scattered here and there in the interior. The whole prosperity of the colony depends on the fisheries, and whilst the small population of about 130,000 exports on an average somewhere about five million dollars worth of the products of the sea, they are always verging on poverty, as a general rule. One reason for this, is the manner in which the fishing vessels are fitted out. The merchant of Newfoundland is the exporter of the staple, and the supplier of the means of catching and curing the fish. This has led to the credit or supply system, acknowledged by all to be the bane of the country. Under this system, the fisherman finds his prospective voyage mortgaged to the merchant, who has probably not only fitted him out for the voyage, but fed him and his family during the preceding winter. In a bad season the fisherman, burdened with debt, not unfrequently abandons the voyage and secretly sells what he has caught in order to provide for the coming winter. In a good year the profit to the merchant is very great, as he himself fixes the price he is to pay, at a rate to cover all his risks, but in a bad year his losses are proportionately heavy, and experience has shown that the disadvantages more than overbalance the advantages of the system. It is admitted, however, that the question of getting rid of the system, handed down, as it has been, for generations, is a very difficult one.

SEAL FISHING is one of the most important of the fishing interests. Some seventy years ago, it was prosecuted in vessels of thirty to forty tons, manned by eight or ten men in each. Vessels of from 70 to 180 tons, manned by from 25 to 90 men were substituted for these, the most suitable being those from 120 to 140 tons. During the last five or six years steamers have been introduced, and so successfully that the probabilities are this class of vessel will be used exclusively for seal fishing. In the meantime they are only a small proportion of the whole, about 200 vessels usually being engaged, employing from 8,000 to 9,000 men. Fishing begins from about the 25th of February to about the 5th of March, depending upon the winds, a north east wind blocking up the coast with ice, which the first strong westerly wind clears away.

There are several kinds of seals the Harp and the Hooded seal being the most plentiful. The first of these is the most valuable, the latter although larger and fiercer does not contain so much oil. The crews of sailing vessels are paid no wages, but receive one half of the catch, which they are free to dispose of to the highest purchaser. They pay no proportion of the outfit except about twenty to thirty shillings berth money. The allowance on board of the steamers is one third, but no berth money is changed. The master, or skipper is paid from sixpence to sevenpence, sometimes more, for each seal. The catch varies with the season. An exceptionally good year may produce from six to seven hundred thousand seals. The average is between three and five hundred thousand.

COD FISHING also employs a large number of men, fish to the amount of $4,000,000 having been exported in 1870.

It has been suggested that the fishermen

should employ part of their time in agricultural pursuits, which would render them less dependent on the risks of their ordinary occupation, but there seems to be no desire on their part to follow such advice.

The public debt amounted at the end of 1870 to $1,162,818, the revenue averages $700,000 annually, sufficient to meet all current expenses and the interest of the debt, beside leaving a balance for improvements.

Education is within reach of all classes, the Government grants to the district schools being liberal.

There are two banks in the colony: "The Union Bank" and the "Commercial Bank" with a capital of £50,000 stg. each. There is a Saving's Bank in St. John's, with a branch at Harbour Grace, which are extensively made use of. The greater part of the trade being effected by barter the amount of coin in circulation is not known. It is conjectured to be from £80,000 to £100,000.

Banking and Currency.

We continue our statement of the statistics of the Banks of Canada as compiled from the Banking Returns published in the *Official Gazette* for the Dominion fiscal year ended June 30, 1872:

Months.	*Capital paid up.*	*Circulation.*	DEPOSITS.		*Specie and Dominion Notes.*	*Discounts.*
			Payable on demand.	*Payable after notice.*		
1871.	$	$	$	$	$	$
July	37,266,225	19,483,749	30,467,085	38,017,769	13,478,915	82,199,708
August	38,756,666	* 19,733,387	32,791,631	27,930,743	13,088,973	85,360, 32
September	39,245,197	† 21,310,519	29,428,475	21,362,863	11,20 ,770	80,883,348
October	a 39,695,480	* 25,754,866	31,877,572	26,438,081	12,977,696	90,049,089
November	40,259,636	25,115,661	32,654,650	27,171,812	14,029,659	89,637,314
December	40,532,029	* 24,180,627	33,371,146	27,16 ,918	15,5 7,608	89,764,278
1872.						
January	41,245,135	* 23,773,295	32,010,059	27,515,479	13,936,305	91,531,320
February	41,720,483	† 24,087,720	31,330,198	26,939,865	13,511,088	96,247,497
March	43,648,389	* 25,232,743	32,899,048	28,110,960	14,629,564	99,9 5,999
April	44 216,019	* 23,8 2,141	34,128,569	27,700,064	14,26 ,685	101,152,471
May	44,661,015	§ 22,215,928	34,739,612	2 ,936,036	13,362,536	101,398,698
June	45,151,169	25,0 0,077	36,568,704	28,151,985	14,1 ,0 8	107,351,114

* Merchants' Bank, N.S., no return.
† Bank of Nova Scotia, "
‡ Union Bank, N.S., no return.
§ St. Stephen's Bank, N.B., "

a The amount of paid up capital for the Banks not returned is added from the last return.

This table, although not containing all the banks, shows a remarkable increase in the amount of the paid up capital of the banks. In June, 1871, the paid up capital of the chartered banks was $36,415,390; in June, 1872, it was $45,131,699, the increase being $8,719,390, or 23.92. It will be observed that the increase has steadily taken place during every month of the year. If we take the first month of the fiscal year, 1870, we find the paid up capital amounted to $29,801,013, making, as compared with June, 1872, an increase of $15,333,596, or very nearly 52 per cent., in two years. The comparison of three years, at the end of the last fiscal year, showed an increase of 37 per cent., which is very large, and may be accepted as one sign of the prosperity of the country.

The increase in circulation, as will also appear from the table, was considerable during the fiscal year. It was, of course, subject to fluctuations.

The discounts show very large increase from $82,199,708 in the first month of the fiscal year, to $107,351,114 in the last.

The deposits of the chartered banks at the 30th of June last, showed an amount of $61,720,489, and the Post Office Savings Bank $3,096,509. Beyond these there are the deposits in the Government Savings Banks, the Building Societies and other Savings Banks; but we have not been able to obtain any later returns of these than those published in the *Year Book* of 1872. The probable total deposits of the Dominion amount to $75,285,000. We do not take into account in this estimate the banks which decline to publish any returns, because they are not required by their charters to do so. At last, however, as the old charters of these banks run out, they will be required to conform to the general provisions of the Canadian Banking Law.

The following table shows Bank and Government circulation, and both combined, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1872:

BANK AND GOVERNMENT CIRCULATION for Fiscal Year, ending June 30, 1872.

Months.	*Bank Circulation.*	*Gov. Circulation.*	*Total Bank and Gov. Circulation.*
1871.	$	$	$
July	19,483,749	No Ret'rn	
August	19,733,387	9,251,615	28,984,002
September	22,301,519	9,161,123	31,465,642
October	25,754,866	9,674,273	35,429,139
November	25,115,661	10,003,079	35,118,740
December	24,180,627	10,517,307	34,997,934
1872.			
January	23,773,295	11,377,238	35,150,533
February	24,087,720	11,080,312	35,168,032
March	25 232,743	11,103,091	36,335 834
April	23,822,141	10,968,675	34,790,816
May	22,245,928	10,477,154	32,723,083
June	25,040,077	10,05 ,271	35,090,348

The following table shows the Provincial and Dominion Notes circulation by Provinces, and the specie and debentures held for the last fiscal year.

PROVINCIAL and Dominion Notes Circulation and Specie and Debentures held during the Fiscal Year, 1871-72.

	Gov. Circulation						
	Government Circulation in Quebec and Ontario.	*New Brunswick.*	*Nova Scotia.*	*Total Government Circulation. (Including Provincial Notes.)*	*Specie held.*	*Debentures held.*
1871.	$	$	$	$	$	$
July	No return	No return	No return.	No return.	No return	No return
August	7,879	641.00	783,244.00	587,730.00	9,250,615.00	2,988,183.00	8,000,000.00
September	5,457,825.50	2,237,629.50	592,632.00	451,445.78	9,164,123.18	2,757,906.17	6,400,000.00
October	5,629,072.25	2,456,331.50	616,224.00	470,521.60	9,671,273.10	3,054,152.01	6,400,000.00
November	5,995,917.13	2,403,729.50	673,020.00	473,900.38	10,003,079.76	3,127,728.15	6,400,000.00
December	6,713,468.88	2,539,610.50	756,955.00	507,243.25	10,517,307.63	1,101,659.75	7,200,000.00
1872.							
January	6,610,239.63	2,835,297.50	753,932.00	694,985.71	11,377,238.24	4,221,889.45	7,200,000.00
February	6,206,966.38	2,968,154.50	750,758.00	715,948.98	11,080,312.01	3,900,882.72	7,200,000.00
March	5,816,011.05	3,115,632.50	750,325.00	689,461.65	11,103,091.70	3,862,026.95	7,200,000.00
April	5,651,241.32	3,387,012.50	731,899.00	786,987.93	10,988,075.75	3,643,335.14	7,200,000.00
May	5,500,680.14	3,061,471.50	735,792.00	790,006.07	10,477,154.79	3,014,260.14	7,200,000.00
June	5,216,661.51	2,911,983.50	730,161.00	823,501.01	10,050,271.80	2,415,861.42	7,200,000.00

This table shows the fluctuations and large volume of the Government Circulation in the several Provinces of the Dominion during the last fiscal year, together with the amount of specie and debentures held to secure it. These must be considered ample, and the circulation commands the confidence that it was claimed it would command, when the Banking measures of the Ministry were under the consideration of Parliament.

The credit obtained by the Government from this circulation is very considerable; and effects a very large saving to the public.

It is to be remarked that while the Government has obtained the large circulation shown by this table, that of the regular chartered Banks has not manifested any weakness; but on the contrary, it has simultaneously exhibited increase of volume, in the face of a system of daily clearing, and adequate provision for the protection of the note-holders.

A careful consideration of these facts cannot fail to be satisfactory to the country.

And the following table shows the state of the Post Office Savings Banks for the year ended, Sept. 30th, 1872:

RETURNS of the Post Office Savings Banks for the Year ending 30th September, 1872. (Compiled from the *Canada Gazette.*)

Month.	*Received from Depositors.*	*Interest Rec'd on Closed Accts*	*Withdrawal Cheques Paid.*	Balance Due.		*Outstanding Cheques.*	*Total.*
				Int. at 1 p.c.	*Int. at 5 p.c.*		
1871.	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
October	218,118	720 40	123,990 56	1,557,451 57	1,185,600 00	22,463 42	2,765,514 99
November	No retn	No retn	No return	No returns	No return	No ret'rn	
December	158,585	880 35	145,637 74	1,680,969 34	1,132,300 00	18,483 34	2,831,692 68
1872.							
January	208,829	1,167 70	157,029 80	1,770,521 22	1,101,200 00	17,145 36	2,888,680 58
February	180,054	1,613 23	151,799 83	1,816,985 48	1,073,200 00	28,351 50	2,918,536 98
March	195,863	1,865 90	180,698 68	1,857,695 01	1,045,500 00	30,372 19	2,933,565 20
April	207,933	2,851 77	198,972 24	1,899,162 13	1,016,100 00	29,945 60	2,945,177 74
May	178,700	2,318 85	187,148 09	1,939,801 72	986,700 00	21,546 77	2,930,048 69
June	206,202	2,117 29	152,454 78	2,112,694 66	951,900 00	31,905 35	3,006,500 00
July	200,975	20 22	188,721 59	2,158,809 43	923,800 00	26,362 16	3,108,971 64
August	167,388	246 01	155,174 46	2,196,875 83	907,200 00	22,355 39	3,123,481 22
September	180,000	468 97	148,111 25	2,244,229 82	890,200 00	21,959 14	3,156,388 96

The following table shows the position of the several Banks which publish returns in the *Canada Gazette* on the 30th September, 1872:

TABLE showing the position of the several Banks on 30th September, 1872.

Name of Banks.	*Paid up Capital.*	*Circulation.*	DEPOSITS. *Payable on Demand.*	DEPOSITS. *Payable after Notice.*	*Specie and Domin'n Notes.*	*Discounts.*
ONTARIO.	$	$	$	$	$	$
Niagara District Bank	315,999	344,990	192,947	396,125	89,037	895,324
Bank of Toronto	1,500,000	1,325,775	1,220,934	1,048,415	609,385	4,600,202
Ontario Bank	2,454,345	1,569,732	982,224	1,839,277	469,308	5,752,858
Royal Canadian Bank	1,361,294	1,240,784	887,951	963,695	359,161	4,020,739
Can. Bank of Commerce	5,160,163	2,711,307	1,108,321	1,524,490	1,448,055	11,913,578
Bank of Hamilton	143,870	29,009	14,179	2,350	16,242	121,442
QUEBEC.						
Bank of Montreal	7,952,280	3,522,601	8,996,557	6,282,683	3,608,616	20,471,939
Quebec Bank	1,938,030	1,307,491	2,100,885	816,087	529,741	5,076,190
City Bank	1,200,000	341,901	1,106,844	101,954	310,803	2,014,985
Bank of B. N. A.	4,866,666	2,393,518	1,830,195	4,123,943	1,416,872	11,375,101
Banque du Peuple	1,600,000	208,768	398,941	455,816	102,211	2,603,734
Molson's Bank	1,444,800	1,060,599	1,625,389	387,010	439,310	4,055,360
Eastern Townships Bank	715,185	602,778	350,965	198,060	112,054	1,483,892
Merchants' Bank	6,384,742	4,270,533	5,285,792	2,429,189	2 171,433	15,353,547
Union Bank of L. C.	1,857,216	1,164,989	1,116,570	1,027,552	410,191	4,881,649
Mechanics' Bank	416,165	.....	421,338	.....	10,958	624,157
Dominion Bank	850,272	722,341	497,028	440,224	259,948	2,110,332
Metropolitan Bank	651,050	173,256	875,556	156,475	110,057	1,576,413
Exchange Bank of Canada	150,700	.....	131,802	.....	13,743	259,108
Banque Nationale	1,210,365	661,391	745,061	610,142	246,089	2,768,586
Banque Jacques Cartier	1,487,295	440,104	569,491	665,184	109,847	3,031,238
NOVA SCOTIA.						
Bank of Yarmouth	191,190	132,190	13,946	10,702	16,443	288,811
Merchants' Bank	No ret'n.				55,475	1,108,012
People's Bank	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Union Bank	.....	.....	.....	751,056	.....	.....
Bank of Nova Scotia	490,000	549,140	826,474	.....	193,963	1,054,226
Bank of Liverpool	No ret'n.					
NEW BRUNSWICK.						
Bank of New Brunswick	900,000	947,891	852,056	1,217,072	360,848	3,536,249
St. Stephen's Bank	200,000	123,480	51,310	.....	14,571	328,726
People's Bank	No ret'n.					
Commercial Bank	do					
Totals 1872	45,938,680	26,174,802	34,814,773	25,902,489	13,516,361	111,296,410

The following information respecting the offices, branches, and managing officers of the Banks of the Dominion, may be found useful:

BANK OF MONTREAL.

Head Office—Montreal.

Board of Directors—E. H. King, Esq., President; Hon. Thos. Ryan, Vice-President; H. Thomas, Esq., D. Torrance, Esq., J. G. Mackenzie, Esq., Peter Redpath, Esq., G. W. Campbell, Esq., M. D., George Stephen, Esq., and Donald A. Smith, Esq.

R. B. Angus, General Manager.

Branches and Agencies in Canada.

Montreal,	T. R. Christian, Manager.
Toronto,	W. J. Buchanan, "
Quebec,	J. Porteous, "
Hamilton,	A. Macnider, "
London,	F. A. Despard, "
Kingston,	R. M. Moore, "
Cobourg,	C. Brough, "
Belleville,	R. Richardson, "
Brantford,	S. Skead, "
Brockville,	A. F. Kerr, "
Ottawa,	A Drummond, "
Guelph,	J. Robertson, "
St. John, N.B.,	W. Munro, "
Peterboro',	F. J. Tate, (acting) "
Goderich,	Jas. H. Finlay, "
Stratford,	J. Hogg, "
Picton,	S. J. Stammars, "
Perth,	R. J. Drummond, "
Simcoe,	F. F. Blackader, "
Cornwall,	Neil McLean, "
St. Mary's,	R. Hilliard, "
Port Hope,	M. Heaton, "
Sarnia,	Hon. A. Vidal, "
Halifax, N.S.,	E. C. Jones, "
Newcastle, N.S.,	E. E. Winslow, "
Lindsay,	H. Dunsford, "
Fergus,	G. D. Fergusson, "

G. W. Yarker, Inspector of Branches and Agencies.

Agents in Great Britain.

London—Bank of Montreal, 27 Lombard street.

London Committee—Robert Gillespie, Esq.,

Sir John Lubbock, Bart., M. P., Brice Hugh Pearse, Esq., Sir John Rose, K.C.M.G. Frederick Gundry Secretary.

Bankers in Great Britain.

London—The Union Bank of London.
" Messrs. Roberts, Lubbock & Co.
Liverpool—The Bank of Liverpool.
Scotland—The British Linen Company and Branches.

Agents in the United States.

New York—Richard Bell & C. F. Smithers, of Wall Street.
Chicago—The Bank of Montreal, Wm. Richardson Manager.

Bankers in the United States.

New York—The Bank of New York.
Boston—The Boston National Bank.
Buffalo—The Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank.
San Francisco—The Bank of British Columbia.

Colonial and Foreign Correspondents.

St. John, Nfld.,—The Union Bank of Newfoundland.
British Columbia—The Bank of British Columbia.
New Zealand—The Bank of New Zealand.
India, China, Japan, Australia—Oriental Bank Corporation.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

Head Office—124 Bishopsgate Street within, London, E. C. England. Secretary, R. W. Bradford.
General Manager's Office—Montreal, P.Q.
General Manager—Chas. McNab.
Sub-Manager—W. L. Pitcaithly.

Branches and Agencies.

Branch.	*Manager.*
Montreal	R. R. Gourlay.
Quebec	C. F. Smith.
Ottawa	A. C. Kelly.
Arnprior	Jas. Robertson, Agent.
Kingston	Jeffery Percival.
Napanee	R. A. Leslie, Agent.
Toronto	Saml. Taylor.
Hamilton	Jas. Robertson.
Brantford	A. Roberts on
Paris, Ont	John Carnegie, Agent.
London, Ont	Thos. Corsan.
St. John, N.B.	Thos. Macfarlane.
St. Stephen, N.B.	James Lockie.
Halifax, N.S.	J. G. Oxenford.
Victoria, N.S.	H. A. Tizo.
Dunnville	Robert Sowden, Agent.
Renfrew	Thos. Watson, Agent.
St. Andrews, N.B.	J. S. Carnegy, Agent.
Fredericton, N.B.	J. W. Marsh, Agent.
Moncton, N.B.	O. Weir, Agent.
Barkerville, B.C.	G. M. Morris, Agent.

New York—John Paton, Thomas Fyshe and D. B. Davidson, Agents.
San Francisco—A. McKinlay and A. S. Finnie, Agents.

MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA,

Branches and Agencies,

Head Office — Montreal, Jackson Rae, Cashier.

Branch.	*Manager.*
Toronto	Archibald Cameron.
Hamilton	James Bancroft.
Kingston	J. G. Macdonald.
Belleville	Andrew Thomson.
London	W. F. Harper.
Chatham	W. S. Ireland.
Galt	William Cooke.
Ottawa	Thomas Kirby.

Agency.	*Agent.*
Windsor	H. R. Morton.
Ingersoll	C. H. Sorley.
St. Thomas	A. M. Crombie.
Stratford	C. H. Ransom.
Berlin	R. N. Rogers.
Owen Sound	John Pottenger.
Walkerton	Alexander Sproat.
Prescott	J. F. Harper.
Perth	James Gray.
Napanee	Alexander Smith.
Brampton	Charles Crookall.
Elora	William Kingsley.
Lindsay	William Hamilton.
Almonte	F. A. W. Lister.
Kincardine	W. S. Small.
Orangeville	W. H. Scott.
Pembroke	Hector Fraser.
Mitchell	R. D. Freeman.
Waterloo, Ont	J. S. Meredith.
Tilsonburg	R. W. Cresswell.
St. John's, Que.	W. L. Marler.
St. Hyacinthe	Henry Barbeau.
Sorel	A. A. Taillon.
Renfrew	C. J. Morgan.
Fergus	Wm. Kingsley.
Beauharnois	A. De Martigny.
Gananoque	.....
Winnipeg	D. McArthur.

Foreign Agents.

London—The London Joint Stock Bank.
New York—The National Bank of the Republic. Caldwell Ashwo th, 54 Broadway.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.

Head Office—Toronto.

Directors.

Hon. William McMaster, President; H. S. Howland, Esq., Vice-President; F. W. Cumberland, Esq., M.P. P., William Elliott, Esq., T. Sutherland Stayner, Esq., Geo. Taylor, Esq., Robert Wilkes, Esq.
H. S. Strathy, Cashier.

Agents.

New York—J. G. Harper and J. H. Goadby.

Branches.

Montreal	W. Simpson,	Manager.
Hamilton	C. R. Murray,	"
London	E. W. Syer,	"
Guelph	G. W. Sandiland,	"
St. Catherines	H. C. Barwick,	"
Galt	G. H. Paterson,	"
Peterboro'	R. A. Smylie,	"
Woodstock	W. A. Sampson,	"
Simcoe	H. Goff,	"
Sarnia	F. W. Homested,	"
Strathroy	J. S. Small,	"
Barrie	J. Jennings,	"
Goderich	A. M. Ross,	"
Orangeville	T. Y. Greet,	"
Dundas	C. S. Rumsey,	"
Collingwood	John McMaster,	"
Chatham	W. S. Ireland,	"
Brantford	J. H. Plummer,	"
Trenton	W. Smith,	"

Bankers.

New York—The National Bank of the Republic.
London, England—The Bank of Scotland.
Edinburgh— do. do.

ONTARIO BANK.

Head Office—Bowmanville: Hon. J. Simpson, President; T. N. Gibbs, M.P., Vice-President; David Fisher, Cashier; R. Milroy, Inspector.

Branches.

Guelph, E. Morris; Oshawa, C. Holland; Toronto, A. Fisher; Lindsay, S. A. McMurtry; Peterboro, G. E. Shaw; Ottawa, J. H. Woodman; Whitby, Thos. Dow; Port Hope, G. H. G. McVity; Port Perry, A. C. Mowbray; Mount Forest, Geo. Hamilton; Pembroke, ————; Montreal, J. Smart.

Agents.

London—Bank of Montreal.
Boston—Tremont National Bank.
Halifax—People's Bank.
New York—R. Bell and C. F. Smithers.

MOLSON'S BANK

Directors.

Wm. Molson, Esq., President; John Molson, Esq., Vice-President; Thos. Workman, Esq., E. Hudon, Esq., Thos. Cramp, Esq., T. J. Claxton, Esq.
Head Office—Montreal—F. Wolferstan Thomas, Cashier.

Branches.	*Manager.*
London	Jos. Jeffrey.
Morrisburg	G. K. Morton.
Owen Sound	T. J. Joy.
St. Thomas	Thos. Blakeney.
Sorel	A. D. Durnford, Acting.
Toronto	R. J. Dallas.
Windsor	C. D. Grasett.

Agents.

Quebec and Ontario—Bank of Montreal Branches and Agencies.
New Brunswick and P. E. Island—Bank of New Brunswick, St. John.
Nova Scotia—Bank of Montreal, Halifax.
Newfoundland—Commercial Bank, St. Johns.

In Great Britain.

London—The City Bank, Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., Messrs. Morton, Rose & Co.

In United States.

New York—Messrs. Jay, Cooke & Co., National Park Bank, Messrs. Morton, Bliss & Co., Mechanics' National Bank.
Boston—Merchants' National Bank, Messrs. Foote & French.
Portland—Casco National Bank.
Chicago—First National Bank.
Cleveland—Commercial National Bank.
Detroit—Second National Bank.
Buffalo—Farmers' & Mechanics National Bank.
Milwaukie—Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Co. Bank.
Toledo—Second National Bank.

METROPOLITAN BANK, MONTREAL.

Hon. H. Starnes, President; M. Cuvillier, Vice-President.

Directors.

M. P. Ryan, Hy. Judah, H. Hogan, S. Waddell, Amable Jodoin, Esqrs.
A. S. Hincks, Cashier.

Agents.

Bank of Montreal.

BANQUE DU PEUPLE.

Head Office—Montreal.
President, John Pratt; Vice-President, V. N. Davis; Cashier, A. Trottier; Directors, C. S. Cheever, C. J. Coursol, J. F. Sincennes, R. H. Lemoine, G. S. Brush.
Agency, Quebec—La Banque Nationale.

Foreign Agencies

London, England—Glyn, Mills & Co.
New York—National Bank of Republic.

MECHANICS' BANK, MONTREAL.

Walter Shanly, M. P., President; Alex. Molson, Vice-President and Managing Director; John Atkinson, R. T. Godfry, M.D., and C. J. Brydges, Directors.

BANQUE NATIONALE, QUEBEC.

President, E. Chinic; Vice-President, Hon. I. Thibaudeau; Directors, Hon. U. J. Tessier, O. Robitaille, C. Tetu, A. Joseph, Prudent Vallée; F. Vezina, Cashier.

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS BANK.

Head Office—Sherbrooke Q.
President, H. Pomroy; Vice-President, C. Brooks; Cashier, William Farwell, Jnr. Directors, H. Pomroy, C. Brooks, R. W. Heneker, A. A. Adams, J. Pope, G. K. Foster.

Branches.	*Managers.*
Waterloo	Wm. G. Parmalee.
Stanstead	A. P. Ball.
Cowansville	W. J. Briggs.
Cookbrook	Ben. Austin.

Foreign Agencies.

New York—National Park Bank.
Boston—National Exchange Bank.

CITY BANK, MONTREAL.

Directors.

Wm. Workman, President; John Grant, V.P.; Robert Moat, R. J. Reekie, W. W. Ogilvie.
Head Office—Montreal—F. Macculloch, Cashier.
Toronto Branch—John Macculloch, Agent.
Sherbrooke Agency—William Addie, Agt.
Agents in London—The Alliance Bank, limited.
Ireland—National Bank.
New York—National Bank of Republic.
Boston—Kidder, Peabody & Co.

BANK OF TORONTO.

Head Office—Toronto. President, Wm. Gooderham; Vice-President, J. G. Worts. Cashier, Geo. Hague.

Branches.	*Manager*
Montreal	D. Coulson.
Cobourg	J. H. Roper.
Peterboro'	J. M. Smith.
Barrie	D. Campbell.
Port Hope	A. M. Cosby.

Foreign Agencies.

London, England—City Bank.
New York—National Bank of Commerce, &c.; and Bell & Smithers.

QUEBEC BANK.

Head Office—Quebec—President, J. G. Ross; Vice-President, W. Withall; Cashier, James Stevenson.

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Sydney	J. E. Burchell.
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President—George H. Starr.

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Wolfville	John W. Barss.
Lockport	Austin Locke.

Insurance.

We subjoin the statistics of Life, Fire and Marine Insurance so far as we have been able to gather them from the official returns. We have not been able to obtain this year any returns of the Mutual Assurance Companies. For so far as we were able to obtain them last year, we refer to the *Year Book* of 1872, page 83.

It may be remarked upon these returns that the business of Canadian Life Insurance Companies shows an increase in 1871 over 1870 of 65.60 per cent., and that of the British Companies which have agencies in the Dominion of 30.70 per cent. in the same year, while, looking at the total figures, there is a slight decline in that of the American Companies.

The following table shows a comparative statement of the business of Life Insurance in Canada for the four years, from 1868 to 1871, inclusive:

LIFE INSURANCE, COMPARISON OF FOUR YEARS.

—	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
Premiums paid	$960,531	1,258,363	1,126,111	1,843,045
No. of new policies	3,940	6,503	6,938	7,391
Amount of Do.	$8,971,967	12,852,134	12,161,230	13,208,283
Total amount of policies	$20,577,188	25,680,083	41,456,927	45,409,769
Policies become claims	106	167	162	197
Amount of Do.	$278,482	317,451	379,113	423,256
Claims paid during year	$210,123	247,435	278,183	417,618
Do. in suspense	$24,128	33,631	741,333	60,817

The following table shows a comparative statement of the business of Fire Insurance in the Dominion for four years from 1868 to 1871 inclusive.

It appears from it that the percentage of Losses to Receipts was a trifle over 78 per cent in 1871 being an improvement of 21 per cent on the preceding year:—

FIRE INSURANCE COMPARISON OF FOUR YEARS.

—	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
Premiums	$1,755,188	1,812,122	1,834,334	2,342,385
Amount at risk	$144,224,929	161,475,621	166,508,708	230,753,891
Number of Losses	1,515	1,148	1,957	2,161
Losses Paid	$953,101	991,006	1,640,426	1,577,615
Losses in suspense	$60,178	115,519	299,311	140,905
Losses resisted	$16,181	71,848	48,161	30,022

There is an Accident Office doing business in the Dominion, the Travelers' of Hartford, its business shows an increase of 18.50 per cent. in 1871 over the previous year. The following are the figures of its business:

Premiums of year	$54,056
New Policies	3,089
Amount of do.	$6,750,300
Policies become claims	151
Amount of do.	$13,087
Claims paid	13,688
In suspense	5,300

The following statements show the position of the several companies:

FIRE INSURANCE.

Names of Companies.	Premiums of the Year.	No. of New Policies.	Amount of New Policies	Amount at Risk.	No. of Losses during Year	Claims paid During Year.	Claims in Suspense.	Claims Resisted.
CANADIAN COMPANIES.	$		$	$		$	$	$
British American	135,852.71	8,491	14,385,068	11,927,288	168	83,689.39	11,057.75	None.
Isolated	20,680.06	2,023	2,107,967	2,407,967	2	2,132.09	None.	
Provincial	171,514.55	9,940	15,783,491	9,590,000	192	100,344.18	14,570.60	1,000.00
Quebec	73,602.23	3,654	7,352,776		60	17,582.60	15,675.00	1,600.00
Western	227,698.23	13,028	18,841,252	15,355,262	226	155,564.23	15,106.00	None.
Total	629,348.01	37,114	58,370,507	39,190,517	648	359,291.80	56,408.75	2,600.00
BRITISH.								
Commercial	80,162.02	4,007	8,782,650	7,333,591	105	85,262.94	None.	772.22
Guardian	17,392.72	795	3,468,555	2,055,265	7	3,923.08	Do.	None.
Imperial	85,9.5.04	4,175	10,755,562	8,645,170	61	67,986.29	6,316.67	4,000.00
Lancashire	33,561.18	1,905	3,641,379	3,230,242	23	25,055.65	3,000.00	3,000.00
Liverpool, London & Globe	2.3,496.74	13,157	27,165,768	25,115,754	248	215,563.51	13,580.30	2,756.00
London	63,330.25	2,542	8 762,191	6,638,118	33	35 084.90	10,500.00	
North British	203,724.37	10,844	21,428 964	20,308,283	169	140,7- 7.67	7,700.00	None.
Northern	50,682.35	2,959	7 698,345	6,464,821	46	22 709.34	325.00	Do.
Phœnix	80,133.59	2907	4,345,133	10,463,153	29	37,226.71		10,000.00
Queen	12 ,609.74	6,178	12,168,918	10,726,788	141	89,272.42	19,175.43	None.
Royal	262,509.27	12,779	31,851,153	27,846,337	216	181,486.08	6,255.72	Do.
Scottish Fire	20,661.49	1,091	3,966,121	2,300,107	20	28,408.37	None.	Do.
Scottish Imperial	36,133.98	2,265	5,081,360	3,903,369	28	18,127.02	800.00	Do.
Total	1,320,512.71	65,6 1	152,114,099	135,031,348	1126	950,814.10	67,653.12	20,522.22
AMERICAN COMPANIES.								
Ætna	153,751.12	7,059	16,099,727	12,261,341	122	116,943.24	11,000.00	1,500.00
Agricultural	68,361.19	9,250	8,450,222	8,995,288	47	13,168 32	None.	None.
Andes	31,431.29	1,360	2,817,763			5,667.97	1,844.00	Do.
Hartford	60,909.00			6,000,000		76,681.92		
Total	314,452.60	17,649	27,367,712	27,256,629	169	212,461.45	12,844.00	1,500.00
MUTUAL COMPANY.								
Mutual Agricultural	,78,072.34	12,687	10,550,987	29,275,397	218	55,048.00	4,000.00	900.00

LIFE INSURANCE.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Premiums of Year.	No. of New Policies.	Amount of New Policies.	Amount at Risk.	No. of Pol. become Claims	Amount of Policies become Claims.	Claims paid in 1871.	Claims in suspense.	Claims resisted.
CANADIAN COMPANIES.	$		$	$		$	$	$	$
Canada	277,922.15	1,529	2,221,944	8,309,111	42	85,200	88,328		
Confederation	No return made—New Company.					New Company.			
Mutual	do	do	do			do	do		
Sun	13,975.02	148	402,000	402,000					
	291,897.17	1,677	2,623,944	8,711,111	42	85,200	88,328		
BRITISH COMPANIES.									
Briton Medical	38,957.15	50	115,137	1,211,010	7	32,436	46,594	5,669	
Commercial	22,371.00	54	94,656	840,128	2	5,353	5,840	None.	
Edinburgh	25,792.90	22	55,874	790,429	6	.....	21,973	Do	
Life Assurance of Scotland	139 140.79	377	661,560	4,207,460	18	42 184	29,681	25,185	
Liverpool, London & Globe	9,338.13	110	134,100	356,060	2	2,000	2,000	None.	
London and Lancashire	14,954.22	23	59,500	383,510	4	5,150	6,451	2,150	
North British and Mercantile	31,598.59	27	78,800	1,148,000	3	4,833	4,566	None.	
Queen	11,187.32	23	31,872	389,321	2	1,500	500	1,000	
Reliance	9,516.26	142	174,350	331,531	1	1,000	1,000	None.	
Royal	31,617.79	25	61,593	1,206,058	6	23,700	18,253	5,446	
Scottish Amicable	12,346.73	6	10,463	457,911	None.	None.	None.	None.	
Scottish Provident	8,815.66	28	49,187	329,385	1	973	973	Do	
Scottish Provincial	64,978 95	113	154,075	1,632,152	9	14,528	14,528	Do	
Standard	139,869.12	331	506,617	4,715,604	23	42,971	26,604	16,367	
	560,516.59	1,331	2,187,774	17,988,159	84	176,628	178,963	55,817	
AMERICAN COMPANIES.									
Ætna	229,137.08	914	1,515,891	5,694,006	14	40,604	39,600	None.	
Atlantic	62,371.06	228	399,100	.....	6	10.500	10,500	Do	
Connecticut	134,566.72	400	853,321	.....	4	8,100	8,100	Do	
Equitable	100,520.00	520	1,400,000	2,650,000	3	5,500	4,500	Do	
National	28,736.79	338	624,926	1,298,326	1	2,127	2,127	Do	
New York	127,296.41	461	1,463,750	2,5 9.750	9	12,597	11,500		
Phœnix Mutual	134 082.17	732	1,177,837	2,899,233	18	42,500	42,500		
Travelers	34,397.65	512	882,0 0	1,904,784	5	9,500	9,500	5 000	
Union	29,523.80	228	399,75	2,28,400	11	30,000	22,000	None.	
	990,831.66	4,383	8,496,575	18,910,479	71	161,428	150,327	5,000	

INLAND MARINE INSURANCE.

Companies.	Premiums of Year.	No. of Policies.	Amount of New Policies.	Amount at Risk.	Claims paid in 1871.	Claims Resisted.
AMERICAN.						
Andes	269 79	20	38,070			
CANADIAN.						
BritishAmerican		3,265	8,198,183	615,870	26,739 89	6,000 00
Provincial	55,958 21				35,746 76	972 89
Western	104,828 91	2,158	5,861,740	626,200	30,935 62	

Census.

THE CENSUSES OF CANADA SINCE ITS FIRST SETTLEMENT BY CHAMPLAIN IN 1608, COMPARED WITH THOSE OF ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES—By W. KINGSTON, M.A.

The first attempt at the colonization of Canada by Europeans, was made by Samuel De Champlain in 1608, who brought out 30 persons, chiefly from Normandy, to settle in New France, as it was then called. Several of these returned home the same year, and so discouraging were the circumstances, that in 1630 the little colony consisted of but 20 individuals. After various vicissitudes incident to this new settlement, the first official census was taken in 1665, when the numbers of persons was found to be 3251. Between this time and the close of the century, the census was taken ten times; and, in 1698, in consequence chiefly of immigration from France, the population had increased to 13,815 persons, and again in 1754 to 55,000. And assuming the general ratio of increase for the preceding half century, there were probably 60,000 persons in 1760, when the province was ceded to England. The last French census was taken in 1759, and gave 82,000 (Montcalm); but all these could not have been ordinary residents in the country, since that would imply an addition to the population, during the five intervening years, of more than 5,000 annually; whereas the several censuses show that the average annual increase for several years preceding 1754, was but little more than 800. Many of these then must have belonged to the army, augmented at that time in the struggle with England, and they probably soon after returned to France.

Any addition to the population from immigration after this period, was probably from Great Britain. In 1770 the number had increased to 91,078, and to 127,845 in 1780. By an Act of the British Parliament in 1791, the old province of Quebec was divided into Lower and Upper Canada, the entire population, at that time being (as far as can be determined) between 150,000 and 160,000, of whom about 10,000 lived in the latter province. These were chiefly United Empire Loyalists who came from the United States during and after the Revolutionary War.

LOWER CANADA, (QUEBEC.) A well known authority, Joseph Bouchette, places the population of this province in 1806, at 250,000, and again in 1825, at 450,000, the number having been nearly doubled in the preceding nineteen years. By interpolation between these two dates, the population was about 397,600 in 1821—that is, just 50 years before the late census of 1871. This year 1821 is selected, so that there may be a half century for comparison between the several provinces, and also with other countries. The populations for the several decennial years, beginning with 1821, and their respective ratios of increase, are as follows :—

	Years.	Numbers	Ratios.
	1821	397,600	
	"31	548,214	37.8 per cent.
By Interpolation	"41	661,380	20.4 "
do	"51	863,860	30.6 "
	"61	1,111,566	28.6 "
	"71	1,191,575	7.2, or 22 p.c. as shown below.

This remarkuable decrease in the ratio given by the late census will be fully accounted for, when it is stated, that there are pretty satisfactory data from which it can be shown, that probably not less than 150,000 of the people of L. Canada emigrated to the U. States between the years 1861 and 1871. These, with a moderate ratio of increase, added to the numbers given by the late census, would show a population for the province of Quebec of 1,356,000, being an actual increase of 245,000 during the last decenniad, and giving a decennial ratio of increase of 22 per cent, instead of 7.2 as it now stands. This figure would accord very fairly with the ratios given in the table for the preceding four decenniads, and prove that the French people of L. Canada are not less prolific now than in former periods of their history.

UPPER CANADA, (ONTARIO.)—The same authority, Bouchette, gives to Upper Canada 77,000 souls in 1811, and 151,097 in 1824; and interpolating, the population would be about 120,100 in 1821, that is also 50 years before the late census. The numbers for 1828 and 1832 are given, and interpolating, the population for 1831 was 230,690. Again, the numbers are given for 1848, and 1852, and by interpolation, we have 888,840, as the population in 1851. Tabulating these figures, we

have for the several decennial years, beginning with 1821, the following numbers and ratios of increase :—

Years.	Numbers.	Ratios.
1821....	129,100	
1831....	239,690	85.66 per cent.
1841....	465,357	94.22 "
1851	888,840	91.01 "
1861....	1,396,091	57.06 "
	or (1,317,158)	or (48.18,) as will be shown elsewhere.
1871....	1,620,851	16.09

This striking decrease in the decennial ratio for 1871 will be discussed in another part of this paper, when the probable cause will be shown, and also, that the numbers in parenthesis for 1861 are probably the correct ones for that year.

NOVA SCOTIA.—The populations of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, prior to 1850, are not at hand. The numbers, taken from the census records, are for

Years.	Numbers.	Ratios.
1851....	276,117	
1861....	330,857	19.82 per cent.
1871....	387,804	17.21 "

NEW BRUNSWICK.—And similarly for New Brunswick, the figures are, for

Years.	Numbers.	Ratios.
1851....	193,800	
1861....	252,047	30.05 per cent.
1871....	285,777	13.38

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—This new province was made a part of the Dominion of Canada by proclamation of Her Majesty, on the 20th day of July 1871; and the population of the settled districts, including Whites, Colored, Chinese and Natives, on the 2nd day of April 1871, was 19,252. The total Indian population is estimated at about 50,000.

MANITOBA.—The census of the province of Manitoba was taken, for electoral purposes, in December 1870; and the number of persons, of British and French extraction, was found to be 11,945.

The first census of England and Wales was taken in 1801; and the following numbers, taken from the official returns, show the population in the several census years since that time (exclusive of the army and navy abroad) and their decennial ratios of increase, viz.:

Years.	Population.	Ratios.
1801....	8,892,536	
1811....	10,164,256	14.30 per cent.
1821....	12,000,236	18.08 "
1831....	13,896,797	15.80 "
1841....	15,914,148	14.51 "
1851....	17,927,609	12.65 "
1861....	20,066,224	11.92 "
1871....	22,704,108	13.14 "

The actual increase could be ascertained only by considering in connection with these numbers the immense emigration from the mother country since 1801. In the *Year Book* for 1872, it is shown, that since 1814, upwards of 7,000,000 persons have left the British Islands for the colonies and foreign countries; of whom nearly four and a half millions have gone to the United States.

The mean annual ratio of increase during the last 70 years, is about 1.36 per cent. Until recently there was very little emigration from any of the countries on the continent of Europe. But notwithstanding this, the annual ratio of increase in Sweden was less than one per cent.; in Germany and Russia, about the same as in England with her large emigration; and in France, according to one of her great statists, M Block, the ratio had fallen, before the late German war, to .4 (four-tenths) of one per cent per annum.

UNITED STATES.

The Government of the United States have selected the last year of the ordinary decennial periods for taking the national census. Their census, therefore, does not include the last year of each period; whereas the English census, which is always taken in the first year of each decenniad, includes just the whole of the preceding period, and is, therefore, a simpler arrangement. The following are the official returns, beginning with 1790, with the periodic ratios of increase :—

Year.	Population.	Ratios.
1790.....	3,929,827	
1800.....	5,305,927	35.01 p. ct.
1810.....	7,239,814	36.44 "
1820.....	9,638,131	33.12 "
1830.....	12,866,020	33.50 "
1840.....	17,069,453	32.80 "
1850.....	23,191,876	35.92 "
1860.....	31,443,321	35.52 "
1870.....	38,555,983	22.62 "

The mean annual ratio of increase since 1820 has been about 3.2 per cent., which has arisen chiefly from the unprecedented influx of immigrants, principally from the British Isles and Germany, and more recently from Scandinavia and other countries.

Mr. Young, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics at Washington, places the entire number of immigrants since Oct., 1819, at 7,558,865. Of these 3,851,830, or more than one

Note.—Although the Australian provinces do not belong to the Dominion of Canada, it is nevertheless interesting to learn, that the same race are as prosperous on the other side of the globe as we are in America. By the census of 1871 the population of New South Wales is 503,981, and the ratio of increase, including immigration since 1861, is 70.2 per cent; and that of Victoria for 1871 is 731,528, showing an increase since 1861 of 37.2 per cent.

half, were of British origin. But the total of British emigration to the United States from 1815 to 1871, as given in Imperial records, was 4,472,672, shewing an annual average of 81,321. The average annual immigration from all countries since 1819 is over 150,000. This fully accounts for the very high annual ratio of increase of the population. But the increase without immigration, according to some of their best writers, would be much lower than that of Great Britain, and probably as low as that of France.

As already shown, the population of Upper Canada in 1821 was 129,100; the late census gave her 1,620,851; so that by natural increase and immigration, she has repeated her numbers more than twelve times in 50 years. Lower Canada had 397,600 persons in 1821; by the late census her population is 1,191,575; she has, therefore, trebled her numbers in 50 years, notwithstanding the recent large movement of her people to the U. S., already noticed. And all such movements should be embraced in the calculations for both Lower and Upper Canada, when comparing them with the U. S, since there has been no emigration from the latter country. Quebec and Ontario combined have more than quintupled their population in 50 years; while the Republic has only quadrupled hers; for in 1820 her numbers were 9,638,131 and 38,555,983 in 1870.

DEATH RATES.

Other things being equal, as food, clothing and dwelling improve, the life of man is lengthened, as a general rule; and in consequence of improvements in these respects, the death rate is becoming gradually less in England. It is now estimated at 1 death annually to 47 living persons. In 1830, it was 1 to 45.

In the U. States, by the censuses of 1850 and 1860, it is placed at 1 to 79, as the mean ratio for the entire Union. And in Dakotah Territory, very recently settled, it is given as 1 death to 1239 living persons?

Regular records of mortality were carefully kept by the French Clergy in L. Canada from 1665 to 1759, for the entire community, (they are still kept for their own people,) and the mean of them all for these 94 years was very nearly 1 death annually to 60 living persons; and certainly L. Canada is a much healthier region of this continent than the U. States, taken as a whole. But to do them justice, the compilers of the census of 1860 state, that even in sober New England, the estimated rate is unreliable. As no regular bills of mortality are kept in Canada, except those already mentioned, no reliable death rate can be given for the Dominion. From its geographical position, however, the climate of the entire region is much more conducive to longevity than that of the great Republic south of us, which extends to the borders of the torrid zone.

Ontario has recently enacted a Registration law; but its value, so far, may be estimated from the following fact: the Report for 1871 gives 111 births and 40 deaths for the entire city of Ottawa, for that year; (population 21,545,) while the well kept books of the Catholic Church alone give 649 births and 394 deaths for the same year!

Something should certainly be done to remedy an evil so serious as this, and to secure for the Dominion a uniform and reliable Registration law, and its efficient enforcement, so that all kinds of statistics could be collected annually, as in England. And it is gratifying to find, from the Report just published, that the Hon. Mr. Pope, the present Minister of Agriculture, intends to organize the proper instrumentalities for this very important work.

BRITISH CENSUS.

To prepare for taking the late British census, England and Wales were divided into 32,676 districts, each of which averaged about 1¼ square miles; and to each of these an Enumerator was appointed. Including Registrars, there were altogether 35,430 local officers engaged in the work. Each Enumerator recorded, on an average, 606 names. The enquiries were restricted to the social status of the population, and were all recorded in 7 columns, on a single page, smaller than foolscap. The labor of taking the census is thus lightened, because in Great Britain, all others statistics are taken annually; whereas in Canada and the U. States, the multitudinous "other statistics" are collected only in the decennial years, and *with the census*. This fact, together with the immense extent of country to be canvassed, will fully account for the longer time required to prepare the results for publication in the latter countries.

CANADIAN CENSUS.

Before commencing the late census, the four Provinces then constituting the Dominion were divided into 206 districts, with a Commissioner for each, and these again into 2,935 smaller divisions, to which 2,789 Enumerators were appointed; all which, together with 13 staff officers, constituted a body of 3008 persons engaged in collecting the statistics of the census of 1871. To guard against the temptation to exaggeration, such as existed in 1861, (when payment was made in proportion to the number of names in the schedule) each Enumerator's claim for remuneration involved the number of families whose names were enrolled, the number of miles travelled, and the number of days spent in the work, all of which were carefully investigated before payment was made. The Enumerators commenced their work on the third day of April, 1871, and the usual abstract of the entire population was published in an extra of the *Canada Gazette*, on the 22nd day of November, in the same year; that is, in *seven months and a half* from the day of commencing.

The United States census was commenced on the first day of June, 1870, and the first abstract of the general population that appeared in any of our Canadian newspapers, was in Sept mber, 1871; that is, more than *fifteen months and a half* after the work was commenced. This, it will be noticed, was double the time taken for a similar abstract of the Dominion census, although the systems were precisely the same in both cases, *i. e.* the system *de jure*, which is that followed in Sweden, France and some parts of Germany.

As stated in the beginning of this article, the French population of Lower Canada in 1698 was 13,815, and that of 1754 was 55,000. After carefully interpolating and, at the same time, taking into consideration the numerous intervening censuses, the *mean annual* increase during these 56 years is found to have been over 2.55 per cent. During this comparatively long period it is well known that there was very little im-

migration or emigration (to Detroit or other western French settlements), the one probably neutralizing the other; and therefore, this number, 2.55 per cent per annum, may be regarded as the natural increase (the excess of births over deaths) of this very prolific community—chiefly agricultural—fairly housed, clothed and fed, and comparatively free from gross vices of any kind. This high ratio of increase, being irrespective of immigration, is probably without a parallel in modern times, and being based on authentic records, it furnishes perhaps the most reliable datum in the history of any country, for solving a very interesting problem, viz.: to determine the natural increase of an isolated community, under favorable circumstances, and for a long number of consecutive years.

The immigrants to this country from the British Isles are chiefly of the vigorous, working classes; and these, when well kept, are found, in all countries, to be the most prolific portion of the community. Yet those best acquainted with them in Canada will probably admit, that, in this respect, they do not fully equal the French Canadians. In this country, however, their wants are generally well supplied; and it is, therefore, quite safe to place their natural increase at 2 per cent. per annum; and fully as safe, to regard the annual ratio of increase of our native and fixed population, who have all the comforts of life in abundance, at 1.50 per cent. per annum, when that of England and Wales is 1.36 per cent.

And now assuming these ratios for both classes of our people, and also that the immigration reports since 1851 are approximately correct, let us try to determine the population which Ontario should have, first in 1861, and then in 1871. The census of 1852 (for it was taken in that year) gave us 952,004 persons. These, estimated at 1.5 per cent per annum, would amount to 1,088,511, in nine years; and the 207,900 immigrants of these nine years, reckoned at 2 per cent, and according to the respective number of years after their arrival in the province, would amount to 228,617, making a total of 1,317,000 persons in 1861. The census of that year however was 1,396,091, which exceeds the number thus found by 79,000.

There are good reasons for believing that the census of 1861 was very inaccurately taken, and was considerably in excess of the truth. A great part of our large lumbering population, is now known to have been taken both in the forests and also at their proper homes. The Enumerators were paid a certain sum for every name or every 100 names in their books, which tended directly to exaggeration; and there were various other sources of error, all which lead to the belief, that the numbers given for 1861 were very much in excess of the actual facts, fully to the extent of 79,000, if not more. This estimate is corroborated by the results of the municipal census taken in Montreal last winter, and in other places, to prove that of the Dominion too small. The disappointing results of that trial compelled some of the leading journals of that city to admit, that the census of 1861 must have been too great. This was in another province, it is true, but that only proves that the excess was not confined to one portion of Canada.

Assuming now this excess of 79,000 to have been a fact, the census of Ontario should have been 1,317,000 instead of 1,396,000, as given for that year; and after making this reduction, the decennial increase, compared with 888,840, the population of 1851 (952,004 was the census for 1852) was 48.18 per cent., while that for the correspondinged ecenniad in the United States was only 35.52, although the immigration during these ten years was 1,347,276 in excess of that of any preceding decenniad! The estimated *excess* for Ontario, as given above, is, therefore, probably too small, and a similar reduction should be made in the census of 1852 to reach the actual truth.

Let us next compute both this corrected number for 1861 and the 189,000 immigrants who are reported to have come to Canada since the latter date, in the same manner and at the same ratios as for the preceding decade, and we shall find as the sum of both classes, 1,736,667. The late census gives for Ontario, 1,620,851. This shows a deficiency of nearly 116,000. Let us enquire whether this deficiency can be fairly accounted for.

Those who lived in Ontario between 1850 and 1860 will remember, that all our railways were built during that time; money was abundant, and labour of all kinds in great demand; and, in consequence, the immigrants who came remained in the country. But between 1860 and 1870, the circumstances were simply reversed; no public works were constructed; there was much reaction from speculation during the prosperous period of our railways and the Crimean war; there was little demand for mechanics or other workers; the farmers, and indeed all classes, though well to do, keenly felt these influences; and our political affairs, for some years preceding Confederation, were not at all in a satisfactory or encouraging state.

Under these adverse circumstances, it is not reasonable to suppose that a very large proportion of the 189,000 immigrants who were reported to have come to Canada during these ten years, became permanent settlers in Ontario. (Comparatively few from the British Isles at that time remained in the Province of Quebec.) They soon crossed over to the U. S. in large numbers, where, at that period, far better prospects presented themselves to meet their necessities. And this emigration of our immigrants would account for a great part of the estimated deficiency of 116,000.

But there was a much greater drain upon our population than this; during the American war, very many of our people went to that country; (the American authorities say that more than 30,000, from all the Provinces, entered their armies) and after its termination, we all remember that there was an extensive flow of emigration from Ontario to the Western States, in consequence chiefly of political unsettledness at home, and of better prospects, at that time, in the neighbouring Republic.

The first volume of the United States census for 1870, lately published, shows that large numbers emigrated from Canada, during the period now under consideration, and thus fully sustains the position assumed in this paper as to the numbers that must have left us between 1860 and 1870. The number is more than 116,000. Could the circumstances which induced the depressing events of these years have been prevented, Ontario would have had a population of not less than 1,737,000, when her last census was taken. This number would give her a decimal ratio of upwards of 24 per cent., even on the over-

estimated census of 1861; while that of our southern neighbours, notwithstanding the unparalled immigration to that country, and also the further fact, that there was *no emigration from it*, was only 22 per cent.

That period was indeed "the dark day of Canada;" but fortunately for the country, it was soon followed by the bright era of Confederation. And such have already been the happy results, that emigration to the United States has probably ceased altogether. We hear of no other emigration now than of that to Manitoba and our great North West. There is no country in the world that presents to the European emigrant finer prospects than the Dominion of Canada, with her millions of acres of the most fertile and cheap lands, a healthy climate, an unprecedented demand for labor of all kinds, and high wages, together with institutions and laws that are just, respected and obeyed.

The trying experiences through which we have passed should prepare us for estimating, at their proper value, the bright prospects that now lie before us—as the undisputed possessors of half a continent; and it is confidently hoped that, with the present vigorous policy of our several Emigration Bureaus, the census of 1881 will show the most satisfactory results.

COMPARISON WITH THE MUNICIPAL CENSUS.

As an addition to the article of Mr. Kingston the subjoined comparison of the population as shown by the Census taken by the Dominion Government in 1871 and that taken by the municipalities of the Province of Ontario in the same year may be found interesting.

The Census taken by the Government shows almost uniformly larger figures than that taken by the municipalities. This result, might of course, be looked for from the greater thoroughness with which the Dominion Census was taken. But it is to be remarked that the municipalities have no interest to understate their population; and this fact and the comparison afforded are well worth the consideration of those who he'd extravagant anticipations, and fou d themselves disappointed by the truth which was revealed by the figures of the Census of 1871.

The Census taken by the Municipalities has been held to be, in the several localities, an approximately correct statement of the population; and comparisons which have made, in many places, between it and the Dominion Census, have quite dispelled impressions, at one time entertained, that the enumeration of the latter was imperfect.

The following is the comparison:—

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Population of the Province of Ontario as returned in the Census of 1871 and by the Municipal Clerks, for 1871.

Census Districts.	*Census* 1871.	*Municipal* 1871.	*Percentage excess of Census over Municipal.*
Essex	32,697	27,212	20.02
Kent	26,836	22,598	18.91
Bothwell	20,701	15,103	27.06
Lambton	31,994	25,211	26.90
Elgin, W. & E.	33,666	29,286	15.03
Middlesex, W., N. and E.	66,789	50,435	32.38
London	15,826	15,315	3.33
Norfolk, S. & N.	30,780	26,862	14.06
Oxford, S. & N.	48,237	41,714	15.13
Brant, S. & N.	32,259	25,904	26.06
Haldimand	20,091	19,180	4.74
Monck	15,130	12,794	18.25
Welland	20,572	17,302	18.89
Niagara	3,693	3,158	16.94
Lincoln	20,472	19,653	5.18
Wentworth, S. & N	30,883	26,794	15.66
Hamilton	26,716	26,716	0.00
Huron, S. & N.	66,165	57,570	14.02
Perth, S. & N.	46,536	42,271	10.08
Waterloo, S. & N.	40,251	36,098	11.50
Wellington, S., C. and N.	63,289	56,427	12.51
Grey, S. & N.	59,395	54,114	9.75
Halton	22,606	.....	.....
Peel	16,369	14,413	13.57
Cardwell	16,500	14,289	15.47
Simcoe, S. & N.	57 389	47,893	19.82
York, N., W. & E.	59,382	47,110	27.11
Toronto, W. & E.	56,092	54,736	2.46
Ontario, S. & N.	45,890	41,583	10.35
Durham, W. & E.	37,380	33,113	12.88
Victoria, S. & N.	30,200	26,269	14.96
Northumberland, W. and E.	39,086	32,191	21.41
Peterboro', W., E. and N.	30,473	28,001	8.82
Prince Edward	20,836	17,502	16.19
Lennox	16,396	15,138	8.31
Addington	21,312	17,595	21 11
Frontenac	16,3 0	12,877	26.65
Kingston	12,407	11,261	10.17
Leeds, S.	20,716	17,238	20.17
Brockville	10,475	9,352	12.—
Grenville, S.	13,197	10,577	24.77
Leeds, N. / Grenville, N.	13,530	10,897	23.97
Dundas	18,777	16,500	13.80
Stormont	11,873	10 699	10.97
Cornwall	7,114	5,134	38.56
Glengarry	20,524	16,546	24.04
Prescott	17,647	15,039	17.34
Russell	18,344	15,227	20.47
Ottawa, City	21,545	21,595	.....
Carleton	21,739	16,861	28.98
Lanark, S. & N.	33,020	33,020	.....
Renfrew, S. & N.	27,977	24,006	16.54
Muskoka	5,400	3,717	45.27

The wonderful strides which the Post Office of Canada has made towards perfection in the past few years, as indicated in the *Year Book*, must be regarded as an indication of the energy displayed by the heads of this Department.

The undermentioned additions will place the Canadian postal system on a par with that of the most advanced in other countries:—

1st—The free delivery of letters in cities and towns.

2nd—Interchange of Money Orders with the United States.

3rd—Compulsory prepayment by postage stamp.

4th—The acquisition of the telegraph.

It is possible that one or more of these reforms may be made during the next session of Parliament.

The satisfactory working and large revenue derived from the system of Postal Telegraphs in the United Kingdom, will tend to increase the desire to have it applied to Canada. But the conditions in the two countries are not quite the same. And the very effective and economic manner in which the Montreal Telegraph Company is at present worked, will be found to be a considerable bar to change of system.

A steady advance in the revenue is noticeable, but, on the other hand, the acceleration of mail travel by the opening of new routes of railway, the increased mileage caused by serving the New Provinces, and the more frequent service of the older portions of the Dominion, have made the expenditure more than keep pace with the receipts, so that there is still an excess of outlay over income.

Closed mails passing through the United States are regularly exchanged with the distant provinces of Manitoba and British Columbia, a fortnightly mail contract having been entered into between San Francisco and Victoria, B. C., the time now occupied between these two points being four days; a tri-weekly mail has been established by stage between Pembina, U. S., and Fort Garry, and the mails from the latter place for the capital are delivered in ten days.

LETTER RATE.

Within the Dominion of Canada and Prince Edward Island.

Prepaid 3 c. per ½ oz., unpaid 5 c. per ½ oz., if partially paid the unpaid portion will be charged on delivery; when re-directed no further charge; if forwarded from Dead Letter Office 3 c. additional, and 2 c. when delivered by carriers.

Table No. 1.—POSTAGE RATES for places in, and passing through the United States—prepayment is required in all cases.

Countries.	*Letters, per ½ oz.*	*Newspapers, each.*	*Printed Matter, per 4 oz.*	*Countries.*	*Letters, per ½ oz.*	*Newspapers, each.*	*Printed Matter, per 4 oz.*
	cts.	cts.	cts.		cts.	cts.	cts.
Australian Colonies	10	04	08	Hong Kong and dependant ports	13	04	14
Acapulco	13	05	10	†Japan	10	04	08
*Aspinwall	13	04	08	Mexico	13	05	12
Bahamas	3	04	08	New Granada, except Aspinwall and Panama	21	06	14
Belize	21	04	10	Nicaragua	13	04	13
*Bolivia	25	06	14	New Zealand	15	04	08
Brazil	18	05	10	*Panama	13	04	08
British Columbia	03	02	04	*Peru—Calao and Lima	25	06	14
Buenos Ayers	21	06	14	Red River	03	02	04
*Colon	13	05	12	Sandwich Islands	09	04	08
Ecuador	23	04	08	§United States	06	....	....
Central America	13	04	08	Venezuela	13	05	12
Costa Rica	13	04	08	‡West Indies (British and Danish)	10	04	08
*Chili—Valparaiso	25	06	14	West Indies (other)	18	04	....
†China, except Hong Kong and dependant ports	10	04	08				
Cuba	10	03	06				
Honduras	13	04	10				

* Can be registered on pre-payment of an additional 10c. per letter.
† Letters can be registered to Shanghae, and Yokohama only, Fee 10c.
§ 10 c. if forwarded unpaid.
‡ Letters for Bermuda, British and Foreign West Indies, when sent in the monthly mails from Halifax, Postage is 12 c. per ½ oz.

NOTE.—West India Mails are despatched for Havana and the West Indies every Thursday afternoon from New York, and for St. Thomas, West Indies and Brazil on the 23rd of every month.

Table No. 2—POSTAGE RATES for places in and passing through the United Kingdom:

Countries.	Letters. Per ½ oz.	Per 1 oz.	Newspapers per	Book Post. 2 oz.	2 to 4 oz.	4 to 8 oz.	8 to 12 oz.	12 to 16 lb.
	cts.	cts.	cts.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
‡ Africa (West Coast)	....	16	04	8	10	20	30	40
* Algeria	16	....	Bk.R	6	12	24	36	48
Australia	....	....	06	10	12	24	36	48
Austria	....	10	Bk.R	8	16	32	48	64
* Baden	....	10	do	8	16	32	48	64
Belgium	....	10	do	6	12	24	36	48
† Brazil	....	28	04	10	12	28	36	48
Bremen	....	10	Bk.R	8	16	32	48	64
Brunswick	....	10	do	8	16	32	48	64
† Buenos Ayres	....	28	04	8	10	20	30	40
Cape G'od Hope	....	28	04	8	10	20	30	40
Ceylon	....	22	06	10	12	24	36	48
† Chili	....	40	06	10	12	24	36	48
China (except Hong Kong)	....	28	06	10	12	24	36	48
Constantinople	....	16	Bk.R	8	16	32	48	64
† Cuba	....	28	04	8	10	20	30	40
Denmark	....	12	Bk.R	8	16	32	48	64
† Ecuador	....	40	06	10	12	24	36	48
Egypt	....	16	04	8	10	20	30	40
England	....	6	02	4	6	12	18	24
* France	....	16	Bk.R	4	8	16	24	32
* Galatz	10	28	do	6	12	24	36	48
* Gibraltar	10	16	04	8	10	20	30	40
Great Britain	....	6	02	4	6	12	18	24
Greece	....	20	Bk.P	8	16	32	48	64
† Grey Town	....	28	04	8	10	20	30	40
† Guatemela	....	28	04	8	10	20	30	40
Hamburg	....	10	Bk.P	8	16	32	48	64
† Hayti	....	28	04	8	10	20	30	40
Holland	....	10	Bk.P	6	12	4	36	48
Hong Kong	....	28	06	10	12	24	36	48
Ireland	....	06	02	4	6	12	18	24
India	....	22	06	10	12	24	36	48
Ionian Islands	....	20	Bk.P	8	16	32	48	64
Italy	....	14	do	8	16	32	48	64
Lubeck	....	10	do	8	16	32	48	64
Madeira	....	16	do	6	12	24	36	48
Malta	....	16	04	8	10	20	30	40
Mauritius	....	24	08	14	16	32	48	64
Mecklenburg	....	10	Bk.P	8	16	32	48	64
† Mexico	....	28	04	8	10	20	30	40
Moldavia	....	14	Bk.P	8	16	32	48	64
Natal	....	28	04	8	10	20	30	40
† New Grenada	....	28	04	8	10	20	30	40
New Zealand	....	16	06	10	12	24	36	48
Norway	....	16	Bk.P	8	16	32	48	64
Oldenburg	....	10	do	8	16	32	48	64
† Peru	....	40	06	10	12	24	36	48
Portugal	16	28	Bk.P	8	12	24	36	48
Prussia	....	10	do	8	16	32		
Russia	....	14	do	8	16	32	48	64
Saxe Coburg Gotha	....	10	do	8	16	32	48	64
Scotland	....	06	02	4	6	12	18	24
Sweden	....	14	Bk.P	8	16	32	48	64
Switzerland	....	10	do	8	10	32	48	64
Tasmania	....	16	06	10	12	24	36	48
† Venezula	....	28	04	8	10	20	30	40
Victoria	....	16	06	10	12	24	36	48
W. Indies (Brit)	....	28	04	8	10	20	30	40

Note to Table 2.—All letters must be pre-paid. Unpaid or short-paid letters for the United Kingdom will be charged on delivery with the amt. short paid, and a fine of 3d, stg.

Registration fee on letters to the United Kingdom is 8 cts, each; all others 16 cents; places marked thus * registration is 8 cts. each letter, and 4 cts. per ½ oz., and double postage rate as per table.

Letters marked thus † cannot be registered.

There will be an additional charge of 2 cts. per ½ oz., on letters, 2 cts. each on newspapers, and 2 cts. per 4 oz. on book packets, when those are forwarded by way of New York.

Book packets not exceeding 1 oz. may be forwarded by Canadian steamers for 2 cts. each.

Parcel Post.

For the Dominion only, at the following rates, which must be paid in advance:

Not exceeding 8 oz		12½ cts.
Above 8 oz. and not exceeding 1 lb.		25 "
" 1 lb.	"	1½ lb. 37½ "
" 1½ lb.	"	2 lbs. 50 "
Registration Fee		5 "

Pattern and Sample Post.

Patterns or samples of merchandise may be transmitted within the Dominion at the rate of 1 cent per oz., pre-paid by postage stamp, and may be registered on paymet of a fee of 5 cents. Short paid package of samples will be fined 5 cents.

Postage on Miscellaneous Matter.

Seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, scions, or Grafts, and botanical specimens, may be posted in Canada for any part of the Dominion or the United States on pre-payment by stamp of one cent per ounce. Packages containing the above articles may be received from the United States, for which the same charge must be paid on delivery.

Newspaper Post.

On newspapers published in the Dominion the postage is, if paid quarterly in advance, either by the publisher or by the party to whom it is delivered:

Once per week	5 cents,
Twice "	10 "
Three times a week	15 "
Daily	30 "

If not paid in advance, 1 cent each. The commuted rate applies not only to papers circulating within the Dominion, but also to subscribers in the United Kingdon, United States, Newfoundland, the Prince Edward Island. All papers must be pre-paid before leaving Canada, if not at the commuted rate, 1 cent each, but all transient papers, *i. e.* papers not from the publishers, must be pre-paid 2 cents each by postage stamps.

Exchange papers pass *free* between publishers in Canada, and also to and from those in the United States, Prince Edward Island, and Newfoundland.

Papers from England *via* the United States are charged 2 cents each on delivery. By Canadian mails *free*.

Postage on papers from the United States to regular subscribers in Canada, 1 cent. Transient United States papers, 2 cents.

Papers from Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland may be delivered to regular subscribers at the ordinary commuted rate. Transient papers, 2 cents each.

Canadian Book Post.

Books and Pamphlets addressed to any place in Canada, Prince Edward Island Newfoundland or the United States, must be pre-paid 1 cent per oz. by postage stamps

TABLE of RATES on all matter, *not* Letters, forwarded by Post—within the Dominion of Canada—to the United Kingdom, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland, the United States, and France.

Description.	*In the Dominion of Canada, and to Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland.*	*To Great Britain, by Canadian Steamer, from Quebec, Portland or Halifax.*	*To Great Britain, by the Cunard Steamer from New York.*	*To France, by Can. St'r. from Quebec, Portl'd or Halifax.*	*To the United States.*
Books and Cartes de Visite.	1 cent per oz. payable in advance by Stamp	Canadian Packet Post.....	Cunard Book Post....	French Book Post..	1 cent per oz.
Circulars, printed.....	1 cent each when sent singly...	..... Do	..... Do	..... Do	1 Do
Hand-bills	1 ct. per oz. payable in advance by Stamp.....	..... Do	..... Do	..... Do	1 Do
Lithogr. Letter and Circulars	1 cent each when sent singly, or 1 cent per oz.....	..... Do	..... Do	..... Do	1 Do
Newspapers	See Newspaper Post.....	By Newspaper Post..	Newspaper Post, and 1d. stg. on delivery.	..... Do	Commuted Rate.
Newspapers, transient.....	2 cents each.....	2 cents each.....	4 cents each.....	..... Do	2 cents each.
Pamphlets and Occasional Publications	1 cent per oz.....	Canadian Packet Book Post.	Cunard Book Post....	..... Do	1 cent per oz. Letter Rate.
Patterns of Merchandise.....	..... Do	..... Do	..... Do	..... Do	
Periodicals.....	1 ct. per 4 ozs., whether package contains 1 or more Nos..	2 cts. per No., if published in Canada: if Foreign, Canadian Packet Book Post.....	..... Do	..... Do	Same as in Dom.
Photog., in Cases or Albums.	Parcel Post.....	Canadian Packet Book Post.	..... Do	..... Do	Do
Prices Current.....	1 cent per oz., payable in advance by Postage Stamp...	2 cts. each, or in bulk at Canadian Packet Book Post..	4 cents each.....	..... Do	Do
*Printers' Proofs.....	..... Do	Canadian Packet Book Post.	Cunard Book Post....	..... Do	1 cent per oz.
Seeds, Cuttings, Bulbs, Roots, Scions, Grafts, &c.....	..... Do	.... Do	..... Do	..... Do	Do

Can. Packet Bk Post from Quebec or Halifax.		*French Book Post.*		*Parcel Post in the Dom. of Canada.*		*Cunard Packet Book Post.*	
Under 1 oz..... ..	2 cents.	Under 2 ozs.....	4 cents.	Under ½ lb.....	12½ cents.	Under 1 oz.....	4 cents.
Between 1 and 2 ozs.....	4 "	Between 2 and 4 ozs...	8 "	Between ½ lb and 1 lb	25 "	Between 1 and 2 ozs.....	6 "
" 2 and 4 ozs.....	6 "	" 4 and 8 ozs....	16 "	" 1 lb and 1½ lbs...	37½ "	" 2 and 4 ozs.....	8 "
" 4 and 8 ozs.....	12 "	" 8 and 12 ozs ...	24 "	" 1½ lbs and 2 lbs..	50 "	" 4 and 8 ozs.....	16 "
" 8 and 12 ozs.....	18 "	" 12 and 1 lb	32 "	" 2 lbs and 2½ lbs..	62½ "	" 8 and 12 ozs.....	24 "
" 12 and 1 lb.....	24 "	Incr'sing 8 cts. every 4 ozs. add'l.		Registration Fee.....	5 "	" 12 ozs. and 1 lb.....	32 "
Increasing 6 cts. every 4 ozs. additional.						Increasing 8 cts. every 4 ozs. add'l.	
						Registration Fee.....	8 cents.

A Book Packet may contain any number of separate Books, Publications, Works of Art and Literature, Maps, Prints, Photograps, Paper, Vellum, Parchment; they may be written, printed or plain, or any mixture of the three. Book Packets must be open at both ends or both sides.

Parcel Post may contain anything contained in the British Book Post—Printers' Proofs and Copy, Military Returns, Statements containing Figures and Signatures, Returns, Deeds, Legal Papers, and all such things not strictly Letters.

*Under the head of Printers' Proofs is embraced manuscript, the written sheets of any book intended for publication, printed impressions taken by Printers for correction. Written marks or corrections do not disqualify Printers' Proofs from passing as such at the above rate.

Pattern and Sample Post with the United Kingdom, British Colonies, and Foreign Countries.

The following are the regulations for the transmission of Samples and Patterns of merchandise between the Dominion of Canada and the countries mentioned below :—

1st. Samples of seeds, drugs, and similar articles for delivery in the United Kingdom, may be sent in bags entirely closed, provided that such bags be transparent,

2nd. Scissors, knives, razors, forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal or ore, and such like articles are allowed to be forwarded by post, as samples, to the United Kingdom, Germany, and Belgium, provided they be packed so as not to injure the mails or the officers of the Post Office. They must be so put up as to be easily examined. Any packet found insufficiently guarded will not be forwarded.

No package must exceed the undermentioned weights and sizes :—

Destination.	*Limit of Weight.*	*Size.*	RATE PER OZ. *Not exceeding 2 oz.*	*2 to 4 oz.*	*4 to 8 oz.*	*8 to 16 lb.*
			cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
France	36 oz.	18 inches long or 12 in breadth or depth	5	10	20	40
Portugal	16 "		5	10	17	34
Azores	16 "		5	10	17	34
Madeira	16 "		5	10	17	34
Germany	8 "		6	13	25	50
Kingdom of Italy	36 "	24 inches long or 12 in breadth or depth	6	13	25	38
Belgium	8 "		5	10	20	40
Netherlands	16 "		5	10	17	34
Denmark	48 "		6	13	25	50
Switzerland	48 "		6	13	25	50

Should the above rules not be regarded, the package will be forwarded charg d letter rate, but if over weight or the size be greater than is allowed, it will be sent to the P. M. Genl.

MONEY ORDER.

All Money Order Offices in the Dominion, except Manitoba and British Columbia, are authorized to draw on each other for any sum up to $100, and as many orders of $100 each as the applicant may require. The following are the rates of commission :—

On orders up to $10	5 cts.
Over $10 up to $20	10 "
" $20 " $40	20 "
" $40 " $60	30 "
" $60 " $80	40 "
" $80 " $100	50 "

Money Orders with Great Britain.

Money Orders Offices in the Dominion also draw upon all Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom for sums up to £10 stg., and grant as many orders under and up to that amount as may be needed.

On orders up to £2 stg	25 cts.
Over £2 and up to £5	50 "
" £5 " £7	75 "
" £7 " £10	$1

Money Orders between the Dominion, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland.

Money Order Offices in the Dominion grant and pay Money Orders on all Money Order Offices in the Province of Newfoundland. These Orders are made payable in sterling, and for sums up to £20.

On Orders up to £5 stg	25 cts.
Over £5 up to £10 stg	50 "
" £10 " £15 "	75 "
" £15 " £20 "	$1

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS.

For Regulations respecting this Branch see Advertisement.

POSTAL STATISTICS.

Year.	*No. of Post Offices.*	*No. of miles of Mail Route.*	*No. Mls Annual Mail Travel.*	*No. of Letters by Post.*	*Postal Revenue.*	*Postal Expenditure.*
1868	3,638	27,674	10,622,216	18,100,000	$1,024,710	$1,053,570
1869	3,758	28,745	11,261,897	21,920,000	973,656	1,079,828
1870	3,829	29,439	11,695,726	24,500,000	1,010,767	1,155,261
1871	3,943	30,059	11,902,898	27,050,000	1,079,767	1,271,006

POSTAL SERVICE WITH UNITED KINGDOM.

Year.	To and from Canada.			*To and from United States.*		*Average Passage.*		*Mean.*
	Letters.	*Papers.*	*Books.*	*Letters.*	*Papers.*	*East.*	*West.*	
1868	969,900	1,118,000	27,750	129,000	107,000	9 20	10 15	10 6
1869	1,016,168	1,183,747	25,127	81,000	54,000	9 15	9 16	9 15
1870	1,215,164	1,321,718	39,969	21,363	91,038	9 14	9 21	9 17
1871	1,341,626	1,406,725	26,994	209,724	90,725	9 20	10 05	10 0

MAIL SERVICE BETWEEN HALIFAX AND QUEENSTOWN (ESTIMATED.)

Years.	Letters.	Papers.	Books.	Pattern Post.
1871.....	312,111	311,337	12,294	2,774

POSTAL SAVINGS BANK.

Year.	No. of deposits	Amount of deposits in year.	No. of with-drawals.	Amount of withdrawals.	New acc'ts opened.	Acc'ts closed.	No of open acc'ts at close of period.	Balance due to depositors, including interest at close of period.	No. Postal Sav'g B'nk.
1869..	16,653	927,885 00	4,787	$296,754 35	6,429	1,319	7,212	$856,814 26	213
1870..	24,994	1,347,901 00	9,478	664,555 51	7,823	2,857	12,178	1,588,848 83	226
1871..	17,153	1,917,576 00	15,490	1,093,738 86	9,424	4,449	17,153	2,831,692 00	230

MONEY ORDERS, 1870.

No. of Money Order Offices..... 558
Amount of Orders issued.....$3, 98,747 72 | Commission accruing to P. O. D $21,518 71
No. of Money Order Officers, 1871..... 571
Amount of Orders issued.....$4,537,902.41

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Post Master General, John Delaney, Esq.; G. Lemesurier, Chief Clerk and Accountant; T. S. Dwyer, Superintendant of Money Order Office.

Letter Postage.

Letters circulating within the Province, if prepaid by stamps, 5 cents per ½ oz.; if not so paid, double postage will be charged on delivery. To all parts of the Dominion, Prince Edward Island and the United States, 6 cents; West Indies, *via* Bermuda, when posted at St. Johns, 10 cents per ½ oz.; when posted at outports, 13 cents per ½ oz.; to the United Kingdom, *via* Pictou and Halifax, 12 cents. Postage on letters leaving St. John's direct for Liverpool will be 6 cents per ½ oz. East and West Coast of South America, *via* Bermuda, 34 cents per ½ oz. Letters found to contain coin posted for the United Kingdom, not registered, will be forwarded, charged with a double registration fee.

Table of Foreign Rates.

Countries.	Per ½ oz.	Per ½ oz.	Countries.	Per ½ oz.	Per ½ oz.
Algeria	16	34	Chili		58
Australia		22	China		34
Austria		22	Cuba		34
Baden		22	Constantinople	20	40
Bavaria		22	Denmark		18
Belgium		22	Ecuador		58
Belize (Honduras)		58	Egypt		22
Bolivia		34	France	16	32
Brazil		34	Galatz	20	40
Bremen		22	Gibraltar		22
Brunswick		22	Greece	32	64
Buenos Ayres		34	Greytown		34
Cape of Good Hope		34	Guatemala		34
Ceylon		34	Hamburg		22
			Hayti		34
			Holland	16	32

Table of Foreign Rates.—(Con.)

Countries.	Per ½ oz.	Per ½ oz.	Countries.	Per ½ oz.	Per ½ oz.
India		30	Peru and West Coast		58
Ionian Islands		30	Poland		30
Italy	22	44	Porto Rico		34
Larnaca		32	Portugal	22	44
Lubeck		32	Prussia		22
Madeira	16	32	Russia		30
Malta	22	44	South America (West & East Coast *via* Bermuda)		32
Mauritius		22	South America (West Coast *via* England		58
Mecklenburg		22	Tasmania		22
Mexico		34	Tenedos		34
Naples	22	44	Tchesme		34
Natal		34			
New Grenada		34			
New S. Wales		22			
New Zealand		22			
Norway		26			
Oldenburg		22			

Parcel Post.

Closed parcels may be forwarded from any Post Office within the Island, to any office, (not a Way Office), at the following rates:

Under 4 ozs	4 cts.
Over 4 ozs. and not exceeding 8 ozs.	8 "
" 8 ozs. " 12 ozs.	12 "
Adding for every additional 4 ozs	4 "
Registration Fee	5 "
Circulars (each)	2 "
Newspapers (each)	2 "

Book Post with Great Britain.

The following are the rates on books, pamphlets and magazines for Great Britain—the postage on which must be prepaid:

Not exceeding 4 ozs	6 cts
Exceeding 4 oz and not exceeding 8 oz.	12 "
Do 8 oz. Do 1 lb.	24 "
Adding, for every additional 8 oz	12 "

MONEY ORDERS.

Money Orders are interchanged with the United Kingdom, the Dominion of Canada, and Prince Edward Island, at the following rates:

For the United Kingdom.

Up to £2 stg.	1s. stg.
From £2 to £5 stg.	2s. "
" £5 to £7 stg.	3s. "
" £7 to £10 stg.	4s. "

For the Dominion of Canada and Prince Edward Island.

Up to £5 stg.	1s. stg.
From £5 to £10 stg.	2s. "
" £10 to £15 stg.	3s. "
" £15 to £20 stg.	4s. "

No single order can be granted for more than £20, and no ½d. to be introduced.

ABSTRACT of Money Order transactions from 1865 to 1870 inclusive.

Year.	*No. of Orders issued.*	*Amt. of Orders issued.*	*Commission accruing to P. O. Dpt.*	*No. of Orders paid.*	*Amt. of Orders paid.*
		$ c.	$ c.		$ c.
1865....	590	10,560 32	267 42	117	2512 00
1866....	796	15,181 86	329 50	265	5106 38
1867....	917	18,920 61	381 61	311	7277 69
1868....	1005	22,777 55	439 70	420	9101 81
1869....	977	20,218 11	420 08	496	8725 27
1870....	1319	26,825 97	537 76	486	9005 18
1871....	1183	24,969 81	474 40	515	12152 43

TABLE shewing the extent of Mail Service, Postal Revenue, &c., in Newfoundland, from 1868 to 1870, inclusive:—

Year.	*No. of Post Offices.*	*No. of Way Offices.*	*No. Miles of Mail Routes.*	*No. M. Annual Travel.*	*Postal Revenue.*	*Expenditure.*	*Brit. Packet Postage.*
1868	18	28	1,358	68,000	4,615	14,292	4,512
1869	19	40	1,358	68,000	4,877	14,793	4,971
1870	19	43	2,000	70,000	7,100	14,808	5,040

NOTE.—Exclusive of the routes given in the above table, three steamers are now employed one to run north for eight months, another, all the year round to ply once a fortnight each way, north and west; and the third for Labrador and special services. Length of northern route, 220 miles, and western route, 330: total, 550 miles. There are also six sailing packets for the conveyance of mails to and from different points.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

John A. McDonald, Postmaster General; W. W. McLeod, Asst.

Clerks—D. A. McDonald, John A. Lawson, Owen P. Wainor, Theoph. Moore and John Bradley.

POSTAGE RATES.

On letters circulating within the Island if prepaid 3 cents, if unpaid 6 cents. To the Dominion of Canada 4 cents; United States 6 cents; United Kingdom *via* Halifax, 6 cents; *via* United States, 8 cents; Unpaid or partially prepaid for the United Kingdom will be charged 3 pence sterling in addition to the postage on delivery.

To Bermuda or Newfoundland, 6 cents. Must be prepaid.

Australia, New Zealand, &c., 16 cents.

Newspapers—For the Dominion, United States, Newfoundland and Great Britain, free. West Indies, 2 cents. must be prepaid.

Australia, &c., 4 cts. " "

Books and Parcels—For the United Kingdom, not exceeding 1 oz., 2 cents; 2 ozs, 4 cents; 4 ozs, 6 cents; 8 ozs., 12 cents; 1 lb., 24 cents and 12 cents for each additional half pound or fraction thereof. Books for the Island or Dominion, 1 cent per oz.

Circulars—Not exceeding ½ oz., 1 cent each.

Parcels—For the Dominion, Newfoundland and the Island, 24 cents per lb.

The mails from the Island are dispatched three times in each week to the Dominion and the United States. Those for Nova Scotia being sent by steamers to Pictou, and for New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario, and the United States to Shediac. During the winter the mails and passengers from and to the Island cross the straits of Northumberland to and from Cape Traverse in the Island to Cape Tormentine, N. B., (a distance of about 9 miles) by ice boats. Couriers are under contract to perform this service three times a week.

To the United Kingdom and West Indies every alternate week throughout the year.

For Newfoundland every alternate week by Pictou in summer and Halifax in winter.

MONEY ORDERS.

May be obtained at the Post Office, Charlottetown, the only Money Order Office in the Island on the Dominion up to $100, in a single order, at the following rates:

On Orders up to $10			15 cents.
Over 10 and up to	20		30 "
" 20	"	40	60 "
" 40	"	60	90 "
" 60	"	80	120 "
" 80	"	100	150 "

On Great Britain and Newfoundland up to £10 stg., for which commission will be charged as follows:—

Up to £1			1s stg.
Over £1 and up to	£2		1-3 "
" £2	"	£5	2-6 "
" £5	"	£7	3-9 "
" £7	"	£10	5- "

ABTRACT of Money Order Business.

Year.	*Amount of Orders issued.*	*Amount of Orders Paid.*
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1867	4,304 5 11	1,350 11 9
1868	4,006 9 2	1,282 13 7
1869	4,151 11 11	1,153 14 9
1870	3,941 1 0	1,091 15 5
1871	3,909 9 8	2,616 0 6

The above sums are in the old currency, i. e. 60 per cent on the sterling :—

Year.	No. of Post and Way Offices.	No. Miles Mail Route.	No. Miles of Annual Mail Travel
1867.....	119	477	94,846
1868.....	119	493	95,163
1869.....	121	511	97,057
1870.....	138	534	98,172
1871.....	154	566	133,575

Postal Revenue.	Expenditure.	No. of Letters by Post per annum.
Currency. £ s. d.	Currency. £ s. d.	
2,143 8 11	6,576 2 3	475,000
1,968 4 2	6,134 12 1	487,000
2,312 5 0	6,129 1 11	503,000
2,351 0 0	6,281 14 4	511,000
2,480 0 0	7,088 9 3	560,000

The figures under "Expenditure" includes the subsidies paid the steamer of the P. E. Island Steam Navigation Co., amounting to about one half the whole sum.

Foreign Consuls.

The following is a list of Foreign Consuls and Consular Agents in the Dominion :—

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—*Cons. St. John, N. B.*, J. Robertson.

AUSTRIA.—*Cons., Halifax, N. S.*, Wm. Cunard; *Montreal*, E. Schultze.

BELGIUM.—*Cons. Halifax, N. S.*, C. E. Ronne. *Montreal*, Jesse Joseph, *Vice Cons., Quebec*, Abraham Joseph.

BRAZIL.—*Cons. Agt., Halifax, N. S.*, M. Tobin.

CHILI.—*Con., Montreal*, G. B. Day, ; *Quebec*, John Laird.

DENMARK. — *Cons., Halifax*, S. Tobin. *Cons., Montreal*, J. F. Wulff. *Vice-Cons., Quebec*, George T. Pemberton ; *Saguenay*, David E. Price.

FRANCE.—*Cons. Genl., Quebec*. F. Gautier. *Cons. Agt., Montreal*. Dr. P. E. Picault; *Toronto*, W. J. MacDonell; *St. John, N. B.*, George Carville ; *Charlottetown, P. E. I.*, Dr. Hobkieck. *Vice-Cons., Sydney, N. S.*, M. Bourinot; *Halifax*, W. Cunard. *St. John's, Newfoundland*, Mons. Toussaint.

GERMAN EMPIRE.—*Cons., Toronto*, J. A. Simmers. *Actg. Cons., Quebec*, C. Pitl; *Montreal*, Dr. F. Fischer.

ITALY.—*Cons., Montreal*, A. M. F. Gianelli. *Cons. Agt., Gaspe'*, O. LeBoutillier.

MONTEVIDEO.—*Cons., Quebec*, Charles P. Champion.

NETHERLANDS.—*Cons. Genl.*, B. Homer Dixon, K. N. L., *Toronto. Vice-Cons., Quebec*, Baron Falkenberg.

PERU.—*Cons., Montreal*, G. B. Day; *Quebec*, John Laird.

PORTUGAL.—*Cons., Quebec*, C. H. E. Tilstone; *Vice-Cons., Montreal*, C. S. Watson; *Gaspe'*, P. Vibert, jr. *Cons., New Brunswick*, Ed. Alison ; *Nova Scotia*, Thos. Abbott.

SPAIN.—*Cons. Genl., Quebec*, Senor Don Joaq. M. de Satriestequi; *Vice-Cons., Quebec*, Jose Fronsky; *Montreal*, Dr. J. L. Leprohon; *Gaspe'*, Antoine Painchaud. *Actg Vice-Cons., Halifax*, A. W. Scott; *Vice-Cons., Sydney, C. B.*, W. Purves; *Cons. Agts., Yarmouth*, George S. Brown; *Lunenburg*, D. Owen, sr.; *Liverpool*, J. M. Viets; *Annapolis*, D. Owen, jr.; *Little Grace Bay*, C. H. Rigby; *Pictou*, H. Primrose. *Vice-Cons., St. John, N.B*, Henry Jack; *Cons. Agts., St. Andrew's*, N. Y. Greathead; *St. Stephen's*, D. Brown; *St. George*, S. Johnson; *Caraquette and Shippegan*. J. R. Dovan. *Vice-Cons., Charlottetown, P. E. I.*, J. S. Carvell. *St. John's, Newfoundland* Don Jose Modesto Blanco; *Harbour Grace*, T. H. Ridley; *Cons. Agts., Trinity*, A. H. Cole; *Greenspond*, J. L. Noonan; *Toulinguet*, —— Duder; *Fogo*, Hay Findlater; *Rose Blanche*, P. Sorsoliel; *La Poile*, ——

Burin, F. Berteau; *Harbour Briton*, P. Hubert; *Gaulois*, W. Crallop. *Vice-Cons., St. Pierre de Miquelon*. J. F Mazier.

SWEDEN & NORWAY.—*Cons., Quebec*, Baron Falkenberg. *Vice-Cons, Montreal*, Wulf & Co. ; *Escoumains*, John E. Barry; *Saguenay*, David Price Hoble; *Trois Pistoles*, Nazaire Tetu; *Rimouski and Matane*, Geo. Sylvain; *Gaspe'*, J. J. Lowndes; *Dalhousie, N.B.*, Geo. Haddon; *Miramichi*, Richard Hutchison; *Richibucto*, Robt. Hutchison ; *Baloueche*, J. Bowser; *Shediac*, Richard Scovill; *St. John*, John Cudlip; *Bathurst*, John Ferguson, jr.; *Halifax, N.S.*, Jas. B. Oxley; *Pugwash*, H. G. Pineo, jr. ; *Yarmouth*, J. M. Moody; *Sydney, C. B.*, Wm. H. Archibald, jr. ; *St. John's, Newfoundland*, Robert H. Prowse.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. — *Cons. Genl., Montreal*, W. A. Dart. *Dep. Cons. Genl., Montreal*, J. R. Reynolds. *Cons., Clifton* R. S. Chilton; *Fort Erie*, A. C. Phillips; *Goderich*, Almon A. Thompson; *Hamilton*, F. N. Blake; *Kingston*, S. B. Hance; *Prescott*, C. S. Sims; *Port Sarnia*, Samuel D. Pace; *Toronto*, Albert D. Shaw; *Windsor*, G. W. Swift; *Coaticook*, Edwin Vaughn, *Quebec*, F. G. L. Struve; *Halifax, N. S.*, M. M. Jackson; *Pictou, N. S.*, Oscar Malmros; *St. John's. N.B.*, Darius B. Warner; *St. John, Newfoundland*, T. N. Malloy; *Charlottetown, P. E. I.*, D. M. Murne; *St. Johns. Q.*, W. Harman.

URUGUAY.—*Cons., Montreal*, F. W. Henshaw; *St. John's, N. B.*, J. Robertson; *Cons. Agts, Quebec*, Chas. P. Champion; *Three Rivers*, James McDougall.

ONTARIO.

The latest published report upon this subject is that for the year ending 31st December, 1870. The following table shows most compendiously the progress made since the article published in the Year Book for 1870:

	1867	1868	1869	1870
Population of Ontario	.....	.....	About	1600000
Population between the ages of five and sixteen years	447726	464315	470490	488906
Colleges in operation	16	16	16	16
County Grammar Schools	102	101	101	101
Academies and Private Schools reported	312	282	279	284
Normal and Model Schools for Ontario	3	3	3	3
Total Common Schools in operation as reported	4261	4318	4359	4403
Total Roman Catholic Separate Schools	161	163	165	163
Free Schools reported in operation (included in total Com. Schools	3838	3986	4131	4244
Grand Total Educational Establishments in Ontario	4855	4882	4923	4970
Total Students attending Colleges and Universities	1930	1930	1939	1930
Total Pupils attending County Grammar Schools	5636	5849	6608	7351
Total Pupils attending Academies and Private Schools	6743	6655	6492	6562
Total Students and Pupils attending Normal and Model Schools for Ontario	800	800	800	800
Total Pupils attending the Common Schools of Ontario	382719	399305	411746	421876
Total Pupils attending the Roman Catholic Separate Schools	13024	27594	20684	20652
Grand Total, Students and Pupils attending Universities, Colleges, Academies, Grammar, Private, Normal, Model and Common Schools	416812	434933	448160	459161
Total amount paid for the Salaries of Common and Separate School Teachers in Ontario	$1033518	$1146513	$1175166	$1222881
Total amount paid for the erection or repairs of Common and Separate School Houses, and for Libraries and Apparatus, Books, Fuel, Stationery, &c.	$379672	$141891	$149730	$189380
Grand Total paid for Common and Separate School Teachers' Salaries, the erection and repairs of School Houses, and for Libraries and Apparatus	$1473188	$1588434	$1624896	$1712061
Total amount paid for Grammar School Masters's Salaries	$94820	$95848	$97009	$105158
Total amount paid for the erection or repairs of Grammar School Houses	$19190	$10267	$7378	$20390
Amount received by other Educational Institutions, &c.	$332825	$332650	$330590	$336107
Grand Total paid for Educational purposes in Ontario	$1920023	$2027199	$2059783	$2178711
Total Com. School Teachers in Ontario	4830	4996	5054	5165
Total Male do do	2849	2777	2775	2753
Total Female do do	2011	2219	2279	2412
Average number of months each Common School has been kept open by a qualified Teacher, including legal holidays	11 10	11 6	11 6	11 6

The returns are now pretty extensive, and embrace all Institutions of Learning from the Common School up to the University; but hitherto the sources of information regarding this latter class of Institutions have been rather private than official, which should not be the case.

Increase in School population in 4 yrs	36,240
Do in Common Schools	142
Do in R. C. Separate do	2
Do in Free do (included in Common Schools)	406
Increase in Educational Establishments	115
Do in Pupils attending Common Schools	39,147
Do in Pupils attending R. C. Separate Schools	1,728
Do in Students, &c., in all establishments	42,349
Do in sums paid for educational purposes	$258,688

Since the report from which the above facts are drawn was published the Legislature of the Province has by the Act 34 Vic.,

cap. 33 made all Common Schools free, to be supported by Provincial grants and local taxes, and has made the education of children compulsory on parents and guardians. (*See Year Book for 1874, p.* 133.) The large change, even under the old law from fee-supported to free schools indicated by the above figures is noteworthy.

Besides the Universities, Colleges, Collegiate Institutes, High Schools, and Public or (Common) Schools, arrangements are being made to establish in Toronto a School of Technology, and a Provincial Model Farm with a School or College of Agriculture.

QUEBEC.

In this Province we have no later published report than that for 1869-'70. The progress made since the last article in the Year Book is shown as follows:—

	1867	1868	1869
Common Schools and other Educational Institutions	3713	3913	3912
Pupils	208,030	212,838	211,498
Contributions for *all purposes*	$728,494	$792,819	$791,857

To this has to be added the Provincial Grant amounting to over $180,000 and making the total expenditure in 1869 upon schools etc. under government inspection or management, over $1,075,000. There were 234 students in the then normal schools against 217 in 1868 and 219 in 1867. Altogether these have issued 83 diplomas to teachers of academies, 539 to teachers of model schools, and 724 to teachers of common or elementary schools—in all 1346 in 12 years. In the Universities and several colleges as well as the normal schools, lectures on agriculture are given, and two schools of agriculture have been in operation. Some of the colleges, notably that of Masson at Terrebonne, have devoted a large part of their resources to complete courses of instruction in commercial pursuits; and academies for the purpose have been founded by the Commissioners in Montreal and Quebec. Schools of Design &c. are in operation in those cities, and a Model Farm with school of agriculture is in course of preparation and organization. A technological school is attached to McGill University and others are in contemplation.

Altogether the progress in both the larger Provinces, seems to be rather in improving the schools and extending their usefulness, than in gathering in a greater proportion of pupils to the population. The limit attainable under the voluntary system seems to have been well-nigh reached; and the results of the experiment in Ontario of the compulsory system have not yet been ascertained.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

In New Brunswick a new School Act was passed in 1871 (*see Year Book for* 1872 *pp* 155 *&* 6.) By it the School Trustees of each district are bound to provide school accommodation for all persons therein, between the ages of 5 and 20, free of charge. Arrangements can only be made with existing schools upon condition that they make them free, and bring them under the authority of the Act and regulations. In addition to the Provincial grant, a tax is levied in each county equal to 30 cents per head, and a local tax sufficient for the purpose of carrying out the law—including a poll tax of $1 per head—is raised by the localities. Serious objection has been raised to this law by the Roman Catholic population, who desire to use their own taxes for schools under their own management, and not subject to the government inspection, examination of teachers, regulations respecting text books &c. A question has been raised indeed as to this Act, of some political importance. The Imperial B. N. A. Act of 1867, provided that "nothing in any such (Provincial) law shall prejudicially affect any Right or Privilege with respect to Denominational schools which any class of persons have *by law* in the province at the Union," and that "where in any Province a system of separate or Dissentient 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." In New Brunswick schools under R. C. ecclesiastical and other control had received portions of the Government grants &c. for educational purposes; but they had never been recognized in any legislation as having a separate and distinct legal status. Upon appeal the Governor General in Council (upon the report of the Minister of Justice) decided that they were not, for that reason, within the purview of the constitutional guarantees above stated, and the case has since been carried to the Privy Council in Britain, in accordance with a resolution of the House of Commons of Canada.

The regulations since adopted have, perhaps, made the feeling of the minority stronger on the subject. One of these (No. 20) provides that "symbols or emblems, distinctive of any national or other society, "political party or religious organization, "shall not be exhibited or employed in the "school room, either in its general arrangements or exercises, or *on the person* of any "teacher or pupil;" and No. 21 provides that "It shall be the privilege of every teacher "to open and close the daily exercises of "the school by reading a portion of Scripture (out of the Common or Douay version, as he may prefer,) and by offering "the Lord's prayer. Any other prayer "may be used by permission of the Board of "Trustees. But no teacher may compel any "pupil to be present at these exercises "against the wish of his parent or guardian, "expressed in writing to the Board of Trustees."

But, as in Ontario, the effects of the new law are not yet seen in the statistics before us,—the last report published being that for 1871:

The Rev. Mr. Rand, formerly of Nova Scotia, has succeeded Mr. Bennet as Provincial Superintendent.

Parish Schools in operation in 1870; winter term, 825; summer term, 838—Do. 1871 do. do. 872; do. do. 898.

Pupils Registered 1870; winter term, 30,693; summer do. 33,627—1871; winter term 32,025; summer do. 33,297.

Proportion of population in school 1871; winter 1 in 8-92; summer 1 in 8-59.

The average attendance was, in winter,

17,761, or an increase of 1,046 on the previous year, and in summer 17,755, an increase of 145. The total number of teachers employed was 414 males and 507 females; in winter, an increase over 1870 of 55 (although a decrease of 12 was shown in the male teachers), and in summer 395 male and 567 female, an increase of 5 altogether, but a decrease of 35 in the male teachers. The sums expended on teachers' salaries were $90,933 derived from the Provincial Government, being an increase of $2,543; and $118,545 from local sources, an increase of $9,965, or a grand total of $209,478, and increase of $7,008. Total expended by Provincial Government—$103,972. There were, besides, 12 county grammar schools, with 672 registered pupils in winter and 681 in summer, and an average attendance of 412, a little over one-fifth of the pupils being, however, under 10 years of age. On these was expended by the Province $6,224, and from local sources $4,845—total, $11,129. In October, 1870, there were 24 teachers enrolled in the training school; in January, 1871, 35; in April, 42; and in October, 48. In 1871, 24 first class, 64 second, and 62 third class diplomas were granted. Of these 121 were to female and only 29 to male teachers.

We are unfortunately not in possession of the statistics of progress made in Nova Scotia or the newer Provinces. It will be seen by reference to the synopsis of legislation elsewhere that Manitoba has made provision for a system of schools, and the Dominion has made an ample grant of land to provide for their sustenance.

Public Accounts of the Dominion.

The Public Accounts as laid before Parliament do not bear later date than the end of the fiscal year June 30th, 1871, that is the same date as the statements published in the *Year Book* of last year. Monthly statements are, however, published in the *Canada Gazette*, and from these we compile the table which we subjoin of the Revenue of the Dominion for the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1872:—

RECEIPTS FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1872.

Months.	Customs.	Excise.	Post Office.	Public Works including Railways.	Bill Stamps	Miscellaneous	Totals.
1871.	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
July	691,532	290,501	34,113	74,240	11,678	486,133	1,564,282
August	1,382,227	328,965	66,547	100,939	20,149	90,861	2,018,121
September	1,109,580	333,737	25,371	122,672	15,233	156,815	1,824,213
October	1,381,151	440,055	57,960	138,765	16,716	65,413	2,096,896
November	940,366	485,988	34,284	140,561	13,175	94,596	1,737,928
December	700,272	478,672		67,205	15,284	78,781	1,334,512
1872.							
January	497,765	396,977	56,923	72,22	13,389	49,008	1,317,579
February	945,262	586,312	76,111	42,778	19,049	37,4004	1,521,390
March	1,058,191	838,086	35,351	35,800	11,882	61,791	1,514,311
April	1,071,740	852,106	57,730	26,288	14,385	166,279	1,688,849
May	1,297,521	610,588	140,078	122,255	21,408	99,273	2,240,844
June	1,052,438	527,302	36,907	112,493	15,288	47,008	1,471,619
Totals	12,257,821	4,738,830	652,579	1,110,981	188,616	1,319,972	20,290,143

The expenditure of the Dominion, compiled from the same source, showing the payments by months is as follows:

EXPENDITURE FOR FISCAL YEAR, ENDING JUNE 30th, 1872.

Months.	$
July	2,694,867
August	1,835,852
September	1,407,142
October	1,934,387
November	1,185,106
December	1,156,657
1872.	
January	2,511,637
February	771,842
March	719,399
April	1,963,867
May	888,771
June	1,835,137
Total Expenditure	$18,964,664

The compilation which we have been able to make of the Revenue, sufficiently shows the details up to June, 1872. But we have no later details of the heads of Expenditure than those furnished by the Public Accounts to June, 1871, as follow:

CONSOLIDATED FUND.

	$ cts.
Interest on Public Debt	5,165,301 24
Charges of Management	396,036 82
Sinking Funds	421,666 24
Premium, Discount and Exchange	30,618 02
Civil Government	642,3 0 50
Administration of Justice	314,410 98
Police	39,547 35
Penitentiaries and Prison Inspectors	219,212 25
Legislation	356,205 84
Geological Survey and Observatories	45,779 82
Arts, Agriculture and Statistics	6,173 64
Census	159,506 37
Emigration and Quarantine	71,790 03
Marine Hospitals and Mariners' Fund	35,551 58
Pensions	52,611 49
Militia and Defence	908,732 86
Public Works	765,858 69
Ocean and River Steam Service	359,038 93
Lighthouses and Coast Service	334,692 56

Fisheries	97,827 51
Ceiling Timber	62,139 22
Railway and Steamboat Inspection	8,321 00
Subsidies to Provinces	2,624,940 23
Miscellaneous	165,716 05
Charges on Revenue Customs.	50,441 49
Do Excise	129,563 56
Do Post Office	815,470 59
Do Public Works	831,071 72
Do Minor Revenues	35,436 78
Superannuation	12,880 49
North West Territories	14,243 97
Total Consolidated Fund	15,623,081 72

REDEMPTION.

Redemption of Public Debt	644,893 41
Savings Banks	335,931 58
Total Redemption	980,824 99

OPEN ACCOUNTS.

Investments	2,056,905 84
North West Territory	773,871 75
Public Works	2,866,376 44
Province of Canada Debt Acc't	4,607 39
Do Ontario Do	1,153,598 65
Do Quebec Do	790,000 00

We gather from these tables the following result:

Gross Revenue for 1872	$20,300,133
Gross Expenditure	13,964,664
Surplus	1,335,469

The figures of the above statement are taken from the Public Accounts; but those of the tables which are compiled from the *Canada Gazette*, may be somewhat altered by the final revision before they get into the the volume of Public Accounts of next year. But they must be accepted as substantially correct; and they show the fact of a large surplus in the financial operations of the year; which may be accepted as one very important test of the undoubted prosperity of the Dominion.

We subjoin a comparison of the items Revenue for three years:—

	1869-70	1870-71	1871-72
Customs	$9,344,212	$11,820,838	$12,287,821
Excise	3,619,622	4,337,609	4,738,830
Post Office	573,565	627,686	652,379
Public Works	1,006,344	1,161,691	1,110,981
Bill stamps	134,047	180,793	189,616
Miscellaneous	843,035	925,394	1,319,972
Totals	15,512,225	19,054,211	20,300,133

An examination of these figures, shows the gratifying fact of progressive increase under every head, with one very trifling exception.

In referring to the statements showing the financial position of the Dominion, Mr. Langton, the Auditor, states in a letter to Sir F. Hincks, from the Board of Audit: "We have added a fourth year since confe "deration to these statements, and the "result of the whole period shows that since "July 1867, there has been an expenditure "on Capital Accounts, out of income, of "$6,104,027.58, and that, although $3,640,248.19 "of that amount was expended in the year "1870-71, the net debt for the first time in "the history of the country decreased by "$503,224.80."

We subjoin a comparative statement of the debt of the Dominion:—

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Debt of the Dominion, from 1st July, 1867 to July 1st, 1871, according to the rate of interest it bears.

LIABILITIES.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts
Without Interest	5,540,631 46	7,357,516 08	16,126,758 75	15,992,256 24	15,309,448 81
At varying rates	1,475,965 20	1,372,873 87	49,080 91	215,570 75	.....
At 4 p. c. Interest	1,326,020 36	1,482,309 41	8,462,349 19	10,988 455 77	10,784,737 01
" 5 do	39,105,464 06	38,842,604 18	41,450,757 78	41,715,796 57	42,421,848 16
" 6 do	42,724,770 65	44,468,162 66	46,273,051 76	47,081,627 43	46,976,648 78
" 7 do	2,873,200 00	3,373,200 00	.....	.....	.....
Total Debt	93,046,051 73	96,896,666 20	112,361,998 39	115,993 706 76	115,492,682 76
Total Interest	4,851,710 70	4,974,273 93	5,188,641 90	5,355,614 96	5,371,082 30
Average Interest.	5 21	5 13	4 62	4 61	4 65
ASSETS.					
Without Interest	1,463,690 84	4,209,856 29	15,812,184 68	15,675,193 64	14,366,317 84
At varying rates	3,174,660 16	2,162,825 75	1,460,016 25	353,960 99	677,754 14
At 3 p. c. Interest	.....	.....	2,000,000 00	.....	.....
" 3½ do	.....	.....	.....	4,883,089 49	5,055,492 89
" 4 do	.....	.....	2,768,234 70	2,076,176 03	1,384,117 36
" 5 do	12,244,725 90	13,334,215 98	14,019,390 12	14,358 290 70	15,362,739 09
" 6 do	434,333 46	432,633 46	442,853 46	437,313 46	939,743 79
Total Assets	17,317,410 36	21,139,531 46	36,502,679 19	37,783,964 31	37,796,165 11
Total Interest	753,187 48	806,968 26	929,268 20	1,001,452 06	1,068,269 50
Average Interest.	4 35	3 77	2 53	2 65	2 88
Total Debt	93,046,051 73	96,896,666 20	112,361,998 39	115,993,706 76	115,492,682 76
Total Assets	17,317,410 36	21,139,531 46	36,502,679 19	37,783,964 31	37,796,165 11
Net Debt	75,728,641 37	75,757,134 74	75,859,319 20	78,209,742 45	77,706,517 65
Total Int. on Debt	4,851,710 70	4,974,279 93	5,188 641 90	5,355,614 96	5,371,082 30
Total Int. on Assets.	753,187 48	806,968 26	929,268 20	1,001,452 06	1,068,269 50
Net Interest	4,098,523 22	4,167,311 67	4,259.373 70	4,354,162 90	4,302,812 80
Average rate	5 41	5 50	5 63	5 56	5 54

The following three official Statements of the Capital Expenditure place the matter in a very clear light :—

I.—CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.

	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.	Total.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Miscellaneous Public Works	525,126 68	325,127 86	281,630 61	.....	1,130,885 15
Intercolonial Railway	50,081 61	169,782 12	1,567,586 40	2,866,376 44	4,653,826 60
North West	.....	19,113 13	1,821,887 35	773,871 75	2,614,872 23
Total, Capital Expenditure	574,208 32	514,023 11	3,671,104 36	3,640,248 19	8,399,583 98
Increase or decrease of Debt	+28,493 37	+102,181 46	+2,359,423 25	−503,224 80	+1,977,876 28
Capital Expenditure from Income	545,714 95	411,838 65	1,320,681 11	4,143,472 99	6,421,707 70
Expenditure on Public Works in former years, now transferred from Capital Accounts to Consolidated Fund, *vide* Statement	.....	.....	.....	.....	317,680 12
					6,104,027 58

II.

	$ cts.
Consolidated Fund Balance, July, 1867	6,556,803 04
Less Public Works Expenditure in 1868, charged to Province	52,681 81
	6,504,121 23
Consolidated Fund Balance, July, 1871	400,093 66
	6,104,027 58

III.

	$ cts.	$ cts.
Surplus Income of Consolidated Fund by Statement, 1870	.....	2,618,248 77
Receipts of Consolidated Fund, 1871	19,335,560 81	
Expenditure of do do	15,623,081 72	
Surplus Income do do	3,712,479 09	
Sinking Fund do do	421,666 24	
		4,134,145 53
		6,752,394 10
Balance charged to Consolidated Fund, not through Cash, 1870	340,014 06	
do do 1871	308,352 46	
		648,366 52
		6,104,027 58

DEBT AND INTEREST PER CAPITA.

The net Debt of the Dominion amounts to $21.73 2-5 per head of the total population.

The net Interest of the Dominion amounts to only $1.20½ per head of the population.

The debt was incurred in the construction of public works which have promoted so greatly the rapid growth of the Dominion.

Perhaps the most remarkable of the features of the Dominion, is the immense increase of its trade since Confederation. This increase is altogether greater than the most sanguine anticipated, before that event took place. In 1866-67 the total trade amounted to $94,791,860; in 1871-72 it reached $141,070,190; showing that the volume of trade had more than doubled within the period.

For the purpose of comparison we repeat the figures showing the total trade for the two last decenniads:—

Years.	*Total Trade.*
1850	$29,703,197
1851	31,805,161
1852	35,594,100
1853	55,782,739
1854	63,518,515
1855	64,274,650
1856	75 631,104
1857	66,437,222
1858	52,550,461
1859	58,299,242

And another between the years 1860 and 1869, inclusive, shows as follows:

Years	*Total Trade*
1860	$88,955,093
1861	76,119,843
1862	79,398,067
1863	81,458,335
1864 ½ year	31,586,054
1864-5	80,644,951
1865-6	96,479,738
1866-7	94 791,860
1867-8	119,797,879
1868-9	130,889,916

These two p ist decenniads show remarkable progress; but the first three years of the present show more remarkable progress still:

1869-70	$148,387,829
1870-71	170,266,589
1871-72	194,070,190

The increase alone of these three years is almost as large as the total trade in 1850.

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF THE LAST FISCAL YEAR.

The gross value of Goods imported into the Dominion of Canada for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1872, was	$111,430,527
The value of Exports for same	82,639,663
Aggregate trade of the Dominion.	194,070,190
The amount of duties collected was	$13,045,692.82
The aggregate of tons of shipping was, exclusive of British Columbia	12,546,600.00
Value of goods imported from G. Britain entered for consumption, 1871-2	61,900,702.00
do do 1870-1	49,168,170.00
Increase	12,732,532.00
Value of goods exported to G. Britain, 1871-2	25,837,996.00
do do 1870-1	24,173,224.00
Increase	1,664,772.00
Value of goods imported from United States entered for consumption, 1871-2	34,217,963.00
do do 1870-71	29,022,387.00
Increase	5,195,582.00
Exported to U. States, 1871-2	31,896,816.00
do do 1870-1	30,975,642.00
Increase	921,174.00

The chief items of exports for the last fiscal year 1871-2, exclusive of B. Columbia and Manitoba, were:—

Produce of the Mine	$3,926,608
do Fisheries	4,348,508
do Forest	23,685,382
Animals and their products	12,416,613
Agriculture	13,378,562
Manufactures	2,389,435

It thus appears that the product of the forest is for the largest item of exports of the Dominion; and it will probably be a growing one for many years to come. The following statement shows a detail of the articles exported:

		Quantity.	*Value.*
Ashes, Pot	Brls	12,580	$578,814
Ashes, Pearl	"	1,482	59,430
Timber Ash	Tons	6,970	68,499
Birch	"	27,301	173,015
Elm	"	23,451	229,849
Maple	"	618	1,429
Oak	"	88,712	1,250,120
White Pine	"	433,826	4,155,971
Red Pine	"	15,331	387,976
Tamarac	"	4,570	9,750
Walnut	M Ft.	1,571	51,003
Basswood, Butternut & Hickory	M Ft.	1,501	24,510
Standard Staves	Mille	2,802	516,538
Other Staves	"	7,408	296,290
Battens	Pcs.	68,050	2,838
Knees and Futtocks	"	3,016	3,433
Scantling	"	.....	256,343
Deals	Ft Hund	174,483	5,113,978
Deal Ends	"	43,3 8	25,193
Planks and Boards	M Ft.	882,091	8,527,249
Spars	Pcs,	31,412	227,602
Masts	"	922	13,225
Handspikes	"	614	149
Laths	Mille	146,009	161,145
Lathwood	Cords	1,132	9,490
Fire Wood	"	188,608	469,781
Shingles	Mille	100,389	240,730
Shingle Bolts	Cords	8,174	31,908
Stave Bolts	"	2,507	7,140
Oak Logs	M Ft.	725	8,028
Spruce Logs	"	6,812	27,559
Pine Logs	"	5,693	28,763
Sleepers & Railway Ties	Pcs.	936,326	191,698
Oars	Pairs	1,634	2,451
Other Woods		.....	496,165
Total			$23,685,381

GENERAL FEATURES OF TRADE.

Mr. Bouchette, the Commissioner of Customs, in the report upon the Trade and Navigation of the Dominion for the fiscal year 1871, in his report to Hon. Mr. Tilley, Minister of Customs, makes the following statements:

"The comparative value of the goods entered for consumption, and the duties collected thereon, and the value of exports during the fiscal years 1869-70 and 1870-71, are as follows, omitting fractions, viz:—

	Entered for Consumption.	*Duties.*	*Exports.*
1869-70	$71,237,603	$9,162,940	$73,573,490
1870-71	86,947,482	11,843,655	74,173,618
Inc. 1870-71.	15,709,879	2,680,715	600,128

"Looking at the two chief countries with which the great bulk of Canadian trade is carried on—Great Britain and the United States—we find that the value of goods entered for consumption from the former, has increased from $38,595,433, in 1869-70, to $49,168,170, in 1870-71, or about 27.4%, and that the amount entered for Consumption, from the latter (the United States) during the same periods respectively, was $21,728,166 (1869-70), and $29,022,387 (1870-71), or an increase of 17.3%. The value of our Exports to Great Britain, has, however, somewhat decreased, the Returns of 1869-70, showing $24,950,925, and of 1870-71, $24,173,224. Our Exports to the United States have also decreased,, the value stated in the Returns for 1869-70, being $32,984,452, and for 1870-71, $30,975,612, leaving still an increase of Exports to the United States over Imports from that country of nearly $2,000,000.

"With the British West Indies the aggregate amount of the trade in Imports and Exports last year, has increased on the antecedent year by $518 871, but this increase is entirely in our own Exports to those islands, and British Guiana. The import trade with the Spanish West Indies, which in 1869-70 amounted to $2,423,421, suffered a reduction in 1870-71 to $2,018,930. The Exports to Cuba, however, show an increase from $1,280,268 to $1,498,854."

SHIPPING RETURNS.

The Shipping Returns exhibit a considerable increase in the tonnage, both British and Foreign, engaged in the carrying trade with countries outside of the Dominion, both by sea and upon our inland waters, the total tonnage so employed being for the last two years as follows:—

	Inwards.	Outwards.
1869-70	5,796,125	5,619,745
1870-71	6,576,771	6,549,257

MANITOBA.

"The Province of Manitoba figures for the first time in the annual tables of Trade and Navigation of the Dominion, laid before Parliament. The period covered by the returns however, covers the last half only of the fiscal year 1870-71. The tariff under which the Customs duties are at present collected, is that which existed at the time of the organization of that section of the country into a Province, and the rates of which are much below those imposed by the general Tariff of the Dominion. The value of goods imported into and entered for Consumption during the six months referred to, *i. e.*, from 1st January to 30th June, 1871, is $286,37, and the amount of duties collected, $15,723. The value of goods exported from the Province of Manitoba for the quarter ending 30 June, 1871, is $30,520—the great bulk of which consists of furs dressed and udressed.

COMPARISON OF EXPORTS.

The values of the principal articles, the growth produce and manufactures of the Dominion exports during the last three years; shows general increase;—

	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.
Produce of the Mine	$2,487,038	$3,221,461	$3,936,608
Produce of the Fisheries	3,608,549	8,994,275	4,343,508
Produce of the Forest	20,940,434	22,352,211	23,685,382
Animals and their products	12,138,161	12,582,925	12,416,613
Agricultural products	13,676,619	9,853,146	13,378,562
Manufactures	2,133,659	2,201,331	2,384,435

VESSELS BUILT IN DOMINION.

The number and tonnage of vessels built in the Dominion during the fiscal year under consideration, are as follows:

	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Average ton. of Vessels.
Ontario	55	7,777	141 3-10
Quebec	80	20,664	258 3-10
Nova Scotia	146	44,307	303 4-10
N. Bruns	108	36,253	308 8-10

This Statement, says Mr. Bouchette, shows that, not only the largest number of vessels and largest aggregate tonnage of shipping are built in the Maritime Provinces, but that the average tonnage of such vessels is as 306 to 258 compared with the Province of Quebec; and 306 to 141½ compared with Ontario—a difference, however, readily explained as regards the latter comparison from the inland position of Ontario.

DUTIES.

"Comparing, by Provinces, the Customs' duties collected during the late fiscal year, with their respective collections the year preceding, we find that the per centage of increase in each Province, has been in—

Ontario ..... 37·98 per cent.
Quebec ..... 22·69 "
Nova-Scotia ..... 17·41 "
New Brunswick ..... 19·43 "

"The proportion of the whole amount of duties collected in the Dominion, during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1871, which each of the four Provinces named contributed to the Customs' Revenue, stands as follows, viz:—

Ontario ..... 28.20 per cent.
Quebec ..... 50·26 "
Nova Scotia ..... 11·32 "
New Brunswick ..... 10·22 "

"The gross amount of the Customs' duties collected in Canada, for the twelve months ending 30th June, 1871, compared with collections of the twelve months ending 30th June, 1870, shows an increase of upwards of 25½ per cent., in the former, over the latter period."

It should be remarked that a very large portion of the duties collected in the Province of Quebec (principally at the port of Montreal) is upon goods consumed in all parts of the Dominion.

Montreal Telegraph Company.

The following are statistics of the Montreal Telegraph Company:

Description of Property.	*In Dom'n of Canada.*	*In United States.*	*Total.*
Poles, miles of	9,080	1,220	10,300
Wire, Do	16,244	1,756	18,000
Cables, Do	11¼	¼	11½
Offices, number of, including Branch Offices	829	150	979
Setts of instruments, number of	974	203	1,177

BUSINESS DONE DURING THE YEAR 1871.

Number of Messages, Dominion	1,141,547
" " United States	118,106
Total	1,259,653

Number of cable messages sent to and from the Dominion, 8,624. The cable tariff was raised in 1871 from $7.50 to $15 and $10—this accounts for the number of cable messages being less than last year, 1870.

Number of words of report supplied to press, about 8,000,000; capital, $1,250,000. Last dividend, 10 per cent. per annum.

To give an idea of the prodigious number of words sent to the newspaper press by this Company in one year, we may state that an ordinary long newspaper column, of small close type (brevier), contains about 150 words; consequently 8,000,000 words would be 5,333 columns. Each of these columns would give 5 pages of an ordinary octavo book. The whole would, therefore, make 53 octavo volumes of 500 pages each—a greater amount of reading matter, we venture to assert, than the greater part of the world has any conception of.

The subjoined is a list of the officers and offices of the Company.

The Company was incorporated in 1847. The Head Office is at Montreal. Sir Hugh Allan is President, and Mr. James Dakers, Secretary.

Capital, $1,250,000. Miles of Line, 18,000. Number of Offices, including Branch Offices, 950,

Tariff between places in CANADA, not more than 12 miles apart, 15 cents for 10 words. and one cent for each additional word.

TARIFF TO ALL OTHER PLACES ON THIS LIST 25 CENTS, AND ONE CENT FOR EACH ADDITIONAL WORD

This Company Connects with all parts of the United States, Maritime Provinces, and with Cables to Europe, Cuba, &c.

LIST OF OFFICES, 20th November, 1872.

OFFICES MARKED THUS * ARE SUMMER OFFICES.

Abercorn, Q
Abercorn Station, Q
Acton, Q
Acton, GTR, O
Acton, O
Adams, N Y
Adams Centre, N Y
Adamsville, Q
Agincourt, O
Ailsa Craig, O
Ainleyville, O
Alexandria, O
Alexandria Bay, N Y
Allanburg, O
Allandale, O
Almonte, O
Alton, O
Altona, N Y
Alliston, O
Amberley, O
Amherstburg, O
Ancaster, O
Angus, O
Antwerp, N Y
Appin, O
Appleton, O
Arkona, O
Arnprior, O
Arthabaska, Q
Arthabaskaville, Q
Arthur, O
Assametquagan, Q
Aston, Q
Aultsville, O
Aultsville Station, O
Aurora, O
Aurora Station, O
Ausable Forks, N Y
Ayers Flats, Q
Aylmer, O
Aylmer, Q
Ayr, O
Arnott, O
Baden, O
Baker, N Y
Ballantynes, O
Baltimore, O
Bangor, N Y
Barachois, Q
Bark Lake, O
Barnston, Q
Barrie, O
Bath, O
Bathurst, N B
Batiscan, Q
Battersea, O
Bayfield, O.
Beachburg, O
Beachville, O
Beamsville, O
Beauharnois, Q
Beaverton, O
Becancours, Q
Bellamy, O
Belle Ewart, O
Belle River, O
Belleville, O
Belleville, GTR, O
Belleville, N Y
Bell's Corners, O
Belœil, Q
Benson Landing, Vt
Berkshire, Vt
Berlin, O
Berlin GTR, O
Berlin Falls, N H
Berthier, Q
Bertie, O
Bethany, O
Bethel, Me
Bic, Q
Black Brook, N Y
Black Cape, Q
Blacklands, N B
Black River, Q
Blairton, O
Blenheim, O
Bloomingdale, N Y
Bluevale, O
Blyth, O
Bobcaygeon, O
Bolton, O
Bombay 4 Co. n'rs, NY
Bonaventure, Q
Bondhead, O
*Bord a Plouffe, Q
Bothwell. O
Bowmanville, O
Bowmanville GTR.
Bracebridge, O
Bradford, O
Bradford Station, O
Braeside, O
Bramley, O
Brampton, O
Brampton G T R, O
Brantford, O
Brantford, GTR, O
Brasher Falls, N Y
Breslau, O
Brewer's Mills, O
Bridgeport, O
Bridgewater, O
Brigham, Q
Bright, O
Brighton, O

Brighton, GTR, O
Bristol, Q
Britannia Mills, Q
Brockville, O
Brockville GTR., O
Brome Corner, Q
Brompton Falls, Q
Brooklin, O
Brownville, N Y
Brucefield, O
Brudenel, O
Brush's Mills, N Y
Bryant's Pond, Me
Buckingham, Q
Buctouche, N B
Buffalo, N Y
Burke, N Y
Boucherville, Q
Burritts Rapids, O
Bronte, O
*Cacouna, Q
Caledonia, O
Cambray, O
Camden East, O
Camlachie, O
Campbells, O
Campbellford, O
Campbellton, N B.
Canfield, O
Cannington, O
Canton, N.Y.
Cape Cove, Q
Cape Rosier, Q
*Cape Rouge, Q
Cape St. Ignace, Q
Cape Vincent, N.Y.
Caraquette, N.B.
Carrillon, Q
*Carillon Whf. Q
Carleton, Q
Carleton Place, O
Carleton Pl. Station, O
Carlton, O
Carp, O
Carron Brook, O
Carthage, N.Y.
Castleton, O
Caughnawaga, Q
Causapscal, Q
Cayuga, O
Centreville, N.Y.
Chambly, Q
Champlain, N.Y.
Chateauguay, N.Y.
Chatham N.B.
Chatham, O
Chatham, Q
Chatsworth, O
Chaudiere Junct'n Q
Chaudiere Station Q
Chaumont, N.Y.
Cheever, N.Y.
Chelsea, Q
Chesterville, O
Chippawa, O
Church's Falls, O
Clarendon Centre, Q
Clarksburg, O
Clarksville, O
Clayburg, N.Y
Clayton, N.Y
Clifford, O
Clifton, N.B
Clifton, O
*Clifton House, O
Clinton, O
Clinton Mills, N.Y
Clintonville, N.Y
Coaticooke, Q
Cobourg, O
Cobourg G T R, O
Colborne, O
Colborne G T R, O
Colchester, O
Colebrook, O
Coldwater, O
Collingwood, O
Collingwood Stn., O
Collins Bay, O
Combermere, O
Como, Q
Compton, Q
Consecon, O
Cookstown, O
Copenhagen, N.Y.
Copetown, O
Cornwall, O
Cornwall, G T R, O
Corunna, O
Coteau Landing, Q
Coteau, G T R, Q
Cote St. Paul, Q
Cowansville, Q
Cowansville Stat'n, Q
Craighurst, O
Craig's Road, Q
Creemore, O
Crosby Mills, O
Cross Hill, O
Crown Point, N.Y.
Cumberland, O
Colton, N.Y.
Crary's Mills, N.Y.
Dalhousie, N.B.
Danemora, N.Y.
Danville, Q
Danville Junction, Me
Davenport, O
Deer River, N.Y.
De Kalb Junct N.Y.
Delaware, O
Derby Line, Vt.
Desert, Q
Des Joachims, Q
Des Rivières, Q
Detroit, Mich.
Dexter, N.Y.
Dickinson's Land'g, Q
Do. Land'g Stn. Q
Don, O
Doucet's Landing, O
Douglas, O
Douglastown, Q
Drayton, O
Dresden, O
Drumbo, O
Drummondville, O
Drummondville, Q
Duffin's Creek, O
Duncanville, O
Dundas, O
Dundee, Q
Dunham, Q
Dunnville, O
Durham, O
Dechene, Q
East Franklin, Vt
East Sidy Creek, N Y
East Templeton, Q
Eccllesville, O
Eden, O
Eden Mills, O
Edwards, N Y
Edwardsburg, O
Edwardsburg, GTR, O
Eganville, O
Egmondville, O
Elgin, O
Elizabethtown, N Y
Ellenburg, N Y
Elmira, O
Elora, O
Embro, O
Enniskillen, O
Erin, O
Ernestown, O
Essex, N Y
Etchemin, Q
Evans Mills, N Y
Everton, O
Exeter, O
Falmouth, Me
Farmersville, O
Farnham, Q
Farran's Point, O
Father Point, Q
Fenelon Falls, O
Fergus, O
Fingal, O
Flesherton, O
Florence, O
Fonthill, O
Forest, N Y
Forrest, O
Fort Covington, N Y
Fort Erie, O
Ft. Ticonderoga, N Y
Fox River, Q
Frankford, O
Franklin, O
Franklin Falls, N Y
Frelighsburg, Q
Frenchman's Bay, O
Fort Jackson, N Y
Galt, O
Gananoque, O
Gananoque, G T R, O
Garden Island, O
Gaspé, Q
Gatineau Mills, Q
Gatineau Point, Q
Georgetown, G T R, O
Georgetown, O
Georgetown, G T R, O
Georgeville, Q
Gilead, N H
Gilford, O
Glenallen, O
Glenelg, O
Glencoe, Stn, O
Gloucester, O
Goderich, O
Goderich Station, O
Goodwood, O
Gorham, N H
Gorrie, O
*Gould's Landing, O
Gouverneur, N Y
Grafton, O
Grafton Station, O
Granby, Q
Grande Anse, N B
Grand Greve, Q
Grand River, Q
Granton, O
Gravenhurst, O
Greenwood, O
*Grenville, Q
Grenville Station, Q
Griffin's Cove, Q
Grimsby, O
Guelph, O
Guelph, G T R, O
Hadlow Cove, Q
Haliburton, O
Hamburg Station, O
Hamilton, O
Hampton, O
Hanover, O
Harrisburg, O
Harriston, O
Harrow, O
Harrowsmith, O
Harwood, O
Hastings, O
Havelock, Q
Hawkesbury, O
Hawkesbury Mills, O
Hawkesville, O
Hawkstone, O
Helena, N.Y.
Helena, Q
Hemmingford, Q
Henderson, N Y
Hermon, N Y
Hespeler, O
Hillsburg, O
Hillsdale, O
Hogansburg, N Y
Holland's Landing, O
Hollin, O
Hull, Q
Hull Landing, Q
Hunterstown Mills, Q
Huntingdon, Q
Harrisville, N Y
Hopkinton, N Y
Ingersoll, O
Invermay, O
Irish Creek, O
Iroquois, O
Island Pond, Vt
Isle Verte, Q
Joliette, Q
Kamouraska, Q
Kars, O
Kazubazua, Q
Keenansville, O
Keeseville, N Y
Kemptville, O
Kemptville Station, O
Kenmore, O
Kerwood, O
Kettleby, O
Kinburn, O
Kincardine, O
King, O
Kingtson, N B
Kingston, O
Kingston, G T R, O
Kingsville, O
Kleinburg, O
Knapps, N Y
Knowlton, Q
Komoka, O
La Baie, Q
Lacadie, Q
Lachine, Q
Lachine Locks, Q
Lachine Junction, Q
Lachute, Q
Lacolle, Q
Lakefield, O
Lake Metapedia, Q
Lambton, O
Lanark, O
Lancaster, O
Lansdowne, O
Laprairie, Q
L'Assomption, Q
Lawrence, N Y
Leamington, O
Lefroy, O
Leith, O
Lennoxville, Q
L'Epiphanie, Q
Leslieville, O
Levis, Q
Limehouse, O
Lindsay, O
Linwood, O
Lisbon, N.Y.
L'Islet, Q
L'Islet Station, Q
Listowell, O
Little Metis, Q
Lloydtown, O
Londesborough, O

London, O
London, G T R, O
Longueuil, Q
Longwood, O
L'Original, O
Low, Q
Lowville, N.Y.
Lucan, O
Lucan G T R, O
Lucknow, O
Lyn, O
Lyn G T R, O
Lynden, O
Longford Mills, O
Lawrenceville, N.Y.
Madisco, N.B.
Madoc, O
Madrid, N.Y.
Madrid Depot, N.Y.
Magog, Q
Maitland, O
Mallorytown, O
Malone, N.Y.
Malton, O
Manchester, O
Manilla, O
Mannsville, N.Y.
Manotick, O
Mansonville, Q
Maria, Q
Markdale, O
Markham, O
Midland, O
Milan, N H
Milburn, O
Milmay, O
Milford, O
Millbrook, O
Millbrook Station, O
Mill Cove, Q
Mill Roches, O
Mill Point, O
Mill Bank, O
Milton, O
Milverton, O
Minden, O
Mission Point, Q
Mitchell, O
Marmora, O
Martins, N.Y.
Martinsburg, N.Y.
Maskinonge, Q
Massena, N.Y.
Matane, Q
Matapedia, Q
Matilda, O
Maxwell, O
Meadowvale, O
Meaford, O
Mechanic Falls, Me.
Melbourne, Q
Melocheville, Q
Merrickville, O
Merriton, O
Metcalf, O
Methot's Mills, Q
Metis (Grand), Q
Mexico, N.Y.
Mohr's Corners, O
Moniton O
Mono Mills, O
Montebello, Q
Montreal, Q
Mooer's Junct'n, N Y
Moore, O
Moriah Centre, N Y
Morley, N Y
Morrisburg, O
Morrisburg Station, O
Morton, O
Moulinette, O
Mount Brydges, O
Mount Forrest, O
Moorfield, O
Napanee, O
Napanee, G T R, O
Newboro, O
Newburg, O
Newbury, O
New Carlisle, Q
Newcastle, O
Newcastle, G T R, O
Newcastle, N B
New Edinburgh, O
New Gloucester, Me
New Hamburg, O
New Haven, N Y
• New Liverpool, Q
New Lowell, O
Newmarket, O
Newmarket Stat'n, O
Newport, Q
New Richmond, Q
Newry, O
Newtonville, O
Niagara, O
Nicolet, Q
Nicolston, O
Norfolk, N Y
North Gower, O
North Stratford, N H
North Troy, Vt
Northumberl'd, N H
North Wakefield, Q
North Yarmouth, Me
Norton Mills, Vt
Norton Pond, Vt
Norval, O
Norwich, O
Norwood, O
Nottawa, O
Nouvelle, Q
Nicholville, N Y
New Glasgow, Q
Oakville, O
Oakwood, O
Odessa, O
Ogdensburg, N Y
Oil Springs, O
Old Durham, Q
Omar, N Y
Omemee, O
Omemee Station, O
Orangeville, O
Orillia, O
Ormstown, Q
Orono, O
Osgoode, O
Oshawa, O
Oshawa, G T R, O
Oswego, N Y
Ottawa, O
Otterville, O
OwenSound, O
Oxford, Me
Oxford, O
Pabos, Q
Paisley, O
Pakenham, O
Papineauville, Q
Paris, G T R, O
Paris, G W R, O
Paris Town, O
Park Hill, O
Park Hill Station, O
Parry Sound, O
Paspebiac, Q
Patterson, O
• Paul Smith's, N Y
Peche, Q
Pembroke, O
Penetanguishene, O
Peninsula Gaspé, Q
Percé, Q
Perch, O
Perth, O
Peru, N Y
Peterboro, O
Petersburg, O
Petawawa, O
Petrolia, O
Petworth, O
Philadelphia, N Y
Phillipsburg, Q,
Pickanock, Q
Picton, O
Pierrep't Manor, N Y
Pierreville Mills, Q
Pierreville Village, Q
Plantagenet, O
Plattsburg, N Y
Plattsville, O
Plessis, N Y
Point Claire, Q
• Point Farm, O
Point Fortune, Q
Point Levi, Q
Point St Peter, Q
Pokemouche, N B
Portage du Fort, Q
Port Burwell, O
Port Colborne, O
Port Credit, O
Port Dalhousie, O
Port Daniel, Q
• Port Darlington, O
Port Dover, O
Port Elgin, O
Port Henry, N Y
Port Hope, O
Port Hope, G T R, O
Port Huron, Mich
Portland, Me
Portland, G T R, Me
Portneuf, Q
Port Perry, O
Port Robinson, O
Port Rowan, O
Port Ryerse, O
Portsmouth, O
Port Stanley, O
Port Union, O
Port Whitby, O
Potsdam, N Y
Potsdam Junct'n, N Y
Prescott, O
Prescott Junction, O
Prescott Wharf, O
Preston, O
Priceville, O
Prince Albert, O
Princeton, O
Pulaski, N Y
Parishville, N Y
Pierpont, N Y
Quebec, Q
Queenston, O
Queensville, O
Quio, Q
Raymondville, O
Redford, N Y
Redwood, N Y
Renfrew, O
Rensselaer Falls, N Y
• Repentigny, Q
Richford, Vt
Richibucto, N B
Richland, N Y
Richmond, Q
Richmond, O
Richmond Hill, O
Richmond Hill St'n, O
Richville, N Y
Rigaud, Q
Rimouski, Q
River Beaudette, Q
River David, Q
R. du Loup, en bas, Q
R. du Loup, en haut, Q
R. du Loup, G T R, Q
Rivière Ouelle, Q
Roaches Point, O
Rocki gham, O
Rockland, O
Rockwood, O
Rosemont, O
Rosseau, O
Rouses Point, N Y
Roxton Falls, Q
Royal Hotel, Nia'a• O
Russell, N Y
Russia, Cluit'n Co, N Y
Ruthven, O
Sacketts Harbor, N Y
Sackville, N B
Sand Hill, N Y
Sandpoint, O
Sandwich, O
Sandy Bay, Q
Sandy Creek, N Y
Saranac, N Y
Sarnia, O
Sarnia, G T R, O
Sayabec, Q
Scarboro, O
Schomberg, O
Scotland, O
Seaforth, O
Selby, O
Severn Bridge, O
Shakespeare, O
Shannonville, O
Shannonville St'n, O
Sharon, O
Shediac, N B
Sherbrooke, Q
Sherbrooke Station, Q
Shigawake, Q
Shingle Creek, N Y
Shippegan, N B
Simcoe, O
Singhamton, O
Six Portages, Q
• Skead's Mills, O.
Smith's Falls, O
Smith's Falls Stat'n, O
Smith's Mills, Q
Soixante, Q
Sombra, O
Somerset, Q
Sorel, Q
Southampton, O
South Bay, O
South Bolton, Q
South Durham, Q
South Paris, Me
Spencerville, O
St Alexander, Q
Stanbridge Station, Q
St Andrews, Q
Stanfold, Q
•St Anne, Bt de l'Isle Q
St Anne, Bt de Isle Station, Q
St Anne la Perade, Q
St Anne la Pocat're, Q
Stanstead, Q
Stark Water, N H
St Armand, Q
Stayner, O
St Bruno, Q
St Catharines, O
St Celestin, Q
St Charles, Q
St Charles, en bas, Q
St Cuthbert, Q
St Dominique, Q
St Edouard, Q

St Eustache, Q
St Flavie, Q
St Francis, G T R, Q
St François du Lac, Q
St Grégoire, Q
St Guillaume, Q
St Henri, Q
St Hilaire, Q
St Hubert, Q
St Hyacinthe, Q
Stirling, O
Stittsville, O
St Jacobs, O
St Jean Baptiste, near Montreal, Q
St Jean Port Joli, Q
St Johns, Q
St Lambert, Q
St Mary's, O
St Mary's, G T R, O
*St Nicholas, Q
Stockholm Depot, N Y
St Octave, Q
Stonefield, Q
Stottsville, Q
Stouffville, O
St Ours, Q
St. Pascha', Q
Stratford, O
Stratford, G T R, O
Strathroy, O
Strathroy Station, O
Streetsville, O
St Romuald, Q
St Scholastique, Q
St Thomas, O
St Thomas, Q
Stukeley Mills, Q

St Valiere, Q
St Vincent de Paul, Q
St Williams, O
Summerstown, O
Summit, N Y
Sunderland, O
Sutton, O
Sutton, Q
Sutton Flats Station, Q
Sweetsburg, Q
Sydenham, O
St Jerome, Q
St Therese, Q
Tamworth, O
Tara, O
Tartigou, Q
Tavistock, O
Teeswater, O
Terrebonne, Q
Thamesville, O
Theresa, N Y
Thornbury, O
Thorndale, O
Thornhill, O
Thornhill Station, O
Thorold, O
Three Rivers, Q
Thurso, Q
Ticonderoga, N Y
Tilsonburg, O
Tiverton, O
Toronto, O
Tottenham, O
Tracadie, N B
Trenton, O
Trenton, G T R, O
Trois Pistoles, Q
Turin, N Y

Tweed, O
Tyendinaga, O
Tyrconnell, O
Tyrone, O
Underwood, O
Union, O
Unionville, O
Upper Wakefield, Q
Upton, Q
Uxbridge, O
Valleyfield, Q
Vankleek Hill, O
Varennes, Q
Varna, O
Vaudreuil, Q
Vercheres, Q
Vienna, O
Victoria Farm, Q
Victoria, O
Victoria Road, O
Waddington, N. Y.
Walkerton, O
Walkerville, O
Wallaceburg, O
Wallacetown, O
Walton, O
Wardsville, O
Warkworth, O
Warwick, Q
Watertown, O
Waterford, O
Waterloo, O
Waterloo, Q
Waterloo Station, Q
Watertown, N. Y.
Waterville, Q
Watford, O
Waubashene, O

Waverley, O
Welland, O
Wellesley, O
Wellington, O
Wellington Square, O
Wendover, O
West Brome, Q
Weston, O
West Paris, Me.
West Port, O
Westport, N.Y.
West Shefford, Q
West Winchester, O
Whitby, O
Whitby G T R, O
Whitehall, N.Y.
Whitevale, O
Wick, O
Widder, O
Widder Station, O
Willsborough, N.Y.
Winchester Springs, O
Windsor, O
Windsor, Q
Wingham, O
*Wolfe Island, O
Woodbridge, O
Woodstock, O
Woodville, O
Woodville Junc., O
Wroxeter, O
Wyebridge, O
Wyoming, O
Yamachiche, Q
Yamaska, Q
Yarker, O
Yarmouth, Me,
Yorkville, O
Zurich, O

Patent Office of Canada.

By the Act of last Session, Vic. 35, Cap. 26, any foreigners may take out patents in Canada, (residence being no longer made a condition of obtaining one.) But all articles patented must be manufactured in Canada; and the article patented must be one "not known or used by others before his invention thereof, and not being in public use or on sale for more than one year previous to his application in Canada, with the consent and allowance of the inventor thereof." He cannot obtain it if he has taken a foreign patent more than twelve months before applying here; and if, during the twelve months, any one in Canada commences to manufacture the article, he may continue to do so irrespective of the patent A patent for anything first patented abroad, expires here when it does in any foreign country.

(*Official.*)

RULES, REGULATIONS AND FORMS OF THE CANADA PATENT OFFICE, 1ST SEPTEMBER, 1872.

GENERAL RULES.

1. A personal appearance of the applicant or his representative at the Patent Office is not required, unless specially called for by the Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner, the business being transacted in writing.

2. In all cases the applicant or depositor of any paper is responsible for the merits of his allegations and the validity of the instruments furnished by him or his agent.

3. Correspondence will be carried on with the applicant, or his agent, but only with one person.

4. All documents must be legibly and neatly written on foolscap paper (say 13 inches long and 8 wide) with an inner margin of one inch and a half wide.

5. All communications are to be addressed:—"*To the Commissioner of Patents, Ottawa*"

6. As regards proceedings not specially provided for in the forms, any form being comformable to the letter and spirit of the laws will be accepted, and if not conformable will be returned for correction.

7. Models must be neat and substantial working ones, not to exceed eighteen inches on the longest side, unless otherwise allowed by special permission; such models must be so constructed as to show exactly every part of the invention and its mode of working. In cases where samples of ingredients are required by law, they must be contained in glass bottles properly arranged; but dangerous or explosive substances are not to be

sent. Both models and bottles must bear the name of the inventor, the title of the invention, and the date of the application; and must be furnished to the Patent Office free of charge and in good order.

8. All fees required to be paid by law must be transmitted with the application, in current, bankable funds, enclosed in registered letters. Post Office orders are preferred. In no case should money be sent enclosed with models.

9. An application for a Patent must be proceeded with and perfected within two years after the lodging of the petition, in default of which it will be regarded as abandoned; and all previous proceedings and payment of fees will be held at the expiration of that period as of no avail.

10. Two or more separate inventions cannot be claimed in one application, nor patented in one Patent. But if separate matters are represented to be so dependant on, and connected with each other as to be necessarily taken together to obtain the end sought for by the inventor, the Commissioner of Patents shall be the judge whether or not the pretentions of the applicant in such respect can be entertained.

11. The filing of a protest against the issuing of a Patent shall not be taken in itself as sufficient reason to withhold the granting of such Patent to an applicant.

12. A *Caveat* shall be composed of a specification (*and drawings*), certified on oath [See form No. 24] and the filer thereof may lodge with it additional papers during its currency, provided they are revelant exclusively to the same invention. The person filing a *Caveat* will not be entitled to notice of any application pending at the time of filing his *Caveat*.

13. All drawings must be made on one or more sheets of tracing linen (eight by thirteen inches) neatly executed, without colors.

14. In the matter of a re-issue, under Section 19 of the Act, whatever is really embraced in the original application and so described or shown in the same that it might have been embraced in the original Patent, may be the ground for a re-issue. No new matter shall be introduced into the specification, nor shall the model and drawings be amended except each by the other. In the absence of model or drawing, the re-issue may contain amendments upon satisfactory proof to the Commissioner that such amendments were a part of the invention, although omitted in the original application.

15. Information in relation to pending cases will be furnished only so far as it becomes necessary in conducting the business of the Office.

16. The Office cannot respond to inquiries as to the probability of an alleged invention being patented in advance of an application for a Patent; nor to inquiries founded upon brief and imperfect descriptions, propounded with a view of ascertaining whether alleged improvements have been patented, and, if so, by whom; nor can it act as an expounder of the Patent law, nor as counsellor for individuals, except as to questions arising within the Office.

17. All business with this Office should be transacted in writing. The action of the Office will be based exclusively on the written record. No attention will be paid to any alleged verbal promise or understanding in relation to which there is any disagreement or doubt.

18. Assignments of Patents are to be accompanied by a copy thereof; such copy will be kept in the Patent Office; and the original will be returned to the person sending it with certificate of registration thereon. The copy to be neatly written on foolscap paper (8 by 13 inches), with an inner margin of one inch and a half wide.

19. All cases connected with the intricate and multifarious proceedings arising from the working of the Patent Office, which are not specially defined and provided for in these Rules, will be decided in accordance with the merits of each case under the authority of the Commissioner; and such decision shall be communicated to the interested parties through the Departmental correspondent of the Patent Office.

☞ NOTICE.—I. Correspondence with the Department is carried through on the Canadian Mail, free of postage.

II. Every paper forwarded to the office should be accompanied by a letter, and a separate letter should be written on every distinct subject.

III. In order to avoid unnecessary explanations and useless loss of time and labour, it is particularly recommended that reference be made to the law before writing on any subject to the Department; and it is also recommended in every case, to have the papers and drawings prepared by competent persons, in the interest both of the applicant and of the public service.

IV. Although it is optional for the applicant to annex drawings to the Specification of a *Caveat* or not, still it is important in the interest of the inventor, always to attach drawings to such specification.

V. It is in the interest of the applicant that the greatest possible care should be taken with the papers, as dispatch and regularity in the proceedings are thereby promoted.

VI. A copy of the rules with a particular section marked, sent to any person making an inquiry, intended as a respectful answer by the Office.

The Appendix of Forms which will be sent to any person who may make application for a Copy consists of PETITIONS. 1. "*By a sole Inventor,*" 2. "*By Joint Inventors,*" 3. "*By an Assignee or Legatee, Mutatis Mutandis;*" 4. "*By an Inventor and Assignee;*" 5. "*By an Administrator or Executor;*" 6. "*For a re-issue by the Inventor;*" 7. "*For a re-issue by the Assignee;*" 8. "*Form of surrender to be written on the original Patent.* 9. *For the extension of the period of a Patent (Invention);* 10. "*For the extension of the period of a Patent (Assignee);* "17. "*Extension of a Provincial Patent to the whole Dominion;*" 12. "*Power of Attorney;*" 13. *Revocation of Power of Attorney.*"

SPECIFICATIONS.—14. "*For a Machine;*" 15. "*Drawings;*" 16. "*For an Art or Process;*" 17. "*For a Composition of Matter;*"

OATHS.—17. "*By Sole Inventor;*" 19, 20 & 21. "*Joint Inventors;*" 22. "*For a Re-issue Inventor;*" 23. "*For a Re-issue Assignment of the entire Interest;* 24. "*Caveat.*"

ASSIGNMENTS.—25. "*Of an entire interest (or undivided one half interest (of an invention,) before the issue of Patent;*" 25. "*Of an entire interest in a patent; and* 27 "*Disclaimer to be in Duplicate.*"

The Customs Circulars for 1872 related to:—

Customs Circular No. 93, January 31st, 1872.—Ordered that all invoices of Littlefield and Chamberlin's Wood Screws," dated since December 27th, 1871, filled with the old discount of sixty *per cent.* must have added to them a value for duty of twenty four per cent.

Customs Circular No. 94, 12th February, 1872, states that by the decision of the Treasury Board the article of "Shoddy" properly "Shoddy Wool," is liable to a duty of 15 *per cent ad. val.*

Customs Circular No. 95.—In consequence of complaints from Clifton and other frontier ports, all Collectors were ordered to return all manifests by mail, immediately after the goods they represent have been secured by the Collectors; the Collectors affixing the official stamp as well as signature.

Circular No. 96, decides that "Bristol's Sarsaparilla," and all similar compounds containing spirits are subject to a duty under the present tariff at the rate of $1.20 per gallon, with an *ad valorum* duty of 15 *per cent.* on bottles and packages; and the Department having ascertained that these articles have been entered at several ports as proprietary medecines at 25 per cent *ad val.*, the Minister of Customs instructs Collectors to allow whatever stock of the above may remain in bond, to be entered for duty at the said *ad val.* rate of 25 per cent., but that all future importations must pay the specific duty of $1.20 per Gallon, and 15 per cent. on bottles, &c., or unless, an alteration is effected in the law.

Customs Circular No. 97, March 18th, 1872.—Recites, that there has been diversity of practice at different ports respecting the item of marble, as to admitting it free of duty. The circular goes on to recite, that there are two classes of marble mentioned in the act: the first being "blocks" which means all pieces capable of subdivision, by sawing, into two or more slabs of not less than two inches thick, and such slabs, to be entitled to free entry, must not have undergone any process of manufacture beyond the terms of the Tariff, viz: "Sawn on two sides only." All "blocks" specially shapen, such as round, octagon or tapering being subject to the *ad valorem* duty of 15 per cent. The second class is described as "slabs,' and may be defined as oblong or square pieces not over inches thick, not specially shapen, which must have undergone no process other than sawing, and having at least two edges rough—the term "edges" applying either to the sides or ends; and it should be remembered, that any planing or other preparation for the manufacture of "Head Stones, "Mantle Pieces," &c., renders such "slabs" liable to *ad valorum* duty of 15 per cent. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, R. S. M. BOUCHETTE, Commissioner of Customs.

Customs Circular No. 98, March 27, 1872—Provides for a system of glass seals, for the security of bonded and unaccustomed goods, carried in the Cars of the Grand Trunk and Great Western Railway Companies.

Customs Circular No. 99, May 3rd, 1872.—Requests Returns of Steam Fire Engines imported.

Customs Circular No. 100, May 5th, 1872—Informs Collectors that "Foundry Facings" are alleged to have been admitted free of duty at many ports of the Dominion under the name of "Black Sand;" and states that "the Sand" mentioned in Schedule C, of the Tariff, is a natural product, while the "Foundry Facings" is manufactured from "Sea Coal," "Charcoal," "Plumbago," and other minerals, and is legally liable to duty at 15 per cent *ad valorem* as unenumerated.

Customs Circular No. 101 *May 12th,* 1872—Informs Collectors that it is not considered necessary that they should be required to compile and forward annual import returns.

Customs Circular No. 102, May 27th, 1872—Advises with directions the sending of Sealed Locks to be substituted for Bar and Shackle Locks for the Grand Trunk and Great Western Railways, with directions for use.

Customs Circular No. 103, June 8th, 1872—Provides for the refund of Tea and Coffee Duties under the Act of last Session.

Customs Circular No. 104, June 13th, 1872—Gives further detailed instructions as to the refund and re-entry of "Tea" and "Coffee" Duties.

Customs Circular No. 105, June 18th, 1872—Gives further instructions on the same subject.

Special Customs Circular, June 21st, 1872—Allows Post Masters to act in certain cases as Customs Officers for re-bonding and re-warehousing packeges of "Tea and Coffee."

Customs Circular No. 106, June 21st, 1872—States that by Order in Council on the exportation of "Needles" which have paid duty on importation to be used with "Sewing Machines" manufactured in the Dominion, the duties so paid on the Needles shall be refunded, when the Sewing Machines are exported from Canada, together with such imported Needles. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, R. S. BOUCHETTE, Commissioner of Customs.

Customs Circular No. 107, August 17th.—Referring to circular No. 93, on the subject of discount on Littlefield and Chamberin's "Wood Screws" states that a further reduction from fifty to thirty *per cent,* has been allowed by that firm, and stating that this reduction is equivalent to an advance upon the net cost of the screws of forty per cent. The duty is to be collected accordingly.

Customs Circular No. 108, 6th November, 1872.—Orders Collectors in consequence of the difference of opinion at several different port of entry respecting "Calf Skins," or "Kipp," to charge 15 per cent *ad valorem* on calf or kip, weighing less than 50 lbs. as being unenumerated, and 19 *per cent. ad valorem* on calf or kip, weighing 50 lbs or more per dozen, such skin being generally known in the trade as upper leather, and as such chargeable with the lower duty under the Tariff. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, R. S. M. BOUCHETTE.

Customs Circular No. 109, 2nd December, 1872.—Refers to the sending of returns to the Department.

Customs Circular No. 110, 7th December, 1872.—An order of the Governor General, in Council, dated 14th May last, having reference to the mode of establishing or computing

the Tonnage of Foreign Vessels entering or clearing at any of the ports in this country, and subject by law to the payment of tonnage dues when so entering or clearing, has ordered and directed that such tonnage dues shall be levied and collected upon the tonnage of such Foreign Vessels, as computed in accordance with the Rules laid down in Part 2 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854—that is to say, in accordance with the British Measurement of such tonnage, and you are therefore to be governed hereafter by the Rule so laid down, should you not already have adopted it in the collection of tonnage dues at your port. It will therefore be your duty to cause Foreign Ships trading at your port subject to the payment of tonnage dues, to be measured under the Rules prescribed by the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, referred to; but whenever such ships have been previously measured at any port in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and that satisfactory evidence of that fact shall be produced to you, you are to be governed by the British measurement so shown to have been made. I have also to call your attention to the fact that certain Foreign Countries having adopted the British mode of computing the tonnage of ships, you are not called upon to re-measure the ships of such countries, but that you are to be governed by the Tonnage as shown by the Registries of such ships. The only countries so far, that have adopted the Rule of Measurement laid down by the Imperial Merchant Shipping Act, are Denmark and the United States of America, official notice of which has been given to the Government of Canada, and is now communicated to you for your future guidance in such cases. I am,, Sir, your obedient servant, R. S. M. BOUCHETTE.

Order in Council, December 24th, 1872.—Orders, in conformity with the provisions of the Act of last Session, that from and after the first day of January next, a duty of ten per cent. is authorized, and it is to be collected on Tea and Coffee imported into Canada from the United States.

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Montreal, December, 1872.

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Scandinavian	3000	do	Capt Ballantyne.
Prussian	3000	do	Lieut Dutton, R.N.R.
Austrian	2700	do	Capt. Richardson.
Nestorian	2700	do	Capt. A. D. Aird.
Moravian	2650	do	Capt Graham.
Peruvian	2600	do	Lieut. Smith, R.N.R.
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Hibernian	3434	do	Capt. R. S. Watts.
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North American	1784	do	Capt. Miller.
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To The Man Who Thinks.

—o—

"Suppose a wealthy man of your acquaintance, one whose word and whose ability to carry out his promises you place confidence in, proposed to sell you a valuable farm, worth, *at this time*, say $10,000, and would sell it to *you* on a credit running through *ten* years, with a certain equal amount payable each year of the ten, and that it was in your power to apply that sum each year to the payment required; suppose, further, that this friend said, you can make these yearly payments for any number of the ten years *that you please*, and if you see fit, for *any cause*, to stop these payments at the end of any of the years short of the ten, I will make you a deed of the land in the proportion you *have* paid for; and, further, I agree to give you, at the end of each year while you are making these payments, the annual profits, earnings, or dividends on that farm, and, each year, deduct from your annual payment such earnings, profits or *dividends* as the farm may earn that year; and he assures you that these earnings or dividends *will probably increase* each year, and materially reduce the amount of your annual payment, and that the farm in that ten years shall not be subject to city, county or town *taxation*, nor be liable *for your debts*, and he further guarantees that at the end of the ten years the farm SHALL be worth exactly $10,000. He then says: Take this offer and I will further bind myself and guarantee to you that if you keep up your annual payments, and die ANY TIME within those ten years, and before all the payments are made, that, *in such case*, I will deliver or pay over to your heirs or administrator, or to *any person* you may will or devise it to, THE ENTIRE FARM or **$10,000** IN GOLD COIN, and *require no further payments on the same.* WOULD YOU NOT BUY A FARM UNDER SUCH CIRCUMSTANCES?

This is a fair sample illustration of a Ten Year Endowment in the ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of HARTFORD.

RATES OF DIFFERENT COMPANIES FOR **$1,000**, WITH PROFITS.

COMPANIES.	AGE 35.			AGE 40.		
	PAYABLE IN			PAYABLE IN		
	10 Years.	15 Years.	20 Years.	10 Years.	15 Years.	20 Years.
Life Association of Scotland	.....	73.32	53.92	114.92	74.70	55.80
London & Lancashire	.....	72.56	53.50	113.34	74.01	55.04
N. Brit. & Mercantile	.....	72.30	53.50	.....	73.70	54.90
Reliance	.....	72.50	53.36	.....	73.82	55.12
Scottish Provincial	110.04	72.30	54.00	111.78	73.78	55.58
Star (without profits)	.....	69.42	51.33	.....	70.80	52.70
Canada, of Hamilton	.....	66.80	48.70	110.40	68.80	50.30
Confederation, Toronto	107.97	67.73	48.69	109.17	69.30	50.70
Citizens, Montreal	.....	68.00	48.50	110.70	69.30	50 40
Sun, "	105.50	67.80	49.70	106 90	69.40	51.70
Union, of Maine	110.50	69.84	50.46	111.50	71.20	52.56
Equitable & N. Y. Life	105.53	67.85	49.79	106.90	69.49	51.78
Connecticut, Hartford	105.02	67.45	49.54	106.47	69.28	51.81
Phœnix, "	104.05	66.68	48.78	105.31	68.20	50.64
{ ÆTNA LIFE "	98.63	63.28	47.14	97.43	64.46	48.77
{ 2nd payment, about	89.00	56.00	40.00	89 70	57.00	41.50

An Endowment Policy in the ÆTNA furnishes a convenient method of investment at a high rate of interest, and is PERFECTLY NON-FORFEITABLE *from any cause*, after two payments—being far superior in this respect to those of any other company doing business in Canada.

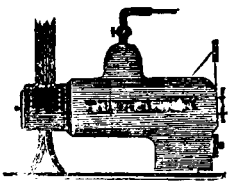
Dividends are not withheld for 5 or 7 years, but paid down in cash, each year, thus soon reducing the premium to a very small cost compared with many other companies.

Persons contemplating Life or Endowment Insurance should see an agent of the Company, or write to the Company's Branch Office for full information before insuring elsewhere.

Canada Branch Office—Opposite the Post Office, Montreal.

WILLIAM H. ORR, Manager.

EAGLE FOUNDRY.



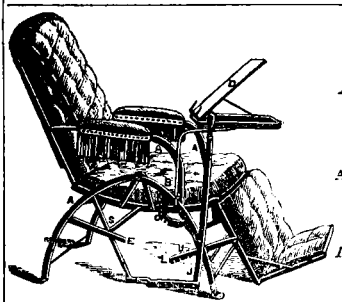
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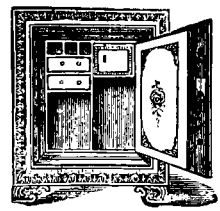
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No class of Medicine has stood the test of trial with greater credit than these *Standard Remedies*, which have now a high reputation for excellence and reliability, and are universally regarded as the best combination of curative agents known for the cure of the various diseases for which they are specially designed. They are pure in quality, prompt in action, effectual in use, and employed with great success by the most eminent physicians and surgeons in hospital and private practice in all parts of the world.

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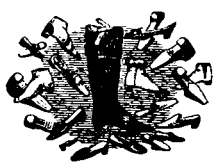
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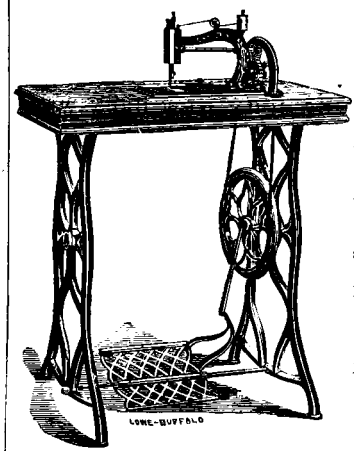
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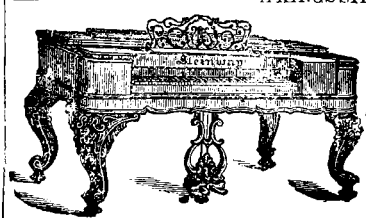
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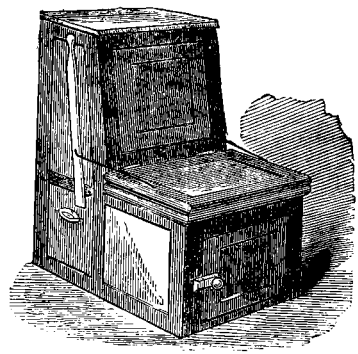
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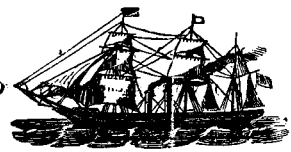
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Orders for all parts of the Provinces promptly attended to.

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ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS

BETWEEN

Halifax, Bermuda and St. Thomas.

STEAMSHIPS of this Line will leave Halifax for St. Thomas, calling at Bermuda going and returing as follows:

Monday, 27th January,	1873.	Monday, 11th August,	1873.
" 24th February,	"	" 8th September,	"
" 24th March,	"	" 6th October	"
" 21st April,	"	" 3rd November,	"
" 19th May,	"	" 1st December,	"
" 16th June,	"	" 29th December,	"
" 14th July,	"		

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Our house is the Oldest Drug-House in the Province and possesses unsurpassed facilities for doing business. Our entire stock (which is very large, varied and complete, and is being constantly replenished) is purchased for CASH in the best markets, and we offer it to our clients at correspondingly low rates.

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RAILWAYS FOR OTTAWA.

CHEAPEST AND BEST ROUTE.

EASY RIDING CARS.

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Goods Shipped [via Brockville] from all points East or West from OTTAWA much sooner than by any other Route, as the Grand Trunk Cars go through to destination without unloading.

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Perfumery and Toilet Articles,

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I have recently purchased one of those useful machines for trimming the edge of room paper, and my customers will thus be spared a good deal of trouble. 87 Cumberland Street, OTTAWA.

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PRINTER,
By Steam Power.
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MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS
IN
SADDLES, HARNESS, TRUNKS,
&c., &c.,
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Real Estate and Commission Agent,
AND AGENT FOR THE TAKING OUT OF PATENTS OF INVENTION.
Office: Bang's Block, Elgin Street,
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Pianofortes, Organs, Brass Instruments,
SHEET MUSIC AND BOOKS,
Agents for DISTINS (of London) and LECOMPTE'S (of Paris) Band Instruments.
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Messrs. Orme & Son are prepared to supply Bands on the shortest notice, and at the lowest prices, with the above instruments.
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MERCHANT TAILOR
—AND—
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IS EASY TO RUN! IS EASY TO LEARN!

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MEALS FROM 7 A. M. TO 10 P. M.

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Arrangements can be made with Gentlemen for Daily or Monthly Board.

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Canadian Cough Emulsion, Cholera Mixture, Vegetable Worm Powder, &c., &c.
All Kinds of Hair Oils, Pomades, Perfumes, Tooth Powders, Hair, Tooth and Nail Brushes, &c., &c.

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PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, in time for the morning mail, at $1.00 per annum. paid in advance; or $1.50 if paid during the year.

The usual encouragement (ONE FREE COPY IN TEN) will be given to parties getting up Clubs, whether for the DAILY or WEEKLY.

LETTERS, prepaid, and if containing Money, REGISTERED, (in which case they will be at the risk of the undersigned,) may be addressed,

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Le Courrier d'Outaouais,

THE ONLY FRENCH DAILY & WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN CENTRAL CANADA.

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And all kinds of

Grist and Saw Mill Furnishings Made to Order.

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ALL SIZES OF

Lamb's Double-Action Water Wheel

KEPT ON HAND.

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Plans and Specifications of Mill Work, Surveys of Mill Sites, Machinery, Drawings, &c., made out at Moderate Rates.

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THOROUGHLY RENOVATED AND REFITTED.

Large Sample Rooms Added, with every Convenience for Commercial Travellers.

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NEW DINING HALL. THE TABLE ALWAYS SUPPLIED WITH THE BEST THE MARKET AFFORDS; AND THE BAR UPHOLDS ITS OLD CELEBRITY.

An Attentive PORTER at the CARS and BOATS.

GOOD YARD AND STABLING, WITH ATTENTIVE HOSTLERS.

TERMS, 1.50 PER DAY.

ARMSTRONG BROTHERS,
Proprietors.

TAKE THE

Brockville & Ottawa & Canada Central

RAILWAYS

FOR OTTAWA

Cheapest and Best Route. Easy Riding Cars.

Ask for TICKETS via BROCKVILLE

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Goods Shipped (via Brockville) from all points EAST or WEST reach OTTAWA much sooner than by other Route, as the Grand Trunk Cars go through to destination WITHOUT UNLOADING.

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CONVERTION OF DEBENTURES INTO STOCK.

1. All 5 per cent currency Debentures may be converted into 5 per cent stock at par, whatever may be the period for which the Debentures have to run.

2. All 6 per cent currency Debentures not maturing before January 1878, when the 6 per cent stock is redeemable, may be converted into 6 per cent stock at par.

3. The six per cent currency Debentures issued in 1868 on which there is an endorsation that they are convertible into stock may be so converted at par.

4. Six per cent currency Debentures maturing before 1878 may be converted into stock upon application to the Finance Department at rates fixed by the Treasury Board.

5. In case it should be desired to convert any 5 per cent or 6 per cent Debentures payable in London into stock, application must be made to the Treasury Board in each case.

If it is desired to convert 6 p. c. Debentures into 5 per cent stock application must be made to the Treasury Board.

In the first four cases above mentioned the Debentures may be sent in to the Receiver General or to any Assistant Receiver General upon which a certificate of stock will be issued. If the case should be one which has to be submitted to the Treasury Board, the application should be sent to the Secretary of the Board with full particulars as to the nature of the Debentures.

JOHN LANGTON,
Sec. Treas. B.

Ottawa, December, 1872.

T. W. BUSH,

DEALER IN

Piano Fortes, Organs,

MELODEONS,

SEWING MACHINES

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—AND—

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Would respectfully call the attention of Merchants, Bankers and the public generally, to his extensive Stock of Day Books, Ledgers, Cash Books and Journals, made up from the best class of paper, and at prices as low, if not lower than at any other house in the Dominion, wholesale or retail.

Account Books adapted to every variety of business; if not in stock, ruled and bound to pattern, on the shortest notice.

Book-binding executed in any style, from the plainest and cheapest to the most elegant.

Ruling, Perforating or numbering, carefully and promptly attended to, and at most reasonable rates.

Paper ruled to any pattern. Maps mounted. All order executed on the shortest notice.

☞ *A CALL IS INVITED.* ☜

DEPARTMENT

OF THE

Secretary of State of Canada,

DOMINION LANDS OFFICE,

NOVEMBER 1st, 1872.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that officers and men of the late Red River Expeditionary force, entitled to Military Bounty Land, or parties claiming under such officers or men as their representative or by assignments duly fyled in the above office, may obtain their respective Warrants therefor on application to the undersigned. The application for the Warrant, must, if made by a Non-Commissioned Officer or Private Soldier, a representative or an assignee, be accompanied by the discharge papers.

By order of the Honorable the Secretary of State,

J S. DENNIS,

Surveyor General.

CANADA GAZETTE.

PARTIES sending advertisements to be inserted in "The Canada Gazette," will hereafter please observe the following rules:

1st. Address "The Canada Gazette, Ottawa, Canada."

2nd. Indicate the number of insertions required;

3rd. Invariably remit the fees for such advertisements, together with the price of one Gazette, as below. Otherwise they will not be inserted. The rates are eight cents for the first insertion, and two cents for each subsequent insertion per line of nine words, each figure counting as one word.

Subscribers will also notice that the subscription, $4 per annum, is invariably payable in advance, and that the "Gazette," will be stopped from them at the end of the period paid for. Single numbers will be charged 10 cents each, and when more than one are required by advertisers, must be remitted for likewise.

BROWN CHAMBERLIN,

Queen's Printer.

December, 1872.

DEPARTMENT MARINE & FISHERIES,

FISHERIES BRANCH,

OTTAWA, 1st January, 1873.

PUBLIC NOTICE relating to Fisheries and Fishing in the respective Provinces forming the Dominion of Canada.

The undersigned is directed by the Minister to call the attention of all person concerned and the public generally to the following provisions of the Fishery Laws and Regulations:—

NET FISHING for SALMON is prohibited—
In Quebec and Ontario, from 31st July to 1st May;
In New Brunswick, from 15th August to 1st March;
In Nova Scotia, from 31st July to 1st March.

ANGLING for SALMON is prohibited—
In Quebec and Ontario, from 1st September to 1st May;
In New Brunswick, from 15th September to 1st March.
In Nova Scotia, from 1st September to 1st. May.

FISHING for SPECKLED (or *Brook*) TROUT WITH NETS or other apparatus is forbidden at all times. ANGLING for the same with hook and line, extends from 1st January to 1st October in Quebec, and from 1st May to 1st October in Ontario.

Fishing for WHITEFISH, with nets or other apparatus, is forbidden between the 19th November and 1st December in Ontario and Quebec, nor is it lawful to catch this fish with SEINES between the 30th May and 1st August in Ontario, 31st July and 1st December in Quebec.

Fishing for BASS, PICKEREL (Dore), and MASKINONGE is forbidden between the 1st and 24th May in Quebec, and from 15th April to 1st May in Ontario.

Fishing by means of nets or other other apparatus (except in the tidal deep sea fisheries) without Leases or Licenses from the Department of Marine and Fisheries is prohibited in the waters of Quebec and Ontario.

All *applications* for leases or licenses, or any other *communications* relating to Fisheries, should be addressed to the Hon. Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.

W. F. WHITCHER,
Commissioner of Fisheries.

Post Office Savings Banks.

1.—The following Post Office Savings Banks are open daily for the receipt and repayment of deposits, during the ordinary hours of Post Office business.

2.—The direct security of the Dominion is given by the Statute for all deposits made.

3.—Any person may have a deposit account, and may deposit yearly any number of dollars, from $1 up to $300, or more, with the permission of the Postmaster General.

4.—Deposits may be made by married women, and deposits so made, or made by women who shall afterwards marry, will be repaid to any such woman.

5.—As respects children under ten years of age, money may be deposited.

Firstly—By a parent or friend as Trustee for the child, in which case the deposits can be withdrawn by the Trustee until the child shall attain the age of ten years, after which time repayment will be made only on the joint receipts of both Trustee and child.

Secondly—In the child's own name—and, if so deposited, repayment will not be made until the child shall attain the age of ten years.

6.—A depositor in any of the Savings Bank Post Offices may continue his deposits at any other of such offices, without notice or change of Pass Books, and can withdraw money at that Savings Bank Office which is most convenient to him. For instance, if he makes his first deposit at the Savings Bank at Cobourg, he may make further deposits at, or withdraw his money through, the Post Office Bank at Collingwood or Quebec, Sarnia, Brockville, or any place which may be convenient to him, whether he continue to reside at Cobourg or remove to some other place.

7.—Each depositor is supplied with a Pass Book, which is to be produced to the Postmaster every time the depositor pays in or withdraws money, and the sums paid in or withdrawn are entered therein by the Postmaster receiving or paying the same.

8.—Each depositor's account is kept in the Postmaster General's Office, in Ottawa, and in addition to the Postmaster's receipt in the Pass Book, *a direct acknowledgment from the Postmaster General for each sum paid in* is sent to the depositor. If this acknowledgment does not reach the depositor within ten days from the date of his deposit, he should apply immediately to the Postmaster General, by letter, being careful to give his address, and, if necessary, renew his application until he receives a satisfactory reply.

9.—When a depositor wishes to withdraw money, he can do so by applying to the Postmaster General, who will send him by return mail a cheque for the amount, payable at whatever Savings Bank Post Office the depositor may have named in his application.

10.—Interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum is allowed on deposits in the ordinary Pass Book deposit account, and the interest is added to the principal on the 30th June in each year.

11.—Postmasters are forbidden by law to disclose the name of any depositor, or the amount of any sum deposited or withdrawn.

12.—No charge is made to depositors on paying in or drawing out money, nor for Pass Books, nor for postage on communications with the Postmaster General in relation to their deposits.

13.—The Postmaster General is always ready to receive and attend to all applications, complaints, or other communications addressed to him by depositors or others, relative to Post Office Savings Bank business.

17.—A full statement of the Regulations of the Post Office Savings Bank may be seen at any of the Post Offices named in the following List:—

POST OFFICE.	POST OFFICE.
Acton Vale	Morrisburg
Albion	Mount Brydges
Alexandria	Mount Forest
Almonte	Murray Bay
Amherstburg	Napanee
Angus	Newboro'
Arkona	Newburgh
Arnprior	Newbury
Arthur	Newcastle
Aurora	New Edinburgh
Aylmer, East	New Hamburg
Aylmer, West	Newmarket
Ayr	Niagara
Barrie	Norwich
Bayfield	Norwood
Beamsville	Oakville
Beauharnois	Odessa
Beaverton	Oil Springs
Belleville	Omemee
Berlin	Onslow
Berthier	Orangeville
Blairton	Orillia
Bond Head	Orono
Bothwell	Oshawa
Bowmanville	Ottawa
Bracebridge	Owen Sound
Bradford	Paisley
Brampton	Palsenham
Brantford	Paris
Bridgewater	Pembroke
Bright	Penetanguishene
Brighton	Perth
Brockville	Peterboro
Brooklin	Petrolea
Buckingham	Picton
Campbellford	Point St. Charles
Cannington	Portage du Fort
Carleton Place	Port Burwell
Cayuga	Port Colborne
Chambly Canton	Port Dalhousie
Chatham, West	Port Dover
Chelsea	Port Hope
Chippawa	Port Robinson
Clarksburg	Port Rowan
Clifton	Port Stanley
Clinton	Prescott
Coaticook	Preston
Cobourg	Prince Albert
Colborne	Quebec
Coldwater	Renfrew
Collingwood	Richmond East
Compton	Richmond Hill
Cookstown	Rimouski
Cornwall	Riv. du Loup en bas
Cremore	Rockingham
Danville	Rosemont
Dingle	St. Andrew's East
Dundas	St. Catherines West
Dunnville	St. Cesaire
Durham	St. Hyacinthe
Elora	St. Jerome
Erin	St. John's East
Exeter	St. Mary's, Blanchard

POST OFFICE.	POST OFFICE.	POST OFFICE.	POST OFFICE.
Fergus	St. Paul's Bay	Lachine	Toronto
Fingal	St. Roch de Quebec	Lachute	Trenton
Frelighsburg	St. Thomas West	Lanark	Uxbridge
Galt	Sandwich	Laprairie	Valleyfield
Gananoque	Sarnia	L'Assomption	Vankleek Hill
Garafraxa	Saugeen	Leeds	Vienna
Georgetown	Scarboro'	Lennoxville	Walkerton
Georgina	Seaforth	Levis	Wallaceburg
Goderich	Seneca	Lindsay	Wardsville
Granby	Sherbrooke	Listowel	Waterdown
Grimsby	Simcoe	London	Waterford
Guelph	Smith's Falls	L'Original	Waterloo East
Hamilton	Smithville	Lucan	Waterloo West
Hastings	Sorel	Lucknow	Welland
Hawkesbury	South Quebec	Lyn	Wellesley
Hespeler	Sparta	Madoc	Wellington Square
Hull	Stanstead	Manchester	West Farnham
Huntingdon	Stayner	Markham	Weston
Ingersoll	Stirling	Meaford	West Winchester
Inverness	Stouffville	Melbourne	Whitby
Iroquois	Stratford	Merrickville	Windsor
Joliette	Strathroy	Millbrook	Woodbridge
Keene	Streetsville	Mille Roches	Woodstock
Kemptville	Thornhill	Milton, West	Woodville
Kincardine	Thorold	Montmagny	Wroxeter
Kingston	Three Rivers	Montreal	Wyoming
Kingsville	Thurso	Morpeth	York
Knowlton	Tilsonburg		

Brockville Advertisement.

ST. LAWRENCE HALL.

NEIL McCARNEY, Proprietor.

BROCKVILLE, - - - CANADA.

——o——

This Hotel is pleasantly situated in view of the THOUSAND ISLANDS.

——o——

SPLENDID FISHING AND HUNTING GROUNDS IN THE VICINITY.

——o——

CHARLESTON LAKE, CELEBRATED FOR ITS MAGNIFICENT FISHING, ONLY FIFTEEN MILES DISTANT.

——o——

FIRST CLASS ACCOMMODATIONS FOR PRIVATE FAMILIES, TOURISTS, SPORTSMMEN and others.

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Kingston, Ont.

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BRITTON & PRICE,

Barristers, Attorneys, Solicitors, &c,
Clarence St., Opp. Custom House.
KINGSTON

B. M. BRITTON, M.A., C. V. PRICE, LL.B

MESSRS. O'REILLY & CAMERON,

Law and Chancery Chambers,
Anchor Buildings, Kingston, Ont.,
North East Side Market Square.

J. O'REILLY, Q. C., P. CAMERON.

GROCERS.

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Wholesale Grocers,
ONTARIO STREET,
KINGSTON.

GEO. *ROBERTSON & SON,*

Importers and Wholesale Grocers,
ONTARIO STREET,
KINGSTON.

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INSURES FARM PROPERTY AND RESIDENCES ONLY.

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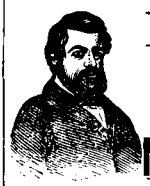
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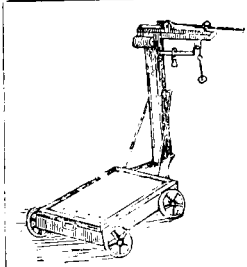
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Adv. p. 66] *Toronto Advertisements.*

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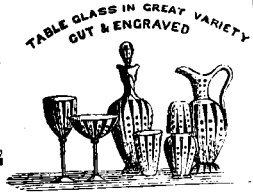
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THE

YEAR BOOK

AND ALMANAC OF

CANADA

FOR

1874;

BEING AN

ANNUAL STATISTICAL ABSTRACT OF THE DOMINION

AND

A REGISTER OF LEGISLATION AND OF PUBLIC MEN

IN

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

PRICE 25 CENTS.

Ottawa:

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY ROBERTSON, ROGER & Co.

Entered according to Act of the Parliament of Canada, in the year 1872, by the Publishers in the Office of the Minister of Agriculture.

Year Book and Almanac of Canada,

1874.

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PUBLISHERS' NOTICE.

In announcing the YEAR BOOK AND ALMANAC OF CANADA for the Eighth Year of publication, the publishers can refer to the continuous success of the past seven years as a guarantee for the favour with which the present volume will be received.

The object of the Publishers, from the first, has been to make this work an annual hand-book of public information of common interest, which it is not only desirable but necessary that all parts of the Dominion should have of each other, for the proper working of the Union.

Very great pains have been bestowed to secure for the present volume as great accuracy of statement as can possibly be obtained. This has been the fixed aim from the first.

Being sold for a merely nominal price, the YEAR BOOK finds its way into the hands of all classes, in all parts of the Dominion. It, therefore, obtains a larger and wider circulation than any other publication in British North America, and affords advantages to Advertisers not elsewhere met with.

In addition to its large circulation within the Dominion, the YEAR BOOK is beginning to find regular sale in Great Britain, where, as in British Columbia, Australia and other colonies, it is quoted for information respecting Canada.

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FIXED AND MOVEABLE FESTIVALS, ANNIVERSARIES, &c.

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Ash Wednesday	"	18
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St. David	March	1
St. Patrick	"	17
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Easter Sunday	"	5
Low Sunday	"	12
St. George	"	23
Rogation Sunday	May	10
Ascension Day—H. Thursday (*)	"	14
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Conception of the Virgin Mary(*)	Dec.	8
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The only legal holidays in the Province of Ontario are New Year's Day, Christmas Day, Good Friday, Easter Monday, the Queen's Birth-day, and any day set apart by proclamation.

In the Province of Quebec feasts and anniversaries marked with an asterisk (*), are also legal holidays.

The year 5635 of the Jewish Era commences on September 12, 1874.

The year 1291 of the Mohammedan Era commences on February 18, 1874.

The 38th year of Queen Victoria's reign commences on June 20, 1874.

The 8th year of the Dominion of Canada commences July 1, 1874.

The 99th year of the Independence of the United States commences July 4, 1874.

On pp. 6, 7, 8 of the Calendar are given the local civil times at which the upper limb of the sun appears to rise and set at a central station in lat. 45° N., and long. 4h. 46m. W. allowance for refraction having been applied to the true times of rising and setting.

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

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

LATITUDE.	42°	43°	44°	45°	46°	47°	48°	49°	50°
	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.
January 1—15	+10	+7	+3	0	−4	−7	−11	−15	−20
" 16—31	8	6	3	0	3	6	9	13	16
February 1—14	6	4	2	0	2	5	7	10	12
" 15—28	4	3	1	0	1	3	5	6	8
March 1—15	2	1	1	0	1	1	2	3	4
" 16—23	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
" 24—31	−1	−1	0	0	0	+1	+1	+2	+2
April 1—15	3	2	−1	0	+1	2	3	4	5
" 16—30	5	4	2	0	2	4	6	8	10
May 1—15	7	5	3	0	3	5	8	11	11
" 16—31	9	6	3	0	3	7	10	14	18
June 1—30	11	7	4	0	4	8	12	16	21
July 1—15	10	7	4	0	4	8	12	16	21
" 16—31	9	6	3	0	3	7	10	14	17
August 1—15	7	5	2	0	2	5	8	10	13
" 16—31	5	3	2	0	2	3	5	7	9
September 1—15	2	1	1	0	1	1	2	3	4
" 19—27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" 28—October 15	+2	+1	+1	0	−1	−1	−2	−3	−4
October 16—31	5	3	2	0	2	3	5	7	9
November 1—15	7	5	3	0	3	5	8	11	14
" 16—30	9	6	3	0	3	7	10	14	17
December 1—31	11	7	4	0	4	8	12	16	21
LATITUDE	42°	43°	44°	45°	46°	47°	48°	49°	50°

The corrections to the times of setting that are due to the change in the sun's declination during the interval between the times of setting in different longitudes, are very small, and may be disregarded.

THE MOON.

The times at which the moon rises and sets, are both given for every day in the year. They are computed for the moon's

centre, and those on pp. 6, 7, 8, for a station in Lat. 45°, and Long. 4h. 46m. W. The corrections for *latitude* to be applied to the times of *setting* given in p.p. 6, 7, 8, of the Calendar, in order to find the times at which the Moon sets at other stations, may be found approximately from Lat. 42° to Lat. 48°, by multiplying the numbers in the adjoining column by the number of degrees by which the Latitude exceeds 45°. If the Latitude be less than 45°, the signs of the corrections must be changed. The corrections for Latitude 49½ and 50° will be more near to the truth, if the multipliers (which according to the preceding rule would be 4 and 5) be taken as 4½ and 5½.

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

In strictness, two corrections for longitude are required,—one due to the motion of the Moon in Right Ascension during the interval that elapses between her rising (or setting) at stations in different longitudes; and the other due to the change in the Moon's declination during the same interval. The average value of the first of these corrections is about two minutes to be added for each hour or for each fifteen degrees of longitude west of the central meridian, 4h. 46m.; the corrections being subtracted when the place is to the east of the central meridian.

The correction for change of declination may be disregarded.

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

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

THE PLANETS.

VENUS.—Venus is a morning star till February 2ª, when she reaches superior conjunction with the sun; after which she passes to the east of the sun and becomes an evening star. On Dec., 8, there is a transit of Venus over the sun's disc, after which she passes to the west of the sun and becomes a morning star.

The following are the dates at which she reaches certain remarkable points in her course.

Jan. 30, conj. with Saturn, Venus 0° 39′ S. of Saturn; Feb., 7, in Aphelion; Feb., 23, Superior conj. with Sun; May 3 conj. with Mars, Venus 0° 12′ S. of Mars; May 30, in perihelion; Aug. 12, conj. with Jupiter, Venus 0° 58′ S. of Jupiter: Sept. 19, in aphelion; Sept. 28, greatest elongation 46° 34′ E. from Sun: Nov. 3, at greatest brilliancy; Nov. 18, stationary; Dec. 8, transit over disc of Sun; Dec. 28 stationary.

MARS.—May 3, conj. with Venus; Mars 0° 12′ N. from Venus: July 5, conj. with Sun; Oct. 25, aphelion; Dec. 15, conj. with Jupiter, Mars 0° 3′ N. of Jupiter.

JUPITER.—Jan. 16, stationary; March 17, opposition to Sun; May 19, stationary; June 13, quadrature; Aug. 12, conj. with Venus, Jupiter 0° 58′ N. of Venus; Oct. 5, conj. with Sun; Oct. 24, aphelion; Dec. 15, conj. with Mars, Jupiter, 0° 3′ S. of Mars.

SATURN.—Jan. 30, conj. with Venus, Saturn 0° 30′ N. from Venus; May 4, in quadrature; May 24, stationary; Aug. 8, in opposition to Sun; Oct. 11, stationary; Oct. 31, quadrature.

URANUS.—Jan. 28, opposition to Sun; April 13, stationary; April 26, quadrature; Aug. 3, conj. with Sun; Nov. 7 quadrature; Nov. 20, stationary.

The following table gives the local civil times at which the four principal planets pass the Meridian of 4h. 46m. west longitude, on the first day of each month, together with the days on which their conjunctions with the moon occur. These times will serve very nearly for other meridians. For brevity A.M. is denoted by (a) and P.M. by (p.)

MONTHS.	VENUS.		MARS.		JUPITER.		SATURN.	
	On Mer. H. M.	*Conj.* (	*On Mer.* H. M.	*conj.* (	*On Mer.* H. M.	*conj.* (	*On Mer.* H. M.	*conj.* (
January	11 9 a.	17	3 27 p.	21	5 24 a.	8	1 34 p.	18
February	11 54 a.	16	2 53 p.	18	3 22 a.	4	11 47 a.	14
March	0 21 p.	18	2 20 p.	19	1 23 a.	4, 30	10 10 a.	14
April	0 40 p.	17	1 43 p.	17	11 7 p.	27	8 20 a.	11
May	1 5 p.	17	1 12 p.	16	8 55 p.	24	6 29 a.	8
June	1 46 p.	15	0 39 p.	14	6 52 p.	20	4 29 a.	4
July	2 22 p.	16	0 9 p.	12	5 3 p.	18	2 27 a.	1, 29
August	2 39 p.	15	11 33 a.	10	3 17 p.	15	0 21 a.	25
September	2 43 p.	14	10 52 a.	8	1 37 p.	11	10 2 p.	21
October	2 45 p.	14	10 6 a.	7	0 2 p.	9	7 59 p.	18
November	2 30 p.	11	9 16 a.	4	10 25 a.	6	5 58 p.	15
December	0 41 p.	8	8 25 a.	3	10 49 a.	4, 31	4 8 p	12

ECLIPSES.

In the year 1874 there will be two eclipses of the Sun, and two of the Moon, and a transit of Venus over the Sun's disc.

I. A total eclipse of the Sun, April 15-16, 1874, invisible in Canada.

This eclipse is visible as a partial one in South Africa and the S. E. part of South America. The line of central eclipse passes about 300 miles north of the Cape of Good Hope.

II. A partial Eclipse of the Moon, May 1, 1874, invisible in Canada. Magnitude 0.826 (Moon's diameter=1.)

III. **Annular Eclipse of the Sun, October 9-10, 1874, invisible in Canada.**

This Eclipse as a partial one is visible throughout Europe, excepting the S. W. half of Spain, and also throughout the greater part of Asia and in part of Africa. It is seen as a central eclipse from the centre of Siberia.

IV. A total eclipse of the Moon, Oct. 24, 1874, visible in Canada.

Magnitude of the Eclipse 1.049 (the Moon's diameter=1.)

The first contact with the shadow occurs 90° from the Northern point of the Moon towards the East, and the last contact 142° towards the West.

The following table shews the local astronomical times at which the several phases occur at certain places in Canada:—

PHASES.	*Halifax.*	*Fredericton.*	*Quebec.*	*Montreal.*	*Kingston.*	*Toronto.*	*London.*	*Fort Garry.*	*Victoria.*
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
First contact with Penumbra	12 29	12 19	11 59	11 49	11 37	11 26	11 18	10 16	8 32
First contact with shadow	13 27	13 17	12 57	12 47	12 35	12 24	12 16	11 14	9 30
Beginning of total Eclipse	14 45	14 35	14 15	14 5	13 54	13 42	13 35	12 32	10 48
Middle	15 2	14 52	14 31	14 22	14 10	13 59	13 51	12 48	11 4
End of total eclipse	15 18	15 8	14 48	14 38	14 26	14 15	14 7	13 4	11 20
Last contact with shadow	16 36	16 26	16 6	15 56	15 45	15 33	15 26	14 23	12 39
Last contact with Penumbra	17 34	17 24	17 4	16 54	16 43	16 31	16 24	15 21	13 37

The transit of Venus over the Sun's disc takes place December 8, 1874, and is invisible in Canada.

RANK OF PRINCIPAL STATES OF THE WORLD.

According to Population.

States.	*No. of Inhabitants*	*States.*	*No. of Inhabitants.*
1. Chinese Empire	389,633,000	15. Sweden and Norway	5,905,542
2. British Empire	238,592,155	16. Belgium	5,087,105
3. Russian Empire	82,172,022	17. Persia	4,400,000
4. German Empire	41,058,139	18. Portugal	3,995,152
5. United States	38,558,371	19. Netherlands	3,915,956
6. France	36,102,821	20. Peru	3,199,000
7. Austria—Hungary	35,904,435	21. Colombia	2,794,473
8. Ottoman Empire	35,350,000	22. Switzerland	2,669,147
9. Japan	35,000,000	23. Venezuela	2,200,000
10. Italy	26,796,253	24. Chili	1,938,861
11. Spain	16,301,851	25. Denmark	1,784,741
12. Siam	11,800,000	26. Bolivia	1,742,352
13. Brazil	9,858,000	27. Argentine Confederation	1,736,922
14. Mexico	9,176,082	28. Greece	1,457,894

RANK OF THE PRINCIPAL STATES OF THE WORLD.

According to Territorial Extent.

States.	*Area Eng. sq. miles.*	*States.*	*Area Eng. sq. miles.*
1. Russian Empire	7,868,330	15. Chili	230,977
2. British Empire	7,762,756	16. Austria—Hungary	226,406
3. United States	3,603,844	17. German Empire	212,091
4. Brazil	3,100,104	18. France	201,900
5. Ottoman Empire	1,812,048	19. Sweden and Norway	188,771
6. Chinese Empire	1,297,999	20. Spain	182,758
7. Mexico	1,030,442	21. Japan	156,604
8. Persia	648,000	22. Italy	112,677
9. Argentine Confederation	515,760	23. Portugal	36,510
10. Peru	502,760	24. Greece	19,941
11. Bolivia	473,300	25. Switzerland	19,641
12. Colombia	432,400	26. Denmark	15,283
13. Venezuela	368,235	27. Netherlands	13,464
14. Siam	250,000	28. Belgium	11,267

CALENDAR calculated for Lat. 45° N., and Long. 4h. 46m. W.—1874.

JANUARY.

Day of the Week.	D of M.	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises.	Moon sets.	Cor. for 1° of lat	Sun on Mer.
		h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	m.	h.m.
Wednesday							
Thursday	1	7 39	4 29	3 10	6 55	+4.5	12 04
Friday	2	7 39	4 30	4 07	7 56	4.8	12 04
Saturday	3	7 39	4 31	5 12	8 46	4.8	12 05
SUNDAY	4	7 39	4 32	6 20	9 24	4.3	12 05
Monday	5	7 38	4 33	7 28	9 55	3.4	12 06
Tuesday	6	7 38	4 34	8 35	10 19	2.6	12 06
Wednesday	7	7 38	4 35	9 39	10 39	1.7	12 07
Thursday	8	7 38	4 36	10 42	10 57	1.0	12 07
Friday	9	7 38	4 37	11 44	11 13	0.2	12 08
Saturday	10	7 37	4 39	A.M.	11 30	−0.6	12 08
SUNDAY	11	7 37	4 40	0 48	11 48	1.4	12 08
Monday	12	7 36	4 41	1 53	p. 09	2.2	12 09
Tuesday	13	7 36	4 42	3 01	0 34	3.1	12 09
Wednesday	14	7 35	4 43	4 12	1 05	3.9	12 09
Thursday	15	7 35	4 45	5 22	1 47	4.5	12 10
Friday	16	7 34	4 46	6 30	2 41	4.9	12 10
Saturday	17	7 34	4 47	7 29	3 48	4.8	12 10
SUNDAY	18	7 33	4 49	8 17	5 05	4.0	12 11
Monday	19	7 32	4 50	8 55	6 27	3.1	12 11
Tuesday	20	7 31	4 51	9 25	7 49	2.1	12 11
Wednesday	21	7 31	4 53	9 50	9 09	1.1	12 12
Thursday	22	7 30	4 54	10 12	10 28	0.1	12 12
Friday	23	7 29	4 55	10 32	11 45	+0.8	12 12
Saturday	24	7 28	4 57	10 54	A.M.	1.7	12 12
SUNDAY	25	7 27	4 58	11 18	1 02	2.8	12 13
Monday	26	7 26	4 59	11 46	2 19	3.1	12 13
Tuesday	27	7 25	5 01	p. 21	3 34	3.5	12 13
Wednesday	28	7 24	5 02	1 04	4 45	4.3	12 13
Thursday	29	7 23	5 04	1 57	5 49	4.8	12 13
Friday	30	7 22	5 05	2 59	6 41	4.8	12 14
Saturday	31	7 21	5 07	4 06	7 23	4.5	12 14
SUNDAY							
Monday							
Tuesday							

FEBRUARY.

D. of M.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Moon sets.	Cor. for 1° of lat	Sun on Mer.
	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	m.	h.m.
1	7 20	5 08	5 14	7 55	+3.8	12 14
2	7 19	5 09	6 22	8 21	3.0	12 14
3	7 17	5 11	7 27	8 43	2.1	12 14
4	7 16	5 12	8 30	9 01	1.3	12 14
5	7 15	5 14	9 33	9 18	0.5	12 14
6	7 14	5 15	10 36	9 36	−0.3	12 14
7	7 12	5 16	11 39	9 52	1.1	12 14
8	7 11	5 18	A.M.	10 10	1.8	12 14
9	7 10	5 19	0 45	10 33	2.8	12 14
10	7 08	5 20	1 58	11 01	3.5	12 14
11	7 07	5 22	3 03	11 36	4.3	12 14
12	7 05	5 24	4 10	p. 23	4.9	12 14
13	7 04	5 25	5 13	1 23	4.9	12 14
14	7 02	5 26	6 06	2 35	4.5	12 14
15	7 01	5 28	6 48	3 56	3.6	12 14
16	6 59	5 29	7 22	5 21	2.6	12 14
17	6 58	5 31	7 50	6 44	1.6	12 14
18	6 56	5 32	8 13	8 07	0.6	12 14
19	6 55	5 34	8 35	9 28	+0.4	12 14
20	6 53	5 35	8 57	10 48	1.4	12 14
21	6 51	5 36	9 20	A.M.	2.3	12 14
22	6 50	5 38	9 47	0 07	3.3	12 14
23	6 48	5 39	10 20	1 25	4.3	12 14
24	6 46	5 40	11 01	2 38	4.8	12 13
25	6 45	5 42	11 52	3 44	4.9	12 13
26	6 43	5 43	p. 51	4 40	4.9	12 13
27	6 41	5 45	1 56	5 24	4.6	12 13
28	6 39	5 46	3 03	5 58	4.0	12 13

MARCH.

D. of M.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Moon sets.	Cor. for 1° of lat	Sun on Mer.
	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	m.	h.m.
1	6 38	5 47	4 11	6 26	+3.1	12 12
2	6 36	5 49	5 17	6 48	2.4	12 12
3	6 34	5 50	6 21	7 07	1.6	12 12
4	6 32	5 51	7 24	7 24	0.7	12 12
5	6 30	5 53	8 26	7 40	0.0	12 12
6	6 29	5 54	9 29	7 57	−0.8	12 11
7	6 27	5 55	10 34	8 15	1.6	12 11
8	6 25	5 57	11 41	8 35	2.1	12 11
9	6 23	5 58	A.M.	9 00	3.3	12 11
10	6 21	5 59	0 49	9 32	4.0	12 10
11	6 20	6 01	1 56	10 12	4.8	12 10
12	6 18	6 02	2 59	11 05	5.1	12 10
13	6 16	6 03	3 55	p. 10	4.8	12 10
14	6 14	6 04	4 41	1 25	4.1	12 09
15	6 12	6 06	5 18	2 47	3.1	12 09
16	6 10	6 07	5 47	4 11	2.1	12 09
17	6 08	6 08	6 12	5 35	1.1	12 08
18	6 07	6 10	6 35	6 58	0.0	12 08
19	6 05	6 11	6 57	8 21	+1.0	12 08
20	6 03	6 12	7 20	9 45	2.0	12 08
21	6 01	6 13	7 46	11 07	3.0	12 07
22	5 59	6 15	8 18	A.M.	4.0	12 07
23	5 57	6 16	8 57	0 25	4.8	12 07
24	5 55	6 17	9 45	1 37	4.9	12 06
25	5 53	6 19	10 43	2 37	4.8	12 06
26	5 52	6 20	11 47	3 25	4.5	12 06
27	5 50	6 21	p. 54	4 02	4.3	12 05
28	5 48	0 22	2 02	4 31	3.5	12 05
29	5 46	6 24	3 08	4 54	2.8	12 05
30	5 44	6 25	4 12	5 14	1.8	12 04
31	5 42	6 26	5 15	5 31	1.0	12 04

APRIL.

D. of M.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Moon sets.	Cor. for 1° of lat	Sun on Mer.
	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	m.	h.m.
1	5 40	6 27	6 18	5 48	+0.2	12 01
2	5 38	6 29	7 21	6 04	−0.6	12 04
3	5 37	6 30	8 25	6 21	1.4	12 03
4	5 35	6 31	9 32	6 40	2.2	12 03
5	5 33	6 32	10 40	7 03	3.0	12 03
6	5 31	6 34	11 47	7 32	3.9	12 02
7	5 29	6 35	A.M.	8 09	4.5	12 02
8	5 27	6 36	0 51	8 58	4.9	12 02
9	5 26	6 37	1 48	9 55	4.9	12 02
10	5 24	6 39	2 36	11 01	4.6	12 01
11	5 22	6 40	3 15	p. 21	3.7	12 01
12	5 20	6 41	3 46	1 42	2.6	12 01
13	5 18	6 43	4 12	3 04	1.6	12 00
14	5 17	6 44	4 35	4 26	0.6	12 00
15	5 15	6 45	4 57	5 48	+0.4	12 00
16	5 13	6 46	5 19	7 12	1.4	12 00
17	5 11	6 48	5 44	8 37	2.5	11 59
18	5 10	6 49	6 13	10 01	3.5	11 59
19	5 08	6 50	6 49	11 19	4.5	11 59
20	5 06	6 51	7 34	A.M.	5.0	11 59
21	5 05	6 53	8 30	0 26	5.1	11 59
22	5 03	6 54	9 31	1 21	4.5	11 58
23	5 01	6 55	10 43	2 03	3.8	11 58
24	5 00	6 56		2 35	3.4	11 58
25	4 58	6 58	11 51 p. 58	3 00	3.0	11 58
26	4 57	6 59	2 02	3 21	2.1	11 58
27	4 55	7 00	3 07	3 38	1.3	11 57
28	4 53	7 01	4 10	3 55	0.5	11 57
29	4 52	7 02	5 21	4 11	−0.3	11 57
30	4 50	7 04	6 17	4 28	1.1	11 57

CALENDAR calculated for Lat. 45° N. Long. 4h. 46m. W.—1874.

MAY.

Day of Week.	D. of M.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Moon sets.	Cor. for 1° of lat	Sun on Mer.
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	m.	h. m.
Friday	1	4 49	7 05	7 23	4 46	—2.1	11 57
Saturday	2	4 47	7 06	8 31	5 08	3.0	11 57
SUNDAY	3	4 46	7 08	9 39	5 35	3.8	11 57
Monday	4	4 45	7 09	10 45	6 09	4.5	11 57
Tuesday	5	4 43	7 10	11 44	6 53	5.1	11 56
Wednesday	6	4 42	7 11	A.M.	7 47	5.1	11 56
Thursday	7	4 40	7 12	0 35	8 53	4.5	11 56
Friday	8	4 39	7 14	1 15	10 06	3.8	11 56
Saturday	9	4 38	7 15	1 48	11 23	2.8	11 56
SUNDAY	10	4 36	7 16	2 15	P. 42	1.8	11 56
Monday	11	4 35	7 17	2 38	2 01	0.8	11 56
Tuesday	12	4 34	7 18	2 59	3 21	+0.2	11 56
Wednesday	13	4 33	7 19	3 20	4 42	1.7	11 56
Thursday	14	4 32	7 21	3 43	6 05	2.3	11 56
Friday	15	4 30	7 22	4 11	7 28	3.2	11 56
Saturday	16	4 29	7 23	4 42	8 52	4.3	11 56
SUNDAY	17	4 28	7 24	5 22	10 06	4.8	11 56
Monday	18	4 27	7 25	6 14	11 09	5.0	11 56
Tuesday	19	4 26	7 26	7 15	11 57	4.5	11 56
Wednesday	20	4 25	7 27	8 24	A.M.	.....	11 56
Thursday	21	4 24	7 28	9 35	0 34	3.8	11 56
Friday	22	4 23	7 29	10 44	1 03	3.0	11 56
Saturday	23	4 22	7 30	11 51	1 25	2.2	11 56
SUNDAY	24	4 22	7 32	P. 56	1 44	1.3	11 57
Monday	25	4 21	7 33	1 59	2 01	0.6	11 57
Tuesday	26	4 20	7 34	3 02	2 17	—0.2	11 57
Wednesday	27	4 20	7 34	4 06	2 33	1.0	11 57
Thursday	28	4 19	7 35	5 12	2 51	1.8	11 57
Friday	29	4 19	7 36	6 20	3 12	2.7	11 57
Saturday	30	4 18	7 37	7 28	3 37	3.4	11 57
SUNDAY	31	4 17	7 38	8 36	4 09	4.3	11 57
Monday							
Tuesday							
Wednesday							
Thursday							
Friday							

JUNE.

D. of M.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Moon sets.	Cor. for 1° of lat	Sun on Mer.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	m.	h. m.
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	4 16	7 39	9 38	4 50	—4.8	11 58
2	4 15	7 40	10 32	5 42	5.1	11 58
3	4 15	7 41	11 16	6 45	4.8	11 58
4	4 14	7 41	11 51	7 57	4.0	11 58
5	4 14	7 42	A.M.	9 13	3.1	11 58
6	4 14	7 43	0 19	10 30	2.1	11 58
7	4 13	7 44	0 43	11 47	1.1	11 59
8	4 13	7 44	1 03	P. 04	0.1	11 59
9	4 13	7 45	1 24	2 22	+0.8	11 59
10	4 13	7 45	1 45	3 42	1.8	11 59
11	4 12	7 46	2 09	5 03	2.9	11 59
12	4 12	7 47	2 38	6 25	3.8	12 00
13	4 12	7 47	3 14	7 43	4.7	12 00
14	4 12	7 48	4 00	8 52	5.0	12 00
15	4 12	7 48	4 57	9 48	4.8	12 00
16	4 12	7 49	6 04	10 30	4.2	12 00
17	4 12	7 49	7 15	11 02	3.3	12 01
18	4 12	7 49	8 27	11 28	2.5	12 01
19	4 12	7 50	9 37	11 48	1.6	12 01
20	4 13	7 50	10 43	A.M.	.....	12 01
21	4 13	7 50	11 47	0 06	0.8	12 01
22	4 13	7 50	P. 50	0 22	0.1	12 02
23	4 13	7 50	1 53	0 38	—0.3	12 02
24	4 14	7 51	2 58	0 56	1.5	12 02
25	4 14	7 51	4 05	1 15	2.3	12 02
26	4 14	7 51	5 14	1 39	3.1	12 03
27	4 15	7 51	6 23	2 07	4.0	12 03
28	4 15	7 51	7 28	2 45	4.5	12 03
29	4 16	7 51	8 26	3 33	5.0	12 03
30	4 16	7 51	9 14	4 34	4.8	12 03

JULY.

D. of M.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Moon sets.	Cor. for 1° of lat	Sun on Mer.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	m.	h. m.
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	4 17	7 50	9 51	5 45	—4.3	12 04
2	4 17	7 50	10 22	7 01	3.3	12 04
3	4 18	7 50	10 47	8 19	2.4	12 04
4	4 19	7 50	11 09	9 37	1.4	12 04
5	4 19	7 49	11 29	10 54	0.4	12 04
6	4 20	7 49	11 50	P. 11	+0.6	12 04
7	4 21	7 49	A.M.	1 28	1.5	12 05
8	4 21	7 48	0 12	2 47	2.6	12 05
9	4 22	7 48	0 38	4 07	3.5	12 05
10	4 23	7 47	1 10	5 25	4.4	12 05
11	4 25	7 47	1 51	6 36	5.0	12 05
12	4 25	7 46	2 43	7 37	4.9	12 05
13	4 25	7 45	3 46	8 24	4.5	12 05
14	4 26	7 45	4 56	9 00	8.5	12 06
15	4 27	7 44	6 08	9 28	2.9	12 06
16	4 28	7 43	7 20	9 51	2.0	12 06
17	4 29	7 43	8 28	10 10	1.1	12 06
18	4 30	7 42	9 33	10 26	0.4	12 06
19	4 31	7 41	10 37	10 43	—0.4	12 06
20	4 32	7 40	11 41	10 59	1.2	12 06
21	4 33	7 39	P. 44	11 18	2.0	12 06
22	4 34	7 38	1 50	11 39	2.9	12 06
23	4 35	7 37	2 57	A.M.	.....	12 06
24	4 36	7 36	4 06	0 05	3.6	12 06
25	4 37	7 35	5 13	0 38	4.3	12 06
26	4 38	7 34	6 14	1 22	4.9	12 06
27	4 39	7 33	7 06	2 18	5.0	12 06
28	4 40	7 32	7 49	3 26	4.6	12 06
29	4 42	7 31	8 22	4 42	8.8	12 06
30	4 43	7 30	8 49	6 02	2.8	12 06
31	4 44	7 28	9 13	7 22	1.7	12 06

AUGUST.

D. of M.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Moon sets.	Cor. for 1° of lat	Sun on Mer.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	m.	h. m.
1	4 45	7 27	9 34	8 42	—0.7	12 06
2	4 46	7 26	9 55	10 00	+0.1	12 06
3	4 47	7 25	10 16	11 18	1.3	12 06
4	4 48	7 23	10 41	P. 37	2.2	12 06
5	4 50	7 22	11 11	1 56	3.2	12 06
6	4 51	7 20	11 48	3 14	4.2	12 06
7	4 52	7 19	A.M.	4 27	4.9	12 05
8	4 53	7 18	0 36	5 30	5.1	12 05
9	4 54	7 16	1 34	6 21	4.6	12 05
10	4 56	7 15	2 41	7 00	4.0	12 05
11	4 57	7 13	3 52	7 30	3.1	12 05
12	4 58	7 12	5 04	7 54	2.3	12 05
13	4 59	7 10	6 13	8 14	1.4	12 05
14	5 00	7 09	7 20	8 31	0.6	12 04
15	5 01	7 07	8 24	8 47	—0.1	12 04
16	5 03	7 05	9 28	9 04	0.9	12 04
17	5 04	7 04	10 32	9 21	1.7	12 04
18	5 05	7 02	11 36	9 41	2.6	12 04
19	5 06	7 01	P. 43	10 04	3.3	12 03
20	5 07	6 59	1 50	10 34	4.2	12 03
21	5 09	6 57	2 57	11 12	4.8	12 03
22	5 10	6 56	4 00	A.M.	.....	12 03
23	5 11	6 54	4 58	0 01	5.1	12 02
24	5 12	6 52	5 42	1 03	4.9	12 02
25	5 13	6 50	6 20	2 10	4.2	12 02
26	5 15	6 49	6 50	3 36	3.2	12 02
27	5 16	6 47	7 15	4 58	2.2	12 01
28	5 17	6 45	7 37	6 19	1.2	12 01
29	5 18	6 43	7 58	7 40	0.1	12 01
30	5 19	6 41	8 20	9 02	+0.9	12 00
31	5 21	6 40	8 44	10 23	1.9	12 00

CALENDAR calculated for Lat. 45° N., and Long. 4h. 46m. W.—1874.

SEPTEMBER.

Day of the Week.	D. of M.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Moon sets.	Cor. for 1° of lat.	Sun on Mer.
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	m.	h. m.
Tuesday	1	5 22	6 38	9 11	11 45	+3.6	12 00
Wednesday .	2	5 23	6 36	9 47	p. 05	3.9	11 59
Thursday ...	3	5 24	6 34	10 32	2 20	4.5	11 59
Friday	4	5 25	6 32	11 26	3 26	5.1	11 59
Saturday....	5	5 27	6 30	A.M.	4 29	5.1	11 59
SUNDAY ..	6	5 29	6 29	0 31	5 02	4.5	11 58
Monday.....	7	5 30	6 27	1 40	5 33	3.8	11 58
Tuesday	8	5 31	6 25	2 52	5 59	3.0	11 57
Wednesday .	9	5 33	6 23	4 01	6 19	2.1	11 57
Thursday ...	10	5 34	6 21	5 09	6 37	1.1	11 56
Friday	11	5 35	6 19	6 13	6 54	0.3	11 56
Saturday....	12	5 36	6 17	7 17	7 09	−0.1	11 56
SUNDAY ..	13	5 37	6 15	8 21	7 26	1.3	11 55
Monday.....	14	5 39	6 14	9 25	7 45	2.1	11 55
Tuesday	15	5 40	6 12	10 30	8 06	2.9	11 55
Wednesday .	16	5 41	6 10	11 38	8 33	3.8	11 54
Thursday ...	17	5 42	6 08	p. 44	9 08	4.5	11 54
Friday	18	5 43	6 06	1 48	9 50	5.1	11 54
Saturday....	19	5 45	6 04	2 46	10 45	5.2	11 53
SUNDAY ..	20	5 46	6 02	3 35	11 52	4.6	11 53
Monday.....	21	5 47	6 00	4 15	A.M.	3.9	11 53
Tuesday	22	5 48	5 58	4 48	1 07	2.9	11 52
Wednesday .	23	5 49	5 56	5 13	2 27	1.9	11 52
Thursday ..	24	5 51	5 54	5 37	3 49	0.9	11 52
Friday	25	5 52	5 52	6 00	5 11	+0.1	11 52
Saturday ...	26	5 53	5 51	6 21	6 34	1.2	11 51
SUNDAY ..	27	5 54	5 49	6 44	7 58	2.3	11 51
Monday.....	28	5 55	5 47	7 11	9 28	3.3	11 51
Tuesday.....	29	5 56	5 45	7 45	10 47	4.3	11 50
Wednesday .	30	5 57	5 43	8 27	p. 08	5.1	11 50
Thursday ...							
Friday							
Saturday....							
SUNDAY.....							
Monday.....							

OCTOBER.

D. of M.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Moon sets.	Cor. for 1° of lat	Sun on Mer.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	m.	h. m.
1	5 58	5 41	9 19	1 19	+5.1	11 50
2	5 59	5 39	10 22	2 18	5.2	11 49
3	6 01	5 37	11 31	3 04	4.8	11 49
4	6 02	5 36	A.M.	3 38	4.0	11 49
5	6 03	5 34	0 42	4 05	3.1	11 48
6	6 04	5 32	1 52	4 26	2.3	11 48
7	6 06	5 30	2 59	4 45	1.4	11 48
8	6 07	5 28	4 05	5 01	0.6	11 48
9	6 08	5 26	5 09	5 16	−0.2	11 47
10	6 09	5 24	6 13	5 33	1.0	11 47
11	6 11	5 23	7 16	5 50	1.8	11 47
12	6 12	5 21	8 21	6 11	2.7	11 46
13	6 13	5 19	9 27	6 35	3.5	11 46
14	6 15	5 18	10 34	7 05	4.3	11 46
15	6 16	5 16	11 38	7 46	4.8	11 46
16	6 17	5 14	p. 38	8 35	5.2	11 46
17	6 18	5 12	1 29	9 35	4.8	11 45
18	6 20	5 11	2 12	10 46	4.3	11 45
19	6 21	5 09	2 46	A.M.	3.4	11 45
20	6 22	5 07	3 13	0 01	2.4	11 45
21	6 24	5 06	3 38	1 20	1.4	11 45
22	6 25	5 04	4 00	2 40	0.4	11 45
23	6 26	5 02	4 21	4 01	+0.6	11 44
24	6 28	5 01	4 43	5 23	1.7	11 44
25	6 29	4 59	5 08	6 49	2.8	11 44
26	6 30	4 58	5 39	8 16	3.9	11 44
27	6 32	4 56	6 18	9 42	4.7	11 44
28	6 33	4 55	7 08	11 01	5.2	11 44
29	6 35	4 53	8 08	p. 10	4.9	11 44
30	6 36	4 51	9 18	1 01	4.4	11 44
31	6 37	4 50	10 30	1 40	3.4	11 44

NOVEMBER.

D. of M.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Moon sets.	Cor. for 1° of lat	Sun on Mer.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	m.	h. m.
1	6 39	4 49	11 42	2 10	+2.9	11 44
2	6 40	4 47	A.M.	2 32	2.6	11 44
3	6 41	4 46	0 51	2 52	1.7	11 44
4	6 43	4 45	1 58	3 08	0.9	11 44
5	6 44	4 43	3 01	3 24	0.1	11 44
6	6 46	4 42	4 04	3 41	−0.7	11 44
7	6 47	4 41	5 08	3 57	1.6	11 44
8	6 48	4 39	6 12	4 17	2.4	11 44
9	6 50	4 38	7 18	4 39	3.2	11 44
10	6 51	4 37	8 25	5 08	4.0	11 44
11	6 53	4 36	9 31	5 45	4.7	11 44
12	6 54	4 35	10 31	6 33	5.1	11 44
13	6 55	4 34	11 20	7 28	5.0	11 44
14	6 57	4 33	p. 07	8 34	4.5	11 45
15	6 58	4 32	0 47	9 46	3.7	11 45
16	6 59	4 31	1 16	11 01	2.7	11 45
17	7 01	4 30	1 41	A.M.	1.9	11 45
18	7 02	4 29	2 01	0 18	0.9	11 45
19	7 03	4 28	2 22	1 35	+0.1	11 46
20	7 05	4 27	2 43	2 54	1.1	11 46
21	7 06	4 26	3 06	4 15	2.2	11 46
22	7 07	4 25	3 33	5 40	3.2	11 46
23	7 08	4 25	4 08	7 07	4.3	11 47
24	7 10	4 24	4 51	8 32	4.9	11 47
25	7 11	4 23	5 48	9 48	5.1	11 47
26	7 12	4 23	6 57	10 49	4.7	11 48
27	7 14	4 22	8 12	11 35	3.7	11 48
28	7 15	4 22	9 26	p. 11	2.9	11 48
29	7 16	4 21	10 38	0 55	2.1	11 49
30	7 17	4 21	11 46	0 56	1.1	11 49

DECEMBER.

D. of M.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Moon sets.	Cor. for 1° of lat	Sun on Mer.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	m.	h. m.
1	7 18	4 20	A.M.	1 15	+0.3	11 49
2	7 19	4 20	0 51	1 29	−0.5	11 50
3	7 21	4 20	1 55	1 46	1.3	11 50
4	7 22	4 19	2 58	2 03	2.1	11 50
5	7 23	4 19	4 02	2 22	2.9	11 51
6	7 24	4 19	5 08	2 44	3.8	11 51
7	7 25	4 19	6 15	3 10	4.5	11 52
8	7 26	4 19	7 21	3 44	5.1	11 52
9	7 27	4 19	8 25	4 28	5.1	11 53
10	7 28	4 19	9 22	5 22	5.1	11 53
11	7 28	4 19	10 10	6 26	4.7	11 54
12	7 29	4 19	10 48	7 37	4.0	11 54
13	7 30	4 19	11 19	8 51	3.1	11 55
14	7 31	4 19	11 45	10 06	2.2	11 55
15	7 32	4 19	p. 06	11 21	1.1	11 55
16	7 32	4 19	0 25	A.M.	0.3	11 56
17	7 33	4 20	0 47	0 36	+0.7	11 56
18	7 34	4 20	1 07	1 53	1.7	11 57
19	7 34	4 21	1 31	3 14	2.8	11 57
20	7 35	4 21	2 01	4 36	3.7	11 58
21	7 35	4 21	2 39	6 01	4.7	11 58
22	7 36	4 22	3 28	7 22	5.1	11 59
23	7 36	4 22	4 33	8 30	4.8	11 59
24	7 37	4 23	5 46	9 24	4.1	12 00
25	7 37	4 24	7 02	10 05	3.2	12 00
26	7 38	4 24	8 18	10 35	2.4	12 01
27	7 38	4 25	9 29	10 59	1.5	12 01
28	7 38	4 26	10 37	11 18	0.6	12 02
29	7 38	4 27	11 43	11 35	−0.2	12 02
30	7 38	4 27	A.M.	11 51	1.0	12 03
31	7 39	4 28	0 46	p. 08	1.8	12 03

YEAR BOOK AND ALMANAC OF CANADA FOR 1874.

CALENDAR calculated for Toronto and Fort Garry.—1874.

JANUARY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Toronto, lat 43° 39′ N.				Fort Garry, 49° 53′ N.			
		Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Moon sets.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Moon sets.
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Thursday	1	7 34	4 34	3 18	6 50	8 00	4 08	2 47	7 26
Friday	2	7 34	4 35	4 15	7 51	8 00	4 09	3 44	8 28
Saturday	3	7 34	4 36	5 19	8 41	7 59	4 10	4 51	9 15
SUNDAY	4	7 34	4 37	6 26	9 20	7 59	4 11	6 03	9 50
Monday	5	7 34	4 38	7 33	9 51	7 59	4 13	7 16	10 15
Tuesday	6	7 34	4 39	8 38	10 16	7 59	4 14	8 26	10 35
Wednesday	7	7 33	4 40	9 42	10 38	7 58	4 15	9 35	10 50
Thursday	8	7 33	4 41	10 43	10 57	7 58	4 16	10 42	11 04
Friday	9	7 33	4 42	11 45	11 14	7 57	4 18	11 49	11 16
Saturday	10	7 33	4 43	A. M.	11 32	7 57	4 19	A. M.	11 29
SUNDAY	11	7 32	4 44	0 47	11 52	7 56	4 20	0 57	11 43
Monday	12	7 32	4 46	1 51	p. m.	7 56	4 22	2 07	11 59
Tuesday	13	7 31	4 47	2 58	0 39	7 55	4 23	3 21	p. m.
Wednesday	14	7 31	4 48	4 08	1 12	7 54	4 25	4 36	0 47
Thursday	15	7 31	4 49	5 18	1 54	7 54	4 26	5 52	1 25
Friday	16	7 30	4 50	6 25	2 48	7 53	4 27	7 01	2 17
Saturday	17	7 29	4 52	7 24	3 55	7 52	4 29	8 00	3 26
SUNDAY	18	7 29	4 53	8 13	5 11	7 51	4 31	8 45	4 47
Monday	19	7 28	4 54	8 52	6 32	7 50	4 32	9 17	6 15
Tuesday	20	7 27	4 55	9 23	7 53	7 49	4 34	9 41	7 42
Wednesday	21	7 27	4 57	9 49	9 12	7 48	4 35	10 00	9 08
Thursday	22	7 26	4 58	10 12	10 29	7 47	4 37	10 17	10 32
Friday	23	7 25	4 59	10 34	11 45	7 46	4 39	10 33	11 54
Saturday	24	7 24	5 01	10 57	A. M.	7 45	4 40	10 49	A. M.
SUNDAY	25	7 23	5 02	11 22	1 01	7 44	4 42	11 08	1 17
Monday	26	7 23	5 03	11 52	2 16	7 42	4 44	11 31	2 39
Tuesday	27	7 22	5 05	p. m.	3 30	7 41	4 45	p. m.	4 00
Wednesday	28	7 21	5 06	1 11	4 41	7 40	4 47	0 41	5 15
Thursday	29	7 20	5 07	2 05	5 43	7 38	4 49	1 33	6 20
Friday	30	7 19	5 09	3 06	6 36	7 37	4 50	2 37	7 12
Saturday	31	7 18	5 10	4 12	7 18	7 35	4 52	3 47	7 50

FEBRUARY.

Day of Month.	Toronto, lat 43° 39′ N.				Fort Garry, lat 49° 53′ N.			
	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Moon sets.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Moon sets.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	7 16	5 11	5 19	7 52	7 34	4 54	5 00	8 18
2	7 15	5 13	6 26	8 19	7 33	4 55	6 12	8 39
3	7 14	5 14	7 30	8 41	7 31	4 57	7 22	8 56
4	7 13	5 15	8 32	9 01	7 30	4 59	8 29	9 10
5	7 12	5 17	9 34	9 19	7 28	5 01	9 36	9 22
6	7 11	5 18	10 35	9 37	7 26	5 02	10 43	9 36
7	7 09	5 19	11 38	9 54	7 25	5 04	11 52	9 48
8	7 08	5 21	A. M.	10 14	7 23	5 06	A. M.	10 01
9	7 07	5 22	0 43	10 38	7 22	5 07	1 02	10 20
10	7 05	5 24	1 50	11 07	7 20	5 09	2 16	10 43
11	7 04	5 25	2 59	11 43	7 18	5 11	3 30	11 15
12	7 03	5 26	4 06	p. m.	7 16	5 13	4 42	11 59
13	7 01	5 28	5 08	1 31	7 14	5 14	5 45	p. m.
14	7 00	5 29	6 01	2 42	7 13	5 16	6 36	2 15
15	6 58	5 30	6 45	4 02	7 11	5 18	7 13	3 41
16	6 57	5 32	7 19	5 25	7 09	5 20	7 41	5 11
17	6 55	5 33	7 48	6 47	7 07	5 21	8 03	6 41
18	6 54	5 34	8 13	8 08	7 05	5 23	8 21	8 09
19	6 52	5 36	8 36	9 28	7 03	5 25	8 38	9 35
20	6 51	5 37	8 59	10 47	7 02	5 26	8 54	11 01
21	6 49	5 38	9 21	A. M.	7 00	5 28	9 12	A. M.
22	6 48	5 40	9 53	0 05	6 58	5 30	9 34	0 26
23	6 46	5 41	10 27	1 21	6 56	5 31	10 02	1 49
24	6 45	5 42	11 08	2 34	6 54	5 33	10 39	3 08
25	6 43	5 44	11 59	3 39	6 52	5 35	11 27	4 16
26	6 41	5 45	p. m.	4 34	6 50	5 37	p. m.	5 11
27	6 40	5 46	2 02	5 19	6 48	5 38	1 35	5 53
28	6 38	5 47	3 09	5 55	6 46	5 40	2 47	6 23

CALENDAR calculated for Toronto and Fort Garry.—1874.

MARCH.

Day of the Week.	Day of Month.	Toronto, lat. 43° 39′ N.				Fort Garry, lat. 49° 53′ N.			
		Sun rises	Sun sets.	Moon rises,	Moon sets.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Moon sets.
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Wednesday	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thursday	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Friday	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saturday	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
SUNDAY	1	6 36	5 49	4 15	6 23	6 43	5 41	3 59	6 45
Monday	2	6 35	5 50	5 20	6 16	6 41	5 43	5 10	7 03
Tuesday	3	6 33	5 51	6 23	7 06	6 39	5 45	6 18	7 17
Wednesday	4	6 31	5 53	7 25	7 24	6 37	5 47	7 26	7 30
Thursday	5	6 29	5 54	8 26	7 42	6 35	5 48	8 33	7 42
Friday	6	6 28	5 55	9 28	7 59	6 33	5 50	9 41	7 54
Saturday	7	6 26	5 56	10 32	8 18	6 31	5 51	10 50	8 08
SUNDAY	8	6 24	5 58	11 38	8 40	6 29	5 53	A. M.	8 24
Monday	9	6 23	5 59	A. M.	9 06	6 27	5 55	0 02	8 44
Tuesday	10	6 21	6 00	0 45	9 38	6 24	5 56	1 15	9 12
Wednesday	11	6 19	6 01	1 51	10 20	6 22	5 58	2 26	9 49
Thursday	12	6 17	6 03	2 52	11 13	6 20	5 59	3 32	10 40
Friday	13	6 15	6 04	3 50	P. 17	6 18	6 01	4 27	11 48
Saturday	14	6 14	6 05	4 36	1 32	6 16	6 03	5 09	P. 67
SUNDAY	15	6 12	6 06	5 14	2 52	6 14	6 04	5 40	2 35
Monday	16	6 10	6 07	5 45	4 15	6 12	6 06	6 01	4 04
Tuesday	17	6 08	6 09	6 12	5 37	6 09	6 07	6 23	5 34
Wednesday	18	6 06	6 10	6 36	6 59	6 07	6 09	6 40	7 03
Thursday	19	6 05	6 11	6 59	8 21	6 05	6 11	6 57	8 32
Friday	20	6 03	6 12	7 24	9 13	6 03	6 12	7 14	10 01
Saturday	21	6 01	6 13	7 51	11 04	6 01	6 14	7 35	11 29
SUNDAY	22	5 59	6 15	8 24	A. M.	5 58	6 15	8 01	A. M.
Monday	23	5 57	6 16	9 04	0 21	5 56	6 17	8 35	0 53
Tuesday	24	5 56	6 17	9 53	1 32	5 54	6 19	9 21	2 08
Wednesday	25	5 54	6 18	10 50	2 32	5 52	6 20	10 18	3 09
Thursday	26	5 52	6 19	11 54	3 20	5 50	6 22	11 25	3 55
Friday	27	5 50	6 21	P. 00	3 58	5 48	6 23	P. 37	4 28
Saturday	28	5 48	6 22	2 07	4 28	5 45	9 25	1 49	4 52
SUNDAY	29	5 47	6 23	3 11	4 52	5 43	6 26	2 59	5 11
Monday	30	5 45	6 24	4 15	5 13	5 41	6 28	4 08	5 25
Tuesday	31	5 43	6 25	5 17	5 31	5 39	6 29	5 16	5 38

APRIL.

Day of Month.	Toronto, lat. 43° 39′ N.				Fort Garry, lat. 49° 53′ N.			
	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Moon sets.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Moon sets.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	5 41	6 27	6 18	5 49	5 37	6 31	6 23	5 51
2	5 39	6 28	7 20	6 06	5 35	6 33	7 30	6 02
3	5 38	6 29	8 24	6 24	5 33	6 34	8 40	6 15
4	5 36	6 30	9 29	6 44	5 30	6 36	9 51	6 30
5	5 34	6 31	10 36	7 09	5 28	6 37	11 04	6 49
6	5 32	6 32	11 42	7 39	5 26	6 39	A.M.	7 13
7	5 31	6 34	A.M.	8 16	5 24	6 40	0 16	7 46
8	5 29	6 35	0 46	9 04	5 20	6 42	1 23	8 31
9	5 27	6 36	1 43	10 02	5 19	6 43	2 21	9 31
10	5 25	6 37	2 32	11 11	5 17	6 45	3 06	10 44
11	5 24	6 38	3 11	P. 27	5 15	6 47	3 40	P. 06
12	5 22	6 40	3 44	1 46	5 13	6 48	4 06	1 32
13	5 20	6 41	4 11	3 07	5 11	6 50	4 26	2 59
14	5 18	6 42	4 35	4 27	5 09	6 51	4 43	4 27
15	5 17	6 43	4 58	5 49	5 07	6 53	5 00	5 56
16	5 15	6 44	5 22	7 11	5 05	6 54	5 16	7 26
17	5 13	6 46	5 48	8 35	5 03	6 56	5 35	8 57
18	5 12	6 47	6 18	9 57	5 01	6 57	5 59	10 26
19	5 10	6 48	6 55	11 14	4 59	6 59	6 29	11 49
20	5 09	6 49	7 42	A.M.	4 57	7 01	7 11	A.M.
21	5 07	6 50	8 38	0 21	4 55	7 02	8 06	0 59
22	5 05	6 51	9 42	1 16	4 53	7 04	9 12	1 53
23	5 04	6 53	10 49	1 58	4 51	7 05	10 23	2 31
24	5 02	6 54	11 56	2 31	4 49	7 07	11 37	2 58
25	5 01	6 55	P. 62	2 57	4 47	7 08	P. 48	3 20
26	4 59	6 56	2 05	3 19	4 46	7 10	1 56	3 34
27	4 58	6 57	3 09	3 38	4 44	7 11	3 06	3 47
28	4 56	6 59	4 10	3 55	4 42	7 13	4 13	4 00
29	4 55	7 00	5 12	4 13	4 40	7 14	5 20	4 11
30	4 53	7 01	6 15	4 30	4 38	7 16	6 27	4 21
..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

CALENDAR calculated for Toronto and Fort Garry.—1874.

MAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Toronto, lat. 43° 39′ N.				Fort Garry, lat. 49° 53′ N.			
		Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Moon sets.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Moon sets.
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Friday	1	4 52	7 02	7 21	4 50	4 36	7 17	7 41	4 38
Saturday	2	4 50	7 03	8 23	5 13	4 35	7 19	8 54	4 55
SUNDAY	3	4 49	7 04	9 35	5 41	4 33	7 21	10 07	5 17
Monday	4	4 48	7 05	10 40	6 15	4 31	7 22	11 16	5 47
Tuesday	5	4 46	7 07	11 39	7 00	4 30	7 23	A. M.	6 29
Wednesday	6	4 45	7 08	A. M.	7 55	4 28	7 25	0 17	7 23
Thursday	7	4 44	7 09	0 30	9 00	4 26	7 26	1 05	8 31
Friday	8	4 42	7 10	1 11	10 12	4 25	7 28	1 42	9 49
Saturday	9	4 41	7 11	1 45	11 28	4 23	7 29	2 09	11 11
SUNDAY	10	4 40	7 12	2 13	P. 15	4 21	7 31	2 30	P. 35
Monday	11	4 39	7 14	2 37	2 03	4 20	7 32	2 50	2 00
Tuesday	12	4 38	7 15	3 00	3 22	4 18	7 34	3 04	3 25
Wednesday	13	4 36	7 16	3 22	4 41	4 17	7 35	3 20	4 52
Thursday	14	4 35	7 17	3 47	6 03	4 15	7 36	3 37	6 22
Friday	15	4 34	7 18	4 15	7 25	4 14	7 38	4 00	7 52
Saturday	16	4 33	7 19	4 48	8 47	4 13	7 39	4 25	9 20
SUNDAY	17	4 32	7 20	5 29	10 01	4 11	7 41	5 01	10 38
Monday	18	4 31	7 21	6 21	11 04	4 10	7 42	5 50	11 41
Tuesday	19	4 30	7 22	7 23	11 52	4 09	7 43	6 52	A. M.
Wednesday	20	4 29	7 23	8 31	A. M.	4 08	7 45	8 04	0 27
Thursday	21	4 28	7 24	9 41	0 30	4 07	7 46	9 20	0 59
Friday	22	4 28	7 25	10 49	1 00	4 05	7 47	10 33	1 23
Saturday	23	4 27	7 26	11 55	1 23	4 04	7 49	11 45	1 40
SUNDAY	24	4 26	7 27	P. 58	1 43	4 03	7 50	P. 53	1 54
Monday	25	4 25	7 28	2 01	2 01	4 02	7 51	2 01	2 07
Tuesday	26	4 24	7 29	3 02	2 18	4 01	7 52	3 09	2 19
Wednesday	27	4 24	7 30	4 05	2 36	4 00	7 53	4 17	2 31
Thursday	28	4 23	7 31	5 10	2 55	3 59	7 55	5 28	2 44
Friday	29	4 22	7 31	6 16	3 17	3 58	7 56	6 41	3 01
Saturday	30	4 22	7 33	7 24	3 43	3 58	7 57	7 54	3 22
SUNDAY	31	4 21	7 34	8 31	4 15	3 57	7 58	9 06	3 49
Monday	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tuesday	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

JUNE.

Day of Month.	Toronto, lat. 43° 39′ N.				Fort Garry, lat. 49° 53′ N.			
	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Moon sets.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Moon sets.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	4 21	7 31	9 33	4 57	3 56	7 59	10 11	4 26
2	4 20	7 35	10 27	5 49	3 55	8 00	11 04	5 18
3	4 20	7 36	11 11	6 52	3 55	8 01	11 44	6 22
4	4 19	7 37	11 48	8 03	3 54	8 02	A. M.	7 38
5	4 19	7 37	A. M.	9 18	3 54	8 03	0 14	8 59
6	4 19	7 38	0 16	10 34	3 53	8 04	0 36	10 22
7	4 18	7 39	0 41	11 50	3 53	8 04	0 54	11 44
8	4 18	7 39	1 04	P. 1 05	3 52	8 05	1 10	P. 1 07
9	4 18	7 40	1 25	2 22	3 52	8 06	1 26	2 30
10	4 18	7 41	1 48	3 40	3 52	8 07	1 42	3 56
11	4 17	7 41	2 13	5 01	3 51	8 07	2 00	5 23
12	4 17	7 42	2 43	6 21	3 51	8 08	2 24	6 51
13	4 17	7 42	3 20	7 38	3 51	8 08	2 54	8 14
14	4 17	7 43	4 07	8 47	3 51	8 09	3 35	9 24
15	4 17	7 43	5 04	9 43	3 51	8 10	4 33	10 19
16	4 17	7 44	6 11	10 25	3 51	8 10	5 42	10 57
17	4 17	7 44	7 22	10 59	3 51	8 11	6 57	11 24
18	4 17	7 44	8 32	11 26	3 51	8 11	8 14	11 45
19	4 17	7 45	9 40	11 46	3 51	8 11	9 28	A. M.
20	4 18	7 45	10 15	A. M.	3 51	8 11	10 39	0 00
21	4 18	7 45	11 49	0 06	3 51	8 12	11 47	0 13
22	4 18	7 45	P. 51	0 23	3 51	8 12	P. 55	0 26
23	4 18	7 45	1 53	0 40	3 52	8 12	2 03	0 37
24	4 19	7 46	2 57	0 59	3 52	8 12	3 14	0 50
25	4 19	7 46	4 02	1 19	3 52	8 12	4 24	1 05
26	4 19	7 46	5 10	1 44	3 53	8 12	5 38	1 25
27	4 20	7 46	6 18	2 14	3 53	8 12	6 53	1 48
28	4 20	7 46	7 22	2 52	3 54	8 12	7 59	2 23
29	4 21	7 46	8 24	3 44	3 54	8 12	8 58	3 10
30	4 21	7 46	9 09	4 41	3 55	8 12	9 43	4 10

CALENDAR calculated for Toronto and Fort Garry.—1874.

JULY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Toronto, lat. 43° 39′ N.				Fort Garry, lat. 49° 53′ lat.			
		Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Moon sets.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Moon sets.
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Wednesday	1	4 21	7 45	9 47	5 51	3 56	8 11	10 16	5 24
Thursday	2	4 22	7 45	10 19	7 07	3 56	8 11	10 41	7 46
Friday	3	4 23	7 45	10 45	8 23	3 57	8 11	11 00	8 10
Saturday	4	4 23	7 45	11 9	9 40	3 58	8 10	11 17	9 33
SUNDAY	5	4 24	7 44	11 30	10 56	3 58	8 10	11 33	10 55
Monday	6	4 25	7 44	11 52	P. M.	3 59	8 10	11 48	P. M.
Tuesday	7	4 25	7 44	A. M.	1 27	4 00	8 09	A. M.	1 10
Wednesday	8	4 26	7 43	0 16	2 45	4 01	8 09	0 05	3 05
Thursday	9	4 27	7 43	0 43	4 04	4 02	8 08	0 26	4 31
Friday	10	4 28	7 42	1 16	5 21	4 03	8 07	0 53	5 54
Saturday	11	4 28	7 42	1 58	6 31	4 04	8 06	1 29	7 08
SUNDAY	12	4 29	7 41	2 51	7 31	4 05	8 06	2 20	8 08
Monday	13	4 30	7 41	3 53	8 19	4 06	8 05	3 23	8 55
Tuesday	14	4 31	7 40	5 02	8 56	4 07	8 04	4 36	9 25
Wednesday	15	4 32	7 40	6 14	9 25	4 08	8 03	5 53	9 47
Thursday	16	4 33	7 39	7 23	9 49	4 09	8 02	7 09	10 05
Friday	17	4 34	7 38	8 31	10 09	4 10	8 01	8 22	10 19
Saturday	18	4 35	7 37	9 35	10 27	4 11	8 00	9 32	10 31
SUNDAY	19	4 36	7 36	10 38	10 44	4 13	7 59	10 41	10 43
Monday	20	4 36	7 36	11 41	11 02	4 14	7 58	11 48	10 56
Tuesday	21	4 37	7 35	P. M.	11 21	4 15	7 57	P. M.	11 11
Wednesday	22	4 38	7 34	1 48	11 44	4 16	7 56	2 07	11 26
Thursday	23	4 39	7 33	2 54	A. M.	4 18	7 55	3 20	11 48
Friday	24	4 40	7 32	4 01	0 11	4 19	7 53	4 33	A. M.
Saturday	25	4 41	7 31	5 08	0 45	4 20	7 52	5 44	0 18
SUNDAY	26	4 42	7 30	6 09	1 20	4 21	7 51	6 46	0 59
Monday	27	4 43	7 29	7 01	2 25	4 23	7 50	7 37	1 54
Tuesday	28	4 44	7 28	7 45	3 33	4 24	7 48	8 16	3 04
Wednesday	29	4 45	7 27	8 19	4 48	4 26	7 47	8 44	4 25
Thursday	30	4 46	7 26	8 48	6 06	4 27	7 45	9 05	5 50
Friday	31	4 48	7 25	9 12	7 25	4 28	7 44	9 23	7 16
Saturday	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
SUNDAY	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Monday	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

AUGUST.

Day of Month.	Toronto, lat. 43° 56 N.				Fort Garry, lat. 49° 53′ N.			
	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Moon sets.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Moon sets.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1	4 49	7 25	9 35	8 43	4 30	7 42	9 39	8 41
2	4 50	7 22	9 57	10 01	4 31	7 41	9 54	10 05
3	4 51	7 21	10 20	11 17	4 33	7 39	10 10	11 29
4	4 52	7 20	10 46	P. M.	4 34	7 38	10 30	P. M.
5	4 53	7 18	11 17	1 53	4 35	7 36	10 55	2 19
6	4 54	7 17	11 55	3 10	4 37	7 34	11 27	3 42
7	4 55	7 16	A. M.	4 22	4 38	7 33	A. M.	4 59
8	4 56	7 14	0 43	5 25	4 40	7 31	0 12	6 02
9	4 57	7 13	1 41	6 16	4 41	7 29	1 09	6 51
10	4 59	7 12	2 48	6 56	4 43	7 27	2 19	7 26
11	5 00	7 10	3 58	7 27	4 44	7 26	3 35	7 51
12	5 01	7 09	5 08	7 52	4 46	7 24	4 51	8 10
13	5 02	7 07	6 17	8 13	4 47	7 22	6 05	8 25
14	5 03	7 06	7 22	8 31	4 49	7 20	7 17	8 38
15	5 04	7 04	8 26	8 48	4 50	7 18	8 26	8 49
16	5 05	7 03	9 19	9 06	4 52	7 17	9 34	9 01
17	5 06	7 01	10 31	9 24	4 53	7 15	10 42	9 14
18	5 08	7 00	11 34	9 45	3 55	7 13	11 52	9 30
19	5 09	6 58	P. M.	10 10	4 56	7 11	P. M.	9 49
20	5 10	6 56	1 46	10 40	4 58	7 09	2 15	10 14
21	5 11	6 55	2 52	11 19	4 59	7 07	3 27	10 49
22	5 12	6 53	3 55	A. M.	5 00	7 05	4 32	11 37
23	5 13	6 52	4 51	0 09	5 02	7 03	5 28	A. M.
24	5 14	6 50	5 38	1 11	5 03	7 01	6 11	0 40
25	5 15	6 48	6 16	2 17	5 05	6 59	6 44	1 51
26	5 17	6 47	6 47	3 41	5 06	6 57	7 08	3 21
27	5 18	6 45	7 14	5 01	5 08	6 55	7 27	4 49
28	5 19	6 43	7 37	6 22	5 09	6 53	7 43	6 16
29	5 20	6 41	8 00	7 42	5 11	6 50	7 59	7 43
30	5 21	6 40	8 22	9 01	5 12	6 48	8 16	9 10
31	5 22	6 38	8 48	10 21	5 14	6 46	8 34	10 37

CALENDAR calculated for Toronto and Fort Garry.—1874.

SEPTEMBER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Toronto lat. 43° 39′ N.				Fort Garry lat. 49° 53′ N.			
		Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Moon sets.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Moon sets.
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Tuesday	1	5 23	6 36	9 16	11 12	5 15	6 14	8 56	P. 05
Wednesday	2	5 24	6 34	9 54	P. 01	5 17	6 12	9 27	1 31
Thursday	3	5 25	6 32	10 39	2 15	5 19	6 10	10 08	2 51
Friday	4	5 26	6 30	11 34	3 21	5 21	6 08	11 01	3 59
Saturday	5	5 27	6 29	A. M.	4 14	5 23	6 06	A. M	4 51
SUNDAY	6	5 28	6 28	0 39	4 57	5 25	6 04	0 08	5 30
Monday	7	5 29	6 27	1 47	5 30	5 27	6 02	1 21	5 56
Tuesday	8	5 31	6 25	2 57	5 56	5 28	6 00	2 37	6 17
Wednesday	9	5 32	6 23	4 05	6 17	5 30	5 58	3 50	6 32
Thursday	10	5 33	6 22	5 11	6 37	5 32	5 57	5 04	6 45
Friday	11	5 35	6 21	6 15	6 51	5 34	5 55	6 13	6 58
Saturday	12	5 36	6 19	7 18	7 11	5 35	6 19	7 22	7 08
SUNDAY	13	5 37	6 17	8 20	7 29	5 36	6 16	8 30	7 21
Monday	14	5 38	6 15	9 24	7 49	5 38	6 14	9 39	7 35
Tuesday	15	5 39	6 13	10 28	8 11	5 39	6 12	10 49	7 52
Wednesday	16	5 40	6 11	11 31	8 39	5 40	6 10	P. 02	8 14
Thursday	17	5 42	6 09	P. 40	9 5	5 41	6 09	1 13	8 45
Friday	18	5 43	6 07	1 43	9 58	5 42	6 07	2 20	9 25
Saturday	19	5 44	6 05	2 29	10 53	5 43	6 05	3 19	10 20
SUNDAY	20	5 45	6 03	3 30	11 59	5 44	6 03	4 07	11 39
Monday	21	5 46	6 01	4 11	A. M.	5 45	6 01	4 42	A. M.
Tuesday	22	5 47	5 58	4 45	1 13	5 46	5 59	5 09	1 50
Wednesday	23	5 48	5 56	5 12	2 32	5 47	5 57	5 29	2 15
Thursday	24	5 50	5 54	5 37	3 52	5 49	5 55	5 47	3 44
Friday	25	5 51	5 52	6 01	5 13	5 51	5 53	6 05	5 11
Saturday	26	5 52	5 50	6 23	6 35	5 53	5 51	6 19	6 40
SUNDAY	27	5 53	5 49	6 48	7 57	5 55	5 48	6 37	8 10
Monday	28	5 54	5 47	7 16	9 21	5 56	5 45	6 58	9 41
Tuesday	29	5 55	5 45	7 50	10 43	5 57	5 43	7 25	11 11
Wednesday	30	5 56	5 44	8 34	P. 04	5 59	5 41	8 04	P. 38
Thursday	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Friday	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Saturday	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

OCTOBER.

Day of Month.	Toronto lat. 43° 39′ N.				Fort Garry lat. 49° 53′ N.			
	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Moon sets.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Moon sets.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1	5 57	5 42	9 27	1 14	6 01	5 39	8 04	1 52
2	5 58	5 41	10 30	2 12	6 03	5 37	9 58	2 50
3	5 59	5 39	11 37	2 59	6 04	5 35	11 10	3 33
4	6 00	5 38	A. M.	3 34	6 06	5 33	A. M.	4 02
5	6 01	5 36	0 48	4 02	6 08	5 31	0 26	4 24
6	6 02	5 34	1 56	4 24	6 09	5 28	1 40	4 40
7	6 04	5 33	3 03	4 41	6 11	5 26	2 53	4 54
8	6 05	5 31	4 07	5 00	6 12	5 23	4 03	5 06
9	6 06	5 29	5 10	5 18	6 13	5 20	5 12	5 17
10	6 07	5 27	6 12	5 35	6 15	5 18	6 20	5 29
11	6 09	5 25	7 15	5 53	6 17	5 16	7 28	5 42
12	6 10	5 22	8 19	6 15	6 19	5 14	8 38	5 58
13	6 12	5 20	9 24	6 41	6 20	5 12	9 50	6 17
14	6 13	5 19	10 30	7 12	6 21	5 10	11 04	6 41
15	6 14	5 18	11 33	7 51	6 23	5 08	P. 10	7 21
16	6 15	5 16	P. 33	8 43	6 24	5 06	1 11	8 09
17	6 16	5 14	1 24	9 43	6 26	5 05	2 02	9 11
18	6 17	5 12	2 07	10 52	6 28	5 03	2 41	10 26
19	6 19	5 10	2 43	A. M.	6 29	5 01	3 10	11 47
20	6 20	5 08	3 11	0 06	6 31	4 59	3 31	A. M.
21	6 22	5 07	3 37	1 21	6 33	4 57	3 51	1 11
22	6 23	5 06	4 00	2 33	6 34	4 55	4 07	2 37
23	6 24	5 04	4 23	4 02	6 36	4 53	4 23	4 01
24	6 26	5 03	4 46	5 21	6 38	4 51	4 39	5 33
25	6 28	5 01	5 13	6 48	6 40	4 49	4 59	7 04
26	6 29	4 59	5 45	8 14	6 41	4 47	5 24	8 39
27	6 30	4 58	6 25	9 38	6 43	4 45	5 57	10 10
28	6 31	4 57	7 16	10 56	6 44	4 43	6 44	7 31
29	6 32	4 56	8 16	P. 04	6 46	4 41	7 44	P. 43
30	6 33	4 54	9 25	0 56	6 47	4 40	8 56	1 31
31	6 34	4 53	10 36	1 36	6 49	4 38	10 13	2 06

CALENDAR calculated for Toronto and Fort Garry.—1874.

NOVEMBER.

Day of the Week	Day of Month.	Toronto, lat. 43° 39′ N.				Fort Garry, lat. 49° 53′ N.			
		Sun rises	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Moon sets	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Moon sets.
		h. m.	h. m	h. m.	h. m	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
SUNDAY	1	6 36	4 51	11 47	2 06	6 51	4 37	11 29	2 31
Monday	2	6 37	4 50	A.M.	2 30	6 52	4 36	A. M	2 48
Tuesday	3	6 39	4 49	0 54	2 51	6 54	4 34	0 43	3 03
Wednesday	4	6 40	4 48	2 01	3 08	6 56	4 33	1 55	3 14
Thursday	5	6 41	4 46	3 02	3 25	6 58	4 32	3 02	3 26
Friday	6	6 43	4 45	4 01	3 43	6 59	4 30	4 10	3 39
Saturday	7	6 45	4 44	5 07	4 00	7 01	4 28	5 18	3 50
SUNDAY	8	6 46	4 43	6 10	4 20	7 03	4 27	6 28	4 06
Monday	9	6 48	4 41	7 15	4 45	7 04	4 25	7 39	4 25
Tuesday	10	6 50	4 40	8 21	5 11	7 06	4 23	8 50	4 49
Wednesday	11	6 51	4 39	9 26	5 52	7 08	4 21	10 01	5 21
Thursday	12	6 52	4 38	10 27	6 41	7 10	4 19	11 04	6 06
Friday	13	6 53	4 37	11 21	7 35	7 11	4 17	11 59	7 02
Saturday	14	6 54	4 35	P. 02	8 41	7 13	4 16	P. 37	8 12
SUNDAY	15	6 56	4 34	0 43	9 52	7 15	4 15	1 13	9 30
Monday	16	6 57	4 33	1 13	11 05	7 16	4 14	1 36	10 48
Tuesday	17	6 58	4 33	1 39	A. M.	7 18	4 13	1 55	A.M.
Wednesday	18	7 00	4 32	2 00	0 21	7 20	4 12	2 10	0 12
Thursday	19	7 01	4 31	2 23	1 37	7 21	4 11	2 27	1 35
Friday	20	7 02	4 30	2 45	2 55	7 22	4 10	2 42	3 00
Saturday	21	7 03	4 30	3 10	4 14	7 24	4 08	3 00	4 27
SUNDAY	22	7 04	4 29	3 39	5 38	7 26	4 07	3 21	5 58
Monday	23	7 06	4 29	4 14	7 05	7 28	4 06	3 50	7 32
Tuesday	24	7 07	4 28	4 59	8 27	7 30	4 05	4 29	9 02
Wednesday	25	7 08	4 28	5 56	9 42	7 31	4 05	5 23	10 21
Thursday	26	7 09	4 27	7 05	10 43	7 32	4 04	6 34	11 21
Friday	27	7 10	4 27	8 18	11 30	7 33	4 04	7 52	P. 03
Saturday	28	7 11	4 26	9 31	P. 07	7 34	4 03	9 11	0 34
SUNDAY	29	7 12	4 26	10 42	0 33	7 35	4 02	10 38	0 53
Monday	30	7 13	4 25	11 49	0 56	7 37	4 01	11 40	1 09
Tuesday									
Wednesday									
Thursday									

DECEMBER.

Day of Month.	Toronto, lat. 43° 39′ N.				Fort Garry, lat. 49° 53′ N.			
	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Moon sets.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Moon sets.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
..								
..								
1	7 14	4 25	A.M.	1 13	7 38	4 01	A. M.	1 22
2	7 15	4 24	0 53	1 30	7 40	4 00	0 51	1 34
3	7 16	4 24	1 55	1 48	7 41	4 00	1 50	1 45
4	7 17	4 24	2 57	2 06	7 42	3 59	3 07	1 58
5	7 18	4 24	4 01	2 26	7 44	3 59	4 16	2 12
6	7 19	4 24	5 05	2 49	7 45	3 58	5 27	2 30
7	7 20	4 24	6 11	3 16	7 46	3 58	6 39	2 52
8	7 21	4 23	7 17	3 51	7 47	3 57	7 51	3 22
9	7 22	4 23	8 20	4 31	7 48	3 57	8 57	4 03
10	7 23	4 23	9 17	5 30	7 49	3 57	9 55	1 57
11	7 24	4 23	10 05	6 34	7 50	3 57	10 41	6 04
12	7 25	4 24	10 44	7 43	7 51	3 58	11 15	7 20
13	7 25	4 24	11 16	8 56	7 52	3 58	11 41	8 41
14	7 26	4 24	11 43	10 09	7 52	3 58	P. 01	9 58
15	7 26	4 24	P. 05	11 23	7 53	3 58	0 17	11 18
16	7 27	4 25	0 26	A.M.	7 54	3 59	0 31	A. M.
17	7 27	4 25	0 48	0 37	7 55	3 59	0 47	0 39
18	7 28	4 25	1 10	1 53	7 56	3 59	1 03	2 02
19	7 28	4 25	1 35	3 12	7 57	4 00	1 21	3 29
20	7 29	4 26	2 07	4 33	7 58	4 00	1 46	6 58
21	7 30	4 26	2 46	5 56	7 58	4 00	2 18	7 28
22	7 30	4 27	3 36	7 16	7 58	4 00	3 04	7 54
23	7 31	4 27	4 41	8 24	7 59	4 01	4 09	9 03
24	7 31	4 28	5 53	9 19	7 59	4 02	5 25	9 55
25	7 32	4 28	7 08	10 01	7 59	4 03	6 46	10 31
26	7 32	4 29	8 22	10 32	7 59	4 03	8 07	10 55
27	7 33	4 30	9 33	10 57	7 59	4 04	9 23	11 13
28	7 33	4 31	10 39	11 17	8 00	4 04	10 36	11 27
29	7 33	4 32	11 43	11 35	8 00	4 05	11 45	11 40
30	7 34	4 33	A.M.	11 53	8 01	4 06	A. M.	11 52
31	7 34	4 34	0 46	P. 10	8 00	4 07	0 54	P. 04

JANUARY.	D.	H.	FEBRUARY.	D.	H.	MARCH.	D.	H.	APRIL.	D.	H.
Full Moon.....	2	2 p.	Full Moon ...	1	7 a.	Full moon...	3	1 a.	Full Moon...	1	7 p.
Last Quarter..	10	3 p.	Last Quarter	9	no'n	Last Quarter	11	5a.	Last Quarter	9	6 p.
New Moon.....	18	3 a.	New Moon...	16	2 p.	New Moon..	17	mid	New Moon ..	16	9 a.
First Quarter..	24	8 a.	First Quarter	23	6 a.	First Quarter	24	6 p.	First Quarter	23	7 a.
Apogee.....	8	10 p.	Apogee	5	4 p.	Apogee... ..	5	3 a.	Apogee.....	1	4 a.
Perigee.....	20	4 p.	Perigee.....	7	8 p.	Perigee.....	18	7 a.	Perigee	15	6 p.
									Apogee	28	12 a.

MAY.	D.	H.	JUNE.	D.	H.	JULY.	D.	H.	AUGUST.	D.	H.
Full Moon.....	1	11 a.	Last Quarter	7	9 a.	Last Quarter	6	1 p.	Last Quarter	4	6 p.
Last Quarter..	9	2 a.	New Moon ..	14	2 a.	New Moon ..	13	12 a.	New Moon..	11	11 p.
New Moon....	15	6 p.	First Quarter	21	3 p.	First Quarter	21	9 a.	First Quarter	20	2 a.
First Quarter .	22	11 p.	Full Moon...	29	2 p.	Full Moon...	28	12 p.	Full Moon...	27	9 a.
Full Moon.....	31	2 a.									
Perigee	14	1 a.	Perigee	10	9 p.	Perigee	7	0 a.	Perigee.....	1	3 p.
Apogee.....	26	2 a.	Apogee	22	7 p.	Apogee	20	1 p.	Apogee....	17	8 a.
									Perigee.....	29	7 a.

SEPTEMBER,	D.	H.	OCTOBER.	D.	H.	NOVEMBER.	D.	H.	DECEMBER.	D.	H.
Last Quarter..	2	mid	Last Quarter	2	10 a.	New Moon...	9	1 a.	New Moon ..	8	7 p.
New Moon.....	10	1 p.	New Moon ..	10	6 a.	First Quarter	16	9 p.	First Quarter	16	8 a.
First Quarter..	18	6 p.	First Quarter	18	9 a.	Full Moon...	23	1 p.	Full Moon....	22	mid
Full Moon.....	25	5 p.	Full Moon...	25	3 a.	Last Quarter	30	2 p.	Last Quarter	30	10 a.
Apogee	14	1 a.	Last Quarter	31	9 p.	Apogee	7	10 a.	Apogee.....	4	8 p.
Perigee.....	26	1 a.	Apogee.....	11	9 a.	Perigee.....	22	1 p.	Perigee	20	7 p.
			Perigee.....	25	1 a.						

A Calendar

For ascertaining any Day of the Week for any given time within the present Century.

YEARS 1801 to 1900.										31 *Jan.*	28 *Feb.*	31 *Mar.*	30 *Aprtl.*	31 *May.*	30 *June.*	31 *July.*	31 *Aug.*	30 *Sept.*	31 *Oct.*	30 *Nov.*	31 *Dec.*
1801	1807	1818	1829	1835	1846	1857	1863	1874	1885	1891	4	7	7	3	5	1	3	6	2	4	7	2
1802	1813	1819	1830	1841	1847	1858	1869	1875	1886	1897	5	1	1	4	6	2	4	7	3	5	1	3
1803	1814	1825	1831	1842	1853	1859	1870	1881	1887	1898	6	2	2	5	7	3	5	1	4	6	2	4
1805	1811	1822	1833	1839	1850	1861	1867	1878	1889	1895	2	5	5	1	3	6	1	4	7	2	5	7
1806	1817	1823	1834	1845	1851	1862	1873	1879	1890	..	3	6	6	2	4	7	2	5	1	3	6	1
1809	1815	1826	1837	1843	1854	1865	1871	1882	1893	1899	7	3	3	6	1	4	6	2	5	7	3	5
1810	1821	1827	1838	1849	1855	1866	1877	1883	1894	..	1	4	4	7	2	5	7	3	6	1	4	6
											....	29	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
LEAP YEARS.																						
1804	1832	1860	1888								7	3	4	7	2	5	7	3	6	1	4	6
1808	1836	1864	1892								5	1	2	5	7	3	5	1	4	6	2	4
1812	1840	1868	1896								3	6	7	3	5	1	3	6	2	4	7	2
181	1844	1872	1900								1	4	5	1	3	6	1	4	7	2	5	7
1820	1848	1876	..								6	2	3	6	1	4	6	2	5	7	3	5
1824	1852	1880	..								4	7	1	4	6	2	4	7	3	6	1	3
1828	1856	1884	..								2	5	6	2	4	7	2	5	1	3	6	1

NOTE.—To ascertain any day of the week in any year of the present century, first look in the table of years for the year required, and under the months are figures which refer to the corresponding figures at the head of the columns of days below. *For example*:—To know what day of the week May 4 will be on in the year 1873, in the table of years, look for 1873, and in a parallel line, under May, is figure 4, which directs to col. 4, in which it will be seen that May 4 falls on Sunday.

1		2		3		4		5		6		7	
Monday	1	Tuesday	1	Wednesd.	1	Thursday	1	Friday	1	Saturday	1	*Sunday*	1
Tuesday	2	Wednesd.	2	Thursday	2	Friday	2	Saturday	2	*Sunday*	2	Monday	2
Wednesd.	3	Thursday	3	Friday	3	Saturday	3	*Sunday*	3	Monday	3	Tuesday	3
Thursday	4	Friday	4	Saturday	4	*Sunday*	4	Monday	4	Tuesday	4	Wedn.	4
Friday	5	Saturday	5	*Sunday*	5	Monday	5	Tuesday	5	Wednes.	5	Thurs.	5
Saturday	6	*Sunday*	6	Monday	6	Tuesday	6	Wedn.	6	Thurs.	6	Friday	6
Sunday	7	Monday	7	Tuesday	7	Wednesd.	7	Thurs.	7	Friday	7	Saturd.	7
Monday	8	Tuesday	8	Wednesd.	8	Thursday	8	Friday	8	Saturd.	8	*Sunday*	8
Tuesday	9	Wednesd.	9	Thursday	9	Friday	9	Saturday	9	*Sunday*	9	Monday	9
Wednesd.	10	Thursday	10	Friday	10	Saturday	10	*Sunday*	10	Monday	10	Tuesd.	10
Thursday	11	Friday	11	Saturday	11	*Sunday*	11	Monday	11	Tuesday	11	Wedn.	11
Friday	12	Saturday	12	*Sunday*	12	Monday	12	Tuesday	12	Wedn.	12	Thurs.	12
Saturday	13	*Sunday*	13	Monday	13	Tuesday	13	Wedn.	13	Thurs.	13	Friday	13
Sunday	14	Monday	14	Tuesday	14	Wednesd.	14	Thurs.	14	Friday	14	Satur.	14
Monday	15	Tuesday	15	Wednesd.	15	Thursday	15	Friday	15	Saturd.	15	*Sunday*	15
Tuesday	16	Wednesd.	16	Thursday	16	Friday	16	Satur.	16	*Sunday*	16	Monday	16
Wednesd.	17	Thursday	17	Friday	17	Saturday	17	*Sunday*	17	Monday	17	Tuesday	17
Thursday	18	Friday	18	Saturday	18	*Sunday*	18	Monday	18	Tuesd.	18	Wedn.	18
Friday	19	Saturday	19	*Sunday*	19	Monday	19	Tuesday	19	Wedn.	19	Thurs.	19
Saturday	20	*Sunday*	20	Monday	20	Tuesday	20	Wednes.	20	Thurs.	20	Friday	20
Sunday	21	Monday	21	Tuesday	21	Wednesd.	21	Thursd.	21	Friday	21	Saturd.	21
Monday	22	Tuesday	22	Wednesd.	22	Thursday	22	Friday	22	Saturd.	22	*Sunday*	22
Tuesday	23	Wednesd.	23	Thursday	23	Friday	23	Satur.	23	*Sunday*	23	Monday	23
Wednesd.	24	Thursday	24	Friday	24	Saturday	24	*Sunday*	24	Monday	24	Tuesd.	24
Thursday	25	Friday	25	Saturday	25	*Sunday*	25	Monday	25	Tuesd.	25	Wedn.	25
Friday	26	Saturday	26	*Sunday*	26	Monday	26	Tuesday	26	Wedn.	26	Thursd	26
Saturday	27	*Sunday*	27	Monday	27	Tuesday	27	Wedn.	27	Thurs.	27	Friday	27
Sunday	28	Monday	28	Tuesday	28	Wednesd.	28	Thursd.	28	Friday	28	Saturd.	28
Monday	29	Tuesday	29	Wednesd.	29	Thursday	29	Friday	29	Saturd.	29	*Sunday*	29
Tuesday	30	Wednesd.	30	Thursday	30	Friday	30	Satur.	30	*Sunday*	30	Monday	30
Wednesd.	31	Thursday	31	Friday	31	Saturday	31	*Sunday*	31	Monday	31	Tuesd.	31

JEWISH CALENDAR FOR 1874.

5634.	1874.	
Sebat	Jan. 19	
Adar	Feb. 17, 18	
" 13	March 2	Fast of Esther.
" 14, 15	" 3, 4	Purim.
Nissan	" 9	[Passover.
" 15, 16	April 2, 3	First two days of
" 21, 22	" 8, 9	Last two days of do.
Iyar	" 17, 18	
" 18	May 5	Lag L'Omer.
Sivan	" 17	
" 6, 7	" 22, 23	Feast of Weeks.
Tamuz	June 15, 16	
" 17	July 2	Fast.

5634.	1874.	
Ab	July 15	
" 9	" 23	Fast—Destruction of
Elul	Aug. 13, 14	[the Temple.
5635.		
Tishri	Sep. 12, 13	New Year's Feast.
" 3	" 14	Fast of Gedaliah.
" 10	" 21	Fast, Day of Atonem't
" 15, 16	" 26, 27	First 2 days of Taber-
" 21	Oct. 2	Hosanna Rabba [nacles
" 22	" 3	Feast of Eighth Day.
" 23	" 4	Feast of the Law.
Heshvan	" 11, 12	
Kisley	Nov. 10	
" 25	Dec. 4	Feast of Dedication.
Tebet	" 9	
" 10	" 18	Fast.

MEMORANDA FOR THE YEAR 1874 (THE 2ND AFTER LEAP YEAR.)

January.

1 Thursday.
4 ii. Sun. af. Christ's.
6 Epiphany.
13 i. Sun. af. Epiph.
20 ii. " "
27 iii. " "

February.

1 Septuagesima.
8 Sexagesima.
15 Quinquagesima.
18 Ash Wednesday.
22 i. Sunday in Lent.

March.

1 ii. Sunday in Lent.
8 iii. " "
15 iv. " "
17 St. Patrick.
22 v. Sunday in Lent.
25 Lady Day.
29 Palm Sunday.

April.

1 Wednesday.
3 Good Friday.
5 Easter Sunday.
12 Low Sunday.
19 ii. Sun. aft. Easter.
26 iii. " "

May.

1 Friday.
3 iv. Sun. aft. Easter.
10 Rogation Sunday.
14 Ascension Day.
17 Sun. af. Ascension.
24 Whit Sun. Q.-B day
31 Trinity Sunday.

June.

1 Monday.
4 Corpus Christi.
7 i. Sun. aft. Trinity.
14 ii. " "
20 Queen's Accession.
21 iii. Sun. af. Trinity.
24 Midsummer Day.
28 iv. Sun. af. Trinity.

July.

1 Wednesday.
5 v. Sun. af. Trinity.
12 vi. " "
19 vii. " "
25 St. James.
26 viii. Sun. af. Trinity

August.

1 Saturday.
2 ix. Sun. af. Trinity
9 x. " "
16 xi. " "
23 xii. " "
30 xiii. " "

September.

1 Tuesday.
6 xiv. Sun. af. Trinity
13 xv. " "
20 xvi. " "
27 xvii. " "
29 Michaelmas Day.

October.

1 Thursday.
4 xix. Sun. af. Trini.
11 xx. " "
13 xxi. " "
25 xxii. " "
28 St. Simon&St. Jude

November.

1 xxiii. Sun. af. Trin.
8 xxiv. " "
15 xxv. " "
22 xxvi. " "
29 Advent Sunday.
30 St. Andrew's Day.

December.

1 Tuesday.
6 ii. Sun. in Advent.
13 iii. " "
20 iv. " "
25 Christmas. Friday.
26 St. Stephen.
27 Sun. af. Christmas.

GENERAL COUNCILS.

			A. D.
Jerusalem	Against Judaizers		51
Arles	Against the Donatists		314
Nice	Œcumenical Council		325
Constantinople	Arian		342
Rome	Athanasian		347
Sardis	Against Arius		381
Constantinople	Second Œcumenical		381
Ephesus	Third	do	431
Chalcedon	Fourth	do	553
Constantinople	Fifth	do	681
Constantinople	Sixth	do	787
Nice	Seventh	do	870
Constantinople	Eighth	do	1123
Rome	First Lateran		1139
Rome	Second	do	1179
Rome	Third Lateran		1215
Rome	Fourth	do	1343
Lyons	Emperor Frederick deposed		1274
Lyons	Temporary reunion of Greek and Latin Churches		1313
Vienne	Fifteenth Œcumenical		1409
Pisa	Popes elected & deposed		1414
Constance	Huss condemned to be Burnt		1431
Basle	Eighteenth Œcumenical		1512 to 1517
Rome	Fifth Lateran		1545 to 1563
Trent	Nineteenth Œcumenical		1870
Rome	Last Œcumenical		

JANUARY.

1. *Feast of the Circumcision*: In memory of the Circumcision of Our Lord, New Year's Day.

6. *Epiphany*: Manifestation of Our Lord to the Gentiles, Old Christmas Day, Twelfth Day, the children's great feast day, and conclusion of Christmas holidays.

Plough Monday—First Monday after Epiphany, still observed in many parts of England.

13. *St. Hilary*: Bishop of Poictiers, persecuted by the Arians, A.D. 368.

18. *St. Prisca*: Virgin and Martyr, aged 12 years.

20. *St. Fabian*: Bishop of Rome and Martyr, A.D. 250. The Eve of St. Agnes, on which maidens dream of their future husbands.

21. *St. Agnes*: Virgin and Martyr, A.D. 304.

22. *St. Vincent*: Martyr, A.D. 314, suffered excruciating torments. Farmers must now look to the state of the weather.

25. *Conversion of St. Paul*: It was an old saying that the weather on this day foreboded the prosperity or reverses of the coming year.

30. *King Charles the Martyr*: Anniversary of the execution of King Charles the First.

FEBRUARY.

2. *Purification*: the Presentation of Our Lord in the Temple.

3. *St. Blaise*: Bishop and Martyr, A. D. 316. His flesh was torn off by combs, like those used by wool combers, whence he became the patron saint of cloth makers, &c.

5. *St. Agatha*: Martyr, A.D. 255. The flesh was nipped off with pincers, and lighted torches applied,

14. *St. Valentine Day*: St. Valentine, Bishop and Martyr, A.D. 270. "On this day the birds begin to pair," was an old adage, and it is observed as a feast whether in or out of Lent.

17. *Shrove Tuesday*, or Pancake Tuesday.

18. *Ash Wednesday*: 1st day of Lent, 40 days fast in memory of the fast of Our Lord and as a preparation for Easter.

MARCH.

1. *St David*: Patron saint of Wales. Died A.D. 544.

2. *St. Chad*, Bishop of Lichfield, A. D. 673.

7. *St. Perpetua*, Martyr at Carthage, A.D. 203.

12. *St. Gregory the Great*: Pope, 590, Died 604. "Gregorian Music" is named from him. He sent St. Augustine to Great Britain.

17. *St. Patrick*: Patron saint of Ireland; Died A.D. 432, aged 123.

18. *St. Edward*: King and Martyr, murdered at Corfe Castle 979, at the age of 16.

21. *St. Benedict*: Founder of the Benedictine Order. Died A. D. 534.

25. *Annunciation* by the Angel Gabriel to the Blessed Virgin.

29. *Palm Sunday*: the Sunday after Easter.

APRIL.

1. *All Fools Day.*

2. *Maundy Thursday*; the day on which the feet of the poor people were washed, in memory of Our Lord washing the feet of His disciples.

3. *Good Friday*: Anniversary of the Crucifixion of Our Lord, observed from the earliest days of Christianity.

4. *St Ambrose*: Bishop of Milan, one of the great early fathers, and the reputed author of the *Te Deum*. Born at Trèves 350.

5. *Easter Sunday*: the first of all Christian festivals, the day on which Our Lord arose from the dead.

19. *St. Alphege*: Archbishop of Canterbury, stoned to death 1012.

20. *Cuckoo Day*: so called from a superstition in England that the cuckoo is never heard till this day.

23. *St. George*. England's patron saint, the flower of knighthood, and most renowned champion of Christendom.

25. *St. Mark*: Evangelist and Martyr, A. D. 68, dragged through the streets of Alexandria with ropes till he died.

MAY.

1. *St. Philip & St. James*: St. James, first Bishop of Jerusalem, and the cousin of Our Lord, stoned to death at Jerusalem. St. Philip, one of the 7 deacons, preached the Gospel in Phrygia. *May Day*, formerly a day of universal festivity.

3. *Invention of the Cross*: in memory of the supposed discovery of Our Lord's Cross by the Emperor Helena 326.

10. *Rogation Sunday*: Sunday before Ascension Day.

11, 12, 13. *Rogation Days*

14. *Ascension Day*: *Holy Thursday*: Anniversary of Our Lord's Ascension.

19. *St. Dunstan*: Archbishop of Canterbury, A.D. 988.

24. *Queen's Birthday*: A holiday throughout Her Majesty's Empire. *Whit Sunday, Pentecost*: from the Saxon word "witte" wisdom, in commemoration of the descent of the Holy Spirit.

25, 26. *Whit Monday and Tuesday*; generally observed as holidays, a great festival among the working classes in England.

26. *St. Augustine*: 1st Archbishop of Canterbury, A.D. 597.

27. *Venerable Bede*: Born at Jarrow, a model of learning and sanctity, died 735.

29. Restoration of King Charles the Second. *Royal Oak Day.*

JUNE.

1. *Trinity Sunday*: in commemoration of the Holy Trinity. St. Nicodeme, Martyr, A.D. 90. Scourged to death by a whip laden with lead.

5. *St. Boniface*: the Apostle of Germany, born in Devonshire, 680.

11. *St. Barnabas*: Apostle and Martyr, the companion of St. Paul, stoned to death at Salamis.

17. *St. Alban*: 1st English Martyr, A.D. 303.

20. *Queen's Accession*: Anniversary of the Translation of King Edward the Martyr.

24. *St. John the Baptist*: Midsummer Day. The *Birthday* of the Baptist is celebrated instead of the day of his martyrdom.

29. *St. Peter*: Apostle and Martyr, crucified at Rome, with his head downwards, A.D. 65.

JULY.

1. Visitation of the Blessed Virgin Mary.

4. *St. Martin*: In Scotland, if this day is fine, an early harvest is thought to follow.

10. *Korban Betlam*: one of the great Mohammedan festivals.
25. *St. Swithin*, A.D. 868. He desired to be buried in the open churchyard, and the attempt to remove his body to the choir, was followed by 40 days' heavy rain, whence the Anglo-Saxon proverb.
20. *St. Margaret*: Martyr, A.D. 273, one of the most popular saints among the English.
22. *St. Mary Magdalene.*
25. *St. James the Great*, brother of St. John, Apostle and Martyr, A.D. 43. The first martyr among the Apostles, patron saint of pilgrims, and of Spain, where he is said to have preached.
26. *St. Anne*, mother of the Virgin.

AUGUST.

1. *Lammas Day*, or *Loaf Mass Day*: when first fruits were presented at the altar.
6. *Transfiguration*: Instituted by the Greek Church, 700.
7. *Name of Jesus.*
10. *St. Lawrence*: Martyr, A.D. 258.
24. *St. Bartholomew*: Apostle and Martyr, flayed alive in Armenia.
27. Landing of Cæsar in Britain, 65 B. C.
28. *St. Augustine*: Bishop of Hippo, one of the great Doctors of the Church, A.D. 430.
29. *St. John the Baptist* beheaded.

SEPTEMBER.

1. *St. Giles*: Patron of cripples, A.D. 725.
2. Burning of London, 1666.
7. *St. Enurchus*: Bishop of Orleans. He converted 7000 infidels in 3 days, and foretold his own death.
8. Nativity of the Blessed Virgin.
14. *Holy Cross Day*. Duke of Wellington died at Walmer Castle, 1852.
17. *St. Lambert*: Bishop and Martyr, Utrecht, A.D. 704.
21. *St. Mathew*: Apostle and Evangelist. He preached the Gospel in Judea and afterwards in Parthia and Ethiopia.
26. *St. Cyprian*: Archbishop of Carthage, Martyr, 258. Many of his writings are extant.
29. *St. Michael and All Angels*—Michelmas Day—one of the four quarter days, and the day for eating goose.
30. *St. Jerome*: one of the most learned and voluminous of the early fathers, translator of the Bible into the Latin Vulgate, A.D. 420.

OCTOBER.

1. *St. Remigius*: Archbishop of Rheims, A.D. 535.
4. *St. Francis of Assisi*: Founder of the Friar Unions.
6. *St. Faith*: Virgin and Martyr, Aquitaine, France, A.D. 290.
9. *St. Denis*: Patron saint of France, Bishop of Paris and Martyr, A.D. 272.
13. Translation of King Edward the Confessor, 1163.
17. *St. Etheldreda*: Abbess of Ely, known as St. Audrey.
18. *St. Luke*: Evangelist and Martyr, one of the 70, preached in Egypt and Greece, was hanged at 84.
25. *St. Crispin*: Martyr, patron saint of Shoe-makers, whose trade he practised.
28. *St. Simon and St. Jude*: Apostles and Martyrs.
31. *Hallowe'en* or *All Hallows Eve*: A universal holiday, especially among the Scotch and Irish.

NOVEMBER.

1. *All Saints Day*: Instituted in 610, in memory of all Saints not otherwise commemorated.
2. *All Souls*, not in the English Calendar—for souls in Purgatory.
5. *Gunpowder Plot*, 1605. A great day among school boys.
6. *St. Leonard*: Patron saint of prisoners.
11. *St. Martin*: Bishop of Tours, A.D. 397, patron saint of vintners, &c. Martinmas, one of the Scotch quarter days.
13. *St. Britius*: Successor of St. Martin.
15. *St. Machutus*: Bishop of St. Malo, who is said to have performed many miracles.
17. *St. Hugh*: Bishop of Lincoln, rebuilt Lincoln Cathedral, A.D. 1200.
20. *St. Edmund*: King of the East Angles, martyred by the Danes, A.D. 870.
22. *St. Cecilia*: Patroness of music, Martyr, A.D. 230.
23. *St. Clement*: 3rd Bishop of Rome, martyr, A.D. 100, author of an Epistle read as Apostolic in the early ages.
25. *St. Catherine*: Martyred at Alexandria by being torn to pieces by wheels.
29. *Advent Sunday*: Beginning of ecclesiastical year.
30. *St. Andrew*: Apostle and Martyr, patron saint of Scotland, was put to death in Greece, A.D. 70.

DECEMBER.

6. *St. Nicholas*: Patron saint of Russia, Bishop of Myra, A.D. 526.
8. *Conception*: Instituted A.D 1070.
13. *St. Lucy*: Virgin and Martyr, Syracuse, A.D. 3 5.
21. *St. Thomas*: Apostle and Martyr. He preached to the Parthians, Medes and Persians, and was put to death on the Cowmandel Coast.
24. *Christmas Eve*: The yule log is burned, mistletoe hung, and waifs go their rounds.
25. *Nativity of Our Lord—Christmas Day*—the greatest holiday of the year.
26. *St. Stephen*: Proto-martyr, one of the first Deacons, stoned to death.
27. *St. John*: Apostle and Evangelist, the beloved disciple, brother of St. James, youngest of the twelve, died at Ephesus at the age of 100.
28. *Holy Innocents—Childermas Day*—in memory of the children killed by Herod.

DATES OF SOME FASTS AND FESTIVALS.

Cent. I. Sundays, Easter, Pentecost.
" II. Lent, Christmas.
" III. Ember Days.
" IV. Saints' Days, Annunciation.
" V. Rogation, Circumcision, Advent.
" VI. Felicita, Marscellinus, Pancras.
" VII. Nativity B. V. M., All Saints.
" VIII. The Presentation, Transfiguration, Boniface.
" IX. Easter Monday and Tuesday, and Whit Monday and Tuesday.
" X. All Souls, Evens or Vigils.
Cent. XI. All Popes that had been Martyred.
" XII. Thomas of Canterb, 11,000 Virgins.
" XIII. Epiphany, Circumcision, Conception, Conversion of St. Paul.
" XIV. Thomas Aq., Bridget, Corpus Christi.
" XVI, VII. Sorrows of Our Lady, Bruno
" XIX. Immaculate Conception of the B. V. M.

SOVEREIGNS OF EUROPE, &c.

		Born.	Accession.
Austria	Francis Joseph, Emperor	18 Aug. 1830	2 Dec. 1848
Baden	Frederick W. L., Grand Duke	9 Sept. 1826	5 Sept. 1856
Bavaria	Louis II., King	25 Aug. 1845	10 Mar. 1864
Belgium	Leopold II., King	9 April 1835	10 Dec. 1865
Brazil (South America)	Pedro II., Emperor of	2 Dec. 1825	7 April 1831
Denmark	Christian IX., King	8 April 1818	15 Nov. 1863
England	Victoria Queen	24 May 1819	20 June 1837
France	Marshal MacMahon, President	13 July 1808	24 May 1873
Greece	George I., King of the Greeks	24 Dec. 1845	26 June 1863
Hesse Darmstadt	Louis III., Grand Duke	9 June 1806	16 June 1848
Holland	William III., King	19 Feb. 1817	17 Mar. 1849
Italy	Victor Emmanuel II., King	14 Mar. 1820	23 Mar. 1849
Mecklenburg Schwerin	Frederic Francis, Grand Duke	28 Feb. 1823	7 Mar. 1842
Mecklenburg Strelitz	Fred. William Charles, Grand Duke	17 Oct. 1819	6 Sept. 1860
Oldenburg	Nicolas, Grand Duke	8 July 1827	27 Feb. 1853
Portugal	Dom Louis I., King	31 Oct. 1838	11 Nov. 1861
Prussia	William I., Emperor of Germany	22 Mar. 1797	2 Jan. 1861
Roman Church	Pius IX., Pope	13 May 1792	16 June 1846
Russia	Alexander II., Emperor	29 April 1818	2 Mar. 1855
Saxe Coburg and Gotha	Ernest II., Augustus Charles, Duke	21 June 1818	29 Jan. 1844
Saxe Meiningen	George, Duke	22 April 1826	20 Sept. 1866
Saxe Weimar	Charles Alexander, Grand Duke	24 June 1818	8 July 1853
Saxony	John I., King	12 Dec. 1801	9 Aug. 1854
Spain	Marshal Serrano, President	.....	Feb. 1873
	Senor Figueras	.....	Mar. 1873
	Senor Orense	.....	June 1873
Sweden and Norway	Oscar II., King	21 Jan. 1829	18 Sept. 1872
Turkey	Abdul Aziz Khan, Sultan	9 Feb. 1830	25 June 1861
United States (America)	Ulysses S. Grant, President	27 April 1822	4 Mar. 1869
Wurtemburg	Charles Frederick Alexander, King	6 Mar. 1823	25 June 1861

Chronological Landmarks in the History of Canada.

Icelanders discover America 1001
First Greenland Bishop visits settlement at Vineland 1121
Ship from Greenland goes to Markland (mouth of the St. Lawrence) and returns by Iceland 1349
Columbus discovers America 1492
John Cabot discovers Labrador and Newfoundland 1497
Gaspar Cortereal enters the Gulf of St. Lawrence 1500
French fishermen visit the Bank of Newfoundland 1504
Sebastian Cabot enters Hudson's Bay. 1517
Verazzano explores the American Coast 1525
Jacques Cartier enters the Bay of Chaleurs, 9th of July 1534
Cartier discovers the River St. Lawrence and reaches Hochelaga 1535
First unsuccessful attempt to colonize Canada 1541
Settlers left on Sable Island by Marquis de La Roche 1598
Champlain first visits Canada 1603
Settlement formed at Annapolis (Port Royal) 1605
First settlement at Quebec 1608
First Jesuit Missionaries come to Acadia 1611
Settlement at Port Royal taken by the English 1613
Recollet Fathers come to Quebec; Champlain visits Lake Ontario, and ascends the Ottawa to Lake Nipissing 1615
Canada invaded by the Iroquois 1617
Foundation of the Recollet Convent at Quebec and of the Castle of St. Louis 1620
Nova Scotia granted to Sir W. Alexander by James 1st; First Code of Laws promulgated at Quebec 1621
Nova Scotia first settled by English ... 1624
Jesuit Fathers arrive at Quebec 1625
Death of the first colonist, Louis Hébert 1626
Canada granted to "Company of One Hundred Associates;" Feudal system established 1627
Quebec taken by the English 1629
Canada and Acadia restored to France; First School opened at Quebec 1632
Champlain returns to Canada 1633
Death of Champlain 1635
Siltery founded, Jesuits' College, Hotel Dieu 1637
Earthquakes; Ursuline Convent at Quebec founded 1639
Incursions of Iroquois 1640
Montreal first settled, and fort built at Sorel 1642
Battle with Iroquois at Montreal 1644
Lake St. John discovered 1647
Hurons destroyed by Iroquois 1649
Expedition to Hudson's Bay 1651
Acadia taken by English 1654
Seminary of Montreal founded 1657
M. de Laval, first Bishop, arrives; Two fur traders visit the Sioux 1659
Lake Superior visited 1660
Violent Earthquake; 'Associated Company' dissolved; Royal Government established: First Courts of Law; Seminary at Quebec founded 1663
Seigniories granted 1664
Carignan Regiment sent to settle in Canada; Fort of Chambly built 1665
Expedition against the Iroquois; Church at Quebec consecrated 1666

Acadia restored to France; Trade opened with West Indies..... 1667
Hudson's Bay Company formed in England..... 1668
Mission opened at Michillmackinac.... 1669
Small-pox devastates Indians..... 1670
Expedition to Hudson's Bay; Country around Lake Huron taken possession of by Perrot..... 1671
Fort at Kingston built; Church built of stone at Montreal..... 1672
Mississippi discovered..... 1673
Lachine founded; Iroquois established at Caughnawaga..... 1674
Market opened at Quebec..... 1676
Fort Niagara founded by La Salle, and Lakes explored to Lake Michigan. 1679
La Salle reaches mouth of Mississippi. 1682
War with Iroquois; Fatal epidemic throughout Canada..... 1686
Massacre at Lachine: War declared between England and France..... 1689
Acadia taken by New Englanders, and Canada invaded..... 1690
Iberville takes English forts at Hudson's Bay..... 1694
Iroquois territory invaded and Acadia and Newfoundland taken by French 1696
Peace concluded..... 1697
Louisiana colonized..... 1699
Peace made with Iroquois; Fort of Detroit founded..... 1701
War declared; New England invaded. 1703
Canadians granted leave to manufacture..... 1704
Cape Breton colonized..... 1708
Canada invaded by English..... 1709
Acadia taken by English..... 1710
Canada again invaded..... 1711
Treaty of Utrecht; Acadia ceded to England; Newfoundland and Hudson Bay restored; Stages established between Quebec and Montreal..... 1713
Ships built at Quebec..... 1715
First Government founded by English in Nova Scotia..... 1719
Fort of Louisbourg built..... 1720
First post established..... 1721
Division of settled country into parishes..... 1722
Census taken..... 1723
English build fort at Oswego..... 1724
War with Western Savages..... 1727
Famine in Canada..... 1730
Crown Point built..... 1731
Forts built on Lake of the Woods, Lake Winnipeg, the Saskatchewan and Assiniboine..... 1732 to 1738
First Forge at St. Maurice..... 1739
Territory between Mississippi and Rocky Mountains explored..... 1743
War between England and France; Louisbourg taken by New England.. 1745
New England colonies attacked by French..... 1746
Peace of Aix Lachapelle; Louisbourg restored to France; Halifax founded by English; Forts built at Green Bay and Toronto by French; Militia rolls drawn up for Canada; Courts of Justice erected, Nova Scotia; Acadians leave Nova Scotia for Canada and Prince Edward's Island..... 1747
Unsuccessful attempt to settle limits of colonies..... 1750
Fort Du Quesne built; Hostilities are renewed..... 1754
Acadians are expatriated; Braddock defeated by French, and Dieskau by English; Ticonderoga built by French and Forts William Henry and Edward, by English..... 1755
Montcalm arrives; Oswego is taken by the French; Famine and small-pox in Canada..... 1756
Fort William Henry taken by French; general failure of harvest in Canada. 1757
First meeting of Legislature at Halifax; Louisbourg and Prince Edward's Island and Forts du Quesne and Frontenac taken by English..... 1758
Crown Point and Ticonderoga surrendered, Niagara taken by sir W. Johnson, Quebec by Gen. Wolfe..... 1759
Canada surrendered to British..... 1760
First English settlement in New Brunswick..... 1762
Treaty of Peace; Cape Breton annexed to Nova Scotia..... 1763
Courts established in Canada, Labrador and Prince Edward separated from it; First newspaper published at Quebec 1764
Fire at Montreal; Conspiracy of Pontiac..... 1765
First vessel built at St. John N. B..... 1770
Chapter of Quebec becomes extinct; Jesuits are abolished..... 1773
Constitution of 1774 granted by Quebec Act; Council formed; North West Coast explored by Cook and Vancouver..... 1774
Revolt of English colonies; Invasion of Canada; Martial Law proclaimed; Montreal taken and Montgomery defeated and killed before Quebec..... 1775
Canada evacuated by Americans; Declaration of Independence..... 1776
Meeting of Council and passing of ordinances respecting militia and administration of justice..... 1777
Treaty of peace signed; U. E. Loyalists settle in Ontario and N. Brunswick; N. W. Company formed; Kingston founded..... 1783
Cape Breton separated from Nova Scotia..... 1784
New Brunswick separated from Nova Scotia; Habeas Corpus Law introduced into Canada; First school opened in Ontario; City of St. John established by Royal Charter..... 1785
Ontario divided into five districts and English Law introduced; King's College, Nova Scotia, founded..... 1788
Canadian Act passed: Provinces Ontario and Quebec divided..... 1791
1st Parliament of Lower Canada meets 1792
1st Parliament of Upper Canada; 2nd session Lower Canada..... 1792
Pub. accounts do, first published; First merchant vessels on Lake Ontario; Horse ferry on Niagara River; First Protestant Bishop of Quebec..... 1793
First Roads opened in Upper Canada; Toronto founded..... 1794
Road Bill passed; L. Canada Legislature; Canadian Volunteers embodied; Fort Niagara ceded to U. States..... 1796
First stages established in Upper Canada..... 1798
Education Act passed in Upper Canada 1799
Great Fire in Montreal..... 1803
Locks made at Coteau, Cascades and Long Sault..... 1804
First ship built in Montreal: First French newspaper published..... 1806
Grammar Schools established in Upper Canada..... 1807
First steamer on St. Lawrence..... 1809
Le Canadien suppressed..... 1810
Judges excluded from Parliament..... 1811
War with United States: Battle of Queenstown..... 1812

Chateauguay, Chrysler's Farm, Fort Niagara: Hamilton founded..... 1813
Battles of Lacolle, Chippewa, Lundy's Lane, Plattsburg; Treaty of Peace signed..... 1814
First steamboat on Lake Ontario, Common schools established in U. Canada 1816
Banks opened at Quebec and Montreal. 1817
Steamer on Lake Erie; Royal Institution established, L. C., Halifax and St. John made free ports..... 1818
First steamer on Ottawa; Cape Breton annexed to Nova Scotia..... 1819
Lachine Canal commenced; Union of Hudson's Bay and N. W. Companies. 1821
Union of Provinces proposed 1822
Lower Canada Legislature vote money for encouragement of agriculture.... 1823
Fabrique Act passed..... 1824
Death of Bishop Mountain, and of R. C. Bishop; Great fire on the Miramichi, N. B..... 1825
Steamers on Lake St Louis and Lake St. Francis; Latest navigation open at Quebec on record..... 1826
Rideau canal begun; McGill College founded; King's College, Toronto, founded; Clergy Reserves agitation. 1827
Saguenay District explored; Petitions from Lower Canada sent to England; Earliest known opening of navigation at Quebec; Pictou and Sydney made free ports..... 1828
Upper Canada College opened; Welland canal begun..... 1829
Canada divided into counties; Longest season of navigation on St. Lawrence 1830
Steamer between Quebec and Halifax; Chambly canal begun..... 1831
Cholera..... 1832
Quebec and Montreal incorporated; Castle of St. Louis burned..... 1833
Passing of the 92 Resolutions by L. C. Assembly; second year of cholera... 1834
General agitation throughout the Canadas..... 1836
Ascension of Her Majesty; Breaking out Canadian Rebellion, Fire at St. John, N. B; First Railway, L. C. 1837
Suspension of L. C. Constitution; General amnesty; 2nd Insurrection..... 1838
Special Council assembled at Montreal; Boundary difficulties, New Brunswick: First Horse Railway, Upper Canada..... 1839
Union of Provinces..... 1840
First Parliament of Canada, meets at Kingston; Municipal and Education Laws passed; First screw steamer on Lakes..... 1841
"Ashburton Treaty;" First Railway commenced in Nova Scotia..... 1842
Boundary Survey; King's College, Toronto, opened; Cornwall and Chambly canals opened; Seat of Government removed to Montreal..... 1843
Dr. Ryerson appointed Superintendent of Education, U.C.; First convocation of Toronto University; First Railway commenced in New Brunswick..... 1844
Rebellion losses commission: Great fires at Quebec; Welland canal opened 1845
Lake Superior mines explored; School Bill passed for Upper Canada..... 1846
Ship fever; First telegraph, Canada; Normal School established at Toronto; Grand Trunk Railway commenced..... 1847
Navigation Laws repealed; First telegraph, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick..... 1848
Rebellion losses Bill; Burning of Parliament House; Riots at Toronto and other places, Beauharnois canal opened..... 1849
Parliament meets at Toronto; Clergy reserves agitation..... 1850
Gold discovered at British Columbia, and coal at Nanaimo, Vancouver's Island..... 1850
"Separate School" system in Ontario; Great fire in Montreal; Change in postal system..... 1851
Parliament meets at Quebec; Trinity College, Toronto, and Laval University, Quebec, opened..... 1852
First Locomotive Railway in Ontario; Great Western Railway commenced; First screw steamer from Liverpool to St. Lawrence..... 1854
Seigniorial Tenure and Clergy Reserves question settled..... 1854
Reciprocity Treaty; Paris International Exhibition; First vessel from Chicago through St. Lawrence to Liverpool... 1855
Allan Steamship Line established; Education Bill passed; Victoria Bridge begun..... 1856
Normal Schools in Quebec; First Petroleum Works, Ontario; Gold discovered, Nova Scotia..... 1857
Decimal system adopted; Ottawa named capital; Atlantic Cable laid; Delegates sent to England about "Confederation"; First Railway completed in Nova Scotia; Great Western Railway completed..... 1858
Prince of Wales visits Canada; Victoria Bridge opened; First Railway opened in New Brunswick; Grand Trunk Railway completed..... 1860
Secession of Southern States; Troops sent to Canada; First Street Railways, Montreal and Toronto..... 1861
International Exhibition, London; War in United States; Conference at Charlottetown concerning Confederation.. 1862
Illegal recruiting in Canada for U. S. army..... 1863
Quebec Conference..... 1864
Confederation passes Canadian Parliament; Close of War of Secession; Reciprocity Treaty expires..... 1865
Nova Scotia and New Brunswick accept Confederation; Last session of Canadian Parliament; Atlantic Cable laid..... 1866
First Fenian Raid; British North American Act passes Imperial Parliament, May..... 1867
Dominion inaugurated 1st of July; First meeting of Dominion Parliament, 6th Nov..... 1867
Assassination of Mr. McGee; Discovery of silver mines at Thunder Bay, Lake Superior; Sir John Young succeeds Lord Monck as Governor General..... 1868
2nd session Dominion Parliament; Intercolonial Railway commenced; Prince Arthur comes to Canada..... 1869
2nd Fenian Raid; N. W. Territory and Manitoba come into Dominion; Insurrection at Red River..... 1870
British Columbia enters Dominion; Pacific Railway Survey undertaken; Washington Treaty; Census of Dominion taken..... 1871
Washington Treaty accepted by Dominion Parliament; Dissolution 1st Dominion Parliament; Lord Dufferin succeeds Lord Lisgar..... 1872
Pacific Railway charter granted; General agitation respecting charges

against Ministers in connection with it; Pacific Railway commenced; Extensive works on Dominion canals begun; Prince Edward's Island admitted into the Confederation, July 1st; Island of San Juan given to U. S. by Emperor William, as arbitrator; Fishery Commission met at Halifax, N. S..... 1873

Geological Survey of Canada.

The work of the Geological Survey as presented in the Report for 1871-72, consisted of Explorations in British Columbia, by the Director, Alfred Selwyn, Esq.; Report on the Coal fields of the E. coast of Vancouver Island, by Mr. Jas. Richardson; Report of further Explorations and Surveys between Lake Superior and the Albany River, by Mr. Robert Bell; Exploration between Lake St. John and Lake Mistassini, by Mr. Walter McOuat; Progress of the Survey in the counties of Frontenac, Leeds and Lanark, by Mr. H. G. Vennor; Progress of Investigations in New Brunswick, by Prof. L. W. Bailey; and Summary of Statistics of Mines and Mineral Produce of the Dominion.

Besides these investigations and surveys, exploration was continued by Mr. Scott Barlow, in the coal fields of Nova Scotia. 80 miles of roads, rivers, streams and lines through the woods were measured, and the dip and mineral character of every rock exposure met with. About 60 square miles were thus measured. The last month of the season was spent in proving the outcrops of some of the coal seams by borings, and sinking small pits where points of importance were likely to be determined. The coming on of winter prevented the completion of the work, which Mr. Barlow was to resume on the opening of spring, and was likewise to prosecute the general exploration of the coal field

The work of tracing and mapping the distribution of the Laurentian limestone bands on the upper waters of the Lièvre, Petite Nation and Rouge Rivers has been further advanced by Mr. James Lowe.

Mr. Robert Barlow and Mr. Arthur Webster were engaged on the map of the Eastern Townships and the North Shore of the St. Lawrence, between Montreal and Quebec, which it is hoped will be completed in 1873.

About 1200 specimens were added to the collection during the year.

BRITISH COLUMBIA EXPLORATIONS.

Unexpected delays, and difficulties in procuring men and necessary supplies, with other obstructions render the result of this exploration less than might have been expected. But a general knowledge of the physical character of the country has been obtained which will be very valuable in prosecuting more detailed investigations. The preparations in Victoria were not completed till the 24th July. The first camp in British Columbia, on the 28th July, was 13 miles from Yale, the head of navigation, on the Fraser river. On the 31st July the party reached Lytton, 57 miles above Yale; on the 2nd August, Spence's Bridge, 23 miles up the valley of the Thompson was reached.

Along the valley of the Fraser and the Thompson to Spence's Bridge, there is scarcely any land that is suitable for farms. There are limited patches capable of garden cultivation on the gravel terraces, and the narrow alluvial flats occasionally bordering the river. At the Mountain House, 36½ miles from Yale, there are a few hundred acres of tolerably level land with a light sandy loam soil. The character of the valley of the Fraser and of the Thompson, its tributary, is that of a deep gorge cut obliquely through the eastern flank of the Cascade mountains, which rise in precipitous ridges from 2 to 7,000 feet high, almost from the water's edge. These are for the most most part clothed with pine and fir. Except a birch now and then there are no hard wood trees. At Spence's Bridge, the Thompson is 213 yards wide, with a strong rapid current. About one mile above it the Nicola joins the Thompson. This river drains a wide section of country, eastward and southward, and is stated to be a fine grazing and farming district. A seam of coal has also been discovered in the Nicola valley. The country for 83 miles from Spence's Bridge to Kamloops is of the same character as in the Nicola valley. The soil is of the richest description, and there are quite a number of large well cultivated farms. The valley of the North Thompson for 75 miles above Kamloops, though not probably averaging more than a mile in breadth, presents some considerable areas of farming land. The grass is most luxuriant, and would cut from 1 to 2 tons an acre. There are no white settlers after the first 15 miles from Kamloops. For more than 80 miles above Kamloops the country is tolerably open, but beyond that the forest is very thick. About 100 miles from Kamloops is an open grassy flat known as "The Little Paddock" where is the last good feeding ground for horses for many miles up the river. The soil is a rich dark loam, well covered with grass and bushes with a few scattered pine and poplar trees.

On the 5th September, the watershed to the north was reached, composed of swampy and moss covered meadows. The next day, after about two miles of thick forest, the country again opened into long meadows, bordered by woods and narrow belts of timber. The grass was already brown from frost, and the next night there was ice on the pools. The day's journey was on a general northerly course through an undulating forest country interspersed with open swampy meadows. On the 8th the course was up a steep, thickly-timbered range At 5,700 feet above sea-level the party found themselves on open, grassy hills, above the valley of the Blue river, a large tributary of the Thompson. The scenery was grandly picturesque. The descent to the valley was again through a thick forest of large timber, hemlock, spruce, fir and cedar. The ground was covered with moss. The country constantly became more difficult, the road being altogether through dense forests, alternating with boggy creeks and steep sideling hills. The absence of wind was remarkable. For more than a

month, nothing like a breeze was experienced, either in the valley or on the mountains. On the 2nd and 3rd October, there was heavy rain with a good deal of thunder and lightning. On the 5th the North West branch of the Thompson was crossed, through a swampy country. On the 9th, Albreda Lake was reached. Beyond that the country was tolerably open, with rocky hills, gravel benches intersected by gullies, the old timber nearly all burnt, and patches of young poplar and spruce. Ascending, by several steep ascents, the road lay over a wide sandy flat, openly timbered with pine to the top of the descent, to Canoe river, 400 feet above that river. Crossing this river and ascending 100 feet a terrace or wide sand plateau, mostly covered with a thick growth of young pine and spruce, is reached, over which the road passes to the S. W. of Cranberry Lake. There is probably not more than 15 feet difference between the levels of Canoe river and the lake, the latter being higher. The soil on the west side is either peaty or a sandy loam, thickly covered with a light feathery grass, about a foot high. Beyond this the road lay through tolerably open pine forest, to Selwyn river, another tributary of the Fraser. Between this and the Fraser, at Tete Jaune Cache, the country is mostly sandy ridges, thinly clothed with pine, with a few bushes, and here and there tufts of dry wild grass. At Camp river, 4 or 5 miles above its junction with the Canoe, where there was abundance of timber and sufficient grass, the winter camp was formed for the railroad party, and Mr. Selwyn prepared to return to Kamloops. On the 28th Oct. they had to abandon their horses, from want of grass, and build canoes, which was accomplished in 4 days, and they reached Kamloops, on the 17th Nov., having travelled 535 miles, and been absent 90 days. The distance from Kamloops to the end of the journey was 267½ miles, and the elevation at the farthest point reached was about 3654 feet.

The soil of the great Central plateau is excellent, but owing to the great dryness of the climate, requires, in ordinary seasons, irrigation for successful cultivation. Wheat yields from 1500 to 2500 lbs. an acre. Barley the same; oats 2500 to 2700 lbs.; potatoes 20 to 35 tons; timothy grass 1½ to 3 tons an acre. By careful cultivation and irrigation, wheat crops have been brought to 3700 lbs. an acre. Cattle live out of doors all winter, and as a grazing country it could hardly be surpassed. Wild flax and hemp were observed growing luxuriantly. The Valley of the North Thompson, above clear water, is not generally favourable for settlement; but after passing the water shed at Albreda Lake, the valley widens out, and is seldom less than 3 or 4 miles wide, with but little timber, and abundant grasses. The Indians frequently winter their horses here, and find them in excellent condition in the Spring. On most of the mountains above the limit of the thick forest (from 4000 to 6000 feet) are considerable tracts of fine summer grazing country. Conspicuous among the plants of these alpine pastures is a blue lupine, which forms a very favourite food of both horses and cattle.

Birch is the only hardwood in the forests of the North Thompson & Fraser, but cedars of gigantic size, 100 to 150 feet high, and 10 to 18 ft. in circumference, are not uncommon, & hemlock, spruce, fir & pine, cotton wood of a very large size, and on the flats bordering the river, willow, alder, poplar and aspen.

British Columbia is never likely to take a high place as an *exporting* agricultural country, but her forests, fisheries and mines are capable of almost unlimited development. Her gold fields, silver veins and coal mines are yet but in their infancy and there can be no doubt a prosperous future is in store for her.

COAL FIELDS OF THE E. COAST, VANCOUVER.

These were explored in the autumn of 1871, by Mr. James Richardson. A week was spent in the examination of the rocks about Nanaimo and Mr. Richardson then proceeded 70 miles to Comox Harbour. Coal is known to occur 16 miles further along the coast, but the reason was too advanced to go beyond Comox, Coal seams have also been met with towards the N. W. end, and on the N. E. side near Fort Rupert, on Queen Charlotte Sound on Quatsino Sound, and it appears not impossible that they may spread out into the centre of the sound. Along the Strait of Georgia, the coal seams seem to belong to a narrow trough extending from Cape Mudge on the N. W., to within 18 miles of Victoria on the S.E. a distance of 130 miles.

The surface is in some places rolling, no where more than 8 or 10 hundred feet high, in others comparatively level.

The soil is generally good, and offers great encouragement to agricultural industry.

The N. E. side of this trough lies beneath the waters of the Gulf of Georgia, on the S. W., it is limited by a range of very bold mountains running nearly parallel with the coast.

Coal seams are exposed in more than a dozen different places. About 5 miles from the shore on the S. W. side of Comox Harbour, there is an almost perpendicular cliff where there are four coal seams,—4 ft. 6 in., 5 ft. 4 in., 6 ft., and 10 ft. in depth. Coal seams said to resemble these occur at no very great distance in a N. W. direction, still further N. W., 16 miles from Comox Harbour, and close upon the coast there is a 4 feet coal seam. Coal seams are found in a number of places both S. E. and S. W. of Comox Harbour.

The general trough seems to be divided into two distinct basins; the Comox basin between Cape Mudge and N. W. Bay, 64 miles in length: with an average breadth of 7 miles exclusive of what may be under waters.

The productive area may be safely considered at least 300 square miles. Following the rule applied to coal fields in S. Wales, the Union Mine at Comox alone, would yield 16,000,000 tons per square mile, and the Baynes Sound Mine 7,680,000 tons. The other mines of this District have not been sufficiently examined to make any calculations of the yield.

The Second or Nanaimo Basin, is about 16 miles long with an average breadth of 6 miles. It is probable the seams will be found to extend still further to the S E. The seams occur in varying thickness from an inch to 9 feet. The total thickness of the coal measures in the Nanaimo coal fields, may be safely estimated at 2,500 feet.

COUNTRY BETWEEN LAKE SUPERIOR AND ALBANY RIVER.

This part of the survey was made by Mr.

Robert Bell, who had for two years been engaged in the Lake Nipigon region. He entered the country by way of the Nipigon River, and proceeded first to make surveys to the N. W., N. & N. E. of Lake Nipigon. The first by the Wabinash river to the N. W. began at the outlet of Wabinash Lake, one mile from Lake Nipigon extending to a point 29 miles in a straight line from Wabinash Bay or 33 by the canoe route. 19 portages were made and 18 lakes passed through; the largest of which was Oval Rock Lake, 4 miles in length.

For 10 miles from Lake Nipigon, the country has a mountainous aspect, the trap hills rising from 2 to 500 feet above the level of the water often presenting perpendicular cliffs. The country along the whole route was generally rocky and of little value for agricultural purposes. The only good soil was on the west and north sides of Wabinash Lake, where the soil is a fine sandy and clayey loam.

The Pikitigouching River flows into Windigo Bay on the N. side of Lake Nipigon. 34 miles of this stream were followed, but owing to the great bends the river makes, this only made 12 miles in a direct course; at one place, a portage of 60 chains saves 8 miles of river navigation. A sheet of water, 2 miles wide, called Round Lake, terminated the survey in this direction. The country was flat with apparently a good soil. Hills of trap could be seen occasionally from the river, but beyond Round Lake, the country is said to be every where of a level character.

In making the survey from Lake Nipigon to the Albany river, Mr. Bell first made a traverse across the Lake Nipigon from Nipigon House to the mouth of the Ombabika river. This river was followed to its source in Shoal Lake, 25 miles N. E. of the mouth. This lake lies due north and south, and discharges both ways, the stream flowing north to the Albany, the Powitik River, being nearly as large as the Ombabika. Along the height of land there were 17 miles of uninterrupted canoe navigation. Shoal Lake is about 300 feet above Lake Nipigon, or about 1200 above the sea. 12 other lakes were passed through on the Ombabika River, before reaching Shoal Lake, the largest of which is 4 miles across. The Powitik 6 miles from Shoal Lake, joins the Kapikotongwa, which was descended 21 miles; then turning up a small branch to the west called the Mokoke and crossing the water shed, the canoe route north westward was followed and the Zhobachquay descended to the Ogoké, another and one of the largest branches of the Albany. The Ogoké was examined for 10 miles. It averaged 500 feet in breadth, with large lagoons and marshes on each side, and was in the middle 50 or 60 feet deep. The Indians said it maintained the same character, for a long distance above and below, but further down, it is said to spread out to a great width and become very shallow. Leaving the Ogoké river by French Channel, in less than two miles the height of land was crossed separating it from the Kagéinagami, and following this northward, the Albany was reached at Lake Abazotikitchewan, 83 miles in a straight line N. 15° E. from the mouth of the Ombabika. The distance by the canoe route was 142 miles in which 29 portages had to be made. The country was generally level, the surface rocky or swampy, with some small tracts of good land. Some sections are hilly, the surface being more broken in approaching Lake Nipigon on one side, and the Albany on the other, but the highest points were only about 50 or 60 feet above the general level. From Lake Abazotikitchewan, the course of the Albany is S. E. 8 miles to Lake Makokebatan. There are 7 rapids but no portages in this section. The river varies in width from 10 or 12 chains at the rapids to half a mile and more in the smooth places between them. From Makakebatan Lake, 56 miles to Martin's Falls, the course is N. 7° E. The lake is 16 miles long and 1½ broad and the country very low and level. The river flows from the eastern extremity by 2 channels, which unite again 20 miles down at Moosewake Lake. From this lake to Martin's Falls the river is full of islands and rapids. There are 15 portages between Makakebatan Lake and Martin's Falls. The surface of the country is slightly undulating and the soil seems in many places to be good. Between Abazetikitchewan Lake and Martin's Falls, 12 rivers and large brooks enter the Albany.

From journals kept by Mr. McKay, in charge of the Hudson's Bay Co's. Post at Martin's Falls, and his predecessors for 40 years, it appears that the river is open between this point and James Bay, 6 months in the year. Hay, turnips and potatoes are successfully cultivated, and cattle thrive well.

Below Martin's Falls, which is only a rapid with a descent of 12 or 15 feet, down which canoes run easily, the river becomes more uniform in breadth, depth and velocity of current. For 120 miles to the junction of the Kenogami, it is from 20 to 30 chains wide, averaging 11 feet in depth, and the mean velocity 3 miles an hour. It is said to maintain a similar character all the way to its mouth. Except at very low water, it would seem to be navigable by powerful steamers with shallow draft of water, all the way up to Martin's Falls, a distance of 250 miles. All the way from the Falls to the Forks, at the junction of the Kenogami, the river is flanked by steep banks increasing, as the river is descended, from 40 to 90 feet. These steep banks drain a narrow strip of land on either side, but beyond, great swamps appear to extend on all sides. Between the Falls and the Forks, the Albany receives 19 rivers and large brooks. Some loose fragments of a bright bituminous coal were found on an island in the river. At the Forks, the Albany was left and the Kenagami river ascended. As far as Mamattawa, 60 miles up the river, the upward course is a little east of south. The river is 20 chains wide, generally shallow with a slack current, the banks low, and country level. Two large tributaries from the east join the Kenagami, at Mamattawa. From this point the river has a nearly straight course S. 59° W. for 23 miles to the junction of the Bagutchewan, and thence S. 69 W. for 16 miles to Pembina Island. From this point the party returned by way of Long Lake and Pic Island to Lake Superior.

COUNTRY BETWEEN LAKE ST. JOHN AND LAKE MISTASSINI.

Mr. Walter McOuat to whom this survey was instructed, left Lake St. John on the 13th of July, and ascended the Mistassini river for 105 miles, to a point N. 15° W. from its mouth and 80 miles distant in a straight line. Here the river was left on the west side, and the lake was struck at Cabistach-

an Bay, 61 miles N. 5° W. in a straight line. At about 15 miles the Wassiemska a branch of the Mistassini nearly as large as that river itself, was crossed, and 13 miles further the Chief river, the main branch of the Ashuapmochoan, was reached 35 miles in a direction N. 25° W. from the Chief river is the height of land between the St. Lawrence and the Hudson's Bay. Over this whole region as far as it could be seen, the surface is broken by low, narrow ridges, running nearly N. and S. These are seldom 300 and often not more than 100 feet above the level. The small streams found in the valleys frequently expand into lakes, from ¼ to ½ of a mile wide and perhaps several miles long. These are so numerous that from the top of Frog Mountain, a hill 350 feet high about half-way between Chief river and the Height of Land, 40 of them were counted within a radius of 6 or 8 miles.

From the Height of Land to Lake Mistassini the distance in a straight line is only 5½ miles N. 60° W. The ridge forming the water shed is about 10 chains wide with a small lake on each side, nearly on the same level and 60 feet below the highest part of the ridge. Lake Mistassini is of a very elongated form lying S. W. and N. E. It cannot be much, if any less than 100 miles long, but at no place where it was surveyed more than 15 wide. All the rocks met with on the lake were flat limestone.

SURVEYS IN LEEDS, FRONTENAC AND LANARK, ONT.

Mr. H. G. Vennor continued his surveys in these counties during the summer of 1871, examining the iron mines; the Phosphate locations, and the gold ore-zones in Marmora. 7 iron mines were examined and 19 Phosphate locations. In Marmora, the feverish excitement of 1868, has subsided, but 3 or 4 localities are steadily worked. At the Cooke's or Williams'mine, the average yield is $17 to 20 per ton. None of the others were working largely, but preparations were making for enlarging the business of several other mines. The Gillen mine is said to be very rich in both gold and silver, and the vein has been traced for a considerable distance. The Powell vein is said to average 10 feet in width and the surface ore yields $5 a ton.

The geological investigations in New Brunswick, have not been sufficiently prosecuted to admit of the completion of the geological map of Southern New Brunswick for which they were undertaken, and another season has been devoted to them.

Ordnance Lands.

From the report of the Secretary of State of Canada for the year 1872, it appears that the Ordnance properties are producing a large and always increasing income. In 1872 the income from this branch was $72,688, and there was a sum of $175,000 due on open accounts, of which there are 1300. The sales of lands belonging to the late Bank of Upper Canada, under the charge of this Branch had amounted up to March 1873 to $114,240. The value of the Ordance property at Ottawa upon which the Departmental Buildings are situated and Major's Hill, appropriated by the Board of Works, is estimated at $550,000.

Fisheries of the Dominion.

The fisheries in 1872 yielded above an average return. Of some kinds the returns show a slight decrease, the late spring and frequent storms having been injurious to fishing during the earlier part of the season.

The estuary, river and inland fisheries continue to improve under the protective system. In both the salt and fresh water fishings a point of productiveness is being gained when the stock of fish will be sufficient to afford remunerative employment to double the men and craft now employed.

Better and more economical modes of catching are also used and profitable means of disposing of the fish have been secured. Instead of being salted and cured as formerly—salmon and white fish are frozen or canned and sent fresh to our own markets and those of the neighbouring States. 400,000 fresh salmon are now caught annually in these provinces equal to 8,000,000 lbs. of wholesome and delicious food, the bulk of which is now used as fresh food, instead of salted as formerly.

The following table shows the yield and value of the Canadian Fisheries for the last three years:—

STATEMENT shewing the yield and value of the Canadian Fisheries in the Provinces named, 1870, 1871 and 1872.

Province.	*Kinds of Fish.*	*Quantity.*	*Value.*	*Quantity.*	*Value.*	*Quantity.*	*Value.*
		1870.	1870. $	1871.	1871. $	1872.	1872. $
NOVA SCOTIA	Codfish	399,869 qtls.	1,699,188	447,163 qtls.	1,900,464	525,249 qtls.	2,232,308
	Mackerel	85,254 brls.	1,023,048	228,152 brls.	2,737,824	115,833 brls.	1,624,894
	Herring	125,863 brls.	503,452	202,875 brls.	811,500	170,657 brls.	682,628
	Salmon	6,739 brls.	125,205	6,462 brls.	125,087	6,677 brls.	141,078
	Other Fish and Fish Oils		668,531		995,864		1,332,927
			$4,019,124		$6,570,739		$6,016,835
QUEBEC	Codfish	155,874 qtls.	467,622	217,773 qtls.	653,319	217,741 qtls.	911,845
	Mackerel	3,677 brls.	36,770	7,688 brls.	76,880	1,759 brls.	17 590
	Herring	26,419 brls.	79,258	27,539 brls.	82,617	29,069 brls.	87,206
	Salmon	5,840 brls.	93,440	3,728 brls.	59,648	4,050 brls.	64,800
	Other Fish and Fish Oils		484,461		220,648		238,748
			$1,161,551		$1,092,612		$1,320,189
NEW BRUNSWICK	Codfish	21,167 qtls.	86,243	9,292 qtls.	43,268	81,420 qtls.	346,035
	Mackerel	3,282 brls.	39,384	4,636 brls.	56,603	2,217 brls.	32,728
	Herring	165,736 brls.	422,946	150,871 brls.	603,484	124,157 brls.	496,628
	Salmon	7,196 brls.	176,945	8,042 brls.	201,062	8,000 brls.	207,767
	Other Fish and Fish Oils		405,917		674,278		882,301
			$1,131,435		$1,578,695		$1,965,459
ONTARIO	White Fish	14,974 brls.	119,792	13,317 brls.	106,536	17,490 brls.	143,520
	Trout	10,396 brls.	83,168	7,477 brls.	59,816	7,586 brls.	60,688
	Herring	6,550 brls.	59,300	5,875 brls.	53,250	6,974 brls.	41,844
	Other Fish	7,516 brls.	22,722	1,891 brls.	11,575	4,466 brls.	21,581
			$264,982		$213,177		$267,633
	Total Values		6,577,392		$9,455,223		$9,570,1 6

NOTE.—Salmon, Mackerel and Herring are uniformly reduced to barrels from the numbering by pieces, cans, boxes, &c.

About 1,000 decked vessels, and 17,000 open boats are computed to be engaged in the fishing business, with about 42,000 men. 200,000 souls in the different fishing communities are mostly supported by this industry.

The latest official return places the value of the yield of 1872 as $9,570,116. This is exclusive of Manitoba and British Columbia, and shows an increase of more than 33 per cent. in two years.

The area of the inland waters of the Dominion is computed by the Census Returns to be:

In Ontario	3,881,729	acres.
In Quebec	3,728,176	"
In New Brunswick	98,870	"
In Nova Scotia	525,600	"
Total	8,234,375	"

The lineal extent of sea-coast is:

	Statute Miles.
For Quebec	1,164
For New Brunswick	545
For Nova Scotia	1,170
Total	2,879

The area of the Ontario part of the St. Lawrence and great lakes may be calculated at 27,094 miles.

	Square Miles.
Of the mouth of the St. Lawrence from Point des Monts to Anticosti.	9,201
Of the Gulf	78,300
Baie des Chaleurs	1,923
Bay of Fundy	5,403
Total	121,921

During the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1872, the receipts for rents, license fees, fines, confiscations, forfeitures, and taxes on nets, were:

For Ontario	$4,818 57
For Quebec	4,569 69
For Nova Scotia	166 85
For New Brunswick	942 89
Total	$10,498 00

The expenditure for Fishery overseers, salaries and disbursements, fish breeding, and expenses of La Canadienne was

For Ontario	$8,364 29
For Quebec	19,537 68
For Nova Scotia	8,709 51
For New Brunswick	7,072 32
Total	$43,683 80

The United States Congress not having passed the necessary measures to carry into effect the Fishery Articles of the Treaty of Washington, the Marine Police Force was required to be maintained in active service. Two steamers and 6 schooners were employed under the general command of Capt. P. A. Scott, R. N. Their instructions were the same as last year. Only two United States fishing vessels found trespassing were captured. They were brought to Quebec, and subsequently released under bonds. These vessels were engaged in halibut fishing. This fishery being likely to largely increase, some regulations and restrictions seem necessary, as the system generally practised is very destructive.

The sum of $10,472 was expended in the maintenance of the Marine Police, including the purchase and outfit of the condemned American fishing schooner, *J. H. Nickerson*, but not including the maintenance of the *Lady Head* steamer, which is included in the appropriation for Dominion steamers.

In order to protect the fish in the inland waters, and prevent illicit operations being carried on in remote places with impunity, Fishery Officers have been placed at proper places to intercept the illegal carriage and exportation of fish during prohibited seasons.

Steps have been taken to enlarge the natural breeding capacities of several salmon rivers, by removing obstructions, and making falls passable.

The value of the annual consumption of oysters in Canada is valued at $1'0,000. Of this only $43,000 worth are produced in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, mostly from the latter Province. There is no reason why this industry should not be very much extended. The Canadian oyster grounds are very extensive, and the localities admirably adapted for the cultivation of oysters. For delicacy of flavour and nutritive properties, the Canadian oyster is not excelled by the choicest U. S. oyster. They might be raised in enormous quantities, if the natural facilities were enhanced by artificial aids.

Several applications have been made, for the lease of oyster beds for the cultivation of oysters, and the entire prohibition of the oyster fishery for three years is proposed to be carried into effect.

After the distribution of a large part of the last year's hatch of salmon fry in different streams, and putting a considerable number into Lake Ontario from the establishment at Newcastle, Ontario, 2,000,000 of fish eggs, (salmon, salmon trout, white fish and brook trout) were gathered during the autumn, and deposited in the hatching troughs by Mr. Wilmot. 350,000 salmon fry and 750,000 of other fish were to be distributed during the summer of 1873. Salmon are now found in nearly all the streams between the Bay of Quinte, and the mouth of the Niagara, and many of these streams in the autumn of 1872 were crowded with breeding fish.

Arrangements have been made with the lessees of the Restigouche river and its feeders for maintaining a fish-hatching establishment on that river. Other establishments are proposed at Tadousac and Gaspé Basin, and one for the artificial production of bait for deep-sea fishing on the coast of Nova Scotia. The example of the Government is stimulating private enterprise, and the country may look forward to a plentiful supply of fish-food, which, while it gives employment to labour, will make living in Canada even cheaper than it now is.

The statements of the Fishery Officers in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, give proof of the utility of Fish Ways. In many streams whose waters had been nearly deserted, fish are again plentiful. Over 100 fish passes have been constructed in these two Provinces, and above 80 in Quebec and Ontario, at a total cost of $21,384, an insignificent sum when compared to the advantages derived from them.

The experiment has been tried of transplanting salmon into a branch of the Ottawa River. Should it prove successful, the other tributaries of the Ottawa will be stocked also. For some account of the fisheries of British Columbia, probably the most productive in the world, see the *Year Book* of 1872, page 180.

In Manitoba, Lake Trout, and Speckled Trout, White fish, Sturgeon, Pike, &c., are plentiful in the waters flowing into Lake Superior.

All the rivers and lakes, flowing into Hudson's Bay, abound in White fish. They are in immense quantities, and far larger and finer than further east. They are found weighing from 10 to 12 lbs., the average weight being 4. Probably 120,000 are taken annually in Lake Winnipeg alone, and as many in Lake Manitoba. They are also found in Mackenzie River, and the lakes of which it is the outlet.

Sturgeon are also found in great abundance and of large size, in almost all the Lakes and Rivers of the N. W. They have been taken of 60 to 80 lbs. weight, and 40 lbs. is a common weight for them.

A considerable quantity of Sturgeon Oil is manufactured for use in the country.

Trout are found in large quantities in the lakes and streams lying between Nelson's River and James' Bay.

The Goldeye is a fish peculiar to the country, found in large quantities in almost all the lakes and rivers. They resemble the herring in appearance, their flavor is excellent, and they are taken at all seasons of the year. Other coarser kinds of fish are found, but the White Fish is the fish, *par excellence*, of the North West.

Dominion Marine.

The business of the Marine and Fisheries branch of the Dominion Administration continues every year steadily to increase. The total expenditure of the Department for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1872 was $642,591,08, and the number of persons on the outside staff was 1,035.

LIGHT HOUSES, &c.

The Ontario division in this branch extends from Lachine to Lake Superior, including the Ottawa.

Two beacon lights on the Catoptric principle, at Point L'Orignal and McTavish Point on the Ottawa, were lighted for the first time on the 10th Oct., 1871, at a total cost of $1,055.85.

A new lighthouse has been erected at Salmon Point, Lake Ontario.

The light on Middle Island, Lake Erie has been finished and was lighted for the first time on the 17th Sept., 1872.

The three lighthouses on Lake Superior have been finished and two of them were in operation in the autumn of 1872. A large powerful light at Batchewana Bay, near the eastern end of the Lake, has been contracted for; and also, a minor light at Point Aux Pins, at the W. entrance of Sault St. Marie.

A new light has also been contracted for on Cockburn Island, Lake Huron, and another at Owen Sound.

Two lighthouses are also being built in the St. Lawrence a little below Cornwall, and another lighthouse and pier in the Ottawa below Carillon.

Three minor lights are also to be constructed in 1873 on the Upper Ottawa.

A new fog bell has been placed on Gibraltar Point, Toronto Harbour and one of the same kind is to be placed at the entrance of Kingston Harbour.

An ice breaker to the pier and lighthouse at Point Claire at the entrance of the Ottawa, was finished during the winter of 1872-73; another was also built at Lancaster Bar, below Cornwall.

New Metallic life boats have been stationed at Salmon Point and at Kincardine on Lake Huron.

The number of lighthouses in operation in this division in 1872 was 83, and the number of keepers and assistants 70.

The number of buoys maintained by the Dominion Government Board 2 triangles.

Total amount expended during fiscal year $57,600.16.

MONTREAL DIVISION.

Extends from Montreal to Portneuf, 30 miles above Quebec, including also the lights on the Richelieu, and the buoys on rivers running into the St. Lawrence between Lachine and Portneuf. There were in this District at the close of navigation 1872, 48 lights including 3 light ships. Number of keepers 34 with 3 assistants. A new lighthouse was erected on Isle de Grace. Two new lights at Lotbiniere. There were 130 buoys in this district. Some new lights and buoys are being constructed in the Richelieu between St. John's and the Province Line.

The total expenditure during the fiscal year was $22,360.

QUEBEC DIVISION.

Includes the lighthouse service below Quebec, to the coasts of Newfoundland and Labador. There were in this division at the close of navigation, 35 lighthouses, 5 lightships, 2 of them iron, with steam fog whistles, 52 buoys and 53 beacons.

There were 35 keepers employed, 5 captains for the lightships, and about 32 persons as officers and crew, 2 engineers for the fog whistles, and 18 assistants and gunners.

There was also a steam fog whistle at the S. Point, Anticosti, with an engineer, making the total number of persons in the service 92.

The new lighthouse at Magdalen River, Gaspe, was finished in 1872; several other lights have been completed or improved; a beacon has been erected near the mouth of the Saguenay, and a lightship placed on Manicouagan Shoals. Several new lighthouses are under process of erection in the Lower St. Lawrence.

The total expenditure for construction in the last fiscal year was $57,780 77, and for maintenance, $41,936.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

In this Province there are now 47 light-

houses, of which 24 are sea lights, and 23 minor lights. There are two steam fog whistles in the Bay of Fundy. Two more are being erected, one near the entrance of the *Bay* of Fundy, and another near that of *Bay* Chaleur. There were 169 buoys and beacons, and the staff employed was 40 men.

The lighthouse on Cassie's Point, Shediac Harbour, was finished in 1872; and the minor lights in Shippegan Harbour and Gloucester County.

Two more minor lights are erected at Neguac and Tabusintac Gullies.

A new lighthouse is being built at Cape Spencer, near the entrance of St. John's Harbour, and two minor lights in the Grand Lake. Two beacon lights have been placed at the entrance of the Miramichi.

The total cost in the New Brunswick Division was, for maintenance, $23,369.12. The construction account is not made up in the last report.

NOVA SCOTIA.

In this division there were, in 1872, 76 lights, and 109 buoys and beacons. There are 5 steam fog whistles in operation, and 3 more are being erected, and a new iron lightship, with a steam fog whistle, has been ordered for the entrance of Halifax Harbour. A new lighthouse has been erected at Sydney Harbour, and a new revolving light on the N. W. Coast of Cape Breton. New lighthouses have been erected in Halifax Harbour and Ragged Island Harbour, and new lights established at Arichat Harbour, Country Harbour, Canso Harbour and Liscomb Harbour. Minor lights have been placed on Shingle Beach, Port l'Hebert, on Mahone Bay, and at the entrance of Negro Harbour.

11 new lighthouses and 1 steam fog whistle were put in operation in 1872.

The total number of persons employed, including 20 at the humane establishments, was 102.

Cost of maintenance, including humane establishments, $67,802.34. Expenditure for construction during fiscal year, $34,718.21.

Only two wrecks occurred on Sable Island, and these were unattended with loss of life. One occurred on St. Paul's Island, and seven at Anticosti. None occurred at Scatterie Island.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

There are only 2 lighthouses at present in British Columbia, and a lightship at the entrance of the Fraser.

The cost of maintaining these and the buoys was $12,587.26.

TRINITY HOUSE, MONTREAL.

The duties of this corporation have been amalgamated with those of the Harbour Commissioners, the administration of pilotage and buoy service being undertaken by the Coms., while that of the Lights is now conducted by the Department in the same manner as the other lights of the Dominion.

TRINITY HOUSE, QUEBEC.

$7,925.00 were expended during the fiscal year on account of this corporation. The number of pilots on the active list, on the 31st Dec., 1872, was 219. No pilot apprentices were admitted as branch pilots.

The balance to the credit of the Decayed Pilots' Fund, on the 31st Dec., was $60,412.20. The number of decayed pilots on the list was 45, with pensions ranging from $40 to $120. 92 widows of pilots received pensions of from $49 to $80 each, and 39 children of do $12 to $48 each.

The pilots are generally a superior class of men, and the pilotage ground very long and difficult, but they do not average more than $576 each for the season's work.

The Trinity House of London sent last year a committee to America with the object of examining into the system of signals in use in the Dominion and the United States. In their report made on their return to the United Kingdom, they refer to the lights in the Gulf and River St. Lawrence as being very efficient, and all the lights under the management of the Canadian Marine Department struck them forcibly as indicating the high value of the illuminant used, and the Canadian system as one of simplicity and economy, while it is also good and effective.

Within six years on the coast of Canada, 93 new lighthouses have been built, 4 new lightships established, and 10 new steam fog alarms. 43 more lighthouses, 8 fog alarms and 2 lightships are in process of construction.

By the aid of the Canadian Petroleum Oil, these are maintained at a cheaper rate than in any other country in the world. 90,000 gallons of oil will be required for the service of 1873 which has been contracted for at an average price of 21 cents a gallon.

DOMINION STEAMERS.

Of the 6 steamers under the management of the Department, the *Napoleon III*, *Druid* and *Dolphin* are stationed at Quebec. The *Napoleon* is principally used to supply the distant lights in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and Straits of Belleisle.

The Druid attends to the buoy service, and supplies the lighthouses in the river from Portneuf to its mouth. The *Dolphin* is a small River Police steamer. The steamer *Lady Head* has been stationed at Halifax and on the Nova Scotian coast, for the protection of the fisheries and supplying the lighthouses and visiting the humane establishment on Sable Island. The *Richelieu* has been the Trinity House of Montreal steamer, and the *Sir John Douglas* is stationed at Victoria, B.C.

The total cost of maintenance and repairs of these steamers, exclusive of the *Richelieu* was during the fiscal year $80,615.59, and the receipts from their earnings $12,598.40.

OBSERVATORIES.

There are two observatories at Quebec and St. John, N. B. Arrangements are being made for another at Halifax. A new observatory with dwelling house for Director attached is being built at Quebec and $1000 has been expended in repairs of the time ball apparatus. The time ball at St. John is being removed to the roof of the Custom House.

The expense for the maintenance of these two observatories during the fiscal year was $3,034.55.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

$10,000 was voted in 1872 for the taking of meteorological observations, and regular

telegrams were sent to the Director at Toronto 3 times a day from Saugeen, Port Stanley, Port Dover and Kingston, in Ontario, and Montreal and Quebec, which, after examination, were sent with a report from Toronto to Washington.

Later in the year, Halifax and Fort Garry were added as telegraph reporters' stations. The regular morning weather telegrams 5 U. S. stations were received by the Director at Toronto, and the information thus collected from, tabulated, and communicated to Canadian ports. Each day a description of the weather at 7:25 a.m. at certain stations was sent to local bodies with whom arrangements had been made at Montreal and Halifax, and since the beginning of last autumn, 54 warnings have been sent to ports over the lakes, St. Lawrence and Lower Provinces. The system to be of much practical benefit to the marine interests requires a good deal of extension, and an expenditure of 30 or $40,000 annually.

IMPROVEMENT OF HARBOURS.

Under the Act 32 and 33, Vic., cap. 40, a duty of 10 cents per ton was imposed on vessels entering certain harbours to be applied to the improvement of the Harbours. There are 5 harbours, 2 in N. B., 1 in Gaspé, and 2 in Magdalen Islands, under the operation of this Act, and the amount of toll collected during the last fiscal year was $2,256.70, more than $1000 less than in either of the two years preceding.

The amount expended for improvements was $5,219.88.

HARBOUR AND RIVER POLICE.

A tax of 3 cents a ton is collected at the Ports of Montreal and Quebec for the support of a Water Police Force. On vessels of 100 tons or under, the duty is levied once a year, on those over 100 tons, twice a year.

The amount collected at these ports during the last fiscal year was $27,215.80, an increase of more than 25 per cent over the preceding year. The expenditure was $20,348.

SICK AND DISTRESSED MARINERS.

A duty of two cents per ton, once a year, on vessels of 100 tons and under, and twice, on larger vessels, is collected at the different ports of the Dominion for the maintenance of sick and distressed mariners. At Montreal, the mariners are taken care of at the General Hospital; at Quebec, at the Marine and Immigrant Hospital; at Halifax, at the Provincial and City Hospital; at St. John, at the Marine Hospital. There are also small Marine Hospitals at St. Andrew's, Richibucto, Miramichi and Bathurst, N.B., and Hospitals for the use of mariners are to be established at Yarmouth and Pictou, N.S., and Sydney, C.B. A suitable Marine Hospital is also to be built at Victoria, B.C.

The total amount collected on account of this branch last year was $34,911 64. The expenditure was $38,947.60, an excess of $4,000, but taking the last 4 years together, the excess of receipts over expenditure has been $5,417.09. A grant of $500 is made by the Parliament in Ontario, to the St. Catharine's Hospital in aid of sick mariners.

CERTIFICATES TO MASTERS AND MATES.

Candidates for these certificates are examined at Halifax, St. John and Quebec, and their certificates are acknowledged in the United Kingdom equal to those granted by the Board of Trade. The Board of Examiners consists of two local members at each port, with Captain Scott, R.N., as Chairman, who moves from place to place, as required. Schools for naval instruction have been opened at the three ports. The number of certificates granted between the 16th Sept., 1871, and 31st Dec., 1872, was 235; 68 of these were at Halifax, 144 at St. John, and 23 at Quebec. The amount paid for these certificates was $10 each. 46 mates passed and received their certificates during the same period—4 at Halifax, 5 at St. John and 23 at Quebec. For these certificates $5 each was paid. Certificates of service are granted to masters and mates who held such positions prior to January, 1870, which enable them to clear their vessels in Canada, but are not recognized in the United Kingdom. No examination is required, but evidence of their sobriety, experience and general good conduct on shipboard. The fee is $5 for a master and $3 for a mate.

The number of these certificates issued up to 31st Dec., 1872, was 274 for masters and 73 for mates.

The total amount of fees received up to the close of 1872, was $4,689. The total amount expended was $8,950.84.

STEAMBOAT INSPECTION.

During the calendar year ending 31st Dec., 1872 the Board of Inspectors issued 741 certificates to Engineers and Assistant Engineers, of which 253 were for examination and 488 for renewals.

The number of steamers inspected during the same time, was in the West Ontario, Lake Huron and Lake Superior division, 146; in E. Ontario, 77; in Montreal, 60; in Sorel and Three Rivers, 42; in Quebec, 75; in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, 73: Total 473; 35 more than in the preceding year.

254 of these were paddle steamers, and 219 screw steamers; 230 were tug steamers, 192 passenger and 51 freight steamers.

71 new steamers, measuring 18,048 tons were added to the list of steamers owned in the Dominion, and 18 measuring 4,583 were lost or broken up.

The average value of each of the new steamers may be stated as $20,000 each.

No penalties for violation of the Steamboat Inspection Act were collected in 1872.

14 lives were lost in connection with steamboats. Two cases of drunkenness of engineers were reported and they were deprived of the certificates.

The amount collected on account of this fund during the last fiscal year, was $11,710.46, $81 were collected in Manitoba. This Act was to take effect in British Columbia after July 1873. The expenditure during the fiscal year was $5,500.

SHIPPING MASTERS AND SHIPPING OF SEAMEN.

Shipping masters are appointed at Quebec, Halifax and St. John. The number of seamen shipped and discharged at St. John, was 3,962; at Quebec 2,306, besides 433 shipped on board new vessels.

SHIPPING.

The total shipping owned in the Dominion as made up from the census returns taken in

1871 was 857,203 tons. Many Canadian vessels, however, being registered in the United Kingdom, the tonnage is probably much larger.

WRECKS.

The number of wrecks in 1872 was very large. 6 steam vessels laden with grain which sailed from Montreal during the fall, were lost and a large number of their crew with them. There was also great loss of life and property among timber laden vessels, carrying deck loads from Canada to Europe. The number of casualties to sea going vessels in 1872 was 221 and the probable loss about $2,083,974. The number of casualties to Lake and Inland vessels was 69 and the estimated loss $423,364. The number of lives lost, as appears by the returns was 237, but it was doubtless much larger.

REWARDS FOR SAVING LIFE.

The amount expended during the last fiscal year for this service was $3,158.32 including $792 for the purchase of two life boats and appurtenances.

MONTREAL HARBOUR COMMISSIONERS.

The total revenue of these Commissioners for 1872 was $225,717.50, an increase over the previous year of $32,025.91. The expenditure was $261,897.34, of which $184,561.84 was for repairs, dredging and new works in the Harbour.

QUEBEC HARBOUR COMMISSIONERS.

The total receipts of these Commissioners was, in 1872, $91,908.21. The total expenditure, $80,675.76. The total value of their assets on the 30th April, 1872, was $703,647, and the amount of their liabilities, $713,577.50.

SUBSIDIES TO STEAMERS.

For the encouragement of steamers plying between Quebec and Pictou, $750 is paid by the Dominion Government for each round trip, and $50 to $100 additional for a side service up the Bay Chaleur to Dalhousie.

During the season of 1872, $23,600 was paid for this service, $15,000 by the Marine, and the remainder by the Post Office Department.

Indians of the Dominion.

The Secretary of State for the Provinces in his Report for the Year 71-72 gives some interesting details concerning the native tribes in the different Provinces of the Dominion. In the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, there exists among the Indian population a spirit of confidence in, and contentment with, the Government. The population returns show an increase in numbers; the system of aiding agriculture has been attended with beneficial results; the cultivation of land has increased and education is more sought for; the number of children in the Indian schools, in these provinces having been 2261, an increase of 626 over the preceding year. The reports from the Maritime Provinces are less favorable, but this is partly attributable to imperfect returns. The receipts from land and timber during the year were $111,705.73 being an increase of $19,600; and from all sections of the Dominion, there are indications that the moral and social condition of the Indians is gradually, and, in some cases, rapidly advancing. Steps have been taken to locate and set apart sufficient reserves for the various bands of Indians in British Columbia, and it is proposed to allot to each head of a family, land corresponding to the allotments in the older Provinces, giving each family its homestead. Dr. Powell, the Indian Superintendant for British Columbia, states that the Cowichan Indians, numbering about 7000, inhabiting the coast of Vancouver's Island and the mainland, are generally good workers, and very useful aids to the settlers, and their conduct and appearance were highly satisfactory. Most of the other coast Indians are savages. The Ahts carry on a lucrative trade in furs, and both these Indians and the Hydahs inhabiting the islands in Queen Charlotte's Sound build superb canoes, perfections in design and workmanship. The Shuswhaps and Kootenays are the most advanced of all the British Columbian Indians. They live in the interior on the mainland, prosecute agricultural pursuits with success, and the Shuswhaps hold a considerable amount of farming stock. The Church of England, Roman Catholics and Methodists have a number of missions among these Indians. At one of the Church of England missions is an Industrial School which has been attended with satisfactory and surprising results. The Indians show wonderful mechanical genius; guns are stocked, main springs forged, and household furniture manufactured with facility and elegance. They are splendid carvers in wood, metal and slate, and the jewellery fashioned from gold or silver coin, would do credit to first rate artists. The total number of British Columbian Indians is estimated to be about 30,000. In Manitoba, exertions are being made to have the Indian reserves properly surveyed and distributed. $16,905 were paid to different tribes at $3 a-head, the annual stipend agreed upon. The total receipts from the Indian Fund for the Fiscal Year, were $283,881.67. The total expenditure $200,835.60, leaving the credit balance of the Fund on the 1st July 1872, $2,777,597.

Militia.

According to official reports, 30,144 men of the Active Militia were present at the Muster parades, during the time of the annual drill 1872. Besides these 339 attended the Infantry Schools of Instruction, being either officers or non-commissioned officers

in Militia corps, or candidates for commissions. Two corps applied for permission to perform the Annual Drill at the Regimental Head Quarters, which was granted them. The actual force trained during the year was 1,666 Cavalry (an increase of 447 over preceeding years) 951 Field Artillery men with 16 Field Guns (an increase of 208 men and 4 guns) 1,697 Garrison Artillery men, 106 Engineers, and 25,724 Infantry. Most of the Cavalry are now provided with Cavalry Snider Carbines, in addition to their swords. Scientific instruction in Artillery exercises is provided for, and the Batteries are being armed as fast as circumstances will permit, with the same description of Field Guns as these lately issued to the Horse Artillery of the Regular Army. The Infantry are all armed with Snider Breech-loading Rifles, and use the same ammunition as the Regular army. The Active force is organized by Corps, Companies, Battalions and Batteries into Brigades of the three arms, and these rest upon a Reserve organization of the whole manhood of the Dominion. The men conducted themselves during the time of the drill in an admirable manner; only one fatal accident occurred through the whole of them, and that was of a man bathing in disobedience to orders. The ease and rapidity with which the force was concentrated was remarkable There was a great improvement in the health of the force and the rations were good and in sufficient quantity. The Reserve Militia in the 4 older Provinces of the Dominion numbered 694,008 men between the ages of 18 and 60, in 1871. It is expected that when the next enrolment in 1873 is returned, it will be found to be considerably more than 700,000. The Military force at present in Manitoba consists of 300 Infantry, and an Artillery detachment of 1 officer and 25 gunners. A Militia Artillery Corps has been organized at Winnipeg. The number of Prairie Indians capable of bearing arms is estimated at 4,000. The Militia of British Columbia was not at the date of the last report of the Minister of Militia, yet thoroughly organized. Several companies of Volunteer Militia were being organized.

Col. Robertson Ross, in command of the Militia since 5th May, 1869, handed over the command to the D. A. General at Head Quarters (Lt. Col. Powell) on the 22nd day of August, on resignation of his command and departure for Great Britain, The vacancy which, according to statute, must be filled by a person having attained a field officer's rank in the Imperial forces has not been, at the time we write, filled up.

Dominion Lands.

Surveys of the Dominion Lands of Manitoba and the North West Territories were proceeded with during the year 1872, and the returns down to the close of the year were laid before Parliament. Forty-five surveyors were employed with a force of 400 men and 100 horses and carts. 178 Townships were subdivided, opening to settlement 3,552,771 acres, and the survey of the settled portions of the Province of Manitoba was nearly finished. Several isolated settlements at "Point des Chênes," "St. Laurent," and "Oak Point," have also been surveyed. Explorations were conducted in order to ascertain the timber supply and to judge of the fitness of different tracts for settlement along the East shore of Lake Winnipeg as far North as Berens River; the land is reported worthless for farming purposes and the timber too small and scarce for manufacturing into lumber. Signs of iron and other minerals were observed. Some good timber was found on islands in the Lake of the Woods, but the country was not generally suited to farming. On Duck Mountains and Dauphin Lake, there is a good supply of spruce and poplar of good size, and the timber could be floated down the Little Saskatchewan. There is a fair supply of Oak and Poplar on the West Shore of Lake Manitoba for settlers, but none for manufacture into lumber for market. The soil is a sandy loam. The West Shore of Lake Winnipeg, as well as the islands and rivers, as far north as the Straits, is pretty well timbered with spruce and poplar, especially on Great Black Island; but the timber is nowhere of great size, and the soil is poor. Along Broken Head River, towards the foot of the Lake of the Woods there is a good deal of spruce timber, but too small to manufacture profitably; further east it is better; the soil is a sandy gravelly loam with rocky ridges. Measures have been adopted to prevent the destruction of timber, which have been cheerfully concurred in by all classes. A number of thriving settlements were founded in 1872, and 154,000 acres of land disposed of by the Dominion Laud Agent at Winnipeg. The lands surveyed are generally characterised as "very rich," "excellent," "first class land;" on the open prairie lands, "water may be got by digging, at no great depth." The water is good and free from any brackish taste. In only one Township out of the whole number surveyed is the water spoken of as alkaline, in all the others it is "good" "very good," "pure cold," "fresh and clear,"—always to be obtained at a depth of from 2 to 4 feet where there is not running waters.

Inland Revenue of the Dominion.

The increase in this branch of the Revenue noticed last year, continued during the year 1871-2 though not to the same extent. The total accrued revenue for 1870-71, was $5,12:,004; That for 1871-72 was $5,619,012. The one exception to increased revenue w is in the case of Petroleum. Of the increase, $160,989 was from Excise; $13,829 from Public Works; $11,284 from the Supervisor of Cullers, and $4,906 from

Bill Stamps. The percentage of increase over 1870-71 was somewhat more than 9½ per cent. against 16¼ per cent. the previous year. The following Table shows the amounts of accrued revenues for 4 years:

	1871-72.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1867-8.
	$	$	$	$
Excise	4,763,273	4,391,589	3,664,465	3,078,312
Public Works	592,961	579,132	513,596	486,811
Culling Timber	74,512	63,228	66,475	70,886
Bill Stamps	189,161	184,955	136,276	119,712
	5,619,012	5,128,004	4,410,816	3,755,621

The cost of collecting, exclusive of the expenses of the Supervisor of Cullers' Office, and the revenues derived from culling, was 3.36 per cent The cost of the inside service was .54, making the total cost of the Department 3 9|10 of the revenue collected. The cost of collecting the Excise was 3.13 per cent.; that of collecting canal revenues 5.39.

The increase in the consumption of spirits over 1870-71 was 350,704 proof gallons. At the commencement of the year there was in warehouse 1,486,546 gallons. On the 30th June there were only remaining 140,842 gallons. The demand was therefore 345,704 gallons more than the quantity manufactured. The quantity exported was 432,047 gallons against 271,392 in 1870-71, and the increase in home consumption was 184,989 gallons. From comparative returns given at the close of the Report of the Minister of Inland Revenue, based on the Census returns of 1861 and 1871, it appears that the consumption of spirits per head of the whole population, has decreased 4 1|10 per cent. while the consumption of imported wines has increased 101 6|10 per cent.

The quantity of Malt taken for consumption was 29,981,677 lbs. against 27,671,496 in 1870. But of this duty was refunded on 1,420,180 lbs. used with sugar, &c., for the production of beer for exportation. The quantity of beer made from malt used with syrup, glycose, sugar, &c. increased from 65,450 gallons to 559,184 gallons. The total quantity of malt liquor manufactured was 9,557,328 gallons, exceeding that of 1870-71 by 1,100,232 gallons. The exportation increased from 66,000 to 157,800 gallons, leaving an increase of consumption of 1,008,432 gallons. 42,308,857 lbs. of malt were manufactured against 32,968,738 lbs. in the preceding year. The amount exported was 8,765,786 lbs., an increase of 34½ per cent. The consumption of malt liquor has increased in 10 years from 1.972 to 2.505 gallons per head of the population, an increase of 27 per cent.

The quantity of Tobacco taken for consumption exceeds that of 1870-71 by 1,379,488 lbs. This increase is to some extent accounted for by parties holding considerable quantities of tobacco hastening to clear it from warehouses in the spring of 1872, fearing an increase of duty. The total quantity manufactured during the year was 8,175,009 lbs. The entries for export were 701,819 lbs. showing a small increase. The consumption of tobacco per head has increased in 10 years 10 per cent. Since the change of tariff in 1870 the consumption of imported cigars has increased 344.14 per cent. and the quantity manufactured for consumption in Canada 60.5 per cent. The consumption of imported tobacco has *decreased* 78·2 per cent., and the quantity of Canadian for consumption has *increased* 52.13 per cent.

The quantity of Petroleum taken for consumption was 4,393,315 against 4,437,709 in the year preceding. The exports were 8,076,885 gallons, an increase of 46 per cent. The quantity in bond is reduced one half, the production not having kept pace with the demand.

TOTAL AMOUNT collected during year.

Service.	*Revenue of previous years not collected 1st July, 1871.*	*Revenue accrued 1871-72.*	*Total.*
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Excise and Seizures	58,351 18	4,762,378 26	4,820,712 44
Canals	16,165 12	436,115 66	452,580 78
Slides and Booms	78,588 06	113,990 79	192,578 85
Hydraulic and other Rents	153,824 79	34,582 33	188,407 12
Minor Public Works	1,320 47	8,271 56	9,592 03
Cullers	8,727 77	74,512 18	83,239 95
Bill Stamps	3,040 68	189,161 22	192,201 90
		5,619,012 00	5,939,313 07
Less—Refunds		31,790 26	31,790 26
	320,801 07	5,587,221 74	5,907,522 81

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Malt manufactured, for the years ending June 30th, 1871 and 1872.

PROVINCES.	*Barley used.*	*Other Grain.*	*Total Grain used.*	*Malt.*	
1871.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Lbs.
Ontario	647,137	3,820	650,957	712,274	24,070,915
Quebec	199,840	.....	199,840	215,736	7,426,158
New Brunswick	11,508	.....	11,508	11,941	407,122
Nova Scotia	30,495	.....	30,495	31,025	1,064,543
Total	888,980	3,820	892,800	970,976	32,968,738
			Under seizure (Ontario),		7,509
1872.					
Ontario	839,905	.....	839,905	923,090	32,240,006
Quebec	230,009	.....	230,009	247,526	8,872,399
New Brunswick	12,126	.....	12,126	12,526	425,742
Nova Scotia	21,452	.....	21,452	22,071	770,704
Total	1,103,492	.....	1,103,492	1,210,213	42,308,851

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Malt Liquor Manufactured, for the years ending June 30th. 1871 and 1872.

PROVINCES.	*Total Quantity of Malt used for Brewing.*	*Sugar, Syrup, and other matter.*	*Total Quantity Malt Liquor Manufactured.*
1871.	Lbs.		Gallons.
Ontario	13,745,437	117 bushels corn. 21,687 lbs. sugar, &c.	4,966,398
Quebec	8,026,857		2,892,490
New Brunswick	423,526		152,420
Nova Scotia	1,505,438		445,788
Total	23,707,258	117 bush. corn. 21,687 lbs. sugar, &c.	8,457,096
1872.			
Ontario	15,877,119	349 bush. corn. 1850 lbs. meal. 14 lbs. sugar.	5,873,300
Quebec	8,309,214	233,464 lbs. syrup..... 216 lbs. color'g	3,101,618
New Brunswick	564,844	.....	188,450
Nova Scotia	1,356,896	.....	393,960
Total	26,108,073	349 bush. corn. 1850 lbs. meal. 233,478 lbs. syrup, &c. 216 lbs. color'g	9,557,328

TOBACCO.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Manufactures for the Years ending 30th June, 1871 and 1872.

Materials Used.	1871.				1872.				Produced.	1871.				1872.			
	Ontario.	*Quebec.*	*N. Brunswick.*	*Nova Scotia.*	*Ontario.*	*Quebec.*	*N. Brunswick.*	*Nova Scotia.*		*Ontario.*	*Quebec.*	*N. Brunswick.*	*Nova Scotia.*	*Ontario.*	*Quebec.*	*N. Brunswick.*	*Nova Scotia.*
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.		lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Can Tob'co	47,486	47,562	.....	.....	84,007	34,433	.....	.....	Toba'co @								
Foreign do	2,187,562	5,999,089	244,564	665,474	1,686,703	5,143,581	105,887	826,866	15c. ℔ lb.	1,908,704	5,042,567	220,756	617,767	1,500,394½	4,747,049	88,589	803,857
Other commodities.	248,948	919,622	31,928	88,030	171,110	896,781	21,325	137,450	" 7c "	3,652	42,406	.....	.....	614	30,791	.....	.....
									" 5c "	.....	733	.....	.....	.....	137	.....	.....
									Cigars @								
Total W'ht	2,483,996	6,966,273	276,492	753,504	1,944,910	6,074,795	127,212	964,316	30c. ℔ lb.	94,905	27,640	8,927	.....	109,600½	80,732½	3,444	.....
									Snuff @								
									15c. ℔ lb.	580	126,155	.....	.....	.....	105,186	.....	.....

PETROLEUM.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Manufactures for the Years ending June 30th, 1871 and 1872.

Years.	*Provinces.*	*Crude Oil and Distillate used.*	*Tar & Residuum not Dutiable.*	*Quantity entered for Consumption Ex-Manufactory*	*Quantity Entered for Warehouse.*	*Total Quantity Manufactured.*
		Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.
1871.....	Ontario.....	17,711,513	1,377,567	2,938,115	8,690,314½	11,628,429½
	Quebec.....	204,837	92,023	45,155	16,177	61,332
	New Brunswick.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Totals.....	17,916,350	1,469,590	2,983,270	8,706,491½	11,689,761½
1872.....	Ontario.....	19,632,131	1,014,558	2,433,354½	9,775,828	12,209,182½
	Quebec.....	301,916	125,549	95,420½	19,388	114,808½
	New Brunswick.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Totals.....	19,934,047	1,140,107	2,528,775	9,795,218	12,323,991

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Spirits Manufactured, Years ending June 30th, 1871 and 1872.

PROVINCES.	GRAIN, &c., FOR DISTILLATION.								Total Quantity of Grain, &c., for Distillation.	Spirits Proof, at 62 & 65 cts. per Gallon.
	Malt.	*Indian Corn.*	*Rye.*	*Wheat.*	*Oats, &c.*	*Mill Offal.*	*Prunes.*	*Molasses.*		
1871.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Gallons.
Ontario	3,661,616	58,640,085	12,110,116	826,036	3,023,095	2,767,891	.....	.....	81,028,839	4,958,055·08
Quebec	453,385	3,734,211	658,370	640,169	273,431	.....	.....	.....	5,759,566	328,693·53
New Brunswick	Nil.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nova Scotia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,609	23,609 galls. Molasses.	16,422·73
Totals	4,115,001	62,374,296	12,768,486	1,466,205	3,296,526	2,767,891	.....	23,609	86,788,405 23,609 galls. Molasses.	5,303,171·29
1872.										
Ontario	3,189,001	52,560,934	8,863,756	4,864,770	2,247,073	1,921,928	.....	.....	73,647,462	4,491,163·10
Quebec	264,463	4,043,760	1,024,530	.....	320,520	.....	.....	.....	5,653,273	343,358·86
New Brunswick	4,777	.....	18,946	.....	.....	100	1,997,299	16,042	23,823 2,006,050 lbs. sundries. 16,042 galls. Molasses.	35,803·95
							8,751 lbs. Sugar. Scrapings.			
Totals	3,458,241	56,604,694	9,907,232	4,864,770	2,567,593	1,922,028	1,997,299	16,042	79,324,558 2,006,050 lbs. sundries. 16,042 galls. Molasses.	4,870,325·91

MANUFACTURES IN BOND.—RETURN of Manufactures in Bond for the Year ending June 30th, 1872.

Inland Revenue Divisions.	No. of Licenses.	Amount of License Fees.	QUANTITY OF MATERIALS USED.						PRODUCTS OF MANUFACTURES.					
			Foreign Spirits at Proof.	Canadian Spirits at Proof.	Total Spirits.	Beer, Vinegar, Cider and Wine	Other Commodities.	Other Commodities.	Vinegar at 3 cts. per gal.	Burning Fluid $1.20 per gallon.	Methylated Spirits at 12 cents per gallon.	Tinctures at $1.20 per gallon.	Ginger Wine at 10 cts. per gal., and 25 % ad val.	Domestic Liquors 50 cts. per gallon.
			galls.	galls.	galls.	galls.	galls.	lbs.	galls.	galls.	galls.	galls.	galls.	galls.
Hamilton	4	200	.....	138,483·55	138,483·55	.....	5,232·34	.....	225,030	8,153·25	74,681 08	.....	.....	.....
Toronto	3	125	.....	38,975·47	38,975·47	39,987·00	.....	.....	150,179	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Windsor	1	50	.....	7,031·26	7,031 26	.....	.....	.....	26,793	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montreal	1	50	1,438 40	5,649·58	7,087·98	.....	2 00	1,862	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. John, N. B.	2	100	.....	13,326·62	13,326·62	.....	112·00	.....	53,989	419·10	444·30	15	2,320	6,239·15
Halifax, N. S.	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	11	525	1,438·40	203,466·48	204,904·88	39,987·00	5,396·34	1,862	455,991	8,572·35	75,125·38	15	2,320	6,239·15

CANALS.

Through the Canals of the Dominion there passed of freight in 1871-72,

	Tons.
Welland Canal	1,319,996
St. Lawrence	940,645
Burlington Bay	160,974
St. Ann's Lock	100,865
Chambly	346,128
Ottawa and Rideau	519,040
Total	3,387,648

against 4,275,117 the preceding year,

SLIDES AND BOOMS.

Through the Government Slides and Booms on the Ottawa and its tributaries, there passed 289,473 pieces of Square Timber, and 1,674,042 Saw Logs, a considerable increase in the Logs, and a small one in the Square Timber over 1870-71. Nearly the whole of the Square Timber was White and Red Pine, the Red being a little more than 10 per cent. of the whole quantity.

BILL STAMPS.

The following Table shows the distribution of Bill Stamps:

STATEMENT OF BILL STAMPS issued on Requisition, by the Inland Revenue Department, during the year ended the 30th June, 1872.

SUPPLIED TO DISTRIBUTORS.	1 cent.	2 cents.	3 cents.	4 cents.	5 cents.	6 cents.	7 cents	8 cents	9 cents.	10 cents.	20 cents	30 cents	40 cents	50 cents	$1	$2	$3	Gross Amount
																		$
In Nova Scotia.....	20,000	20,000	50,000	6,000	6,000	30,000	.....	3,000	15,000	13,000	9,000	4,000	. ...	8,000	700	.....	.....	12,530 00
New Brunswick.....	3,000	5,000	21,000	2,600	4,300	16,000	700	600	13,500	6,300	1,750	3,400	2,600	3,200	1,100	.....	.....	9,091 00
Ontario and Quebec.	145,045	118,651	334,650	24,400	52,032	247,725	17,703	20,675	174,625	85,341	59,907	61,695	27,140	39,087	15,354	4,240	1,941	149,994 03
To Post Office Department Ot awa.....	175,004	135,004	200,004	5,504	3,004	110,004	3,004	4	60,004	15,004	5,504	10,504	4	5,004	4	4	4	31,311 80
Total.....	343,049	278,655	605,654	38,504	65,336	403,729	21,407	24,279	263,129	119,645	76,161	79,599	29,744	50,291	17,158	4,244	1,945	2 2,926 83

TOTAL EXPENDITURE OF DEPARTMENT.

SERVICE.	*Amount due by Collect's 1st July, 1871.*	*Amounts disbursed by the Hon. The Receiver General, on requisition of this Department.*	*Amounts deducted and paid from Salaries for Superannuation.*	*Amount due to Collect's 30th June, 1872.*	TOTAL.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Excise (and Seizures).....	88 54	136,715 71	3,842 27	391 80	141,038 32
Canals.....	25 00	25,243 81	841 78	191 38	26,301 97
Slides and Booms.....	.....	11,442 87	368 96	125 70	11,937 53
Cullers'.....	103 33	65,247 33	453 85	.....	65,804 51
Seizures distributed.....	.....	7,673 91	.....	.....	7,673 91
Sundry Minor Expenditures.	.....	6,925 65	.....	.....	6,925 65
Total.....	216 87	253,249 28	5,506 86	708 88	259,681 89

CANAL TOLLS.

AN ORDER IN COUNCIL under date April 18, directs the following amended Tariff of Tolls to be levied on Vessels and Cargoes passing through the Dominion Canals, 1873:—

The Rates of Tolls are divided into Five Classes, as under, and are per ton, unless otherwise specified.	*Welland Canal, each way*	*St. Lawrence Canal, each way.*	*Chambly Canal and St. Ours Lock, ea. way.*	*Lake Erie to Montreal, each way.*	*Ottawa and Rideau Canals, each way.*	*St. Ann's Lock each way.*	*Ottawa to St. John.*
CLASS No. 1.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Vessels, Steam.....per ton	2½	1½	1½	4	3		2½
Sail and other ..... "	2½	1½	1½	4	3		2½
CLASS No. 2.							
Passengers, 21 years of age and upwards..each	10	10	5	20	10	¼	10¼
Under 21 years of age..... "	5	5	2	10	5	¼	.....
CLASS No. 3.							
Corn, Coal, Flour, Iron—(Railway, Pig, all other,) Plaster (Gypsum), Salt, Saltmeats or Fish in barrels or otherwise, Agricultural Products (Vegetable) not enumerated, Agricultural Products (Animal) not enumerated, Stone (for cutting), Wheat..	20	15	10	35	10	3	20
CLASS No. 4.							
All other articles, not enumerated.....	40	20	10	60	35	5	30
CLASS No. 5.							
Bark.....	20	15	10	35	10	3	19½
Barrels (empty).....each	2	2	2	4	2	1	04
Boat Knees.....	5	2	2	7	2	1	04
Floats, per 1000 lineal feet.....	1 40	1 40	1 20	2 80	1 40	15	2 05
Firewood, per cord.....In Vessel	20	20	10	40	20	3	23
Do do .....In Rafts	25	25	15	50	25	3	30½
Hoops.....	25	20	15	45	20	5	30
Masts and Spars, Telegraph Poles, per ton of 40 cubic feet.....In Vessels	15	5	5	20	10	5	13½
Do do In Rafts	20	10	10	30	20	25	42½
Railway Ties.....In Vessels	½	½	½	1½	1	½	01½
Do .....In Rafts	2	1	1	3	2	1	02½
Sawed Stuffs, Boards, Plank, Scantling, and Sawed Timber, per M. feet, Board Measure.....In Vessels	30	15	10	45	15	3	20
Do do do In Rafts	60	30	20	90	25	3	36½
Square Timber, per M. cubic feet..In Vessels	3 00	1 00	1 00	4 00	75	25	1 68½
Do do .....In Rafts	4 50	2 00	2 00	6 50	1 50	25	3 12½
Waggon Stuff, Woodenware, and wood partly manufactured, per ton of 40 cubic feet...	40	40	25	80	40	10	55
Shingles, per M.....	6	6	4	12	6	1	08
Split Posts and Fence Rails, p. M..In Vessels	40	40	20	80	30	5	42½
Do do .....In Rafts	80	80	40	1 60	50	5	77½
Saw Logs, each Standard Log.....	8	8	5	16	8	5	14
Staves and Headings (brls.)...at 2½ tons p. M.	40	20	15	60	20	5	30
Do (pipe)... " 8 " "	1 50	1 00	1.00	2 50	1 00	25	1 75
Do (W. India).. " 4 " "	75	60	25	1 30	60	10	65
Do (Salt brs.) Sawn or Cut....	8	4	3	12	4	1	08
Traverses, per 1000 pieces.....	50	50	40	1 00	50	2	05
Hop Poles, per 1000 do	2 00	2 00	1.50	4 00	2 00	15	2 15
SPECIAL CLASS.							
Stone unwrought, corded and not suitable for cutting, per cord	75	60	37½	1 35	37½	15	15
Iron Ore, Kryolite or Chemical Ore.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5

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

Iron Ore, Kryolite, or Chemical Ore, through one section or all the Canals, p. ton, 5c.

Iron and Salt having paid Toll through the whole line of the St. Lawrence Canals, or through the Lachine Canal, St. Anne's Locks, Ottawa and Rideau Canals, shall be allowed to pass free through the Welland Canal; and if Tolls shall have been paid at the Chambly Canal, such Toll shall be refunded at Montreal, or Kingston Mills, upon the Iron or Salt leaving the Canal.

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

All articles, goods or merchandise not enumerated above to be charged to class No. 44.

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

We continue from the *Year Book* of last year the Statistics of Life, Fire and Marine Insurance in Canada as they appear in the Official Returns.

In Life Assurance, the total increase in the business of the year, in 1872, as compared with 1871, was about 12.20 per cent. as shown by the receipts, the figures being:—

In 1872, ...	$2,068,941
" 1871, ...	1,843,045
Increase.....	$225,896

The increase in the receipts in 1872 was the most remarkable among the Canadian Companies, their total receipts were as follow:—

In 1872.....	$431,603
" 1871	291,897
Increase.....	$149,706

Or not quite 51½ per cent.

The receipts of the British Companies, doing business in Canada, in the same two years, were as follow:—

In 1872.....	$585,763
" 1871.....	560,516
Increase.....	$25,247

Or not quite 4½ per cent.

The receipts of U. S. Companies, doing business in Canada, in the same two years, were:—

In 1872.....	$1,051,575
" 1871.....	990,631
Increase.....	$60,944

Or rather more than 6 3|20 per cent.

The following statement shows the business of the Life Assurance Companies doing business in Canada, for the last four years:—

LIFE INSURANCE COMPARISON—FOUR YEARS.

	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
Premiums paid.....	$1,288,368	$1,426,444	$1,843,045	$2,068,941
No. of New Policies.....	6,603	6,938	7,391	11,493
Amt. " "	12,862,134	12,164,230	13,498,283	20,367,269
Total amount of policies..	35,680,083	41,456,927	45,409,769	61,365,441
Policies become Claims..	167	162	197	226
Amt. of " " ..	317,451	379,143	422,256	463,440
Claims paid during year..	247,495	275,183	417,618	417,064
" in suspense.....	33,631	744,333	60,817	103,004

Coming to the Fire Insurance Companies, we find that the total receipts of the Companies doing business in Canada, as compiled from the Government returns, are as follows for the two last years compared:—

In 1872.....	$2,610,361
" 1871.....	2,342,385
Increase.....	$267,976

Or about 11 1|7 per cent.

The amount of losses during the corresponding two years, was as follows:—

	1871.	1872.
Losses paid.....$1,577,615		$1,909,364
Do. in suspense..	149,905	359,826
Do. resisted.....	30,022	68,600
Totals.....$1,757,542		$2,327,790

An increase of fire losses in 1872 of $570,248, or 26.69 per cent. The increase of losses is thus much more in proportion than the receipts. The absolute amount of receipts over losses in 1872, was $282,571; which cannot be said to show a very excessive profit. But still a profit.

The figures of the receipts of the Canadian Fire Companies, for the two years are as follow:—

In 1872.....	$734,040
" 1871.....	629,348
Increase.....	$104,692

Or rather more than 16 3|5 per cent.

The losses of the Canadian Fire Companies during the corresponding two years, were as follow:—

	1871.	1872.
Losses paid.....	$359,291	460,304
Do. in suspense..	56,108	99,076
Do. resisted.....	2,900	18,400
Totals.....	$418,299	$577,780

an increase of Losses in 1872 of $159,481 or a little more than 38 per cent. Amount of receipts over losses in 1872, $156 260.

The receipts of the British Fire Companies doing business in Canada during the same two years, were:—

In 1872	$1,500,220
" 1871	1,320,512
Increase.....	179,708

Or about 13 3|5 per cent.

The losses of the same Companies during the two years were:—

	1871.	1872.
Claims paid.....	$959,814	1,134,165
Claims in suspense.	67,655	225,848
Claims resisted.....	20,522	35,500
Totals.....	1,038,989	1,395,513

or nearly 34 per cent. increase in losses. Amount of receipts over losses, $104,707.

The receipts of the American Fire Companies doing business in Canada during the same two years, were:—

In 1872.....	$332,243
" 1871.....	314,452
Increase.....	17,791

Or about 5 13|20 per cent.

The losses of the same companies during the two years were:—

	1871.	1872.
Claims paid	$212,461	263,339
Claims in suspense	12,844	34,902
Claims resisted	1,500	13,100
Totals	$226,805	311,341

an increase of loss of not far from 37½ per cent. Amount of receipts over losses, $30,902.

The receipts of the Mutual Fire Company during the two years were:—

In 1872	$43,858
" 1871	78,072
Decrease	34,214

Or rather more than 43 4|5 per cent.

The losses of the same company during the same two years were:—

	1871.	1872.
Claims paid	$55,048	41,556
Claims in suspense	4,000	None.
Claims resisted	900	1,600
Totals	59,948	43,156

a decrease of loss of 28 per cent. Receipts over losses $702.

The following statement shows the business of all the Fire Insurance Companies doing business in Canada for the last four years:—

FIRE INSURANCE COMPARISON FOR FOUR YEARS.

——	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
	$	$	$	$
Premiums	1,812,122	1,834,334	2,342 385	2,610,361
Amount at risk	164,475,621	166,508,708	230,753,891	251,725,940
Number of losses	1,448	1,957	2,161	2,661
Losses paid	991,003	1,640,426	1,577,615	1,909,364
Losses in suspense	115,519	299,314	140,905	359,828
Losses resisted	71,848	48,461	39,022	68,600

The following is a statement of the Inland Marine Insurance in the Dominion in 1872 as compiled from the Official returns:—

INLAND MARINE INSURANCE 1872.

Companies' Names.	*Premiums.*	*No. of Policies.*	*Amount of New Policies.*	*Amount at Risk.*	*Claims paid.*	*Claims in suspense.*
CANADIAN:	$		$	$	$	$
British American	130,693	3,892	13,387,569	937,150	77,641	31,281
Provincial	85,852	.....	.....	.....	89,116	.....
Western	119,569	2,185	9,417,843	830,024	58,024	20,723

No British or American Companies are returned as doing Inland Marine Business.

For the Accident business the Hartford Traveller's Insurance Company did the following business in Canada in 1872:—

Premiums of year	$78,659
No. of Policies issued in Canada	7,601.
Amt. of Policies issued in Canada	$9,694,010
Amount at Risk in Canada	Unknown
Claims paid	$32,771
Claims in suspense	3,200

FIRE INSURANCE.

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	*Premiums of Year.*	*No. of New Policies.*	*Amount of New Policies.*	*Amount at Risk*	*Losses during Year.*	*Claims Paid.*	*Claims in Suspense.*	*Claims Resisted.*
CANADIAN COMPANIES.								
	$		$	$		$	$	
British American	174,047	10,036	17,690,653	14,040,912	223	89,328	42,125	None.
Isolated Risk	59,121	5,847	6,478,904	6,296,244	23	10,074	1,000	None.
Provincial	161,158	9,894	10,589,008	No return.	198	119,791	11,150	10,200
Quebec	77,508	3,976	7,762,317	No return.	85	60,630	2,000	None.
Western	262,206	13,737	24,273,993	21,224,503	314	179,981	42,801	18,200
Total	$734,040	43,490	66,794,875	41,561,659	843	460,304	99,076	18,400
BRITISH.								
Commercial	57,329	2,892	8,637,901	5,949,056	122	88,407	18,972	None.
Guardian	32,947	1,366	5,911,107	3,631,047	24	22,910	42,470	None.
Imperial	102,750	4,217	11,762,584	9,29-,004	100	80,965	21,520	10,700
Lancashire	43,967	2,559	4,741,638	3,924,221	61	53,670	3,386	None.
Liverpool, London & Globe	260,262	12,907	26,851,438	24,444,161	242	244,474	32,732	6,800
London	67,385	2,452	9,277,300	6,926,874	64	82,492	7,500	No return.
North British	235,290	11,362	26,316,373	22,268,269	177	119,605	2,214	None.
Northern	69,905	3,788	9,648,940	7,648,182	56	60,948	8,300	13,000
Phœnix	108,215	3,325	12,636,184	10,542,887	54	86,919	5,000	None.
Queen	150,530	6,902	14,710,932	12,261,313	118	101,478	20,010	None.
Royal	315,848	13,959	36,327,665	33,568,082	251	147,269	35,227	None.
Scottish Imperial	55,792	55,792	8,139,333	5,247,390	75	45,029	28,517	5,000
Total	$1,500,220	121,521	174,961,395	145,703,486	1,319	1,134,165	225,848	35,500
AMERICAN COMPANIES.								
Ætna	177,943	8,180	17,960,913	14,037,146	150	142,928	33,302	9,100
Agricultural	73,613	9,612	8,565,421	12,781,524	130	33,616	1,600	None.
Hartford	80,687	No ret'rn	No return.	7,000,000	No ret'rn	86,795	No return.	4,000
Total	$332,243	17,822	26,526,334	33,818,670	280	263,339	34,902	13,100
MUTUAL COMPANY.								
Agricultural Mutual	43,858	11,602	9,704,577	30,642,125	219	41,556	None.	1,600

LIFE INSURANCE.

NAME OF COMPANY.	*Premiums of Year.*	*No. of New Policies.*	*Amount of New Policies.*	*Amount at Risk.*	*Policies become Claims.*	*Am't of Policies become cl'ms.*	*Claims Paid.*	*Claims in Suspense.*	*Claims Resisted.*
CANADIAN COMPANIES.	$		$	$		$	$	$	
Canada	327,500	1,512	2,114,094	9,682,746	36	46,200	46,400		
Confederation	35,195	1,206	1,833,790	1,698,290	None.				
Mutual Life	27,235	563	692,125	624,425	None.				
Sun	41,673	417	727,350	1,064,350	None.				
Total	$431,603	3,728	5,367,359	13,069,811	36	46,200	46,400		
BRITISH COMPANIES.									
Briton Medical	41,522	162	253,982	1,396,961	15	28,460	25,389	9,723	
Commercial Union	22,473	20	43,800	827,065	3	1,460	1,460	None.	
Edinburgh	25,022	20	33,823	830,974	2	.....	4,868	None.	
Life Association, Scotland	141,776	280	475,629	4,304,876	25	65,117	68,402	21,900	
Liverpool, London and Globe	9,912	61	83,500	403,767	4	9,411	8,411	1,000	
London and Lancashire	15,750	71	112,500	482,670	3	3,665	3,233	2,500	
North British	30,504	11	58,783	1,085,446	6	18,306	18,452	5,333	
Queen	11,697	24	25,220	376,260	2	2,000	1,021	2,000	
Reliance	16,874	148	205,100	456,070	1	2,433	2,433		
Royal	32,905	17	22,210	1,170,468	6	19,758	19,713		
Scottish Amicable	13,870	27	48,811	594,175	4	10,256	6,363	3,893	
Scottish Provident	8,218	3	6,409	295,978	4	6,326	3,893	2,433	
Scottish Provincial	67,498	118	118,479	1,686,845	14	24,647	11,720	12,927	
Standard	147,742	419	596,239	5,025,672	34	78,293	65,177	13,115	
Star	No return.								
Total	$585,763	1,381	2,084,435	18,847,227	103	270,132	240,533	74,824	
AMERICAN COMPANIES.									
Ætna	277,355	1,483	2,460,356	7,215,836	23	48,591	49,127	13,580	
Atlantic	63,717	254	345,295	2,043,886	9	17,000	11,000	6,000	
Connecticut	No return.								
Equitable	128,601	895	2,324,250	3,845,600	2	2,000	2,000	None.	
Metropolitan	16,654	206	554,000	554,000	None.				
National	34,833	525	802,628	1,612,245	5	7,027	3,027	4,000	
New York	197,327	581	2,399,100	4,800,000	9	17,500	16,597		
North Western	5,298	134	199,700	181,900	None.				
Phœnix Mutual	166,527	1,451	2,336,778	4,635,634	15	29,300	26,700	2,600	
Travellers	56,841	549	869,643	2,157,177	19	17,690	15,690	2,000	
Union Mutual	104,422	356	623,725	2,402,275	5	8,000	6,000		
Total	$1,051,575	6,884	12,915,475	29,448,408	87	147,108	130,131	28,180	

There were no claims resisted in the year.

AMOUNTS of Deposits made by Insurance Companies in accordance with 21 Vict. cap. 48, sec. 23.

	Stock.	Bank Stock.	Cash.	Can. 5's	Can. 6's	Municipal debentures.	Montreal Bonds.	United Sts. Bonds.	U. S. Gold Bonds.	U. S. 5-10 Bonds.	U.S. Bonds of 1881.	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Ætna Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn.	5,070	48,510										53,580
Ætna Life Insurance Company, do do										140,000		140,000
Agricultural Insurance Co., Watertown, N. Y.	14,500							85,500				100,000
Agricultural Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Canada	25,000											25,000
Atlantic Mutual Life Insurance Co., Albany, N. Y.	80,292											80,292
British Amer. Ass. Co., Toronto	50,000											50,000
Briton Med. and Gen. Life Association	100,343											100,343
Canada Guarantee Co., London, England	166						16,500					16,666
Canada Life Ass. Co., Hamilton						54,000						54,000
Commercial Union Ass. Co., London, England	100,343			50,613								150,956
Confederation Life Association of Canada						50,000						50,000
Conneticut Mutual Life Insurance Co., Hartford										140,000		140,000
Edinburgh Life Assurance Co	150,515											150,515
Equitable Life Ass. Society of U. S., New York	100,000											100,000
Guardian Fire and Life Ass. Co., London, England	100,343											100,343
Hartford Fire Insurance Co., Hartford, Conn.	45,000							55,000				100,000
Imperial Insurance Co., London, England	50,000			48,667	1,400							100,069
Isolated Risk Fire Insurance Co. of Canada						82,704						82,704
Lancashire Insurance Co	100,000											100,000
Life Association of Scotland	150,000											150,000
Liverpool, London and Globe Insurance Co	50,000			62,293	26,800	11,000						150,093
London Ass. Corporation	99,183			50,127								149,310
London and Lancashire Life Ass. Co	100,000											100,000
Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., New York								100,000				100,000
Mutual Life Association of Canada			33,333									33,333
National Life Insurance Co., United States of Am								60,000				60,000
New York Life Insurance Co									100,000			100,000
North British and Mercantile Insurance Co	50,000			100,253								150,253
Northern Assurance Co. of Aberdeen and London.	85,833			12,167	2,000							100,000
North Western Mutual Life Insurance Co. Milwaukee								100,000				100,000
Phœnix Fire Insurance Co., London, England	50,171			50,126								100,297
Phœnix Mutual Life Insurance Co. Hartford										130,000		130,000
Provincial Insurance Co. of Canada	24,547											24,547
Quebec Fire Insurance Co.	100,000											100,000

(Carried forward.)

AMOUNTS of Deposits made by Insurance Companies, &c.—(*Continued.*)

	Stock.	Bank Stock.	Cash.	Can. 5's	Can. 6's	Mun. Debent.	Mon-treal Bonds.	U. S. Bonds	U. S. Gold Bonds.	U. S. 5-10 Bonds.	U. S. Bonds of 1881.	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
(Brought forward.)	80,000			51,000								151,000
Queen Fire and Life Insurance Co, England	100,000											100,000
Reliance Mut. Life Assur. Society, London, Eng.	90,982			58,533								150,515
Royal Insurance Co.								50,000				50,000
St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Society	150,000											150,000
Scottish Amicable Life Assurance Society	71,067											71,067
Scottish Imperial Insurance Co.	100,343											100,343
Scottish Provident Institution	112,343			38,447								150,790
Scottish Provincial Assurance Co.	150,000											150,000
Standard Life Assurance Co, Scotland	100,343											100,343
Star Life Assurance Society of England	50,000											50,000
Sun Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Montreal										140,000		140,000
Travelers' Insurance Co., Hartford											100,000	100,000
Union Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Maine	50,000											50,000
Western Assurance Co., Toronto												
Totals	$2,713,734	48,510	33,333	517,226	30,200	197,704	16,500	450,000	100,000	450,000	100,000	

Public Works of Dominion.

These Works are—*The Canals, Works on Navigable Rivers, Harbors and Piers, Slides and Booms, Roads and Bridges, Public Buildings, Government Railways and North West and Pacific Communication.*

CANALS.

1. *St. Lawrence River and Lakes.* The navigation of this route extends from Straits of Belle Isle to Fond du Lac at the head of Lake Superior, a distance of 2,384 miles. The Canals along the route are Lachine, Beauharnois, Cornwall, Farran's Point, Galops, and Welland. Total length, 70 83 miles, total lockage, 5636½ feet. No. of locks, 54. The Sault St. Marie Canal on the U. S. side of the channel unites for purposes of navigation, Lakes Huron and Superior and is 1 1-17 miles long with 18 feet lockage.

Lake Superior is 600 feet above the tidal flow of the St. Lawrence, at Three Rivers.

LACHINE CANAL.

986 miles from the Straits of Belle Isle, is 8½ miles long, with 44¾ feet lockage. It closed the 6th of Dec., 1871, and re-opened 1st May 1872. Considerable repairs were made, of the ordinary character, two landing piers built, a new supply wier completed, and surveys are in progress for enlarging the canal, and providing additional basin accommodation.

BEAUHARNOIS CANAL.

15½ miles from the head of the Lachine, connects Lakes St. Louis and St. Francis, 11½ miles long; 82½ feet lockage. Closed 2nd Dec., 1871; re-opened 1st May, 1872; no interruptions during the season.

CORNWALL CANAL.

32½ miles from the head of the Beauharnois, 11½ miles long with lockage of 48 feet. Closed 8th Dec. 1871; re-opened 2nd May 1872. Only two trivial interruptions of a few hours each through the season. Some extensive repairs were made to wharves and a number of other repairs.

FARRAN'S POINT CANAL.

5 miles from the Cornwall, ¾ mile long, 4 feet lockage. Closed 6th Dec., 1871; opened 1st May, 1872.

RAPIDE FLAT CANAL.

10½ miles from Farran's Point, 4 miles long; 11½ feet lockage. Closed 6th Dec. 1871; opened 1st May, 1872; no interruption to navigation.

GALOPS CANAL.

11½ miles from Rapide Flat, 7½ miles long, 15¾ feet lockage. Closed and opened the same as last two, navigation uninterrupted. These three canals are also known as the Willamsburg Canals.

WELLAND CANAL.

26¾ miles by the St. Lawrence and Lake Ontario from the head of the Galops Canal.

The length of the main line is 27 miles and 1,099 feet, and the lockage 330 feet. It closed 9th Dec., 1871, and re-opened 22nd April, 1872.

Navigation was not interrupted during the season except for three days, by the breaking of the head gates of one of the locks by a schooner. Extensive repairs were made, and the work commenced of deepening the harbors at Ports Dalhousie and Colborne and increasing the supply of water.

The Chief Engineer, Mr. Page, appointed by the Board of Works, to examine and report upon the best manner of enlarging the Welland Canal, and the probable cost, and whose recommendations have been accepted by the Minister of Public Works and the Privy Council, advises that the ports now used on Lakes Erie and Ontario as termini of the canal, should be retained. From Port Colborne on Lake Erie to Thorold, the line of the present canal is generally to be followed and the cost of enlargement is estimated at $4,060,000, from Thorold to Port Dalhousie on Lake Ontario, it is intended to make a new and more direct line, making the whole length of the canal 28½ miles. The of this new branch is estimated at $5,180,000, making the total cost $9,240,000. It is thought the work may be done in about four years, but this must in a great measure depend upon the practicability of securing a sufficient supply of labour. It is hoped that the work may be accomplished without interfering with the passage of vessels.

BURLINGTON BAY CANAL.

Through the sand bar separating Burlington Bay Canal, from Lake Ontario is ½ mile long—no locks. No repairs were required in 1872.

TUG SERVICE.

By the tug service on the St. Lawrence, from the 1st July, 1871, to 30th June 1872. 2,087 vessels were towed up, and 1,624 down.

MONTREAL, OTTAWA AND KINGSTON.

This line of navigation extends from Montreal to Ottawa and thence to Kingston, on Lake Ontario, a distance of 246½ miles. The length of the five canals on the route is 134¾ miles, and the total lockage 533½ feet. Extensive repairs were made on the Ottawa canals during the year, and the work of enlargement is being proceeded with. Navigation was not obstructed during the season. The canals closed on the 27th Nov. 1871, and Ste Anne's Lock was re-opened on the 29th April, 1872, Carillon and Chute a Blondeau Canals on the 2nd May, and Grenville Canal on the 23rd May.

THE RIDEAU CANAL.

From Ottawa to Kingston is 126½ miles long with a lockage of 446½ feet, (282½ rise and 164 fall.) This canal is formed by converting the Rideau, a branch of the Ottawa and the Cataraquis flowing into the lower end of Lake Ontario into a continuous navigable channel, the two being connected near their sources by an artificial channel at the summit level. This canal was closed 20th Nov. 1871, and re-opened 1st May, 1872. The freight traffic on this canal is annually increasing, but passenger traffic, in consequence of the increase of the railways, is decreasing. Navigation was twice interrupted during the season of 1872, by repairs to one of the locks. The largest vessels which at present pass through the Rideau, are 110 feet in length, 31½ in breadth, drawing when loaded 4½ feet of water and with a tonnage of 250.

RICHELIEU AND LAKE CHAMPLAIN CANALS.

Consisting of the St. Ours Lock and Dams and Chambly Canal open the navigation by the Richelieu river from Sorel 46 miles below Montreal, to the outlet of Lake Champlain, a distance of 81 miles: The *St Ours Lock* is ¾ of a mile long, with a rise of 5 feet. The Dams are 300 feet in the Eastern and 600 in the Western channel giving a depth of 7 feet for 32 miles to Chambly Basin. The Chambly Canal is 12 miles long with a lockage of 74 feet. These canals closed 28th Nov. and opened 1st May. The trade by this route is rapidly increasing; during the season of 1872, the canal was taxed to its utmost capacity.

THE ST. PETER'S CANAL.

Between St. Peter's Bay, on the S. coast of Cape Breton and the Bras d'Or lakes, crosses an isthmus half a mile long, and gives access to and from the Atlantic Ocean. The length is about 2,400 feet, and the rise and fall of the tide about 9 feet. It closed 23rd December, 1871 (a month earlier than usual, owing to the unusually severe weather) and re-opened 2nd May, 1872.

BAY VERTE CANAL.

A supplementary report of the Minister of Public Works gives the reports of the Engineers on the route and construction of the proposed Bay Verte Canal, between Bay Verte and Cumberland Basin, connecting the waters of the Gulf of St Lawrence with those of the Bay of Fundy. The line chosen is that called the Laplanche and Tidnish, starting from the mouth of the Laplanche River, and running in a straight line to Fox's Point, crossing the Intercolonial Railway at the bend of the Laplanche. Thence it passes westward over low wet ground to Long Lake; thence through a mossy swamp, following the watershed and Black Ash Swamp, by the west branch of the Tidnish to the main stream of that river. The total length of the canal will be 20½ miles; 4 locks will be required. The general depth of cutting through the marshes will be 22 feet, but on the watershed, a mile and a half across, below the deep spongy moss, from 10 to 20 feet deep, filling the bed of a lake, there lies a barrier of soft red sand stone which will have to be cut to the depth of 15 feet. The canal is to be 100 feet at bottom, with 16 feet of water. The mean level of the sea was found to be the same in Bay Verte and the Bay of Fundy. The water supply will be furnished by the high water of the Bay of Fundy and the freshwater lakes at the sources of the Laplanche. The estimate of the cost is $5,000,000. The total amount of excavation required is 9,600,000 cubic yards, of which 440,000 are rock. This is exclusive of the moss excavation, which amounts to 1,090,000 yards, and which, it is calculated, may be drained and burned. The highest elevation above the bottom of the canal to the top of the watershed is 48 feet.

TONNAGE.

The tonnage of vessels of all kinds that passed through the Welland Canal during

the fiscal year, was 1,377,815. Number of vessels, 5,972. Through the St. Lawrence Canals, 10,399 vessels; tonnage, 1,186,766. Ottawa Canals, 1,552 vessels; tonnage, 94,984. Ottawa & Rideau, 5,670 vessels; tonnage, 386,154. Burlington Bay Canal, 1,441 vessels; tonnage, 265,826. Chambly Canal, 5,043 vessels; tonnage, 409,909. As compared with the preceding year, these figures show a considerable decrease on the Welland Canal, and an increase on the Burlington Bay Canal. The system of "Let Passes" having been issued through the season of 1872 on the other canals, a comparison cannot be made.

The number of Canadian steam vessels that passed through the Welland and St. Lawrence Canals, was 124; of United States do., 57. The largest Canadian steam vessel was 665 tons; United States do., 504 tons. Total tonnage Canadian steam vessels, 14,794; U. S. do., 13,822. Canadian sailing vessels, 781. Largest, 761 tons. Total tonnage. 103,660 tons. U. S. sailing vessels, 479. Largest, 375 tons. Tonnage, 88,594.

Total Tonnage, Canadian vessels, 118,454 tons.

Total Tonnage, U. S. vessels, 102,416 tons.

The number of Canadian steam vessels that passed through the Rideau and Ottawa and Chambly Canals, was 68. Largest, 199 tons. Total tonnage, 2,677. Of United States steam vessels, 2. Largest, 65 tons. Total, 105. Of Canadian sailing vessels there were 489. Largest, 199 tons. Total tonnage, 39,301. Of U. S. do., 244. Largest 149 tons. Total tonnage, 16,730.

Total tonnage Canadian vessels, 41,978 tons.

Total tonnage U. S. vessels, 16,835 tons.

The tolls on the canals during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1874 amounted to $440,751 29, a decrease of $21,836. This is attributed by the Minister of Inland Revenue to the reduction of tolls on the New York State Canals. The expenditure on acount of canals amounted for salaries to $26,301, and for construction and repairs to $438,939 82. For tariff of Canal Tolls see Year Book of 1873.

WORKS ON NAVIGABLE RIVERS.

Surveys are in progress to ascertain the amount of work required to attain a sufficient depth for vessels drawing 12 feet of water in all the navigable reaches of the St. Lawrence. The tow path, above and below the grand Falls of the St. John has been improved, and a dredge employed to remove bars and accumulations of sand in the lower part of the river. Means have been taken to dredge the bar at the mouth of the river Thames, Ontario. A combined Steam Dredge and Hopper Barge has been obtained for use in the works on rivers.

NAVIGABLE STREAMS.

The commission appointed to inquire into the obstructions made by sawdust, &c. to the navigation of rivers, report that they made a personal examination of a number of streams, at high water in the spring, at summer low water, and again shortly before the setting in of winter.

The St. Maurice and Batiscan were the first visited, and these rivers gave no indication of any damage being done by any accumulation of sawdust, nor were any complaints made.

But this was not the case on the Ottawa, Madawaska, Muskoka, Trent and some other rivers, and the Commissioners after careful consideration of all the circumstances, and the importance of the interests involved, recommend the prohibition under severe penalties of throwing any refuse except sawdust, into any lake, river or stream, and if it is found after a trial that the sawdust alone, still impedes navigation, then the Government to have power in such case to prohibit, by giving six months notice to the mill proprietors.

HARBOURS, PIERS AND LIGHT HOUSES.

Works are under construction at Chantry Island, near the mouth of the Saugeen river, at Goderich on the E. coast of Lake Huron, and at Rondeau Harbour, on the N. shore of Lake Erie. Kincardine Harbour, Lake Huron, has been dredged and improved, and the piers at the entrance of the harbour extended. The channel at the entrance of Presqu'ile Harbour N. shore Lake Ontario is being dredged. Harbours of Refuge are to be established at Farther Point and Paspebiac, and surveys have been made. A rocky shoal at the entrance to Amherst Harbour, Magdalen Islands, is being removed other repairs and improvements made to harbours on the St. Lawrence. The necessary surveys have been made and a plan prepared for the improvement of Richibucto Harbour, N. B., and contracts have been made for the construction of breakwaters at Quaco and Stony Creek Gully, N. B. Contracts have been entered into for the construction of breakwaters at Little Hope Island, Brooklyn, Liverpool Bay, McNair's Cove, and Mabou Harbour, Cape Breton, N. S., and repairs made to works in several other harbours in N. S. and N. B., some of them requiring very extensive works.

SLIDES AND BOOMS.

The works on the Saguenay cover a distance of about 6 miles. They required no repairs during 1872. They were begun in 1856 and finished in 1860. On the St. Maurice there are 6 stations, besides the booms at the mouth which were rebuilt in 1872, and two on the Vermillion, one of its tributaries. The last is at Iroquois Falls on the Vermillion 121 miles from the mouth of the St. Maurice. A side pier was built in 1872 at the Tuques Falls, and minor repairs made at all the stations. On the Ottawa works there are 11 stations on the main river and 62 on the tributaries. The works on the main river extend from Carillon 27 miles from its mouth to Joachim Rapids 249 miles up, and consist of 2,000 feet of canal, 3,835 feet of slides, 29,855 feet booms, 8,655 feet dams, 346 feet bulkheads and 1,981 feet bridges, 52 piers, 3 slide keeper's houses and 3 storehouses. Repairs were made to all the works, and dams at Chats, Portage du Fort, Mountain and Calumet. Plans have been ordered for a slide at Roche Capitaine Rapids. On the Rivière des Prairies, a boom and 5 piers were constructed above the Sault au Recollet bridge. The works on the Gatineau, about a mile from its confluence with the Ottawa, were repaired. This river is 400 miles long, draining an area of 9,000 square miles. The Madawaska is 240 miles long, draining an area of 4,100 square miles, and flowing into the Ottawa 136 miles from the mouth. There are 15 stations on this river. The works from Chain Rapids [the 14th]

to the mouth were generally repaired and a new boom made at Grassy Bay. The Coulonge is 160 miles long, draining 1,800 square miles. There are 3 booms on it which were kept in good repair. The Black River is 128 miles long, draining 1,120 square miles. Some small repairs and improvements were made to the works. The Petewawa is 133 miles long, and drains an area of 2,200 square miles. On the two branches of this river, there are 31 stations, the Government has abandoned the control of the S. Branch on which there are 8 stations, very little lumbering being now done on it. Rivière du Moine is 120 miles long, draining about 1,600 square miles, and joining the Ottawa 256 miles from its mouth. The works were repaired and improved and a slide made at High Falls. Of these rivers, the Madawaska and Petewawa are on the south shore of the Ottawa, the others on the north. The River Trent empties into the Bay of Quinté, Lake Ontario, 67 miles above Kingston. Between the mouth of this river and Lake Scugog, a distance of 100 miles, a chain of rivers and lakes communicate with each other. The works on these waters are designed to help navigation as well as for the descent of timber. They are 14 in number, 4 of them being managed by a committee of persons interested in the lumber trade. Various repairs were made, and the works at Whitlas Rapids on the Otonabee restored.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The Roads under Dominion control are the Metapediac, Temiscouata, Huntingdon and Port Louis, and Lake Superior and Red River. The Huntingdon and Port Louis road is 8 miles long, and is necessary for defensive purposes. It was repaired and put in order in June 1872. A bridge has been built at Portage du Fort, on the Ottawa. The Union Suspension Bridge at the Chaudière has been repaired and will probably be thrown open to the public. On the Red River route, 3 additional steam-launches were built at Collingwood, and one of them placed on Shebandowan Lake, and the others on Lac des Mille Lacs, and Lake of the Woods. 20 horses with the necessary outfit of wagons, &c. were purchased and placed on the Lake of the Woods road. Where steam launches were ready rowboats were placed, and arrangements made to forward 50 or 60 immigrants daily. By works on the Kashaboiwe, the length of portage at the Height of Land was reduced to a mile, and the shoals on Kashaboiwe Lake covered with 6 feet of water; obstructions have been removed so that steam launches and boats can pass easily between Brulé and French portages. Good roads have been made at these portages and waggons put on. By the works at New Portage, a good road is made between Lakes Nequaquon and Namekan, shortening the distance and rendering it less tedious and difficult. Great improvements have been effected in the Thunder Bay road, by gravelling and grading.

The Lake of the Woods road, 95 miles long, of which 65 miles are through forest and 30 over open prairie has been put into fair order up to Fort Garry.

Buildings for the accommodation of Emigrants have been erected at Thunder Bay, Shebandowan, Kashaboiwe, and Height of Land, and Huts for the same purpose at Matawin, Baril, and Brulé stations. On the Lake of the Woods road there are good houses at 4 places from 14 to 28 miles distant from each other. Arrangements have been made for putting up suitable houses at other stopping places, and a small steam saw-mill put up in operation, that material may be more quickly and cheaply provided.

Two steamers were contracted for in 1871 for service on Lake of the Woods and Rainy Lake, but the contractors failed to perform the work, and the work had to be taken over by the Department.

The Indians on the route between French Portage and the S. W. angle of Lake of the Woods, a distance of 250 miles, are numerous, and often hang about the working parties in considerable bands. They are all heathens and manifest a strong distaste for Christianity and civilization. They claim not only territorial, but sovereign rights; but so far everything has been amicably arranged. They number along the line of road about 3,600, besides those who live on the U. S. side of the boundary, and are generally well armed. The voyageurs and workmen have usually numbered in the summer season from 200 to 300 men quite unarmed. So far, good feeling has prevailed on both sides. Care has been taken in the selection of men taken to the Indian country, and intoxicating liquors completely excluded. The operations have, from the first, been strictly on the temperance system, and the results have been most favorable, both as regards the Indians and the workmen themselves With the opening of the road to general traffic and settlement, provision is to be made necessary for the approaching change, Some protection will be necessary for settlers and for the large number of workmen required for the Pacific Railroad should differences arise, as is not at all impossible. The Indians have suffered very much for some years from the almost total extinction of rabbits, and in the summer of 1870 the wild rice crop also failed. Some relief has been afforded by employing them as axe men, and engaging them to cut cord wood for the steam launches. The establishment of an Asylum for the aged and infirm is recommended by Mr. Dawson, the Superintendant of the route.

The climate in the hilly region N. W. of Lake Superior is found to be much milder than it was thought to be, and the soil in some places of the very best description. In the valley of the Kaministiquia, S. of the Thunder Bay road, the soil is a deep alluvial loam. On many places, also, on the Thunder Bay road, a few miles from the coast, the land is good, oats, barley and potatoes, grow remarkably well, and wheat might also be cultivated.

The cultivable areas are small compared to the extent of mountainous and broken country, but they are very valuable. A large demand has arisen for agricultural produce, which the district cannot supply, and the opening of the new mines is constantly stimulating this demand. Settlers in the valley of the Kaministiquia would find a ready market at their own door for whatever they could raise. The country between Shebandowan and Rainy Lake is generally rough and broken, but there are occasional tracts of good land and from the lumber trade sure to arise, and probably also from the opening of mines, settlers would be likely to have a good market for their produce. From Rainy Lake to the Lake of the Woods, there is no finer or

richer land in the whole North West. This fine tract of land continues 30 miles farther E. along the S. coast of the Lake of the Woods to the Sabaskin district, making over 100 miles of a country susceptible of the highest degree of cultivation, and in the heart of a region which, from its forests of timber and minerals is sure to afford a ready market to the agriculturist.

From the N. W. angle of the Lake to Oak Point, 60 miles, the land is low and generally swampy prairie. The opening of this road has already had an influence on the development of the country, a vast extent of mineral land and timber berths having been sold by the Government of Ontario. Mines are being opened, saw mills put in operation, and a thriving village has sprung up at Thunder Bay. Numerous silver mines have been opened, gold, iron and copper have been found near Shebandowan, bismuth on the Seine, and the rocks in the lower reaches of Rainy Lake, promise to be rich in precious metals. These discoveries, on the most barren sections of the route, cannot be overrated in importance, and yet they are scarcely equal in value, to the immense pine forests of this region. This very extensive region which drains into Rainy Lake, would not compare unfavorably as a timber country, with the districts of the Upper Ottawa, and in the prairies of the West, there must so arise a market which cannot be overstocked with lumber.

By building locks at Fort Francis and Kettle Falls, vessels might pass from the N. W. angle to Nequiquan Portage, a distance of 180 miles and only 574 feet of lockage would be required.

Lines of Telegraph on the Thunder Bay road and from Fort Garry to Lake of the Woods are much to be desired improvements in connection with this road.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The completion of the main central tower to the Parliament Buildings has been proceeded with, and also the Library, and the wall in front of the buildings, on Wellington Street. Some improvements have been made in the roof of the Western Block. The heating apparatus was renewed at Rideau Hall. Repairs were made in the St. John, Quebec and Montreal Custom Houses. A new building is being erected for a Custom House, Post Office, and Inland Revenue Office at the end of Wellington street Ottawa. A new and more extensive Custom House is being built at Toronto, and also at London, Ont. New Post Offices are being erected at St. John, N. B., and Montreal. Accommodations for Immigrants have been built and repaired at Quebec, Sherbrooke, Montreal, Kingston and Toronto. Increased Quarantine accommodation has been provided at Halifax, N. S., and St. John, N. B., and repairs made at Grosse Isle, Quebec. The Dominion Building at Halifax, N. S., has been extensively altered and repaired.

LANDS AND LEASES.

The tolls on Huntingdon and Lake St. Francois Road were leased for an annual rental of $426. Other leases of lots, &c., have been granted during the year to the amount of over $1,000 yearly. Lots of land were purchased for the St. John and Montreal Post Offices, and for a Lighthouse on Jourimani Island, N. B., for which were paid about $170,000.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

The length of the Government Railways in Nova Scotia is 144 miles; $33,502 were expended on this during the fiscal year. The traffic receipts on the road were $354,-557.31, an increase of $40,080.59 over the preceding year; and the aggregate expenditure, $339,324.13. The passenger traffic decreased 8.36 per cent. The freight traffic increased 13.17 per cent.; 28 new cars were added to the rolling stock, 60,188 new sleepers put down, 5 miles of new rails, with improved joints, and two new sidings. The Windsor Branch, 32 miles long, has been leased to the Windsor and Annapolis Railway, the Company paying the Government one third of the gross earnings of the road.

The Government Railways in New Brunswick are 149 miles in length. The gross revenue, $294,059.16; Expenditure, $225,-816.68. The working expenses increased 32.37 per cent., and the revenue 16.94 per cent.

Intercolonial Railway.

The total expenditure on this railway up to 28th February, 1873 was $13,245,022. The expenditure during 11 months ending 28th February was $4,603,518. Of this $2,624,102 was for works and permanent way; $1,319,-878 for rails, bridging, track-laying, &c., $205,419 for buildings, and $164,354 for engineering and survey. Sections 1 and 2 were completed and track laid upon them. Section 3, masonry completed and the work in a forward state. Section 4 completed and track laid. Section 5, complete, ready for track laying on opening of spring. Section 6 in a very forward state. Section 7 completed and track laid. Section 8, long since completed. Section 9, nearly finished. Section 10, well advanced. Section 11, completed and track laid. Section 12, completed and track laid. Section 13, very heavy section, greater part rock excavation. It is expected to be ready for track laying by close of season of 1873. Section 14, very nearly completed. Section 15, the masonry completed except one abutment of a moderate size. Section 16, difficulties of construction very serious, and progress slow. Sections 17 and 18, work not progressing satisfactorily and the contractors have been warned more progress must be made for the future. Section 19, difficulties have occurred in the foundations for the bridge across the Restigouche, the rest of the work in a satisfactory state. Section 20, work not satisfactorily prosecuted, and notice given to the contractors. Sections 21, 22 and 23 greatly retarded by difficulty of access, but will be ready for track layers by close of season of 1873, 19,-573 tons of steel rails have been delivered, and 1,140 tons of iron rails for sidings; all

the ties required have been contracted for, and sufficient delivered to meet the requirements of contractors. The workshops at Moncton are completed and in use. Passenger and refreshment rooms have been erected at Amherst and Truro, and passenger buildings at Moncton and Painsec Junction. A number of station buildings have been contracted for and are in course of erection. Engine houses are being erected at Rivière du Loup, Metapediac Road, New Castle and Truro and Campbellton. 19 locomotives, 6 1st class passenger cars, 2 2nd class do, 3 Post Office cars, 220 box cars and 325 platform cars have been delivered and are in use. Deep water wharves have been provided at Campbellton and New Castle. The purchase of right of way has been nearly completed, and without having had resort to Dominion arbitrators. The monthly expenditure upon the whole line is diminishing. During the whole four years, this work has been prosecuted, no strike, riot or disturbance of the peace has taken place, a high tribute to the industrious, orderly, and law-abiding habits of the people.

Railway across Newfoundland.

An exploration for a Railway across this Island was made in 1868 by direction of Sandford Fleming, Esq., and was printed during the session of 1873 for the information of Members of Parliament. The line of survey followed was, between St. Johns and St. George's Harbour on St. George's Bay on the western coast. These two Harbours are about 275 miles apart in an air line, but the line of railway would be 291 miles. The most practicable route for a railway from St. John's westward to Piper's Hole 94 miles distant, would be through the centre of the country, the surface being more level and unbroken and the valleys and gorges near the coast mostly disappearing. The general elevation would be from 350 to 500 feet above the sea. westward from Piper's Hole Valley. The Country along the Southern Coast from 15 to 30 miles inland, is one vast waste of barrens and marsh, the barrens not generally rocky, but covered with large loose stones on a sharp gritty gravel. The greater portion is totally devoid of timber of any size. Further inland, the marshes assume the appearance of savannah, are grassy and tolerably dry in summer. The general elevation of this part of the Island is from 600 to 800 feet. A direct line would probably be maintained for some distance from Piper's Hole across these barrens, and then following the more level country towards the north, skirting the water shed reach the valley and S. W. waters of Exploits River, and either by crossing the summit of the Long Range or by Flat Bay Brook, descend to the sea level at St. George's Bay. In the district of Avalon through which the first part of the road would pass, there is a considerable portion of available farming land, and many well timbered birch ridges; and in the valleys and intervals many acres of fertile soil and some fair sized timber. Little is known of the Exploits River Valley, but in the S. part of the main portion of the Island, there is little agricultural land. On the West part, the land is better; a fair proportion of land is available for settlement, and the valleys fairly timbered with spruce and birch. Excellent crops of hay, oats, barley, potatoes and all green crops are grown, and sheep and cattle thrive remarkably well. The lakes and ponds abound with trout, and many of the rivers with salmon. Lead, copper and iron ores are found in various local lots, and coal and petroleum are known to exist on the West part. The mineral wealth promises to be great, 116,080 acres are estimable to be available for settlement in the western part of the Island alone. The climate is not so severe as is generally supposed. The heat in Summer is seldom more than 75 degrees, and the cold in Winter seldom very much below zero. Were a Railway once built and in operation, the distance to Europe would be very materially shortened.

Railways of the Dominion.

The following is a statement of the number of miles of Railway completed, and in operation in Canada in September, 1873:

	Miles.
Brockville and Ottawa Railway	45
Do. Perth Branch	12
Canada Central Railway	70
Cobourg, Peterboro and Marmora Do.	30
Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers Do. (Sherbrooke to North Derby)	35
European & North American Railway, (St. John to Pt. Duchene)	108
Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, Portland to Detroit	861
Do. Richmond to Trois Pistoles	244
Do. Arthabaska & Three Rivers.	35
Do. Montreal and Province Line.	40
Do. St. John and Rouses' Point	50
Do. Buffalo, Goderich & Detroit.	160
Total miles G. T. R.	1390

	Miles.
Great Western Railway, (Niagara Falls to Windsor	229
Do. Toronto to Hamilton	39
Do. London to Sarnia	61
Do. Wellington, Grey & Bruce	129
Do. South Extension do	66
Do. Petrolia	6
Do. Air Line	129
Do. Brantford	8
Do. London and Port Stanley	25
Do. Welland	15
Total miles G. W. R.	707
Intercolonial Railway	276
Midland Railway of Canada	87
Do. Port Hope to Lakefield	40
New Brunswick and Canada Railway	154
Northern Railway	115
Do. Muskoka Branch	23
South Eastern Counties Junction Rwy.	65

St. Lawrence & Industry Railway	12
St. Lawrence & Ottawa do.	54
Toronto, Grey and Bruce do.	159
Toronto and Nipissing do.	88
Vermont Central	25
Do. Stanstead, Shefford & Chambly Branch	48
Welland Railway	25
Windsor & Annapolis	108
Total miles of Railway	3,069

Canadian Pacific Railway.

The chief facts, as elicited by the surveys instituted by the Government of Canada, under the superintendence of Mr. Sandford Fleming, C. E., relative to the Canadian Pacific Railway were published in the *Year Book* of 1873; but the following may now be given:—

The projected Railway will be 2,500 miles long.

A question of vital importance in the construction of a Railway across any part of the Continent of North America is that of altitudes. The advantages in this most important particular are greatly in favour of the Canadian route as compared with that in actual operation in the United States, as will appear in the following comparison of figures taken from the Report of Survey published by Mr. Fleming:—

Altitudes of Union and Central Pacific, now in operation.

	Feet above the level of the Sea.
Cheyenne	6063
Sherman Summit, Bleak Hills	8342
Laramie	7175
Bridger's Pass, Rocky Mountains	7534
Green River	6092
Wasatch Summit	7500
Ogden City	4820
Promontory City	4943
North Point Salt Lake	4290
Humboldt Hills	5650
Humboldt Lake	4047
Summit Sierra Nevada	7044

Altitudes of proposed Canadian Pacific.

	Feet above the level of the Sea.
Long Lake	1800
Lake Nipigon	1250
Height of land between Lake Nipigon and Fort Garry	1500
Fort Garry	640
Jasper House	3272
Yellow Head Pass	3760
Tête Jaune Cache	2580
Albredo Lake	2835
Kamloops	810
Lytton	700
Hope	150

The Tête Jaune Pass is described by Mr. Fleming as the "Gate" of the Rocky Mountains between the Atlantic and Pacific sides of the continent, having only about half the altitude of points actually surmounted by the Union and Central Pacific Railway now in successful operation.

But it is by no means certain that a very much more favorable pass will not be found further to the North. During the summer 1873, Captain Butler, author of the Great Lone Land, and whose writings on the North-West of this continent have attracted attention both in the United Kingdom and America, returned from an exploratory expedition, undertaken by himself, of the country, about 500 miles to the North of the Government survey of the proposed Canadian Pacific Railway; and he states that it is in every way better fitted for the purpose of the Railway, and that a pass through the Rocky Mountains can be found, not exceeding 1,800 or 2,000 feet in height, with very easy slopes on both sides, and a very much better country on the British Columbia side, through which to reach the Pacific Ocean. This statement of fact from a man so eminent as Capt. Butler, calls for further special enquiry and survey before the route of the Railway is finally determined.

The route indicated by Capt. Butler may be roughly stated to take a departure from the surveyed line, about 150 miles west of Lake Winnepeg, running up to the Lesser Slave Lake, thence finding its way to Fort Fraser, and reaching the Pacific, say at King's Inlet.

But laying for a moment aside the advantages indicated by Capt. Butler, the comparison of altitudes in the tables we have given between those of the Union & Central Pacific and those of the proposed Canadian Railway, as shewn by the Government survey, the difference in favor of the latter merits careful consideration. It is very striking. It may further be remarked that the dynamic and physical difficulties implied in hauling heavy trains over great altitudes are not alone to be surmounted. The climatic influences connected with them are scarcely a less important consideration. Proportion of altitude implies proportion of severity of weather and fall of snow. The works found necessary to protect from snow falls on the U. S. Railway are stupendous; and yet, the traffic was often impeded for days from snow blockade last winter. Everywhere along the Canadian line there is reason to believe the fall of snow will be very light.

The following extracts are quoted from Mr. Fleming's Report:—

"Viewing the Canadian Pacific Railway as a 'through' route between Ports on the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, the comparative profile of altitudes as above given illustrates the remarkable engineering advantages which it possesses over the Union Pacific Railway. The lower altitudes to be reached, and the more favorable gradients are not, however, the only advantages.

"A careful examination into the question of distances shows, beyond dispute, that the Continent can be spanned by a much shorter line on Canadian soil than by the existing railway through the United States.

"The distance from San Francisco to New York, by the Union Pacific Railway,

is 3,363 miles, while from New Westminster to Montreal it is only 2,730, or 636 miles in favor of the Canadian route.

"By the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, even New York, Boston and Portland will be brought from 300 to 500 miles nearer the Pacific coast than they are at present.

"Compared with the Union Pacific Railway, the Canadian line will shorten the passage from Liverpool and China, in direct distance, more than one thousand miles.

"When the remarkable engineering advantages which appear to be obtainable on the Canadian line, and the very great reduction in mileage above referred to are taken into consideration, it is evident that the Canadian Pacific Railway, in entering into competition for the through traffic between the two oceans, will possess in a very high degree the essential elements for success."

It will thus be seen that the Canadian Pacific Railway has not only Canadian, but Imperial interest.

As regards the Pacific Ocean connections of the Canadian Pacific Railway, it is worthy of note that the distance from Japan, China or the Atlantic Coast generally to Liverpool is from 1,000 to 1,200 miles less by the Canadian Pacific than by the Union Pacific Railway. In reference to this point, Professor Maury, U. S., writes:—"The trade-winds place Vancouver's Island "on the way side of the road from China "and Japan to San Francisco so completely "that a trading vessel under canvas to the "latter place would take the same route as "if she was bound for Vancouver's Island— "so that all return cargoes would naturally "come there in order to save two or three "weeks, besides risks and expenses." It must, however, be clearly understood that this advantage, equivalent to the distance between Vancouver Island and San Francisco, viz., about 100 miles, is independent of and in addition to the saving of direct distance by the Canadian route given above.

With advantages of distance, of altitudes, of fertility of country through which the Railway will pass, of position in relation to the commerce of the world at the termini on both oceans, it cannot be doubted that the proposed work, must before very long be completed, and that it will become an important medium of intercommunication between two hemispheres.

Railway Traffic in the Dominion.

The following is a statement of the Railway Traffic of the Dominion, compiled from the returns published in the Official Gazette, and continued from the *Year Book* of 1873:—

RAILWAY TRAFFIC FOR THE MONTHS FROM JULY TO DECEMBER, 1872.

RAILWAYS.	*July.*	*August.*	*September.*	*October.*	*November*	*December.*	*Total.*
	$	$	$ (2 w'ks)	$	$	$	$
Great Western	391,907	381,319	264,380	522,337	496,121	419,483	2,475,556
Grand Trunk	668,475	693,045	796,601	811,865	751,810	652,213	4,374,013
London & Port Stanley	7,475	8,671	No ret'n	No ret'n	No ret'n	No ret'n	16,146
Welland	No ret'n (2 w'ks)	12,955	11,815	11,147	9,985	Do.	48,602
Northern	39,568	83,214	43,330	No ret'n	68,116	Do.	234,268
Midland of Canada	37,909	40,743	37,655	37,518	20,662	Do.	174,529
Cobourg, Peterboro' and Marmora	6,495	6,409	7,206	6,688	No ret'n	Do.	26,885
Brockville & Ottawa	No ret'n	28,256	33,283	36,538	27,902	25,812	151,791
Canada Central	Do.	7,968	7,647	7,189	7,355	8,087	38,102
St. Lawrence & Ottawa	11,581	14,081	15,047	16,067	15,988	11,374	87,090
Carillon and Grenville	No ret'n	No ret'n	No ret'n	No ret'n	No ret'n	No ret'n	
Stanstead, Shefford and Chambly	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
St. Lawrence & Industry	1,311	Do.	816	1,305	1,870	Do.	4,081
New Brunswick & Canada	No ret'n	Do.	No ret'n	No ret'n	15,909	Do.	15,909
European & North American	33,920	30,589	28,937	33,864	No ret'n	Do.	127,260
Eastern Extension	No ret'n	No ret'n	No ret'n	No ret'n	Do.	Do.	
Western Extension	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
Nova Scotia (Including W. Branch)	37,304	37,723	37,699	40,305	Do.	Do.	153,031
Windsor and Annapolis	No ret'n	No ret'n	No ret'n	No ret'n	Do.	Do.	
Total	1,239,751	1,344,973	1,287,625	1,524,773	1,115,642	1,090,082	7,902,846

RAILWAY TRAFFIC FOR THE MONTHS FROM JANUARY TO JUNE, 1873.

Railways.	*Jan'y.*	*Feb'y.*	*March.*	*April.*	*May.*	*June.*	*Total.*
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Great Western	317,397	436,380	456,498 97	623,366 58	493,960 59	476,802	2,834,405
Grand Trunk	695,616	611,843	677,739 00	974,748 00	757,820 00	720,698	4,438,464
*London and Port Stanley.....	No ret'n	No ret'n	No ret'n	No ret'n	No ret'n	No rt'n	
Welland	Do.	2,761	Do.	3,972 88	15,338 14	13,631	35,703
Northern.....	51,693	51,037	Do.	68,031 03	No ret'n	No rt'n	176,671
Midland of Canada.	11,2 3	12,717	18,863 61	22,880 36	36,936 43	40,915	143,625½
*Cobourg, Peterboro' & Marmora	No ret'n	No ret'n	No ret'n	No ret'n	4,904 00	10,529	15,433
Brockville & Ottawa	31,141	23,860	23,032 75	22 806 96	26,756 92	34,030	161,627½
Canada Central....	7,531	8,296	10,471 45	10,142 70	8,388 34	9,183	54,012½
St. La'nce & Ottawa	10,709	10,486	16,266 62	17,102 55	16,682 89	13,577	84,824
*Carillon & Grenville	No ret'n	No ret'n	No ret'n	No ret'n	No ret'n	No rt'n	
Stanstead, Shefford and Chambly....	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
*St. Lawrence and Industry	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1,616 26	1,250	2,866½
Intercolonial.....	50,760	43,937	46,033 29	57,532 08	70,070 74	66,860	335,193
European & N. Am.	No ret'n	No ret'n	No ret'n	No ret'n	No ret'n	No rt'n	
Eastern Extension.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
Western Extension	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
N. B. and Canada..			9,765 66	20,419 06	20,996 09	Do.	51,180½
Windsor and Annapolis	Do.	Do.	No ret'n	No ret'n	No ret'n	Do.	
Toronto Grey and Bruce			Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
Toronto and Nipissing					17,540 71	17,921	35,461½
Total	1,209,040	1,204,307	1,248,905 00	1,821,002 20	1,577,467 10	1,405,396	8,456,117

*Not open in Winter. Corresponding months 1872..... 7,571,570

$884,547

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS FOR THE YEAR 1872.

RAILWAYS.	*Passengers.*	*Mails and Sundr's.*	*Freight.*	*Total* 1872.	*Total* 1871.	*Miles* 1872.	*Miles* 1871.
	$	$	$	$	$		
Great Western.....	1,686,384	129,430	3,153,503	4 969,317	4,436,308	351½	351½
Grand Trunk	2,526,319	294,500	5,711,071	8,531,890	7,996,466 (8 mo's.)	1,377	1,377
London & Pt. Stanley (7 mos).	17,595	1,204	21,009	39, 8	35,863	24½	24½
Welland (5 mo's).....	7,798	882	42,149	50, 29	125,818	25	25
Northern (10 mo's).....	134,464	23,021	432,243	58 ,728	705,693	97	97
Midland of Canada (8 mo's)..	48,495	4,214	209,028	261,737	196,741	89	89
Cobourg, Peterboro & Marmora (6 mo's)	774	.....	40,879	41, 53	25,259	22	22
Brockville & Ottawa (8 mo's).	42,099	.....	190,110	232, 9	158,182	86	86
Canada Central (8 months)..	33,490	.....	16,019	49,5 9	17,974	28	28
St. Lawrence & Ottawa.. ...	83,602	13,734	60,812	158,1 8	129,253	54	54
Carillon & Grenville.....	No ret	urn.					
Stanstead, Shefford & Chambly.....	No ret	urn.					
St. Lawrence & Industry (5 months).....	2,501	139	3,988	6,628	6,789	12	12
New Brunswick & Canada (1 month).....	4,549	.....	11,360	15,909	127,086	124	116
European & North American (9 months).....	109,822	14,827	131,540	256,189	262,032	108	108
Eastern Extension.....	No ret	urn.					
Western Extension.....	No ret	urn.					
Nova Scotia (10 months)....	75,484	7,222	158,758	241,464	265,244	145	145
Windsor & Annapolis.....	No ret	urn.					
Total.....	4,773,376	480,173	10,182,469	15,436,018	14,485,648	2,508	2,500

CLIMATOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS
BY G. T. KINGSTON, M. A., DIRECTOR OF THE MAGNETIC OBSERVATORY, TORONTO.

TABLE I

MEAN TEMPERATURE of the several months for certain stations in Canada, a d for the quarters and the year, from June, 1872, to May, 1873.

Station.	County.	1872.							1873.					QUARTERLY.				Annual.
		June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	Sum'r.	Aut'mn.	Wint'r.	Spr'ng.	
ONTARIO—																		
Windsor	Essex	69.7	74.3	73.3	63.7	49.7	31.7	18.3	18.8	23.6	30.0	42.3	58.0	72.4	48.4	20.2	43.4	46.1
Little Current	Algoma	63.7	68.1	69.6	56.8	44.4	30.8	12.1	10.7	11.3	23.1	36.2	48.1	66.5	44.0	11.4	35.8	39.4
Goderich	Huron	65.1	69.3	69.2	60.7	46.1	32.9	20.1	17.3	20.1	25.9	40.7	53.6	67.9	46.6	19.2	40.1	43.5
Kincardine	Bruce	62.6	68.7	66.7	59.2	45.8	33.5	18.5	13.8	15.5	22.1	37.4	48.8	66.0	46.2	15.9	36.1	41.1
Simcoe	Norfolk	68.2	73.5	71.0	61.7	47.4	33.2	19.7	20.3	24.1	28.6	42.4	56.7	70.9	47.4	21.4	42.6	45.6
Stratford	Perth	64.9	69.5	68.4	58.6	44.2	29.7	15.8	15.8	19.3	24.5	38.1	53.6	67.6	44.2	17.0	38.7	41.9
Ingersoll	S. Oxford	65.4	70.4	69.0	59.6	45.0	31.1	15.5	17.2	18.8	25.9	39.3	53.6	68.3	45.2	17.2	39.6	42.6
Woodstock	N. Oxford	65.3	71.0	69.6	61.0	44.7	31.3	14.1	15.0	17.4	24.6	39.2	53.5	68.6	45.7	15.5	39.1	42.2
Hamilton	Wentworth	67.8	73.7	72.3	62.3	47.7	35.9	19.8	19.5	23.2	28.9	40.5	53.6	71.3	48.0	20.8	41.0	45.3
Brampton	Peel	67.0	71.2	69.8	59.2	43.9	31.7	15.6	11.7	16.9	25.8	39.3	52.9	69.3	44.9	14.7	39.3	42.1
Barrie	Simcoe	66.9	69.2	69.6	60.4	45.9	32.1	15.8	15.2	19.4	25.9	38.5	53.3	68.6	46.1	16.8	39.2	42.7
Toronto	York	65.7	70.2	69.5	59.1	45.6	32.9	18.7	17.7	21.5	26.6	38.6	51.9	67.8	45.9	19.3	39.0	43.0
Gravenhurst	Muskoka	65.3	69.6	68.1	57.2	42.2	30.6	12.9	11.9	13.5	23.0	36.8	48.6	67.7	43.3	12.8	36.1	40.0
Peterborough	Peterborough	68.1	72.6	72.2	60.8	44.8	32.4	14.0	15.7	19.8	26.3	39.5	55.2	71.0	46.0	16.5	40.3	43.5
Belleville	Hastings	66.2	71.5	71.7	60.0	45.3	34.0	15.7	17.3	21.0	26.7	40.7	57.2	69.8	46.4	18.0	41.5	43.9
Pembroke	Renfrew	69.6	72.2	73.2	59.8	44.4	31.8	10.4	7.9	12.1	24.3	38.1	57.2	71.7	45.3	10.1	41.5	43.9
Fitzroy Harbor	Carleton	69.5	72.0	71.2	60.3	44.5	32.3	9.0	11.7	15.3	27.2	41.3	56.0	70.9	45.7	12.0	41.5	42.5
Brockville	Leeds	64.6	69.9	69.1	59.5	44.1	31.6	11.9	13.2	16.8	25.7	38.7	53.6	67.9	45.1	14.0	39.3	41.6
Ottawa	Carleton	67.1	70.1	69.2	59.1	43.3	31.3	9.0	10.5	14.6	25.5	39.7	54.7	68.8	44.6	11.4	40.0	41.2
Cornwall	Stormont	66.2	69.7	69.2	59.7	44.1	33.4	11.7	13.0	16.6	22.6	40.4	55.7	68.4	45.7	13.8	39.6	41.9
QUEBEC—																		
Huntingdon	Huntingdon	67.0	69.2	69.2	60.4	46.1	33.9	9.6	11.2	13.5	25.1	40.7	55.4	68.5	46.8	11.4	40.4	41.8
Montreal	Montreal	67.2	71.7	72.5	62.1	45.7	34.2	13.6	15.0	18.5	28.7	41.9	57.2	70.5	47.3	15.7	42.6	44.0
Quebec	Quebec	64.7	66.2	67.1	57.0	42.8	29.2	6.9	8.9	11.0	22.7	35.8	50.5	66.0	43.0	8.9	36.3	38.6
NEW BRUNSWICK—																		
St. John	St. John	54.9	60.5	60.2	55.3	46.0	35.6	16.5	20.2	19.0	28.7	37.5	46.2	58.5	45.6	18.6	37.4	40.0
Fredericton	York	63.5	67.0	65.4	57.1	44.8	32.7	11.9	14.2	15.4	28.6	39.8	52.0	65.3	44.9	13.8	40.1	41.0
Bass River	Kent	63.3	64.8	61.8	56.6	43.6	31.2	11.9	13.3	10.8	26.3	34.6	54.8	63.3	43.8	15.3	38.6	40.3
NOVA SCOTIA—																		
Digby	Digby	58.2	64.4	63.4	58.2	48.3	38.6	23.1	25.8	22.8	30.4	39.2	50.4	62.0	48.4	23.9	40.0	43.6
Halifax	Halifax	57.1	64.8	64.1	58.6	48.9	37.7	22.2	23.5	20.6	30.1	38.1	48.1	62.0	48.4	22.1	38.8	42.8
Pictou	Pictou	57.1	64.1	62.6	58.3	48.4	36.2	19.4	20.1	15.0	28.6	35.4	46.1	61.3	48.0	18.2	36.7	41.0
Glace Bay	Cape Breton	53.6	61.7	60.7	58.8	49.8	37.3	25.2	20.1	17.6	29.6	33.6	41.5	58.7	48.6	18.2	34.9	41.0
Sydney	Cape Breton	53.3	61.7	60.8	57.8	48.2	36.7	24.4	20.9	15.7	27.9	33.4	44.0	58.6	47.4	20.3	33.8	40.0
MANITOBA—Winnipeg		63.3	67.6	66.1	52.9	42.3	17.2	—9.0	—4.7	3.8	11.2	33.8	51.3	65.7	37.5	—3.3	32.1	33.0
BR. COLUMBIA—Spence's Bridge		68.2	75.8	73.3	62.6	49.1	28.6	21.6	24.4	27.5	41.2	52.8	57.9	72.4	46.8	24.6	50.6	48.6
NEWFOUNDLAND—St. John's		52.6	59.3	57.9	57.0	50.3	37.1	29.0	23.9	24.3	31.0	34.5	43.1	56.6	48.1	25.7	36.2	41.7

TABLE II.—ABSOLUTELY Highest and Lowest Temperature in each month, with the Annual extremes, and the times at which they occurred.

	Highest Temperature, 1872-3.													Lowest Temperature, 1872-3.											
	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	Highest in year and Date.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May.	Highest in year and Date.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Windsor	96.4	97.2	94.5	95.0	82.5	54.4	40.2	53.9	51.0	51.6	86.9	85.7	97.2 July 2	49.1	53.6	50.2	33.0	29.1	1.8	—21.0	—27.1	— 8.0	— 3.5	28.4	37.5	—27.1 Jan 29
Little Current.	85.6	88.9	86.8	79.7	67.6	49.5	34.5	43.5	45.5	46.5	62.5	76.5	88.9 July 15	49.7	51.7	43.9	35.8	33.6	4.0	— 2.5	—20.0	—22.5	—10.0	28.5	29.0	—22.5 } De 24 / Fy 23
Goderich	89.2	92.1	87.8	84.1	71.7	51.3	37.2	43.7	45.1	48.9	63.4	83.9	92.4 July 2	40.7	44.6	46.3	36.2	27.2	8.8	—12.6	—18.1	—13.6	—10.0	19.8	26.0	—18.1 Jan 29
Kincardine	88.3	90.3	94.0	89.3	70.5	52.0	38.5	46.0	47.5	52.1	62.0	84.5	94.0 Aug 21	41.5	52.1	50.5	38.5	29.9	13.6	— 4.5	—12.0	— 6.0	— 5.0	23.7	28.7	—12.0 " 28
Simcoe	96.2	97.0	95.0	84.7	77.0	56.8	40.9	41.9	48.0	50.8	61.8	86.9	97.0 July 15	40.5	49.8	48.8	36.0	31.0	6.0	—23.5	—25.6	— 6.0	— 6.0	25.0	29.0	—25.6 " 29
Stratford	87.6	88.8	85.8	84.0	71.3	49.5	34.6	40.4	41.4	44.2	58.5	78.0	88.8 July 2	41.9	48.0	45.8	35.7	25.5	6.7	—17.0	—19.3	—12.1	—11.8	25.2	30.4	—19.3 " 29
Ingersoll	91.0	94.0	90.5	87.0	73.5	53.0	35.5	42.0	45.0	48.5	62.5	85.5	94.0 " 2	50.0	50.6	49.1	35.5	28.0	5.8	—19.2	—19.0	— 9.0	— 9.0	27.9	24.5	—19.2 Dec 22
Woodstock	90.5	94.8	9..0	88.0	75.5	51.7	35.5	42.0	42.0	45.0	62.5	80.4	94.8 " 11	39.0	41.2	45.5	34.0	22.8	4.5	—18.0	—22.5	— 9.7	—10.0	26.2	31.0	—22.5 Jan 29
Hamilton	92.4	95.2	93.3	91.8	74.0	57.2	41.3	43.3	44.8	52.3	65.3	81.2	95.2 " 3	41.1	54.5	53.6	37.8	25.2	9.6	—11.0	—11.5	— 4.1	— 0.4	31.5	34.1	—11.5 " 29
Brampton	95.0	96.0	84.0	82.0	61.0	50.0	36.0	42.0	40.0	47.0	49.0	72.0	96.0 " 2	53.0	62.0	58.0	45.0	31.0	12.0	—21.0	—21.0	— 7.0	— 2.0	30.0	38.0	—21.0 " 29
Barrie	95.3	95.6	89.1	84.1	74.1	54.5	39.1	40.9	42.6	49.4	64.1	87.1	95.6 " 2	37.0	50.2	45.8	35.5	23.5	2.5	—24.6	—27.8	—20.4	—18.0	16.8	26.5	—27.8 " 29
Toronto	88.0	96.0	91.8	84.4	70.0	52.0	40.0	46.0	42.0	45.0	61.2	76.4	96.0 " 1	41.8	52.2	51.0	38.2	25.2	8.2	—13.8	—18.4	—10.5	— 6.0	24.4	30.0	—18.4 " 29
Gravenhurst	91.1	94.5	90.2	88.3	67.9	46.0	35.3	37.8	38.8	47.1	59.6	76.8	94.5 " 15	41.9	55.8	49.3	34.9	22.2	9.0	—26.5	—31.5	—27.1	—20.0	22.6	33.6	—31.5 " 29
Peterborough	93.5	96.3	98.2	95.7	78.0	61.3	38.7	47.7	48.2	51.2	68.3	84.0	98.2 Aug 8	36.7	51.7	46.0	35.4	29.7	1.8	—23.2	—27.3	—13.7	—10.0	29.1	27.3	—27.3 " 29
Belleville	89.4	91.7	95.1	84.7	72.4	51.8	39.7	46.6	44.6	45.7	64.8	82.1	95.1 " 22	44.5	54.5	48.0	37.7	27.5	5.8	—17.9	—17.9	—10.5	— 2.0	22.2	32.1	—17.9 } De 25 / Jy 29
Pembroke	99.9	96.9	96.9	87.8	80.0	66.3	38.7	40.5	43.5	66.5	65.1	....	99.9 June 20	40.9	52.8	43.0	37.5	28.4	8.3	—38.0	—30.0	—30.2	—13.4	14.2	....	—38.5 Dec 25
Fitzroy Harbr.	97.0	94.0	95.0	93.0	68.0	51.0	36.0	46.0	45.0	50.7	65.0	82.7	97.0 " 27	48.0	57.7	50.5	40.2	26.4	4.0	—35.0	—26.0	—30.7	— 9.0	23.0	39.0	—35.0 " 25
Brockville	88.0	88.0	87.0	83.0	74.0	53.0	37.0	51.0	43.0	47.0	65.0	82.0	88.0 } "21 / J 15	35.0	50.0	42.0	35.0	24.0	6.0	—30.0	—25.0	—10.0	— 8.0	20.0	28.0	—30.0 " 29
Ottawa	92.9	93.9	93.2	91.9	75.4	49.7	37.9	45.0	42.8	48.7	67.0	81.5	93.9 July 15	40.8	52.4	46.8	40.5	26.2	9.2	—29.1	—24.9	—18.7	— 2.5	23.0	32.3	—29.1 " 25
Cornwall	90.3	96.9	91.8	86.8	74.8	51.0	38.3	52.8	48.5	49.0	66.3	82.3	96.9 " 15	36.8	52.8	42.9	38.3	23.0	6.5	—28.5	—21.8	—18.8	— 3.6	25.0	28.0	—28.5 " 25
Huntingdon	95.0	91.0	89.0	85.0	76.0	52.0	36.0	52.0	40.0	50.0	66.0	83.0	95.0 June 20	48.0	54.0	48.0	43.0	26.0	9.0	—26.0	—24.0	—14.0	0.0	28.0	34.0	—26.0 " 25
Montreal	92.2	93.8	94.0	83.6	77.0	52.4	35.8	41.1	44.1	45.2	71.2	80.7	94.0 Aug 9	45.5	55.3	51.0	45.2	31.1	—10.1	—17.8	—15.0	—10.3	4.3	29.0	34.8	—17.8 " 25
Quebec	93.5	91.6	87.0	76.0	67.0	46.0	30.0	36.0	34.0	45.0	57.0	78.0	93.5 June 22	39.5	45.5	49.0	41.0	25.0	3.0	—25.0	—19.0	—20.0	— 6.0	24.0	28.0	—25.0 " 26
St. John	79.0	78.0	80.0	67.0	61.0	53.0	41.0	45.0	38.0	42.0	56.0	70.0	80.0 Aug 23	28.0	50.0	48.0	47.0	25.0	15.0	—16.0	—10.0	—10.0	8.0	26.0	30.0	—16.0 " 25
Fredericton	88.0	87.0	89.0	79.0	67.0	53.0	35.4	48.0	36.0	50.9	62.0	81.0	89.0 " 9	35.0	48.0	45.0	41.0	23.0	12.0	—21.0	—28.0	—22.0	25.0	20.0	29.0	—28.0 Jan 30
Bass River	89.0	87.0	87.2	80.0	70.0	55.8	35.8	48.6	35.0	47.7	53.8	82.5	89.0 June 30	39.0	42.3	36.8	37.0	19.0	8.1	—17.0	—28.2	—21.6	— 2.8	15.2	21.5	—28.2 " 30
Digby	86.0	84.0	78.0	78.0	74.0	56.0	44.0	56.0	46.0	52.0	58.0	72.0	86.0 " 30	40.0	54.0	52.0	46.0	28.0	24.0	— 4.0	0.0	4.0	10.0	30.0	30.0	—24.0 Dec 25
Halifax	87.3	88.8	93.1	84.8	71.1	58.3	47.2	52.4	43.3	48.0	62.7	81.5	93.1 Aug 9	38.4	48.3	47.9	42.8	31.1	19.8	— 5.4	—14.4	—12.0	3.8	24.1	24.0	—14.4 Jan 30
Pictou	84.0	85.3	84.0	76.5	69.5	59.5	47.0	53.5	42.0	50.0	56.0	81.0	85.3 July 4	38.5	44.0	43.5	41.0	29.0	16.5	—10.0	—14.0	—20.0	1.0	24.0	25.0	—20.0 Feb 3
Glace Bay	82.0	84.0	86.0	76.0	68.0	54.0	48.0	....	41.9	44.0	50.0	77.0	86.0 Aug 9	34.0	39.0	44.0	43.0	29.0	18.0	— 2.0	.....	—15.0	6.0	18.0	22.0	—15.0 " 3
Sydney	81.4	81.0	86.3	74.7	67.9	59.8	47.6	49.0	41.7	47.4	54.9	79.1	86.3 " 10	35.6	35.5	39.5	36.6	24.9	17.1	— 2.2	—24.5	—23.8	7.3	15.8	19.6	—24.5 Jan 31
Winnipeg	91.0	99.5	93.5	89.5	69.3	43.5	28.8	23.5	33 3	44.5	64.5	76.0	99.5 July 27	42.0	42.7	43.3	29.7	19.3	—30.0	—41.0	—35.0	—36.0	—36.0	16.0	22.0	—41.0 Dec 24
Spences Bridge	91.0	98.0	98.0	90.0	76.0	63.0	46.0	47.0	48.0	63.0	78.0	85.0	98.0 } "11 / A13	54.0	58.0	52.0	37.0	28.0	5.0	— 4.0	1.0	—10.0	23.5	33.0	42.0	—10.0 Mar 1
St. John's	75.0	79.0	80.0	78.0	67.0	61.0	50.0	47.5	41.0	46.5	55.0	66.5	80.0 Aug 11	35.5	40.5	43.0	35.0	32.0	19.5	10.5	— 1.0	— 7.0	14.5	24.0	25.0	— 7.0 Feb 4

YEAR BOOK AND ALMANAC OF CANADA FOR 1874.

TABLE III.

RAIN-FALL in inches, for each Month and the Year, at the several Stations.

N. B. In tables III and IV blanks indicate either the omission or the rejection of observations.

Stations.	1872.							1873.					*Year.*
	June.	*July.*	*August.*	*September.*	*October.*	*November.*	*December.*	*January.*	*February.*	*March.*	*April.*	*May.*	
ONTARIO—	*in.*	*in.*	*in.*	*in.*	*in.*	*in.*	*in.*	*in.*	*in.*	*in.*	*in.*	*in.*	*in.*
Windsor	1.99	1.85	2.06	3.63	1.33	0.46	0.00	1.66	0.08	1.18	3.83	2.66	20.73
Glencoe	2.12	2.29	....	0.64	0.97	0.19	0.21	1.47	0.00	0.54	2.72	0.70	.....
London	2.20	0.95	2.55	3.98	2.17	0.65	R	....	....	....	2.83	2.17	.....
Plattsville	2.14	0.57	2.96	4.18	2.46	0.75	0.00	....	....	....	....	....	.....
Ingersoll	2.64	0.92	1.57	7.65	2.37	0.52	0.00	0.97	R	1.20	3.48	4.79	26.11
Simcoe	2.15	0.49	4.99	5.58	3.29	0.69	0.44	1.68	0.00	2.86	3.02	3.27	28.47
Ailsa Craig	3.25	1.59	3.59	6.92	....	....	0.00	1.20	0.40	1.28	.....	1.09	.....
Dundas	2.00	3.76	2.44	3.26	3.50	R	....	....	R	2.06	4.43	1.16	.....
Hamilton	1.95	4.58	1.71	2.97	3.50	0.60	R	1.43	0.08	2.63	3.54	2.12	25.11
Little Current	1.59	3.13	1.74	4.02	0.32	2.41	0.00	1.78	0.00	0.25	1.36	4.51	21.05
Point Clark	2.93	3.16	4.59	1.57	1.71	1.98	0.00	2.47	0.00	1.90	3.86	4.06	41.26
Parkhill	1.94	1.38	3.20	6.87	3.67	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.70	3.35	....	.....
Lucan	2.10	1.46	2.72	2.69	2.68	0.96	0.00	0.38	0.70	1.16	2.13	2.69	19.67
Stratford	1.98	1.67	2.79	7.16	2.47	0.57	0.00	2.52	0.15	1.00	4.01	2.94	27.86
Kincardine	2.97	3.15	3.07	7.68	1.58	0.95	R	2.65	R	2.20	2.55	3.98	30.68
Goderich	2.28	1.77	2.17	6.31	2.19	0.61	R	2.03	0.00	0.81	2.52	1.32	22.01
Orillia	3.77	4.62	1.36	4.10	3.11	....	0.00	R	R	R	0.61	1.90	.....
Collingwood	2.16	2.26	2.32	3.80	4.03	0.39	R	R	....	....	....	....	.....
Gravenhurst	2.47	3.98	3.10	4.22	3.09	0.92	0.00	1.99	0.03	0.91	3.23	2.41	26.32
Barrie	2.23	3.86	2.37	3.86	3.15	0.87	0.00	0.84	0.00	0.00	Imp	1.51	18.69
N. Gwillimbury	2.70	1.86	2.20	4.26	3.29	0.64	0.00	2.05	R	0.40	3.95	0.94	22.29
Georgina	2.56	1.86	0.97	3.74	3.10	0.63	R	1.67	R	0.61	3.14	1.77	20.05
Newmarket	2.23	3.90	2.87	3.80	2.91	....	R	....	....	....	....	1.08	.....
Brampton	1.93	0.88	1.35	2.62	3.03	0.25	0.00	1.85	R	0.70	3.45	2.48	18.54
Toronto	3.15	2.30	2.40	2.53	3.29	0.42	0.30	1.11	0.00	1.76	3.97	2.21	23.53
Markham	2.31	2.77	2.10	2.94	3.01	0.58	0.44	....	....	....	....	....	.....
Cornwall	2.41	4.06	2.99	3.68	4.09	1.51	0.17	0.18	0.09	1.21	2.62	1.00	24.04
Peterborough	2.01	1.62	1.91	3.86	2.66	0.48	R	0.67	R	0.12	3.15	0.50	17.28
Belleville	2.54	1.80	1.68	3.66	3.40	0.63	0.15	1.80	0.08	1.92	1.94	0.99	20.59
Brockville	2.34	4.39	4.50	3.15	4.53	1.02	0.98	0.68	0.00	2.25	2.76	1.06	27.67
Fitzroy Harbor	3.62	2.64	3.29	3.17	3.67	0.56	0.00	1.21	R	1.20	1.78	1.55	22.72
Pembroke	3.61	5.29	3.60	3.69	3.35	0.44	0.00	....	0.00	0.00	1.77	....	.....
Ottawa	2.18	2.69	3.08	3.35	3.62	0.97	0.00	0.85	0.00	1.82	1.23	2.23	22.02
QUEBEC—													
Quebec	1.75	3.64	1.73	4.27	2.60	0.80	0.00	R	0.00	R	1.91	5.07	21.80
Huntingdon	2.11	4.21	4.19	4.63	5.00	1.98	0.40	1.00	0.00	0.45	2.78	0.68	27.43
Montreal	2.25	3.43	3.32	6.45	6.13	2.91	R	1.07	0.09	1.79	3.02	1.42	31.88
Danville	5.90	5.06	7.32	4.59	1.98	3.62	0.00	1.20	0.50	R	R	1.56	32.13
Carleton	0.80	4.21	3.41	3.89	6.08	2.55	4.65	2.05	....	....	....	....	.....
Levis	2.61	4.75	3.93	3.12	2.50	2.19	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.02	2.11	4.13	25.47
Cape Rosier	3.15	0.86	1.87	0.52	2.15	0.78	0.00	0.47	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.39	11.19
NOVA SCOTTA—													
Halifax	4.23	2.88	6.82	1.41	1.88	5.71	2.87	1.78	0.49	2.46	1.93	1.58	40.04
Truro	3.02	4.40	6.71	1.50	7.22	7.31	0.85	3.35	0.39	1.61	1.86	1.39	39.64
Pictou	3.56	4.22	5.22	2.42	4.81	4.13	0.62	2.92	0.46	0.47	1.08	1.27	31.49
Seaforth	4.10	3.71	7.63	0.67	4.86	5.03	1.63	3.97	0.72	1.46	2.70	2.53	39.01
Beaver Bank	6.05	4.30	5.55	2.29	5.70	5.79	1.85	3.20	....	1.30	1.71	1.84	.....
Wolfville	2.63	1.94	....	2.43	5.31	4.25	0.71	3.32	0.65	0.95	2.28	1.43	.....
Guysborough	5.77	4.48	4.18	4.46	5.51	7.24	1.69	4.95	1.28	3.35	5.52	1.18	49.56
Sydney	3.82	2.77	6.37	5.37	5.61	5.98	2.02	1.69	1.35	2.21	3.62	1.78	45.69
Glace Bay	4.06	4.92	7.26	5.66	6.71	5.76	2.65	0.86	0.86	3.08	2.59	1.86	46.27
NEW BRUNSWICK—													
St. John	2.93	4.48	6.76	4.87	6.72	6.66	0.81	5.02	0.61	1.31	2.03	1.83	44.16
Bass River	3.62	3.57	3.97	3.54	6.11	1.73	0.00	0.86	0.47	0.60	1.19	1.07	20.76
Fredericton	3.97	3.77	3.82	3.67	7.79	5.72	0.00	1.84	0.00	1.07	1.81	1.78	35.24
Dorchester	5.92	4.99	4.67	3.34	7.85	5.65	1.14	4.27	0.54	1.25	2.72	2.28	44.62
Bathurst	....	3.16	4.62	1.72	6.68	3.02	0.00	0.09	0.00	1 03	0.65	1.77	.....
MANITOBA—													
Winnipeg	3.80	1.62	1.85	7.25	1.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00 Sin	0.87	2.38	19.32
NEWFOUNDLAND—													
St. Johns	5.05	6.28	4.84	4.24	9.84	2.72	7.98	2.27	1.14	5.00	1.27	1.18	51.81
Harbor-Grace	3.53	5.00	4.61	3.80	6.76	3.31	1.78	1.57	0.73	1.16	1.00	1.88	35.14
P. EDWARD'S ISLAND—													
Charlottetown	....	....	4.58	3.19	4.37	2.71	0.49	2.50	0.27	0.44	2.61	1.31	.....

TABLE IV.

RAIN FALL in each Quarter at the several stations; the fall of Snow in each Month, and the total precipitation of Rain and melted Snow.

	Quarterly Depth of Rain in inches.				Depth of Snow in Inches.										Total Precipitation.
					1872.			1873.							
	Summer.	*Autumn.*	*Winter.*	*Spring.*	*October.*	*Nov.*	*Dec.*	*Jan.*	*Feb.*	*March.*	*April.*	*May.*	*Total.*		
ONTARIO—	*in.*	*in.*	*in.*	*in.*	*in.*	*in.*	*in.*	*in.*	*in.*	*in.*	*in.*	*in.*	*in.*		*in.*
Windsor	5.90	5.42	1.74	7.67	0.0	13.5	24.0	33.0	6.3	17.0	7.5	0.0	101.3		30.86
Glencoe	....	1.80	1.68	3.96	S	4.5	38.0	22.0	2.0	11.0	3.0	0.0	80.5		
London	5.70	6.80	.....	.....	S	8.5	38.0	....	...	....	S	0.0			
Plattsville	5.67	7.39	.....	.....	S	4.5	32.5								
Ingersoll	5.13	10.54	0.97	9.47	S	4.0	50.0	....	9.0	15.0	S	0.0			
Simcoe	7.63	9.56	2.12	9.15	S	5.0	23.0	26.0	4.0	13.0	0.0	0.0	71.0		35.67
Ailsa Craig	8.43	.....	1.60	.....	S	S	52.2	37.5	3.5	17.5	...	1.1			
Dundas	8.20	6.76	.....	7.65	S	2.0	....	....	....	14.0	0.0	0.0			
Hamilton	8.24	7.07	1.51	8.29	S	17.8	22.5	31.8	5.4	14.2	1.9	0.0	93.6		34.47
Little Current	6.46	6.69	1.78	6.12	S	7.5	28.8	23.0	16.5	16.0	6.0	0.0	97.8		30.83
Point Clark	10.68	18.29	2.47	9.82	0.0	12.6	45.0	29.7	10.8	22.5	2.0	0.0	122.6		53.52
Parkhill	6.61	10.54	0.04	4.05	S	11.0	47.0	22.0	7.0	16.0	0.0	0.0	103.0		31.54
Lucan	6.28	6.33	1.08	5.98	0.0	29.8	49.6	17.7	2.3	8.0	1.7	0.0	109.1		30.58
Stratford	6.44	10.20	2.67	8.55	S	17.5	36.7	19.0	10.1	18.5	0.8	0.0	102.6		38.12
Kincardine	9.19	10.21	2.65	8.53	0.2	16.0	41.0	46.5	12.1	22.0	3.0	0.0	140.8		44.66
Goderich	6.22	9.11	2.03	4.65	0.5	5.0	32.5	18.5	9.0	22.1	2.0	0.0	89.1		30.92
Orillia	9.75	.....	R	2.51	S	....	26.5	23.7	42.3	12.3	S	0.0			
Collingwood	6.74	8.22	.....	.....	S	12.0	42.5	34.0							
Gravenhurst	9.55	8.23	1.99	6.55	1.1	11.2	49.8	27.2	15 8	35.0	2.4	0.0	142.5		40.57
Barrie	8.46	7.88	0 84	1.51	S	8.5	24.5	10.2	12.5	29.8	...	0.0			
N. Gwillimb'ry	6.76	8.19	2.05	5.29	S	S	43.0	27.0	12.5	41.0	0.0	0.0	123.5		34.64
Georgina	5.39	7.47	1.67	5.52	S	0.2	30.5	19.8	10.5	42.3	1.0	0.0	104.3		30.48
Newmarket	9.00	.....	.....	.....											
Brampton	4.16	5.90	1.85	0.63	S	1.0	21.5	20.5	8.0	23.0	2.5	0.0	76.5		28.19
Toronto	7.85	6.24	1.50	7.94	S	1.3	38.0	39.2	10.4	25.2	S	0.0	114.1		34.94
Markham	7.18	6.53	.....	.....	S	0.5	26.0								
Oshawa	.....	6.79	.....	.....											
Cornwall	9.46	9.28	0.44	4.86	0.4	10.5	26.8	21.0	7.0	....	0.6	0.0			
Peterborough	5.54	7.00	0.67	4.07	S	2.3	27.6	20.6	7.9	29.4	2.0	0.0	99.8		27.26
Belleville	6.02	7.69	2.03	4.85	0.0	17.7	48.0	32.2	18.7	46.2	0.0	0.0	162.8		36.87
Brockville	11.23	8.71	1.66	6.07	0.0	10.5	32.5	32.0	13.0	34.0	1.0	0.0	123.0		39.97
Fitzroy Harbor	9.55	7.40	1.21	4.53	S	6.0	19.5	19.5	10.8	25.0	0.0	0.0	80.8		30.80
Pembroke	12.50	7.48	.....	.....	0.0	6.8	19.2	....	22.0	....	...	0.0			
Ottawa	7.95	7.94	0.85	5.28	0.0	8.4	23.7	19.4	19.1	21.3	0.3	0.0	92.2		31.24
QUEBEC—															
Quebec	7.12	7.67	R	7.01	0.0	26.0	60.5	71.0	27.5	47.5	5.0	S	237.5		45.55
Huntingdon	10.51	11.61	1.40	3.91	0.0	9.1	18.7	24.7	6.2	25.0	S	0.0	83.7		35.80
Montreal	9.00	15.49	1.16	6.23	S	10.7	43.3	41.3	16 6	33.5	S	S	145.4		46.42
Danville	18.28	10.19	2.10	1.56	1.0	4.7	33.7	41.1	20.0	21.5	2.5	S	124.5		44.58
Carleton	8.42	12.55	.....	.....											
Levis	11.32	7.81	0.08	6.26	0.0	11.5	38.1	62.2	13 8	1.2	0.0	0.0	126.8		38.15
Cape Rozier	5.88	3.45	0.47	1.39	0.0	1.4	34.0	59.0	36.0	28.0	39.0	2.0	199.4		31.13
NOVA SCOTIA—															
Halifax	13.93	12.00	8.14	5.97	S	4.4	32.3	26.6	10.7	15.5	6.5	7.4	103.4		51.10
Truro	14.13	16.03	4.59	4.89	0.0	6.0	46.0	15.6	28.3	28.6	8.2	0.6	133.3		55.62
Pictou	13.01	11.66	4.09	2.82	0.0	11.0	44.3	16.5	35.8	34.2	10.7	0.0	152.5		46.74
Seaforth	15.44	10.56	6.32	6.69	0.0	1.8	32.2	8.8	8.2	10.0	S	S	61.0		45.11
Beaver Bank	15.90	13.78	.....	4.85	0.0	1.0	37.0	4.0	2.0	5.5	4.0	12.0	65.5		
Wolfville	.....	11.99	4.71	4.66	0.0	1.4	36.8	14.6	19.3	18.7	S	0.5	91.3		
Guysborough	14.38	17.21	7.92	10.05	S	11.7	52.8	16.0	23 0	38.7	inc. in	rain			
Sydney	12.96	16.96	8.06	7.61	S	6.3	46.0	27.0	19.0	28.3	17.5	0.5	142.6		63.39
Glace Bay	16.24	18.13	4.37	7.53	2.2	5.0	47.5	....	22.3	17.2	16.8	0.0			
N. BRUNSWICK—															
St. John	14.17	18.25	6.54	5.20	0.0	9.6	37.4	13.6	14.2	23.6	4.9	0.0	103.3		54.46
Bass River	11.16	14.41	1.33	2.87	0.0	10.0	51.1	27.8	31.7	49.2	13.5	0.0	181.3		48.10
Fredericton	11.56	17.18	1.84	4.66	0.0	4.2	38.7	21.9	33.5	9.3	in ra'n	0.0			
Dorchester	15.58	16.84	5.95	6.25	S	2.0	48.0	13.5	24.0	31.0	4.0	0.0	122.5		56.87
Bathurst	.....	11.42	0.09	3.45	0.0	4.0	36.0	46.0	30.3	19.8	8.0	0.0	144.1		
MANITOBA—															
Winnipeg	7.27	8.80	0.00	3.25	S	9.9	2.7	3.2	11.7	2.1	0.5	0.0	30.1		22.33
NEWF'DLAND—															
St. Johns	16.17	16.80	11.39	7.45	0.0	.....	.....	27.8	56.0	16.3	12.5	4.0	.....		61.47
Harbor Grace	13.14	13.87	4.08	4.05	S *	0.79	4.11	4.86	2.77	2.33	1.12	0.44	....		51.56
P. ED. ISLAND—															
Charlottetown	.....	10.27	3.26	4.39	S	6.6	50.3	18.3	20.6	19.5	9.0	0.0	124.3		

*At. Harbor Grace, instead of the depth of snow the depth of its equivalent in water is given.

TABLE V.

RAIN FALL in each Month and Number of Days Rain in the Several Provinces, and in the several Districts of the Province of Ontario.

Districts of Ontario and Provinces.	1872.							1873.				
	June.	*July.*	*August.*	*September.*	*October.*	*November.*	*December.*	*January.*	*February.*	*March.*	*April.*	*May.*
	in.	*in.*	*in.*	*in.*	*in.*	*in.*	*in.*	*in.*	*in.*	*in.*	*in.*	*in.*
West and South West District....	2.27	1.89	2.73	4.31	2.45	0.48	0.08	1.40	0.08	1.68	3.41	2.25
North and North West Do.	2.44	2.63	2.51	5.41	2.87	0.91	R	1.42	0.07	0.88	2.77	2.55
Central Do.	2.67	2.19	2.07	2.70	3.07	0.50	0.25	1.22	0.25	1.98	3.55	1.86
North East and East Do.	2.63	3.21	2.68	3.44	3.60	0.75	0.24	0.96	0.03	1.26	2.18	1.29
Ontario.....	2.50	2.48	2.50	3.96	3.00	0.06	0.14	1.24	0.11	1.45	2.98	1.99
Quebec.....	2.68	4.15	4.14	3.97	3.68	2.21	0.64	0.90	0.10	0.38	1.64	2.38
New Brunswick.....	4.11	3.99	4.77	3.43	7.04	5.16	0.39	2.42	0.32	1.06	1.68	1.75
Nova Scotia.....	4.14	3.64	6.52	2.93	5.49	5.72	1.49	3.56	0.78	1.88	2.59	1.65
	DAYS.											
West and South West District....	8.1	7.9	9.6	11.4	8.1	4.4	0.9	0.4	1.0	6.0	9.9	8.4
North and North West Do.	7.2	9.3	9.9	15.4	10.1	5.1	0.3	0.4	1.2	4.0	8.8	9.0
Central Do.	10.0	9.3	12.5	17.2	11.0	5.5	1.6	3.7	1.0	5.7	11.3	8.6
North East and East Do.	9.7	12.0	10.4	13.0	12.9	6.1	1.0	3.9	0.9	4.4	8.7	8.2
Ontario.....	8.8	9.6	10.6	14.3	10.5	5.3	1.0	2.1	1.0	5.0	9.7	8.5
Quebec.....	11.5	12.9	13.3	12.7	11.8	4.1	0.7	3.0	0.8	2.2	7.7	11.7
New Brunswick.....	13.2	15.5	12.4	11.2	12.6	9.2	1.8	7.4	0.5	4.2	8.6	11.2
Nova Scotia.....	15.9	13.3	14.6	11.0	14.0	13.3	5.9	9.4	2.7	6.8	10.8	7.8

TABLE VI.

RAIN FALL and Number of Days of Rain in each quarter, with the depth of Snow and Number of Days of Snow in each Month, for the several Provinces, and for the several Districts of Ontario.

Districts of Ontario and Provinces.	Quarterly depth of Rain in inches.				Depth of Snow in inches.							
					1872.			1873.				
	Summer.	*Autumn.*	*Winter.*	*Spring.*	*October.*	*November.*	*December.*	*January.*	*February.*	*March.*	*April.*	*May.*
	in.	*in.*	*in.*	*in.*	*in.*	*in.*	*in.*	*in.*	*in.*	*in.*	*in.*	*in.*
West and South West District..	6.89	7.24	1.56	7.34	S	6.6	35.0	30.1	5.0	14.5	1.8	0.0
North and North West Do. ..	7.58	9.19	1.49	6.20	0.1	12.9	40.4	25.1	13.3	22.6	1.6	0.0
Central Do. ..	6.93	6.27	1.72	7.39	S	0.9	31.3	20.6	7.0	20.5	0.8	0.0
North East and East Do. ..	8.52	7.79	1.17	4.73	0.1	8.9	28.2	24.1	14.1	33.2	0.7	0.0
Ontario.....	7.48	7.62	1.49	6.12	0.1	7.3	33.7	25.0	9.9	22.7	1.2	S
Quebec.....	10.97	9.86	1.64	4.40	0.9	10.4	37.3	49.9	20.0	26.1	7.8	0.3
New Brunswick.....	12.87	15.63	3.10	5.79	S	6.0	42.2	24.6	25.5	26.6	7.6	0.0
Nova Scotia.....	14.30	14.14	5.83	6.12	0.2	5.0	41.4	16.5	19.7	20.8	7.4	3.3
	DAYS.											
West and South West District..	25.6	23.9	2.3	24.3	0.9	6.2	13.3	11.2	5.2	7 9	3.0	0.0
North and North West Do. ..	26.4	30.6	1.9	21.8	1.1	8.2	18.6	13.7	8.5	10.4	3.5	0.0
Central Do. ..	31.8	33.7	6.3	25.5	8.8	6.7	17.8	13.0	9.0	11.0	2.0	0.0
North East and East Do. ..	32.1	32.0	5.8	21.3	0.4	8.4	16.4	15.2	7.9	11.9	2.3	0.0
Ontario.....	29.0	30.1	4.1	23.2	0.8	7.4	15.5	13.3	7.7	10.3	2.7	0.0
Quebec.....	37.7	28.6	4.5	21.6	0.7	7.4	14.6	13.7	8.7	11.2	4.2	1.3
New Brunswick.....	41.1	33.0	9.7	24.0	0.2	5.8	13.0	10.0	10.8	9.0	5.0	0.0
Nova Scotia.....	43.8	38.3	18.0	25.4	0.5	6.0	15.6	8.5	11.4	11.1	5.5	1.5

Tariff of Customs of Dominion of Canada.

(As in force on July 1st, 1873.—Alphabetically arranged.)

List of Goods.	*Duty.*
Acids of all kinds except Acetic acid and vinegar	Free.
Acid, Acetic	10 cts. per gal.
Do. Sulphuric	½ per lb.
Ale (in casks)	5 cts. p. gal. and 10 p. c. *ad val.*
Do. (in bottles 5 qt or 10 pt bottles to a gallon.)	7 cts. p. gal. and 10 p. c. *ad val.*
Alcohol	80 cts. p. gal.
Alum	Free.
Anatomical preparations	Do.
Anchors	Do.
Aniline Salts, for dyeing purposes	Do.
Animals of all kinds, growth of B. N. A. Provinces	Do.
Animals of Foreign countries, except for improvement of Stock	10 p. c. *ad val*
Annatto, liquid or solid	Free.
Antimony	Do.
Apparel, wearing, of British subjects dying abroad but domiciled in Canada	Ex'pt fr. duty.
Argol	Free.
Arms for use of Army and Navy	Ex'pt fr. duty.
Articles imported by and for use of Gov. Gen	Do.
Articles imported for public uses of Dominion	Do.
Articles imported for use of Foreign Consuls Genl	Do.
Ashes, Pot, Pearl and Soda	Free.
Barilla	Do.
Bar Iron	5 p. c. *ad val.*
Bark, when chiefly used in dyeing	Free.
Barley	Do.
Beans	Do.
Beer (in casks)	5 cts. p. gal. and 10 p. c. *ad val.*
Do. (in bottles)	7 cts. p. gal. and 10 p. c. *ad val.*
Benzole	15 cts. per gal.
Berries	Free.
Bichromate of Potash	Do.
Bitters	$1. 20 per. gal.
Bleaching Powders	Free.
Blue Block	Do.
Boiler Plate Iron	5 p. c. *ad val.*
Bolting Cloth	Free.
Bookbinders' tools and implements	Do.
Books, periodicals and pamphlets, printed — not being foreign reprints of British copyright works, nor blank account books, nor copy books, nor books to be written or drawn upon, nor reprints of books printed in Canada, nor printed sheet music	5 p. c. *ad val.*
Books of a treasonable, seditious, immoral or indecent character	Prohibited.
Boiler Plate	5 p. c. *ad val.*
Borax	Free.
Botany, specimens of	Do.
Bran	10 p. c. *ad val.*
Do. produce of B. N. American Provinces	Free, subject to regulation of Gov. in Council
Brandy	80 cts. per gal.
Brass, bar, rod, sheet, scrap and stripes	Free.
Bread & Biscuit from Great Britain and B. N. A. Provinces	Do.
Brim moulds for gold beaters	Do.
Brimstone in roll or flour	Do.
Bristles	Do.
British Gum	Do.
Broom Corn	Do.
Buckwheat	Do.
Bulbs	Do.
Burr Stones	Do.
Busts, natural size, not being casts nor produced by any mere mechanical process	Do.
Butter	4 cents per lb.
Do. produce of B. N. A. Provinces	Free, subject to regulation of Gov. in Council
Cabinets of Antiquities	Free.
Do. of Coins	Do.
Do. of Gems	Do.
Do. of Medals	Do.
Canada Plates and Tinned Plates	5 p. c. *ad val.*
Cables, hemp and grass when used for ships, only	Free.
Candle Wick, cotton	Do.
Cane Juice	⅓ of a ct. p. lb & 25 p. c. *ad val.*
Canvas for manf. of floor oil-cloth not less than 18 ft wide and not pressed or calendered	Free.
Carbolic Oil used in manf. of wood block pavement, and of wood for buildings and railroad ties	Free.
Carriages of travellers and carriages laden with merchandise, and not to include circus troupes or hawkers	Under regulation and restriction of M.C.
Cassia, ground	25 p. c. *ad val.*
Casts, as models for the use of schools of design	Free.
Caoutchouc, unmanufact'd	Do.
Cement, marine, unground	Do.
Do. hydraulic	Do.
Cheese	3 cents per lb.
Do. produce of B. N. A. Provinces	Free, under reg. of G. in C.
Chicory or other root or vegetable used as coffee raw or green	3 cents per lb.
Chicory, kiln dried, roasted or ground	4 cents per lb.
Chinese Blue	Free.
Church Bells	Do.
Cigars	45 cents a lb.
Cinnamon	25 p. c. *ad val.*
Citrons and rinds of—in brine for candying	Free.
Clays	Do.

List of Goods.	*Duty.*
Clothing, donations of, for charitable institutions	Free.
Clothing, for the use of Army and Navy	Do.
Coal and Coke	Do.
Coal Oil, distilled, purified and refined	15 cts. a gallon.
Cocoa, bean and shell	Free.
Cocoa-nut Oil, in its natural state	Do.
Cocoa Paste, from G. Britain & B. N. A. Provinces.	Do.
Coffee	Do.
Coin and Bullion, except U. S. coin	Do.
Coin, base or counterfeit	Prohibited.
Collar cloth paper	Free.
Cologne Water and Perfumed Spirits not in flasks.	$1.20 a gallon.
Do. do. when in flasks or bottles, 30 of such flasks or bottles, not containing more than one gallon. For each flask	4 cents.
Communion Plate	Free.
Copper, in pig, bars, rods, bolts and sheets and sheathing	Do.
Cork wood	Do.
Cork wood bark	Do.
Cordage	Do.
Cotton Netting for India Rubber Shoes	Do.
Cotton Warp, not coarser than No. 40	Do.
Cotton Thread in hanks, colored and unfinished Nos. 3, 4 and 6 ply, white, not under No. 20 yarn	Do.
Cotton Waste	Do.
Cotton Wool	Do.
Cranks for steamboats forged in the rough	Do.
Do. mills do do	Do.
Cream of tartar in crystals	Do.
Crude Petroleum	6 cents a gal.
Currant Wine	10 cts. a gal. and 25 p. c. *ad val.*
Diamonds, unset	Free.
Drain Tiles	Do.
Drawings, not in oil	Do.
Drugs, when chiefly used in dyeing	Do.
Duck for belting and hose.	Do.
Earths	Do.
Eggs	Do.
Elder Wine	10 cts. a gal. and
Electrotype blocks for printing purposes	25 p. c. *ad val.* Free.
Emery	Do.
Farming implements and utensils, when imported by Agricultural Societies for encouragement of Agriculture	Do.
Felt for hats and boots	Do.
Fibre Mexican	Do.
Fibre vegetable, for manufacturing purposes	Do.
Fibrilla	Do.
Fire brick	Do.
Fire clay	Do.
Fire wood	Do.
Fish, fresh, not to include oysters or lobsters in tins or kegs	Do.
Fish bait	Do.
Fish hooks, nets & selnes, lines and twines	Free.
Fish Oil	Do.
Fish salted or smoked	1 cent per lb.
Fish of all kinds produce of B. N. A. Provinces	Free, subject to regulation of G. in C.
Flax Waste	Free.
Flax undressed	Do.
Flour of wheat and rye and all other grains	Do.
Fresh, smoked and salted meats, produce of B. N. Am. Provinces	Free, subject to regulation of Gov. in C.
Fruits, green. of all kinds.	Free.
Fruits, preserved in Brandy or other spirits	$1.20 a gallon.
Furs, undressed	Free.
Galvanised Iron	Do.
Gems	Do.
Geneva	80 c. a gallon.
Gin	Do.
Ginger	25 p. c. *ad val.*
Ginger Wine and Gooseberry Wine	10 c. a gal. and 25 p. c. *ad val.*
Glass paper and glass cloth	Free.
Gold Beater's skin	Do.
Grain of all kinds	Do.
Gravels	Do.
Grease and grease scrap	Do.
Green and dried fruits, growth and produce of B. N. Am. Provinces	Do. under regulation of G. in C.
Gum copal, damar, mastic, shandarac and shellac	Free.
Gutta Percha, unmanufactured	Do.
Gypsum, not ground or calcined	Do.
Gypsum, produce of B. N. Am. Provinces	Do. under regulation of G. in C.
Hair, Human, Goat, Angola, Thibet, Horse, Hog and Mohair, unmanufactured	Free.
Hair, curled	Do.
Hay	10 p. c. *ad val.*
Hay, produce of B. N. Am. Provinces	Free, under regulation of G. in Council.
Hemp, undressed	Free.
Hides	Do.
Hoop skirt manufacture, articles for (crinoline thread for covering crinoline wire) clasps of tin and brass, slides, spangles and slotted tapes, and flat or round wire uncovered.	Do.
Hoop Iron	5 p. c. *ad val.*
Hops	5 cts. per lb.
Hops, growth of B. N. Am. Provinces	Free, subject to regulation of G. in C.
Horns	Free.
Indigo	Do.
Indian Corn	Do.
Indian Meal	Do.
India Rubber, unmanufactured	Do.
Ivory Nuts	Do.
Ivory, unmanufactured	Do.
Junk	Do.
Kelp	Do.
Kerosene Oil, distilled, purified and refined	15 cts a gallon.
Kryolite	Free.

List of Goods.	*Duty.*
Lakes, scarlet and marone, in pulp	Free.
Lard	1 cent per lb.
Lard, produce of B. N. A. Provinces	Free, subject to regulation of Gov. in C.
Lead, in sheet or pig	Free.
Leather, sole and upper	10 p. c. *ad val.*
Lemon Wine	10 c. p. gal. and 25 p. c. *ad val.*
Lemons and Rinds of, in brine, for candying	Free.
Linen machine thread	Do.
Litharge	Do.
Lithographic Stones	Do.
Locomotives and railway passenger, baggage and freight cars, running upon any line of road crossing the frontier, so long as Canadian locomotives and cars are admitted free under similar circumstances in the United States	Do.
Locomotive engine frames, axles, cranks, hoop iron or steel for tires of wheels bent and welded, crank axles, piston rods, guide and slide bars, crank pins connecting rods	Do.
Lumber, plank and sawed, of mahogany, rosewood, walnut, cherry and chesnut, and pitch pine	Do.
Lumber of all kinds, round, hewed but not otherwise manufactured in whole or part, growth of B. N. A. Provinces	Free, subject to regulation of G. in C.
Mace	25 p. c. *ad val.*
Machinery for mills and factories, which is not manufactured in the Dominion	Free.
Machine silk twist	Free.
Malt	40 cts. per bush.
Manilla Grass	Free.
Manure	Do.
Marble in blocks unwrought, or sawn on two sides only, or slabs sawn from such blocks, having at least two edges unwrought	Do.
Meal of any grain	Do.
Meats, fresh, salted or smoked	1 cent per lb.
Medals	Free.
Melado, or concentrated Melado	⅛ of a ct. p. lb., & 25 p.c. *ad val.*
Menageries, horses, cattle, carriages and harness of	Under reg'lat'n to be pr'scrib'd by M. C.
Metallic Oxides, dry, ground or unground, washed or unwashed, not calcined	Free.
Military stores for Army and Navy	Ex. from duty.
Mineralogy, specimens of	Do.
Models	Do.
Molasses, concentrated	⅛ of a c. p. lb., & 25 p. c. *ad val.*
Molasses, if used for refining purposes, or for the manufacture of sugar	73 cts. ₱ 100 lbs.
Molasses, if not so used	25 ₱ ct. *ad val.*
Moss for upholstery purposes	Free.
Musical Instruments for Bands for Army and Navy	Ex. from duty.
Nails, composition	Free.
Nails, sheathing	Do.
Nail and spike rod, round, square and flat	5 ₱ ct. *ad val.*
Naptha	15 cts. a gallon
Natural History, specimens of	Free.
Nitre	Do.
Nutmegs	25 ₱ ct. *ad val.*
Nuts, when chiefly used in dyeing	Free.
Okum	Do.
Oats and Oatmeal	Do.
Ochres, dry, ground or unground, washed or unwashed, not calcined	Do.
Old Tom	80 cts. per gall.
Oil Cake	Free.
Oil used in the manufacture of wood block pavement, and of wood for buildings and railroad ties	Do.
Oranges, and Rinds of, in brine for candying	Do.
Orange Wine	10 cts. a gal. and 25 p. c. *ad val.*
Ores of metals of all kinds	Free.
Osiers	Do.
Paintings in Oil, by artists of well known merit, or copies of the old masters by such artists	Do.
Palm Oil in its natural state	Do.
Paris and permanent Greens	Do.
Peas	Do.
Pelts	Do.
Pepper, ground	25 p. c. *ad val.*
Perfumery, not otherwise specified	Do.
Perfumed and fancy soaps	Do.
Perfumed Spirits not in flasks	$1.20 per gal.
Perfumed Spirits in flasks	4 cts. per flask.
Philosophical Instruments and apparatus, for use of schools, &c	Free.
Phosphorus	Do.
Pig Iron	Do.
Pimento, ground	25 p. c. *ad val.*
Pine Oil in its natural state	Free.
Pipe Clay	Do.
Pitch	Do.
Plants	10 p. c. *ad val.*
Plants, growth of B. N. A. Provinces	Free, subject to regulation of Gov. in Coun.
Plaster of Paris, not ground nor calcined	Free.
Playing Cards	25 p. c. *ad val.*
Plush, for hatters' use	Free.
Potatoes	10 p. c. *ad val.*
Potatoes, growth of B. N. A. Provinces	Free, subject to regulation of Gov. in Coun.
Poultry, growth of B. N. A. Provinces	Free, do. do.
Porter	10 p c. *ad val.*, & 5 cts. p. gal. in flasks, 7 c. do. in bottles.
Precious Stones, unset	Free.
Precipitate of Copper	Do.
Printing Ink	Do.

List of Goods.	*Duty.*
Printing Presses, except portable hand printing presses	Free.
Products of Petroleum, coal, shale and lignite, not otherwise specified	10 cts. per gal.
Products of Fish and of all other creatures living in water, growth and produce of B. N. A. Provinces	Free, subject to regulation of Gov. in Coun.
Proprietary Medicines, or any medicine or preparation of which the recipe is kept secret, recommended by advertisement, bill or label for the relief or cure of any disorder or ailment	25 p. c. *ad val.*
Prunella	Free.
Rags	Do.
Railroad bars and pigs, wrought iron or steel chains, wrought iron or steel fish plates, and carriages	Do.
Raspberry Wine	10 c. p. gal. and 25 p. c. *ad val.*
Ratan for chair makers	Free.
Red Lead, dry	Do.
Refined Petroleum	15 cents a gal.
Rennet	Free.
Rice	1 cent per lb.
Rod iron	5 p. c. *ad val.*
Rolled Plate Iron	Do. Do.
Roots, medicinal, in their natural state	Free.
Rosin	Do.
Rum	80 c.s. per gal.
Rum shrub	$1.20 per gallon.
Rye	Free.
Sail cloth or canvass from No. 1 to No. 6	Do.
Sal Ammoniac	Do.
Sal Soda	Do.
Salt	Do.
Saltpetre	Do.
Sand	Do.
Satin & fine washed white	Do.
Scheidam Schnapps	$1.20 a gallon.
Scrap iron	Free.
Sculpture specimens of	Do.
Sea Grass	Do.
Seeds of all kinds, not classed as cereals	10 p. c. *ad val.*
Seeds, produce of B. N. A. Provinces	Free, under reg. of G. in C.
Settlers' effects of every description, in actual use, not being merchandise, brought by persons making oath that they intend becoming permanent settlers within the Dominion	Special exemption from duty
Shafts for mills and steamboats in the rough	Free.
Sheet Iron	5 p. c. *ad val.*
Ships Binnacle Lamps	Free.
" blocks and patent brushes for blocks	Do.
" bunting	Do.
" cables, iron chain, over one half of an inch, shackled or swivelled, or not	Do.
" compasses	Do.
" dead eyes	Do.
Ships dead lights	Free.
" knees, iron	Do.
" masts or parts of iron	Do.
" pumps & pump-gear	Do.
" riders, iron	Do.
" shackles	Do.
" sheaves	Do.
" signal lamps	Do.
" steering apparatus	Do.
" travelling trucks	Do.
" wedges	Do.
" wire rigging	Do.
Shrubs	10 p. c. *ad val.*
Skins, undressed	Free.
Slate	Do.
Snuff	20 cts. a lb, and 12½ p. c. *ad val.*
Soap, common	2 cents per lb.
Soda Ash	Free.
Soda Caustic	Do.
Soda, nitrate of	Do.
Soda Silicate of	Do.
Spelter, in blocks, sheets or pigs	Do.
Spikes, composition	Do.
Spikes, galvanized iron	Do.
Spirits and strong waters imported into Canada, mixed with any ingredient or ingredients, and although thereby coming under the denomination of Proprietary Medicines, Tinctures, Essences, Extracts, or any other denominations, shall be, nevertheless, deemed spirits or strong waters, and subject to duty as such	$1.20 per gallon.
Spirits and strong waters imported into Canada	Do. Do.
Starch	2 cts. per lb.
Steel, wrought or cast in bars and rods	Free.
Steel plates cut to any form, but not moulded	Do.
Stereotype blocks for printing purposes	Do.
Stone, unwrought	Do.
Straw	10 p. c. *ad val.*
Straw, growth of B. N. A. Provinces	Free, subject to regulation of Gov. in Coun.
Strawberry Wine	10 cts. a gal. and 25 p.c. *ad val.*
Straw plaits, Tuscan and grass, fancy	Free.
Sugar, equal to or above No. 9, Dutch	1 ct. per lb., and 25 p.c. *ad val.*
Sugar, below No. 9, Dutch standard	¾ of a ct. per lb., & 25 p.c. *ad val.*
Sugar candy and confectionery	1 ct. per lb., and 25 p.c. *ad val.*
Sulphur in roll or flour	Free.
Syrup, of sugar cane, molasses or sorghum	¾ of a ct. ℔ lb. & 25 p.c. *ad val.*
Tafia	80 cts. per gal.
Tails, undressed	Free.
Tallow	1 cent per lb.
Tallow, produce of B. N. A. Provinces	Free, subject to regulation of Gov. in Conn.
Tampico, white and black	Free.
Tanners' bark	Do.
Tar	Do.
Tea	Do.
Teasels	Do.

List of Goods.	*Duty.*
Timber, growth of B. N. A. Provinces	Free, subject to regulation of Gov. in Coun.
Tin, in bar, blocks, pig or granulated	Free.
Tobacco, unmanufactured	Do.
Tobacco, manufactured	20 cts. ℔ lb. and 12½ cts. *ad val.*
Tow, undressed	Free.
Tree nails	Do.
Trees	10 p. c. *ad val.*
Trees, growth of B. N. A. Provinces	Free, subject to regulation of Gov. in Coun.
Traveller's baggage	Ex. under regulation of Min. of Customs.
Tubes and piping, of brass, copper or iron, drawn	Free.
Turpentine, other than spirits of	Do.
Twists, silk, for hats, boots and shoes	Do.
Type	5 p.c. *ad val.*
Type metal, in blocks or pigs	Free.
Unenumerated spirits and strong waters	$1.20 per gal.
Union collar cloth paper	Free.
Vegetable fibres	Do.
Vegetables, when chiefly used in dyeing	Do.
Vegetables (including potatoes and other roots)	10 p.c. *ad val.*
Vegetables, &c., produce of B. N. A. Provinces	Free, subject to regulation of Gov. in Coun.
Veneering of wood or ivory	Free.
Vinegar	10 cts. per gal.
Vitriol, blue	Free.
Weaving or train silk, for making elastic webbing	Do.
Weaving or train cotton for making elastic webbing	Do.
Whale Oil, in the casks from on ship board, and in the condition in which it was first landed	Free.
Wheat	Do.
White lead, dry	Do.
Whiting or whitening	Do.
Willow for basket makers	Do.
Wines of all kinds	10 cts. p. gal., &
Wire of brass or copper, round or flat	25 p.c. *ad val.*
Wood of all kinds, wholly unmanufactured	Free.
Woods, when chiefly used in dyeing	Do.
Wool	Do.
Yellow metal, in bolts, bars and for sheathing	Do.
Zinc, white, dry	Do.
Zinc in sheets, blocks and pigs	Do.
Non-Enumerated Packages—bottles, jars, demijohns, brandy casks, barrels or packages in which spirituous liquors, wines and malt liquors are contained, and carboys containing sulphuric acid—AND ALL GOODS NOT ENUMERATED AS CHARGED WITH ANY OTHER DUTY, OR DECLARED TO BE FREE OF DUTY	15 p. c. *ad val.*
EXPORT DUTIES.	
Shingle bolts	$1.00 per cord of 128 cubic feet.
Stave bolts	$1.00 ℔ cord do.
Oak logs	$2.00 per M feet.
Spruce logs	$1.00 do. do.
Pine logs	$1.00 do. do.

TARIFF AS RELATES TO MANITOBA AND N. W. TERRITORIES.

An Act of last Session, Cap. 39, extends until May 12th, 1874, the time under which the old tariff of Manitoba shall remain in operation, and during which the tariff of Canada shall not apply. But from the 12th of May, 1873, the same duties shall be chargeable on "all spirits and strong "waters, all beer or porter, and all vinous "or fermented liquors imported within "the Province of Manitoba, or taken "out of bond for consumption therein," as are chargeable in any other Province of the Dominion.

The importation of spirits of any kind into the North West Territories is absolutely prohibited, under penalty of forfeiture. The mode of proceeding against offenders is made very stringent.

TARIFF AS RELATES TO PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

The Act of last Session, Cap. 40, provides that, if after the admission of Prince Edward Island into the Dominion, there be brought from it into any other Province of Canada, any article of commerce, not being the produce of the Island or of Canada, and liable to any duty of Customs when imported into Canada from any foreign country, or any such article produced in the Island, and liable to a duty of Excise if produced in Canada for consumption therein, then if such Canadian duty of Customs or Excise be greater than the duty of Customs or Excise paid on such article in the Island, the difference between the Canadian duty and the duty paid in the Island, shall be payable on such article when brought from the said Island into any other Province of Canada; and such difference shall be collected under such regulations as the Governor in Council may, from time to time, make in that behalf: and any such difference of duty payable under this section, shall be a duty of Customs within the meaning of the Acts respecting the Customs hereby extended to the said Island,—all the provisions whereof, (including those respecting warehousing) and the penalties for contravention of such provisions shall apply to such difference of duty.

Prince Edward Island, having been admitted into the Canadian Union, this provision of law is, therefore, now in force, and remains until the now next session of the Parliament of Canada.

EXPORT DUTIES ON LUMBER IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

The Act of last Session, Cap. 41, provides that, in consequence of Article XXX., of the Treaty of Washington, it shall be lawful for the Dominion to pay the Province of New Brunswick an additional subsidy of $150 000 for the repeal of the export duties on lumber, which fall principally on lumber cut in the State of Maine, and floated down the River St. John.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

The following is a table of Customs Ports and Index of the Dominion of Canada :—

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Ports.

Clarenceville.
Coaticook, W. P.
  Sherbrooke.
  Hereford. †
  Boundary Line. †
Dundee.
  St. Regis *
  Trout River. *
Frelighsburg.
Gaspé, Port of Registry, W. P.
  St. Anne des Monts*
  Esquimaux Point.*
Hemmingford.
Lacolle.
Montreal, Port of Registry, W. P.
Magdalen Islands, Pt. of Registry, W.P.
New Carlisle, Port of Registry, W. P.
  Cross Point.†
  Carlton. †
  Pasbebiac.†
  Port Daniel.†
  New Richmond. †
Percé, Port of Registry, W. P.
Philipsburg.
Potton.
Quebec, Port of Registry, W. P.
  Jersey Point *
  Chicoutimi.†
  Escoumains.†
  Tadousac.†
  Bay St. Paul.*
Rimouski, W. P.
Russelltown.
St. Johns, W. P.
  Rouse's Point,†
  St. Armands.†
Stanstead.
  Cedarville.†
  Beebe Plain.†
  Georgeville. *
  Becksfords Corner†
  Magog.†
Sutton.
Three Rivers, W. P.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Amherstburg, W. P.
  Anderdon.†
  Riv. aux Canards.†
Belleville, W P.
  Shannonville†
Brantford, W P
Brighton
  Consecon†
Brockville, W P
  Maitland*
  Coles Ferry†
Burwell
  Port Bruce*
Chatham, W P
  Rondeau†
  Romney†
Chippawa, W P
  Black Creek†
Clifton, W P
  Niagara Falls*
  Suspension Bridge†
Cobourg, W P
  Grafton †
Colborne, W P
Cornwall, W P
  Aultsville†
Cramahe, W P
Darlington, W P
Dover, W P
  Port Ryerse † W P
Dundas, W P
Dunnville, W P
Elgin, W P
Fort Erie, W P
Gananoque, W P
  Penetangore†
Guelph, W P
Hamilton, W P
  Galt*
  Wellington Sq.*
  Grimsby †
Hope, W P
Kingston, W P
  Bath*
  Matilda †
  Napanee, W P
  Mill Point †
New Castle, W P
Niagara, W P
  Queenston * W P
Oakville, W P
Oshawa, W P
Owen Sound, W P
  Meaford †
Ottawa, W P
Paris, W P
Penetanguishene
  Parry Sound†
Peterboro, W P
Picton, W P
  Wellington †
  Milford*
Prescott, W P
Rowan
Sarnia, W P
  Moore †
St. Catharines, W P
  Port Robinson*
  Port Dalhousie
Saugeen
Sault St. Marie, W P
  Bruce Mines *
  Fort William *
  Manatowaning †
  Silver Islet*
  Killarney †
  Moose Factory *
  Fort William †
  Michael's Bay *
Stanley, W P
Stratford, W P
Toronto, W P
  Credit *
  Collingwood *
  Byng Inlet †
  Muskoka†
Trenton, W P
Wallaceburg, W P
Wolf Island†
South Fredericksburgh †
Kingsville
  Lemington †
London, W P
  St. Thomas *
  Strathroy *
Lindsay
Morrisburgh, W P
  Village of Lambton †
  Sombra †
Whitby, W P
  Pickering †
Windsor, W P
  Sandwich *
  Belle River †
Woodstock, W P

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Bathurst, W P
  New Bandon *
Bay Verte
Campo Bello, Welchpool, W P
  Grand Manan*
Caraquette, W P
Chatham, Port of Registry, W P
Dalhousie, W P
  Campbelltown* W P
Dorchester, W P
  Rockland *
Fredericton
Hillsborough, W P
  Harvey *
  Alma
Moncton, W P
McAdam's Junction
New Castle, W P
Richibucto, W P
  Buctouche, * W P
  Cocagne *
Richmond Station, W P
Sackville, W P
  North Joggins *
Shediac, W P
Shippegan
St. Andrews, Port of Registry, W P
St. George, W P
St. John, Port of Retry, W P
  Lepreaux *
  Quaco *
  Musquash *
St. Stephen's, W P
  Mill Town †
West Isles, W P
Woodstock, W P
  Edmunston *
  Fish River, W P
  Grand Falls * W P
  Grand River †
  Lower Androver †
  Tobique, * W P

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Amherst, Port of Registry, W P
  Pugwash * W P
  Wallace * W P
  Joggins *
Annapolis, Port of Registry, W P
  Clement's Port *
  Thornes' Cove *
Antigonish, W P
  Harb. Au Bouche *
  Little River, or Bayfield *
Arichat, Port of Registry, W P
  St. Peters *
  Port Richmond *
  Lardoise *
  Lennox Passage *
  Island of Cape Breton and Strait of Canseau †
Baddeck, W P
  Great Bras d'Or * W P
  St. Anns * W P
  Aspey Bay †
Barrington, W P
  Port Latour *
Bridgetown, W P
  Port Williams *
Cornwallis, W P
  Canada Creek *
  French Cross *
Harborville *
  Horton *
Digby, Port of Registry, W P
  Bear River * W P
  Sandy Cove *
  Westport *
  Getson's Cove
  Lahave * W P
  Mahone Bay * W P
Margaretsville, W P
  Port George *
North Sydney, W P
  Little Bras d'Or *
Parrsborough, Port of Registry, W P
  Advocate Harbor *
  Apple River *
  Ratchford's River *
Pictou, Port of Registry, W P
  Merrigomish *
  Tatamagouche * W P
Port Hawkesbury, * Port of Registry, W P
Port Hood, W P
  Margaree *
Port Medway, W P
Port Mulgrave, W P
  Cape Canso *
  Guysboro', W P
  Isaacs Harbour *
  St. Mary's River *
  Whitehead †
Shelburne, Port of Registry, W P
Sydney, Port of Registry, W P
  Lingan *
  Louisburg *
  Main à Dieu *
  Little Glace Bay*
  Cow Bay *
  Caledonia *
  South Bar
Weymouth, W P

Free Port *
Halifax, Port of Registry, W P
Sheet Harbor *
Ship Harbor †
Liverpool, Port of Registry, W P
Locke Port, W P
Londonderry, W P
Five Islands *
Truro *
Lunenburg, Port of Registry, W P
Chester *
Acadie *
Beliveau's Cove *
Port Gilbert * W P
Windsor, Port of Registry, W P
Cheverie *
Hantsport *
Maitland * W P
Walton *
Yarmouth, Port of Registry, W P
Beaver River *
Pubnico *
Tusket *

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Victoria, W P
Burrard Inlet *
Esquimalt *
Kootenay
New Westminster *
Southern Boundary *
Osoyoos *

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

Winnipeg, W P
North Pembina *
York Factory *

The Ports marked "Ports of Registry" are such under the Merchants' Shipping Act of 1854.
Those marked * are Out Ports.
Those marked † are Preventive Stations.

Weights and Measures.

It has been shown in previous numbers of the *Year Book* that great diversity prevailed in the several Provinces of the Dominion on the important subject of Weights and Measures,—a diversity which cried very loudly for reform. The question was taken up by the Government, and an Act (Cap. 47) was passed last Session providing for uniformity throughout the Dominion.

The *Imperial Yard* was defined to be the standard measure of length wherefrom all other measures of length, whether lineal, superficial or solid, shall be derived. The following further definitions were enacted:

1 foot.....⅓ rd. of 1 stand. yard.
1 inch.....1-12th of a foot.
1 pole or perch....5½ standard yards.
1 furlong.....220 standard yards.
1 mile.....1760 yards.
1 chain.....22 yards.
1 link.....the 100th pt. of a chain

MEASURES OF SUPERFICIES.

1 rood.....1,210 square yards.
1 acre.....4,840 do.

STANDARD OF WEIGHT.

The *Imperial Pound Avoirdupois* is enacted the standard measure of weight from which all other weights and measures having reference to weight shall be computed.

1 oz., the sixteenth part of a lb.
1 dram, the sixteenth part of an oz.
1 grain, the 7000th part of a lb.
1 cwt., 100 lbs. Avoirdupois.
1 ton, 2000 lbs. do.

The *cwt.* may also be called and described as a *cental*.

The *Troy Ounce* shall be equal to 480 Avoirdupois grains, and shall be the standard measure of gold, silver, platina and precious stones; and all measures of Troy Weight shall be taken in parts, multiples, and certain proportions of the Troy ounce.

Contracts for any of the articles mentioned in the next preceding paragraph may be made in decimal parts or multiples of the Troy ounce.

STANDARD CAPACITY FOR LIQUIDS.

The *Imperial Gallon*, containing 10 lbs. weight of distilled water, weighed in air at temperature of 62° Fah., and the barometer standing at 30 inches, shall be the standard of capacity to be used for liquids, from which all other measures shall be computed.

1 quart.....¼th of a standard gallon.
1 pint.....⅛th do. do.

STANDARD OF CAPACITY—DRY MEASURE.

The *Imperial Bushel*, containing 8 standard gallons, shall be the standard of capacity of Dry Measure, from which all other measures shall be computed; and all such measures shall be taken in parts or multiples of the standard bushel.

BUSHEL BY WEIGHT.

Until January 1st, 1874, contracts for sale or delivery of any of the undermentioned articles shall be taken and intended to mean the weight of a bushel, and not a bushel in measure:

	lbs.
Wheat	60
Indian Corn	56
Rye	56
Peas	60
Barley	48
Oats	34
Beans	60
Clover Seed	60
Timothy Seed	48
Buckwheat	48
Flax Seed	50
Hemp Seed	44
Blue Grass Seed	14
Castor Beans	40
Potatoes, turnips, carrots, parsnips, beets and onions.	60
Salt	56
Dried Apples	22
Dried Peaches	33
Malt	36

But from and after January 1st, 1874, all the above mentioned articles, when bought or sold by weight, shall be specified by a cental and parts of a cental.

It is, however, enacted that, for a period of seven years, from May 23rd, 1873, that the Wine Gallon, of 231 cubic inches, and the Winchester Bushel, 2150.42 cubic inches, may be used in any case of special understanding, and during the said period of seven years, the ratio which such measures shall bear to the standard measures shall

be as follows:

12 Wine Gallons=10 Standard Gallons.

1·031 Winchester Bushel=1 Stand. Bush.

The Governor General, by Order in Council, published in the *Canada Gazette*, may declare any multiples or sub-multiples of any of the weights or measures hereinbefore mentioned, legal weights and measures for all purposes whatever, by such names as shall be assigned to them in the Order in Council.

The new Act provides that the Minister of Inland Revenue shall cause to be prepared three sets of primary standards of length and weight, each set consisting of: 1. A Standard Yard; 2. A Standard Pound Avoirdupois; 3. A Standard Ounce Troy; 4. A Standard Gallon. These are to be called "*The Dominion Standards.*"

As soon as the Dominion standards have been provided, a proclamation will issue, giving not less than six months previous notice of a day, from and after which all contracts (when there is no special agreement to the contrary) shall be held and deemed to be made in the standard weights and measures fixed and defined by law,

It is excepted as regards measures of length and superficies; for lands in those parts of the Province of Quebec, originally granted under the Seignorial Tenure, shall be French measures, the proportion of which to standard measures shall be as follows:

1 foot "French Measure," or "Paris Foot," shall be held to be 12.79 inches.

1 arpent, Measure of Length, 180 "French Feet."

1 arpent, Measure of Superficies, 32,400 square "French Feet."

1 perch, Measure of Length, 18 "French Feet," and as a Measure of Superficies, 324 square "French Feet."

The above exceptions are to apply only to territorial measurement. The French measures "Toise" and Ell (*Aune*), shall not be used hereafter as standard measures. The linear and cubic yard, being multiples of the standard foot, are to be used instead.

Customs and Excise duties shall be collected, after a day fixed, on the standard weights and measures.

An effective system of inspection and marking weights and measures is provided for in the Act.

METRIC SYSTEM.

The 49th section of the Act provides that the Metric or Decimal System may be legally used in any contract; and standards of Metric Weights and Measures may be procured and legalized, and verified copies of them provided whenever the Governor in Council is of opinion it has become necessary to do so.

The following are tables of the values of the principal denominations of Measures and Weights on the Metric System, as provided by the Act, expressed in terms of the standard Measures and Weights of Canada:

2.—MEASURES OF SURFACE.

Metric Denominations and Values.		*Equiv. exp. in terms of the Stand. of Can.*	
——	*Square Metres.*	*In sq. yds & dec. pts. of a sq. yd*	*In sq. lks. & dec. p'ts. of a sq. lk.*
Hectare..100 Ares	10000	11967·1444	247255·0511
Decare... 10 do	1000	1196·7144	24725·5051
Are..... 1 do	100	119·6714	2472·5505
Centiare. 1-100 do	1	1·1967	24·7255

3.—WEIGHTS.

Metric Denominations and Values.		*Equiv. exp. in terms of the Standard of Can.*	
——	*Grams.*	*In pounds Av'irdup's & dec. p'ts. of a pound.*	*In grs. & dec. parts of a grain Troy.*
Millier	1000000	2204·62125	
Quintal	100000	220·46212	
Myriagr'me..	10000	22·046212	
Kilogramme.	1000	2·204621	
Hectogr'mme	100	·220462	
Deeagramme	10	·022046	
Gramme.....	1	·002204	15·4323487
Decigramme.	1-10	·0002204	1·5432348
Centigram...	1-100	·0 00220	·1543234
Milligramme	1-1000	·0000022	·0154323

4.—MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

Metri: Denominations and Value.			*Equiv. expressed in terms of the Standard of Can.*	
——	*Cubic Metres.*	*Litres.*	*In Imperial gals. & dec. parts of an Imp. gal.*	——
Kilolitre...	1	1000	220·2243	
Hectolitre.	1-10	100	22·0244	
Decalitre..	1-100	10	2·2021	
Litre	1-1000	1	·2202	
Decilitre...	1-10000	1-10	·0220	
Centilitre..	1-100000	1-100	·0022	

1.—MEASURES OF LENGTH.

Metric Denominations and Values.		Equivalents expressed in Terms of the Standards of Canada.		
——	*Metres.*	*In Standard Yards and Decimal parts of a Yard.*	*In feet and decimal parts of a foot.*	*In Links and Decimal parts of a Link.*
Miriametre	10000	10939·444444	32818·333333	49724·74747
Kilometre.....	1000	1093·944444	3281·833333	4972·47474
Hectometre.....	100	109·394444	328·183333	497·24747
Decametre	10	10·939444	32·818333	497·2474
Metre.....	1	1·093944	3·281833	4·97247
Decimetre.....	1-10	·109394	·328183	·49724
Centimetre	1-100	·010939	·032818	·04972
Millimetre	1-1000	·001093	·003281	·00497

Obituary.

(From October 1st, 1872 to September 30th 1873.)

OCTOBER.

2. Rt. Hon. Sir James Shaw Willes, Judge of Common Pleas, aged 58.

3. Rt. Rev. Dr. Goss, R. C. Bishop of Liverpool.

5. Rodney Adams, of Geneva, N. Y., one of the oldest newspaper writers of Western New York.

6. Field Marshal Sir Geo. Pollock, K.C.B., aged 85.

Lt. Col. Robt. Wylie, late Mil. Secy. to Govt. of India, aged 65.

7. In London, Mr. Albany William Fonblanque, for many years head of the Statistical Department of the Board of Trade, and a newspaper writer of high standing, aged 77.

Prince Albrecht of Prussia, brother of the Emperor of Germany, aged 63.

8. At Pistora, Donna Maria Patuzzi Gavazzi, the Mother of Alessandro Gavazzi, aged 84.

At Grosvenor Square, London, Emily, Countess of Shaftesbury, eldest daughter of the late Viscountess Palmerston, aged 62.

9. By falling in his sleep from a hotel window, Quebec, Mr. Dubord, twice Member of Parliament for Quebec, and at one time a leading shipowner and merchant, aged 72.

10. Hon. Wm. H. Seward, at Auburn, N. Y., secretary of State under President Lincoln, aged 72.

11. His Excellency Baron Beaulieu, Belgian Minister to England, aged 66.

At Clare, Digby, Nova Scotia, Mrs. Leblanc, aged 104.

At New York, Mrs. Sara Payson Willis (Fanny Fern) an American writer of some note, aged 60.

12. Suddenly, at Philadelphia, U. S., Professor John H. Frazer, for 30 years Professor of Natural History and Chemistry in the University of Pennsylvania.

13. Lieut. Col. Carlisle Spedding, a Peninsular veteran, aged 90.

16. Rev. John Purchas, of St. James Chapel, Brighton, Eng. the well known ritualist.

19. Admiral Sir T. J. Cochrane, G.C. B. aged 83.

21. At Geneva, Switzerland, Rev. Jean Merle D'Aubigné, the celebrated historian, aged 74.

23. At Paris, France, Mr. Theophile Gautier, an eminent French critic and writer, aged 64.

25. At Pittsburg, Pa., Hon. W. F. Johnston, ex-Governor of that state.

26. Frederick Dundas, Esq., M.P. for Orkney and Shetland, aged 70.

27. Sir Alex. Cornewall Duff Gordon, Bart. aged 61.

At Brockville, Ont., Andl. Thompson, Esq., for 30 years manager of the Commercial Bank at Brockville.

28. Mrs. Jeffrey, Granddaughter of Flora Macdonald, aged 80.

At Brockville, Ont., Rev. Edmond John Senkler, M. A., aged 70.

29 George, Viscount Boyne, aged 74.

At New York, Mrs. Greeley, wife of Horace Greeley.

Lord Kinloch, Judge of the Court of Session, Scotland, aged 71.

John Chubb, Govt. lockmaker, aged 57.

NOVEMBER.

1. At Cork, Ireland, John Francis Maguire, Esq. the well known M. P., for Cork City, and Editor and proprietor of the "Cork Examiner," aged 56.

Mr. Thomas Bilby, for more than a quarter of a century, parish clerk of Islington, and author of the popular hymn "Oh, that will be joyful," aged 78.

7. At Nice, Cardinal Luigi Amai, Vice Chancellor of the Holy Roman Church, aged 76.

14. Sir Henry Hickman Bacon, Premier Baronet of England, aged 52.

M. Auguste Jourdier, a well known agricultural writer, for 20 years agricultural correspondent of the *Independence Belge*, aged 50.

17. Sir Thomas Beckett, the oldest Baronet of England, aged 96.

21. Rev. C. P. Bliss, Assistant Minister of St. Albans, Ottawa.

23. Sir John Bowring, L.L.D., an eminent writer and political economist, aged 80.

Rt. Hon. Lord Harris, G. C. S. J., aged 62.

25. At Rookwood, Kingston, Lt. Col. Thomas Drummond.

26. At Toronto, Ont., Edward Quincy Sewell, M. D.

29. At New York, Horace Greeley, one of the most eminent politicians and newspaper writers of the U. S., aged 61.

At Naples, Mrs. Mary Somerville, the celebrated astronomer, aged 92.

DECEMBER.

3. At Jerusalem, Monsignor Valerga, the Latin Patriach.

6. At Lemberg, Vincent Pol, one of the most eminent of modern Polish poets, aged 65.

7. Rev. Dr. Brown, late Professor of Greek, Marischal College, Aberdeen.

12. At Philadelphia, Edwin Forest, the celebrated American Tragedian.

13. Lady Doughty, a prominent witness on the Tichborne trial.

14. Mr. Edward Norris, author of the Cuneiform (Assyrian) Dictionary, aged 67.

Madame Clemence Robert, a French authoress of some note, aged 75.

15. Viscountess Beaconsfield, wife of Rt. Hon. B. D'Israeli, aged 80.

At Honululu, the King of the Sandwich Islands.

In the South of France, Hon Wm. Garvie, Commissioner of Mines, N. S.

16. Rev. Francis Charles Massingbred, Chancellor of Lincoln Cathedral, and author of a "History of the English Reformation," &c., &c., aged 72.

At London, England, Mr. Henry Blagrove, a distinguished English violinist, one of the first students of the Royal Academy of Music.

20. At New York, Mr. George Peabody Putman, the well-known American publisher, aged 58.

26. Rev. Edward Bannerman Ramsay, Dean of St. John's Cathedral, Edinburgh, aged 80.

31. At Copenhagen, M. Frederic Sibbern, for nearly 60 years Professor of Philosophy, in the University there.

At River Bank, Putney, Mr. Archibald Smith, L. L. D., F. R. S., of Lincoln's Inn, and of Jordan Hill, Lanarkshire, well known for his valuable scientific researches.

Mr. Holmes Coote, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, and one of the most distinguished Surgeons of London.

JANUARY.

2. At Charkow, Professor Katchenowsky, aged 45.

3. At Paris, Dr. Felix Archiméde Pouchet, an eminent naturalist, aged 72.

4. At Chatham, Ontario, Mr. James Carpenter, one of the veterans of Copenhagen, aged 101.

9. At Chislehurst, near London, England, Louis Napoleon, the late Emperor of France, aged 65.

11. At London, Mr. Wm. Skeen, one of the oldest members of the London Press, aged 61.

13. At Perth, Ont. Hon. R. Matheson, one of the Senators for Ontario, aged 80.

At Toronto, Mrs. Mackenzie, wife of the noted Wm. Lyon Mackenzie.

15. At Barcelona, Spain, Mr. James Hannay, author of "Singleton Fontenoy," and other works.

18. At Paris, France, Madame Lauriston, the widow of Marshal Lauriston, a descendant of the celebrated John Law, in her 101st year.

, Rt. Hon. Edward Bulwer Lytton Lord Lytton, aged 67.

At Liverpool, England, Mr. Samuel Robert Graves, M. P. for Liverpool.

At Florence, Italy, Dominico Mauro, the Italian patriot and poet.

19. At Ockham Park, England, Rt. Hon. Dr. Lushington, ex-judge of the Admiralty Court, aged 71.

21. At St. Petersburg, Russia, the Grand Duchess Helene Paulovana, aged 66.

24. At Lisbon, Her Majesty, the Dowager Empress of Brazil.

27. Rev. Adam Sedgwick, the well known English geologist, aged 85.

FEBRUARY.

5. At Peterboro', Ont., Captain Rubidge, R. N. Registrar of the County, aged 86.

8. At Vienna, Austria, the Empress Caroline Augusta, grandmother of the Emperor, aged 81.

10. Capt. William Gates, believed to be the oldest surviving officer of the Royal Artillery, aged 90.

15. At Newbury, England, General Bowers, aged 68.

At Paris, France, Miss Susan Durant the well known sculptress.

At Birmingham, England, Mr. Henry Van Wart, one of the founders of the Birmingham Exchange, aged 89.

18. At Highgate, London, Mrs. Anastasia Dolby, embroideress to the Queen, and writer of several works on "Church embroidery," &c., aged 48.

19. At Escot House, Devon, Sir John Kenaway, Bart. M. P., aged 75.

22. Sir R. Hannagan, K. H. Chief Commissary of the Field Train of Horse Artillery at Waterloo, aged 89.

23. , Rev. Dr. Guthrie, the celebrated divine author, aged .

28. Mr. Robert Graves, the last member of the associate engravers of the old class of the Royal Academy, aged 74.

At Florence, Italy, Miss Isa Blagden, the writer of several novels and tales and the dear friend of Mrs. Browning.

At Quebec, Baron Falkenberg, Consul General for Norway and Sweden.

MARCH.

4. At Stratford, Ontario, Rev. J. G. D. Mackenzie, A. M., Inspector of High Schools for Ontario.

At Hamilton, Ontario, Mr. John Young, one of the oldest add most respected merchants of the Dominion, aged 67.

6. John Evelyn Denison, Viscount Ossington, for 15 years Speaker of the House of Commons, aged 73.

10. Her Majesty Paulina, Queen Dowager, of Wurtemburg, aged 72.

12. At Hamilton, Mr. W. G. Crawford, Manager of the Royal Canadian Bank, at Hamilton, aged 43.

14. At Florence, Italy, Rt. Rev. Charles Pettit McIlvaine, D.D., Bishop of Ohio, aged 75.

At London, Ont., Ven. Archdeacon Brough, aged 79.

17. At Ottawa, Ont., Mr. George R. Gregg, chief reporter of the "Mail" newspaper, and a much esteemed member of the Canadian press.

18. At Montreal, Q., of injuries received at the fire at St. James hotel, Wm. S. G. Hilditch, of Liverpool, Eng.

22. Ven. John Sandford, Archdeacon of Coventry, Author of *Vox Cordis* and other religious works, aged 72.

26. At Prussia House, London, Count Bernstorff, the German Ambassador to England, aged 64.

Mr. Dowse, Inspector General of Army Hospitals, aged 79.

27. At Paris, France, Amadée Simon Dominique Thierry, brother of the eminent historian and an author of some note, aged 75.

31. At Paris, Marquis de Massel of Landal, an eminent French statesman, aged 68.

APRIL.

11. At Paris, of apoplexy, Mr. Emile Girardin, the noted author.

17. At Munich, Germany, Baron Liebig, the celebrated Agricultural Chemist, aged 70.

At Hemingford, Q. Col John Scriver, one of the oldest settlers of the Townships, aged 81.

20. At Madrid, Spain, the wife of President Figueras.

21. At Kingston, O., Lt. Col. John Simpson, late of Coteau du Lac, for many years M.P. P. for Quebec, aged 84.

22. Drowned in the Cam, England, Charles Richard Sackville West, Earl Delawarr, aged 58.

25. At Montreal, Q., Rev. Father Villeneuve, Superior of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, Montreal, universally respected and lamented.

28. W. Charles Macready, the celebrated English tragedian, aged 80.

MAY.

4. At Paris, France, Admiral Rigault, Minister of Marine and the Colonies under Napoleon.

5. At St. Petersburg, Russia, Hon. Jas. L. Orr, U. S. Ambassador to Russia.

7. At New York, Mr. Chase, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, U. S., aged 65.

8. At North Easton, Mass., Oakes Ames, the great actor in the Credit Mobilier scandal, aged 69.

9. At Avignon, France, John Stuart Mill, the celebrated philosopher and political economist, aged 67.

12. Rev. Thos. Robinson, Canon of Rochester, author of several theological works aged 82.

16. At Cannington, Ont., Mr. John Shedden, President of the Toronto and Nipissing Railway.

20. At Bucharest, Alexander John Couza first Prince of the United Provinces of Moldavia and Wallachia.

At London, England, Hon. Sir George Etienne Cartier, Baronet, Minister of Militia of the Dominion of Canada, one of the ablest and most patriotic of Canadian Statesmen, and one of the founders of the Dominion, aged 59.

22. At Rome, Italy, Count Alexander Manzoni, the celebrated Italian Poet and Novelist, aged 69.

28. At Montreal, Q., T. B. Anderson, Esq., an old and much respected Merchant and late President of the Bank of Montreal, aged 77.

At Lewes, Eng. Sir James Duke, Baronet, late Lord Mayor of London, aged 82.

30. At Toronto, Ont. Col. G. T. Denison, one of the oldest citizens of Toronto.

JUNE.

1. At Halifax, Nova Scotia, Hon. Joseph Howe, Lieut. Govr. of Nova Scotia, aged 69.

4. At Paris, France, Philippe Edouard Poulettier, Count de Vermeuil, an eminent naturalist, aged 68.

5. At Rome, Signor Urbano Rattazi, an eminent Italian statesman.

At Carlsbad, Germany, Prince Adalbert, cousin of the Emperor of Germany.

6. At Hamburg, Germany, the Queen Dowager of Prussia.

At the Hague, Holland, the Most Reverend J. Schapman, Archbishop of Utrecht.

At Paris, France, M. Vetet, Vice President of the National Assembly.

7. At Kingston, Ont., Mrs. Adams, aged 105.

10. At Liverpool, Eng. Mr. W. J. Whitty, father of the Penny Press in England, aged 78.

13. At Berlin, Germany, Frederick George Ludwig Von Ramer, the eminent historian, aged 92.

14. At Montreal, Q., Francis Cassidy, Esq., Q. C. Mayor of the City, and M. P. P. for Montreal, West, aged 46.

27. At Florence, Italy, Hiram Powers, the great American sculptor,

28. At Toronto, Ont., George Percival Ridout, Esq., Gov. of the B. Am. Ins. Co. At St. Foy, Quebec, Geo. Honoré Simard, Esq. late M. P. for Quebec Centre. At Woodstock, N. B., Hon. Charles Connell, M. P. for Carleton.

JULY.

4. At Paris, France, Count Joseph Poniatowski, a distinguised operatic composer.

7. At Westfield, N. B. drowned, while bathing in the St. John River, Rev. Dr. Lee, Rector of Fredericton, N. B.

10. At Paris, Frederick Winterhalter, the celebrated Portrait Painter.

18. Killed, by a fall from his horse, Rt. Revd. Samuel Wilberforce, D.D., Bishop of Winchester, aged 68.

At London, Eng., Sir David Salomons, M. P. for Greenwich, aged 76.

20. At London, Eng., Lord Westbury, late Lord Chancellor of England, aged 73.

21. At Edinburgh, Flora Macdonald, widow of Alexander Smith, the poet.

22. At Berlin, Russia, Mr. Gustave Rose, a distinguished chemist, aged 74.

24. At London, Eng., Geo. Carr Glynn, Baron Wolverton, head of the Banking firm of Glenn, Mills & Co., aged 76.

29. At Toronto, Ont., Hon. W. B. Robinson, M. P., aged 52.

AUGUST.

1. At Kensington Place, London, Eng., Cecilia Letitia, Duchess of Inverness, widow of His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, aged 82.

2. At Parham, Sussex, Eng., Robert Baron de la Zouche, aged 63.

At Kirkby Mallory, Leicester, England, Elizabeth Mary, Dowager Lady Byron, aged 80.

6. At Paris, France, M. Odillon Barrot, Vice-President of the Council of State, aged 72.

8. Sir John Power, Bart., aged 75.

16. At Cacouna, 2. Hon. Henry Black, Judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court, Quebec.

18. At Geneva, Switzerland, His Serene Highness the Duke of Brunswick, aged 69.

19. At Oldenburg House, Paignton, Vice-Admiral Sheringham, aged 78.

20. At the British Legation, Athens, Greece, Hon. Henry Wodehouse, only brother of the Earl of Kimberley, aged 49.

22. At Winchester, Eng., Rev. Dr. Wilson, Vicar of Holy Rhood, Southampton, aged 90.

23. Drowned in the River Meavy, Eng., Colonel Keneth Mackenzie, Asst. Qr. Mr. Genl.

26. At London, Eng., M. Fenwick de Porquet, writer of many French and other scholastic works, aged 77.

31. At Quebec, Mr. Harbeson, for 25 years Deputy Supervisor of Cullers, aged 80.

SEPTEMBER.

6. At Toronto, Ont., Rev. James Harris, first Presbyterian Minister of Toronto, aged 80.

11. At Vienna, Austria, Prince Charles Esterhazy, son of the eminent statesman.

15. Near Havre, France, the Duke de Rianzares, husband of Queen Christina of Spain.

17. At Southampton, Eng., Earl of Hardwick, Lord Lieutenant of Cambridgeshire, aged 74.

18. Sidi Mohamet, the Emperor of Morocco.

20. At Paris, France, Dr. Nelaton, the celebrated French Surgeon.

22. At Berlin, Prussia, the wife of Prince Bismarck.

23. At Paris, France, M. Jean Jaques Coate, the celebrated French naturalist, aged 66.

26. At Hamilton, Ont., Rt. Rev. John Farrell, R. C. Bishop of Hamilton, aged 45.

At Engheen Belgium, Senor Olozaga, the well known Spanish statesman, aged 53.

27. Madame Louise Muhlbach the celebrated German novelist.

Remarkable Events.

OF YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1873.

OCTOBER—1872.

1. Rinderpest appears in Belgium. Immense exodus of Alsatians into France.
2. Opening of Ladies Educational Association, Montreal. Lord Hatherly resigns the Chancellorship. Terrible Railroad accident near Carlisle. Escurial, Spain, struck by lightning and partly burned. St. Patrick's Hall, Montreal, burned.
4. Agrarian violence in County Mayo, Ireland. Outbreak of terrible horse distemper in Toronto. Typhus fever prevalent throughout Mexico.
6. Terrible thunderstorm throughout the Dominion.
7. Nova Scotia sections of Intercolonial Railway opened.
8. Price of coal in England again advanced. Great excitement in the U. S. from elections.
9. Heavy Rain Storm in South of England. Burial of King of Sweden.
10. Run on City and District Savings Bank, Montreal. Death of Hon. W. H. Seward.
11. Prince Napoleon receives notice to leave France.
12. Horse disease appears at Ottawa and other places in Dominion. Severe storm on the Coast of England.
14. Meeting of "National" Board of Trade at New York with delegation from "Dominion" Board. Cholera ravaging several towns in Poland. First snow of the season at Ottawa.
15. Arrival of the Fall fleet at Halifax. 31 new books added to the Index Expurgatorin.
18. Sir Roundell Palmer appointed Lord Chancellor. British Telegraph wires disarranged by severe storms, and the rivers Rhone, Saone and Loire overflowed.
21. Epidemic among horses, extending through New England and Middle States.
22. Telegraphic communication open between London and Australia.
24. San Juan question decided in favour of United States. Germans evacuate the Departments of the Marne. River Po overflows its banks, creating great loss.
25. New Ontario Cabinet formed.
28. Excitement in Liverpool from Sunday closing of liquor shops. Hurricane at Syracuse.
29. Ultramontane sermon by Father Braun creates a great sensation in Dominion.
30. Teams of oxen used in the streets of New York in consequence of horse disease. Burning of S.S. Missouri. Prussian Diet reject Reform Bill and are dissolved.

NOVEMBER.

1. General Conference of Jews at Brussels. Music Hall at Oxford destroyed by fire.
3. Incessant rain in England. Horse disease appears in Devonshire. War between Prussia and Khiva. Great meeting in Hyde Park in favor of Fenian amnesty.
5. Election returns in U. S. Gen. Grant again elected President. Prussian Government create a number of new Peers.
6. Terrible hurricane near Brescia, Italy. New Commercial Treaty between France and England signed.
7. Meeting of Quebec Legislature.
9. Lord Mayor's Day. Lord Granville makes the Ministerial Speech at banquet. Largest fire in London for 12 years. Terrible fire in Boston, Mass.
11. Steamer Mauritius lost in the North Channel. National Assembly of France meets.
12. Session of Prussian Diet re-opened, and Upper House choose a friend of the Government as President. European Governments decline to join with Great Britain in active measures to put down slave trade.
13. Heavy gales on British coast. President Thiers' message to National Assembly.
15. Telegraph Banquet at Adelaide, Australia. Telegrams sent to New York and Ottawa. Snow a foot deep at Buffalo, N.Y.
16. Terrible hurricane on Danish coast. Villages destroyed.
18. 80 men of the London police force dismissed for insubordination. General strike of Pennsylvania miners.
20. Resignation of President Thiers.
21. Bill for the suppression of religious corporations introduced into Italian Parliament.
22. Completion of the payment of the three milliard of French war indemnity. Abolition of Dual Representation in Quebec Legislature.
23. Shah of Persia grants to Baron Reuter exclusive powers to construct railways, tramways and waterworks, and to work mines in Persia.
29. Death of Horace Greeley. Insubordination in Dublin Police. French Assembly sustain Thiers by very small majority.

DECEMBER.

1. Storm and loss of life at St. John, N.B. Khedive sends troops to the aid of Sir Samuel Baker. Great agitation in France. Large Republican meeting in Hyde Park.
2. Thiers finally consents to remain President.
3. Gas-stokers in London strike, causing much trouble.
4. London in partial darkness. Funeral of Horace Greeley.
5. Waters of the Po again overflow and inundate the country. Another adverse vote in French Assembly.
7. Counties Reform Bill passes its final reading in Prussian Diet.
8. Great storm in England. Terrific westerly gale, causing great destruction.
10. Fire in Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, with great loss of life. Destructive gale at Paris.
12. Austrian Reichsrath assembles.
13. Fall of snow in the north of England. Continued disturbances in French Assembly.
14. Rivers in France overflow, and many parts of the country are inundated. Suppression of Jesuits determined on in Italian Legislature. Death of Viscountess Beaconsfield.
15. Retirement of Prince Bismarck.
18. Another storm in England. Large tracts of land inundated. Denmark, Sweden and Norway sign a Convention for uni-

form national coinage.
19. Overflow of the Seine. Traffic in Paris carried on in boats.
20. Very heavy snow fall through N. W. States and the Dominion.
24. Close of Quebec Legislature. 10 per cent. duty imposed by Order in Council on tea and coffee imported into Dominion from U. S. Wreck of Steamship Germany at the mouth of the Garonne.
26. Pope delivers an allocution denouncing Italian. German and Spanish Legislation.
28. Roman Legate leaves Switzerland.
30. German Charge d'Affaires leaves Rome.
31. Spanish Council repudiate foreign intervention in Cuban affairs. Many shipping disasters, with much loss of life reported. Valley of the Po again in danger of inundation.

JANUARY.

1. Revenue receipts for Great Britain show an increase of $560,000 over preceeding quarter.
4. Very heavy failures in London. Illness of Ex-Emperor Napoleon.
6. New Census of France shows population decreased in 7 years 350,000. Continuation of disastrous storms.
7. Carlists organizing extensively in Spain.
8. First Protestant Church in Rome consecrated. Secretary Fish refuses belligerent rights to Cuban insurgents. Ontario Legislature.
9. Death of Emperior Napoleon.
11. 50,000 slaves emancipated in Cuba. Terrible earthquake in India.
12. Terrible snowstorms in Manitoba and other western States.
15. Funeral of Napoleon. Meeting of Dominion Board of Trade at Ottawa.
16. Letters received from Dr. Livingston. Theological instruction forbidden in public school in Italy. Purchase of Samana Bay, San Domingo by a New York Co. Burning at sea of U. S. Mail Steamship Erie. Returns at the clearing house London, of paid cleanings amounts to £52,250,000, the highest on record in any one day.
18. Extraordinary cold at the West. Coal famine serious in Scotland.
29. Frightful Tornado in Minnesota, with great loss of life.
22. Great snow storm and railway blockade.
24. The "North fleet" sunk by Spainish steamer.
26. The union of the two branches of the Bourbons announced by Duc de Nemours. Hostitilies in central Asia commenced by Russians. Mexican R. Road opened from the capital to the sea.
28. Royal Decree issued in Rome taking possession of 16 convents.
30. Immense snow drifts on Union Pacific Railway. 122 Internationalists arrested at Paris. Treaty of Commerce between France and Great Britain signed.
31. Railway traffic between France and Spian interrupted by Carlists. Canadian Pacific Railway Directors appointed.

FEBRUARY.

1. Violent snow storm in British Isles. Travel nearly wholly suspended in the streets of London. Many wrecks on the coasts. Fire at Woolwich Academy. The whole central block burned. Earthquakes in island of Samos Greece.
5. Cholera in Russia and Hungary.
6. Opening of Imperial Parliament.
8. Heavy snow storms in France and Spain, and railway stopped. Military service in Spain made compulsory. Pacific Railway charter signed.
10. Trial of Galway Priests for interference in elections.
11. Abdication of King Amadens.
12. Republic declared in Spain. Yellow fever very prevalent and fatal at Rio.
15. Electoral Reform Bill passes Austian Reichs Oath. U. S. acknowlege Spainish Republic.
16. Extraordinary floods in U. S.
19. British Army and Navy estimates reduced by $2,000,000.
20. Prussian finances show a large surplus.
27. New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Legislature meet. U. S. Senator expelled for being concerned in the Credit Mobilier.
28. Brazilian Government grant free navigation of the Modeira. Extensive frauds on Bank of England.

MARCH.

4. Inaugural address of President Grant.
5. Meeting of Dominion Parliament.
6. Thiers recognises Carlists as Belligerents.
7. U. S. war with the Modocs.
8. The Pope declares reconciliation with Italian Government impossible.
10. Cardinal Cullen issues pastoral denouncing Irish University Bill.
12. Gladstone Ministry defeated on University Bill. Opening of German Parliament.
14. Treaty for evacuation of French Provinces by Germans signed.
16. Large "Home Rule" meeting of Irishmen in Hyde Park, London.
17. Burning of the St. James Hotel, Montreal. Annual Budget presented to French Assembly. Public funds in a gratifying condition. Serious riot in Wolverhampton, England.
19. Mr. Gladstone resumes office. Dominion Ministry sustained by a considerable majority.
21. French Government probibits exportation of war material to France.
22. Bill for emancipation of slaves in Porto Rico, passes Spanish Cortez by unanimous vote. Cortez dissolved.
24. Great snow storm in Western States.
28. Furious storm and easterly gale at New York.
29. Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race won by latter. Close of Ontario Legislature.

APRIL.

1. Wreck of the Steamship "Atlantic."
2. Motion in Dominion House of Commons by Mr. Huntington, asking for Committee of Inquiry into Pacific Railway matters.
7. Budget presented in British House of Commons, showing a balance on hand of £12,000,000. Expedition against Khiva takes the field. Imperial Parliament adjourns to the 21st. New York left in darkness by strike of gasmen. Very heavy rain storms in Chicago.
10. Earthquake at San Salvador. Manufactory at Rome destroyed by lighting, 40 persons killed.

12. U. S. Peace Commissioners killed by Modocs. Navigation open on lakes.
14. Yellow fever abating at Brazil.
15. Terrible conflict between whites and blacks in Grant Co., Louisiana. Very severe storm in Omaha. Carlists repulsed in Spain.
18. Floods along the St. Lawrence. War breaks out in Sumatra between Dutch and the natives.
19. Shah of Persia leaves Teheran for Europe. First Turkish railway between Constantinople and Adrianople completed.
24. Austrian Richsrath closed. St. Lawrence navigation open.
25. Cholera appears at Vienna.
27. German Emperor visits St. Petersburg.
28. Cable Companies amalgamate. Nova Scotia Legislature prorogued. 10,000 Emigrants leave Liverpool during the week for the U. S.
30. Bill for regulation of ecclesiastical appointments passes Prussian Diet. P. M. Genl. of New S. Wales goes to Washington to organize postal service to Australia.

MAY.

1. Opening of Vienna Exhibition. Resignation of Italian Ministry; they return to office on May, 4th. 23 vessels stuck in the ice in Milwaukee Bay.
5. Twelve thousand persons go to hear Father Hyacinthe say mass at Geneva, and are excommunicated.
6. Switzerland expels Carlist agents. Khan of Khiva sues for peace.
7. P. E. I. Commissioners arrive at Ottawa to settle terms of admission into the Union.
9. Death of John Stewart Mill. Defeat of Spanish Government troops by Carlists.
10. Peaceful elections in Spain for constituent Cortez. Federal Republican Majority. King of Ashantee declares war against Great Britain. Survivors of Polaris expedition picked up by Tigress.
12. Financial crisis at Vienna.
13. Burning of Drummond Colliery, N. S. with fearful loss of life.
16. Fearful Fire at Hong Kong, China. 100 additional failures in Vienna. P. Edward Island resolutions introduced in Dominion Parliament. Fire in Ottawa.
17. Khiva taken by the Russians. Sir Samuel Baker heard from on the White Nile.
18. Bill for suppression of religious corporations passes Chamber of Deputies, Italy. Two Ministers of Thiers' Cabinet resign.
19. Snow fell in North of England.
20. Shah of Persia arrives at Moscow. Death of Sir George E. Cartier at London.
22. Terrific Tornado in Western States.
23. Adjournment of Dominion Parliament till August.
24. Resignation of President Thiers. Marshal McMahon elected President. Opening of Brazilian Legislature with promise of numerous reforms. Queen's Birthday, general holiday.
27. Manufacturers of Wolverhampton import iron from U. S. Great rains in Kansas.
30. Another destructive fire in Boston.
31. Shah of Persia arrives at Berlin. Great fire in Constantinople.

JUNE.

1. Death of Lieut. Govr. Hon. Joseph Howe, Nova Scotia. Meeting of Constituent Cortez, Madrid. Senor Orense, chosen President.
2. Attempts to prevent Chinese Immigration to California. Modocs surrender to U. S. troops. Great Trades Union Demonstration in Hyde Park.
5. Death of Rattazzi, the Italian statesman. Destructive fires in Nova Scotia woods. Troubles with natives in New Zealand.
8. Federal Republic definitively proclaimed in Spain. Fire in London, Alexandra Palace destroyed, 7 lives lost.
9. Trouble in Brazil between Clergy and Freemasons.
12. Sultan issues a firman granting to the Khedive independent, civil, military and political rights. Iron-clad launched by Russians in the Black Sea, by Grand Duke Constantine. Steamer Northern wrecked in River St. Lawrence.
13. Funeral of Sir Geo. Cartier in Montreal.
15. Sultan of Zanzibar signs treaty with Great Britain to suppress slave trade. Separation of Church and State announced in Spanish Cortez.
16. Great Eastern commences laying new Atlantic cable from Valentia to Cape Breton.
18. Shah arrives in England.
21. Serious accident on Midland Railway, Eng. Cholera reported in Prussia and Italy.
23. Cardiff docks burned. Great naval display at Portsmouth in honor of the Shah.
29. Earthquake in the north of Italy. 8,000 emigrants arrive in New York in one week. Fisheries in Maritime Provinces very abundant.

JULY.

1. Dominion Day. Prince Edward Island enters Confederation. German Government take 10,000,000 in American 5 per cents. Fishing clauses of Washington Treaty go into operation.
3. Pacific Railway Commission meets, and adjourn to meeting of Parliament.
7. Opening of camp at Wimbledon. News received from Sir Samuel Baker of important geographical discoveries. City of Washington steamer wrecked off Nova Scotian coast.
9. Vine disease spreading in Portugal. France pays second instalment of last milliard of war indemnity.
10. New Italian Ministry formed. Carlists obtain important advantages. Germans evacuate four French Departments.
11. Marriage arranged between H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, and the only daughter of the Russian emperor.
12. Carlists obtain another victory in Spain.
13 Heavy thunder storm in Yorkshire, England; several persons killed by lightning. Spanish insurgents take Cartagena.
15. Rinderpest raging in Russia.
18. Irish team win the Elcho Challenge Shield at Wimbledon.
19. Death of Bishop Wilberforce. Advance of Don Carlos.
20. Great heat in London. Violent debate in French Assembly, ending in triumph of the Government.
21. Destructive Typhoon at Amoy
23. Khan of Khiva abolishes slavery in his dominions. French assembly pass bill for the construction of a grand church of the Sacred Heart on Heights of Montmartre.
28. Carlists gain another victory, Government forces retake Cartagena. Pope denounces Freemasonry.

29. French National Assembly prorogued. Cholera increasing at Vienna.

AUGUST.

1. Belfort and Nancy evacuated by Germans. Spanish Insurgent Fleet sail for Alicante. Bill for annuity to Duke of Edinburgh passes 3rd reading.

2. Terrible railway accident at Wigan, Lancashire.

5. Prorogation of Imperial Parliament.

6. Cadiz surrenders to National Troops. International Patent Rights Congress meet at Vienna. Comte de Paris visits Comte de Chambord. Emigration from Russia to America assumes alarming proportions.

7. Important changes in Imperial Ministry.

8. Cholera breaks out in Berlin.

9. Great Fire at Portland, Maine, 3 steamships burned.

12. Carlists gaining ground in N. of Spain. Christianople, Sweden, entirely destroyed by fire.

13. Dominion Parliament meet and is prorogued.

15. Treaty of Peace signed between Paraguay, Brazil and Argentine Republic.

17. Royal Commission issued to try Pacific Railway charges.

18. Close of Vienna Exhibition and distribution of Vienna Prizes.

20. Destructive floods in Agra, India, 3,500 houses swept away. Royal Commission meet at Ottawa. Land slide near Lima threatens to destroy that city.

21. Meeting of Directors of Canada Pacific Railway at Ottawa. Large fire at Quebec.

22. Prince Napoleon elected President of the Council General of Corsica. New oil territory discovered in Pennsylvania. R. C. Seminary at Posen, Russia, ordered to be closed.

24. Fire at Belfast, Maine. New programme of Irish Home Rule party announced. Terrible storms in Nova Scotia. 30 vessels driven ashore on Cape Breton. An immense number of houses, &c., blown down.

26. High price of bread, causing agitation in Paris. Sir Samuel Baker and party reach Cairo.

30. German Government order expulsion of Foreign Emigrant Agents from the Empire.

31. State and Treasury Department, Washington, refuse to admit British Columbian fish and fish oil free.

SEPTEMBER.

1. Vice-Admiral Yelverton takes possession of Spanish insurgent iron-clads at Cartagena, and brings them to Gibraltar.

2. 600 pilgrims leave London, Eng., for Paray le Moniale. Mr. Huntington refuses to appear before Royal Commission.

4. Meeting of Royal Commission at Ottawa. Letter of Sir John A. Macdonald to Mr. Pope, which was stolen from Post Office, appears in Montreal *Herald*. 8 deaths by Cholera in Washington.

5. Outbreak of yellow fever at Shreveport, Louisiana. Castellar elected President of Spain, with extraordinary powers.

7. Mr. Arch and Mr. Claydon arrive in Canada.

8. Terrible fire at Havana, Cuba. Violent storms on Black Sea. 70 vessels wrecked near mouth of Bosphorus. Geneva award money paid into U. S. Treasury.

10. Meeting of Provincial Synod at Montreal. Three railway accidents in England.

11. Telegraph and other offices closed at Shreveport from yellow fever. Vine disease making great havoc in Portugal.

13. France evacuated by German troops.

16. Opening of Provincial Exhibition at Montreal. King of Italy visits the Emperor of Austria. News received of defeat of British Force on the river Prah, Ashantee. Potato disease spreading rapidly in England.

18. Jay, Cooke & Co. suspend payment. Steamer Arctic arrives at Dundee with the remainder of the Crew of the Polaris.

19. Session of Spanish Cortes suspended until January.

21. Destructive fire at Smyrna, Turkey. Tornado at Tallahassee, Florida.

22. King of Italy arrives at Berlin. Yellow fever at Shreveport unabated. Newfoundland Legislature dissolved.

23. Steam Yacht Deerhound released by Spanish authorities. Return of Shah of Persia to his capital. Meeting of Canada Labour Congress at Toronto. Opening of Provincial Exhibition at London, Ont.

26. British and American Claims Commission close their sittings.

28. Nine accidents on English railways.

29. Typhoid fever increasing alarmingly in London, England.

30. Price of coal steadily advancing in England. John Bright is sworn in Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

Parliamentary Summary---1873.

March 5th.—The first Session of 2nd Dominion Parliament opened. Hon. James Cockburn was re-elected Speaker of the Commons.

6th.—Opening of Parliament. Speech from the Throne referred to the arrangements for the Canada Pacific Railway, the proposed Canal enlargements, Immigration, consolidation of Election Laws, and several other measures, and congratulates the House on the flourishing state of the Revenue. After the Commons returned to their Chamber several committees were appointed and other routine business done.

7th.—SENATE.—Consideration of the Address was postponed to the 10th. Hon. Mr. Macpherson made some explanations respecting an attack on him in *Montreal Gazette*.

COMMONS.—Question of Privilege of West Peterborough Election, introduced by Hon. Mr. Blake; on motion of Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald the question was referred to Select Standing Committee on Privileges and Elections, with instructions to proceed without delay.

March 10.—SENATE.—Hon. Alex. Vidal moved, seconded by Hon. Mr. Cochrane, the Answer to the Address, which, after a little discussion, was carried unanimously.

COMMONS.—The Muskoka contested election case was introduced by Mr. Blake, who moved that the Returning Officer be summoned to appear at the Bar on the 17th

inst. to answer for his return, and that Mr. Cockburn be declared elected, which motion was passed without opposition and Mr. Cockburn took his seat.

March 11.—SENATE.—Hon. Mr. Letellier de St. Just called upon Hon. Mr. Campbell for explanations respecting changes in the Ministry since last session, which were given.

COMMONS.—Reply to the Address moved by Mr. Tobin (Nova Scotia) seconded by Mr. Palmer (St. John, N. B.). Mr. Mackenzie announced the Opposition would not oppose the passing of the Address. Sir Francis Hincks gave personal explanations of the reasons for his retirement from office. The reply to the Address was adopted and passed and ordered to be presented.

12th.—COMMONS.—A number of Bills were introduced and motions made. The House adjourned at 4 p. m.

13th.—SENATE.—Hon. Mr. Aikins introduced a Bill for management of Indian Lands in Manitoba; and one respecting office of Secretary of State for the Provinces. Hon. Mr. Bottsford moved for an Address to His Excellency for an investigation into the management of European and N. Am. Railway between St. John and Halifax. After some discussion the motion passed.

COMMONS.—The S. Renfrew election case was brought up by Mr. Blake, who alleged that great frauds had been perpetrated, and moved it be referred to Committee on Privileges and Elections. Hon. J. H. Cameron moved that the petition be rejected on the ground that no security had been given for expenses, and that 14 days had not elapsed since the striking of the Committee. Mr. Blake altered his motion to meet these views and it was carried.

14th.—SENATE.—Complaints were made by several Senators of the delay in the issuing of the Statutes. Hon. Mr. Simpson explained the difficulties under which the contractor had laboured, for which the Government were in no way responsible.

COMMONS.—Hon. Mr. Mitchell moved resolutions to amend the Acts relating to the Port Wardens of Quebec and Montreal. Great difficulty had arisen from the overloading of vessels, especially those sailing from Montreal and Quebec to Europe. The Bill he proposed was intended to provide for stricter supervision, and to increase the penalty. The resolutions were carried and a Bill introduced. Hon. Mr. Mitchell also moved resolutions to make better provision for keeping good order on board passenger steamers registered in Canada; which was also carried and Bill introduced.

17th.—SENATE.—A number of petitions were presented in favor of Prohibitory Liquor Law. There was some discussion respecting the title of the Lieutenant Governors of the Provinces, and Hon. Mr. Campbell explained that "His Honor" was the proper title.

COMMONS.—Mr. A. P. Dodge made a personal explanation with regard to some statements made respecting him in the *Toronto Globe*, declaring them untrue, and was followed by Mr. Edgar and other members, and after a little discussion the matter was dropped.

March 18th.—SENATE.—Some discussion was held on the Welland Canal route and reports of the Engineers.

COMMONS.—Hon. Mr. Tilley moved some Banking resolutions, obliging banks to declare that at no time during the month had the reserves been less than demanded by the law, which was referred to the Committee on Banking. The report of the Committee on West Peterboro Election case was presented, reccommending the House to leave the case to be disposed of under the Parliamentary Controverted Elections Act. Mr. Huntington moved that the report be not concurred in, but that John Bartram Esq., be declared as elected, and be allowed to take his seat, which motion was negatived by a majority of 25.

19th.—SENATE.—Hon. Mr. Ryan made inquiries respecting the Copy rights Act. Hon. Mr. Campbell explained Her Majesty's pleasure regarding it, had not yet been made known. An Act was introduced to make further provision for the Government of the N. W. Territories.

COMMONS.—A Select Committee was moved by Mr. Cartwright to consider the best and most direct route between the Dominion and Europe, which was seconded by Hon. Mr. Anglin, and a Committee appointed. Mr. Kirkpatrick introduced resolutions to make provision for the collection of demands against vessels navigating inland waters of Canada. Mr. Holton disapproved the Bill as burdensome to trade, but would reserve discussion till second reading.

20th.—SENATE.—2nd reading of Manitoban Lands Bill to collect evidence by which titles may be settled. Referred to Committee of the Whole.

COMMONS.—Some discussion arose as to the certificates of deposit on election petitions. The Speaker ruled that the fact of a deposit having been legally made could be inquired into upon objecting to the petition before him. Some discussion arose upon the P. E. Island negotiations, the opposition demanding the immediate publication of the terms agreed upon by the Commissioners and Sir John A. Macdonald contending such a course would embarrass the P. E. Island Government.

21st.—SENATE.—2nd reading of Department of the Interior Bill. Secretary of State to have charge of all correspondence, Queen's Printers, Registry and Stationery. Minister of the Interior to have charge of the Dominion Lands, Geological Staff, Indian Affairs &c.

COMMONS.—Discussion on Centre Toronto Election petition. Mr. Edgar moved that it may not be received as this was 15th day of Session. Speaker reserved decision until the 24th inst. Mr. Tilley introduced resolutions to amend Saving Banks Act in Ontario and Quebec. Mr. Holton thought the changes too sweeping. Mr. Mitchell introduced a Bill to make better provision for the carriage of Goods of a dangerous character. Mr. Mackenzie objected to the provisions regarding petroleum. Mr. Mitchell introduced Bill to abolish Trinity House of Montreal, transferring the power and property to the Harbour Commissioners. Mr. Holton wished the Bill to be also extended to Quebec. Mr. Ryan pointed out that the Quebec Board of Trade had not asked for the improvement. Sir John Macdonald introduced Bill respecting Parliamentary Elections. After some remarks by Mr. Mackenzie, the Bill was read a first time. A number of Bills were read a second time and the House adjourned.

24th.—SENATE—Hon. Mr. Christie moved for all correspondence respecting the Canada Pacific Railway Charter. Hon. Mr. Campbell explained that some of the information asked for was not in the posses-

sion of the Government, but they would endeavour to procure it. The N. W. Territories Government Bill was read a 2nd time.

COMMONS.—The Toronto Centre Election petition was again brought up. The Speaker gave as his opinion that the first day of Parliament was the day the Speech from the Throne was delivered but his decision was not sustained in the House, there being a majority of 4 against it. Mr. Bodwell brought up the question of a Prohibitory Liquor Law, asking for a Special Committee on the subject. Several members warmly supported the motion, which was carried and a committee of 18 appointed to consider its advisability.

26th.—SENATE.—In Committee on Department of the Interior and Secretary of State Bill. Martin Divorce Bill introduced.

COMMONS.—In answer to a question from Mr. Daly, Mr. Langevin announced the intention of Government to change the gauge of the Intercolonial Railway as far as Moncton, and replace the broad by a narrow guage the remainder of the distance, as the road required renewal. Sir J. Macdonald called the attention of the House to a statement in the *Toronto Globe* that Mr. Potter, the Presi*c*ent of the G. T. R. had stated that he (Sir John) and Sir F. Hincks had asked him to influence the elections. He read a telegram from Mr. Potter distinctly denying the statement. Mr. Schultz brought up the subject of a claim by the H. B. C. to 500 acres of land around Upper Fort Garry, asking for correspondence, which was promised. The returning officer for Muskoka appeared before the Bar of the House and gave evidence respecting that election.

27th.—SENATE.—A question of breach of privilege, a report of the Printing Committee having appeared in the newspapers before being submitted to the House. The Bill for the Interior and Secretary of State Departments was read a third time and passed, and a Bill respecting Criminal procedure read a 2nd time.

COMMONS.—The Kent Election case was taken up, and a Committee appointed. The Muskoka election case was then proceeded with. The returning officer being again brought to the Bar. Mr. Mills moved 2nd reading of Bill to abolish Dual representation. Mr. Bellerose moved in amendment that the matter be left to the Local Legislatures, which was negatived by a vote of 57 to 97. Two other amendments were also negatived and 2nd reading carried by a majority of 39,

28th.—SENATE.—Second reading N. W. Council Bill. Bill respecting Manitoba Lands passed through Committee of the Whole, with certain amendments.

COMMONS.—House in Committee on resolutions for amending and consolidating laws respecting weights and measures, and to provide for their inspection and make a tariff of fees for such inspection. The resolutions were agreed on and Bill sent to Committee. The Ocean Mail Service question was brought up by Hon. Mr. Tupper, asking for the sanction of the House to the contract entered into between the P. M. General and Sir Hugh Allan. The matter was left over till the contract was printed. The Nova Scotia and New Brunswick Harbour Masters' Bills were discussed and read a first time. In the Muskoka election case, it was resolved, on motion of Mr. Dorion, that the Returning Officer acted illegally, but that, as he acted under legal advice, he should be discharged, which was accordingly done. The Port Wardens of Montreal and Quebec Bill was, after a good deal of discussion, reported, and ordered for second reading, and the Savings Bank Act read a second time.

31st.—SENATE.—Some discussion arose in relation to free railway passes on Government railways in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Notice of resolutions respecting Canada Pacific Railway were given by Hon. Mr. Macpherson

COMMONS.—A long debate arose on Dr. Schultz's motion for correspondence relating to the Indians in Manitoba. Both Dr. Schultz and Mr. Cunningham urged strongly on the Government and House the necessity of a liberal policy towards the Indians, and the greatest care to prevent any dissatisfaction among them. Hon. Mr. Howe and Sir John Macdonald defended the course of the Government, alleging strict faith had been kept, and a firm and just policy would be pursued. A Commission was to be appointed to manage Indian affairs, of which the Lieut.-Governor would be the head. Mr. Wallace moved a resolution to present an humble address te Her Majesty for the Confederation of the Empire, which, after considerable discussion, was withdrawn.

April 1st.—SENATE.—Some discussion arose as to the steps taken for the protection of fish in the rivers, Hon. Mr. Kaulbach complaining that the Act was not properly enforced in Nova Scotia, and the river fisheries of the Province were worth nearly a million a year.

COMMONS.—Hon. Mr. Tilley made his financial statement. He congratulated the House and Country on the flourishing state of the Dominion judging from a commercial point of view, from the trade and commerce, from the increase of banking operations, the increase of tonnage of our vessels, or the financial condition of the Dominion. Deposits in banks had increased in 5 years nearly 37 millions of dollars. The exports in that time had nearly doubled, the imports more than doubled. After all the money spent on the Intercolonial Railway, in purchasing the N. W. Territory and opening up the country, in assuming the debt of B. Columbia and the Pacific Railway survey, the Debt of the Dominion is not a cent more per head of the population than when Confederation took place. The revenue of the last year was $20,714,813, and the expenditure $17,559,468, leaving a surplus of $3,125,345. The estimate for the present year was $20,826,849. It was probable there would be a surplus of three quarters of a million.

Mr. Mackenzie reviewed Mr. Tilley's speech, contending many of his statements were too flattering; but, would wait till it was printed, so that they might discuss it with the figures before them. Several speakers followed. Mr. Young (Waterloo), complaining of the great increase in the expenditure of the country, and most of the members agreeing in the advisability of making no changes in the Tariff.

2nd. SENATE.—On a question relating to the Vienna Exhibition, Hon. Mr. Campbell explained that the notification reached this country too late to enable the Government to make arrangements for a fitting representation. The House by a vote of 24 to 27 adjourned to the 18th April.

COMMONS.—Hon. Mr. Huntington brought forward a motion for a committee to inquire into all circumstances connected with the negotiations for the construction of the

Pacific Railway; bringing charges of corruption against the Ministry, and many members of the House. The motion was negatived without debate, by a vote of 107 to 76. Mr. Tobin made some inquiries with respect to the S. S. "Atlantic" and pointed out the necessity of further lighthouses on the Nova Scotian Coast. Mr. Mitchell detailed the circumstances of the wreck so far as information had been received by the Government, and stated that every measure had been taken to relieve the sufferers, and to afford protection to shipping along the coast. A discusion arose with respect to Judges' salaries. Sir John A. Macdonald thought uniformity impossible and showed that it did not prevail in Great Britain. The Dual Representation Bill was passed. A Bill to amend the Railway Act of 1868, so as to enforce the penalty of not placing notice in railway stations when trains are over due, on the principal officers at any station, was passed its 2nd reading.

3rd. COMMONS.—After some discussion on the appointment of the Returning Officer for South Renfrew, Mr. Bodwell moved an adress for correspondence on the subject of Reciprocity. Mr. Tilley said no correspondence had taken place, except an address passed at the national Board of Trade, forwarded through the Dominion Board. Dr. Tupper contended the wisest policy would be to leave action on the subject to the United States, where the feeling in favor of reciprocity was rapidly increasing. Mr. Holton and Mr. Young (Montreal), advocated reciprocity and censured the Government for granting free navigation of the St. Lawrence without it. Sir F. Hincks was doubtful if any changes were likely to be soon made in U. S. Tariff, but would not approve of opening the Canals without getting something in return. Mr. Tilley thought all efforts to bring about close commercial relations with the U. S. should be met in a fair and friendly spirit, and the motion passed. 2nd. reading of the Bill to introduce vote by ballot at elections was moved by Mr. Tremblay, and after some discussion the debate was adjourned until Monday.

4th.—COMMONS.—A Bill to provide for the registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages was introduced by Hon. Mr. Pope. The House went into Committee on Bill respecting Pilots and Pilotage, the object being to make the law uniform throughout the Dominion, with such amendments as had been found desirable.

Hon. Mr. Tilley introduced a Bill to amend and consolidate the Inspection Law. The House went into Committee on Bill for keeping order on steamers. The first clause was amended after some discussion and the Committee rose. House went into Committee of supply. On the question of salaries, Mr. Ryan (Montreal), spoke strongly in favour of the increase of salaries of public servants, and Mr. Tilley defended the Civil Service from the charge of inefficiency.

7th.—COMMONS.—Mr. Dorion (Napierville), brought before the House the question of employees of the House acting as newspaper correspondents. After some discussion, Mr. Tassé, one of the Translators, was ordered to be brought to the Bar of the House, at 7.30, which was done, and the matter ultimately left in the hands of the Speaker, by whom Mr. Tassé was suspended. Mr. Jones moved for a Select Committee to consider the agricultural interests of the Dominion. After a long discussion the debate was adjourned.

8th.—Dr. Tupper moved for a Committee to consider the subject of Inspection of Gas. Some doubts were expressed whether the measure did not belong to the Local Legislature, and the matter was adjourned. Sir J. A. Macdonald moved for the appointment of a Select Committee to enquire into Mr. Huntington's allegations respecting the Canada Pacific Railway charter, with power to send for persons, papers and records and to sit after the prorogation. Mr. Mackenzie doubted whether a Committee could sit after prorogation, without special legislation. Mr. Dorion urged that the evidence should be taken on oath, and the Committee should report the evidence to the House. The motion was amended accordingly and a Committee of five were appointed, Messrs. Blanchet, Blake, Dorion, Macdonald (Pictou), and Hillyard Cameron. Dr. Tupper moved the House into Committee on Customs Duties in Manitoba. He proposed to extend the present tariff to 13th May 1873, with the exception of liquors. The resolution was amended so as to prohibit the sale of liquor, and a Bill introduced. A long discussion followed on the subject of the judiciary, some of the members complaining of their inefficiency, others asking for increase of salary. Several items of the Supply Bill were passed through Committee and they rose at midnight.

9th.—The subject of the enlargement of the Welland Canal was brought up by Mr. Merritt. Mr. Langevin explained that the Government had sent 3 engineers to examine and report on the best route, and the time thus spent had not been wasted, as in a work of such magnitude the best line should be selected. Mr. Mills brought up the question of an elective Senate. Debate on the Ballot Bill was resumed, and the 2nd reading was carried by a vote of 78 to 55.

10th.—COMMONS.—Mr. Young (Waterloo) moved the House into Committee to consider the Naturalization Laws, especially with reference to Naturalized Germans. Sir John Macdonald concurred in the resolutions and they were passed. In answer to an enquiry of Mr. Blake, Sir John Macdonald said the Ballot system would be made a part of the Election Bill. The House went into Committee of Supply and passed a number of items.

15th.—House in Committee on Civil Service Superannuation Act. Act to be amended so that the country pay one half the tax, and percentage on salaries of $600 and upwards to be 2 per cent, and under $600 1½ per cent. On the Gas Inspection Bill, some discussion arose, but the general impression was in favour of the measure, and a Bill was introduced. The House went into Committee of Supply, and passed a large number of items without division.

16th.—Several Bills were introduced and reports received. Mr. Joly moved the House into Committee on resolutions to exempt beet root sugar from excise duties for the next ten years. Several members spoke in favour of the measure. The Grand Trunk Railway Amendment Bill was brought up for 2nd reading, and the debate on it continued till the House adjourned.

17th.—SENATE.—Hon. Mr. Macpherson brought forward his Pacific Railway resolutions condemning the Government for their action with regard to the Railway.

COMMONS.—Mr. McDonald (Pictou) called the attention of the House to a libel published in the St. John Freeman, and signed T. W A., the initials of a member of this House. The article was read by the clerk, and Mr. Macdonald moved that it was scandalous, false and malicious, and a contempt of the privileges of the House, which after a long debate was carried on a division of 92 to 66.

18th.—SENATE.—Mr. McPherson's railway resolutions resumed. Mr. Campbell moved amendment that the House do not consider Mr. Macpherson's motion which was carried by a vote of 44 to 13.

COMMONS.—Mr. J. H. Cameron introduced a Bill to empower the Senate and Commons and Committees to examine witnesses under oath. Sir John Macdonald said the power was not conferred by the B. N. American Act. Mr. E. B. Wood said the power was inherent in the House and the Bill was read a first time. Mr. Mackenzie drew the attention of the House to the interference of the Government officials at Elections, referring especially to the P. O. Inspector at London, Ontario. Mr. Tilley moved the House into Committee of the Whole on the Lake St. Peter Channel improvement. Some of the members thought this a local improvem't which should be paid for by the City of Montreal, while Mr. Young contended the work had always been considered a public work and ought not to be charged to the Montreal Harbour revenues. The discussion continued till after the recess, and the Bill was finally introduced and read. House went into Committee on Ocean Postal Service, and the resolutions were passed after some opposition of Messrs. Holton and Mackenzie who thought the Allan Line should not have a monopoly of the service.

21st.—SENATE.—Canada Pacific Railway resolutions of Mr. Christie altered and appointed for Thursday. Some Bills read a first and second time.

COMMONS.—Second reading of Bill for examining witnesses under oath. A legal discussion arose on this Bill. Sir John Macdonald thought it should pass, and if disallowed, an Act could be passed through the Imperial Parliament conferring the powers. Debate on Grand Trunk Amendment Bill resumed. Mr. Cauchon violently opposed the measure, and was followed by several members on account of the opposition given by the Grand Trunk to the other railway enterprises of the country. After a very long debate the Bill was read on a division of 126 for, 7 against, and passed through a Committee of the Whole. On Motion of Mr. Chisholm (Hamilton) a Select Committee was appointed on the manufacturing interests of the Dominion, to consider how they could best be further developed.

22nd.—SENATE.—Martin Divorce case came up from Committee, and the Bill was read a third time and passed, on a division of 34 to 18. Some discussion took place on the subject of the printing of the House.

COMMONS.—Mr. Dorion brought forward certain charges against the Minister of Public Works, of interference in the Charlevoix and Chicoutimi elections. Hon. Mr. Langevin made explanations, and produced letters from various parties to show the falsity of the charges. The House went into Committee of Supply. Many items were passed. Mr. E. B. Wood complimented the Minister of Public Works on the management of his department. A Committee of medical men was appointed to examine and report on the best means of improving the ventilation of the House.

23rd.—SENATE.—Mr. Dickey made inquiries respecting the Telegraph Lines along the Intercolonial Railway. Mr. Campbell said there was an agreement between the Government, the Montreal Telegraph Company, and Sir Hugh Allan. The amended Bill for the Department of the Interior was concurred in, and a number of bills from the Commons were read a first time.

COMMONS.—Mr. Charlton moved for a geographical exploration and geological survey of the fertile belt of the N. West during the present year; the information obtained being translated into German and Norwegian, and circulated in those States. The motion was strongty supported, and the debate on it continued till the recess.

24th.—SENATE.—Mr. Christie's Railway motion was adjourned on account of his illness. The Montreal and Quebec Port Wardens' Bill was read a second time. The second reading of Bill for examining witnesses under oath was, upon request of several members, left to stand over till Monday.

COMMONS.—Select Committee on the Prohibitory Liquor Law presented a report recommending that samples of the various liquors sold throughout the Dominion be procured and analysed. The House went into Committee on a resolution to change the gauge of the Intercolonial Railway. Several of the members severely censured the Government for refusing to make this change last year, causing a great additional expense. Dr. Tupper defended them on the ground that last year the Grand Trunk officials had most positively stated their gauge was not to be changed. A long personal discussion between Dr. Tupper and Mr. Mackenzie relative to some political meetings in Ontario followed, and the resolution was adopted, and a Bill introduced. The House went into Committee of Supply and passed the river steamers and penitentiary items.

25th.—SENATE.—A Bill was introduced to extend the provisions of the Extradition Treaty, and several bills read a second and third time.

COMMONS.—Sir John Macdonald moved the House into Committee on the Bill relating to contested elections. Mr. Blake thought the Bill would prove inadequate. Several of the clauses were carried, and the Committee rose. Several bills were read a second and third time, and the House adjourned.

28th.—House in Committee of Supply. Items for lighthouses, beacons, &c., passed after some discussion, as also the fishery items. At the suggestion of Messrs. Blake and Dorion, the registration bill was withdrawn, and at that of Mr. Mackenzie, the Insolvent Act was continued during another year, Sir John Macdonald to prepare a bill on the subject during the recess.

28th.—SENATE.—Several bills passed through a second and third reading. On the "Examining Witnesses under Oath" Bill, a good deal of discussion arose, many of the Senators considering it unconstitutional, but it was finally allowed to pass the second reading.

COMMONS.—A number of bills were read a second and third time and passed. On the Bill for extending the powers of the Montreal Telegraph Co., some exceptions were

taken by the Nova Scotian members, and an amendment was proposed by Mr. Macdonald, but the House adjourned without discussing it.

29th.—SENATE.—A large number of Bills from Commons were passed, and the report of the Printing Committee printed and ordered for consideration.

COMMONS.—On the bill respecting deckloads, Mr. Palmer moved in amendment the appointment of an inspector of ships, and a committee of inquiry, the bill to stand over for three months. After some discussion, some other amendments were suggested, but were lost on division, and the Bill reported. On the second reading of Ocean Mail Service Bill, considerable discussion arose. Dr. Tupper stated the contract had been amended, giving to either party the right to terminate it at the end of the year, and the bill so amended was passed. The House went into Committee of Supply, and passed a number of items. On the item of Dominion forces in Manitoba, Mr. Mackenzie raised some objections. Sir John Macdonald explained that in the present condition of the country some small force was absolutely necessary. Probably mounted police would eventually be found the best force. Hon. D. A. Smith thought both military and police were required.

30th.—SENATE.—Hon. Mr. Christie moved for a Committee on the Pacific Railway, to enquire into all matters relating to the contract granted to Sir Hugh Allan and his associates. Hon. Mr. Aikins defended the conduct of the Government and the Company. The Government had nothing to conceal, but, under the circumstances, the vote must be looked upon as one of want of confidence. After a good deal of discussion the motion was negatived by a vote of 37 to 15.

COMMONS.—A motion was carried for correspondence relating to mail service to the West Indies. Dr. Tupper said Government were prepared to grant a liberal subsidy and would be happy to receive overtures from any party prepared to undertake the matter. Mr. Mills introduced a series of resolutions respecting the Washington Treaty and the Fisheries. Sir John Macdonald said the question of the territorial rights was at that time, the subject of a correspondence between the Council and the Imperial Government, and the Head Land question would be referred to eminent jurists. On the Bill for protecting navigable streams and rivers, Mr. Currier moved in amendment, that a year's notice be given, which was adopted and the Bill passed.

May 1st.—SENATE.—A number of Bills passed; on 2nd reading of Bill to incorporate Goldsmith's Co., several members thought the House going too far in incorporating limited liability companies, and the reading was deferred till the next day.

COMMONS.—A Bill for registration of vessels was introduced by Hon. Mr. Mitchell. Some explanations were made respecting ocean mail service, and letters read from Mr. Andrew Allan and the D. P. M. Genl. The House went in to Committee of Supply and passed Subsidies for Provinces and Inland Revenue items.

2nd.—SENATE.—A number of Bills passed, and the Goldsmiths' Company Bill again taken up and read a 2nd time on the understanding it was to be discussed in Committee.

COMMONS.—A discussion arose on the Pilotage Bill. Mr. Young (Montreal), thinking the pilots had been too much considered and the merchants too little, and asking that the Bill should go before the Banking and Commerce Committee. Mr. Holton objected that the Bill had not been printed in French, and the 2nd reading was finally withdrawn. The House went into Committee of Supply and Mr. Mackenzie brought before the House some matters relating to the Intercolonial Railway. He contended that large sums had been wasted by insufficient surveys, and monies paid to contractors in excess of their contract, and moved that such payment was a gross violation of public duty. Dr. Tupper in a very long and able speech defended the Govt. and the management of the road, saying that even the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie himself had stated that the road was a better one than had been contracted for. He explained the peculiar circumstances under which the money had been advanced and moved, seconded by Mr. Tilley, that in the final settlement with the contractors, the commission should make such deductions for diminished work, or allowance for increased work, as the change of grade and location may make reasonable. The amendment was passed, on a division of 95 to 76.

3rd.—COMMONS.—The House going into Committee of Supply, Mr. Holton moved, seconded by Mr. Mackenzie, that in the opinion of this House, provision should be made for the continuance of the Insolvent Law till the end of next session, which was supported by Sir John Macdonald and Mr. Blake, and after a long discussion was carried by a vote of 74 to 52. His Excellency at 3 o'clock proceeded to the Senate Chamber, and gave the Royal Assent to a number of Bills.

5th.—COMMONS.—The report of the Pacific Railway Committee was presented, advising the adjournment till July in consequence of the absence of important witnesses, and submitting a letter of Hon. L. H. Huntington, stating that he was obliged to leave town and giving a list of witnesses. The consideration of the report was deferred until the 6th. A long debate followed on a motion of Mr. Blake for an address to Her Majesty to procure for the Dominion the concession of the free navigation of the Columbia river many members insisting this ought to have been done by the Washington Treaty. Mr. Thompson (of Cariboo, B. C.) said the Columbia could hardly be called a navigable stream. There were navigable reaches on which the Americans had steamers, but the Americans would hardly be likely to let us build steamers on their territory put on the river, or to use their railways round the rapids. The river was free to all nations to the port of entry. Nothing could be gained by the motion. The motion was rejected by a vote of 90 to 65.

6th.—SENATE.—Intercolonial Railway Bill. The change of gauge was approved by both sides of the House, though some members censured the Government for their refusal to adopt it before entailing such increased expense to the country. A number of bills were read a third time and passed.

COMMONS.—Mr. Cameron moved the adoption of the report of the Pacific Railway Committee, explaining the reasons that had moved the Committee to advise an adjournment. Hon. Mr. Huntington objected to the House intervening between him and his

duty, allowing Government time to manipulate the witnesses, and depriving him of the chance to bring proof. Sir John A. Macdonald replied, severely censuring Mr. Huntington's course, and insisting upon the right of persons accused to be present at the investigation. The debate continued till one o'clock, when the motion was carried by a vote of 107 to 76.

7th.—SENATE.—On a Building Society's Bill, a discussion took place as to the propriety of obliging these Societies to make monthly returns in the same way as the Savings Banks. The feeling of the House was in favor of this step. A number of Bills were read and passed, but no debate took place on them.

COMMONS.—The debate on Mr. Mills' motion for an elective Senate was resumed, and after a long discussion was negatived by a vote of 61 to 46.

8th.—SENATE.—The improvement of the navigation of the St. John was brought up by Hon. Mr. Wilmot, who spoke of its great importance to the people of New Brunswick. 2nd reading of bill for Government of N. W. Territories was moved by Hon. Mr. Campbell, who explained that it was intended to give power to extend to the district of the N. West, such laws as from time to time required to be administered. On the Ocean Mail Service Bill a long discussion took place, a number of the members thinking it would be better to submit the service to competition and not confine it to one line.

COMMONS.—Mr. Mackenzie brought up the question of Government interference at elections, instancing particularly a P.O. Inspector in Ontario, and moving that it was highly criminal for servants of the Crown to use their influence, directly or indirectly to influence elections. Dr. Tupper denied the statement with regard to Mr. Griffin, and moved that the house proceed to orders of the day, which amendment, after a long discussion, was carried by a vote of 103 to 70. On motion of Sir John Macdonald the House went into committee and passed a series of resolutions for the increase of salaries of Lieut.-Governors, Judges, Senate and Commons and their Speakers, and an appropriation of $75,000 to increase the salaries of civil servants.

9th.—SENATE.—No discussion of importance took place. A large number of Bills were read and passed.

COMMONS.—There was another long debate on the Pilotage Bill, Mr. Mitchell and other members defending it as a fair compromise between the views of the merchants and the pilots. It was finally passed with a few trifling amendments.

10th—COMMONS—The report of the Sanitary Committee was presented, adopted and ordered to be printed. Suggestions were made as to warming and lighting, and the sewerage arrangement pronounced defective. The House went into Committee of Supply on the Pacific Railway survey item, a long debate again arose and the matter was finally dropped. A large number of items passed without discussion.

12th.—SENATE.—The house adjourned out of respect to the memory of the Hon. Asa A. Burnham.

COMMONS.—Debate on Pacific Railway resumed, Mr. Mackenzie moving that no person having a pecuniary interest or contract in it be eligible to be elected to the House, which was rejected by a vote of 86 to 63. On motion of Mr. Ross, Middlesex, the time for the meeting of Parliament was fixed to be not later than 1st February.

13th.—SENATE.—The subject of Mail Service to West Indies was debated, Hon. Mr. Ryan blaming the Government for not taking more active steps to encourage trade with these islands.

COMMONS.—Hon. Mr. Langevin made an explanation with regard to the charges made against him, of using threats to influence the Chicoutimi and Charlevoix elections. He read several letters and certificates to prove this was not the case. Mr. Joly moved the House into Committee on the subject of Beet Root Sugar Manufacture. After a long discussion it was agreed to exempt this industry from Excise duty for 5 years. The Pilotage Bill was passed and the Controverted Elections Bill passed through Committee, Barristers of 10 years standing being substituted for 5, as eligible to sit as Judges in election cases.

14th.—SENATE.—No debate of importance occurred. Several bills were passed a stage, and to one or two amendments were made.

COMMONS.—The Committee on the shortest route to Europe presented their report, recommending Louisbourg as a winter port. The report was adopted and ordered to be printed. The House went into Committee on the resolution to make free grants to children of original settlers in Manitoba, which was passed unanimously and a bill introduced and read a 1st, 2nd and 3rd time. The House went into Committee of Supply, when the New Brunswick School Law was brought up by Mr. Costigan. A very long debate ensued, and at 2 o'clock, Mr. Costigan's motion that, pending the action of the Privy Council, the House advise His Excellency to disallow the acts of the New Brunswick Legislature, was carried by a vote of 98 to 68.

15th.—SENATE.—A number of Bills were read a 2nd and 3rd time, with little discussion and no divisions.

COMMONS.—Mr. Huntington stated that important documents in the Pacific Railway case were held by a trustee, whose name he was prepared to divulge to the Committee of Investigation on certain conditions, and that they will be placed out of the reach of the Committee before July, and moved that the Committee assemble to-morrow and summon said trustee to produce before them all the documents in relation to the Pacific Railway negotiations. No objection was made and the motion was carried. Mr. Langevin read a report from Mr. Sandford Fleming on the Pacific Railway survey, stating that a favourable route from the prairies to Lake Superior and the Valley of the Ottawa had been found, but that the line from the Rocky Mountains to the coast required more exhaustive surveys and fuller information before being decided on.

16th.—SENATE.—The question of copyright was brought up by Mr. Ryan, who moved for correspondence with the Imperial Government, and censured the Dominion Government for not having pressed the matter more energetically. The motion was carried. The Goldsmith's Co. Bill, after a good deal of discussion, was deferred till Monday. A number of other Bills were read and passed with slight amendments.

COMMONS.—A message from the Governor General transmitted resolutions in

relation to the union of Prince Edward's Island with the Dominion. Mr. J. H. Cameron moved that the Pacific Railway Committee have leave to sit, although the House is not in session. Mr. Dorion moved an amendment to the contrary effect. After speeches from several members the amendment was negatived on a vote of 101 to 66, and Mr. Cameron's motion was carried. The House proceeded to concur in the estimates. The items were passed without division, except the $500,000 for the Pacific Railway Survey, which was passed by a vote of 67 to 30.

17th.—COMMONS.—The terms of the P. E. Island union were explained by Mr. Tilley. Sir John Macdonald moved resolutions respecting the Export Duty on Lumber in New Brunswick, providing the payment of $150,000 per annum to that Province, as an indemnity for the loss of the duty. A very long debate followed, but the Bill was finally read a first and second time. Mr. Tilley moved the House into Committee to consider the subject of the Provincial Subsidies, stating that the Dominion was now able to assume the whole debt of Ontario and Quebec, and give equal consideraticns to the other Provinces. On motion of Sir John Macdonald, the salaries of members of the Privy Council were increased to $7,000 per annum, and that of the First Minister to $8,000.

19th.—SENATE.—A number of Bills were read and passed. A new member (Hon. Mr. DeLery, of Quebec) was introduced. A discussion arose upon the Deck Loads Bill, some of the Senators thinking trade unnecessarily restricted by it.

COMMONS.—Sir John Macdonald informed the House His Excellency had thought it his duty to apply to Her Majesty's Government for instructions respecting the New Brunswick School Law, and considering the importance of the subject, he should ask for an appropriation to defray the expenses of the appeal to the Privy Council. A discussion arose upon the report of the Printing Committee, but it was finally agreed upon, by a vote of 71 to 70, that the rates should be the same for Parliamentary Printing as for the ordinary rates, an advance of 27 per cent. on the contract. The debate on Subsidies to Provinces was resumed, and the bill finally adopted and read a first time.

20th.—SENATE.—Hon. Mr. Campbell announced the death of Sir George E. Cartier. Several members paid their tribute to his memory, and, in respect to it, the House adjourned.

COMMONS.—The death of Sir G. E. Cartier was announced by Sir John Macdonald. Both sides of the House united in the warmest eulogies on the character of the deceased statesman, and expressions of grief for his loss. The question of Provincial Subsidies was resumed, and after some debate the bill was read a second time. A long discussion took place on some remarks made by Mr. Dorion on the Judiciary of Quebec. Sir John Macdonald explained this was a matter belonging to the Provincial Government, and the Dominion Government could only interfere in the last resort, when the Provincial Governments had failed in their duty. The Prince Edward Island resolutions were adopted without a division, and the Confederation of B. N. America accomplished.

21st.—SENATE.—Hon. Mr. Macpherson made some inquiries about the Canada Pacific Railway Survey, wishing to know how the Government would proceed in case of the failure of Sir Hugh Allan, and if the survey was to be proceeded with, which last question was answered in the affirmative by Hon. Mr. Campbell, who also informed the House of the intention of the Government to ask the House to adjourn till August, and then meet, as a matter of form.

COMMONS.—On motion for concurrence in the Militia Estimates, it was announced by Hon. Mr. Langevin, that the system next year was to be changed, and considerable reductions made in the expenditure. A number of Bills were put off till next Session, and a number of others read the third time and passed.

23rd.—Sir John Macdonald moved for an Address to His Excellency to give directions for a public funeral to Sir Geo. Cartier. The motion was opposed by Mr. Mackenzie on the ground that this commemoration ought not to be given for political services. Mr. Holton supported Mr. Mackenzie's view. The motion was carried by a vote of 45 to 25. At three o'clock His Excellency came down and gave assent to a large number of Bills, after which the House adjourned until the 13th of August.

August 13th.—On the Speaker taking the Chair, Mr. Mackenzie was about to make a motion, when the Speaker announced that His Excellency commanded the attendance of the House in the Senate Chamber. Mr. Mackenzie refused, and, amid cries of privilege, the Ministerial members obeyed the summons, the Opposition members remaining in the House. His Excellency, after referring to several of the measures passed during the Session, and congratulating them on the union with Prince Edward Island, thanked them for the supplies, and announced that he had ordered a Commission to be issued to inquire into Pacific Railway matters, and take evidence on oath, their report to be transmitted to the Speakers of the two Houses as well as to himself, and Parliament to be summoned for despatch of business as soon as it was received. A petition against the prorogation, signed by 95 members, had been presented to His Excellency, who found it inexpedient in the interests of the public to accede to their request, and considered himself bound to follow the advice of his constitutional advisers.

Dominion Appointments.

FROM OCTOBER 1872 TO OCTOBER 1873.

29th October 1872.—John Anderson Ardagh, Esq., of Ontario, Barrister, to be Junior Judge of the County Court of Simcoe, Ontario.

Joseph Bouchard, of St. Paul's Bay, Q., to be Landing Waiter and Sub-Collector of Customs.

31st.—Cyril Delagrave, Esq., Advocate, Q., Recorder of Quebec, and Louis Betournay, Esq., Advocate, of Montreal, Q. to be Queen's Counsels, for Quebec. Louis Betournay, Esq., Q. C., Montreal, to be a Puisné Judge for Manitoba.

2nd November.—Matthew W. Scott, Leamington, Ont., to be a Preventive Officer of Customs.

12th November.—Cyrus Richmond Sing, of Meaford, Ont., to be a Landing Waiter, Searcher and Sub-Collector of Customs.

25th.—Patrick Mullins, of Low Point, N. S., to be Sub-Collector of Customs.

26th.—Benjamin Cassidy, of Pictou, N. S., to be a Landing Waiter and Searcher of Customs.

26.—Samuel Darling, of St. Stephen, N. B., to be a Preventive Officer, Do.

26th,—Johnson Richardson, of Windsor, Ont., to be a Landing Waiter and Searcher, Do.

2nd December.—Hon. Alex. Morris, of Fort Garry, Manitoba, P. C., to be Lieut. Governor of Manitoba.

Hon. Alex. Morris, do. do. do, to be Lieut. Governor of N. W. Territories.

Samuel Hume Blake, Esq., Toronto, Ont,, Barrister, to be one of the Vice-Chancellors of Ontario.

Isaac Francis Toms, of Goderich, Ont., Esq., Barrister, to be Junior Judge of the County of Huron, Ontario.

6th.—Robert P. Jellett, of Belleville, Ont., Barrister, to be Deputy Judge of the County Court of Prince Edward, Ont.

10th.—Hon. Alex. Morris, Lieut. Governor of Manitoba, to be Deputy Governor for signing Marriage Licenses in Manitoba.

Vincent Howard Moore. Esq., M. D. of Brockville, Ont., to be a Member of the Board of Surgeons for examining applicants for Militia Pensions, for the United Counties of Leeds and Grenville.

13th.—Danl. McMichael, of Toronto, Christopher Simon Patterson, of Toronto, Edmund Burke Wood, of Brantford, John T. Anderson and Thos. Moss, of Toronto, Ont., Esqs., to be Queen's Counsel for Ont.

16th.—Joseph Fortescue, of York Factory, N. W. Territories, Esq., to be a Landing water and Sub-collector of Customs.

18th.—Robert Stuart Woods, of Chatham, James A. Anderson, D.C.L. of Kingston, D'Arcy Boulton, of Toronto; Alex Leith of Do.; Thos Robertson, of Dundas; Hon John O'Connor, of Ottawa; Hector Cameron, of Toronto; James Beaty, Jr., of Do.: Geo. A. Drew, of Elora, James MacLennan, of Toronto; David Tisdale, of Do; Dalton McCarthy, of Do.; Hewitt Bernard, of Ottawa, Ont., Esqs., to be Queen's Counsel for Ontario.

26th.—Alfred Foxcraft Street, of Fredericton, N. B., to be a Collector of Customs; Alexander James, of Halifax, N. S.; James Thompson, of Do.; Hon. Henry William Smith, Attorney General of N. S., Liverpool; William Almon Johnstone, of Halifax; Hugh McDonald of Antigonish; Joseph Norman Ritchie, of Halifax; Nathaniel Whitworth White, of Shelburne; Newton Le G. McKay, of Sidney, Cape Breton; Hon. Wm. Miller, of Halifax, and Alfred Wm. Savary, Esqs., to be Queen's Counsel for Nova Scotia.

28th.—Hon. Marc A. Girard, Hon. Donald A. Smith, Hon. Henry J. Clarke, Hon. Pascal Breland, Hon. Alfred Boyd, John Schultz, Esq., M. D., Joseph Dubuc, Esq., Andrew G. B. Bannatyne, Esq., William Fraser, Esq., Robert Hamilton, Esq., and William J. Christie, Esq., to be the members constituting the Council for the N. W. Territories.

4th Jany, 1873.—Hon. William Muirhead, of Chatham, N. B., to be a Senator of Dominion.

10th.—Austin Cooper Chadwick, of Guelph, to be Junior Judge of the County Court of the County of Wellington, Ont.

15th.—Hon. Alex. Vidal, of Sarnia, Ont., to be a Senator of Dominion.

21st.—Alfred Patrick, Esq., to be Clerk of the House of Commons, Ottawa.

30th.—Zachariah Wilson, Esq., of Ottawa, Ont., to be Collector of Customs; Theodore Robitaille, of New Carlisle, Q., to be one of the Privy Council for Canada, and to be Receiver General of the Dominion.

4th February.—John Henry Black, of Pugwash, N. S., to be Sub-collector of Customs.

6th.—George Gilkes, Windsor, Ont., Preventive Officer, to be Landing Waiter and Searcher of Customs.

10th.—John W. Ward, of Apple River, N. S., to be Sub-collector of Customs.

11th.—Hon. Réné Edouard Caron, of Quebec, to be Lieut. Governor of Quebec; Hon. Jean Thomas Taschereau, of Quebec, to be a Puisné Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench, for Quebec; Hon. Ulric Joseph Tessier, Q. C., of Quebec, to be a Puisné Judge of the Superior Court, Q.

12th.—Sidney Arthur King, of Kingsville, Ont., to be a Collector of Customs; Samuel Chevalier, of Belle River, Ont., to be a Preventive Officer, Do.

13th.—Wm. Brymer, of L'Ardoise, N. S., to be a Sub-collector, Do.

20th.—Hon. Pierre Joseph Oliver Chauveau, of Quebec, to be a Senator for Quebec Charles Boidmen Owen, of Yarmouth, N. S.; Stephen Harrington Moore, of Kemptville; William Howe, of Halifax, and Matthew Henry Richey, of Do., Esqs., to be be Queen's Counsel for Nova Scotia.

21st.—Hon. Pierre Joseph Olivier Chauveau, to be Speaker of the Senate of Dominion.

22nd.—Hon. Samuel Leonard Tilley, C. B. to be Minister of Finance for Dominion; Hon. Charles Tupper, C. B., to be Minister of Customs for Dominion.

24th.—Frank Hawken, of Ottawa, Ont., to be Assistant Postmaster at Ottawa.

28th.—Angus Morrison of Toronto; G. R. Van Norman, of Brantford; George E. Henderson, of Belleville; Edward Fitzgerald, of Toronto; Thomas Hodgins, of Do., and John Hoskin of Do., Ont., Esqs., to be Queen's Counsel for Ont. Pierre Moreau, of Montreal; John Ponsonby Sexton, of Do.; Charles Joseph Coursol, of Do.; George C. V. Buchanan, of Sweetsburg; Jean Langlois, of Quebec; Jacques Malouin, of Do.; William H. Kerr, of Montreal; David Alex. Ross, of Quebec; Marcus Doherty of Montreal; Jonathan S. C. Wurtele, of Do.; Louis Belanger, of Do.; William McDougall, of Three Rivers; James Dunbar, of Quebec; Richard Alleyn, of Quebec; George Baby, of Joliette; Joseph G. Bossé, of Quebec; Joseph Alfred Mousseau, of Montreal, and A.

Basile Routhier, of Kamouraska, Q., to be Queen's Counsel for Quebec.

3rd March.—James Keefer, of Strathroy, Ont., to be a Sub-collector of Customs.

4th.—Hon. John O'Connor, to be Minister of Inland Revenue for Dominion.

7th.—Malcolm McFarlane, of Sheet Harbour, N. S., to be a Sub-Collector of Customs.

16.—Hon. John Francis Duval, Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench; Hon. Louis T. Drummond, Hon. Wm. Badgley, Hon. Samuel C. Monk, and Hon. Jean T. Taschereau, Puisné Judges of Do. Do.; Hon. William C. Meredith, Chief Justice of the Superior Court; Hon. Charles Mondelet, Hon. Peter Winter, Hon. Aimé Lafontaine, Hon. Antoine Polette, Hon. Andrew Stuart, Hon. Joseph A. Berthelot, Hon. Thos. J. Loranger, Hon. Louis V. Sicotte, Hon. Francis G. Johnson, Hon. Joseph N. Bossé, Hon. Robert MacKay, Hon. John Maguire, Hon. Fred. Wm. Torrance, Hon. Jos. Ubalde Beaudry, Hon. Louis N. Casault, Hon. Elzéar Taschereau, Hon. Christopher Dunkin, Hon John S. Sanborn, and Ulric J. Tessier, Puisné Judges of said Court; Wm. Edmund Duggan, Clerk of the Crown, Quebec; Louis Fiset, John H. R. Burroughs and Archibald Campbell, Prothonotaries of the said Court, and Dennis Murray, Esq., Clerk of the Peace, to be, each and every one of them, Commissioner *per Dedimus Potestatem* to administer oaths to persons appointed to any office in the Provice of Quebec.

2nd April.—Hon Joseph Adolphe Chapleau, of Montreal, Sol. Geni. for Quebec, to be a Queen's Counsel for said Province. Wm. Hazen Needham, of Fredericton; James Joseph Kaye, of St. John; Lewis Peter Fisher, of Woodstock; Samuel Thomson, of Newcastle; George Skiffington Grimmer, of St. Stephens; William Wilkinson, of Chatham; John James Fraser, of Fredericton; Charles Wesley Weldon, A. M., of St. John; William Wedderburn, of Do.; Charles N. Skinner, of Do.; Frederick E. Baker D. C. S. of Do; Georgs E. King, A. B. of Do., N. B., to be Queen's Counsel for New Brunswick; John Foster McCreight, of Victoria, B. C.; George Anthony Walkem, of Do., and Alex. Roche Robertson, of Do., to be Queen's Counsel for British Columbia.

3rd.—John Jardine, of Campbellton, N. B., to be Sub-Collector of Customs.
Andrew Mullins, of Sombra, Ont., to be a Landing Waiter and Searcher, Do.
Alex. R. Chamberlin, of Campbellton, N. B., to be Do. Do. Do.

10th.—Eugene Chinic, of Quebec, to be a Senator of the Dominion.

18th.—John F. McDonald New Glasgow, N. S., to be Sub-collector of Customs.

19th.—Augus McFarlane, of Cheticamp, N. S., to be a Preventive Officer in Customs.

26th.—James M. Lent, of Tusket, N. S., to be a Sub-collector, Do.
Peter Louis Charles Guertin, of St. John, N. B., to be Landing Waiter and Searcher, Do.; Julien Brosseau, of St. Armand, Q., to be Do. Do. Do.

26th.—Richard B. Haddow, of New Castle, N. B., to be a Collector, Do.

28th.—Thomas Bryan, of Kingston, Ont., to be Sub-collector, Do.

1st May.—Hon. Joseph Howe, Q. C., Halifax., N. S., to be Lieut. Governor of Nova Scotia.

16th.—Francois Z. Tassé, of St. Vincent de Paul, Q., M. D., to be Warden of the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, Q.
Jean Baptiste Daoust, Esq., to be Deputy Warden of Do.
Huntley Brodie MacKay, to be Accountant of Do.

20th.—Joseph Pratt and Theodule Pominville, Esqs., M. D., to be Surgeons of Do.
Rev. Joseph U. Le Clerc, to be R. C. Chaplain, and Rev. John Allan to be Protestant Do. of Do. Do.

26th.—William James Reid, of Harvey, N. B., to be a Sub-collector in Customs.
Augustus Fullerton, of Annapolis, N. S. Esq., to be a Collector, Do.
James A. Tory, of Guysborough, N. S., Esq., to be Do.
Matthew Dripps McKenzie, of Jordan Bay, N. S., to be a Sub-Collector, Do.
Wm. Connell, of Pictou, N. S., to be a Landing Waiter and Searcher in Do.
Andrew Scott, of Toronto, Ont., to be Do. Do. Do.
William Prescott of Baie Verte, N. B., to be a Collector Do.

30th.—Malcolm Campbell, of Pictou, N. S., to be Shipping Master for Port of Pictou.
William A. Kinney, of Liverpool, N. S. to be Do. Do. for the Port of Liverpool.
William McClain, of Toronto, Ont., to be a Landing Waiter and Searcher in Customs; John Lake Ellison, of Stratford, Ont., to be Do. Do. Do.

6th.—June.—Andrew Knox Dysart, of Cocagne, N. B., to be Sub-collector Do.
Donald Boyd, of River Bourgeoise, N. S., to be Do. Do.

10th.—His Honor, William Robinson, Esq., to be Lieut. Governor of Prince Edward from 1st July.
Wm. G. Crerar and Robert P. Grant, of Pictou, N. S., and James H. Fraser, of New Glasgow, N. S., to be Harbour Commissioners for the Port of Pictou.
James McKinnon of Pictou, N. S., to be Harbour Master of the Port of Pictou.

14th.—Thos. Nicholson Gibbs, of Oshawa, Ont., Esq., to be a Privy Councillor for Canada; Hugh McDonald, of Antigonish, N. S., Esq., to be Do.
Hon. Hugh McDonald, of Do. Do. to be President of the Privy Council.
Hon. Thos. N. Gibbs, Esq., of Oshawa, Ont., to be Secretary of State for Canada.

16th.—Hon. Alex. Morris, Lieutenant Gov. of Manitoba, and N. W. Territories; Lindsay Russell, of Winnipeg, Manitoba, Assistant Surveyor General, and Joseph Alfred Norbert Provencher of Do., Indian Agent, to be Commissioners of Indian Affairs for Manitoba and N. W. Territories.

17th.—Stephen Sweden Ruggles, of Bridgetown. N. S., Esq., to be a Collector of Customs.
Michael John Anderson, of Grimsby, Ont., to be a Surveyor in Do.
John Beaty of Toronto, Ont., to be Assistant Do. Do.

23rd.—Hon. Sir Robert Hudgson, Knt., Chief Justice; Hon. James H. Peters and Hon. Joseph Hensley, Assistant Judges of the Supreme Court of Prince Edward Island, to be after 1st July, Commissioners *per Dedimus Potestatum* to administer oaths &c., for that Island.

24th.—Robert Logan, of Tatamagouche, N. S., to be Sub-collector of Customs.
Edward Bachon, of River Magdalen, Q., to be Preventive Officer, Do.

26th.—John Ether 3rd, of Crow Harbour, N. S., to be Preventive Officer, Do.

1st July.—Hon. Alex. Campbell, to be Minister of the Interior.
Hon. John O'Connor, to be Postmaster General.
Hon. Thos. N. Gibbs, to be Minister of Inland Revenue.
Hon. Hugh McDonald, to be Minister of Militia and Defence.
E. A. Meredith, Esq., L. L. D., to be Deputy Minister of the Interior.

3rd.—Geo. Chester Douglas, of Port Elgin, Ont., to be a Collector of Customs.
James E. Carter, of Melford, N. S., to be Preventive Officer, Do.

4th.—Hon. Adams Geo. Archibald of Halifax, N. S., C. M. G., Q. C., P. C., to be Lieut. Gov. Nova Scotia.
Hon. Adams Geo. Archibald, Do. Do. Do., to be Deputy for signing Marriage Licenses for Nova Scotia.

7th.—Robert Gillespie, of Wolfe Island, Ont., to be a Preventive Officer of Customs.
John Niven, of Newcastle, N. B., to be Harbour Master for that Port.
William Johnston, of Chatham, N. B., to be Harbour Master for that port.
Captain Absalom Christie, of St. Stephens, N. B., to be Do. Do. for Do.
Capt. John Balson, of St. Andrews, N. B., to be Do. Do. for Do.
James Dick of St. George, N. B., to be Do. Do. for Do.
Benjamin Leaty, of Campo Bello, N. B., to be Do. Do. Do.
John Brooks of Cocagne, N. B. to be Do. Do. of Do.
Captain H. E. Dickson, of Buctouche, N. B., to be Do. Do. for Do.
Philip Doyle of Rockey Bay, N. S., to be a Preventive Officer in Customs.

8th.—Thos. B. Harvey, of Niagara, Ont., to be Landing Waiter &c., in Do.

9th.—Hon. John W. Ritchie, of Halifax, N. S., to be Judge in Equity of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia.
William Cullen, of Dalhousie, N. B., to be Harbour Master for that Port.
William H. Mott, of Campbellton, N. B., to be Do. Do. for Do.
Geo. H. Bramley, of Sorel, Q., to be Do. Do. for Do.
Geo. Smith, of Bathurst, N. B., to be Do. Do. for Do.
Edouard Joseph Langevin, Esq., of Ottawa, Ont., to be Under Secretary of State.

10th.—David Murray, Jr., of Port Mulgrave, N. S., to be Sub-collector of Customs; Henry Edward Steele, of Ottawa, Ont., to be Clerk of the Crown in Chancery for Canada.

11th.—Thos. Appleby Lazier, of Belleville, Ont., Barrister, to be Junior Judge of the County Court of Hastings.

12th.—Robert Patterson Jellett, of Belleville, Barrister, to be Judge of the County Court of Prince Edward.

14th.—Roger Marion, of St Boniface, Manitoba, to be Landing Waiter and Searcher in Customs; Richard Jones of Winnipeg, Manitoba, to be Do. Do. Do.

24th.—Samuel Calkins, of Hillsborough, N. B., to be a Preventive Officer Do.

14th August.—Hon. Chas. Dewey Day of Montreal, Q., late Judge of Superior Court, Q.; Hon. Antoine Polette, of Three Rivers, Q., one of the Judges of the Superior Court; and James Robert Gowan, of Barrie, Ont., Judge of the County Court of Simcoe, Ont., to be Commissioners to inquire into and report upon certain matters relating to the Canada Pacific Railway.
Roland Macdonald, of St. Catherines, Ont., Esq., Q. C., to be Judge of the County Court of Welland, Ont.
Robert Manson Patton, Q., to be Landing Waiter and Searcher in Customs.
John Fitz. Tuck, of Do. Do., to be Preventive Officer Do.

15th.—Alex. Maurice Delisle, William Workman, Victor Hudon and Michael Patrick Ryan, Esq., of Montreal, Q., to be Harbour Commissioners of Montreal, after 1st Oct., 1873.

25th.—Thos. H. Grant, and John Giblin, of Quebec City, and Julien Chabot of Levis, Esqs., to be Harbour Commissioners for Quebec, after 1st Oct., 1873.

1st September.—Louis Robitaille, New Carlisle, Q., to be Collector in Customs.
Hugh Christie of Do. Do., to be Preventive Officer Do.
Adolphe Bazile Routhier, Q. C, of Kamouraska, Q., to be a Puisné Judge of the Superior Court of Quebec.

4th.—George S. Lockwood, of Cornwallis, N. S., to be a Sub-collector in Customs.

6th.—Hon. Louis Auguste Oliver, Q. C., of Berthier en Haut, Q., to be a Puisné Judge of the Superior Court of Quebec.
Thos. McCord, Advocate of Quebec City, to be a do do of do.

10th.—Henry Dugdale, of Garden Island, Ont., to be Preventive Officer in Customs.

16th.—Jeremy Allen, of Sutton, Q., to be do do in do.

19th.—Richard Laffin, of Lingan, N. S., to be Sub-Collector in Do.

22nd.—Marcus Doherty, Q. C., of Montreal, Q., Louis Belanger, Q. C. of do., and Hubert Wilfred Chagnon, Esq., Advocate, of St. Hyacinthe, Q., to be Puisné Judges of the Province of Quebec.

27th.—Hon. Alex. Morris, Lieut. Governor of Manitoba and N. W. Territories, Hon. James McKeaghney and Hon. Louis Betournay, Puisné Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench, Manitoba, to be Commissioners *per Dedimus potestatem* within said Province.

Judiciary of the Dominion.

ONTARIO.

COURT OF ERROR AND APPEAL.

Constituted for the hearing of appeals in civil cases from the Courts of Queen's Bench, Chancery and Common Pleas; and appeals in criminal cases from the Courts of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas. From the judgments of the court, an appeal lies to Her Majesty in privy council, in cases over £1,000

or where annual rent, fee or future rights of any amount, are affected. *Judges*—Hon. Wm. H. Draper, C. B., Chief Justice of Appeal in Ontario; Hon. Wm. Buell Richards, Chief Justice of Ontario; Hon. John Hawkins Hagarty, D.C.L., Chief Justice of the Common Pleas; Hon. John Godfrey Spragge, Chancellor; Hon. J. Curran Morrison, Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench; Hon. Adam Wilson, Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench; Hon. John W. Gwynne, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas; Hon. Thomas Galt, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas; Hon. Samuel Henry Strong, Vice-Chancellor; Hon. S. H. Blake, Vice-Chancellor.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

The jurisdiction of the court extends to all manner of actions, causes and suits, criminal and civil, real, personal, and mixed, within Ontario, and it may proceed in such, by such process and course as are provided by law, and as shall tend with justice and despatch to determine the same; and may hear and determine all issues of law, and also with the inquest of twelve good and lawful men (except in cases otherwise provided for) try all issues of fact, and give judgment, and award execution thereon, and also in matters which relate to the Queen's Revenue (including the condemnation of contraband or smuggled goods) as may be done by Her Majesty's Superior Courts of Law in England. *Chief Justice*—Hon. Wm. Buell Richards. *Puisne Judges*—Hon. Jos. C. Morrison, and Hon. Adam Wilson. *Clerk of the Crown and Pleas*—Robert G. Dalton, Esq., Q. C.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

This Court has the same powers and jurisdiction, as a Court of Record, as the Court of Queen's Bench. Writs of summons and caplas issue alternately from either court. *Chief Justice*—Hon. John Hawkins Hagarty, D.C.L. *Puisne Judges*—Hon. J. W. Gwynne and Hon. Thomas Galt. *Clerk of the Crown and Pleas for the Common Pleas*—Monsell B. Jackson, Esq.

COURT OF CHANCERY.

This Court has the like jurisdiction as the Court of Chancery in England, in cases of fraud, accident, trusts, executors, administrators, co-partnerships, accounts, mortgages, awards, dower, infants, idiots, lunacies and their estates, waste, specific performance, discovery, and to prevent multiplicity of suits, staying proceedings at law prosecuted against equity and good conscience, and may decree the issue, repeal or avoidance of letters patent, and generally the like powers which the Court of Chancery in England possesses to administer justice in all cases in which there is no adequate remedy at law. *Chancellor*—Hon. John G. Spragge. *Vice Chancellors*—Hon. Samuel H. Strong, S. H. Blake. *Referee in Chambers, and Referee of Titles*—G. S. Holmsted. *Registrar*—A. Grant. *Clerks*—W. Ault, F. Arnoldi. *Clerk of Record and Bonds*—A. Holmes. *Clerk*—W. Crotton. *Special Examiners*—John Crickmore, Barrister, and J. Hutcheson Esten, Barrister.

Master in Ordinary—T. W. Taylor, M. A. *Local Masters and Deputy Registrars*—*Barrie*—J. R. Cotter. *Belleville*—Wm. W. Dean. *Brantford*—John Cameron. *Brockville*—Jacob Dockstader Duell. *Chatham*—R. O'Hara. *Cobourg, Lindsay and Peterboro'*—Wm. H. Weller. *Cornwall*—J. F. Pringle. *Goderich*—H. McDermott. *Guelph*—James W. Hall. *Hamilton*—M. O'Reilly, Q.C. *Kingston*—James A. Henderson, D.C.L. *London*—James Shanley. *L'Original*—J. Butterfield. *Ottawa*—W. M. Matheson. *Owen Sound*—J. T. Roberts. *Perth*—Edwd. Elliott. *Simcoe*—W. M. Wilson. *Sandwich*—Samuel S. Macdonnell, L.L.D. *Sarnia*—P. T. Poussett. *St. Catherines*—F. W. Macdonald. *St. Thomas*—James Stanton. *Stratford*—G. W. Lawrence. *Sault Ste Marie, Algoma*—Hon. W. McCrea. *Wakerton*—Wm. Allan McLean. *Whitby*—George H. Dartnell. *Woodstock*—H. B. Beard. *Pembroke*—T. Deacon. *Accountant*—A. N. Buell. *Clerk*—W. Lillie.

COURT OF ERROR AND APPEAL.

Terms of the Court.—This Court holds its sittings twice a year at Toronto, in the months of January and June, upon such days as it may by rule or order from time to time appoint, and may adjourn such sitting from day to day, or for any such longer period as it may deem expedient, and may also appoint days for giving judgment or for disposing of business as in its discretion it shall see fit.

LAW TERMS.

Hilary begins first Monday in February, and ends Saturday of the ensuing week; Easter begins 3rd Monday in May, and ends Saturday of the second week thereafter; Trinity begins first Monday after 21st Aug., and ends Saturday of the following week; Michaelmas begins third Monday in November, and ends Saturday of the second week thereafter. The Act 29 & 30 Vic., cap. 40, gives power to the Courts of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas, at their discretion, to hold sittings in time of vacation (except long vacation,) by virtue of a rule or order of the court respectively, to be made in or out of term, for the hearing of such special cases or rules for new trials as shall be named in a list to be attached to any such rule or order, and for giving of judgments in cases previously argued, and for disposing of such other business as the court in its discretion shall see fit. Notice of such rules to be given in form and manner prescribed by the Act, six clear days before the day appointed.

CHANCERY TERMS.

Re-Hearing Terms.—Third Thursday in February, last Thursday in August, and first Thursday in December. The Court also sits every Tuesday (except during the regular vacations) throughout the year, for hearing motions; on Wednesday for hearing *pro confesso* on bill and answer, motions for decree, further directions, petitions, demurrers, and on Thursday for Appeals from Masters' Reports.

LONG VACATION.

Extends from the 1st July to the 21st of August.

COUNTY COURT TERMS.

The several County Courts in Ontario hold semi-annually, terms to commence on the

first Monday in January and July, and end the following Saturday, except the County Court of the County of York, which holds three terms, to commence respectively, on the first Monday in January and April, and the last Monday in August, and ending on the Saturday of the same week.

LAW CIRCUITS.

Circuits of the Courts.—Courts of Assize and Nisi Prius and of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, shall be held twice a year, in each County or Union of Counties, in the vacation between Hilary and Easter Terms, and in the vacation between Trinity and Michaelmas Terms, except in the County of York, in which county there shall be a third such Court in every year, between Easter Term and the first of July, and a fourth in the vacation between Michaelmas and Hilary Terms; and in the County of Wentworth, in which there shall be a third such Court, in the vacation between Michaelmas and Hilary Terms. There are six circuits, as follows: The *Eastern*—Brockville, Cornwall, Kingston, L'Original, Ottawa, Pembroke, Perth. *Midland*—Belleville, Cobourg, Lindsay, Napanee, Peterboro' Picton, Whitby. *Niagara*—Barrie, Hamilton, Milton, Owen Sound, St. Catherines, Welland. *Oxford*—Berlin, Brantford, Cayuga, Guelph, Simcoe, Stratford, Woodstock. *Western*—Chatham Goderich, London, Sandwich, Sarnia, St. Thomas, Walkerton. *Home*—Brampton, Toronto.

The Court in each district shall be presided over by one of the chief justices or judges of the superior courts, or, in their absence, by some one judge of the County Court, or some one of Her Majesty's counsel learned in the law, requested by any one of the chief justices or judges of the superior courts to act in that behalf.

CHANCERY CIRCUITS.

For the examination of witnesses and hearing causes are held in the Spring and Autumn of each year, as follows:

Toronto, Belleville, Brockville, Cornwall, Cobourg, Kingston, Cobourg, Ottawa, Peterboro', Chatham, Goderich, London, Sandwich, Sarnia, Simcoe, Stratford, Woodstock, Barrie, Brantford, Guelph, Hamilton, Lindsay, Owen Sound, St. Catherines, Whitby.

The courts in each circuit are presided over by the chancellor or one of the vice-chancellors, or by any one of Her Majesty's counsel learned in the law, requested by the chancellor or one of the vice-chancellors to act in that behalf.

COMMISSIONERS IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, FOR TAKING AFFIDAVITS TO BE USED IN COURTS OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

R. A. Harrison, Q. C., D. C. L., Barrister, Toronto; R. Snelling, L. L. D., Barrister, Toronto; Larratt W. Smith, D. C. L., Barrister, Toronto; James Henry Morris, Barrister, Toronto; James A. Henderson, D. C. L., Barrister, Kingston; James Jessup, Brockville; J. D. Buell, M. P., Brockville.

COMMISSIONERS IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, FOR TAKING AFFIDAVITS TO BE USED IN COURTS OF THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Theodore Doucet, Notary Public, Montreal; J. Court, Montreal; J. J. C. Abbott, Advocate Montreal; George McCrae, Advocate, Montreal; John H. Isaacson, Notary Public, Montreal; William B. Lambe, Advocate, Montreal; Fred. W. Torrance, Advocate, Montreal; P. B. Casgrain, Advocate, Quebec, Fred. C. Vanovous, Advocate, Quebec; Charles G. Holt, Q. C., Advocate, Quebec; J. R. Dufresne, Advocate, Quebec; Noel Hill Bowen, Notary Public, Quebec; Geo. Futvoye, Advocate, Ottawa; Hewitt Bernard, Barrister and Advocate, Ottawa; E. L. Montizambert, Advocate, Ottawa; Livingstone E. Morris, Prothonotary, Sherbrooke.

COMMISSIONERS IN ENGLAND FOR TAKING AFFIDAVITS TO BE USED IN CANADIAN COURTS.

Charles Bischoff (Bischoff, Bombas & Bischoff, Solicitors), Great Winchester Street, London, England; John Morris, (Ashurst, Morris & Co., Solicitors), 6 Old Jewry, London, England; W. Grain, Notary Public, 31 Sherbrooke Street, London, England; W. D. Freshfield.

LAW REPORTERS.

C. Robinson, Q.C., Editor-in-Chief. Queen's Bench, H. C. W. Wethey, Barrister. Common Pleas, George Frederick Harman, Barrister. Chancery, A Grant, Barrister.

LAW SOCIETY.

Treasurer, Hon. J. H. Cameron, Q. C. Secretary and Librarian. J. H. Esten, Esq.

HEIR AND DEVISEE COMMISSION.

Commissioners—The Chief Justice of Appeal, and the Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench, Chancery, and Common Pleas. Their duties are to determine claims to lands in the Province of Ontario, for which no patent has issued from the Crown, in favor of the proper claimants, whether as heirs, devisees or assignees. *Clerk*—William B. Heward.

COUNTY COURTS.

Their jurisdiction is similar to the Court of Queen's Bench, but is limited in amount and does not include cases involving the title to lands (with the exception of actions of ejectment in specified cases), validity of wills, or actions for libel, crim. con., or seduction. An appeal lies in certain cases to either of the Superior Courts of law.

INSOLVENCY COURTS.

These Courts regulate proceedings respecting assignments for the benefit of creditors, the winding up of the estates of insolvent debtors, &c. They are established in each County, and presided over by the County Judges.

SURROGATE COURTS.

There is a Surrogate Court in each County, which grants probate or administration, and has testamentary jurisdiction subject to an appeal to the Court of Chancery. The County Judge presides. There is a Registrar to each Court, besides the *Surrogate Clerk* (Sir James Lukin Robinson), who is an officer of the Court of Chancery.

COURTS OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Chairman—The County Judge in each County, who, with one or more Justices of the Peace, holds a Court of General Sessions in his County twice a year (except in the County of York, where three Courts will be held in the year), for trials by jury in cases of felony and misdemeanor, and for the decision of appeals from summary convictions of magistrates.

COUNTY JUDGES' CRIMINAL COURTS.

Any person charged with an offence for which he might be tri d at a Court of General Sessions of the Peace, may, with consent, obtain a speedy trial out of Sessions before the Judge alone.

DIVISION COURTS.

For the summary disposal of cases by the County Judge; but a jury of five persons may be demanded in certain cases. Their jurisdiction embraces, with several exceptions, all actions of debt or contract amountin' to $100, and torts to $40. These Courts have a limited jurisdiction to replevin, and power to garnish debts. Each judicial district is divided into Court divisions, and Courts are held once in two months in each Division, or oftener, in the discretion of the Judge.

QUEBEC.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

JUDGES.

Hon. Jean F. Duval, Chief Justice.

Puisne Judges.

Hon. L. T. Drummond, Hon. W. Badgley, Hon. Samuel C. Monk, Hon. Jean Thomas Taschereau.

APPEAL SIDE.

MONTREAL.—11th to 22nd of March, June, September and December.

QUEBEC.—1st to 8th of March, June, September and December.

CROWN SIDE.

Where Held.	*When Held.*
Quebec	27th April and October.
Montreal	24th March and 24th Sept.
Three Rivers	8th April and 9th October.
Sherbrooke	1st April and 11th October.
Kamouraska	5th April and 21st Nov.
Aylmer	21st January and 1st July.
Percé	13th March and 13th Aug.
New Carlisle	13th Feb'y and 13th July.
Arthabaskaville	19th Feb'y and 4th Nov.
Beauce	20th June and 20th Oct.
Montmagny	25th March and 25th Nov.
Beauharnois	22nd March and 29th Nov.
St. Hyacinthe	1st May and 1st Dec.
St. John	22nd May and 12th Dec.
St. Scholastique	7th January and 2nd July.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Jurisdiction for sums exceeding $200, under Cap. 78 of the Consolidated Statutes for Lower Canada.

Hon. Wm. Collis Meredith, Chief Justice.

Puisne Judges.

Hon. Charles Mondelet,
" Andrew Stewart,
" David Roy,
" Peter Winter,
" Aimé Lafontaine,
" Antoine Polette,
" Joseph A. Berthelot,
" Thomas J. J. Loranger,
" Louis Victor Sicotte,
" Francis G. Johnson,
" Joseph N. Bossé,
" Robert Mackay,
" John Maguire,
" Frederick W. Torrance,
" Joseph U. Beaudry,
" Louis E. N. Casault,
" H. E. Taschereau,
" C. Dunkin, P. C.
" J. S. Sanborn,
" Marcus Doherty,
" Louis Belanger,
" Hubert Wilfrid Chagnon,
" T. K. Ramsay, Assistant Judge.

MONTREAL.—Hochelaga, Jacques Cartier, Laval, Vaudreuil, Soulanges, Laprairie, Chambly and Verchères, and city of Montreal, held from 17th to 27th or every month, except January, July and August.

QUEBEC.—Portneuf, Quebec, Montmorency, Lévi, Lotbinière and city of Quebec, held at Quebec from 1st to 5th of every month, except January, July and August.

THREE RIVERS.—Maskinongé, St. Maurice, (including the city of Three Rivers) Champlain and Nicolet, held at Three Rivers, from 2nd to 8th June, 1st to 7th April, 2nd to 8th July and 2nd to 8th October, September and December.

ST. FRANCIS.—Richmond (including town of Sherbrooke,) Wolfe Compton and Stanstead, held at Sherbrooke, from 6th to 10th Feb'y, April, June, October and December.

KAMOURASKA.—Kamouraska and Temiscouata, held at Kamouraska, from 13th to 19th February, May and November.

OTTAWA.—Ottawa and Pontiac, held at Aylmer, from 13th to 19th February, June and November.

GASPE.—Gaspé and Bonaventure, held at Percé, from 13th to 19th March and August, and from 18th to 24th December. At New Carlisle, from 13th to 18th February, July and November.

TERREBONNE.—Argenteuil, Two Mountains and Terrebonne, held at St. Scholastique, from 13th to 19th February, May and October.

JOLIETTE.—L'Assomption, Montcalm and Joliette, held at Joliette, from 16th to 22nd February, 28th June to 4th July, 16th to 22nd October.

RICHELIEU.—Richelieu, Yamaska and Berthier, held at Sorel, from 13th to 19th of January and May, 3rd to 9th October.

SAGUENAY.—Charlevoix and Saguenay, held at Malbaie, from 13th to 19th March, June and December.

RIMOUSKI.—Rimouski is held at St. Germain, from 13th to 19th March, June and October.

MONTMAGNY.—L'Islet, Montmagny and Bellechasse, held at Montmagny, from 13th to 19th February, May and November.

BEAUCE.—Beauce and Dorchester, held at St. Joseph de la Beauce, from 13th to 19th March, June and October.

ARTHABASKA.—Megantic, Arthabaska, and Drummond, held at Arthabaska, from

2nd to 8th February, 18th to 24th May, and 28th October to 3rd November.

BEDFORD.—Shefford, Missisquoi and Brome, held at Nelsonville, from 10th to 15th February, 23rd to 28th April, 10th to 15th October.

ST. HYACINTHE.—St. Hyacinthe, Bagot and Rouville, held at St. Hyacinthe, from 22nd to 28th February, June and November.

IBERVILLE.—St. Johns, Napierville and Iberville, held at St. Johns, from 16th to 21st of March, June and November.

BEAUHARNOIS.—Huntingdon, Beauharnois and Chateauguay, held at Beauharnois from 16th to 21st March, 30th May to 4th June, 23rd to 28th November.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Jurisdiction for sums not exceeding $200, *under Cap. 79 of the Consolidated Statutes of Lower Canada, Sec. 2.*

MONTREAL DISTRICT.

By 35 Vic., cap. 6 (Quebec) sec. 27, fixed terms of the Circuit Court at Montreal are abolished, and every judicial day is a day on which the court may sit, but the judges presiding may adjourn from time to time, and in the interval the court will not sit.

Vaudreuil County Court, held at Vaudreuil 1st to 5th March, July and November.

Soulanges Circuit, held at Coteau Landing 6th to 10th March, 6th to 9th July, 6th to 10th November.

Verchères County Circuit, held at Verchères 1st to 5th February, May and October.

QUEBEC DISTRICT.

Quebec District Court, held at Quebec 16th to 21st January and June, and 20th to 25th of every month, except July and August.

Lotbinière County Circuit, held at St. Croix the 7th to 12th February, May and October.

THREE RIVERS CIRCUIT.

Three Rivers Circuit, held at Three Rivers 26th to 31st March, June 26 to 1st July, Sept. 26 to 1st October, and 26th to 31st December.

Maskinongé County Circuit, held at Rivière du Loup 27th to 29th January and May, 18 to 20th October.

ST. FRANCIS DISTRICT.

St. Francis District Circuit, held at Sherbrooke, 1st to 5th February, April, June and December.

Stanstead Circuit, held at Stanstead Plain, 11th to 13th February, May and November; and at Coaticook 22nd to 24th February, June and November.

Compton County Circuit, held at Cookshire 25th to 27th January, May and October.

Richmond County Circuit, held at Richmond 19th to 21st January, May and October.

Richmond County Circuit, held at Danville 22nd to 24th January, May and September.

KAMOURASKA DISTRICT.

Kamouraska District Circuit, held at St. Louis 7th to 12th February, May and November.

Temiscouata County Circuit, held at St. Jean Baptiste 21st to 25th March, June and October.

OTTAWA DISTRICT.

Ottawa District Circuit, held at Aylmer 7th to 12th February, June and November.

Ottawa County Circuit, held at Papineauville 7th to 10th January, May and September.

Ottawa County Circuit, held at Buckingham 17th to 20th January, May and September.

Pontiac Circuit, held at Portage du Fort 2nd to 7th March, 20th to 25th June, and 3rd to 8th November.

Pontiac County Circuit, held at Chapeau village 8th to 11th March, 26th to 29th June and October.

GASPE DISTRICT.

Gaspé District Circuit, held at Percé 7th to 12th March and August, and 12th to 17th December.

Gaspé District Circuit, held at New Carlisle 7th to 12th February, July and November.

Basin Circuit, held at Basin from 25th to 28th February, and 12th to 15th October.

Magdalen Islands Circuit held at Amherst 22nd to 30th May, and 22nd to 30th August.

Bonaventure Circuit held at Carleton 10th to 13th January, June and September.

Fox River Circuit, held at Fox River 25th to 31st July.

TERREBONNE DISTRICT.

Terrebonne District Circuit, held at St. Scholastique 7th to 17th February, May and October.

Terrebonne County Circuit, held at St. Jerome 2nd to 6th February, May and October.

Argenteuil County Circuit, held at Lachute 12th to 16th January, 25th to 29th May, and 12th to 16th September.

JOLIETTE DISTRICT.

Joliette District Circuit, held at Joliette from 10th to 15th February, 22nd to 27th June and October.

L'Assomption County Circuit, held at L'Assomption 26th to 30th January, May and October.

Montcalm County Circuit, held at Ste. Julienne 6th to 11th June, and 1st to 5th November.

RICHELIEU DISTRICT.

Richelieu District Circuit, held at Sorel 7th to 12th January and May, 27th September to 2nd October.

Berthier County Circuit, held at Berthier 20th to 24th January and May, and 20th to 25th September.

Yamaska County Circuit, held at St. François 24th to 28th February, 1st to 5th June, and 4th to 8th November.

SAGUENAY DISTRICT.

Saguenay District Circuit, held at Malbaie 7th to 12th March, June and September.

Charlevoix County District, held at Baie St. Paul 20th to 23rd January, May and September.

CHICOUTIMI DISTRICT.

Chicoutimi District Circuit, held at Chicoutimi 13th to 19th February, July and October.

RIMOUSKI DISTRICT.

Rimouski District Circuit, held at St. Germain, 7th to 12th March, June and October.
Rimouski County Circuit, held at Matane, 2nd to 5th March, June and October.

MONTMAGNY DISTRICT.

Montmagny District Circuit, held at Montmagny 7th to 12th February, May and November.
L'Islet County Circuit, held at St. Jean Port Jolie 20th to 24th February, May and November.
Bellechasse County Circuit, held at St. Michel 20th to 24th March, 28th June to 2nd July, and October 28th to 1st Nov.

BEAUCE DISTRICT.

Beauce District Circuit, held at St. Joseph de la Beauce 7th to 12th March, June and October.
Dorchester County Circuit, held at Ste. Henedine 2nd to 6th March, June and October.

ARTHABASKA DISTRICT.

Arthabaska District Circuit, held at Arthabaskaville 6th to 12th February, 12th to 17th May, and Oct. 22nd to 27th.
Drummond County Circuit, held at Drummondville, 16th to 18th January, May and September.
Megantic County Court, held at Inverness, 13th to 17th March, June and December.

BEDFORD DISTRICT.

Bebford District Circuit, held at Nelsonville, 5th to 9th February, 18th to 22nd April and 5th to 9th October.
Brome County Circuit, held at Knowlton, 26th to 30th January, and 26th to 30th September, and 10th to 14th April.
Shefford County Circuit, held at Waterloo, 21st to 25th January and September, 5th to 9th April.
Missisquoi County Circuit, held at Bedford 15th to 17th April, 1st to 3rd October.

ST. HYACINTHE DISTRICT.

St. Hyacinthe District Circuit, held at St. Hyacinthe 22nd to 27th January, March and October.
Rouville County Circuit, held at Marieville 15th to 19th February, May and October.
Bagot County Court, held at St. Liboire 16th to 20th January, April and September.

IBERVILLE DISTRICT.

Iberville District Circuit, held at St. Johns 12th to 15th March, June ond November.
Iberville County Circuit, held at Iberville 6th to 10th March, June and November.
Napierville County Circuit, held at Napierville 1st to 5th March, June and November.

BEAUHARNOIS DISTRICT.

Beauharnois District Circuit, held at Beauharnois 11th to 15th March, 25th to 29th May, 18th to 22nd November.
Chateauguay County Circuit, held at Beauharnois, 1st to 4th March, 13th to 18th May, 7th to 10th November.
Huntingdon County Circuit, held at Huntingdon, 6th to 8th March, 20th to 22nd May 12th to 14th November.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS OF THE PEACE.

Charles Joseph Coursol, Chairman.

Terms—Montreal—1st to 10th March, June, September and December.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Under Consolidated Statutes of Canada. caps. 105 and 106.

C. J. Courso', Esq., Presiding Justice.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

COURTS.

SUPREME COURT JUDICATURE.

Chief Justice—Hon. Wm. J. Ritchie, 30th November, 1865.

Justices.—Hon. John C. Allen, 22nd September, 1865; Hon. John W Weldon, 30th November, 1865; Hon. Charles Fisher, Oct., 1868; Hon. A. Rainsford Wetmore, 25th May, 1870.

Wm. H. Tuck, Esq., Clerk of the Crown; William Carman, Esq., Clerk of the Pleas.

TERMS: *Hilary*—First Tuesday in February; *Easter*—Second Tuesday in April; *Trinity*—Second Tuesday in June; *Michaelmas*—Second Tuesday in October.

NISI PRISI SITTINGS IN THE COUNTY OF YORK—Second Tuesday in May and last Tuesday in October.

CIRCUIT COURTS.

SAINT JOHN.—Second Tuesday in January, May and August, and third Tuesday in November.
SUNBURY.—First Tuesday in July.
QUEEN'S.—First Tuesday in March.
CHARLOTTE.—Third Tuesday in January, and fourth Tuesday in July.
KING'S.—Fourth Tuesday in February, and second Tuesday in July.
ALBERT.—Second Tuesday in July.
WESTMORLAND.—Second Tuesday in January, and third Tuesday in July.
KENT.—Second Tuesday in March, and fourth Tuesday in September.
RESTIGOUCHE.—Last Tuesday in August.
GLOUCESTER.—First Tuesday in September.
NORTHUMBERLAND.—Second Tuesday in September.
CARLTON.—Last Tuesday in September.
VICTORIA.—Wednesday before the last Tuesday in September.

CLERKS OF THE CIRCUITS.

George Blatch, Esquire, City and County of St. John; J. B. Peck, Esquire, West-

morland; S. G. Morse, Esquire, Albert; Caleb Richardson, Esq., Kent· Joseph C. Barbarie, Esq., Restigouche; Samuel Thomson, Esq., Northumberland; Lewis A. Mills, Charlotte; F. E. Morton, Esq., Kings; T. R. Wetmore, Esq., Queen's; Randolph K. Jones, Esq., Carleton; Theophilus Des Brisay, Esq., Gloucester; Charles W. Beckwith, Esq., Sunbury; Charles H. Laugrin, Esq. Victoria.

COURTS FOR THE PROBATE OF WILLS, AND GRANTING ADMINISTRATIONS.

The probate Court for the City and County of St. John is held every Friday at three o'clock at the Registry Office; and the like Court in the other Counties of the Province, is held at the times specially appointed by the respective Judges.

COURT OF DIVORCE AND MATRIMONIAL CAUSES.

Honorable Charles Fisher, Judge; F. A. H. Straton, Esq., Registrar.

TERMS.—The fourth Tuesdays in February, June and October.

COURT OF VICE-ADMIRALTY.

Hon. Robert L. Hazen, Judge and Commissary; B. Lester Peters, Esq., Deputy Judge and Commissary; William Jack, Esq., Advocate General; George Blatch, Esq., Registrar and Scrib ; G. Sidney Smith, B. L. Peters, Q. C., and A. E. Oulton, Esqs., *Surrogates;* Thomas C. Humbert, Marshal.

COURT FOR THE TRIAL AND PUNISHMENT OF PIRACY AND OTHER OFFENCES ON THE HIGH SEAS.

The Governor, the Chief Justice and other Judges of the Supreme Court; the Members of the Executive Council; Judge of the Vice-Admiralty; the Public Secretary; Public Treasurer; Commanders in Chief, Flag Officers and Captains, and Commanders of Ships of War on this Station for the time being; ——, Registrar and Scribe.

The Court Sits at any place within the Province to be appointed by any three of the members—The Governor, Chief Justice, or one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, or Judge of the Admiralty being one.

SITTINGS OF THE COUNTY COURTS.

Judges.—James G. Stevens, Charlotte, Carlton and Victoria; James Steadman, York, Sunbury and Queen's; Bliss Botsford, Albert, Westmorland and Kent; Edwd. Williston, Northumberland, Gloucester and Restigouche; Charles Watters, St. John and Kings.

The Courts hold Terms every year in each County, which Terms annually commence as follows:—

CHARLOTTE COUNTY.

On the second Tuesday in June, and fourth Tuesday in March and October.

CARLETON COUNTY.

On the second Tuesday in March and December, and on the first Tuesday in July.

VICTORIA COUNTY.

On the first Tuesday in March and December, and the second Tuesday in July.

YORK COUNTY.

On the second Tuesday in January, third Tuesday in March, and first Tuesday in June and October.

SUNBURY COUNTY.

On the third Tuesday in January and June, and Wednesday after second Tuesday in October.

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

On the fourth Tuesday in January and June, and the third Tuesday in October.

KING'S COUNTY.

First Tuesday in January, April, July and October.

ST. JOHN COUNTY.

On the fourth Tuesday in the months of January, April, July and October.

ALBERT COUNTY.

On the fourth Tuesday in June, and the second Tuesday in November.

WESTMORLAND COUNTY.

On the third Tuesday in June, and the second Tuesday in December.

KENT COUNTY.

On the third Tuesday in January, the last Tuesday in April, the first Tuesday in July, and the fourth Tuesday in October.

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.

On the fourth Tuesday in January, the first Tuesday in April, the fourth Tuesday in July, and the third Tuesday in October.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

Third Tuesday in March, second Tuesday in July, and first Tuesday in November.

RESTIGOUCHE COUNTY.

Fourth Tuesday in March, third Tuesday in July, and second Tuesday in November.

NOVA SCOTIA.

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Having Law and Equity Jurisdiction throughout the Province.

Chief Justice, Sir Wm. Young, Kt; Equity Judge, and Judge of the Supreme Court, Hon. J. W. Ritchie; Assistant Judges, Hon. Edmund Murray Dodd, Hon. William Frederick DesBarres, Hon. Lewis Morris Wilkins, Hon. Jonathan McCully.

Masters—Halifax, Henry C. D. Twining, Hugh Hartshorne, Alexander James, William Howe; Pictou, Edward Roach, Hon.

M. L. Wilkins; Yarmouth, Thomas D. Chipman, C. B. Owen, James Murray; Shelburn, Thos. Johnson; Barrington, Gabriel Robertson; Hants, David Freize, Wm. H. Blanchard; Kings, Geo. A. Blanchard, Stephen H. Moore, James R. Prescott, Henry W. Webster; Lunenburgh, James Dowling; Annapolis, Thos. W. Chesley, T. D. Ruggles, James Gray, Edward C. Cowling; Queens, Robert Roberts, J. N. S. Marshall; Antigonish, Henry P. Hill; Colchester, Jas. F. Blanchard; Cape Breton, Don. N. McQueen; Guysborough, Samuel R. Russell; Inverness, Samuel McDonell; Digby, Alfred W. Savary.

THE EQUITY COURT.

Is held every Monday, when business requires (except in vacation.)

COURT OF ERROR.

The Lieutenant-Governor and the Members of Her Majesty's Council.

THE COURT FOR DIVORCE AND MATRIMONIAL CAUSES.

The Hon. J. W. Ritchie, Judge Ordinary.

VICE-ADMIRALTY AND PRIZE JURISDICTION COURT, HALIFAX, N. S.

Vice-Admiral, the Governor General; Judge, Sir Wm. Young, Kt., Chief Justice.

Surrogates—Halifax, John C. Haliburton, Samuel P. Fairbanks, Nepean Clarke Amherst, W. A. D. Morse, Brenton H. Hinton, Hugh Hartshorne, Wm. Twining; Wallace, Hon. Alexander McFarlane; Truro, Ebenezer Munro; Sydney, C. B., James McKeagney; Antigonish, Hon. A. Henry.

Registrar—Lewis W. DeBarres, Esq.; Marshall, W. D. Sutherland; Reporter, Henry Ordright.

MANITOBA.

By an Act of the Manitoba Legislature a Court of Queen's Bench is constituted, consisting of a Chief Justice and two Puisné Judges.

Hon James McKeagney, Puisné Judge.
Hon. Louis Bétournay, do. do.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

SUPREME COURT.

Hon. Matthew B. Begbie, Chief Justice.
Hon. H. P. Crease, Puisné Judge.
Hon. J. H. Gray, do do.

Miscellaneous Statistics of the Dominion.

The following series of Statistical Tables are the commencement of a general system of such information, which it will be our endeavour to continue in the *Year Book* in future. They embrace the period since Confederation. A regular system of periodical Statistics has been adopted by various Governments, and their utility to the community at large has been so universally acknowledged, that it is needless to say any thing in their favor on the present occasion.

The statements now set before the public are all drawn from official sources, and are to be depended upon to the extent that the various officers have been faithful in their records.

It is to be regretted that completeness in some of the Tables has not been attained in consequence of a few persons not appreciating such information, declining or neglecting to transmit the same on request made; but the percentage of omissions is so small that it does not interfere much with the general statement.

In the following series there are 22 Tables referring to judicial, agricultural and municipal subjects.

The first page of the series embraces LUNATIC ASYLUMS in the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, for the years 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, and 1872.

PENITENTIARIES.—We have next the statistics of the Penitentiaries of the Dominion for the same five years; including the REFORMATORY at Penetanguishene, and that at St. Vincent de Paul; and Gaols in the Provinces of Ontario, and Quebec.

EXPORT.—The export of cattle, horses, sheep, and swine from the same four Provinces is given.

JUDICIAL STATISTICS.—Under this head are embraced statistics of the County Courts and Division Courts of the Province of Ontario; the Sheriffs' Offices; Courts of Quarter Sessions; Judges of the Sessions of the Peace; Court of Queen's Bench, Crown and Civil sides; Statistics of Registration; ditto of the Superior Courts; of the Circuit Courts; of the Courts of Revision; of the Courts of Commissioners for the Summary Trial of Small Causes; of cases before Justices of the Peace; of Recorders' Courts; of District Magistrates; of Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction of the province of Quebec.

MUNICIPAL STATISTICS.—Our returns of Municipal Statistics are confined to the Province of Ontario. They show the number of Rate Payers in that Province for the five years; the Municipal Census or number of persons in each rate payer's family (which appear to have been taken with some regularity considering the machinery for obtaining this information at the disposal of the municipal authorities, and they are, moreover, corroborative of the correctness of the Dominion Census); the number of acres assessed; the value of real and personal property; and the number of cattle, sheep, horses and swine.

The Tables follows:—

LUNATIC ASYLUMS in Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

	1869.								1870.								1871.								1872.								Total of 5 yrs.
	Ontario.				Quebec.		N.S	N B	Ontario.				Quebec.		N.S	N B	Ontario.		Quebec.		N.S	N B		Ontario.			Quebec.		N.S	N B			
	Toronto.	*Rockwood.*	*Orillia.*	*Malden.*	*Beauport.*	*St. John.*	*Halifax.*	*St. John.*	*Toronto.*	*Rockwood.*	*Orillia.*	*Malden.*	*Beauport.*	*St. John.*	*Halifax.*	*St. John.*	*Toronto.*	*Rockwood.*	*London.*	*Beauport.*	*St. John.*	*Halifax.*	*St. John.*	*Toronto.*	*Rockwood.*	*London.*	*Beauport.*	*St. John.*	*Halifax.*	*St. John.*		
No. admitted—Males	32	76	4	27	78	7	41	71	74	71	....	8	77	17	43	39	96	21	68	92	16	34	61	*	17	66	121	11	44	61		1692
Females	55	56	6	25	60	5	38	42	84	38	1	16	79	7	27	32	46	31	94	75	8	32	43		47	42	80	8	33	40		1432
Total	87	132	10	52	138	12	79	113	158	109	1	24	156	24	70	71	142	55	162	167	24	66	104		64	108	201	19	77	101		3124
Married—Males	21	39	1	15	30	3	12	32	33	30	....	4	32	4	13	16	16	3	39	41	7	17	35		2	29	47	3	28	26		
Females	31	21	4	16	32	4	16	22	58	22	....	10	31	12	8	15	28	18	65	43	4	12	21		28	30	38	3	23	24		
Single—Males	11	16	3	13	48	4	23	39	41	41	....	4	45	13	17	2	50	17	33	51	9	12	26		13	37	75	8	16	35		
Females	24	38	2	8	28	1	15	20	26	16	1	6	48	5	8	17	18	17	29	32	4	10	22		17	12	41	5	11	16		
Discharged—Males	25	6	...	13	21	10	24	27	28	23	....	5	29	8	16	12	38	18	16	29	19	26	32		11	27	44	4	36	52		
Females	27	9	...	20	16	2	13	15	43	6	....	7	32	4	14	5	75	4	16	24	3	20	30		12	28	14	2	31	24		
Escaped—Males	1	...	...	...	4	....	....	6	1	1	1	...	3	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	4		2	3	...	...	1	...		
Females	...	...	...	...	1	....	....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1		...	1	...	...	...	...		
Died—Males	9	16	2	8	35	3	7	7	14	22	2	5	36	7	14	5	15	10	10	35	4	20	24		12	17	37	4	13	11		469
Females	17	10	2	8	39	1	6	3	20	13	3	11	37	3	11	2	12	8	12	25	6	8	7		9	18	28	5	14	17		417
Transferred—Males	4	..	...	...	....	....	....	...	...	...	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	Not received.	1	...	...	...	...	...		886
Females	4	...	...	...	....	....	....	...	...	...	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...		
Origin—England	16	11	3	6	....	3	1	7	32	29	10	...	...	2	...	3	29	4	21	....	1	2	4		4	19	7	3	3	3		
Ireland	20	34	3	12	....	2	....	38	33	108	61	...	...	4	...	18	36	12	34	....	6	6	25		19	15	44	7	3	27		
Scotland	12	11	2	7	....	1	....	2	24	31	15	...	...	2	...	1	16	...	20	....	2	1	3		4	7	13	1	2	3		
Canada	38	12	2	22	138	4	75	51	61	124	30	...	...	12	69	44	57	29	66	....	14	223	68		30	55	135	7	65	63		
United States	1	1	...	2	....	2	3	4	6	5	1	...	....	3	....	1	...	9	9	....	1	15	1		...	3	1	1	3	...		
Other countries	....	33	..	3	....	....	....	8	2	98	1	...	....	1	1	4	4	1	12	....	...	5	4		7	10	1	....	1	5		
No. of Lunatics on 31 Dec.	230	188	49	211	347	35	121	131	261	215		120	360	37	134	131	382	215	211	388	39	122	127		199	230	428	42	130	126		
Females	288	101	74	216	368	39	124	110	309	120		124	371	40	126	116	306	120	266	400	39	130	122		167	261	438	42	129	117		
Total	518	289	123	460	715	74	245	241	570	335		244	731	77	260	247	688	335	477	788	78	252	249		366	491	866	84	259	243		
Readmission or unknown	....	....	....	....	....	....	*Unk'n m. 6 f. 7				Removed to London.											M. S. 5 10			N. k'n 4							

NOTE.—The Returns of 1868 were left out as they cannot be compressed in the page.

PENITENTIARIES.—Kingston, Ont.; Halifax, N. S.; St. John's, N. B.

	1868.			1869.			1870.			1871.			1872.		
	K.	H.	St. J.	K.	H.	St. J.	K.	H.	St. J.	K.	H.	St. J.	K.	H.	St. J.
Number admitted	242	37	382	172	42	221	196	51	184	226	18	193	155	29	11
Male	218	35	292	162	41	168	177	51	119	216	17	105	147	29	...
Female	24	2	90	10	1	53	19	...	65	10	1	88	8	...	...
Race—Indian	4	3	4	2	...	4	3	...	6	2	...	6	1	...	...
African	12	9	17	9	4	16	13	5	13	8	...	13	9	1	...
White	226	25	361	161	38	203	180	46	165	216	18	174	145	28	11
Marital—Widowers	3	...	...	4	...	...	10	...	...	4	...	...	5	1	1
Widows	11	1	...	2	1	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Married	75	8	...	48	6	...	68	9	...	64	4	...	61	8	...
Single	153	28	...	118	35	...	116	42	...	157	14	...	89	20	10
Ages—10 to 20	38	8	54	41	5	33	42	2	21	52	2	...	40	1	...
20 " 30	125	20	188	81	19	94	85	34	66	95	6	12	60	11	8
30 " 40	44	6	91	29	16	58	31	11	42	36	7	...	30	15	3
40 " 50	19	1	25	9	2	15	18	3	15	21	1	...	15	2	...
50 " 60	9	...	16	9	...	17	13	...	26	11	2	...	8	...	...
60 and upwards	7	2	8	3	...	4	6	1	14	11	...	...	2	...	...
Origin—English	31	4	93	24	9	44	31	11	61	22	6	6	24	7	1
Irish	39	5	146	29	11	81	29	9	86	32	3	102	21	10	2
Scotch	12	1	17	4	7	4	6	17	14	5	4	4	4	1	...
Canadian	120	22	120	91	15	89	105	12	72	137	5	78	83	9	6
United States	29	2	4	15	...	2	24	1	5	21	...	3	18	2	2
Other countries	11	3	2	9	...	1	3	1	1	9	...	...	5	...	...
Religions—Ch. England	76	...	...	53	...	...	65	14	...	108	8	...	46	10	4
R. Catholics	99	11	205	79	19	114	78	18	107	69	6	138	70	14	7
Methodists	33	...	...	25	16	...	21	2	...	23	1	...	21	...	...
Presbyterians	16	...	...	9	...	...	20	14	...	20	3	...	10	3	...
Baptists	6	...	...	3	5	...	7	3	...	6	...	...	4	2	...
Protestants	...	28	177	...	...	107	...	...	77	...	...	55	...	...	...
Others	12	...	...	8	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Sentences—5 yrs. & under	198	32	371	167	40	221	182	51	181	207	17	192	144	29	11
Under 10	23	5	...	2	2	...	9	...	...	12	1	1	5	...	...
" 15	7	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...
" 30	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For life	14	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	5	...	...	5	...	...
Committals—1st time	222	35	211	153	39	130	168	50	87	207	17	193	131	27	11
2nd time	17	2	32	14	2	21	25	...	29	17	...	...	16	1	...
3rd time	3	...	139	5	1	70	3	1	68	4	...	...	6	1	...
Oftener	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	2	...	...
Deaths—Male	22	...	...	12	...	...	...	2	...	...	3	...	6	...	1
Female	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Remain'g 31st Dec.—Males	773	55	80	668	53	68	638	46	60	590	46	60	521	36	27
Females	60	2	24	45	1	15	48	...	19	38	...	14	28	1	1
Total	833	57	104	713	54	83	686	46	79	628	46	74	549	37	28

REFORMATORY—Penetanguishene, Ont.

	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872
Number admitted	44	40	44	32	38	58	66	51	54	43	47	41	48	Not received.
" discharged & escap'd	4	9	16	27	39	21	46	47	48	39	54	43	56	
" died	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	
" Remaining 31st Dec.	40	70	94	99	97	134	154	161	166	169	166	163	155	
Religion—Ch. England	...	29	41	37	40	50	55	56	52	62	65	64	59	
Rom. Catholic	...	19	25	29	30	48	57	64	60	60	61	61	56	
Methodist	...	17	18	19	15	18	18	19	25	23	24	19	18	
Presbyterian	...	3	4	8	7	14	15	14	19	14	16	14	5	
Others	...	2	6	6	5	6	9	8	10	10	10	8	17	
Origin—England	5	...	16	16	13	12	12	13	14	7	9	8	9	
Ireland	6	...	8	10	7	7	8	10	10	3	4	4	4	
Scotland	...	...	2	2	2	5	3	3	4	3	5	2	2	
Canada	21	...	52	57	62	95	111	120	121	140	135	135	123	
United States	6	...	14	11	10	10	16	13	15	14	14	17	15	
Others	2	...	2	3	3	3	4	2	2	2	1	...	2	
Ages—Under 10	1	4	4	2	6	5	12	10	10	5	8	15	11	
" 15	10	35	55	47	36	56	...	80	78	61	83	82	75	
" 20	22	28	33	49	52	71	...	68	75	100	73	66	64	
" 24	7	3	2	1	3	2	...	3	3	3	2	3	5	
Total	40	70	94	99	97	134	154	161	166	169	166	166	155	

GAOLS in the Provinces of Ontario, and Quebec,

Prisoners Committed.	1868.		1869.		1870.		1871.		1872.	
	O.	Q.	O.	Q.	O.	Q.	O.	Q.	O.	Q.
No. Committed	6274	4440	5583	4278	6428	4527	6475	4063	7215	4211
Males over 16	4027	2851	3649	2790	4392	3027	4538	2825	5763	3066
" under 16	334	277	246	198	303	220	302	184	1659	957
Females over 16	1827	1259	1555	1258	1663	1218	1581	1042	309	166
" under 16	86	53	93	34	70	32	54	11	68	22
Total	6274	4440	5583	4278	6428	45.7	6475	4063	7215	4211
Committed 1st Time	4603	2880	3467	2704	4446	2953	4324	2601	4698	2721
2nd "	637	602	837	557	748	584	941	516	1004	560
3rd "	311	252	382	246	319	311	398	238	489	275
4th "	191	188	266	190	216	158	205	194	185	138
Oftener	532	518	631	581	699	521	607	514	839	513
Origin English	809	314	748	307	960	390	988	349	1214	396
Irish	2232	1194	1854	1232	2142	1137	2009	1091	2276	1081
Scotch	378	150	370	168	427	181	399	147	503	168
Canadian	2276	2577	2147	2337	2396	2567	2189	2283	2642	2316
United States	449	97	370	93	376	81	379	94	424	104
Other Countries	139	108	94	139	127	171	121	149	156	178
Religion, Ch. England	2193	649	1920	556	2234	603	2180	598	2564	576
R. Catholic	2344	3506	2091	3376	2380	3566	2477	3133	2707	3270
Methodists	668	47	638	46	759	47	735	51	893	191
Presbyterians	748	190	658	220	720	229	786	194	823	53
Others	321	68	276	80	335	82	297	87	328	121
Marital—Married, M	1449	1302	1432	1198	1632	1280	1672	1158	1837	1324
" F	627	453	483	388	558	441	525	363	599	412
Single, M	2850	1812	2507	1785	3053	1959	3164	1840	3621	1901
" F	1348	873	1161	907	1185	847	1114	697	1158	574
Neither read nor write	1987	2317	1594	2130	2298	2322	1799	1995	1871	2017
No. of Escapes	13	5	17	12	17	14	16	6	13	5
" Insane	192	117	272	111	147	118	123	119	231	136
" Deaths	24	26	15	20	24	29	24	24	33	32
No. in Gaol, 31st December	487	563	558	302	546	473	440	377	544	428

REFORMATORY—St. Vincent de Paul, P. Q.

	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872
Number Admitted	58	22	21	15	42	22	....	24	48	40		38	48	68	48
" Discharged		29	28	36	11	12	....	18	9	33		37	39	33	34
" Escaped						4	....	1	....	2		6	1	4	6
" Died								1	1	1		2	....	2	....
Relig'n. Ch. England		18		6		7		2	6	7		7	13	18	11
R. Catholic		51	50	48		70		76	110	117		115	116	141	154
Methodist		5		3		....		3	....			1	2	....	3
Presbyterian		5		4		2		....	3			1	1	2	....
Others		1	22	1		....		....	....	....		....	....	....	2
Origin, England		5	5	3		3		2	5	5		1	1	5	6
Ireland		12	7	3		3		2	3	1		2	2	2	4
Scotland		3	3	1		2		2	2	....		....	....	....	....
Canada		53	51	50		66		71	103	110		119	125	148	156
Un. States		7	6	5		2		4	7	8		1	3	6	3
Other C'ntries		....	....	....		3		....	....	....		1	1	....	....
Ages Under 10		....	....	....		....		....	5	3		6	6	6	12
" 15		16	14	7		32		25	65	65		76	38	116	46
" 20		57	45	47		43		54	47	54		42	38	39	99
" 24		....	13	8		4		2	2	2		....	....	....	8
No. remaining 31 Dec.	58	51	47	26	77	63	56	81	119	124		124	132	161	170

The first year. | Property destroyed by Fire. | Property destroyed by Fire. | Property destroyed by Fire.

EXPORT of Cattle, Horses, Sheep and Swine from the four Provinces.

	Ontario.				Quebec.				Nova Scotia.				N. Brunswick.			
	Cattle.	*Horses.*	*Sheep.*	*Swine.*	*Cattle.*	*Horses.*	*Sheep.*	*Swine.*	*Cattle.*	*Horses.*	*Sheep.*	*Swine.*	*Cattle.*	*Horses.*	*Sheep.*	*Swine.*
1867–8	Included in Quebec.				40660	7003	97406	10710	3782	60	5027	192	....	112	....	....
1868–9	37789	3535	147202	30436	24138	6527	44150	1733	3302	109	4330	79	22	184	....	23
1869–70	84063	7316	88679	104745	20475	8763	53918	2331	3135	115	478	79	58	267	40	....
1870–1	66411	6721	239065	9338	11075	8085	71796	1782	2112	97	2758	67	13	348	....	....
1871–2	16137	6416	271512	2381	3301	5136	76415	397	2949	93	4624	100	36	329	627	....

JUDICIAL STATISTICS.—Province of Ontario.

County Courts.

——	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
Number of Summonses	5208	6387	6845	5893	5449	5396
" Capias	71	69	75	51	49	39
" Appearances	2085	2367	2409	2196	2078	2307
Judgments by default	1434	1800	1829	1552	1431	1757
" Verdict	961	794	684	630	496	585
" Order of Court	192	77	74	72	18	33
Trials at County Court	1041	1195	921	841	672	835
Verdicts for Plaintiff	910	1032	788	1694	572	730
" Defendant	108	97	84	80	64	76
Nonsuited	24	47	....	....	54	35
Judgments each year	2155	2658	2594	2345	2057	2372
Executions on goods	2343	2895	2497	2396	2315	2466
" Land	967	1536	1598	1663	1795	1872
New Trials moved for	160	178	95	95	92	88
" granted	69	54	64	32	35	31
Garnishee attachments	....	....	....	....	....	17
Total amount of damages...$	367,998	451,243	556,158	414,582	329,877	413,954
" Costs...$	56,467	78,479	71,679	61,993	52,898	61,261
" Fees ...$	14,883	15,274	16,132	15,340	14,762	18,238
" Stamps...$	.....	880	.....	.....	.....	.....

Division Courts.

——	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
Number of Summonses	43971	48878	56358	49326	51098	45492
" of Judgment do	....	....	....	....	....	2868
" of persons committed to Prison	....	....	....	....	....	99
Amount sued for ...$	....	1,162,161	1,357,576	1,208,343	1,253,670	1,154,441
No. of Garnishee Summonses	....	....	....	....	....	4839
Balance of Cash in Court, 1st January ...$	....	24,049	26,404	31,353	27,323	23,706
Amount paid into Court...$	359,228	418,431	492,360	506,830	516,798	509.622
Total Cash..$	359,223	442,480	518,764	538,183	544,121	533,325
Amount of Cash paid out...$	344,341	406,505	483,607	506,271	507,097	507,525
Balance of Cash in Court on acct. of Suitors 31st Dec.$	24,049	26,401	31,353	27,323	38,383	25,802
FEES.—Bailiffs...$	...	37,683	49,750	49,392	51,722	47,457
" Clerks...$	....	59,337	74,958	71,126	74,773	69,139
" Witness...$	....	8,915	9,702	9,952	11,053	11,376
Fee Fund...$	...	26,660	30,168	30,068	28,778	27,175

Province of Quebec.—*Judges of the Sessions of the Peace.*

Montreal.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
Plaints—Total number	....	648	2206	67	....
Summary Convictions	....	....	1165	45	....
Commitments	....	....	232	10	....
Discharges	....	....	785	10	....
Sentences suspended	....	....	....	....	....
Convictions—Sent on board	....	....	....	....	....
Amount of Fees...$	....	....	C. P.	....	....
Expenses of Office...$	....	....	C. P.	....	....
Quebec.					
Plaints—Total number	....	1527	2099	....	....
Summary Convictions	....	652	700	672	746
Commitments	....	534	464	156	548
Discharges	....	257	440	293	449
Sentences suspended	....	....	12	16	42
Convictions—Sent on board	....	132	155	163	....
Amount of Fees...$	....	2200	....	....	....
Expenses of Office...$	....	509	453	5033	4806

JUDICIAL STATISTICS.—Province of Quebec.

Court of Q. Bench.	*Appeal—Civil.*					*Appeal—Criminal.*				
	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872
Total No. of Appeals.	138	160	141	116	129	3	6	..	3	2
Judgments—total.....	127	121	158	98	127	4	1	5	..	
Confirmed.....	74	80	98	56	79	4	1	3	..	2
Reversed.....	53	41	60	42	48	..	..	2	..	1
En délibéré.....	16	36	45	37	31	..	1	..	3	..
Not heard.....	267	291	272	275	276	..	4	..	..	1
Total No. of Appeals.	*From Quebec.*					*From Montreal.*				
Superior Court.										
No. of Appeals—total.	49	45	54	19	47	89	124	87	97	82
Judgments—total.....	41	41	60	31	22	86	80	98	67	105
Confirmed.....	29	26	45	18	14	45	54	53	38	65
Reversed.....	12	15	15	13	8	41	26	45	29	40
En délibéré.....	9	11	13	2	6	7	25	32	35	25
Not heard.....	29	31	31	14	29	258	260	241	261	247
Superior Courts.										
No. of Appeals—total.	41	36	48	14	44	74	104	74	86	78
Judgments—total.....	33	35	48	27	18	63	69	80	61	88
Confirmed.....	24	21	35	17	12	35	45	42	36	54
Reversed.....	9	14	13	10	6	28	24	38	25	34
En délibéré.....	8	9	12	..	6	8	17	30	20	25
Not heard.....	25	26	30	14	28	222	242	223	241	235
Circuit Courts.										
No. of Appeals—total.	8	9	6	5	3	15	20	13	11	4
Judgments—total.....	8	6	12	4	4	23	11	18	6	17
Confirmed.....	5	5	10	1	2	10	9	11	2	11
Reversed.....	5	1	2	3	2	13	2	7	4	6
En délibéré.....	1	2	1	2	..	..	8	2	6	..
Not heard.....	4	5	1	..	1	16	18	18	20	12
C. Queen's Bench. (Crown side.)										
No. of Appeals—total.	2	..	..	..	2	1	6	..	2	2
Judgments—total.....	2	..	..	1	1	2	1	5	..	2
Confirmed.....	2	..	..	..	1	2	1	3	..	1
Reversed.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1
En délibéré.....	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	2	..
Not heard.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	..	..
Recorder's Court.	*Quebec District.*					*Montreal District.*				
No. of Plaints.....	..	..	..	1646	No Return.	9019	8971	13628	14033	9770
Infraction Peace..	..	..	..	1332		7022	7554	7598	7781	8609
Violat'n By-laws.	..	..	..	314		1997	1417	1329	1009	1171
Sum. Convictions.	..	..	..	1317		7025	7030	7070	7157	8217
Committments....	..	..	..	613		2961	2823	2876	2517	3140
Discharges.....	..	..	..	357		1691	1573	1491	1577	1509
Fees.....	..	..	..	Treas		18546 82	15915 06	15031 90	13937 46	17677 00
District Magistrates. (crim. jurisdiction.)	*Quebec District.*					*Montreal District.*				
No. ca's brt bef. th'm	..	..	..	57	23	....	....	....	96	487
Jdgm'ts or convict'ns.	..	..	..	36	9	....	....	....	55	397
" on plea guilty..	..	..	..	17	3	....	....	....	24	174
" after trial.....	..	..	..	19	6	....	....	....	31	186
Acquittals.....	..	..	..	11	14	....	....	....	41	98
War. of Imprisonm't.	..	..	..	12	4	....	....	....	16	79
Penalties.....$	..	..	..	489 60	115 25	....	....	....	637 00	1993 35
Cases ref. to C. Q. B..	..	..	..	..	1	....	....	....	2	5
Magistrate's Court. (civil jurisdiction.)	*Quebec District.*					*Montreal District.*				
No. of Writs.....	..	..	..	120	54	....	....	....	27	663
Writs ret. into Court.	..	..	..	68	33	....	....	....	22	342
Settled bef. Judgm't.	..	..	..	13	16	....	....	....	5	166
Judgments.....	..	..	..	52	18	....	....	....	14	224
Cases dismissed.....	..	..	..	2	5	....	....	....	2	32
Executions.....	..	..	..	6	2	....	....	....	3	27
Oppositions.....	..	..	..	1	2	....	....	....	..	2

JUDICIAL STATISTICS—Province of Quebec.

Superior Court.

		1869	1870	1871	1872
No. Smmns' isd.		7695	2665	2519	3418
Btwn. $200 & 300	Writs of Summons.	855	702	1219	1738
300 & 400		423	378	263	318
400 & 2000		1161	1276	891	1065
Over 2000		273	266	169	275
Writs Returned		.....	.....	.....	.....
Btwn. $200 & 300		518	449	759	1069
300 & 400		202	271	178	192
400 & 2000		878	914	589	754
Over 2000		213	197	141	196
Default Cases		.....	.....	.....	.....
Btwn. $200 & 300		303	264	421	652
300 & 400		130	152	86	106
400 & 2000		426	390	286	356
Over 2000		74	67	37	60
No. of Judgm'nts		.....	.....	.....	.....
Btwn. $200 & 300					
by Court		150	168	201	267
by Clerk		123	134	199	272
Btwn. $300 & 400					
by Court		97	101	42	59
by Clerk		50	69	33	46
Btwn. 400 & 2000					
by Court		336	225	220	185
by Clerk		136	168	83	227
Over 2000 by Crt.		42	31	23	18
by Clerk		17	17	11	17
Cntstd. C'ss. Total		816	819	680	966
Judgts.		669	743	554	788
Sni. Ar. bfr. Judgt.	Writs.	150	135	114	112
Sai. R'vindicat'n.		53	60	50	86
Sai. Gagerie		45	44	37	91
Exctn. on Goods		677	701	539	724
" on Land		459	413	217	274
Crtrari. Granted		41	38	53	27
Refused		13	9	5	3
Mndms. Granted		6	10	4	3
Refused		.....	2	.....	.....
Q. Wr'rnt. Grntd.		7	8	7	7
Rfsd		.....	.....	.....	.....
Prhbtn. Granted		4	10	8	8
Refused		.....	.....	1	.....
Rifetn. of Titles		21	11	12	7
Ord'd.tried by Jry		27	16	12	12
Under Lessee or Lessors Act		24	23	55	29
Total No.		702	1020	769	703
Oppositions Afin d'annuller Total		112	156	79	88
Maintained	Oppositions.	19	28	15	21
Dismissed		27	55	16	15
Undisposed of		65	77	50	52
Afin de dist. Tot'l		105	117	86	77
Maintained		23	42	31	16
Dismissed		14	9	7	5
Undisposed of		68	67	49	56
Afin de Chrg. Tot'l		20	36	18	19
Maintained		16	19	15	13
Dismissed		5	2	1	2
Undisposed of		6	15	3	4
Afin de Consr Tot'l		541	711	613	518
Maintained		381	559	376	373
Dismissed		18	7	8	12
Undisposed of		148	145	232	136
Amount of Fees		$ 52554	58490	41893	43131
Expenses of Office		$ 47104	48215	36229	42184

Courts of Commissioners for the Summary Trials of Small Cases.

	1869	1870	1871	1872
Summonses issued	10570	8026	6672	6651
Cases rtrnd. in Crt	6900	5849	4576	4446
Judgts. rendered	5816	3272	3643	3453
Exctn. issued	1606	1017	860	820
Oppositions filed	128	141	78	66
Amnt. of Fees	7267	5466	4725	4632
Expns. of Office	$ 1209	1125	957	840

Circuit Court.

		1869	1870	1871	1872
Summonses issd	Writs of Summons.	26568	25819	21552	21795
Appealable Cases		2595	2171	868	993
Unappealable "		.....	.....	.....	.....
$25 and under		16520	16719	14066	13924
Over $25		15058	7224	6713	6995
Writs returned		.....	.....	.....	.....
Appealable		1678	1473	992	647
Unappealable		14418	12728	11973	11496
Default Cases		.....	.....	.....	.....
Appealable		1056	860	258	311
Unappealable		9154	7888	6004	7354
Judgts in Dflt Cs's		.....	.....	.....	.....
Appibl. by Crt		473	412	143	92
by Clrk		515	402	141	174
Unpplbl. by Crt		4200	3278	4310	3207
by Clrk		4017	3414	3188	2925
Contested Cases		5433	4523	4611	4113
Judgts. in		4425	4109	3488	3621
Sai. Ar. bfr. Judgt.	Writs.	866	749	669	820
Sai. Revindication		305	307	260	258
Sai. Gagerie		742	663	623	604
Certiorari		23	30	18	18
Exctn. on Goods		6690	5497	4749	4468
on Lands		289	459	158	128
Total No.		922	836	628	543
Afin d'Annuller	Oppositions	439	298	325	216
Maintained		98	90	78	66
Dismissed		131	122	70	61
Undisposed of		197	163	145	78
Afin de Dist. Tot'l		423	355	253	229
Maintained		127	109	47	64
Dismissed		80	72	47	30
Undisposed of		238	176	152	138
Afin de Consr. Tot'l		76	98	43	97
Maintained		23	56	25	61
Dismissed		6	5	5	3
Undisposed of		42	25	13	33
Amount of Fees		$ 44650	42281	38275	38033
Expenses of Office		$ 37803	30143	24921	23771

Court of Revision

	1869	1870	1871	1872
Quebec.				
Cases Inscribed	72	56	59	61
Judgments. Total	67	57	62	46
Confirmed	45	42	31	37
Revoked	22	12	31	7
Altered	.....	3	.....	2
Endébeleré	12	12	4	12
Not proc'ded on	9	5	4	
Montreal.				
Cases Inscribed	172	184	180	136
Judgments Total	149	177	183	136
Confirmed	91	125	115	89
Revoked	40	35	37	26
Altered	18	17	31	11
Endéleberé	25	30	22	30
Not proc'ded on	91	64	48	33

Cases before Justices of the Peace.

	1869	1870	1871	1872
No. of J. P.	3167	3072	3159	3190
Returns made	1024	1128	898	941
Plaints made	2543	2002	2079	2184
Judgts. rendered	1604	1983	1409	1777
Amnt. of Penalties	$ 6270	8160	5168	9656

Province of Quebec.—*Con.—Sheriffs.*

	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
No. of Writs of Execution issued	....	1331	1209	711	435
De Bonis—Total	547	617	500	222	134
No. of Sales	99	111	57	31	16
De Terris—Total	726	699	709	463	209
No. of Sales	443	464	511	336	201
Amount of sales—Property—Real $	209,227	280,484	386,733	382,167	209,043
" " " Personal $	107,182	38,553	21,448	9,483	3,339
Amount of Fees $	19,679	20,309	23,175	18,100	11,687
Expenses of Office $	9,738	0,652	9,064	9,058	2,201
Criminals.					
No. of Prisoners	3760	3435	1335	1273	1104
Female—Married	363	353	55	43	21
" Single	576	386	38	29	24
" Children	51	128	44	40	1
Ages—under 14	559	125	45	37	25
14 to 20	896	625	178	156	119
20 to 30	940	1167	528	454	367
30 to 40	607	677	328	240	227
40 to 50	261	443	228	182	177
50 to 60	202	264	30	116	104
Above 60	164	168	27	87	77
No. of Previous imprisonments—One	476	359	345	220	264
Two	174	84	100	75	72
Three	115	39	35	39	31
Four	63	16	24	23	27
Five	51	21	20	16	19
Six	38	12	7	14	17
Seven	27	9	17	8	14
Eight	16	2	5	4	6
Nine	6	2	1	4	3
Ten	8	5	....	4	1
Eleven	7	12	5	10	13
Insane	98	33	39	31	30

Court of Queen's Bench—Crown Side.

No. of Indictments preferred	616	368	326	233	135
True Bills	468	289	250	190	117
No Bills	143	79	65	43	38
Convictions on plea—Guilty	121	34	74	28	75
After Trial	89	34	59	39	24
Acquittal	160	42	53	50	33
Nolle Prosequi	26	9	8	3	16
Untried Cases	115	64	58	65	39
Amount of Fees $	....	1,401	1,317	1,196	1,085
Expenses of Office $	....	3,892	4,495	4,348	4,149

Court of Quarter Sessions.

Montreal.					
No of Indictments preferred	155	124	109	64	73
True Bills	128	100	86	56	46
No Bills	27	24	23	8	27
Convictions on plea of Guilty	66	58	5	24	16
After Trial	23	19	12	7	2
Acquitals	33	19	20	16	9
Nolle Prosequi	....	1	....	....	2
Untried	6	3	2	9	17
Amount of Fees $	2,990	2,807	2,341	3,621	3,735
Expenses of Office $	4,654	3,508	....	4,331	4,213
Quebec.					
No. of Indictments preferred	....	34	20	6	10
True Bills	....	19	16	3	9
No Bills	....	15	4	3	1
Convictions on plea of Guilty	....	7	1	....	2
After Trial	....	6	1	2	3
Acquittals	....	4	11	....	2
Nolle Prosequi	....	2	....	....	....
Untried	....	5	3	1	2
Amount of Fees $	....	stamps	4,325	Not returned.	
Expenses of Office $	...	4,812	4,882	Judges of Sess.	

Registrars.

No. of Documents enregistered	36254	32391	40892	34965	33259
" Mortgages	12229	11100	12710	10568	9725
" Changes of properties	15639	11318	17650	16279	15450
" Marriage Contracts	726	798	932	818	795
" Other documents	9613	9219	13181	9402	8785
Amount of Fees $	56.694	52,446	72,175	53,373	52,834
Expenses of Office $	10,625	10,879	24,287	13,351	12,817

	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
Number of Rate Payers	305,414	309,041	315,512	328,344
No. of persons in families, of persons rated as Rate Payers	1,312,620	1,323,313	1,359,169	* 1,389,560
No. of Acres assessed	....	18,388,410	18 993,261	18,493,807
Total value of Real Property.....$	....	252,672,088	257,405,550	261,611,956
Do Personal do .....$	....	37,958,376	41,075,482	47,744,126
No. of Cattle	998,518	1,028,044	970,093	993,094
Do Sheep	1,864,647	1,644,325	1,353,605	1,203,091
Do Horses	369,690	372,676	381,047	383,963
Do Swine	542,977	421,095	447,108	493,824

* No return from County of Bruce for 1872.

Inspection of Staple Articles.

By an Act of last Session (36 Vict. Chap. 49) Parliament has provided a uniform law for the inspection of Flour and Meal, Wheat and other grain, Beef and Pork, Pot and Pearl Ashes, Pickled Fish and Fish Oil, Butter, Leather and Raw Hides, and Petroleum. The G. in C. may designate the various cities, counties, towns, &c., for which Inspectors shall be appointed. Inspectors are to hold office during pleasure, acting within the limits prescribed by the G. in C.; and they and their deputies are to be appointed from among persons certified competent by a Board of Examiners. The Boards of Trade of Quebec, Montreal, Toronto, Kingston, Hamilton, London, Ottawa, and St. John, N. B., and the Halifax Chamber of Commerce, may appoint 3 or more persons to examine candidates for the Inspectorship of any one o. the above classes of articles and certify their qualifications. In other places the G. G. appoints examiners. Previous Inspectors may be re-appointed without examination. No Inspector (or Deputy) may deal in the articles of which he is the Inspector. He must give security, the bond to be deposited with the Secretary of State. Deputies are to be appointed by the Inspector. The G. in C. may regulate the performance of their duties by O. in C., and impose penalties not exceeding $50, and may require from them returns for Boards of Trade or public Departments. Disputes between the Inspector and the owner of any produce inspected must be settled by the Board of Examiners in the cities, application being made through the Secretary of the Board of Trade. Elsewhere, a J. P. on application to him, shall summon a board to consist of 3 skilled persons, 1 named by the Inspector, 1 by the owner, and the 3rd by the J. P. The Inspector must brand the article according to their decision,—the costs of proceedings to follow the decision. The Council of the Board of Trade or G. in C. may make a tariff of fees for such re-examination. Inspectors forfeits $20 for not at once inspecting articles submitted. Alteration or counterfeiting of brands or fraudulent changing of contents of an inspected package or changing or counterfeiting certificate is punishable by a fine of $40. And an inspector acting out of his district or lending his brand, &c., or otherwise conniving at fraud forfeits $100 and is disqualified from serving. An unauthorized person acting as Inspector and branding packages incurs the same fine. Suits must be commenced in 6 mos. The vendor is always liable to pay inspection fees on goods sold subject to inspection. Inspection is not compulsory unless as hereinafter stated. Previous Inspection Acts are repealed, preserving rights accrued.

FLOUR AND MEAL.

In inspecting Flour or Meal the testing instrument must not be more than ⅛ths of an inch in diameter, the hole made to be afterwards securely plugged. After inspection the barrel must be branded with the name of the place, the initial of the christian and the whole surname of the inspector, the month and year of inspection and re-inspection if made, and the quality of flour. If it be sour but not otherwise bad, that word is to be added to the brand; if so bad as to be unmerchantable the word "rejected" is to be added. Previous incorrect brands are to be erased. The Inspector is to receive 2 cts. per brl. besides cooperage, and he must furnish a bill of inspection. For a false bill the Inspector forfeits $40 and his office. Previous to inspection he must see that the name of the manufacturer or packer and place of packing, the quality and the tare and net weight is marked on the barrel. Any person offering for sale or inspection a package not so marked incurs 2 cts. penalty. The Inspector shall receive 2 cts. extra for each barrel emptied and ascertained to be short weight. In the bill he must note what is musty and what has been cleaned by removal of wet parts. He must deliver the flour taken from a package with the testing instrument if required, under a penalty of $20. The several grades of flour are "Superior Extra," "Extra Superfine," "Spring Extra," "Superfine," "Fine," "Fine Middlings," "Shipstuffs" or "Pollard's," and "Strong Baker's." Meal must have the name of the grain from which made branded on it,—the grades being o. Rye flour, "Superfine" and "Fine," of Indian Meal or Oat Meal "First," "Second" and "Third." The weights contained in packages are to be—barrel, Flour, Rye flour or Indian Meal

196 lbs., half do. 98 lbs. net; brl. Oatmeal 224 lbs., half do. 112 lbs. Flour must be packed for sale in good strong barrels not less than 20 lbs. weight, (or in hf barrels) of well seasoned oak, elm or other hard wood as nearly straight as may be,—the staves to be 27 in. from croe to croe for brls. and 22 for hf do. diameter of heads to be 16½ to 17 in. for brls. and 13½ to 14 in. for hf do. to be well hooped and secured with nails with lining hoop inside the chimes. Any person offering for sale or exporting flour not thus packed forfeits 2 cts. p. brl. or half so. The owner must make good any short weight ascertained by the Inspector, who must weigh all suspected packages and certify the expense incurred for filling. The Inspector must weigh 10 p. c. of all lots under a penalty of $40. If he find any foreign substance mixed with the flour he must seize it and certify the fact under oath before a J. P. The latter may order its detention till proceedings are taken which must be within 1 mo. Any person mixing such foreign matter with flour incurs a penalty of $100 and the flour is forfeited,—becoming the property of the corporation. For under-marking tare 2 cts. per brl. is forfeited by the packer, and $1 per brl. offered for sale. On each Monday the Inspector must report to the Sec. of the Board of Trade or Chamber of Commerce, or where none, to Examiners, the inspection during the previous week, giving the manufacturer's name in all cases of breach of this law. To secure uniform standard one or more Examiners for the above named cities shall meet at Montreal between the 15th August and 15th October each year and choose standard samples of flour and meal. These are sent by the Secy. of the Board of Trade, Montreal, to the M. I. R. to be distributed among the Inspectors for their guidance.

WHEAT AND GRAIN.

It is provided that the grades of grain are fixed as follows :—

Winter Wheat.

No. 1 *White Winter Wheat* shall be pure White Winter Wheat, sound, plump and well cleaned.

No. 2 *White Winter Wheat* shall be pure White Winter Wheat, sound and reasonably clean.

No. 1 *Red Winter Wheat* shall be Red or Red and White mixed, sound, plump and well cleaned.

No. 2 *Red Winter Wheat* shall be pure Winter Wheat, Red or Red and White mixed, sound and reasonably clean.

No. 3 *Winter Wheat* shall include Winter Wheat not clean and plump enough for No. 2, and weighing not less than fifty-five pounds to the measured Winchester bushel.

Rejected Winter Wheat shall include Winter wheat damp, musty, or from any cause so badly damaged, as to render it unfit for No. 3.

Spring Wheat.

No. 1 *Spring Wheat* shall be plump and well cleaned.

No 2 *Spring Wheat* shall be sound, reasonably clean, and weighing not less than fifty-six pounds to the measured Winchester bushel.

No. 3 *Spring Wheat* shall be reasonably clean, not good enough for No. 2, weighing not less than fifty-four pounds to the measured Winchester bushel.

All Spring Wheat damp, musty, grown, badly bleached, or from any other cause unfit for No. 3 shall be graded as *Rejected.*

A mixture of Spring and Winter Wheat shall be called Spring Wheat, and graded according to the quality thereof.

Black Sea and *Flinty Fife Wheat* shall, in no case, be inspected at higher than No. 2.

Corn.

No. 1 *White Corn* shall be White, and in all other respects No. 1 Corn.

No. 1 *Yellow Corn* shall be Yellow, and in all other respects No. 1 Corn.

No. 1 *Corn* shall be sound, dry, plump and well cleaned, White and Yellow.

No. 2 *Corn* shall be dry reasonably clean, but not plump enough for No. 1.

All damp, dirty, or otherwise badly damaged Corn, shall be graded as *Rejected.*

Oats.

No. 1 *Oats* shall be sound, clean and reasonably free from other grain.

No. 2 *Oats* shall be sound, reasonably clean and reasonably free from other grain.

Rejected Oats shall include such as are damp, unsound, dirty or from cause unfit for No. 2.

Rye.

No. 1 *Rye* shall be sound, plump and well cleaned.

No. 2 *Rye* shall be sound, reasonably clean and reasonably free from other grain.

All Rye which is damp, musty or dirty, or which is from any cause unfit for No. 2 Rye shall be graded as *Rejected.*

Barley.

No. 1 *Barley* shall be plump, bright, sound, clean and free from other grain.

No. 2 *Barley* shall be reasonably clean and sound, but not bright or plump enough for No. 1, and reasonably free from other grain.

No. 3 *Barley* shall include shrunken, or otherwise slightly damaged Barley, not weighing less than forty-two pounds to the measured Winchester bushel.

All Barley which is damp, musty, or from any other cause badly damaged, or largely mixed with other grain, shall be graded as *Rejected.*

Provisions respecting Grain generally.

No Grain that is warm, or is in a heating condition shall be graded.

In the inspection of Grain, the weight shall not alone determine the grade.

All Inspectors shall make their reasons for grading Grain, when necessary, fully known by notation on their books.

All wheat shall be weighed, and the weight per Winchester bushel entered on the Inspection Book.

Rates.

	cts.
For inspecting Grain from cars, per car,	30
Do on board of vessels, per M. bushels,	50
Do from Canal vessels, per M. bushels,	50
Do in sacks, per bushel.	01½

The same provision is made respecting Inspection Bills and Weekly Reports as for Flour.

BEEF AND PORK.

The Inspector must cut up and pack or unpack and examine, adding salt if necessary, and coopering all Beef or Pork submitted to him, at his own or other stores, he being bound to provide one. The same rules apply with respect to brands as to flour. Soft or still-fed to be branded "Soft" in addition to the grade, and unmerchantable as "Rejected." Re-inspected after 12 mos. the meat shall have the word "Old" added, and the former brand and date must remain in every case.

The Inspector is to receive 20 cts. per brl., 12½ cts. per hf do., 30 cts. per tierce, and 18 cts. per ht do., exclusive of cooperage and repairs—not to exceed 10 cts. The brands to be made on one head in a space 14 by 8 in. under a penalty of $80.

All beef which the Inspector finds on examination to have been killed at a proper age and to be fat and merchantable, shall be cut into pieces as nearly square as may be, not more than eight nor less than four pounds weight, and shall be sorted and divided for packing and re-packing in barrels, half barrels, tierces and half tierces into four different sorts, to be denominated respectively, "*Mess*," "*Prime Mess*," "*Prime*," and "*Cargo*" Beef.

Mess Beef shall consist of the choicest pieces only, that is to say: Briskets, the thick of the Flank, Ribs, Rumps and Sirloins of Oxen, Cows or Steers, well fatted; and each package shall be branded on one of the heads with the words "*Mess Beef.*"

Prime Mess Beef shall consist of pieces of meat of the second class, from good fat cattle, without shanks or necks; and shall be branded on one of the heads thereof with the words "*Prime Mess Beef.*"

Prime Beef shall consist of choice pieces of fat cattle, amongst which there shall not be more than the coarse pieces of one side of the carcase, the boughs and neck being cut off above the first joint and shall be branded on one of the heads with the words "*Prime Beef.*"

Cargo Beef shall consist of the meat of fat cattle of all the descriptions of three years old and upwards, with not more than half a neck and three shanks (with the boughs cut off above the first joint,) and the meat otherwise merchantable; and shall be branded on one of the heads of the package "*Cargo Beef.*"

A barrel in which Beef is packed or repacked shall contain 200 lbs., a half do. 100 lbs., a tierce 300 lbs., half tierce 150 lbs.

All pork which the Inspector finds on examination to be fat and merchantable, shall be cut in pieces as nearly square as may be, and not more than six nor less than four pounds weight, and shall be sorted and divided into five different sorts, to be denominated respectively: "*Mess*," "*Extra Prime*," "*Prime Mess*," "*Prime*," and "*Cargo*" Pork:

Mess Pork shall consist of the rib pieces only, of good hogs; not weighing less than 200 lbs each; and barrels and half barrels, tierces and half tierces containing such Pork shall be branded on one of the heads "*Mess Pork.*"

Extra Prime Pork shall consist of heavy untrimmed fat shoulders, cut into three or four pieces.

Prime Mess Pork shall consist of the pieces of good fat hogs not weighing less than 190 lbs each, the barrel to contain the pieces of one hog only, that is to say: 2 half heads (not exceeding together 16 lbs.) with 2 shoulders and 2 hams and the remaining pieces of a hog,—the tierce to contain the relative proportions of heads, shoulders and hams, and the remaining pieces of one hog and a half; but when the Pork under inspection is from hogs exceeding two hundred pounds each in weight, the Inspector shall make "Mess Pork" of such rib and side or flank pieces thereof, cut in the manner and of the weight above prescribed, as shall in his judgment be equal in quality on the average to Mess Pork, as above defined, and the packages shall be branded "*Prime Mess Pork.*"

Prime Pork shall consist of the pieces of good fat hogs, not weighing less than 150 lbs. each, the barrel to contain the coarse pieces of one hog and a half only,—that is to say,—3 half heads, (not exceeding together 24 lbs.) 3 hams, 3 shoulders, and the remaining pieces of a hog and a half,—the tierce to contain the relative proportions of heads, shoulders and hams, and the remaining pieces of 2 hogs; the packages to be brauded "*Prime Pork.*"

Cargo Pork shall consist of the pieces of fat hogs, weighing not less than 100 lbs. each,—the barrel to contain coarse pieces of not more than 2 hogs, that is to say: 4 half heads, (not exceeding together 30 lbs.) 4 shoulders and 4 hams, and the remaining pieces of 2 hogs, and to be otherwise merchantable Pork;—the tierce to contain the relative proportions of heads, shoulders and hams and the remaining pieces of 3 hogs; these packages to be branded "*Cargo Pork.*"

But in all cases the following parts shall be cut off, and not packed, namely,—the ears close to the head,—the snout above the tusks,—the legs above the knee joint,—the tail shall be cut off, and the brains, tongue and bloody gristle taken out.

Each barrel in which Pork of any of the foregoing descriptions may be packed or re-packed, shall contain 200 lbs., and each tierce 300 lbs.,—and each half barrel or half tierce one half those quantities respectively.

Rejected Beef or Pork must have the defect which renders it unmerchantable branded on the package.

The salt used in packing and re-packing Beef and Pork inspected and branded, shall be clean St. Ubes, Isle of May, Lisbon, Turk's Island, or other coarse grained salt of equal quality; and every barrel of fresh Beef or Pork shall be well salted with 75 lbs. and every tierce with 112 lbs of good salt as aforesaid, exclusive of a sufficient quantity of pickle as strong as salt will make it;—and to each barrel of Beef or Pork shall be added 4 oz., and to each tierce 6 oz. of saltpetre; and each half barrel, or half tierce of fresh Beef or fresh Pork shall be salted with half the quantity of salt and saltpetre above mentioned with a sufficiency of pickle; and in all cases of packing and repacking Beef or Pork to be inspected and branded under the authority of this Act, the Inspector may use salt, saltpetre and pickle in his discretion.

Barrels, tierces, &c., must be made of good seasoned white oak staves, heads not less than ¾ in. thick, each stave on either edge at the bilge for barrels at least ½ in, and for tierces ¾ in.,—half brls. and half tierces

in proportion. They must be hooped and covered ¼ of the length with good oak, ash or hickory hoops. A hole for the pickle of at least 1 in. must be bored. The barrel is to be 27 to 28½ in. long containing for Beef 28 to 29 gals., for Pork 30 to 31 gals. Tierces 30 to 31 in. for Beef to contain 44 gals. to 45 and Pork 45 to 46 gals., half brls. and tierces to contain half of those quantities. Inspector must provide storage under penalty of $4 per day and is liable to a penalty of $40 if he leave Pork or Beef exposed to weather more than 6 days. He may charge storage after 10 days. Any person branding a barrel—not the owner or packer or an Inspector or deputy, is liable to a penalty of $40 for each package, and the owner must add the word "owner" to his brand. If Beef be packed as above and marked with owner's name, date and place of packing and quality, it may be exported though not inspected, nor need rounds of beef, rounds and briskets of do. pig pork, tongues of meat cattle or of pigs, hams or cheeks of pigs, or smoked or dried meat put up in tubs, casks, barrels or otherwise be packed or inspected as above; but for exporting them not so marked, or beef or pork not so packed and marked, the party forfeits $1 per package.

POT AND PEARL ASHES.

The Inspector shall empty the whole of the Pot or Pearl Ashes out of the barrel, or open both ends of the barrel, and if necessary, scrape the barrel and cakes of Ashes, and carefully examine and sort them into three different qualities to be called or branded as *first*, *second*, and *third sort*, determining them as follows:

First sort Pot Ashes, shall contain 75 p. c. of pure alkali, at the least:

Second sort Pot Ashes, shall contain 65 p. c. of pure alkali, at the least:

Third sort Pot Ashes, shall contain 55 p. c. of pure alkali, at the least;

First sort Pearl Ashes, shall contain 65 p. c. of pure alkali, at the least;

Second sort Pearl Ashes, shall contain 55 p. c. of pure alkali, at the least;

Third sort Pearl Ashes, shall contain 45 p. c. of pure alkali, at the least;

Each quality shall be in all other respects, entitled to rank of the quality designated thereon.

The Inspector shall re-pack the Ashes, properly coopered, and weigh each brl., and mark on the branded head, with black, the weight thereof, including tare, and the weight of the tare under it. The Inspector's name, place of inspection, &c. to be branded as on flour, beef, &c.

Ashes adulterated with stone, sand, lime, salt or other improper substances are to be marked "unbrandable." The crustings and scrapings of each lot are to be gathered and delivered to the owner or their value deducted from the inspection fees. Brls. to pass inspection in Ontario or Quebec must be, for Pots—of good oak or white ash, for Pearls of these black ash or elm, well seasoned, completely hooped with at least 14 oak, ash, hickory, blue beech or elm hoops, or 10 good iron hoops, staves 30 to 32 inches long, head 20 to 22 in. diam., chime not exceeding 1 in. Manufacturer must mark the weight on each barrel before filling it. Inspector must provide safe storage, forfeiting $2 per barrel not safely stored, and $2 to the owner, besides actual damage. In Montreal the store must be first class, provided with metal gutters and spouts and covered with metal or slate and approved by the Board of Trade. It and its contents must be insured for at least $100,000, and as much more as will cover the value. Fees 8 cts. per 100 lbs., actual cost of brls. furnished, 20 cts. for each new head, 15 cts. for cooperage and repairs including nails and end hoops, 25 cts. for filling brl. when necessary, 25 cts. for separating lime, raw ashes or damaged do., when mixed with those inspected. Inspection must be performed in 36 hrs. after delivery. 8 cts. storage chargeable, if ashes are left over 10 days and less than 40, and 5 cts. per mo. after 40 days. In Montreal 2½ cts. per brl. may be added for insurance. The Inspector there must report to the Board of Trade when required. For false branding, &c., or retention of ashes or misstating inspection Bill the Inspector forfeits $400 and his place. For false or fraudulent Bill he may be imprisoned 2 to 7 years. Ashes may be exported without inspection if the owner mark it as provided for beef and pork—unless so marked or falsely marked he forfeits $20.

FISH AND FISH OILS.

The Inspector must see that all fish have been well struck with pickle and salt, and preserved sweet, free from taint, rust, salt burn, oil or damage of any kind. Those inspected for market or exportation must be packed as follows:—

Tierces, brls. and half brls. must be made of sound, well seasoned split or sawed staves, free from sap, and in no case to be of hemlock, the heading of hardwood, pine or spruce, free from sap, and planed on the outside, at least ¼ in. thick, staves ⅜ in. thick. Staves for salmon and mackerel brls. 28 in. in length, heads, between the chimes, 17 in. Staves for herring brls. 27 in. long, the heads between the chimes shall be 16 in. All casks shall be hooped ⅓ their length from each chime, with sound, good hoops of not less than 1 in. wide at the large end for tres. and brls., and in no case to be of alder. The makers of all tres., brls. and hf do., to brand the initials of their Christian names and whole surnames at or near the bung staves, under a penalty of 20 cts. per package.

Inspection of pickled fish, fish oils, codfish tongues or codfish sounds cured for market or exportation, and contained in packages as hereinafter mentioned, is compulsory in every Province, except Manitoba and British Columbia, at any place where an Inspector is appointed. Penalty for sale or shipment for exportation uninspected, forfeiture of article and $5 per package.

Pickled fish so cured, and fish oils, codfish tongues and codfish sounds, shall be inspected, weighed, or guaged and branded, only in accordance with this Act; green codfish, in boxes or packages, shall be inspected and culled; and a certificate of inspection for the latter shall be granted.

Fish inspected under the Act to be branded respectively:—

1. SALMON to be branded "No. 1" shall consist of the largest or best and choicest kind, being well split, the blood being well washed out before being salted, well cured, in the best condition, and in every respect free from taint, rust or damage of any kind:

"No. 2" shall comprehend the best salmon that remain after the selection of the

first quality, and shall be good, sound, well split and cured fish, in the best condition, and in every respect free from taint, rust or damage of any kind.

"No. 3" shall consist of those that remain after the selection of the first two qualities, but must be good sound fish, and in every respect free from taint, rust or damage of any kind.

2. MACKEREL to be branded "Mess Mackerel," shall consist of the best and fattest mackerel, being well split, having the blood well washed out before being salted, well cured, in the best condition, and free from taint or rust or damage of any kind, and shall be such as would have measured not less than fourteen inches from the extremity of the head to the crotch or fork of the tail, and shall have the heads and tails taken off:

"Extra No. 1" shall consist of the best and fattest mackerel, being well split, having the blood well washed out before being salted, well cured, in the best condition, and free from taint or rust or damage of any kind, and shall measure not less than fourteen inches from the extremity of the head to the crotch or fork of the tail:

"No. 1" shall consist of the best and fattest mackerel, being well split, having the blood well washed out before being salted, well cured, in the best condition, and free from taint, rust or damage of any kind, and shall measure not less than thirteen inches from the extremity of the head to the crotch or fork of the tail:

"No. 2" shall comprehend the best mackerel that remain after the selection of the "Extra No. 1" and of "No. 1" qualities, and shall be properly split and washed, well cured and in every respect free from taint, rust or damage of any kind, and shall measure not less than eleven inches from the extremity of the head to the crotch of the tail.

"Large No. 3" shall consist of good sound mackerel, properly washed, well cured and free from taint, rust or damage of any kind, and shall measure not less than thirteen inches from the extremity of the head to the crotch or fork of the tail.

"No. 3" shall consist of good sound mackerel, properly washed, well cured and free from taint, rust or damage of any kind, and shall measure eleven inches and upwards from the extremity of the head to the crotch of the tail.

All mackerel under eleven inches in length, of good sound quality, and free from taint and rust or damage of any kind, shall be branded with the word "Small Spring" or "Small Fall" in the place of a number.

All short, sunburnt or ragged mackerel, of whatever class, and not otherwise defective, shall be branded "N. 4."

3. HERRINGS, GASPEREAUX and ALEWIVES to be branded "No. 1" shall consist of the largest and best fish:

And those to be branded "No. 2" shall comprehend the best herrings that remain after the selection of the first quality.

All undersized herrings to be branded "No. 3," with the word "Small" in addition to the other brands.

All ripped herrings shall be branded with the word "split," in addition to other brands.

All gibbed herring shall be branded with the word "gibbed," in addition to other brands.

All herrings that are not gibbed or ripped shall be branded with the word "round," in addition to other brands.

All spring-caught herrings shall be branded with the word "Spring," in addition to other brands.

The above shall be well cleansed and cured, and in every respect free from rust taint or damage.

4. Smoked herrings to be branded "No. 1" shall comprehend the best and fattest fish; and those to be brauded "No. 2" shall consist of the poorer, smaller and inferior fish. Both of these qualities shall be well smoked, free from taint, and not burnt or scorched; no red or smoked herrings shall be so branded unless well saved and cured, and carefully packed in good barrels or half barrels; and if in kegs or boxes, the same shall be of well-seasoned boards, the sides, top and bottom, of not less than $\frac{1}{4}$ an in. in thickness, and the ends at least $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch thick; the inside measurement of each box shall be 18 in. long, and 9 in. broad and 8 in. deep, well nailed, and the tops or covers smoothed.

Tainted, burnt, scorched and badly smoked herrings, shall be considered "refuse," and may be branded as such without any other character.

5. SEA TROUT "No. 1" shall consist of the largest, best and fattest kind, being well split, and in every respect free from taint, rust or damage of any kind.

"No. 2" shall comprehend the best trout that remain after the selection of the first quality, and shall be good sound fish, free from taint, rust or damage of any kind.

6. LAKE and SALMON TROUT to be branded "No. 1 Lake" shall consist of the largest and fattest fish, and be free from taint, rust or damage.

"No. 2 Lake" to be the next best fish, free from taint, rust or damage.

7. WHITE FISH to be branded "No. 1" shall consist of the largest and fattest kind, cured in good condition, and be in every respect free from taint, rust or damage.

"No. 2" shall consist of those that remain after the selection of the first quality, and be free from taint, rust or damage.

8. GREEN CODFISH in barrels, with or without pickle, to be classed "No. 1," shall consist of the best and fattest, being well split and cleansed, well cured, in first-rate condition, and in every respect free from taint, salt-burn, rust or damage of any kind, and shall measure at least fifteen inches to the crotch of the tail.

Those remaining, after selection of first quality, to class "No. 2," shall be sound, well cured fish, and free from taint, salt-burn, rust or damage of any kind.

9. ALL OTHER KINDS OF FISH not enumerated herein, and belonging to denominations specified in this Act, such as ling, hake, haddock, pollock, catfish, halibut, shad, bass, eels, codfish tongues, and codfish sounds, in casks or barrels, shall be branded as such, and must be sound and well cured, free from taint, salt-burn, rust or damage of any kind.

10. SMALL FISH, which are usually packed whole, with dry salt or pickle, shall be put into good casks, of the size and materials required by this Act for the packing of split, pickled fish, and shall be packed close, edgewise in the cask, and properly salted with good, coarse, wholesome, dry salt; and the casks shall be filled full with the fish and salt, and no more salt shall be put with the fish than is necessary for their preservation; and the casks containing

such whole fish shall be branded with the denomination of the fish, and a like designation as is prescribed by this Act in respect of the qualities, &c., of other pickled fish.

11. ALL RUSTY OR SOUR FISH shall be branded with the word "rusty" or "sour," in addition to other brands.

No foul or tainted fish, or fish mutilated for the purpose of concealing marks and appearance of illegal capture, or unsizeable, shall pass inspection. The Inspector is to seize and J. P. to confiscate fish illegally captured or exposed for sale or export in an unwholesome condition. Fish cured in "bulk" and afterwards packed in brls. must be marked as such.

Each cask or package of fish shall contain fish of the same kind or parts of the same kind and quality, properly packed in separate layers, and on every layer of fish so packed in the cask, a sufficient quantity of good, clean, suitable salt, free from lime, shall be placed, and the cask being properly packed and headed shall be filled with clean pickle, strong enough to float a fish of the kind so packed. Unsound fish are to be separated from sound and the latter re-packed, and both marked according to quality.

Re-packing must be done by or in presence of Inspector or Deputy. Any other person re-packing or branding forfeits $20. If a Deputy do not perform his duty efficiently the Inspector may re-inspect and claim fees, &c., from Depy. The contents of packages shall be—a tierce 300 lbs., hf do. 150 lbs., brl. 200 lbs., hf do. 100 lbs., quintal 100 lbs., draft 200 lbs., box of herrings 25 lbs., weight to be exclusive of salt and pickle. Brands as for other articles.

The Boards of Examiners of Inspectors of fish and fish oils, shall fix and have in charge the standard for fish oils in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario, respectively; and the same sha'l be classified and branded according to such standards, as follows:—

1. WHALE OIL shall be free from adulteration of every kind, and shall be branded as such, with the class according to quality appointed by standard: if No. 1, "Pale;" if No. 2, "Straw;" if No. 3, "Brown."

2. SEAL OIL shall be free from adulteration of every kind, and shall be branded as such, with the quality per standard: if No. 1, "Strictly Pale;" if No. 2, "Pale;" if No. 3, "Straw;" if No. 4, "Brown;" if No. 5, "Dark Brown."

3. PORPOISE OIL shall be free from adulteration of every kind, and shall be branded as such, with the quality per standard: if No. 1, "Pale;" if No. 2, "Straw;" if No. 3, "Brown."

4. COD OIL shall be free from adulteration, and be branded as such.

5. HERRING OIL and all other fish oils shall be branded as such.

The gauge of each cask and the "outs" are to be ascertained and marked on it. Water or other adulteration to be drawn off. Casks to be staunch and in good condition. Brands same as other articles with name of Province in which they are inspected added.

FEES—Per tierce of salmon, salmon-trout or sea-trout, 15 cts.; per half tierce do. do. do. 10 cts.; per brl. of do. do. do. 15 cts.; per half barrel do. do. do. 10 cts.: per brl. of mackerel 10 cts.; per half brl do. 7 cts.; per barrel of herring 5 cts.; per half brl. do. 3 cts.; per barrel of shad 10 cts.; per half barrel of do. 7 cts.: per barrel of whitefish, 10 cts.; per half barrel of do., 7 cts.; per barrel of pickled codfish, hake, haddock, or catfish, 5 cts.: per half barrel of do., 3 cts., per barrel of dry salted codfish, hake, haddock, catfish, ling or pollock, 5 cts.; per half barrel of do. do., 3 cts.; per barrel of bass, 10 cts.; per half barrel of do., 7 cts.; per barrel of cod tongues, cod sounds, halibut or eels, 10 cts.; per half barrel do, 7 cts.; inspecting, gauging and branding each puncheon or hogshead of oil, 20 cts.; branding each tierce or barrel of do., 10 cts.

These rates to be exclusive of salt, pickle, cooperage, storage, and labour employed in washing, rinsing, cleaning, nailing, screwing or re-packing and pickling any fish.

When fish are not inspected at the place of packing, the packer's name and quality of the fish must be marked in paint, on each package; and when they are inspected at the place of sale, the Inspector shall empty out ten packages in each hundred, which shall regulate the grade of the fish so submitted for inspection.

The Act does not apply to fish landed in the Dominion from United States fishing vessels for the purpose of re-shipment to the United States, unless the owners wish them inspected.

BUTTER.

All butter to be branded by the Inspector must be packed in firkins or kegs, made of the best seasoned wood, and each bound with sufficient hoops, and being of the following sizes and dimensions, that is to say,—the firkin to contain 56 lbs.; length of the staves from croe to croe, 14 inches; diameter of head, 11½ inches; thickness of staves, ¾ inch; thickness of head, ½ inch; the package to weigh in no case more than 10 lbs., dry; keg to contain 84 lbs.; length of stave from croe to croe, 17 inches; diameter of the head, 13 inches; thickness of the staves, ¾ inch; and of head, ½ inch; package to weigh not more than 13 lbs., dry;—The weight of each package shall be branded on the outside at the centre of the stave or bilge, with the name of the maker under penalty of $1 per package, upon the maker.

If butter is brought for inspection not so packed, it must be re-packed by the Inspector, who receives the cost of the new package, and 5 cts each for trouble, &c.

In inspecting butter, the Inspector shall take out the head of each package and pass the taster through the butter, from end to end, and shall empty out and throw aside all salt or pickle which, in his judgment, is not necessary to the preservation of the butter; and after he has ascertained the quality of the butter, he shall replace what has been taken out by the taster, and if there is a deficiency of loose salt, so that he thinks the preservation and condition of the butter would be promoted by an additional quantity of salt, he shall add such quantity;

He shall then have the package securely headed and coopered, and shall inscribe or brand on the head of the package the gross weight thereof in pounds avoirdupois, excluding fractional parts of a pound, and the tare, which shall include one pound weight for each firkin, and two pounds weight for each keg, for soakage over and above the coopers' tare, then brand on the head as other articles, adding the quality of the butter as "first," "second," "third,"

or "fourth," or as "grease," according to the quality of the butter, and adopting the standard of quality and system of classification in use in that portion of the United Kingdom called Ireland; first, removing all such marks (the distinguishing mark of the owner of the butter being excepted) on the package as would interfere with the brands or marks of the Inspector.

The Inspector must provide good, safe storage to keep butter brought to him for inspection, or forfeit one dollar per package besides actual damage to owner. He shall receive for inspection and storage for ten days, 10 cents; for re-inspection, 7 cents; for extra cooperage, if needed, 5 cents, and actual cost of new packages. For these charges he must deliver in good shipping order. Storage after ten days 2½ cents per firkin, and 2½ cents per keg per month. All charges payable before delivery. Bill of inspection to be given.

The inspection of butter offered for sale or exportation in packages containing fifty pounds weight of butter or more, shall in any city, town or village where an Inspector is appointed by law, be compulsory. Penalty for offering for sale or shipment for exportation, without inspection, forfeiture and a $2 fine per package.

RAW HIDES AND LEATHER.

Inspectors must provide a store and inspect there, or on premises of owner. Loading, unloading, and moving to be at expense of latter. No charge for storage to be made till one day after inspection.

The Inspector shall mark or stamp on each side the net weight; and if required to do so, shall give a certificate thereof without charge; and such hides shall be inspected without the horns, muzzles, snouts or hoofs.

He shall substract from the weight of each raw hide all dirt and parts injured by knife cuts, and any other thing which ought not to be computed in the weight, and may add all that such hides may have lost by drying; he shall also classify them as No. one, No. two, or damaged.

5 cents fee for each hide in lots under 100, and 4 cents each in larger lots.

He may inspect harness leather and certify the weight; but he shall not be liable in damages on account of any deficiency or excess in the weight of any such harness leather, unless such deficiency or excess amounts to more than 5 per cent. He may inspect that known as red or moccasin leather, and certify to its weight, quality and condition. He may inspect and measure all kinds of leather sold by the foot, and shall be entitled to charge 2 cents per side or piece. Any other person, who shall stamp or number any such raw hides or leather and expose them for sale, shall be liable to a fine of $20; but he may mark on them in legible figures the weights of said sides or leather, but must mark "Not Inspected" above them in letters of the same dimensions and as legible, under a penalty if offered for sale of $20.

Each hide or piece of leather shall be branded or stamped by the inspector on each side at one end of it, in a space at least 2 in. long by 1½ broad with his initials, that of the place and the weight, and in case of sole leather, the quality. It is to be divided as to quality into three classes; Nos. 1, 2 and 3,—the last representing a damaged and rejected article.

Such leather as is ordinarily distinguished by its comparative weight, shall also be divided into three classes, to be known as heavy, middling, and light weight; every piece or side of leather under 14 lbs. is light; 14 to 20 lbs. is middling; 20 lbs. and over heavy or over weight. The Inspector is only liable for wrong weights as in the case of hides.

Red or moccasin leather and harness leather are to be marked or branded, respectively, with the figures 1, 2, according to quality.

The inspector must keep a book or books, open to public inspection, registering therein all his inspections of hides and leather in detail in which he shall, from time to time, enter a statement or account.

He must twice in each year, not later than the 10th January and 10th July, make a return therefrom to the Board of trade of the city or town in respect to which he has been appointed, under a penalty for neglect of either duty of $80 and dismissal.

REFINED PETROLEUM.

Inspectors of Refined Petroleum are to be known as "Trade Inspectors." They shall provide themselves with all necessary instruments, chemicals and appliances.

Each of them shall keep a book or books open to the public during all reasonable office hours, wherein he shall record full particulars of every inspection made.

When required to inspect any Petroleum,

(1.) He shall determine, by careful calliper gauging, the capacity of each cask; or, when the Petroleum is not in casks, then, by some other accurate mode of measurement, the capacity of each package;

(2.) He shall determine, by means of Tagliabue's or some other similar pyrometer, the degree of heat at which the Petroleum gives off a vapour that will ignite or flash on the application of fire:

(3.) He shall determine, by careful examination, as to which of the grades herein established, the Petroleum under inspection should be classed in:

He shall then brand the packages on the end opposite that having the Inland Revenue marks, so as to show,—

(1.) The capacity of the package in wine gallons;

(2.) The fire test, or degree of heat at which the vapour given off ignites;

(3.) The gravity, by Baumé's Hydrometer;

(4.) The grade or quality in which the Petroleum is classed;

(5.) The place where the inspection is made;

(6.) The Trade Inspector's name, and the date of inspection.

Refined Petroleum shall be classified in the following grades or qualities:

No. 1 *Prime White*, having a gravity of 44° by Baumé's Hydrometer.

No. 2. *Standard White*, having a gravity of 43° upwards by Baumé's Hydrometer.

No. 3. *Prime Light Straw White to White*, having a gravity of from 42° upwards by Baumé's Hydrometer.

No. 4. *Straw*, having a gravity of from 40° upwards by Baumé's Hydrometer.

The gravity by Baumé's Hydrometer, and the specific gravity shall, in each case, be taken at or reduced to a uniform temperature of 60° Fahrenheit; and each grade or quality shall stand a fire test of not less than 105° of heat Fahrenheit, and shall be

free from offensive odor. The Petroleum shall not change color when tested by the admixture of a saturated solution of litharge and caustic soda.

All packages containing Petroleum which will not stand these tests, shall be branded with the word "Rejected," the Inspector's name, and the date and place of inspection.

Fees 5 cts. per package. The Inspector shall deliver Inspection Bills, having on them a *fac simile* of the refiner's or owner's trade mark. He must make quarterly returns within 10 days of the last of March, June, September and December to the Secretary of the Board of Trade or such other person as the G. in C. may designate.

Pilotage.

By the Act 36 Vict. chap. 54, provision is made to regulate Pilotage in the waters of the Dominion. The Trinity House, Quebec, is the pilotage authority for that district, comprising the river St. Lawrence from Portneuf basin to a line drawn from the eastern anchorage ground of Barnaby Island to that under Cape Columbia, including all rivers, &c., flowing in, in which the tide ebbs and flows. The Montreal Harbour Comrs. form the authority for that district comprising the St. Lawrence from Portneuf basin to the Province line dividing Ontario from Quebec and the rivers falling into it; also (in respect of pilots and their apprentices, pilotage, pilot dues and pilot boats for and above the Harbour of Quebec,) the St. Lawrence between Patrick's Hole and Portneuf basin. For Halifax, the authority is to be created by election, within 14 days after this Act takes effect, by the City Council of 2 persons, and 2 others by the Executive Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, and, within 30 days thereafter the appointment by the G. in C. of 3 persons to form the board. The G. in C. also fills any vacancies which the other bodies neglect to fill. The G. in C. may appoint a Secy. to be paid not more than $800 per an. Similar provision is made for the Port of St. John, N. B. 3 of either of these boards form a quorum. The G. in C. may fix the limits of all pilotage districts, except Quebec and Montreal, and appoint for other ports than those above mentioned 3 to 5 Comrs. The duties of these pilotage authorities are to determine qualifications of pilots; to make regulations respecting their boats, to aid companies in providing boats, to grant licenses and certificates and make regulations respecting them,—(the number of pilots in Quebec are never to be less than 150 or more than 200), to make regulations for the govt. of pilots and apprentices (except in Quebec), for punishing breach of regulations by penalties of $10 or less and $4 per day for a continuing breach—and to fix and alter pilotage dues. (The schedule of fees for Quebec pilots shall not be changed for 3 yrs., nor then, unless their income per head falls below $600 on an average of 8 yrs. To provide for the compulsory retirement of aged, infirm or intemperate licensed pilots—the first at 65, and for the decision of disputes about pilotage, and to establish (except at Montreal and Quebec) and regulate pilotage funds for the relief of those superannuated or infirm and the families of those deceased. Penalties to be recoverable before any Court having jurisdiction in like cases, and to be divided equally between the pilot fund and complainant. By-laws made by any pilotage authority must be confirmed by G. in C. and published in the *Canada Gazette*. Those for Quebec must be submitted to the pilots 20 days before confirmation. Returns are to be made to the M. M. and F. by all such authorities on or before 10th Jany. each year, of the name and age of each pilot, master or mate licensed to act and of apprentices, the service for which each is licensed, the dues collectable and collected, distinguishing British from other ships and the grades which affect the amt. of dues, and the receipts and expenditure of all moneys. For apprentice pilots at and below Quebec the indentures are still to be made with the corporations of pilots, subject to this Act and that incorporating them and any by-laws of the Trinity House. They shall never be less than 36 nor more than 64. Although the 7 yrs. apprenticeship be interrupted by sickness or some legitimate cause for not more than 4 mos. the license may be granted if the full time is served and other rules complied with. After the present apprentices are licensed the Trinity House may limit the number of pilots and only admit those necessary to keep up the number, by seniority. On admission a pilot receives a license which he registers with the Collector of the principal port of the district. He also receives a copy of this Act and of the schedule of dues payable in his district, which he is bound to produce when asked, as well as his license whether asked or no by the master of a ship or other employer. A license is forfeited by non-user for 2 yrs. without special permission. When a pilot dies or is compelled to retire his license is to be returned to the pilotage authority, At 65 he gives it up but may receive one to be renewed annually till he is superannuated. The Collector of Customs is to be furnished annually or more often with a corrected list of pilots which he posts up in the Custom House; and the pilotage authorities of the four ports must keep all licenses registered in a book open to inspection. The amount of pension to be granted to retired pilots or to the families of those deceased is settled by the district authority, No pilot shall be carried out of his district, or, if so taken against his will, he is entitled to cabin passage or first class conveyance by land with reasonable expenses and $2 per day till returned to the place whence he started. If detained in quarantine he must have suitable board and accommodation and $3 per day, and travelling expenses if discharged there. A pilot may quit a ship when anchored or moored, on her arrival or when she passes out of his district. If condemned for damage caused to the ship by his neglect, he cannot recover his dues, if the damage exceeds it, and only the balance if not. When a ship cannot be boarded and a boat or ship with a pilot on board leads it, the pilot may recover his dues. The pilot must keep his flag flying while so leading. If any person pilots

in a district for which he is not licensed he forfeits $20, unless no licensed pilot can be had notwithstanding the ship has the signal flying, or the ship is in distress; and so soon as a licensed pilot comes aboard he supersedes the other, the fees to be divided. If he continues piloting after a licensed pilot comes aboard he forfeits $100 or may be imprisoned one month. No ship is bound to take a pilot, but all vessels coming into or leaving the pilotage districts of the 4 great ports or any others in which the payment of dues is made compulsory by O. in C. (and in Quebec, a vessel when is she moved from place to place in the harbour) must pay pilotage dues unless no pilot can be procured or the ship is exempt. Ships belonging to Her Majesty or wholly employed in Her service in Canada or the United Kingdom, those propelled wholly or in part by steam trading between ports in N. S. or N. B. and New York or a U. S. port north of it, those of not more than 80 tons, and those registered in Canada of not more than 250 tons, and those whose masters or mates have a pilot certificate for the limits are exempt; but in St. John the pilotage authority may, with the approval of the G. in C., restrict the exemption to less than 250 tons. A master who does not declare the true draft of his ship to a pilot forfeits double pilotage dues, and any person fraudulently altering the marks on any ship to conceal her draught is guilty of misdemeanor. A ship with a certified master or mate must hoist a white flag 4 x 6 ft. large at main mast head, with the No. of his certificate in black figures, on approaching the district or port. If the master neglects to do so or does it without authority, he forfeits $20 and must pay dues. If the master of an exempted ship (except those in H. M.'s service) flies the signal for a pilot and does not take one when offered, or employs a person not licensed or one of the crew to pilot the ship, he must pay dues. On arrival at the limits of a pilot district a ship not exempt must display the signal for a pilot until it reaches a line fixed by the authority, and the master must accept the first licensed pilot that offers, or that one of several entitled by the by-laws to serve, and lie to or otherwise facilitate his coming on board. The signal by day is a Jack hoisted at the fore with a white border 1-5 of breadth of the flag. At night a blue light each 15 minutes, or white light flashed, and shown frequently for a minute at a time, just above the bulwarks. A master who displays these signals for other purposes than calling a pilot, or uses any other signal for one forfeits $100. If an exempt ship take a pilot it must pay dues. Every master of such a ship without a pilot has all the obligations and privileges of a pilot. Masters and mates, except at the 4 great ports, may be licensed for a year, after examination, for a pilotage district or any part of it; but their licenses may be withdrawn on proof of misbehaviour or incompetence. No owner of a vessel is freed from liability because it was in charge of a pilot when property was lost or damage done. If a pilot defrauds or abets a fraud upon the revenue, lends his license, acts as pilot while suspended, or in a state of intoxication, employs or causes to be employed unnecessarily any steamer or appliances for gain to himself or others, refuses to take charge of a ship when signalled or requested, unless for good cause, or attempts to make a bargain for salvage before doing so, suddenly cuts or slips any cable or slip, refuses, except on account of danger to the ship, to take into port, or quits the ship before she is in port or has reached his pilotage, he incurs a penalty of $200 and is liable to suspension or dismissal. If, by neglect or drunkenness, he does any thing to endanger the ship, or life, or limb, or omits to do what is necessary for their safety, he is liable to 12 mos. imprisonment, as well as suspension or dismissal. If any person endangers a ship through misrepresentation as by professing to be a pilot when he is not and so obtaining charge of the ship, &c., he incurs a penalty of $200, and if a pilot, may be suspended or dismissed. If he exacts more than his dues he is liable to a penalty of $40. Pilot boats are to be licensed by the pilotage authority, except in Quebec. If decked she must have her name and that of her owner and of her port on her stern in white letters 1 in. broad and 3 in. long and the No. of her license on each bow. For the rest she must be tarred or painted black or such other color as the port authority prescribes. By day he must show a large flag, upper half white and lower red, and by night two lights, the upper white and the lower red. If not thus provided and if names or nos. are concealed, a penalty of $80 is incurred. If the boat be not decked, the names may be on the bow or stern in letters 2 in. long white on a dark ground. By day she flies the red and white flag: in default of keeping all names, &c., clear and distinct, a penalty of $40 is incurred. When on board ship the pilot must display his flag under the ensign, and the master must permit this. For neglect either incurs a penalty of $80. When a pilot goes out on duty in other than a pilot boat he must exhibit the flag and lights under a penalty of $200. A master not having a pilot on board incurs a like penalty for flying the flag or showing the lights. Until otherwise determined pilots for and above Quebec must contribute at least 7 p. c. of their earnings to the decayed Pilots fund, and the Treasurer of the Quebec Pilots must pay over 7 p. c. of their earnings on the 1st of every month to the Trinity House. In default of payment by the pilot to an established pilot fund in his district, of the amt. due by him, he forfeits double the amt. All fines and penalties paid by pilots also go to the fund. The funds are to be used in payment of necessary expenses and then of superannuation allowances or relief of pilots incapacitated, and of the widows and orphans of deceased pilots, if so ordered. Surplus to be invested in Dominion stock or other Govt. securities approved by the G. in C. Special provision is made as to Quebec pilots for the appointment of masters of their pilot schooners and an allowance to them and other Directors of $100 per an. each. A director must always be present at a pilot station to superintend the work and keep a journal of it to be transmitted monthly to the Trinity House.

Dominion Penitentiaries.

The report of the Penitentiary Directors for 1872 shows a decided improvement in the criminal statistics of the Dominion. In the Kingston Penitentiary the number of convicts at the close of the year was 549, showing a decrease as compared with the preceding year of 79, and of these only 28 were females. In the St. John Penitentiary there were at the close of the year 83 males and one female, and in the Halifax 32 males and one female. The Kingston Penitentiary is in every way efficiently managed, and the conduct of the convicts very satisfactory. The offences against discipline were slight and the punishments neither numerous nor severe. Flogging was only resorted to in two instances. The adoption of the system of rewards and gratuities has had most beneficial results. Prisoners employed on contract labour are allowed to receive remuneration for all work performed over their daily allotted task. This money, at the option of the convict, is remitted to his friends or placed in the Savings' Bank until the expiration of his sentence, making a small capital for him to begin life anew. Even life prisoners are allowed the same privilege, enabling them to assist their families. Convicts who are not employed on contract labour, and not able to realize this benefit, receive from the Warden on their discharge, besides their travelling expenses, a gratuity of ten or twenty dollars according to desert. Lights outside the windows of the cells have been latterly allowed until bed-time, and many have taken advantage of this to improve themselves in the elementary branches of education taught in the school. A library of 1,400 volumes is provided and much prized by the prisoners. Both the Protestant and Catholic Chaplains report in favorable terms of the condition of the prisoners. The health of the prisoners was generally good, the number of deaths having been 7. The value of the labour performed by the convicts during the year is estimated at $74,717.59. A great deal of this was upon the works of the Penitentiary itself. The Rockwood Lunatic Asylum was filled during the year to its utmost capacity, and was admirably managed by Dr. Dickson. Negotiations are in progress for the transfer of this Asylum to the Province of Ontario. A distinct Penitentiary for Quebec has been established since the close of the Report, at St. Vincent de Paul, about 10 miles from Montreal, and a number of the convicts have been removed from Kingston to the establishment, and 11 men from the Kingston staff have been sent with them. There is a farm of 65 acres belonging to this Penitentiary, on which bricks can be made, profitably employing the convicts, and the Directors have recommended the purchase of a limestone quarry of large extent, near the Penitentiary.

Four deaths occurred in the St. John Penitentiary: but upon the whole, the health of the convicts was good, and the conduct and discipline satisfactory. Many additions and improvements are imperatively needed in this Penitentiary, and the practice of committing vagrants and prisoners under short sentences is urgently recommended to be discontinued. The Halifax Penitentiary is stated to be in high a state of efficiency. Some additions to the buildings are necessary, and the limits of the yard require enlargement.

The total expenditure of the Kingston Penitentiary for the year 1872, was:—

	$125,861 29
Of Rockwood Asylum.....	41,235 17
Of Halifax Penitentiary.....	17,456 18
Of St. John do	26,505 73
Total Penitentiary Expendit..	$210,558 31

Mining in the Dominion.

QUEBEC AND ONTARIO.

GOLD.

Operations in the Chaudiere gold mining division have been entirely suspended during the past twelve months, but a company has been formed bearing the title of the "Gilbert and Chaudiere Gold Fields and Mining Company of Canada" (limited), which has acquired from the De Lery Company the right of mining over 15,000 acres in the Seigniory of Rigaud—Vaudreuil. Work is to commence during the present autumn upon an extensive scale, with new machinery and plant imported from England. The capital of the Company is £125,000 stg.

In the Marmora Gold Mines, as in the Chaudiere, the past year has been spent rather in the introduction of new machinery, and in preparing for new processes of working than in the production of gold. Owners have sufficient confidence in the value of their mines to go to great expense in erecting mills and revolving furnaces, with engines of increased power.

The following mines are, or have recently been at work: The Cook, Gillen, Severn, Gatling, Hawk Eye, Neill, and the Powell Mine.

In the Cook Mine a shaft six feet by ten was sunk, and had reached, up to the winter of 1872, a depth of seventy feet, and levels ninety feet in extent had been driven on

either side. The ore yields an average from $17 to $20 per ton.

The ore of the Gillen Mine yielded to assay $133.28 per ton. But little work has as yet been done.

The Gatling Mine is, perhaps, the most important. Three shafts have been sunk, two being about seventy feet deep, houses for workmen built, and crushers and roasting furnace erected. The ore yields about $30 per ton.

In the Severn, Hawk Eye and Neill Mines little has been done. In the Powell Mine a stamp mill has been erected and a shaft sent to a depth of fifty feet.

SILVER.

The quantity of ore produced at Silver Islet during 1872, up to the close of navigation, was 850 tons, yielding silver to the value of $469,038.20, or $1,340 per ton; making the total product of the mine from its opening $1,232,438.79. The depth of the Silver Islet shaft was 256 feet in August, 1873.

I have received no intelligence from any of the other silver mines in the neighborhood of Thunder Bay.

COPPER.

The Wellington and Associated Mines worked by the West Canada Mining Company, produced, during 1872, 1214 tons of 19 per cent. ore, besides copper precipitate of 64 per cent. to the amount of 243 tons. Part of the precipitate was smelted, giving ingot copper of very excellent quality.

At the Harvey Hill Mines, the drifts and stopes having been carried to a great distance from the main shaft, the new superintendent directed the sinking of new shafts on the run of the beds and lodes, not only for the cheaper working of the mine, but for its better ventilation also. Work on the old drifts was, therefore, almost suspended during the past year, but the future results of the new plan of operations must be a product much greater than that of former times.

The Huntington mine has two veins about 42 feet apart, on one of which the engine shaft is sunk to a depth of sixty fathoms, the main shaft on the other vein being thirty fathoms, besides which there are three other shafts, as well as cross-cuts from vein to vein at the 10, 20, 30, 40 and 50 fathom levels. The extent of levels on the veins is 348 fathoms, and cross-cuts 76 fathoms. During the past twelve months the mine has produced 3,072 tons of ore estimated at 8½ per cent., and a large quantity of lower quality. The present monthly out-put is 300 tons of 8½ per cent. and 150 lower grade. The extracting works (Henderson process) are almost complete, and will utilize all other ingredients of the ore as well as the copper. The mine is in full work, employing 110 hands.

IRON.

The Marmora Mines produced during the past year 27,000 tons of ore. The Hull Mines have shipped some 15,000 tons, worth, at the mine, $67,500. The other iron mines at work are the Chaffey, Yankee, Dalhousie, Bygrove, Fournier and Foley Mines. The Chaffey Mine produced in 1871 about 3,500 tons of ore, the Yankee 4,000, the Dalhousie 10,000.

PETROLEUM.

The exports of Petroleum in 1872 were 7,897,054 gallons, worth $1,341,099, against 5,753,678 gallons in 1871, worth $1,052,879.

APATITE.

The deposits of Apatite, or Phosphate of Lime, occurring in the Township of North Burgess, Bedford, and South Crosby, are of great importance. From his location in North Burgess Mr. Schultze has mined over nine hundred tons, worth $19.60 per ton, most of which he shipped to Germany. In the same township are the locations of Messrs. Ritchie & Jackson, of Belfast, Ireland, and of Roderick Matheson, Esq., of Perth, besides those of Messrs. Watt, Cowan, Baker & Clark. The mineral occurs in veins of from three to nine feet in width, is easily worked, and many of the deposits lie very conveniently for shipment. The Apatite is frequently associated with mica in large crystals, which will, no doubt, be of value. The location of Alex. Cowan, Esq., is worked by the Brockville Chemical & Superphosphate Company, and produced up to April, 1871, over 800 tons. The product of this mine is sent to the Brockville Superphosphate Works, and thence exported, as superphosphate, to the United States and Europe.

At Mr. Cowan's location in Bedford there had been raised, up to autumn, 1871, about five hundred and fifty tons of Apatite. The deposits here occur in beds of two, four, and in one case twenty feet in thickness.

PLUMBAGO.

The Buckingham Plumbago Mines have been inactive lately, but such will not probably continue to be the case. The deposits so far discovered consist of fourteen lodes, from which, with present appliances, a hundred tons a month can be easily raised, and this product can with little further outlay be increased to two or three hundred tons monthly. In addition to these lodes there is a quarry of disseminated ore, an eighth of a mile in length and about seventy feet in depth, yielding from 10 to 60 per cent. of Plumbago, from which 10,000 tons of ore can be raised annually. The estimated profits on the working of these deposits is £18,000 sterling per annum, or thirty per cent. on the entire capital of the company. This is supposing the output from the lodes and quarry to be only 1,000 tons of lump Plumbago and 10,000 tons of ore, whereas this quantity can be increased indefinitely, and will correspond with the amount of labour employed.

NOVA SCOTIA.

GOLD.

Though the return for the year 1872 show a decrease in the aggregate amount of gold, the number of men employed and of mines worked, owing to the scarcity of labor and other causes, the yield per ton of quartz and the average yield per man have increased, which should indicate improvement in the mode of treating the ore. The Local Legislation is such as seriously to interfere with the prosecution of mining enterprize, and to prevent the employment of foreign capital in the development of the mines of Nova Scotia.

The following figures are taken from the report of the Commissioner of Public Works and Mines for the year 1872, and relate to the twelve months ended the 31st Dec. of that year:

DISTRICT.	Average men employed.	Steaming Mills employed.	Steam Power.	Water Power.	Quartz, &c., Crushed.	Yield per Ton.	Gold from Alluvial Mines.	Total Yield of Gold.	Maximum yield per Ton.	Average yield per man for Twelve Months at $21.50 per oz.
Stormont	14	3	1	2	543	17 09	.....	472 00 11	4 01 18	623 71
Wine Harbour	28	5	4	1	2309	1 02 06	.....	2572 10 18	7 17 09	1693 70
Sherbrooke	123	12	6	3	5223	15 17	.....	4188 09 21	4 01 16	628 27
Tangier	33	4	3	3	1622	10 05	41 00 00	829 08 15	2 19 16	485 74
Montagu	20	3	3	1	883	2 12 12	.....	1783 10 00	14 00 00	1658 05
Waverley	19	3	2	...	1761	1 11 17	.....	1032 04 00	1 03 18	1004 84
Oldham	28	3	1	2	79	1 05 14	.....	1014 10 14	9 04 18	669 96
Renfrew	18	5	2	3	855	07 13	.....	323 03 08	2 12 10	382 60
Unlacke	6	4	3	1	364	10 07	.....	211 10 00	8 14 17	743 08
Caribou	7	2	1	1	368	11 07	.....	209 15 00	2 17 08	552 35
Unproclaimed and other Districts	18	9	5	4	2552	02 13	73 11 06	402 09 13	..11 13	413 16
Total 1872	314	63	34	19	17 173	17 13	114 11 06	15079 03 10	14 00 00	888 41
do 1871	532	53	35	18	387	12 09	11 12 07	19227 07 04	24 11 04	669 96

COAL.

The reduction of duty on coal in the United States, and the advance in price of iron and coal in Great Britain, caused a large increase in the coal trade of Nova Scotia during 1872. Nova Scotia coal now sells at remunerative prices in several markets hitherto altogether supplied from Great Britain.

"The unlimited market, which has been so unexpectedly opened to Nova Scotia, is in a great measure due to the state of the trade in Great Britain. While the British exports for the year 1872 have risen from 12,747,989 tons to 13,211,961 tons or by 4 per cent., their value has increased from £6,246,133 to £10,443,920, or by more than 66 per cent. This rise in value has permitted our shippers to compete in markets on this continent from which, by low prices, they were hitherto excluded, and it has shewn that the prosperity of our trade is not altogether dependent, as was generally supposed, on the markets of the Republic." (Report of the Commissioner of Public Works and Mines.)

The amounts raised at the various collieries in 1872 were as follows:

Colliery.	*Coal Raised. Tons.*
Black—Cumberland	.....
Lawson (Maccan)	123
Scotia	1194
Joggins	12983
Spring Hill	1450
Acadia—Pictou	128846
Albion Mines	120500
Intercolonial	115914
Mitchell & Co.	288½
Nova Scotia	57028
Vale (McBean)	140
Block House—Cape Breton	46841
Caledonia	52260
Collins	.....
Emery	495
Gardiner	108
Glace Bay	38138
Gowrie	48100
International	21871
Lingan	39507
Lorway	3330
Ontario (Clyde)	3135
Reserve	38755
Schooner Pond	3108
South Head	1084
Sydney Mines	126341
Victoria	14253
Chimney Corner—Inverness	5157
Total, 1872	880950
do 1871	673242

The sales were as follows:

Raised.	1872		1871	
	Tons Round.	*Tons Slack.*	*Tons Round.*	*Tons Slack.*
Sold for home consumption	735842	145307	553241	109917
Exported to neighboring colonies	176540	23345	129846	19783
Exported to other countries	253324	32289	151062	17515
	286504	13590	262035	16173
Total	716368	69224	542943	53471

The average number of persons employed in Nova Scotia collieries in 1872 was 3522.

IRON.

The great rise in the price of iron has

drawn attention the deposits of iron ore in Nova Scotia as elsewhere. "Numerous licenses to search have been taken out in the neighborhood of Whycocomagh, Cape Breton, and the hill section of Pictou County." (Report of Commissioner.)

At Whycocomagn a vein over four feet in width has been opened near Bras d'Or Lake, convenient for shipment. Analysis of the ore have given 65 per cent. of iron. The veins so far opened consist of red hematite and specular iron. One of them, from eight to forty feet in width has been traced for about two miles and a half. Discoveries of limonte are reported to have been made near Glengary railway station.

The only mines actually in operation are those at Clementsport and Londonderry. "The Potter mine, the property of the Annapolis Iron Mining Company at Clementsport, neglected for several years, was re-opened during the summer under the management of Mr. A. Conant. During the ten weeks that the mine was worked about 1000 tons were extracted and employment given on an average to 15 men. Of the quantity mined, 600 tons were smelted in the furnace on the ground and a yield of 163 tons of pig iron was obtained and shipped to Boston."

LONDONDERRY.

"I am indebted to the courtesy of Mr. Livesey, the resident director, for facilities afforded me of examining the property and works of the Intercolonial Iron and Steel Company. Numerous excavations made along the outcropping of the vein, which has been traced for 12 miles in a direct line, have proved the existence of a series of valuable deposits of ore, but the principal mining is on a portion of the vein about two miles from the works, where an adit lately driven 240 feet below the back of the vein intersects a body of ore as extensive as any cut near the surface. Hence the supposition hitherto generalle held that this vein was similar in character to the "gash veins" of Missouri would seem to be incorrect, and the probabilites are that the vein carries productive ore to depths which will not be reached for many years to come." (Commissioner's report.)

GENERAL SUMMARY

of the return of the Mineral Produce of Nova Scotia, received by the Department of Mines for 1872.

Number of Mines	*Minerals*	*Quantities*	*Value*
25	Coal.....tons	880,950	$1409,520
30	Gold (17,173 tons quartz,) .....oz.	15,079	278,961
2	Iron.....tons	6,000?	
1	Barytes. "	260	2,080
1	Manganese.... "	40	1,400
	Plaster.. "	99,470	89,523
	Fire Clay "	527	
	Total.....		$1,781,484

The value of minerals exported during the four years 1868-'71 inclusive was:

Gold.....	$ 482,291
Coal.....	1,276,993
Other Minerals.....	430,178
Total.....	$2,189,462

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Mining in New Brunswick during 1872, was not in a large scale, only 2,469 tons of coal having been exported, and the total exports of mineral produce amounting to only $158,741.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

British Columbia exported the following minerals during 1871-2:—

Gold.....	$1234,390
Silver.....	803
Coal.....	154,392
	$1,389,585

From the report of the Geological Survey of 1871-2; the coal beds of Vancouver Island must be of great importance. On the claim of the Union Coal Mining Company near Comox Harbour, there is an almost perpendicular cliff exposing four coal beds respectively ten feet, six feet 4 inches, and four feet six inches in thickness. The first mentioned and thickest of these beds has been traced six hundred paces down the stream. At the Baynes Sound Coal Mines, are two seams of six feet and five feet ten. On the River Trent, there is a seam which has been bored to a depth of nine feet without reaching bottom. The Dunsmuir Coal Mine, has a nine foot seam and another of four feet.

The Vancouver Island Coal Company are working two beds of six and seven feet respectively, at Nanaimo. Their workings were commenced some twenty years ago, and have been regularly continued, giving now about 40,000 tons a year. The area of the Nanaimo Coal Field is upwards of ninety square miles.

These deposits are all at distances more or less convenient for the shipment, and on or near the surface.

The total value of the products of the mine exported by the Dominion of Canada in 1871-2 was $5,326,196.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

COPPER.

The Union Mine at Tilt Cove has shipped this season about 4,000 tons of Copper ore, and has still on hand for shipment nearly as much more, besides 25 tons prill nickel and 150 tons nickel ore of low percentage,

LEAD.

The La Manche Mine has changed hands, and will probably be vigorously worked next year. One cargo of ore, about 250 tons, has been shipped, and another will probably follow this season.

Work has been commenced on a deposit of lead at Port au Port on the south west coast. It is a very promising mine.

There are many explorers at work, and many applications for licenses. Mr. Murray, Assistant Provincial Geologist, reports favorably on the coal measures of the Island, and mentions also discoveries of silver and chromic iron.

For the above information I am indebted to the courtesy of Messrs. C. F. Bennett & Co., St. Johns,

Census.

FACTS FROM THE CENSUS.—COMPARISONS.

BY W. KINGSTON, M. A.

In all comparisons of the increase of population between the United States and other countries, it is specially necessary to take into consideration the well known fact, that there has been no appreciable emigration from the Republic. The country is so extensive, new, and thinly settled, and labour is so scarce, that all who desire it can find abundant employment of one kind or another. To supply this demand, the British Provinces in North America, *before Confederation*, contributed their full share; they were continully drained of their population, whether native or born in the British Isles; and the neighbouring country was the ultimate destination of all who left us. In an article in the *Year Book* for 1873, the writer of this paper showed that not less than 150,000 left the Province of Quebec between 1861 and 1871; and from the last census of the United States, it can be fully established, that over 100,000 persons emigrated from Ontario during the same period, and similarly from all the maritime provinces. This single fact will fully account for the low ratio of increase, in all our provinces, between 1861 and 1871, as compared with that of our neighbours south of us.

But Confederation has created for us a new era; it has united the several detached provinces, each having separate interests, into one great country; and since its inauguration, many millions of square miles of the most fertile soil have been added to our Territory, affording ample room for many millions of people. And under the influence of the new ideas diffused among us since Confederation, a further exploration of the older provinces, especially of Ontario and Quebec, has been made, and has fully established the fact, that not only are there still millions of acres of fine land for the industrious settler, but also, that the mineral resources of all the provinces are almost inexhaustible. The hindrances to our prosperity are entirely removed by the combined influences of these favourable events; and it is confidently hoped that our next census, in 1881, will show that we have fully overtaken our southern neighbours in the race for prosperity.

But even under the great disadvantages of our position in the past, the increase of the principal cities, in the British Provinces, between 1861 and 1871, has not lagged far behind that of the chief cities of the United States, between 1860 and 1870, as the following comparison will clearly show:

Canadian Cities.	*Per ct.*	*U. States Cities.*	*Per ct.*
Charlottetown, Pr. Ed	31.3	Albany, N. Y	11.3
Fredericktion, N. B	34.3	Baltimore, Md	26.0
Halifax, N. S	18.3	Boston, Mass	41.0
Hamilton, Ont	39.9	Brooklyn, N. Y	48.5
St. John, N. B	36.6	Buffalo, do	45.0
*Kingston, Ont., (decrease.)	9.7	†Chicago, Ill	173.6
London, Ont	36.9	Cincinnati, O	34.2
Montreal, Que	18.7	Cleveland, O	13.9
Ottawa, Ont	46.9	†Detroit, Mich	74.4
*Quebec, Que., (decrease.)	.5	†Milwaukee, Wis	57.9
Toronto, Ont	25.1	Newark, N. J	46.1
Three Rivers, Que.	24.9	New Orleans, La	13.4
		New York, N. Y	16.9
		Philadelphia, Pa	19.8
		†Pittsburg, Pa	74.9
		Providence, R. I	36.0
		Rochester, N. Y	29.4
		†St. Louis, Mo	98.3
		†San Francisco, Cal	163.1
		†Washington City	78.6

*The apparent decrease in Kingston and Quebec arises from the fact that the troops stationed in these cities were included in the census of 1861, but omitted in the enumeration of 1871.

†The important geographical positions of the cities thus marked (†) make them great commercial centres, and their increase is, in consequence, quite exceptional, even in the U. States.

The older provinces of the Dominion of Canada, present stronger points of resemblance to New England than to any other subdivision of the United States. Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are similar to the Eastern States, in their geographical position, (on the Atlantic sea board,) in their climate, productions, and early settlement. In population also, there is nearly an equality. That of New England in 1860 was 3,153,283, and in 1870, it was 3,490,924. The population of the four provinces constituting the Dominion was 3,090,561, in 1861, and 3,485,761 in 1871. The increase in New England during the ten years was 355,641, in the Dominion, 395,200.

But these are not the only points of resemblance. There is a still more striking one, in which similarity of circumstances produced similarity of results on the people of the two countries. Both were comparatively old, that is, long settled. In New England, there was little room for expansion, for increase of population, or for the profitable investment of capital. Dissatisfaction with their poor, "pent up Utica"

was the natural consequence, among an energetic people and emigration, chiefly to the Great West seemed to present the best remedy for their straitened circumstances. In the British provinces there was dissatisfaction also, though arising chiefly from an entirely different cause—the unsatisfactory circumstances resulting in part from their isolation from each other, before Confederation.

But at length, the glowing accounts that reached the east, especially from the New-England adventurers to the western states and the Pacific coast, acted as powerfully on the people of the older provinces, as on those of the eastern states. Emigrate they would, and emigrate they did, nothowever like the New Englanders, to other portions of their own country, (we had no great North West then,) but chiefly to the same Western and Pacific States; though large numbers went to N. England to fill up the vacancies created in the cities and numerous manufacturing establishments of that country, by the large westward emigration of its own people. This remarkable Hegira produced a like effect, and nearly to the same extent, on the inhabitants of both countries.

The following table, carefully gleaned from the late census of the United States, shews the number of New Englanders in each of the *other* states of the Union; and also the number of persons of British American birth in each of the thirty-seven States, and the ten Territories into which the Republic is divided.

British Americans in the United States in 1870.

Alabama	183
Arkansas	342
California	10,660
Connecticut	10,861
Deleware	112
Florida	174
Georgia	247
Illinois	32,550
Indiana	4,765
Iowa	17,907
Kansas	5,324
Kentucky	1,082
Louisiana	714
Maine	26,788
Marland	644
Massachusetts	70,055
Michigan	89,590
Minnesota	16,698
Mississippi	375
Missouri	8,448
Nebraska	2,635
Nevada	2,365
New Hampshire	12,955
New Jersey	2,474
New York	79,042
North Carolina	171
Ohio	12,988
Oregon	1,187
Pennsylvania	10,022
Rhode Island	10,242
South Carolina	77
Tennessee	587
Texas	597
Vermont	28,544
Virginia	325
West do	207
Wisconsin	25,666
Territories.	
Arizona	142
Colorado	753
Dakota	906
Dist. of Columbia	209
Idaho	234
Montana	1,172
New Mexico	125
Utah	687
Washington Ter.	1,121
Wyoming	329
	493,362

New Englanders in the "other" States of the Union.

Alabama	1,182
Arkansas	726
California	37,210
Delaware	778
Florida	1,256
Georgia	1,944
Illinois	71,172
Indiana	11,289
Iowa	38,232
Kansas	10,025
Kentucky	2,140
Louisiana	2,077
Maryland	2,832
Michigan	41,398
Minnesota	28,679
Mississippi	752
Missouri	15,108
Nebraska	4,501
Nevada	3,204
New Jersey	16,935
New York	138,712
N. Carolina	798
Ohio	41,995
Oregon	2,407
Pennsylvania	26,558
S. Carolina	861
Tennessee	1,533
Texas	1,851
Virginia	2,012
West Virginia	1,101
Wisconsin	47,528
Territories.	
Arizona	277
Colorado	1,788
Dakota	679
Dist. of Columbia	3,473
Idaho	645
Montana	1,075
New Mexico	251
Utah	1,483
Washington Ter.	1,692
Wyoming	501
	568,605

This table fully proves that the "spirit seeking rest" seems to have taken possession of the inhabitants of the British Provinces to nearly as great an extent as of those of New England. Not a State or Territory in the vast country south of us, into which some of our people have not entered. As a matter of course, this spirit of unrest did not commence in 1861; it existed long before, for in 1817, Seybert, in his Statistical Annals, gives the number of B. Americans in the United States as 2,901.

Had there been no emigration from our shores, as there has been but very little from the Republic, the population of all the British Provinces in 1871, as deduced from a patient enquiry into the various elements affecting the whole question, would have been nearly *four and a half millions*. Instead of 3,726,319, (240,558 of this number show the

population of Newfoundland and Prince Edwards Island in 1871,) and the ratio of our increase would have been greater than that of the United States, notwithstanding the ceaseless flow of emigration to that country. Including the number of our people living there in 1870, (as shown in their late census,) and their natural increase since 1814, the British Provinces have lost more than 600,000 persons altogether!

But Confederation, with its accompanying influences, has completely changed the entire face of things in the Dominion of Canada. It has infused a wonderful degree of energy, enterprise and self-reliance into our people, just the very elements wanting while the several Provinces were isolated—with separate, and sometimes antagonistic interests.

In proof of this, it is found that never before was there such a demand for labor of all kinds, and never was there such cheerful contentedness and hope in the minds of our people. They possess half a continent of their own now, the stream of emigration is steadily turning towards our shores, and emigration from Canada has nearly, if not altogether, ceased. And not only is this a fact, but the very opposite is a fact also; for *hundreds of Canadian families, who had settled in the United States years ago, are now returning to Manitoba and the surrounding regions*, having found that country not to have answered the glowing descriptions given of it by its friends.

If our people now desire to leave the older Provinces, they have a great North West of their own to move to,—not a parched desert region like Arizona, Colorado, and many others comprised in the great American Desert, where for hundreds of miles no vegetation for the sustenance of man can exist, (see Bell's New Tracks in America,) but millions of square miles of the most fertile lands, abundantly watered by streams, rivers and lakes—and whose mineral resources are literally inexhaustible, immense beds of coal being found on the wide plains, and gold, silver, iron, &c., among the Rocky Mountains. The climate also is found not to be surpassed in salubrity any where in America.

Only let that great iron band, that is to connect the Pacific with the Atlantic Coast, be once constructed,—let our statesmen show the wisdom and energy needful for the great occasion, and the Dominion of Canada will soon become, not merely the "brightest gem" in the crown of our Sovereign, but a "diadem of beauty," surpassing all earthly diadems.

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GLEANINGS FROM THE CENSUS OF CANADA.

In addition to the foregoing article by our correspondent, Mr. Kingston, we may refer the reader for the Census of Canada by Counties; also, for the Censuses of Manitoba, P. E. Island, and Newfoundland; together with those of Great Britain and the United States, to the *Year Book* of 1872.

For comparative remarks on the Census of Canada since the first settlement by Champlain, we refer to the *Year Book* of 1873.

POPULATION.

The Census of the four Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, was taken in 1871, and that of the Province of Manitoba in 1870. The following statement shows the population, together with the estimated population of British Columbia and the North West Territory:—

	Population.
Nova Scotia	387,800
New Brunswick	285,777
Quebec	1,191,576
Ontario	1,620,850
Manitoba (in 1870)	11,853
North West Territory (estimated)	28,700
British Columbia (estimated)	50,000
Total Dominion	3,576,656

	1871	1861	*Increase*
Ontario	1,620,851	1,396,091	
Increase	.....	224,760	16.10
Quebec	1,191,575	1,111,566	
Increase	.....	80,009	7.20
New Brunswick	285,777	252,057	
Increase	.....	33,743	13 38
Nova Scotia	387,800	330,857	
Increase	.....	56,943	17.21
	3,486,003	3,090,561	
Increase	.....	395,442	12.80

It may be remarked, with reference to these ratios of increase, that there is reason to believe there were errors of exaggeration both in the enumeration and compiling of the Census of 1861; the correction of which would show that the ratio of increase in the population of the Dominion during the decennial has been quite as great as that of the United States.

The settlement of the great North West of the Dominion is only just beginning, while that of the United States is beginning to be checked by having reached the borders of the American Desert, which begins at about the 100th degree of west longitude, and stretches across the continent to the Rocky Mountains.

Great acceleration of the ratio of the increase of population in Canada may therefore be looked for, while that of the United States has already been checked.

CENSUS OF CANADA BY RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

	Ontario.	Quebec.	New Brunswick	Nova Scotia.
Adventists	1,149	3,150	711	869
Baptists. African Association	1,854	.....	.....	36
Baptists. Baptists	62,954	5,301	42,729	54,263
Baptists. Free Will or Christian	10,231	3,378	27,866	19,032
Baptists. Union	165	2	.....	99
Baptists. Tunkers	11,438	5	2	.....
Bible Believers	93	4	1	128
Brethren. Christian	1,513	176	2	10
Brethren. Plymouth	1,689	491	.....	49
Brethren. United	598	5	.....	1
Catholics, Roman	274,102	1,019,850	96,016	102,001
Christian Conference	11,881	298	1,418	1,955
Church of England	330,995	62,449	45,481	55,124
Congregational	12,858	5,240	1,193	2,538
Evangelical Association	4,522	163	.....	16
Greek Church	.....	2	.....	16
Irvingites	842	251	.....	19
Jews	578	549	48	.....
Lutherans	32,399	496	82	4,958
Mahometans	13	.....	.....	.....
Methodists. Methodists	8,128	4,363	3,439	1,662
Methodists. Wesleyan	286,911	26,737	26,212	38,693
Methodists. Episcopal	92 198	1,274	83	403
Methodists. Primitive	24,045	48	1	27
Methodists. New Connection	30,889	1,546	.....	1
Methodists. British Episcopal	1,824	13	.....	.....
Methodists. Calvinistic	44	15	.....	1
Methodists. Bible Christians	18,225	104	121	94
Mormons	460	.....	59	15
Pagans	1,884	2	.....	.....
Presbyterians. Presbyterians	50,847	13,066	9,045	2,829
Presbyterians. Canada and Lower Provinces	230,465	17,873	17,796	75,427
Presbyterians. Connected with Ch. of Scotland	63,167	1[illegible],023	9,530	21,539
Presbyterians. Reformed	11,318	1,743	2,329	3,722
Presbyterians. Evangelical Union	153	33	1	22
Presbyterians. American	492	427	151	.....
Protestants	5,758	4,195	63	130
Quakers	7,106	117	26	96
Swedenborgians	1,088	1,093	21	73
Universalists	1,722	1,937	590	647
Other Denominations	4,429	191	34	216
Without Creed. Atheists	19	1	.....	.....
Without Creed. Deists	239	43	55	72
Without Creed. No Religion	4,650	376	76	44
Not given	13,849	1,461	392	1,353
Totals	1,620,851	1,191,516	285,594	387,800

CENSUS OF ORIGINS OF THE PEOPLE OF CANADA.

	Ontario.	Quebec.	New Brunswick	Nova Scotia.
African	13,435	148	1,701	6,212
Dutch	19,992	798	6,004	2,868
English	439,429	69,822	83,598	113,520
French	75,383	929,817	44,907	32,833
German	158,608	7,963	4,478	31,942
Greek	7	7	1	24
Half-breed	2	.....	.....	.....
Hindoo	8	.....	.....	3
Indian	12,978	6,988	1,403	1,666
Irish	559,442	123,478	100,643	62,851
Italian	304	539	40	152
Jewish	48	74	3	.....
Russian, Polish	392	185	1	28
Scandinavian	686	454	200	283
Scotch	328,889	46,458	40,858	130,741
Spanish, Portuguese	213	142	223	251
Swiss	950	173	64	1,775
Welsh	5,282	283	1,096	1,112
Various other Origins	285	32	1	18
Not given	4,508	1,154	373	1,526
Totals	1,620,851	1,191,516	285,594	387,800

AREA OF THE DOMINION.

The following statements are taken from the first volume of the Dominion Census:—

INLAND WATERS OF ONTARIO.

	Acres.
Georgian Bay	3,415,680
Burlington Bay	7,475
Bay of Quinté	98,580
Part of River St. Lawrence, from St. Regis to Pointe à Beaudet	17,500
Part of Lake Temiscamang and part of the River Ottawa	123,854
Lakes of the interior	218,640
Total acreage of inland waters, not included in districts, in Ontario	3,881,729

INLAND WATERS OF QUEBEC.

Part of River St. Lawrence to Pointe à Beaudet	17,500
River St. Lawrence and its lakes, from Pointe à Beaudet to Quebec	322,200
River St. Lawrence, from Quebec to Pointe des Monts	2,894,800
Quebec part of Lake Temiscamang and River Ottawa	130,418
River Saguenay and Lake St. Jean	324,000
Inland Lakes	39,258
Total acreage of inland waters, not included in districts, in Quebec	3,728,176

INLAND WATERS OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

"The Bay of Miramichi, not included in districts, in N. B.	92,870

INLAND WATERS OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Mines Basin	270,720
Inland waters of Cape Breton	254,880
Total acreage of inland waters, not included in districts, in Nova Scotia	525,600

"Therefore the total territorial area of the Province of Ontario, comprises, land and inland waters:—

64,979,372 acres;
107,780 square statute miles;
278,139 " kilometres.

"The total territorial superficies of Quebec comprises, land and inland waters:

123,747,140 acres;
193,355 square statute miles;
500,769 " kilometres.

"The total territorial superficies of New Brunswick, comprises, land and inland waters:—

17,486,280 acres;
27,322 square statute miles;
70,424 " kilometres.

"The total superficies of Nova Scotia comprises, land and inland waters:—

12,907,603 acres;
21,731 square statute miles;
56,280 " kilometres.

"The total aggregate area of land and inland waters in the four Provinces, is therefore equal to 224,120 395 acres superficies, or 350,188 square statute miles, or 906,612 square kilometres.

"The lineal extent of sea coast, not taking into the calculation the indentations of the land, may be computed at 1,161 statute miles for Quebec; at 545 statute miles for New Brunswick; and at 1,170 statute miles for Nova Scotia;—in all, in round numbers, 2,879 statute miles, or 4,633 kilometres.

"The extent of the *Marine league* of maritime jurisdiction and the exclusive right to sea fishing grounds which follows it, covers (save what may be conceded by treaties,) consequently an area of about 9,947 square statute miles, or 25,761 square kilometres.

"It may not be out of place to give the aggregate area of the Canadian portion of those large fresh water seas called Lake Ontario, Erie, Huron and Superior, divided by the boundary line between Canada and the United States, and of that immense sheet of salt water, surrounded by British territory, forming the mouth of the River St. Lawrence and its Gulf, as also of the Baie des Chaleurs and the Bay of Fundy.

"The area of *the Canadian part* (Ontario) of the frontier waters of the St. Lawrence and its large lakes may be estimated at 27,171 square statute miles, or 70,171 square kilometres.

"The area of the mouth of the St. Lawrence, from Pointe des Monts to Anticosti, is about equal to 9,201 square miles, or 23,830 square kilometres.

"The total area of the Gulf, washing the shores of the Provinces of Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, and the small French colony of Miquelon, may be computed at 78,300 square miles, or 202,789 square kilometres.

"The area of the Baie des Chaleurs, between the Provinces of Quebec and New Brunswick, is equal to 1,923 square statute miles, or 4,980 kilometres.

"The area of the Bay of Fundy, between the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, is equal to 5,403 square miles, or 13,994 square kilometres."

Some of the above areas differ from the figures given by some authors, and this must be attributed to the fact that the boundaries of the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec have not been fixed, and the measurements not based on actual surveys, but on measurements of maps.

AREA OF PROVINCES AND TERRITORY OF THE DOMINION.

	Square miles.
Nova Scotia	21,731
New Brunswick	27,322
Quebec	193,355
Ontario	107,780
Manitoba	14,340
North West Territory	2,750,000
British Columbia	220,000
Prince Edward Island	12,173
Total	3,346,681

The area of the whole of the continent of Europe is 3,900,000 square miles; the area of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, is 2,933,588 square miles,—that of Alaska is 577,390 square miles,—combined, making 3,510,978 miles. Thus the Dominion is over four hundred thousand square miles larger than the United States without Alaska.

According to the figures given by some authors the Dominion of Canada is over six hundred thousand miles larger than the U. States without Alaska, and nearly forty thousand square miles larger than both combined.

Canadian Banks and their Branches.

Location.	*Bank.*	*Manager or Agent.*
Ayr	Royal Canadian Bank	Robt. Wylie.
Almonte	Merchants' Bank	F. A. Lyster.
Arnprior	Bank British North America	Ptk. Robertson.
Amherst, N.S.	Union Bank of Halifax	A. H. Patterson.
Antigonish, N.S.	Merchants' Bank of Halifax	J. W. King.
Bridgewater, N.S.	Merchants' Bank of Halifax	A. Gow.
Barrie	Canadian Bank of Commerce	R. C. Jennings.
"	Bank of Toronto	D. Campbell.
Brantford	Canadian Bank of Commerce	J. H. Plummer.
"	Bank of British North America	A. Robertson.
"	Bank of Montreal	S. Read.
Belleville	The Royal Canadian Bank	W. R. Dean.
"	Merchants' Bank of Canada	Robt. Thomson.
"	Bank of Montreal	R. Richardson.
Berlin	Merchants' Bank of Canada	Chas. Crookon.
Bowmanville	Ontario Bank, hd. offi	D. Fisher, cshr.
Brampton	Merchants' Bank of Canada	D. Kemp.
Beauharnois	Merchants' Bank of Canada	A. de Martigny.
Barkerville, B.C.	Bank of British North America	G. M. Morris.
Brockville	Bank of Montreal	J. N. Fraser.
"	Molson's Bank	J. W. Rivers.
Coburg	Bank of Montreal	C. Brough.
"	Bank of Toronto	J. H. Roper.
Cornwall	Bank of Montreal	Neil McLean.
Collingwood	Canadian Bank of Commerce	John McMaster.
Chatham, N.B.	Bank of Montreal	
Chatham, Ont.	Canadian Bank of Commerce	W. S. Ireland.
"	Royal Canadian Bank	A. Richardson.
"	Merchants' Bank of Canada	Robt. N. Rogers.
Clinton	Royal Canadian Bank	M. Lough.
Cowansville	Eastern Townships Bank	W. J. Briggs.
Coaticook	Eastern Townships Bank	Ben. Austin.
Dunville	Bank of British North America	J. W. Marsh.
Dundas	Canadian Bank of Commerce	C. S. Rumsey.
Elora	Merchants' Bank of Canada	Wm. Kingsley.
Exeter	Molson's Bank	
Fredericton, N. B.	Peoples' Bank of New Brunswick	S. Babitt.
"	Bank of British North America	Robt. Napier.
Fergus	Bank of Montreal	G. D. Ferguson.
"	Merchants' Bank of Canada	Wm. Kingsley.
Galt	Merchants' Bank of Canada	Wm. Cooke.
"	Canadian Bank of Commerce	G. H. Patterson.
"	Royal Canadian Bank	John Cavers.
Gananoque	Merchants' Bank of Canada	A. Petrie.
Guelph	Bank of Montreal	J. Robertson.
"	Canadian Bank of Commerce	G. W. Sandiland.
"	Ontario Bank	E. Morris.
Goderich	Bank of Montreal	Jas. H. Finlay.
"	Canadian Bank of Commerce	A. M. Ross.
Halifax	Union Bank of Halifax	W. Sawyers, stg. cshr.
"	Bank of Nova Scotia, hd. offi	W. C. Menzies, cshr.
"	Halifax Banking Co	J. H. Black, cshr.
"	Merchants' Bank of Halifax, hd. offi	George McLean, cshr.
"	Peoples' Bank of Halifax, hd. offi	Peter Jack, cshr.
"	Bank of British North America	Jeffry Penfold.
"	Bank of Montreal	E. C. Jones.
Hamilton	Canadian Bank of Commerce	C. R. Murray.
"	Bank of Montreal	A. Macnider.
"	Merchants' Bank of Canada	James Boucroft.
"	Bank of British North America	Jas. Robertson.
"	Royal Canadian Bank	J. M. Burns.
Ingersoll	Merchants' Bank of Canada	C. H. Sorley.
Kingston	Bank of British North America	J. G. Orchard.
"	Bank of Montreal	R. M. Moore.
"	Merchants' Bank of Canada	D. Fraser.
Kincardine	Merchants' Bank of Canada	T. E. P. Drew.
Kentville, N.S.	Bank of Nova Scotia	L. D. V. Chipman.
Liverpool, N.S.	Bank of Liverpool	R. S. Sterns, cshr.
Lockport	Peoples' Bank of Halifax	Austin Locke.
London	Merchants' Bank of Canada	W. F. Harper.
"	Bank of Montreal	F. A. Despard.
"	Canadian Bank of Commerce	E. W. Syer.
"	Bank of British North America	Thos. Carson.
"	Molson's Bank	Jas. Jeffery.
Lindsay	Merchants' Bank of Canada	Wm. Hamilton.
"	Bank of Montreal	H. Dunsford.
"	Ontario Bank	S. A. McMurtry.
Montreal	La Banque Jacques Cartier	H. Coté, cshr.

Montreal	Bank of Montreal	R. B. Angus, gen. m. T. R. Christian, m.
"	Molson's Bank	F. W. Thomas, cshr.
"	Quebec Bank	Thos. McDougall.
"	Union Bank of Lower Canada	F. Nash.
"	Exchange Bank of Canada	R. A. Campbell, cshr.
"	Banque du Peuple	A. Trottier, cshr.
"	Bank of Toronto	D. Coulson.
"	Mechanics' Bank	lex. Molson.
"	Royal Canadian Bank	W. Sache.
"	Bank of British North America	R. R. Grindley.
"	Ontario Bank	John Smart.
"	Canadian Bank of Commerce	W. Simpson.
"	Merchants' Bank of Canada	C. Ashworth.
"	Metropolitan Bank of Canada	H. Starnes, Prest.
"	City Bank	J. B. Renney, cshr.
Morrisburg	Molson's Bank	G. K. Morton.
Meaford	Molson's Bank	P. Fuller.
Moncton, N. B.	Bank of British North America	O. Weir.
"	Bank of Montreal	C. L. Thomson.
Mitchell	Merchants' Bank of Canada	R. D. Freeman.
Mount Forrest	Ontario Bank	Geo. Brown.
New Glasgow, N.S.	Bank of Nova Scotia	J. W. Carmichael.
Napanee	Merchants' Bank of Canada	Alexander Smith.
"	Bank of British North America	Robt. Burns.
Newcastle, N.B.	Bank of Montreal	F. E. Winslow.
New Market	Royal Canadian Bank	Jos. Cawthra.
Norwich	Royal Canadian Bank	D. E. Cook.
Owen Sound	Molson's Bank	T. J. Joy.
"	Merchants' Bank of Canada	John Pottenger.
Ottawa	Union Bank of Lower Canada	D. S. Eastwood.
"	La Banque National	S. Benoit.
"	Bank of British North America	A. C. Kelty.
"	Ontario Bank	J. S. Woodman.
"	Bank of Montreal	A. Drummond.
"	Merchants' Bank of Canada	Thos. Kirby.
"	Quebec Bank	H. V. Noel.
Oshawa	Ontario Bank	C. Holland.
Orangeville	Canadian Bank of Commerce	T. Y. Greet.
"	Merchants' Bank of Canada	A. M. Kirkland.
Picton	Bank of Nova Scotia	H. Primrose.
"	Merchants' Bank of Halifax	W. Ives.
Prescott	Merchants' Bank of Canada	J. F. Harper.
Perth	Merchants' Bank of Canada	James Grey.
"	Bank of Montreal	R. J. Drummond.
Pembroke	Merchants' Bank of Canada	Hector Fraser.
"	Ontario Bank	W. Beith.
"	Quebec Bank	J. Walker.
Port Hope	Bank of Montreal	M. Heaton.
" "	Ontario Bank	G. H. McVity.
" "	Bank of Toronto	A. M. Easley.
Peterborough	Bank of Montreal	F. J. Tate.
"	Canadian Bank of Commerce	R. W. Smylie.
"	Ontario Bank	G. E. Shaw.
"	Bank of Toronto	J. M. Smith.
Picton	Bank of Montreal	A. T. Kerr.
Port Perry	Ontario Bank	A. C. Mowbray.
P. Arthur's Landing	Royal Canadian Bank	C. J. Brent.
Paris	Bank of British North America	John Carnegie.
Quebec	Union Bank of Lower Canada	P. MacEwan, cshr.
"	Banque Nationale	F. Vezina, cshr.
"	Bank of British North America	C. F. Smith.
"	Bank of Montreal	J. Porteous.
"	Quebec Bank	Jas. Stevenson, cshr.
Renfrew	Merchants' Bank of Canda	C. G. Morgan.
"	Bank of British North America	J. W. Marsh.
Sorel	Molson's Bank	A. D. Durnford.
"	Merchants' Bank of Canada	A. A. Taillon.
St. Thomas	Molson's Bank	Thomas Blakeney.
"	Merchants Bank of Canada	A. M. Crombie.
Stanstead	Eastern Townships' Bank	A. P. Ball.
Seaforth	Royal Canadian Bank	M. P. Hayes.
Stratford	Royal Canadian Bank	James Young.
"	Bank of Montreal	J. Hogg.
"	Merchants' Bank of Canada	C. H. Ransom.
St. John	Bank of British North America	Thos. MacLellan.
"	Bank of Montreal	R. A. MacGregor, actg.
"	Maritime Bank of the Dominion	W. H. Rawley.
"	Bank of New Brunswick	Wm. Girvan, cshr.
St. Stephen, N.B.	Bank of British North America	W. L. Petcaithly.
"	St. Stephen's Bank	Robt. Watson, cshr.
Simcoe	Canadian Bank of Commerce	H. Groff.

Simcoe	Bank of Montreal	F. Blackader.
St. Catherines	Canadian Bank of Commerce	H. C. Barwick.
"	Quebec Bank	W. T. Benson.
Sarnia	Canadian Bank of Commerce	F. W. Holmstead.
"	Bank of Montreal	Hon. A. Vidal.
Strathroy	Canadian Bank of Commerce	J. S. Small.
St. Mary's	Bank of Montreal	R. Hillyard.
St. Hyacinthe	Merchants' Bank of Canada	Henry Barbeau.
St. Johns, Q.	Merchants' Bank of Canada	W. L. Marler.
Sydney	Merchants' Bank of Canada	J. F. Burchell.
"	Bank of Nova Scotia	F. D. Archibald.
Sherbrook, Q.	City Bank of Montreal	Wm. Addie.
"	Eastern Townships' Bank, hd. offi	Wm. Farwell, cshr.
Toronto	Molson's Bank	R. J. Dallas.
"	Royal Canadian Bank, hd. offi	Thos. McCraken, cshr.
"	Bank of Toronto, hd. offi	G. Hague, cshr
"	City Bank of Montreal	John Macculloch.
"	Quebec Bank	D. R. Wilkie.
"	Bank of British North America	Saml. Taylor.
"	Canadian Bank of Commerce	W. N. Anderson, cshr.
"	Bank of Montreal	W. J. Buchanan.
"	Merchants' Bank of Canada	Archibald Cameron.
Three Rivers	Union Bank of Lower Canada	J. V. Woolsey.
" "	Quebec Bank	J. Walker.
Thorold	Quebec Bank	D. B. Crombie.
"	Canadian Bank of Commerce	D. S. Keddie.
Trenton	Canadian Bank of Commerce	W. Smith.
Tilsonburg	Merchants' Bank of Canada	R. W. Cresswell.
Truro	Merchants' Bank of Halifax	J. B. Dickie.
Victoria, N.S.	Bank of British North America	H. A. Tuzo.
Weymouth	Merchants' Bank of Halifax	Colin Campbell, jr.
Wolfville	Peoples' Bank of Halifax	John W. Barss.
Windsor	Commercial Bank of Windsor	W. Lawson, cshr.
Windsor, Ont	Merchants' Bank of Canada	H. R. Morton.
"	Molson's Bank	C. D. Grassett.
Walkerton	Merchants' Bank of Canada	Alexander Sproat.
Waterloo, Ont.	Merchants' Bank of Canada	J. S. Meredith.
Winnipeg	Merchants' Bank of Canada	D. McArthur.
Woodstock	Canadian Bank of Commerce	W. A. Sampson.
"	Royal Canadian Bank	Thos. McDonald.
Whitby	Ontario Bank	Thomas Dow.
Waterloo, Q.	Eastern Townships' Bank	W. G. Parmalee.
Welland	Molson's Bank	J. W. McGlashan.
Yarmouth, N.S.	Bank of Yarmouth	J. H. Bowley, cshr.
"	Exchange Bank	A. S. Murray, cshr.
"	Bank of Nova Scotia	James Murray.

Post Office.

The past year has been marked by the extension of the Postal Control over Prince Edward's Island, which Province was admitted into the Union 1st July, 1873. Mr. Dewe, Chief P. O. Inspector was despatched to put the Dominion Stamps into circulation from that date, and to arrange the Accounts on the same footing as those in the other Provinces. The Money Order system was extended to Manitoba and to British India, and the interchange of Postal Cards with the United States took place at the same period.

LETTER RATE.

Prepaid 3 c. per ½ oz., unpaid 5 c. per ½ oz. if partially paid the unpaid portion will be charged on delivery; when re-directed no further charge; if forwarded from Dead Letter Office 3 c. additional, and 2 c. when delivered by carriers.

Post Cards within the Dominion and to and from the United States.

Postage Cards circulate in the Dominion at 1 c. each. An additional 1 c. stamp must be affixed when addressed to U. States. Unless so paid they will not be forwarded. Postage Cards from United States, when prepaid 2 c. will be delivered without further charge.

Table No. 1.—POSTAGE RATES for places in, and passing through the United States—pre-payment is required in all cases.

Countries.	*Letters, per ½ oz.*	*Newspapers, each.*	*Printed Matter, per 4 oz.*
	cts.	cts.	cts
Acapulco	13	05	10
•Aspinwall	13	04	08
Bahamas	3	04	08
Belize	21	04	10
•Bolivia	25	06	14
Brazil	18	05	10
British Columbia	03	02	04
Buenos Ayres	21	06	14
•Colon	13	05	12
Ecuador	23	04	08
Central America	13	04	08
Costa Rica	13	04	08
•Chili—Valparaiso	25	06	14
†China, except Hong Kong and dependent ports	10	01	08
Cuba	10	04	06
Demarara (British Guiana)	21	06	....
Honduras	13	04	10
Hong Kong and dependant ports	13	04	14
†Japan	10	04	08
Mexico	13	05	12
New Grenada, except Aspinwall and Panama	21	06	14
Nicaragua	13	04	13
New Zealand	15	04	08
•Panama	13	04	08
•Peru—Calao and Nima	25	06	14
Red River	03	02	04
Sandwich Islands	09	04	08
§United States	06	....	....
Venezuela	13	05	12
‡West Indies (British)	10	04	08
Do (Danish)	13	04	08
Do (other)	21	06	....
Via Halifax, Nova Scotia. By Monthly Packet—			
Bermuda	06	02	....
West Indies (British and Foreign)	12	02	....

• Can be registered on pre-payment of an additional 10c. per letter.

† Letters can be registered to Shanghae, and Yokohama only. Fee 10c.

§ 10c. if forwarded unpaid.

NOTE.—West India Mails are despatched for Havana and the West Indies every Thursday afternoon from New York, and for St. Thomas, West Indies and Brazil on the 23rd of every month.

Table No. 2—POSTAGE RATES for places in and passing through the United Kingdom:

Countries.	Letters. *Per ½ oz.*	Letters. *Per 1 oz.*	*Newspapers each.*	Book Post. *½ oz.*	*½ to 4 oz.*	*4 to 8 oz.*	*8 to 12 oz.*	*12 to 1 lb.*
	cts.	cts.	cts.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
‡ Africa (West Coast)	....	16	04	8	10	20	30	40
• Algeria	10	....	Bk. P	6	12	24	36	48
Australia *via Via* Brindisi	....	16	06	10	12	24	36	48
Southampton	....	22	08					
Austria	....	10	Bk. P	8	16	32	48	64
• Baden	....	10	do	8	16	32	48	64
Belgium	....	10	do	6	12	24	36	48
† Brazil	....	28	04	10	12	28	36	48
Bremen	....	10	Bk. P	8	16	32	48	64
Brunswick	....	10	do	8	16	32	48	64
† Buenos Ayres	....	28	04	8	10	20	30	40
Cape G'od Hope	....	28	04	8	10	20	30	40
Ceylon	....	22	06	10	12	24	36	48
† Chili	....	40	06	10	12	24	36	48
China (except Hong Kong)	....	28	06	10	12	24	36	48
Constantinople	....	16	Bk. P	8	16	32	48	64
† Cuba	....	28	04	8	10	20	30	40
Denmark	....	12	Bk. P	8	16	32	48	64
† Ecuador	....	40	06	10	12	24	36	48
Egypt	....	16	04	8	10	20	30	40
Egypt (except Alexandria and Suez)	....	20	06	10	12	28	32	42
England	....	6	02	4	6	12	18	24
• France	....	16	Bk. P	4	8	16	24	32
• Galatz	10	28	do	6	12	24	36	48
• Gibraltar	10	16	04	8	10	20	30	40
Great Britain	....	6	02	4	6	12	18	24
Greece	....	20	Bk. P	8	16	32	48	64
† Grey Town	....	28	04	8	10	20	30	40
† Guatamela	....	28	04	8	10	20	30	40
Hamburg	....	10	Bk. P	8	16	32	48	64
† Hayti	....	28	04	8	10	20	30	40
Holland	....	10	Bk. P	6	12	24	36	48
Hong Kong	....	28	06	10	12	24	36	48
Ireland	....	06	02	4	6	12	18	24
India	....	22	06	10	12	24	36	48
Ionian Islands	....	20	Bk. P	8	16	32	48	64
Italy	....	14	do	8	16	32	48	64
Lubeck	....	10	do	8	16	32	48	64
Madeira	....	16	do	6	12	24	36	48
Malta	....	16	04	8	10	20	30	40
Mauritius	....	24	08	14	16	32	48	64
Mecklenburg	....	10	Bk. P	8	16	32	48	64
† Mexico	....	28	04	8	10	30	30	40
Moldavia	....	14	Bk. P	8	16	32	48	64
Natal	....	28	04	8	10	20	30	40
† New Grenada	....	28	04	8	10	20	30	40
New Zealand	....	16	06	10	12	24	36	48
Norway	....	16	Bk. P	8	16	32	48	64
Oldenburg	....	10	do	8	16	32	48	64
† Peru	....	40	06	10	12	24	36	48
Portugal	16	28	Bk. P	8	12	24	36	48
Prussia	....	10	do	8	16	32		
Russia	....	14	do	8	16	32	48	64
SaxCobourgGotha	....	10	do	8	16	32	48	64
Scotland	....	06	02	4	6	12	18	24
Sweden	....	14	Bk. P	8	16	32	48	64
Switzerland	....	10	do	8	10	32	48	64
Tasmania	....	16	06	10	12	24	36	48
†Venezula	....	28	04	8	10	20	30	40
Victoria	....	16	06	10	12	24	36	48
W. Indies (Brit)	....	28	04	8	10	20	30	40

Note to Table 2.—All letters must be prepaid. Unpaid or short paid letters for the United Kingdom will be charged on delivery with the amt. short paid, and a fine of 3d. stg.

Registration fee on letters to the United Kingdom is 8 cts. each; all others 10 cents; places marked thus * registration is 8 cts. each letter, and 4 cts. per ½ oz., and double postage rate as per table.

Letters marked thus † cannot be registered.

There will be an additional charge of 2 cts. per ½ oz. on letters, 2 cts. each on newspapers, and 2 cts. per 4 oz. on book packets, when those are forwarded by way of New York.

Book packets not exceeding 1 oz. may be forwarded by Canadian steamers for 2 cts. each.

Printers' Proof, Book Pattern, Sample and Parcel Post, Miscellaneous Matter, &c.

Postage on the above is 1 cent per 2 oz. or fraction thereof. Registration Fee 5 cts. to be prepaid by Postage Stamp.

Newspaper Post.

On newspapers published in the Dominion the postage is, if paid quarterly in advance, either by the publisher or by the party to whom it is delivered:

Once per week..... 5 cents.
Twice " ..... 10 "
Three times a week..... 15 "
Daily..... 30 "

If not paid in advance, 1 cent each. The commuted rate applies not only to papers circulating within the Dominion, but also to subscribers in the United Kingdom, U. States, and Newfoundland. All papers must be pre-paid before leaving Canada, if not at the commuted rate, 1 cent each, but all transient papers, *i. e.* papers not from the publishers, must be pre-paid 2 cents each by postage stamps.

Exchange papers pass *free* between publishers in Canada, and also to and from those in the United States and Newfoundland.

Papers from England *via* the United States are charged 2 cents each on delivery. By Canadian mail's *free*.

Postage on papers from the United States to regular subscribers in Canada, 1 cent. Transient United States papers, 2 cents.

Papers from Newfoundland may be delivered to regular subscribers at the ordinary commuted rate. Transient papers, 2 cents each.

Pattern and Sample Post with the United Kingdom, British Colonies, and Foreign Countries.

The following are the regulations for the transmission of Samples and Patterns of merchandise between the Dominion of Canada and the countries mentioned below:—

1st. Samples of seeds, drugs, and similar articles for delivery in the United Kingdom, may be sent in bags entirely closed, provided that such bags be transparent.

2nd. Scissors, knives, razors, forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal or ore, and such like articles are allowed to be forwarded by post, as samples, to the United Kingdom, Germany, and Belgium, provided they be packed so as not to injure the mails or the officers of the Post Office. They must be so put up as to be easily examined. Any packet found insufficiently guarded will not be forwarded.

No package must exceed the undermentioned weights and sizes:—

Destination.	*Limit of Weight.*	*Size.*	Rate per Oz.			
			Not exceeding 2 oz.	*2 to 4 oz.*	*4 to 8 oz.*	*8 to 1 lb.*
			cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
France	36 oz.	18 inches long or 12 in breadth or depth	5	10	20	40
Portugal	16 "		5	10	17	34
Azores	16 "		5	10	17	34
Madeira	16 "		5	10	17	34
Germany	8 "	24 inches long or 12 in breadth or depth	6	13	25	50
Kingdom of Italy	36 "		6	13	25	38
Belgium	8 "		5	10	20	40
Netherlands	16 "		5	10	17	34
Denmark	48 "		6	13	25	50
Switzerland	48 "		6	13	26	50

Should the above rules not be regarded, the package will be forwarded charged letter rate, but if over weight or the size be greater than is allowed, it will be sent to the P. M. Genl.

MONEY ORDERS WITHIN THE DOMINION.

All Money Order Offices in the Dominion, including Fort Garry, Manitoba and Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, except British Columbia, are authorized to draw on each other for any sum up to $100, and as many orders of $100 each as the applicant may require. The following are the rates of commission:—

On orders up to $10	5 cts.
Over $10 up to $20	10 "
" $20 " $40	20 "
" $40 " $60	30 "
" $60 " $80	40 "
" $80 " $1 0	50 "

Money Orders with Great Britain.

Money Order Offices in the Dominion also draw upon all Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom for sums up to £10 stg., and grant as many orders under and up to that amount as may be needed.

On orders up to £2 stg	25 cts.
Over £2 and up to £5	50 "
" £5 " £7	75 "
" £7 " £10	$1

Money Orders between the Dominion and Newfoundland.

Money Order Offices in the Dominion grant and pay Money Orders on all Money Order Offices in the Province of Newfoundland. These Orders are made payable in sterling, and for sums up to £20.

On Orders up to £5 stg	25 cts.
Over £5 up to £10 stg	50 "
" £10 " £15 "	75 "
" £15 " £20 "	$1

Money Orders with India.

Commencing 1st July, 1873, the following rates will be charged on Money Orders with India:

On Orders up to £2 stg	30 cts.
Over £2 and up to £5 stg	60 "
" £5 " £7 stg	90 "
" £7 " £10 stg	$1 20 "

Special care must be taken that all necessary information is supplied to Postmasters.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS.

For Regulations respecting this Branch see Advertisement.

POSTAL STATISTICS.

Year.	*No. of Post Offices.*	*No. of miles of Mail Route.*	*No. Miles Annual Mail Travel.*	*No. of Letters by Post.*	*Postal Revenue.*	*Postal Expenditure.*
1868.....	3,638	27,674	10,622,216	18,100,000	$1,024,710	$1,053,570
1869.....	3,756	28,745	11,261,897	21,920,000	973,056	1,079,828
1870	3,820	29,430	11,695,726	24,500,000	1,010,767	1,155,261
1871.....	3,943	30,039	11,992,898	27,050,000	1,079,767	1,271,006
1872.....	4,135	33,415	12,518,389	30,600,000	1,193,062.49	1,369,163.18

POSTAL SERVICE WITH UNITED KINGDOM.

Year.	To and from Canada.			*To and from United States.*		*Average Passage.*		Mean.
	Letters.	*Papers.*	*Books.*	*Letters.*	*Papers.*	*East.*	*West.*	
1868....	960,900	1,143,000	27,750	129,000	107,000	9 20	10 15	10 6
1869....	1,016,166	1,183,797	25,127	81,000	54,000	9 15	9 16	9 15
1870....	1,215,104	1,321,718	89,969	21,363	91,038	9 14	9 21	9 17
1871....	1,341,626	1,406,723	26,994	209,724	90,725	9 20	10 05	10 0
1872....	1,644,747	1,558,097	48,343	166,907	101,498	9 15	10 02	9 11

TABLE of RATES on all matter, *not* Letters, forwarded by Post—within the Dominion of Canada—to the United Kingdom, Newfoundland, the United States, and France.

Description.	*In the Dominton of Canada and Newfoundland.*	*To Great Britain, by Canadian Steamer, from Quebec, Portland or Halifax.*	*To Great Britain, by the Cunard Steamer from New York.*	*To France by Can. Str. from Quebec, Portl'd or Halifax.*	*To the United States.*
Books and Cartes de Visite	1 cent per 2 oz. payable in advance by Stamp	Canadian Packet Post	Cunard Book Post	French Book Post	1 cent per 2 oz.
Circulars, printed	1 cent each when sent singly	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
Hand bills	1 cent per 2 oz. payable in advance by Stamp	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
Lithogr. Letter and Circulars	1 cent each when sent singly or 1 cent per 2 oz	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
Newspapers	See Newspaper Post	By Newspaper Post	Newspaper Post, and 1d. stg. on delivery	Do.	Com. Rate.
Newspapers, transient	2 cents each	2 cents each	2c each, 1d on delivery	Do.	2 cents each.
Pamphlets and Occasional Publications	1 cent per 2 oz	Canadian Packet Book Post	Cunard Book Post	Do.	1 cent per 2 oz.
Patterns of Merchandise	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Letter Rate.
Periodicals	1 cent per 4 oz., whether package contains 1 or more Nos.	2 cts. per No., if published in Canada; if Foreign, Canadian Packet Book Post	Do.	Do.	1 cent per 2 oz.
Photog. in Cases or Albums	Parcel Post	Canadian Packet Book Post	Do.	Do.	Do.
Prices Current	1 cent per 2 oz. payable in advance by Stamp	2 cts. each, or in bulk at Canadian Packet Book Post	4 cents each	Do.	Do.
*Printers' Proofs	Do.	Canadian Packet Book Post	Cunard Book Post	Do.	Do.
Seeds, Cuttings, Bulbs, Roots, Scions, Grafts, &c.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.

Canadian Packet Book Post from Quebec or Halifax.

Under 1 oz	2 cents.
Between 1 and 2 ozs	4 "
" 2 and 4 ozs	6 "
" 4 and 8 ozs	12 "
" 8 and 12 ozs	18 "
" 12 and 1 lb	24 "

Increasing 6 cents every 4 ozs. additional.

French Book Post.

Under 2 ozs	4 cents.
Between 2 and 4 ozs	8 "
" 4 and 8 ozs	16 "
" 8 and 12 ozs	24 "
" 12 and 1 lb	32 "

Increasing 8 cents every 4 ozs. additional.

Cunard Packet Book Post.

Under 1 oz	4 cents.
Between 1 and 2 ozs	6 "
" 2 and 4 ozs	8 "
" 4 and 8 ozs	16 "
" 8 and 12 ozs	24 "
" 12 ozs. and 1 lb	32 "

Increasing 8 cents every 4 ozs. additional.
Registration Fee 8 cents.

A Book Packet may contain any number of separate Books, Publications, Works of Art and Literature, Maps, Prints, Photographs, Paper, Vellum, Parchment; they may be written, printed or plain, or any mixture of the three. Book packets must be open at *both ends or both sides.*

Parcel Post may contain anything contained in the British Book Post—Printers' Proofs and Copy, Military Returns, Statements containing Figures and Signatures, Returns, Deeds, Legal Papers, and all such things not strictly Letters.

*Under the head of Printers' Proofs is embraced manuscript, the written sheets of any book intended for publication, printed impressions taken by ers for correction. Written marks or corrections do not disqualify Printers' Proofs from passing as such at the above rate.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Post Master General, John Delaney, Esq.; G. Lemesurier, Chief Clerk and Accountant; T. S. Dwyer, Superintendant of Money Order Office.

Letter Postage.

Letters circulating within the Province, if prepaid by stamps, 3 cents per ½ oz.; if not so paid, double postage will be charged on delivery. To all parts of the Dominion, Prince Edward Island and the United States, 6 cents; West Indies, *via* Bermuda, when posted at St. Johns, 10 cents per ½ oz.; to the United Kingdom, *via* Halifax, 6 cents. Postage on letters leaving St. John's direct for Liverpool will be 6 cents per ½ oz. East and West Coast of South America, *via* Bermuda, 31 cents per ½ oz. Letters found to contain coin posted for the United Kingdom, not registered, will be forwarded, charged with a double registration fee.

Parcel Post.

Closed parcels may be forwarded from any Post Office within the Island, to any office, (not a Way Office), at the following rates:

Under 4 ozs	4 cts.
Over 4 ozs. and not exceeding 8 ozs.	8 "
" 8 ozs. " 12 ozs.	12 "
Adding for every additional 4 ozs.	4 "
Registration Fee	5 "
Circulars (each)	2 "
Newspapers (each)	2 "

Book Post With Great Britain.

The following are the rates on books, pamphlets and magazines for Great Britain—the postage on which must be prepaid:

Not exceeding 4 ozs	6 cts.
Exceeding 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz	12 "
Do 8 oz. Do 1lb	24 "
Adding, for every additional 8 oz	12 "

MONEY ORDERS.

Money Orders are interchanged with the United Kingdom, the Dominion of Canada, and Prince Edward Island, at the following rates:

For the United Kingdom.

Up to £2 stg	1s. stg.
From £2 to £5 stg	2s. "
" £5 to £7 stg	3s. "
" £7 to £10 stg	4s. "

For the Dominion of Canada and Prince Edward Island.

Up to £5 stg	1s. stg.
From £5 to £10 stg	2s. "
" £10 to £15 stg	3s. "
" £15 to £20 stg	4s. "

No single order can be granted for more than £20, and no ½d. to be introduced.

ABSTRACT of Money Order transactions from 1865 to 1872 inclusive.

Year.	*No. of Orders issued.*	*Am't of Orders issued.*	*Commission accruing to P. O. Dept.*	*No. of Orders paid.*	*Am't. of Orders paid.*
			$ c.		$ c.
1865....	509	10,560 32	267 23	117	2512 00
1866....	796	15,181 86	329 50	265	5106 38
1867....	917	18,920 61	381 61	311	7277 69
1868....	1005	22,777 55	439 70	420	9101 81
1869....	977	20,218 14	420 08	496	8725 27
1870....	1349	26,825 97	537 76	486	9995 18
1871....	1183	24,969 81	474 40	515	12152 48
1872....	1189	25,001 52	446 37	585	12711 88

TABLE shewing the extent of Mail Service Postal Revenue, &c., in Newfoundland, From 1866 to 1872, inclusive:—

Year.	*No. of Post Office.*	*No. of Way Offices.*	*No. miles of M'l Routes.*	*No. M. Annual Mail Travel.*	*Postal Revenue.*	*Expenditure.*	*Brit. Packet Postage.*
1866	18	28	1,358	68,000	4,615	14,262	4,512
1869	19	40	1,358	68,000	4,877	14,793	4,971
1870	19	43	2,000	70,000	7,100	14,808	5,040
1871	19	43	2,160	71,000	10,000	15,076	4,248
1872	20	47	2,130	72,400	11,500	17,172	4,512

NOTE.—Exclusive of the routes given in the above table, three steamers are now employed, one to run north for eight months; another, all the year round to ply once a fortnight each way, north and west; and the third for Labrador and special services. Length of northern route, 220 miles, and western route, 330; total, 550 miles. There are also six sailing packets for the conveyance of mails to and from different points.

LIST OF POST OFFICES IN THE DOMINION ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED.

Offices printed in Italics, are authorized to Grant and Pay MONEY ORDERS.

Those marked * are Savings Banks; W O following the names signifies Way Office: O Ontario—Q Quebec—N. B. New Brunswick—N. S. Nova Scotia—P. E. I. Prince Edward Island—B. C. British Columbia—M. Manitoba.

Abbott's Corners	Q	Adamsville	Q
Abbotsford	Q	*Ailsa Craig*	O
Adare	O	Aird	Q
Aberarder	O	Adderley	Q
Airlie	O	Abercorn	Q
Addington Forks, W O	N S	Albert Bridge, W O	N S
Aberfoyle	O	Addison	O
Albert Mines, W O	N B	Abingdon	O
Adelaide	O	Alberton	O
Acacia	O	Admaston	O
**Alston*	O	Acadia Mines	N S
Adolphustown	O	Albury	O
Acton	O	*Advocate Harbor*	N S
Aldboro'	O	**Acton Vale*	Q
Agincourt	O	Aldershot	O

Alderville....O
Aldonane, W O....N B
Alexander's Point, W O..N B
*Alexandria....O
Alfred....O
Algonquin....O
Allanburg....O
Allan's Mills....O
Allan Park....O
Allan's Corners....Q
Allendale....O
Allenford....O
Allensville....O
Allisonville....O
Alliston....O
Alloa....O
Allumette Island....Q
Alma....O
Alma, W O....N S
Almira....O
*Almonte....O
Alport....O
Alton....O
Altona....O
Alvanley....O
Alvinston....O
Amberley....O
Ambleside....O
Amelia-burg....O
Amherst....N S
*Amherstburgh....O
Amherst Hill, W O....N S
Amherst Point, W O....N S
Amiens....O
Ancaster....O
Ancienne Lorette....Q
Ancienne Lorette [sub]....Q
Anderson....O
Anderson, W O....N B
Anderson's Corners....Q
Andover....N B
Ange Gardien....Q
Angers....Q
*Angus....O
Annagance....N B
Annapolis....N S
Antigonishe....N S
Antigonishe Harb. W O..N S
Antrim....O
Antrim, W O....N S
Anters Creek....B C
Apohaqui....N B
Appin....O
Appleby....O
Apple Grove....Q
Apple River, W O....N S
Appleton....O
Apsley....O
Apto....O
Archibald Settlement, W O....N B
Arden....O
Ardoch....O
Ardtrea....O
Argyle....O
Argyle, W O....N S
Arichat....N S
Arisaig, W O....N S
Arkell....O
*Arkona....O
Arkwright....O
Arlington....O
Armadale....O
Armagh....Q
Armand....Q
Armow....O
Armstrong's Brook, W O..N B
Armstrong's Corner, W O..N B
Arnott....O
*Arnprior....O
Aroostook, W O....N B
Aros....O

Arthabaska Station....Q
*Arthur....O
Arthurette, W O....N B
Arundel....Q
Arva....O
Asbest Corner....Q
Ashburn....O
Ashburnham....O
Ashcroft....B C
Ashdown....O
Ashgrove....O
Ashley....O
Ashton....O
Ashworth....O
Assametquagan....Q
Aston Station....Q
Atha....O
Athelstan....Q
Athens....O
Atherley....O
Atherton....O
Athlone....O
Athol....O
Athol, W O....N S
Atterclifle....O
Aubigny....Q
Aubrey....Q
Auburn....O
Audley....O
Aughrim....O
Au Lac, W O....N B
Aultsville....O
*Aurora....O
Avenue....O
Avignon....Q
Avoca....Q
Avon....O
Avonbank....O
Avondale, W O....N B
Avonmore....O
Avonport, W O....N S
Avonport Station, W O....N S
Avonton....O
Ayer's Flat....Q
Aylesford....N S
*Aylmer (East)....Q
*Aylmer (West)....O
Aylwin....Q
*Ayr....O
Ayton....O
Baby's Point....O
Back Bay, W O....N B
Back Lands, W O....N S
Baddeck....N S
Baddeck Bay, W O....N S
Baddeck Bridge, W O....N S
Baden....O
Bagot....O
Bagotville....Q
Baie St. Paul....M
Baie Verte....N B
Baie Verte Road, W O...N B
Bailey's Brook, W O....N S
Baillairgeon....Q
Baillieboro'....O
Baillie, W O....N B
Baillieside, W O....N B
Baker's Creek, W O....N B
Bala....O
Balderson....O
Balmamac....O
Ballantyne's Station....O
Ballinafad....O
Ballycroy....O
Ballydail....O
Ballymote....O
Balmoral....O
Balsam....O
Baltimore....O
Bamberg....O
Banda....O
Bandon....O

Bannockburn....O
Barrachois, W O....N B
Barrachois de Malbay....Q
Bardsville....O
Barkerville....B C
Bark Lake....O
Barnaby River, W O....N B
Barnesville, W O....N B
Barnett....O
Barney's River, W O....N S
Barnston....Q
*Barrie....O
Barrington....Q
Barrington....N S
Barrington Passage, W O..N S
Barrio's Beach, W O....N S
Barronsfield, W O....N S
Bartibog, W O....N B
Bartonville....O
Bass River, W O....N B
Bass River, W O....N S
Bass Wood Ridge, W O....N B
Batchewana....O
Bath....O
Bath....N B
Bathurst....N B
Bathurst Village, W O....N B
Batiscan....Q
Batiscan Bridge....Q
Battersea....O
Bay du Vin, W O....N B
*Bayfield....O
Bayfield, W O....N B
Bayfield, W O....N S
Bayside, W O....N B
Bayham....O
Bay du Vin Mills W O...N B
Bay St. Lawrence, W O..N S
Bayview....O
Beachburg....O
Beachville....O
Beaton....O
*Beamsville....O
Bear Brook....O
Bear Island, W O....N B
Bear Point, W O....N S
Bear River (West side)....N S
Bearrice....O
*Beauharnois....Q
Beaulac....Q
Beaulieu....Q
Beauport....Q
Beauvivage....Q
Beaver Bank, W O....N S
Beaver Brook, W O....N B
Beaver Cove, W O....N S
Beaver Harbor, W O....N B
Beaver River, W O....N S
Beaver River Corner....N S
*Beaverton....O
Becancour....Q
Becancour Station....Q
Becher....O
Bedford....Q
Bedford Basin, W O....N S
Beebe Plain....Q
Beach Hill, W O....N S
Bégon....Q
Belfast....O
Belford....O
Belfountain....O
Belgrave....O
Bellhaven....O
Belle Anche, W O....Q
Belledune, W O....N B
Belledune River, W O....N B
Belle-Isle, W O....N S
Belle Isle Bay, W O....N B
Belle Isle Creek, W O....N B
Belle Rivière....Q
*Belleville....O

Belleville, W O.....N B
Bell Ewart.....O
Belliveaux Cove, W O....N S
Belliveaux Village, W O..N B
Bellrock.....O
Bell's Corners.....O
Belmont.....O
Belmore.....O
Belœil Station.....Q
Belœil Village.....Q
Belyea's Cove, W O.....N B
Benmiller.....O
Bennie's Corners.....O
Bensfort.....O
Bentley.....O
Benton, W O.....N B
Beresford.....Q
Bentonville.....O
Bergerville.....Q
Berkeley.....O
**Berlin*.....O
Berne.....O
Berryton, W O.....N B
Bersimis.....Q
Berthier, *en bas*.....Q
** Berthier, en haut*.....Q
Bervie.....O
Berwick.....O
Berwick.....N S
Berwick Station, W O...N S
Bethany.....O
Bethel.....Q
Bewdley.....O
Bexley.....O
Bic.....Q
Bienville.....Q
Big Bank, W O.....N S
Big Bras d'Or, W O.....N S
Big Brook, W O.....N S
Big Cove, W O.....N B
Big Harbor, W O.....N S
Big Intervale, (Grand Narrows) W O.....N S
Big Intervale (Margaree) W O.....N S
Big Island, W O.....N S
Big Lorraine, W O.....N S
Big Pond, W O.....N S
Big Port'le Bear, W O....N S
Big Tracadie, W O.....N S
Billings' Bridge.....O
Bill Town, W O.....N S
Binbrook.....O
Bingham Road.....O
Birchton.....Q
Birdton, W O.....N B
Birkhall.....O
Birmingham.....O
Birr.....O
Bishop's Mills.....O
Bismarck.....O
Black Bank.....O
Black Brook, W O.....N B
Black Creek.....O
Black Heath.....O
Black Land, W O.....N B
Black Point, W O.....N B
Black Point, W O.....N S
Black River, (St. John) W O.....N B
Black River, (Northumberland) W O.....N B
Black River, W O.....N S
Black River Bridge, W O.N B
Black River Station.....Q
Black Rock, W O.....N S
Blackville, W O.....N B
Blair, O.....O
** Blairton*.....O
Blanchard Road, W O....N S
Blandford.....Q
Blandford, W O.....N S
Blantyre.....O
Blayney Ridge, W O...N B
Blessington.....O
Blissfield, W O.....N B
Blissville, W O.....N B
Bloomfield.....O
Bloomfield, (Carleton) W O.....N B
Bloomfield, (Kings) W O.....N B
Bloomingdale.....O
Bloomington.....O
Bloomsburg.....O
Blue Mountain, W O.....N S
Blue's Mill, W O.....N S
Bluevale.....O
Blyth.....O
Blytheswood.....O
Bobcaygeon.....O
Bocabec, W O.....N B
Bogart.....O
Boiestown, W O.....N B
Boisdale, W O.....N S
" Chapel, W O....N S
Bolingbroke.....O
Bolsover.....O
Bolton Centre.....Q
Bolton Forrest.....Q
Bomanton.....O
Bonaventure (sub).....Q
Bonaventure River.....Q
**Bondhead*.....O
Bongard's Corners.....O
Bookton.....O
Boom, W O.....N S
Bord à Plouffe.....Q
Bornholm.....O
Boscobel.....Q
Boston.....O
Bosworth.....O
Botany.....O
**Bothwell*.....O
Botsford Portage, W O...N B
Boucherville.....Q
Boudreau Village, W O..N B
Boulardarie.....N S
Boulter.....O
Boundary Creek, W O...N B
Boundary, Présqu'le, W O.....N B
Bourgeoise, W O.....N B
Bourg Louis.....Q
Bowling Green.....O
**Bowmanville*.....O
Box Grove.....O
Boyne.....O
Boynton.....Q
**Bracebridge*.....O
**Bradford*.....O
Braeside.....O
Braemar.....O
Bramley.....O
**Brampton*.....O
Branchton.....O
Brandy Creek.....O
**Brantford*.....O
Breadalbane, W O.....N B
Brechin.....O
Brentwood.....O
Breslaw.....O
Brewer's Mills.....O
Brewster.....O
Bridgedale, W O.....N B
Bridgenorth.....O
Bridgeport.....O
Bridgeport, W O.....N S
Bridgetown.....N S
Bridgeville, W O.....N S
* Bridgewater.....O
Bridgewater.....N S
Brigg's Corner, W O.....N B
Brigham.....Q
**Bright*.....O
**Brighton*.....O
Briley's Brook, W O.....N S
Brinkworth.....O
Brinsley.....O
Brinston's Corners.....O
Brisbane.....O
Bristol.....Q
Britannia.....O
Britannia Mills.....Q
Britonville.....Q
Broad Cove Chapel, W O.N S
Broad Cove (Intervale), W O.....N S
Broad Cove (Lunenburg), W O.....N S
Broad Cove (Marsh), W O.....N S
Broadlands.....Q
Brockton.....O
**Brockville*.....O
Brodbagen.....O
Brome.....Q
Bromemere.....Q
Brompton.....Q
Brompton Falls.....Q
Bronte.....O
Brookbury.....Q
Brookfield.....N S
Brookfield, W O.....N S
**Brooklin*.....O
Brooklyn, W O.....N S
Brooksdale.....O
Brookvale, W O.....N B
Brookvale, W O.....N S
Brookville, (Cumberland) W O.....N S
Brookville, (Pictou) W O.....N S
Brougham.....O
Broughton.....Q
Brown's Brook, W O.....N S
Brownsburg.....Q
Brownsville.....O
Brucefield.....O
Bruce Mines.....O
Brudenell.....O
Brunner.....O
Brunswick.....O
Brussells.....O
Bryanston.....O
Bryson.....Q
Buckhorn.....O
**Buckingham*.....Q
Buckland.....Q
Bucklaw, W O.....N S
Buckley's, W O.....N S
Buckshot.....O
Buctouche.....N B
Bulstrode.....Q
Bulwer.....Q
Burford.....O
Burgessville.....O
Burgoyne.....O
Burleigh.....O
Burlington, W O.....N S
Burnbrae.....Q
Burnbarnthorpe.....O
Burnley.....O
Burns.....O
Burnside.....M
Burnstown.....O
Burnt Church, W O.....N B
Burncoat, W O.....N S
Burnt River.....O
Burritt's Rapids.....O
Burtch.....O
Burton.....O
Burton, W O.....N B
Bury's Green.....O
Bushfield.....Q
Bute.....Q

Butternut Ridge ..... N B
Buttonville ..... O
Buxton ..... O
Byng ..... O
Byng Inlet ..... O
Byron ..... O
Cache Creek ..... B C
Cacouna ..... Q
Cadmus ..... O
Cæsarea ..... O
Cains River, W O ..... N B
Cainsville ..... O
Caintown ..... O
Cairngorm ..... O
Caistorville ..... O
Calabogie ..... O
Calder ..... O
Caldwell ..... O
Caledon ..... O
Caledon East ..... O
Caledonia Corner ..... N S
Caledonia Mills, W O ..... N S
Caledonia, St Mary's, W O ..... N S
Caledonia Settlement, W O ..... N B
Caledonia Springs ..... O
Calton ..... O
Calumet Island ..... Q
Cambray ..... O
Cambria ..... Q
Cambridge, W O ..... N B
Cambridge, W O. ..... N S
Camden East ..... O
Camerontown ..... O
Cameron ..... O
Camilla ..... O
Camlachie ..... O
*Campbellford ..... O
Campbell's Cross ..... O
Campbell Settlement, (Klugs) W O ..... N B
Campbell Settlement, (York) W O ..... N B
Campbellton ..... N B
Campbellville ..... O
Campden ..... O
Campo Bello ..... N B
Canaan, W O ..... N S
Canaan Road, W O ..... N S
Canada Creek, W O ..... N S
Canard, W O ..... N S
Canard River ..... O
Canboro' ..... O
Candasville ..... O
Canfield ..... O
Cannifton ..... O
Canning ..... O
Canning ..... N S
*Cannington ..... O
Cannonville, W O ..... N S
Canoe Creek ..... B C
Canrobert ..... Q
Canso ..... N S
Canterbury ..... Q
Canterbury ..... N B
Canterbury Station ..... N B
Cantley ..... Q
Canton ..... O
Cap à l'Aigle (sub) ..... Q
Cap Chat ..... Q
Cap des Rosiers ..... Q
Cape Cove ..... Q
Cape George ..... N S
Cape George (North side), W O ..... N S
Cape John, W O ..... N S
Capleton ..... Q
Cape Mabou, W O ..... N S
Cape Negro, W O ..... N S
Cape North, W O ..... N S
Cape Rich ..... O

Cape Sable Island, W O .. N S
Cape Spear, W O ..... N B
Caplin ..... Q
Cap Magdeleine ..... Q
Cap Rouge ..... Q
Cap St Ignace ..... Q
Cap Santé ..... Q
Caraquet ..... N B
Carden ..... O
Caribou Cove, W O ..... N S
Carillon ..... Q
Carleton ..... Q
Carleton ..... N B
**Carleton Place* ..... O
Carlingford ..... O
Carlisle ..... O
Carlow ..... O
Carlow, W O ..... N B
Carlsruhe ..... O
Carlton, W O ..... N S
Carluke ..... O
Carnarvon ..... O
Carnegie ..... O
Carp ..... O
Caribou Cove, W O ..... N S
Carroll's Corners, W O .. N S
Carronbrook ..... O
Carrville ..... O
Carsonby ..... O
Carsonville, W O ..... N B
Carthage ..... O
Cartwright ..... O
Cascades ..... Q
Case Settlement, W O .. N B
Cashel ..... O
Cashmere ..... O
Casselman ..... O
Castile ..... O
Castlebar ..... Q
Castleford ..... O
Castlemore ..... O
Castleton ..... O
Catalone, W O ..... N S
Cataract ..... O
Cataraqui ..... O
Cathcart ..... O
Caughnawaga ..... Q
Causapscal ..... Q
Cavan ..... O
**Cayuga* ..... O
Cazaville ..... Q
Cedar Grove ..... O
Cedar Hall ..... Q
Cedar Hill ..... O
Cedar Lake, W O ..... N S
Cedars ..... Q
Cedarville ..... O
Central Blissville, W O .. N B
Central Cambridge, W O ..... N B
Centralia ..... O
Central Chebogue, W O .. N S
Central Kingsclear, W O .. N B
Central Norton, W O ..... N B
Central Onslow, W O ..... N S
Centre Augusta ..... O
Centreton ..... O
Centre Village, W O ..... N B
Centreville ..... O
Centreville, W O ..... N B
Centreville ..... N B
Centreville, W O ..... N S
Chambly Basin ..... Q
**Chambly Canton* ..... Q
Chambord ..... Q
Champlain ..... Q
Chance Harbor, W O ..... N B
Chandos ..... O
Chantelle ..... Q
Chantry ..... O
Chapman ..... O
Charing Cross ..... O

Chapman, W O ..... N B
Charlemagne ..... Q
Charlesbourg ..... Q
Charleston ..... O
Charleston, W O ..... N B
Charleville ..... O
Charlo's Cove, W O ..... N S
Charrington ..... Q
Chatboro ..... O
Chateauguay ..... Q
Chateauguay Basin ..... Q
Chateau Richer ..... Q
**Chatham* ..... O
Chatham ..... N B
Chatillon ..... Q
Chatsworth ..... O
Chaudiere Mills ..... Q
Cheapside ..... O
Chebogue, W O ..... N S
Cheddar ..... O
**Chelsea* ..... Q
Chelsea, W O ..... N S
Cheltenham ..... O
Chemainus ..... B C
Chepstow ..... O
Cherry Creek ..... O
Cherry Valley ..... O
Cherrywood ..... O
Chesley ..... O
Chesley's Corners, W O .. N S
Chester ..... Q
Chester ..... N S
Chester Basin, W O ..... N S
Chesterfield ..... O
Cheticamp, W O ..... N S
Cheverie, W O ..... N S
Cheviot ..... O
Chezzetcook, W O ..... N S
Chichester ..... Q
Chicoutimi ..... Q
Chignacnaise River, W O .. N S
Chimney Corner, W O ..... N S
Chipman, W O ..... N B
Chipman's Brook, W O .. N S
Chipman's Corners, W O, N S
**Chippawa* ..... O
Chlorydormes ..... Q
Chockfish, W O ..... N B
Christmas Island ..... N S
Churchill ..... O
Church Hill, W O ..... N B
Church Point, W O ..... N S
Churchstreet, W O ..... N S
Churchville ..... O
Churchville, W O ..... N S
Chute a Blondeau ..... O
Chute's Cove, W O ..... N S
Clachan ..... O
Clairvaux (sub) ..... Q
Clandeboye ..... O
Clapham ..... O
Clare, W O ..... N S
Claremont ..... O
Claremont, W O ..... N S
Clarence ..... O
Clarence Creek ..... O
Clarenceville ..... Q
Clarendon Centre ..... Q
Clarendon Front (sub) ..... Q
Clarendon, W O ..... N B
Clareview ..... O
Clarina ..... O
Clarke ..... O
Clarke's Harbour, W O .. N S
* *Clarksburg* ..... O
Claude ..... O
Clavering ..... O
Clayton ..... O
Clear Creek ..... O
Clearville ..... O
Clementsport ..... N S
Clementsvale, W O ..... N S

Clifford ..... O	*Coteau Landing* ..... Q	*Dartmouth* ..... N
* *Clifton* ..... O	Côteau Rivière Ouelle ..... Q	Dashwood .....
Clinches Mills ..... N B	Côteau Station ..... Q	Davenport .....
a Clifton House (sub) ..... O	Côte des Neiges ..... Q	Davisville .....
Clifton, (Gloucester) W O ..... N B	Côte St. Paul ..... Q	Dawn Mills .....
Clifton, (Kings) W O ..... N B	Cotswold ..... O	Dawson Settlement, W O. N
Clinton ..... B C	Coulson ..... O	Daywood .....
* *Clinton* ..... O	Courtland ..... O	Dealtown .....
Clones, W O ..... N B	Coventry ..... O	Debeck Station, W O ... N
Clontarf ..... O	Coverdale, W O ..... N B	DeCewsville .....
Clover Hill ..... O	Coverley ..... O	Deep Brook, W O ..... N
Cloyne ..... O	Covey Hill ..... O	Deerdock .....
Clyde ..... O	Cowal ..... O	Deerfield, W O ..... N
Clyde River, W O ..... N S	*Cowansville* ..... Q	Deerhurst .....
Coal Branch, W O ..... N B	*Cow Bay* ..... N S	Dee Side .....
Coal Mines, W O ..... N B	Cowichan ..... B C	*Delaware* .....
Coates' Mills, W O ..... N B	*Craigdarroch* ..... O	*Delhi* .....
* *Cobourg* ..... Q	Craigleith ..... O	*Delta* .....
Cobden ..... O	Craigsholme ..... O	Demorestville .....
* *Cobourg* ..... O	Craigs Road Station ..... O	Dempsey's Corner, W O. N
Cocaigne, W O ..... N B	Craigvale ..... O	Denbigh .....
Cocaigne River, W O ..... N B	Cranbourne ..... Q	Denfield .....
Cobrington ..... O	Cranworth ..... O	Denison's Mills .....
Cody's, W O ..... N B	Crawford ..... O	Denistoun .....
Cogmagun River, W O. N S	*Credit* ..... O	Densmore's, W O. ..... N
Colbeck ..... O	Crediton ..... O	Densmore's Mills, W O. N
* *Colborne* ..... O	Creek Bank ..... O	De Ramsay .....
Colchester ..... O	* *Creemore* ..... O	Derby, W O ..... N
Cold Brook Station, W O. N S	Creighton ..... O	Derryville .....
Coldsprings ..... O	Cressy ..... O	Derry, West .....
Coldstream ..... O	Crieff ..... O	Derwent .....
Coldstream, W O ..... N B	Crinan ..... O	Desboro' .....
* *Coldwater* ..... O	Crofton ..... O	Deschambault .....
Colebrook ..... O	Cronarty ..... O	Desert Lake .....
Cole Harbor, W O. ..... N S	Cromwell, W O ..... N B	Desmond .....
Coleraine ..... O	Crosshill ..... O	Détour du Lac .....
Cole's Island, W O ..... N B	Crosspoint ..... Q	Deux Rivières .....
Colinville ..... O	*Cross Roads, Country Harbor* ..... N S	Devizes .....
Collfield ..... Q	Ainslie, W O ..... N S	Dewittville .....
Collina, W O ..... N B	Cross Roads, Lake	Dexter .....
* *Collingwood* ..... O	Cross Roads, Middle	Diamond .....
Collin's Bay ..... O	Melford, W O ..... N S	*Dickinson's Landing* .....
Collin's Inlet ..... O	Cross Roads, Ohio, W O. N S	Dickson's Store, W O .... N
Colpoy's Bay ..... O	Cross Roads, Saint	*Digby* ..... N
Columbus ..... O	George's Channel, W O. N S	Dillonton .....
Comber ..... O	Crow Harbor, W O ..... N S	Dipper Harbor, W O .... N
Combermere ..... O	Crowland ..... O	Discoose, W O ..... N
Como ..... Q	Croydon ..... O	Dixie .....
Comox ..... B C	Cruikshank ..... O	Dixon's Corners .....
* *Compton* ..... Q	Crumlin ..... O	Doaktown, W O ..... N
Concord ..... O	Crysler ..... O	Dobbinton .....
Concord, W O ..... N S	Cul'oden ..... O	Dog Creek ..... B C
Condon ..... N S	*Cumberland* ..... O	Doherty's Mills, W O .... N
Conestogo ..... O	Cumberland Bay, W O. N B	Dollar .....
Conn ..... O	Cumberland Point, W O. N B	Domaine de Gentilly .....
Coningsby ..... O	Cumminsville ..... O	Don .....
Connaught ..... O	Cumnock ..... O	Doncaster .....
Connor ..... O	Curran ..... O	Donegal .....
Conquerall Bank, W O. N S	Curryville, W O ..... N B	Donegal, W O ..... N
Conroy ..... O	Cushing ..... Q	Doon .....
Consecon ..... O	Dacre ..... O	Doran .....
Constance ..... O	Dalhebout ..... Q	*Dorchester* ..... N
Contrecœur ..... Q	Dalesville ..... Q	Dorchester Station .....
Conway ..... O	*Dalhousie* ..... N B	Dorking .....
Cook's Brook, W O ..... N S	Dalhousie East, W O. ..... N S	*Douglas* .....
Cookshire ..... Q	Dalhousie Mills ..... O	Douglas, W O ..... N
* *Cookstown* ..... O	Dalhousie Road, W O. ..... N S	Douglas Harbor, W O. N
Cooksville ..... O	Dalhousie Settlement, W O ..... N S	Douglastown .....
Cooper ..... O	Dalibaire ..... Q	Douglastown, W O. ..... N
Copenhagen ..... O	Dalkeith ..... O	Dover, W O ..... N
Copetown ..... O	Dalrymple ..... O	Dover, South .....
Copleston ..... O	Dalston ..... O	Downeyville .....
Corbett ..... O	Danby ..... Q	Downsview .....
Corbin ..... Q	Danford Lake ..... Q	Doyle Settlement, W O. N B
Corinth ..... O	Danforth ..... O	*Drayton* .....
Cork Station, W O ..... N B	* *Danville* ..... Q	*Dresden* .....
Corn Hill, W O ..... N B	Darrell ..... O	Drew .....
* *Cornwall* ..... O	Dartford ..... O	Drew's Mills .....
Cornwallis East, W O. ..... N S	Dartmoor ..... O	Dromore .....
Corunna ..... O		Drum .....
Côteau du Lac ..... Q		*Drumbo* .....

Drummondville, East.....Q
Drummondville, West.....O
Drumquin.....O
Dryden.....O
Drysdale.....O
Duart.....O
Dublin Shore, W O.....N S
Duck and Pringle.....B C
Dudswell.....Q
Dufferin.....O
Dumbarton, R.R. Station, W O.....N B
Dumblane.....O
Dumfries, W O.....N B
Dunany.....Q
Dunbar.....O
Dunbarton.....O
Duncan.....O
Duncan.....N S
Duncrief.....O
Dundalk.....O
* *Dundas*.....O
Dundee.....Q
Dundee, W O.....N B
Dundee Centre.....Q
Dundela.....O
Dundonald.....O
Dunedin.....O
Dungannon.....O
Dungiven, W O.....N B
Dunham.....Q
Dunkeld.....O
* *Dunnville*.....O
Dunphy, W O.....N B
Dunraven.....Q
Dunrobin.....O
Dunsford.....O
Duntroon.....O
Dunvegan.....O
Dupey's Corners, W O...N B
* *Durham*.....O
Durham.....N S
Dwyer Hill.....N B
Eagle.....O
Eagle's Nest.....M
Eardley.....Q
Earltown, W.....N S
East Arthabaska.....Q
East Bay, W O.....N S
East Bay, North side, W O.....N S
East Bolton.....Q
East Broughton.....Q
East Chester.....Q
East Clifton.....Q
East Dunham.....Q
Eastern Harbor, W O ...N S
East Farnham.....Q
East Glasgville, W O.....N B
East Hawkesbury.....O
East Hereford.....Q
East Jeddore, W O .....N S
East Magdala.....Q
Eastman's Springs.....O
Easton's Corners.....O
East Oro.....O
East Port Medway, W O..N S
East River, St. Mary's, (Guysboro') W O.....N S
East River, St. Mary's, (Pictou) W O.....N S
East Scotch Settlement, W O.....N B
East side of Chezzetcook, W O.....N S
East side of Pubnico Harbor, W O.....N S
East side of Ragged Island, W O.....N S
East side of West Branch East River of Pictou, W O.....N S
East Templeton.....Q
Eastville, W O.....N S
East Williamsburgh.....O
Eastwood.....O
Eaton.....Q
Economy.....N S
Eddystone.....O
Eden.....O
Eden Mills.....O
Edgar.....O
Edgecombe.....O
Edgett's Landing, W O..N B
Edgeworth.....O
Edgely.....O
Edina.....Q
Edmonton.....O
Edmundston.....N B
Edwardsburgh.....O
Eel Brook, W O.....N S
Eel Creek, W O.....N S
Eel Lake, W O.....N S
Eel River, W O.....N B
Effingham.....O
Eganville.....O
Egbert.....O
Egerton.....O
Eglington.....O
Egmondville.....O
Egremont.....O
Egypte.....Q
Eig Mountain, W O.....N S
Elba.....O
Elder.....O
Eldorada.....O
Elfrida.....O
Elgin.....O
Elgin.....N B
Elginburg.....O
Elginfield.....O
Elimville.....O
Elizabethville.....O
Ellengowan.....O
Ellershausen, W O.....N S
Ellesmere.....O
Elliott.....O
Elm.....O
Elmbank.....O
Elm Grove.....O
Elmira.....O
Elmsdale.....N S
Elmsville, W O.....N S
Elmvale.....O
Elmwood.....O
* *Elora*.....O
Elphin.....O
Elsinore.....O
Embro.....O
Embrun.....O
Emerald.....O
Emerson.....Q
Emerald, W O.....N S
Emigrant Road, W O.....N B
Emigrant Settlement, W O.....N B
Enfield.....O
Enfield.....N S
English Corner, W O.....N S
English Settlement, W O. N B
English Town.....N S
Enniskillen.....O
Enniskillen Station, W O. N B
Ennismore.....O
Enon, W O.....N S
Enterprise.....O
Epping.....O
Epsom.....O
Eramosa.....O
Erbsville.....O
Erie.....O
* *Erin*.....O
Erinsville.....O
Ernestown.....O
Erinville, W O.....N S
Erroll.....O
Escott.....O
Escuminac (sub).....Q
E-cuminac, W O.....N B
Eskasoni, W O.....N S
Esquesing.....O
Esquimalt.....B C
Esquimaux Point.....Q
Etang du Nord (sub).....Q
Essex Centre.....O
Ethel.....O
Etobicoke.....O
Eugenia.....O
Evelyn.....O
Everett.....O
Eversley.....O
Everton.....O
* *Exeter*.....O
Factory Dale, W O.....N S
Fafard.....Q
Fairfield.....O
Fairfield East.....O
Fairfield, W O.....N B
Fairfield Plain.....O
Fairhaven, W O.....N B
Fairview.....O
Fairville.....N B
Falding.....O
Falkenburg.....O
Falkirk.....O
Falkland.....O
Fallbrook.....O
Fallowfield.....O
Falmouth, W O.....N S
Falmouth, Windsor Bridge, W O.....N S
False Bay Beach, W O...N S
Farley's Mills, W O.....N B
Farmerston, W O.....N B
Farmersville.....O
Farmington.....O
Farnboro'.....Q
Farndon.....Q
Farnham Centre.....Q
Farquhar.....O
Farran's Point.....O
Father Point.....Q
Fenaghvale.....O
Fenella.....O
Fenelon Falls.....O
Fennells.....O
Fenwick.....O
Fenwick, W O.....N B
Fenwick, W O.....N S
Fergus.....O
Ferguson's Falls.....O
Fergusonvale.....O
Fermoy.....O
Fernhill.....O
Ferris, W O.....N B
Ferryville, W O.....N B
Feversham.....O
* *Fingal*.....O
Fintona.....O
Fisherville.....O
Fitch Bay.....Q
Fitzroy Harbor.....O
Five Islands.....N S
Five Mile River, W O ...N S
Flatlands.....N B
Fleetwood.....O
Flesherton.....O
Fletcher's Station, W O..N S
Fleurant.....Q
Flinton.....O
Flora.....O
Florence.....O
Florenceville.....N B
Florenceville, East, W O.N B
Foley.....O
Folly Lake, W O.....N S

Folly Mountain, W O....N S
Fontenoy ..... Q
Fonthill ..... O
Forbes, W O..... N S
Fordyce ..... O
Fordwick ..... O
Forest ..... O
Forest City ..... N B
Forester's Falls ..... O
Forest Mills ..... O
Foreston, W O..... N B
Forestville ..... O
Forfar ..... O
Forks, W O ..... N B
Forks, Baddeck, W O ...N S
Formosa ..... O
Forristall's, W O..... N S
Fort Calonge ..... Q
Fort Erie ..... O
Fort Garry ..... M
Fortie's Settlement, W O. N S
Fort William ..... O
Fort William ..... Q
Foster's, W O..... N S
Fouchie, W O..... N S
Fournier ..... O
Foxboro' ..... O
Fox Creek, W O..... N B
Fox Harbor, W O..... N S
Fox River ..... Q
Fox River, W O ..... N S
Framboise, W O..... N S
Frampton ..... Q
Frankford ..... O
Frank Hill ..... O
Franklin ..... O
Franklin Centre ..... Q
Franktown ..... O
Frankville ..... O
Fraser's Grant, W O..... N S
Fraser's Mills, W O..... N S
Fredericton ..... N
Fredericton Junction....N B
Fredericton Road, W O..N B
Freelton ..... O
Freeport ..... O
Freiburg ..... O
* *Frelighsburg* ..... Q
French Lake, W O..... N B
French River, W O..... N S
French Vale, W O ..... N S
French Village ..... Q
French Village, W O....N B
Frgmore ..... O
Frome ..... O
Frost Village ..... Q
Fulford ..... Q
Fullarton ..... O
Fulton ..... O
Gaberouse, W O..... N S
Gad's Hill ..... O
Gagetown ..... N B
Galley, W O..... N B
* *Galt* ..... O
Galway ..... O
Gamebridge ..... O
* *Gananoque* ..... O
* *Garafraxa* ..... O
Garden Hill ..... O
Garden Island ..... O
Garden of Eden, W O.... N S
Garden River ..... O
Gardiner Mines, W O.... N S
Gardner's Creek, W O.. N B
Garneau ..... Q
Garthby ..... Q
Gaspe Basin ..... Q
Gaspereaux, W O..... N B
Gaspereaux, W O ..... N S
Gaspereaux Station, W O. N B
Gay's River, W O..... N S
Gay's River Road, W O..N S

Geary, W O..... N B
Gemley ..... O
Geneva ..... Q
Genoa ..... Q
Gentilly ..... O
Georgeville River, W O..... N S
* *Geo getown* ..... O
Georgeville ..... Q
**Georgina* ..... O
Germantown, W O ..... N B
Getson's Point, W O..... N S
Giant's Lake, W O..... N S
Gibraltar ..... O
Gilbert Cove, W O ..... N S
Gilbert's Mills ..... O
Gilford ..... O
Girvan Settlement, W O. N B
Gladstone ..... O
Glammis ..... O
Glanford ..... O
Glanmire ..... O
Glanworth ..... O
Glascott ..... O
Glasgow ..... O
Glassville, W O ..... N B
Glastonbury ..... O
Glen, W O ..... N S
Glendallan ..... O
Glen Allan, W O..... N S
Glenarm ..... O
Glenburnie ..... O
Glencairn ..... O
Glencoe ..... O
Gleadower ..... O
Glenedale, W O..... N S
Glenelg ..... N S
Glengarry Station ..... N S
Glen Huron ..... O
Glenloyd ..... Q
Glen Major ..... O
Glenmeyer ..... O
Glen Morris ..... O
Glen Murray ..... Q
Glennevis ..... O
Glen Road, W O..... N S
Glen Sutton ..... Q
Glen Tay ..... O
Glenvale ..... O
Glen Williams ..... O
Glidden ..... Q
Goble's Corners ..... O
* *Goderich* ..... O
Golden Grove, W O..... N B
Goldenville ..... N S
Gold Fields, W O..... N S
Gold River, W O..... N S
Goldstone ..... O
Good Corner, W O ..... N B
Goodwood ..... O
Goose Creek, W O..... N B
Goose River ..... N S
Gordonsville, W O ..... N B
Gore, W O ..... N S
Gore's Landing ..... O
Gormley ..... O
Gorrie ..... O
Goshen, W O..... N S
Goshen, W O..... N B
Goshen, W O..... N S
Gosport ..... O
Gould ..... Q
Gourock ..... O
Gowanstown ..... O
Gower Point ..... O
Gowland Mountain, W O. N B
Grafton ..... O
Grahamsville ..... O
Granboro' ..... Q
* *Granby* ..... Q
Grand Anse, W O..... N S
Grand Aunce, W O..... N B
Grand Bay, W O..... N B

Grand Bend..... O
Grand Bale..... Q
Grande Greve ..... Q
Grande Ligne ..... Q
Grandes Cadées ..... Q
Grand Etang, W O..... N S
Grand Falls ..... N B
Grand Falls Portage, W O ..... N B
Grand Harbour, W O.... N B
Grandigne, W O ..... N B
Grandigne Ferry, W O.. N S
Grand Manan..... N B
Grand Mira, North, W O. N S
Grand Narrows, W O.... N S
Grand Mira, South, W O.. N S
Grand Pabos..... Q
Grand River ..... Q
Grand River, W O..... N B
Grand River, W O..... N S
Grandville..... Q
Grandville Centre, W O. N S
Granville Ferry..... N S
Grant ..... O
Grantley ..... O
Granton..... O
Gravel Hill ..... O
Gravelotte..... O
Gravenhurst ..... O
Grayslock ..... O
Great Shemogue, W O.. N B
Great Village ..... N S
Greenbank..... O
Greenbush ..... O
Greenfield..... O
Greenfield, W O..... N B
Greenfield, W O..... N S
Green Hill, W O..... N S
Greenock ..... O
Green River ..... Q
Green River ..... O
Green River, W O..... N B
Green's Creek, W O..... N S
Grenville ..... O
Grenville, W O..... N S
Greenwich Hill, W O.. N B
Greenwood ..... O
Grenville..... Q
Gresham..... O
Gretna ..... O
Grey ..... O
Griersville ..... O
Griffith ..... O
* *Grimsby* ..... O
Grondines ..... Q
Grosvenor, W O..... N S
Grouse Creek..... B C
Grovesend ..... O
Groves Point, W O..... N S
Gueguen, W O ..... N B
* *Guelph* ..... O
Gulf Shore, W O..... N S
Gunning Cove, W O..... N S
Guysborough ..... O
Guysborough ..... N S
Guysborough Intervale, W O..... N S
Hackett's Cove, W O ....N S
Hagersville ..... O
Half Island Cove, W O..N S
Haliway Brook, W O....N S
Halfway River, W O..... N S
Haltburton ..... O
Halifax ..... N S
Hallerton ..... Q
Halloway ..... O
Hall's Bridge ..... O
Hall's Harbor, W O..... N S
Hallville ..... O
Hamburg ..... O
* *Hamilton*..... O
Hamlet ..... O

Hammond.....O
Hammond River, W O..N B
Hammondvale.....N B
Hampstead.....O
Hampstead, W O.....N B
Hampton.....O
Hampton, W O.....N B
Hamtown, W O.....N B
Hanford Brook, W O....N B
Hannon.....O
Hanover.....O
Hantsport.....N S
Hanwell, W O.....N B
Harbor au Bouche, W O..N S
Harbor Road, W O.....N S
Harborville, W O.....N S
Harcourt.....O
Hardinge.....O
Hardwicke, W O.....N B
Hardwood Lands, W O..N S
Harewood, W O.....N B
Harlem.....O
Harley.....O
Harlock.....O
Harlowe.....O
Harmony.....O
Harold.....O
Harper.....O
Harpley.....O
Harrietsville.....O
Harrigan Cove, W O.....N S
Harrington, East.....Q
Harrington, West.....O
Harrisburg.....O
Harrison's Corners.....O
Harriston.....O
Harrow.....O
Harrowsmith.....O
Hartford.....O
Hartington.....O
Hartland.....N B
Hartley.....O
Hartman.....O
Hart's Mills, W O.....N B
Harvey.....N B
Harvey Creek.....B C
Harvey Station.....N B
Harvey Hill Mines.....Q
Harwich.....O
Harwood.....O
Haseville.....Q
* *Hastings*.....O
Hastings, W O.....N S
Hastings, W O.....N B
Hatley.....Q
Haultain.....O
Havelock.....O
Havelock, W O.....N S
* *Hawkesbury*.....O
Hawkestone.....O
Hawkesville.....O
Hawtrey.....O
Hay.....O
Haydon.....O
Hayesland.....O
Hay's River, W O.....N S
Haysville.....O
Hazledean.....O
Headford.....O
Headingly.....M
Head Lake.....O
Head of Amherst, W O..N S
Head of Jordan River, W O.....N S
Head of Millstream, W O. N B
Head of St. Margaret's Bay, W O.....N S
Head of St. Margaret's Bay (Middle District), W O.....N S
Head of St. Mary's Bay, W O.....N S
Head of South River Lake, W O.....N S
Head of Tatamagouche Bay, W O.....N S
Head of Tide, W O.....N B
Head of Wallace Bay, W O.....N S
Head of Wallace Bay, (North side) W O.....N S
Heathcote.....O
Heeb's Cross, W O.....N S
Hebron, W O.....N B
Hebron.....N S
Heckston.....O
Heidelberg.....O
Helena.....Q
Hemlson.....Q
Hemmingford.....Q
Henry.....O
Henrysburg.....Q
Henryville.....Q
Hepworth.....O
Herbert.....Q
Herdman's Corners.....Q
Hereford.....Q
Hereward.....O
Heron's Island, W O.....N B
* *Hespeler*.....O
Heyworth.....Q
Hiawatha.....O
Hibernia, W O.....N B
High Bluff.....M
High Falls.....O
Highfield.....O
Highfield, W O.....N S
Highgate.....O
Highland Creek.....O
Hildia.....O
Hillier.....O
Hillsborough.....O
Hillsborough C B., W O..N S
Hillsboroug.....N B
Hillsburg.....O
Hillsdale.....O
Hillsdale, W O.....N B
Hill's Green.....O
Hillside, W O.....N S
Hillside, W O.....N B
Hilton.....O
Hiuch.....O
Hoadle.....O
Hoath Head.....O
Hochelaga.....Q
Hockley.....O
Holbrook.....O
Holland Landing.....O
Hollen.....O
Holmesville.....O
Holmesville, W O.....N B
Holstein.....O
Holt.....O
Holyrood.....O
Homer.....O
Honeywood.....O
Hope.....B C
Hopetown.....O
Hopefield.....O
Hopewell, W O.....N B
Hopewell, W O.....N S
Hopewell Cape.....N B
Hopewell Corner, W O..N B
Hopewell Hill, W O.....N B
Hornby.....O
Horning's Mills.....O
Hornsey, W O.....N S
Horton Landing, W O..N S
Houghton.....O
House Harbor (sub).....Q
Howe Island.....O
Howick.....Q
Hubbard's Cove.....N S
Hudson.....Q
* *Hull*.....Q
Hullsville.....O
Humber.....O
Humberstone.....O
Hunsdon.....O
Hunter's Mountain, W O.....N S
Hunterstown.....Q
Huntersville.....O
* *Huntingdon*.....Q
Huntingville.....Q
Huntley.....O
Huntsville.....O
Huston.....O
Huttonsville.....O
Hyde Park Corner.....O
Ida.....O
Ilderton.....O
Indiana.....O
Indian Brook, W O.....N S
Indian Cove.....Q
Indian Harbor, (Halifax) W O.....N S
Indian Harbor, (Guysboro') W O.....N S
Indian Island, W O.....N B
Indian Point, W O.....N S
Indian Road, W O.....N S
Indian Town.....N B
* *Ingersoll*.....O
Ingoldsby.....O
Ingonish, W O.....N S
Inistioge.....O
Inkerman.....O
Innerkip.....O
Innisfil.....O
Innisville.....O
Intervale, W O.....N B
Inverary.....O
Invermay.....O
* *Inverness*.....Q
Iona.....O
Irish Cove, W O.....N S
Irishtown, W O.....N B
Iron Hill.....Q
Ironside.....Q
* *Iroquois*.....O
Irving Settlement, W O..N B
Irvine.....Q
Isaac's Harbor, W O.....N S
Island Brook.....Q
Islay.....O
Isle aux Coudres (sub).....Q
Isle aux Grues.....Q
Isle Dupas.....Q
Isle Perrot.....Q
Isle Verte.....Q
Islington.....O
Ivanhoe.....O
Ivy.....O
Jackson, Road, W O.....N S
Jackson.....O
Jackstontown, W O.....N B
Jacksonville, W O.....N B
Janetville.....O
Janetville, W O.....N B
Jarratt's Corners.....O
Jarvis.....O
Jasper.....O
Jeddore, W O.....N S
Jemseg, W O.....N B
Jenkins, W O.....N B
Jersey, River Chaudiere...Q
Jerseyville.....O
Joggin Mines, W O.....N S
Johnson.....O
Johnson's Mills.....O
Johnson Mills, W O.....N B
Johnston, W O.....N B
Johnville.....Q
Johnville, W O.....N B
Jolicure, W O.....N B

*Joliette ..... Q
Jonquières ..... Q
Jordan ..... Q
Jordan Bay, W O ..... N S
Judique, W O ..... N S
Jura ..... O
Juvenile Sett., W O ..... N B
Kaladar ..... O
Kamloops ..... B C
Kamouraska ..... Q
Kars ..... O
Kars, W O ..... N B
Katevale ..... Q
Kazubazua ..... Q
Kay Settlement, W O ..... N B
Keady ..... O
Keenansville ..... O
*Keene ..... O
Keith ..... O
Keithley Creek ..... B C
Kelso ..... Q
Kelvin ..... O
Kemble ..... O
Kempt, W O ..... N S
Kempt Bridge, W O ..... N S
Kempt Head, W O ..... N S
Kempt Road, W O ..... N S
Kempt Town, W O ..... N S
Kemptville ..... O
Kemptville, W O ..... N S
Kendal ..... O
Kennebec Line ..... Q
Kenilworth ..... O
Kenmore ..... O
Kennetcook, W O ..... N S
Kennetcook Corner, W O. N S
Kent Bridge ..... O
Kent's Island, W O ..... N S
Kentville ..... N S
Kepler ..... O
Kerrwood ..... O
Kerry ..... O
Kerteh ..... O
Keswick ..... O
Keswick Ridge, W O ..... N B
Ketch Harbor, W O ..... N S
Kettleby ..... O
Kewstoke, W O ..... N S
Keyser ..... O
Kilbride ..... O
Kildare ..... Q
Kildonan ..... M
Kilkenny ..... Q
Killarney ..... Q
Killean ..... O
Killerby ..... O
Kilmannagh ..... O
Kilmarnock ..... O
Kilmartin ..... O
Kilmaurs ..... O
Kilsyth ..... O
Kimberley ..... O
Kinburn ..... O
*Kincardine ..... O
Kincardine, W O ..... N B
King ..... O
King Creek ..... O
Kinglake ..... O
Kingsbridge ..... O
Kingsbury ..... Q
Kingsbury ..... N S
Kingsclear, W O ..... N B
Kingsey ..... Q
Kingsey Falls ..... Q
Kingsley, W O ..... N B
*Kingston ..... O
Kingston (Kings) ..... N B
Kingston (Kent) ..... N B
Kingston Mills ..... O
Kingston Village, W O ... N S
*Kingsville ..... O
Kinkora ..... O
Kinloss ..... O
Kinlough ..... O
Kinmount ..... O
Kinnear's Mills ..... Q
Kinsale ..... O
Kinsman's Corners, W O. N S
Kintail ..... O
Kintore ..... O
Kippen ..... O
Kippewa ..... Q
Kirby ..... O
Kirkdale ..... Q
Kirkfield ..... O
Kirkhill ..... O
Kirkhill, W O ..... N S
Kirk's Ferry ..... Q
Kirkton ..... O
Kirkwall ..... O
*Klineburg ..... O
Knapdale ..... O
Knatchbull ..... O
Knowlesville, W O ..... N B
*Knowlton ..... Q
Knowlton Landing ..... Q
Knoxford W O ..... N B
Knoydart, W O ..... N S
Kolbeck, W O ..... N S
*Komoka ..... O
Kootenay (sub) ..... B C
Kossuth ..... O
*Kouchibouguac ..... N B
La Baie ..... Q
Labarre ..... Q
La Beauce ..... Q
L'Acadie ..... Q
Lachenaie ..... Q
* *Lachine ..... Q
* *Lachute* ..... Q
Lac La Hache ..... B C
Lac Masson ..... Q
Lac Noir ..... Q
Lacolle ..... Q
Lafontaine ..... O
Laggan ..... O
La Guerre ..... Q
La Have Cross Roads, W O ..... N S
La Have River, W O ..... N S
Lake Ainslie, W O ..... N S
Lake Ainslie (East side), W O ..... N S
Lake Ainslie (South side), W O ..... N S
Lake Aylmer ..... Q
Lake Beauport ..... Q
Lake Doré ..... O
Lake Etchemin ..... Q
Lakefield ..... Q
Lake Georges ..... N S
Lakefield, W O ..... N B
Lake George, W O ..... N B
Lake George, W O ..... N S
Lakehurst ..... O
Lakelands, W O ..... N S
Lake Law, W O ..... N S
Lakelet ..... O
Lake Megantic ..... Q
Lake Opinicon ..... O
Lake Rode ..... N S
Lake Settlement, W O .. N B
Lakeside ..... O
Lake Temiscamingue ..... Q
Lakeville, W O ..... N B
Lakeville, W O ..... N S
Lakeville Corner, W O .. N B
Lake Weedon ..... Q
L'Amable ..... O
L'Amaroux ..... O
Lambeth ..... O
Lambton ..... Q
Lambton Mills ..... O
* *Lamark ..... O
Lancaster ..... O
Lang ..... O
Langevin ..... Q
Langford ..... O
Langley ..... B C
Langside ..... O
Langstaff (sub) ..... O
Langton ..... O
Lanorale ..... Q
Lansdown ..... O
L'Anse a Gilles ..... Q
L'Anse au Foin ..... Q
Lansing ..... O
Lantz, W O ..... N S
La Petite Rivière St. François (sub) ..... Q
La Pigeonnière ..... Q
*Laprairie ..... Q
La Présentation ..... Q
Lapum ..... O
L'Ardoise, W O ..... N S
Largie ..... O
Larochelle ..... Q
Larry's River, W O ..... N S
Laskay ..... O
* *L'Assomption ..... Q
Laterrière ..... Q
Latona ..... O
Laugill's, W O ..... N S
Laurel ..... O
*Lauzon ..... Q
Laval ..... Q
Lavaltrie ..... Q
Lavant ..... O
Lavender ..... O
L'Avenir ..... Q
Lawrence Factory ..... N S
Lawrence Station, W O .. N B
*Lawrencetown ..... N S
Lawrencetown, W O ..... N S
Lawrenceville ..... Q
Layton ..... O
*Leamington ..... O
Learned Plain ..... Q
Leaksdale ..... O
Leclercville ..... Q
Ledge, W O ..... N B
* *Leeds ..... Q
Leeds Village ..... Q
*Lefroy ..... O
Leicester, W O ..... N S
Leinster ..... O
Leitch's Creek, W O ..... N S
Leith ..... O
Lemesurier ..... Q
Lemonville ..... O
Lennox ..... O
Lennox Ferry, W O ..... N S
* *Lennoxville ..... Q
Leonard's Hill ..... Q
L'Epiphanie ..... Q
Lepreaux ..... N B
Lequille, W O ..... N S
Les Eboulemens ..... Q
Les Ecureuils ..... Q
Les Escoumains ..... Q
Leskard ..... O
*Leslie ..... O
Les Petite Bergeronnes ... Q
L'Etete, W O ..... N B
* *Levis ..... Q
Lewis Bay, W O ..... N S
Lewis Head, W O ..... N S
Lewis Mountain, W O ... N B
Lewisville, W O ..... N B
Lieury ..... O
Lifford ..... O
Lilley's Corner (sub) ..... O
Lillooet ..... B C
Limehouse ..... O
Lime Lake ..... O
Lime Rock, W O ..... N S

Lincoln, W O ..... N B
Linda ..... Q
**Lindsay* ..... O
Lindsay, W O ..... N B
Lineboro' ..... Q
Lingan ..... N S
Linton ..... O
Linton's, W O ..... N B
Linwood ..... O
Lisbon ..... O
Lisburn ..... O
Liscomb, W O ..... N S
L'Islet ..... Q
**Listowell* ..... O
Little Branch, W O ..... N B
Little Bras d'Or ..... N S
Little Britain ..... O
Little Current ..... O
Little Glace Bay ..... N S
Little Harbor, W O ..... N S
Little Judique, W O ..... N S
Little Lepreaux, W O ..... N B
Little Lorraine, W O ..... N S
Little Narrows, W O ..... N S
Little Ridge, W O ..... N B
Little Rideau ..... O
Little Ridge ..... N B
Little River (Cove) W O. N B
Little River (Elgin) W O. N B
Little River, W O ..... N B
Little River, W O ..... N S
Little River, W O ..... N S
Little River, W O ..... N S
Little River, (Mid. Musquodoboit) W O ..... N S
Little Rocher, W O ..... N B
Little Shemogue, W O ..... N B
Little Shippegan, W O ..... N B
Little Tracadie, W O ..... N S
Liverpool ..... N S
Livingston's Cove, W O. N S
Loydtown ..... O
Lobo ..... O
Lochaber, W O ..... N S
Lochaber Bay ..... Q
Lockhartville, W O ..... N S
Loch Garry ..... O
Lochiel ..... O
Lochinvar ..... O
Loch Lomond, W O ..... N B
Loch Lomond, W O ..... N S
Lochside, W O ..... N S
Locke Port ..... N S
Locksley ..... O
Lockton ..... O
Lockville ..... O
Logan ville, W O ..... N S
Logierait ..... O
Lombardy ..... O
Londesborough ..... O
**London* ..... O
Londonderry, W O ..... N B
Londonderry ..... N S
Long Creek, W O ..... N B
Long Island ..... N S
Long Island Locks ..... O
Long Lake ..... O
Long Point ..... Q
Long Point, W O ..... N B
Long Point, (Inverness) W O ..... N S
Long Point, (Kings) W O. N S
Long Reach, W O ..... N B
Long Settlement, W O ..... N B
Longeuil ..... Q
Longwood ..... O
Longwood Station ..... O
Lonsdale ..... O
Lord's Cove, W O ..... N B
Lorette ..... Q
Loretto ..... O
L'Orignal ..... O
Lorne ..... O
Lorraine ..... O
Lorway Mines ..... N S
Lotbiniere ..... Q
Lotus ..... O
Loughborough ..... O
Louisburg, W O ..... N S
Louisville ..... O
Lovat ..... O
Low ..... Q
Lowbanks ..... O
Lower Barney's River, W O ..... N S
Lower Brighton, W O ..... N B
Lower Canterbury, W O. N B
Lower Cape, W O ..... N B
Lower Cove, W O ..... N S
Lower Coverdale, W O ..... N B
Lower Fort Garry ..... M
Lower French Village, W O ..... N B
Lower Grenville, W O ..... N S
Lower Hayneville, W O. N B
Lower Horton ..... N S
Lower Ireland ..... Q
Lower La Have, W O ..... N S
Lower L'Ardoise, W O .. N S
Lower Line Queensbury, W O ..... N B
Lower Maccan, W O ..... N S
Lower Newcastle, W O .. N B
Lower Pereaux, W O ..... N S
Lower Pockmouche, W O ..... N B
Lower Prince William, W O ..... N B
Lower Prospect, W O .... N S
Lower Queensbury, W O. N B
Lower River Inhabitants, W O ..... N S
Lower Selmah, W O ..... N S
Lower Settlement, Middle River, W O ..... N S
Lower Settlement, South River, W O ..... N S
Lower Southampton, W O ..... N B
Lower Stewiacke ..... N S
Lower Turtle Creek, W O ..... N B
Lower Wakefield, W O .. N B
Lower Ward. Ste Marguerite's Bay, W O ... N S
Lower Wood Harbor, W O ..... N S
Lower Woodstock, W O. N B
Lower Point, W O ..... N S
Low ville ..... O
**Lucan* ..... O
Lucerne ..... Q
**Lucknow* ..... O
Ludlow, W O ..... N B
Lumley ..... O
Lunenburg ..... O
Lunenburg ..... N S
Lurgan ..... O
Lutes Mountain, W O .... N B
Luther ..... O
Luton ..... O
**Lyn* ..... O
Lynden ..... O
Lyndhurst ..... O
Lynedoch ..... O
Lynnfield, W O. ..... N B
Lynnville ..... O
Lyons ..... O
Lyster ..... Q
Lyttleton, W O ..... N B
Lytton ..... B C
McAdam Junction, W O. N B
McDonald's Corner, W O. N B
McDonald's Corners .... O
McDonald's Point, W O .. N B
McDougall Settlement, W O ..... N B
McGillivray ..... O
McIntyre ..... O
McKay's Point, W O ..... N S
McKellar ..... O
McKenzie's Corner, W O. N B
McLaughlan Road, W O. N B
McLellan's Mountain, W O ..... N S
McLennan's Brook, W O ..... N S
McLeod's Mills, W O. ..... N B
McPherson's Ferry, W O ..... N S
Maberly ..... O
Mabou ..... N S
Mabou Coal Mines, W O. N S
Mabou Harbor, W O ..... N S
Maccan, W O ..... N S
Maccan Mountain, W O. N S
Mace's Bay ..... N B
Macnider ..... Q
Mactaquack, W O ..... N B
Macton ..... O
Macville ..... O
Maddington ..... Q
Madisco, W O ..... N B
**Madoc* ..... O
Magaguadavic, W O. ..... N B
Magdalen Islands ..... Q
Magnetawan ..... O
Magog ..... Q
Magoun's Point ..... Q
Magundy, W O ..... N B
Mahone Bay ..... N S
Maidstone ..... O
Maisadieu, W W. ..... N S
Maitland ..... O
Maitland ..... N S
Maitland, (Yarmouth) W O ..... N S
Maitland, (Annapolis) W O ..... N S
Malagash, N S ..... N S
Malagawatch, W O ..... N S
Malakoff ..... O
Malcolm ..... O
Malignant Cove, W O .... N S
Mallorytown ..... O
Malmalson ..... Q
Malone ..... O
Malton ..... O
Malvern ..... O
**Manchester* ..... O
Manchester, W O ..... N S
Mandamin ..... O
Manilla ..... O
Manitowaning ..... O
Manners Sutton, W O .... N B
Mannheim ..... O
Manotic ..... O
Mansfield ..... O
Mansonville-Potton ..... Q
Maple ..... O
Maple Bay ..... B C
Maple Green, W O ..... N B
Maple Grove ..... Q
Maple Hill ..... O
Maple Leaf ..... Q
Mapleton ..... O
Mapleton ..... M
Mapleton, W O ..... N B
Maple Valley ..... O
Maquapit Lake, W O .... N B
Mar ..... O
Marathon ..... O
Marble Mountain, W O. N S
Marble Rock ..... O
Marbleton ..... Q
March ..... O

Marchmont....O
Marden....O
Margaree, W O....N S
Margaree (Forks)....N S
Margaretsville, W O....N S
Maria....Q
Marie Joseph, W O....N S
Marion Bridge, W O....N S
Maritana....Q
Markdale....O
**Markham*....O
Markhamville, W O....N B
Marlbank....O
Marlow....Q
Marmion....O
Marmora....O
Marnoch....O
Marriott's Cove, W O....N S
Marshall's Cove....N S
Marshall's Town, W O....N S
Marsh Hill....O
Marsh Settlement, McLellan's Mountain, W O..N S
Marshville....O
Marshy Hope, W O....N S
Marston....O
Marsville....O
Martin's River, W O....N S
Martintown....O
Martinville....Q
Marydale, W O....N S
Mary Lake....O
Marysville....O
Marysville, W O....N B
Maryvale, W O....N S
Mascarene, W O....N B
Mascouche....Q
Masham Mills....Q
Maskinonge....Q
Massawippi....Q
Massie....O
Mast Town, W O....N S
Matane....Q
Matapedia....Q
Matawatchan....O
Matlock....O
Mattawa....O
Maugerville, W O....N B
Mawcock....Q
Maxwell....O
Mayfair....O
Mayfield....O
Maynard....O
Maynooth....O
Mayo....Q
Meadowvale....O
**Meaford*....O
Meagher's Grant, W O....N S
Mechanic's Settlement, W O....N B
Medford, W O....N S
Medina....O
Medonte....O
Meeanchon....O
**Melbourne*....Q
Melbourne Ridge....Q
Melocheville....Q
Melrose....O
Melrose....N S
Melvern Square, W O....N S
Melville....O
Memramcook....N B
Menie....O
Merigonish, W O....N S
Merivale....O
Merlin....O
**Merrickville*....O
Meriton....O
Metabetchouan....Q
Metaghan, W O....N S
Metaghan River, W O....N S
Méthot's Mills....Q
Metis....Q
Metz....O
Meyersburg....O
Michael's Bay....O
Michipicton River....O
Middle Church....M
Middleboro, W O....N S
Middle Coverdale, W O..N B
Middle Clyde River, W O....N S
Middlefield, W O....N S
Middle La Have Ferry, W O....N S
Middle Musquodoboit....N S
Middle Sereaux....N S
Middle River, W O....N S
Middle Ohio, W O....N S
Middle River, W O....N S
Middle St. Francis....N B
Middle Section of N. E. Margaree, W O....N S
Middle Settlement, River Inhabitants, W O....N S
Middle Settlement of South River, W O....N S
Middle Simmonds, W O. N B
Middle Southampton, W O....N B
Middle Stewiacke, W O..N S
Middleton....N S
Middleville....O
Midgic, W O....N B
Midland, W O....N B
Midhurst....O
Midland....O
Mildmay....O
Mile End....Q
Milford....O
Milford, W O....N S
Milford Haven Bridge, W O....N S
Millbank....O
Mill Bridge....O
**Mill Brook*....O
Mill Brook, W O....N S
Mill Cove, W O....N S
Mill Creek, W O....N B
Milledgeville, W O....N B
Mille Isles....Q
**Mille Roches*....O
Miller's Creek, W O....N S
Mille Vaches....Q
Millfield....Q
Mill Grove....O
Mill Haven....O
Milliken....O
Mill Point....O
Millstream, W O....N B
Millsville, W O....N S
Milltown....N B
Mill Village....N S
Millville, W O....N B
Milnesville....O
Milton....N S
Milton, East....Q
**Milton, West*....O
Milverton....O
Mimico....O
Mimosa....O
Minden....O
Minesing....O
Mingan....Q
Minudie, W O....N S
Mira Gut, W O....N S
Miranda....Q
Mispec, W O....N B
Mitchell....O
Mitchell's Bay....O
Moe's River....Q
Moffatt....O
Mohr's Corners....O
Mohawk....O
Moira....O
Moisic....Q
Molesworth....O
Monck....O
Monckland....O
Moncton....N B
Moncton Road, W O....N B
Moneymore....O
Mongenais....Q
Mongolia....O
Monkton....O
Mono Centre....O
Mono Mills....O
Mono Road Station....O
Montague....O
Montague Gold Mines, W O....N S
Montcalm....Q
Monte Bello....Q
Mont Elie....Q
Mont Louis....Q
Montmagny....O
**Montmagny*....Q
Montmorency....Q
**Montreal*....Q
Montmorin....Q
Montrose....Q
Mont St. Hilaire....Q
Monument Settlement, W O....N B
Moore....O
Moorefield....O
Moore's Mills, W O....N B
Moore's Station....Q
Moose Brook, W O....N S
Moose Creek....O
Moray....O
Morden, W O....N S
Morewood....O
Morganston....O
Morley....O
Morningdale Mills....O
**Morpeth*....O
Morrisbank....O
**Morrisburg*....O
Morriston....O
Morristown, Co., W O....N S
Morristown, W O....N S
Morton....O
Morton's Corner, W O....N S
Mortonville, W O....N S
Morven....O
Moscow....O
Mosers River, W O....N S
Mosherville, W O....N S
Mossley....O
Mossmans Grant, W O....N S
Motherwell....O
Monlies River, W O....N S
Mountain Grove....O
Mountain View....O
Mount Albert....O
Mount Albion....O
**Mount Brydges*....O
Mount Carmel....Q
Mount Charles....O
Mount Denison, W O....N S
Mount Elgin....O
**Mount Forest*....O
Mount Hanly, W O....N S
Mount Healy....O
Mount Horeb....O
Mount Hurst....O
Mount Johnson....Q
Mountjoy....Q
Mount Oscar....Q
Mount Pleasant, W O....N B
Mount Pleasant, W O....N S
Mount Royal....Q
Mount St. Louis....O
Mount St. Patrick....O
Mount Salem....O

Mountsberg....O
Mount Thom....N S
Mount Uniacke....N S
Mount Vernon....O
Mount Whatley, W O....N B
Mount Wolfe....O
Mouth of Jemseg, W O....N B
Mouth of Keswick, W O. N B
Mouth of Nerepis....N B
Mulgrave....O
Mull River, W O....N S
Mulmer....O
Muncey....O
Munro's, W O....N S
Munster....O
Murray....O
Murry Bay....Q
Murray's Corner, W O....N B
Murvale....O
Muskoka Falls....O
Musquash, W O....N B
Musquodoboit Harbor, W O....N S
Musselburg....O
Myrehall....O
Myrtle....O
Mystic....Q
Nackawick, W O....N B
Nanaimo....B C
Nairn....O
Nanticoke....O
Napan, W O....N B
Napanee....O
Napanee Mills....O
Napier....O
Napierville....Q
Nappan, W O....N S
Napperton....O
Narrows....N B
Nashwaak, W O....N B
Nashwaaksis, W O....N B
Nashwaak Village, W O. N B
Nassagiweya....O
Natashquan....Q
Navan....O
Necum Tench, W O....N S
Neguac, W O....N B
Neigette....Q
Nelson....O
Nenagh....O
Nerephis Station, W O. N B
Netherby....O
Neustadt....O
Nevis....O
New Aberbeen....O
New Albany, W O....N S
New Annan, W O....N S
Newark....O
New Bandon, W O....N B
Newbliss....O
**Nemborough*....O
Newboyne....O
Newbridge....O
New Bridge, W O....N S
**Newburgh*....O
Newburgh, W O....N B
**Newbury*....O
New Caledonia, W O....N S
New Campbleton....N S
New Canaan, W O....N B
New Canada, W O....N S
New Carlisle....Q
**Newcastle*....O
Newcastle....N B
Newcastle Bridge, W O. N B
Newcastle Creek, W O...N B
Newcomb Corner, W O. N S
Newcombe....O
New Cornwall, W O....N S
New Dublin....O
New Dundee....O
New Durham....O
**New Edinburgh*....O
New Fairloch, W O....N S
New Germany, W O....N S
New Glasgow....Q
New Glasgow....N S
**New Hamburg*....O
New Harbor, W O....N S
New Horton, W O....N B
Newington....O
New Ireland....Q
New Ireland, W O....N B
New Ireland Road, W O. N B
New Jerusalem, W O....N B
New Larig, W O....N S
New Liverpool....Q
New Lowell....O
**New Market*....O
New Maryland....N B
New Mills....N B
New Minas, W O....N S
Newport....O
Newport....Q
Newport....N S
Newport Corner, W O....N S
Newport Landing....N S
Newport Point....Q
Newport Station....N S
New Richmond....Q
New River, W O....N B
New Ross....O
New Ross....N S
New Ross Road, W O....N S
Newry....O
New Sarum....O
Newton Brook....O
Newton Mills, W O....N S
Newton Robinson....O
Newton, W O....N B
New Town, W O....N S
New Tusket, W O....N S
New Westminster....B C
New Zealand, W O....N B
**Niagara*....O
Nichol's Corner, W O....N S
Nicola Lake....B C
Nicolet....Q
Nicolston....O
Nictaux Falls, W P....N S
Niel's Harbor, W O....N S
Niely Road....N S
Nile....O
Nilestown....O
Nine Mile River, W O....N S
Nipissingan....O
Nissouri....O
Nithburg....O
Nobleton....N S
Noel, W O....N S
Noel Shore, W O....N S
Norham....O
Norland....O
Normandale....O
Normanton....O
Northampton, W O....N B
North Augusta....O
North Bristol....Q
North Brookfield, W O. N S
North Bruce....O
North Douro....O
North East Branch Margaree, W O....N S
North East Harbor, W O. N S
North Esk Boom, W O. N B
Northfield....O
Northfield, W O....N B
Northfield, W O....N S
North Georgetown....Q
North Glandford....O
North Gower....O
North Ham....Q
North Hatley....Q
North Joggins, W O....N B
North Keppel....O
North Lake, (Westmoreland) W O....N B
North Lake, W O (York). N B
North Lancaster....O
North Mountain....O
North Mountain, W O....N S
North Nation Mills....Q
North Onslow....Q
North Pelham....O
North Pinnacle....Q
North Port....O
North Range Corner, W O....N S
North Ridge....O
North River, W O....N B
North River, W O....N S
North River Bidge, W O. N S
North River Bidge, W O. N S
North River Platform, W O....N B
North Salem, W O....N S
North Section of Earltown, W O....N S
North Seneca....O
North Shore, (Cumberland) W O....N S
North Shore, (Victoria) W O....N S
North Side of Basin, River Dennis, W O....N S
North Stanbridge....Q
North Stoke....Q
North Stukely....Q
North Sutton....Q
North Sydney....N S
North Wakefield....Q
North West Arm, W O....N S
North West Bridge, W O. N B
North West Cove, W O. N S
North Williamsburg....O
North Winchester....O
Norton, W O....N B
Norton Creek....Q
Norton Dale, W O....N B
Norton Station....N B
Norval....O
Norway....O
**Norwich*....O
**Norwood*....O
Nottield....O
Notre Dame du Portage....Q
Nottawa....O
Nouvelle....Q
Noyan....Q
Nutt's Corners....Q
Oak Bay, W O....N B
Oakfield, W O....N S
Oakham....N B
Oak Hill....O
Oak Hill, W O....N B
Oakland....O
Oak Park, W O....N S
Oak Point, (Kings) W O. N B
Oak Point, (Northumberland) W O....N B
Oak Ridges....O
**Oakville*....O
Oakwood....O
Oban....O
**Odessa*....O
Offa....O
Ogilvie, W O....N S
Ohio, W O....N S
Oshweken....O
**Oil springs*....O
Oka....Q
Old Barns, W O....N S
Oldham, W O....N S
Old Montrose....O
Olinda....O
Olinville, W O....N B

Omagh.....O
*Omemee.....B C
Omineca.....O
Ompah.....B C
150 Mile House.....O
Oneida.....O
Ongley.....O
Onondaga.....O
*Onslow.....Q
Onslow, W O.....N S
*Orangeville.....O
Orchard.....O
*Orillia.....O
Orleans.....O
Ormond.....O
Ormstown.....Q
Oromocto.....N B
*Orono.....O
Orwell.....O
Osaca.....O
Oscoola.....O
Oswoode.....O
*Oshawa.....O
Ospringe.....O
Ossekeag.....N B
Ossian.....O
Otnabog, W O.....N B
*Ottawa.....O
Otter Lake.....Q
Otterville.....O
Ougah.....O
Oustic.....O
Outram.....O
Overton.....O
*Owen Sound.....O
Oxenden.....O
Oxford.....N S
Oxford Centre.....O
Oxford Mills.....O
Oxford Station.....O
Oxley.....O
Oyster Pond, W O.....N S
Osnabruck Centre.....O
Painsec, W O.....N B
Painswick.....O
*Paisley.....O
*Pakenham.....O
Palermo.....O
Palestine.....M
Palgrave.....O
Palmer's Rapids.....O
Palmer's Road, W O.....N S
Palmerston, W O.....N B
Panmure.....O
Papineauville.....Q
Paquette.....Q
Paradise Lane, W O.....N S
Parham.....O
*Paris.....O
Paris Station.....O
Parker.....O
Parker's Cove, W O.....N S
Park Head.....O
Park Hill.....O
Parkhurst.....Q
Parks Creek.....M
Parma.....O
Parrsborough.....N S
Parrsborough Shore, W O.....N S
Parry Sound.....O
Paspebiac.....Q
Patterson.....O
Patterson Settlement, W O.....N B
Paudash.....O
Peabody.....O
Pearceton.....Q
Peel, W O.....N B
Peepaloun.....O
Pefferlaw.....O
Peggy's Cove.....N S
Pemberton Ridge, W O.....N B
Pelham Union.....O
*Pembroke.....O
Pendleton.....O
*Penetanguishene.....O
Peninsula-Gaspé.....Q
Pennfield, W O.....N B
Pennfield Ridge, W O.....N B
Penobsquis.....O
Pentland.....O
Penville.....Q
Perce.....Q
Perch Station.....Q
Perkins.....Q
Perreton.....O
Perryboro'.....Q
Perry Settlement, W O.....N B
Perrytown.....O
*Perth.....O
Perth, W O.....N B
Petawawa.....O
*Peterborough.....O
Petersburgh.....O
Peterson.....O
Petersville, W O.....N B
Petersville, sub.....O
Petersville Church, W O.N B
Petherton.....O
Petitcodiac.....N B
Petite de Grat, W O.....N S
Petite Passage, W O.....N S
Petite Rivière Bridge, W O.....N S
Petit Métis.....Q
*Petrolea.....O
Petworth.....O
Peveril.....Q
Phelpston.....O
Philipsburg, East.....Q
Philipsburg, West.....O
Philipsville.....O
Pickering.....O
*Picton.....O
Pictou.....N S
Piedmont Valley, W O.....N S
Pierreville.....Q
Pierreville Mills.....Q
Pigeon Hill.....Q
Pigeon Lake.....M
Pike River.....Q
Pinedale.....O
Pine Grove.....O
Pine Orchard.....O
Pine River.....O
Pineo Village.....N S
Pinkerton.....O
Piopolis.....Q
Pirate Harbor.....N S
Pisarinco, W O.....N B
Pittsferry.....O
Plitston.....O
Plainfield.....O
Plainfield, W O.....N S
Plantagenet.....O
Plantsville.....O
Playfair.....O
Pleasant Bay, W O.....N S
Pleasant Hill.....O
Pleasant Ridge, W O.....N B
Pleasant River, W O.....N S
Pleasant Vale, W O.....N B
Pleasant Valley, W O.....N S
Plum Hollow.....O
Plymouth, W O.....N S
Pockmouche, W O.....N B
Pockshaw, W O.....N B
Point Abino.....O
Point Alexander.....O
Point Bruley, W O.....N S
Point Clear, W O.....N S
Pointe à Pic (sub).....Q
Pointe au Boulean.....Q
Pointe au Chêne.....Q
Pointe aux Pins.....O
Pointe aux Trembles (Hochelaga).....Q
Pointe aux Trembles (Portneuf).....Q
Pointe Claire.....O
Pointe du Chêne.....M
Pointe du Chêne, W O.....N B
Pointe du Lac.....Q
Pointe Edward.....O
Point Fortune.....Q
Point Kaye.....O
Point la Nim, W O.....N B
Point of Cape, W O.....N S
Point Petre.....O
Point Platon.....Q
*Point St. Charles.....Q
Point St. Peter.....Q
Point Sapin, W O.....N B
Pointe Traverse.....O
Point Wolfe, W O.....N B
Polett River, W O.....N B
Pomeroy Ridge, W O.....N B
Pomona.....O
Pomquet Chapel, W O.....N S
Pomquet Forks, W O.....N S
Ponds, W O.....N S
Ponsonby.....O
Pont Chateau.....Q
Pont de Maskinongé.....Q
Pont Rouge.....Q
Poodiac, W O.....N B
Poole.....O
Poplar Grove, W O.....N B
Poplar Hill, W O.....N S
Poplar Point.....M
Poquiock, W O.....N B
Port Acadie, W O.....N S
*Portage du Fort.....Q
Portage la Prairie.....M
Portage River, W O.....N B
Port Albert.....O
Portapique, W O.....N S
Portapique Mountain, W O.....N S
Port au Persil.....Q
Port Bruce.....O
*Port Burwell.....O
Port Caledonia, W O.....N S
Port Carling.....O
Port Clyde, W O.....N B
*Port Colborne.....O
Port Credit.....O
*Port Dalhousie.....O
Port Daniel.....Q
*Port Dover.....O
Port Elgin.....N B
Port Elmsley.....O
Porter's Hill.....O
Porter's Lake, W O.....N S
Port Felix, W O.....N S
Port George, W O.....N S
Port Granby.....O
Port Greville, W O.....N S
Port Hastings.....N S
Port Hawkesbury.....N S
Port Hood.....N S
Port Hood Island, W O.....N S
Port Hoover.....O
*Port Hope.....O
Port Jolly, W O.....N S
Port Lampton.....O
Portland.....O
Port la Tour, W O.....N S
Port Lewis.....Q
Port Maitland.....O
Port Matoon, W O.....N S
Port Medway.....N S
Port Mulgrave.....N S
Port Nelson.....O

Portneuf....Q
Port Perry....O
Port Philip, W O....N S
Port Richmond, W O....N S
**Port Robinson*....O
**Port Rowan*....O
Port Royal....O
Port Royal, W O....N S
Port Ryerse....O
Port Severn (sub)....O
Portsmouth....O
**Port Stanley*....O
Portuguese Cove, W O....N S
Port Union....O
Port Williams....N S
Port Williams Station....N S
Powell....O
Powerscourt....Q
**Prescott*....O
**Preston*....O
Preston Road, W O....N S
Priceville....O
Primrose....O
**Prince Albert*....O
Prince of Wales, W O....N B
Princeport, W O....N S
Princeton....O
Prince William, W O....N B
Prospect....O
Prospect, W O....N S
Prosser Brook, W O....N B
Pubnico Beach, W O....N S
Pubnico Harbor, W O....N S
Pugwash....N S
Pugwash River, W O....N S
Purdy....O
Purpleville....O
Puslinch....O
Putnam....O
Quaco Road, W O....N B
**Quebec*....Q
Queensborough....O
Queenston....O
Queensville....O
Queensville, W O....N S
Quesnel....B C
Quesnel Forks, W O....B C
Radstock....Q
Ragged Head, W O....N S
Ragged Island, W O....N S
Raglan....O
Railton....O
Rainham....O
Rainham Centre....O
Rama....O
Ramsay's Corners....O
Ranelagh....O
Rankin....O
Rapids des Joachims....Q
Rathburn....O
Ratho....O
Ratter's Corner, W O....N B
Ravenna....O
Ravenscliffe....O
Ravenshoe....O
Ravenswood....O
Rawdon....Q
Rawdon, W O....N S
Raymond....O
Reaboro....O
Read....O
Read, W O....N B
Reading....O
Rear of Black River, W O....N S
Rear Lands, Sporting Mountain, W O....N S
Red Bank, W O....N B
Red Islands, W O....N S
Red Rock....O
Rednersville....O
Redsdale....Q
Relessey....O
Renforth....Q
**Renfrew*....O
Renfrew....N S
Renous Bridge, W O....N B
Renton....O
Repentigny....Q
Reserve Mines, W O....N S
Rhodes, W O....N S
Riceburg....Q
Riceville....O
Richby....Q
Richibucto....N B
Richmond Corner, Village, W O....N B
**Richmond, East*....Q
Richmond, West....O
**Richmond Hill*....O
Richmond Station....Q
Richmond Terminus, W O....N S
Richview....O
Richwood....O
Ridgetown....O
Ridgeville....O
Rigaud....Q
Riley Brook, W O....N B
Rimington....O
**Rimouski*....Q
Ringwood....O
Ripley....O
River Beaudette....Q
River Bourgeoise, W O....N S
River Charlo, W O....N B
River David....Q
River Debert, P O....N S
River de Chute, W O....N B
River Dennis, W O....N S
River Dennis Road, W O....N S
River Désert....Q
River Gilbert....Q
River Hebert, W O....N S
River John....N S
River Louson, W O....N B
River Philip....N S
Riversdale....O
Riversdale, W O....N S
River Side, W O....N B
Riverstown....O
Rivière aux Vaches....Q
Rivière Bois Clair....Q
Rivière des Prairies....Q
**Rivière du Loup (en bas)*....Q
Rivière du Loup (en haut)....Q
Rivière la Madeleine....Q
Rivière Ouelle....Q
Rivière Raisin....O
Rivière Trois Pistoles....Q
Roach's Point....O
Robert's Island, W O....N S
Roberval....Q
Robinson....O
Roblin....O
Rob-Roy....O
Rochelle....O
Rochester....O
Rochesterville....O
Rockburn....Q
Rockford....O
Rock Forest....O
**Rockingham*....O
Rock Island....Q
Rockland....O
Rockland, W O....N B
Rockliffe (sub)....O
Rocklin, W O....N S
Rockport....O
Rockport, W O....N B
Rockside....O
Rockton....O
Rock Village....O
Rockville, W O....N B
Rockville....
Rockwell Settlement, W O....
Rockwood....
Rogerville....
Rodney....
Roebuck....
Roger's Hill, W O....
Rokeby....
Rolling Dam, W O....
Romans Valley, W O....
Romney....
Ronaldsay....
Rondeau....
Rondeau Harbor....
Ronson....
Rosa....
Rosebank....
Rosedale....
Rosedene....
Rosehall....
**Rosemont*....
Roseneath....
Rosetta....
Rose Vale, W O....
Roseville....
Roseway, W O....
Roslin....
Roslin, W O....
Ross....
Ross' Corner, W O....
Rosseau....
Rossway, W O....
Rothsay....
Rothsay, W O....
Rouge Hill....
Rougemont....
Round Hill, W O....
Round Hill, W O....
Round Plains....
Rowanton....
Roxburgh, W O....
Roxham....
Roxton Falls....
Roxton Pond....
Royal Road, W O....
Rugby....
Rulsseau des Chênes....
Runnymede....
Rupert....
Rusagornis, W O....
Rusagornis Station, W O....
Russell....
Russeltown....
Rutherford....
Ruthven....
Ryckman's Corners....
Ryegate....
Rylstone....
Ste. Adéle....
St. Agatha....
Ste. Agathe....
Ste. Agnés....
Ste. Agnés de Dundee....
St. Aimé....
St. Alban....
St. Albert....
St. Alexandre (Kamouraska)....
St. Alexandre (Iberville)....
St. Alexis....
St. Alphonse....
St. Anaclet....
St. André....
St. André Avellin....
St. Andrews....
St. Andrews....
St. Andrews, W O....
**St. Andrews, East*....
St. Andrews, West....
St. Andrews....
Ste. Angéle....

Ste. Angèle de Laval ....Q
St. Anicet ....Q
Ste. Anne Bout de l'Isle ....Q
Ste. Anne de la Pérade ....Q
Ste. Anne des Monts ....Q
Ste. Anne des Plaines....Q
Ste. Anne la Pocatiere ....
St. Ann's, W O....N S
St. Ann's ....O
St. Anselme ....Q
St. Anthony, W O....N B
St. Antoine, Lotbinière ....Q
St. Antoine, River Richelieu....Q
St. Antonin ....Q
St. Apollinaire....Q
St. Armand Centre ....Q
St. Armand Station....Q
St. Arsène....Q
St. Athanase....Q
St. Aubert ....Q
St. Augustin Portneuf....Q
St. Augustin, Two Mountains....Q
St. Barnabé, River Yamaska....Q
St. Barnabé, St. Maurice. Q
St. Barthélemi....Q
St. Bazile....Q
St. Bazile le Grand ....Q
Ste. Beatrix....Q
St. Benoit....Q
St. Bernard....Q
St. Bonaventure....Q
St. Boniface....M
Ste. Brigide....Q
Ste. Brigitte des Saults....Q
St. Bruno....Q
St. Camille....Q
St. Canute....Q
St. Casimir....Q
St. Catherine's, East....Q
**St. Catherine's, West*....O
St. Célestin ....Q
St. Cesaire....Q
St. Charles....M
St. Charles de Stanbridge..Q
St. Charles, River Boyer...Q
St. Charles, River Richelieu....Q
St. Christophe d'Arthabaska....Q
Ste. Claire....Q
St. Clements....O
St. Clet....Q
Ste. Clothilde....Q
St. Columbin....Q
St. Côme....Q
St. Constant....Q
St. Croix, W O....N S
St. Croix, W O....N B
Ste. Croix....Q
St. Cuthbert ....Q
St. Cyriac....Q
St. Cyrille....Q
St. Damase....Q
St. Damien de Brandon....Q
St. David's....O
St. Denis de la Bouteillerie....Q
St. Denis, River Richelieu....Q
St. Didace....Q
St. Dominique....Q
St. Dominique des Cèdres..Q
Ste. Dorothee....Q
St. Edouard ....Q
St. Edouard de Frampton, (sub)....Q
St. Edwidge....Q
Ste. Elizabeth....Q
St. Eloi....Q
St. Elzéar....Q
Ste. Emelie de l'Energie...Q
St. Ephrem de Tring....Q
St. Epiphrem d'Upton....Q
St. Esprit ....Q
St. Esprit, W O ....N S
St. Etienne de Beauharnois....Q
St. Etienne de Bolton....Q
St. Etienne des Grés....Q
St. Eugène....O
St. Eustache....Q
St. Evariste de Forsyth....Q
St. Fabien ....Q
Ste. Famille ....Q
St. Felicité....Q
St. Félix de Valois....Q
St. Ferdinand....Q
St. Férréol (sub-office)....Q
St. Fidèle....Q
St. Flavie....Q
St. Flavien....Q
Ste. Flore....Q
St. Foy....Q
St. François, Beauce....Q
St. François de Sales....Q
St. François d'Orléans....Q
St. François du Lac....Q
Ste. Françoise....Q
St. François, Montmagny Q
St. François Xavier....M
St. Frédéric....Q
St. Gabriel de Brandon....Q
Ste. Geneviève....Q
St. George....N B
St. George, Beauce....Q
St. George, Brant....O
St. George de Windsor....Q
St. George's Channel, W O....N S
St. Germain de Grantham Q
Ste. Gertrude....Q
St. Gervais....Q
St. Giles....Q
St. Grégoire....Q
St. Guillaume d'Upton....Q
Ste. Hélène....Q
Ste. Hélène de Bagot....Q
St. Helen's....O
Ste. Hénédine....Q
St. Henri....Q
St. Henri Station....Q
St. Hermas....Q
St. Hermenegilde....O
St. Hilaire, W O....N B
St. Hilaire Station....Q
St. Hilaire Village....Q
St. Hippolite de Kilkenny..Q
St. Honoré....Q
St. Hubert....Q
St. Hugues....Q
**St. Hyacinthe*....Q
St. Irénée....Q
St. Isidore, Dorchester....Q
St. Isidore, Laprairie....Q
St. Ives....O
St. Jacob's....O
St. James....M
St. James' Park (sub)....O
St. Jacques....Q
St. Jacques le Mineur....Q
St. Janvier....Q
St. Jean Baptiste de Montréal....Q
St. Jean Baptiste de Rouville....Q
St. Jean Chrysostome, Chateauguay....Q
St. Jean Chrysostôme, Lévis....Q
St. Jean des Chîllons....Q
St. Jean de Matha....Q
St. Jean d'Orléans....Q
St. Jean Port Joli....Q
St. Jerome....Q
St. Joachim....Q
St. Joachim de Shefford...Q
St. John....N B
**St. John's, East*....Q
St. John's, West....O
St. Joseph....Q
St. Joseph, W O....N B
St. Joseph du Lac....Q
St. Jude....Q
Ste. Julie....Q
Ste. Julie de Somerset....Q
St. Julienne....Q
St. Justin....Q
St. Justin de Newton....Q
St. Lambert....Q
St. Lambert, Montreal....Q
St. Laurent d'Orléans....Q
St. Laurent....M
St. Laurent, Montreal....Q
St. Lazare....Q
St. Lé n....Q
St. Leonard....Q
St. Leonard's, W O....N B
St. Liboire....Q
St. Liguori....Q
St. Lin....Q
St. Louis de Gonzague....Q
Ste. Louise....Q
St. Luc....Q
Ste. Luce....Q
St. Magloire....Q
St. Malachie....Q
St. Malo....Q
St. Mane....Q
St. Marcel....Q
St. Margaret's Bay....N S
Ste. Marguerite....Q
Ste. Marie de Monnoir....Q
Ste Marthe....Q
St Martin....Q
St. Martine....Q
St. Martin's....N B
St. Martin's, W O....N B
St. Mary's Bay, W O....N S
**St. Mary's*....O
St. Mary's Ferry, W O...N B
St Mathias....Q
St. Mary's, W O....N B
St. Mathieu....Q
St. Maurice....Q
St. Maurice Forges....Q
St. Michel....Q
St. Michel des Saints....Q
St. Modeste....Q
St. Moise....Q
St. Monique....Q
St. Monique des deux Montagnes....Q
St. Narcisse....Q
St. Nicholas....Q
St. Norbert....Q
St. Norbert....M
St. Octave....Q
St. Ola....O
St. Onézieme....Q
St. Ours....Q
St. Pacome....Q
St. Pascal....Q
St. Patrick, W O....N B
St. Patrick's Channel W. O....N S
St. Pat ick's Hill....Q
St. Paul d'Industrie....Q
St. Paul du Buton....Q
St. Paulin....Q
St. Paul l'Hermite....Q
St. Paul's W. O....N B
St. Paul's W. O....N S
**St. Paul's Bay*....Q

St. Perpetue..... Q
St. Peter's.....N S
St. Peter's.....M
St. Philippe.....Q
" " d'Argenteuil.. Q
St. Philippe de Néry.....Q
Ste. Philomene.....Q
St. Pie.....Q
St. Pierre du Sud.....Q
St. Pierre d'Orleans.....Q
St. Pierre les Becquets.....Q
St. Pierre Montmagn.....Q
St. Placide.....Q
St. Polycarpe.....Q
St. Prime.....Q
St. Prosper.....Q
St. Raphael, East.....Q
St. Raphael, West.....Q
St. Raymond.....Q
St. Regis.....Q
St. Remi.....Q
St. Robert.....Q
**St. Roch de Quebec*.....Q
St. Roch de Richelieu.....Q
St. Roch des Aulnaies.....Q
St. Roch l'Achigan.....Q
St. Romaine.....Q
St. Rosalie.....Q
Ste. Rose.....Q
St. Sauveur.....Q
St. Sauveur de Quebec.....Q
St. Scholastique.....Q
St. Sébastien.....Q
St. Sévère.....Q
St. Simon de Rimouski.....Q
St. Simon de Yamaska.....Q
St. Sophie.....Q
St. Sophie de Lacorne.....Q
St. Stanislas.....Q
St. Stanislas de Kostka.....Q
St. Stephen.....N B
St. Sulpice.....Q
St. Sylvester.....Q
St. Sylvester, East.....Q
St. Théodore.....Q
St. Théodore de Chertsey.. Q
St. Therese de Blainville....Q
St. Thomas, East.....Q
**St. Thomas, West*.....Q
St. Timothée.....Q
St. Tite.....Q
St. Tite des Caps(sub. office) Q
St. Urbain.....Q
St. Urbain.....Q
Ste. Ursule.....Q
St. Valentin.....Q
St. Valérien.....Q
St. Vallier.....Q
Ste. Victoire.....Q
St. Victor de Tring.....Q
St. Vincent de Paul.....Q
St. Wenceslas.....Q
St. Williams.....O
St. Zenon.....Q
St. Zephirin.....Q
St. Zotique.....Q
Sable.....O
Sable River, W O.....N S
Sabrevois.....Q
Sackville.....N B
Samfield.....O
Salem.....O
Salem, W O.....N B
Salem, W O.....N S
Salford.....O
Salisbury.....N B
Salmon Beach W O.....N B
Salmon Creek, W O.....N B
Salmon Hole, W O.....N S
Salmon River, W O.....N B
Salmon River, (Cape Breton) W O.....N S
Salmon River, (Digby) W O.....N S
Salmon River, (Guysboro') W O.....N S
Salmon River, (Halifax) W O.....N S
Salmon River, (Lake St. Clement) W O.....N S
Salmonville.....
Salt Springs, W O.....N B
Samson, W O.....N S
Samson.....Q
Sand Beach, W O.....N S
Sandfield.....O
Sandford.....O
Sandhill.....O
Sandhurst.....O
Sand Point.....O
Sand Point, W O.....N S
**Sandwich*.....O
Sandy Beach.....Q
Sandy Beaches, W O.....N S
Sandy Cove.....N S
Sandy Point, W O.....N S
Sarawak.....O
Sarepta.....O
**Sarnia*.....O
**Saugeen*.....O
Saulmerville, W O.....N S
Sault au Récollet.....Q
Sault Ste. Marie.....O
Savage's Mill.....Q
Saw Mill Creek, W O.....N S
Sawyerville.....Q
**Scarboro*.....O
Scarboro Junction.....O
Schomberg.....O
Scone.....O
Scotch Settlement, W O.N B
Scotch Town, W O.....N B
Scotch Village, W O.....N S
Scotland.....O
Scott's Bay, W O.....N S
Scovil's Mills, W O.....N B
Scugog.....O
**Seaforth*.....O
Seaton.....O
Sebringville.....O
Second Falls, W G.....N B
Section 7, W O.....N S
Seeley.....O
Seeley's Bay.....O
Seeley's Mills, W O.....N B
Segeun Falls.....O
Selby.....O
Selkirk.....O
Selmah, W O.....N S
Selton.....O
Selwyn.....O
**Seneca*.....O
Settrington.....O
Severn Bridge.....O
Sevigné.....Q
Shag Harbor, W O.....N S
Shakespeare.....O
Shamrock.....O
Shanick.....O
Shanklin, W O.....N B
Shanly.....O
Shannonvale, W O.....N B
Shannonville.....O
Shanty Bay.....O
Sharon.....
Sharpton.....O
Shawbridge.....Q
Shawengan.....Q
Shea's River, W O.....N S
Shedden.....O
Shediac.....N B
Shediac Bridge, W O.....N B
Shediac Road, W O.....N B
Sheenboro'.....Q
Sheet Harbor.....N S
Sheffield.....O
Sheffield.....N B
Sherwood Academy, W O.N B
Sheffield Mills, W O.....N S
Sheffield Mountain.....O
Shelburne.....O
Shelburne.....N S
Sheldon.....O
Sheldrake.....Q
Shepody Road, W O.....N B
**Sherbrooke*.....Q
Sherbrooke.....N S
Sheridan.....O
Sherkston.....O
Sherrington.....Q
Sherwood Spring.....O
Shetland.....O
Shigawake.....Q
Shikshawk, W O.....N B
Shiuemicas Bridge.....N S
Ship Harbor, W O.....N S
Shipley.....O
Shippigan.....N B
Shoolbread.....Q
Short Beach, W O.....N S
Shrewsbury.....Q
Shrigley.....O
Shubenacadie.....N S
Shulie, W O.....N S
Sidney Crossing.....O
Sierra.....O
Sight Point, W O.....N S
Sillery Cove.....Q
Sillsville.....O
Silloam.....O
Silver Hill.....O
Silver Islet.....
Silverstream, W O.....N
**Simcoe*.....O
Singhampton.....
Six Mile Brook, W O.....N S
Six Mile Road, W O.....N S
Six Portages.....Q
Skipness.....O
Skye.....O
Sky Glen, W O.....N S
Sleswick.....O
Sligo.....O
Smithfield.....O
Smithfield, W O.....N S
Smith's W O.....N B
Smith's Cove, W O.....N S
Smith's Creek, W O.....N B
**Smith's Falls*.....O
Smith's Mills.....Q
Smith Town, W O.....N B
Smithurst.....O
**Smithville, Lincoln*.....O
Soda Creek.....B C
Solina.....O
Sombra.....O
Somenos.....B C
Somerset.....
Somerset, W O.....N S
Somerville, W O.....N S
Somora, W O.....N S
Sonya.....O
Sooke.....B C
Soperton.....O
**Soret*.....Q
Southamyton, W O.....N B
South Bar of Sydney River, W O.....N S
South Brinston.....Q
South Bay.....O
South Bay, W O.....N S
South Bay, W O.....N B
South Bolton.....Q
South Branch, W O.....N S
South Branch(Ken), W O.N B
South Cayaga.....O

South Cove, W O.....N S
South Douro.....O
South Dummer.....O
South Durham.....Q
South-East Passage, W O.....N S
South Ely.....Q
South Finch.....O
South Gloucester.....O
South Gower.....O
South Granby.....Q
South Gut of Saint Ann's, W O.....N S
South Ham.....Q
South Hampton, W O....N S
South La Graisse.....O
South Lake.....O
South McLellan's Mountain, W O.....N S
South March.....O
South Middleton.....O
South Monaghan.....O
South Mountain.....O
South Nelson, W O.....N B
South Ohio, W O.....N S
**South Quebec*.....Q
South Range, W O.....N S
South Rawdon.....N S
South Rockland, W O....N B
South Roxton.....Q
South Side Basin of River Denis, W O.....N S
South Side of Boulardorie, W O.....N S
South Side of Whycocomagh Bay, W O.....N S
South side West Margaree.....N S
South Stukley.....O
South West Mahon, W O. N S
South Zorra.....O
Spafford'on.....O
Spanish River.....O
**Sparta*.....O
Spa Springs, W O.....N S
Speedie.....O
Speedside.....O
Speitches Cove, W O.....N S
Spence, W O.....N B
Spencer Cove.....Q
Spence.....O
Spencer's Island, W O....N S
Spencerville.....O
Spences Bridge.....B C
Speyside.....O
Sprague's Point, W O....N B
Spring Arbor.....O
Springbank.....O
Spring Brook.....O
Springfield.....O
Springfield (York).....N B
Springfield (Annapolis).N B
Springfield, W O.....N S
Springford.....O
Springhill, W O.....N B
Spring Hill Mines, W O..N S
Springvale.....O
Springville.....O
Springville, W O.....N S
Spruce Lake.....N B
Spry Bay, W O.....N S
Staffa.....O
Stafford.....O
Stamford.....O
Stainbridge, East.....Q
Stainbridge Station.....Q
Stanbury.....Q
Standon.....Q
Stanfold.....Q
Stannope.....Q
Stanley, W O.....N B
Stanley's Mills.....O
**Stanstead*.....Q
Stanton.....O
Starkey's, W O.....N B
Starnesboro'.....Q
**Stayner*.....O
Steam Mill Village, W O. N S
Steele.....O
Steep Creek, W O.....N S
Steeve's Mountain, W O. N B
Steeve's Settlement, W O.....N B
Stella.....O
Stellarton.....N S
Stevensville.....O
*a*Stewartville.....O
Stewiacke Cross Roads, W O.....N S
Still Water, WO.....N S
**Stirling*, O.....O
Stirton.....O
Stisted.....O
Stittsville.....O
Stockda'e.....O
Stockwell.....Q
Stoco.....O
Stoddart's, W O.....N S
Stoke Centre.....Q
Stoketon.....Q
Stonefield.....Q
Stoneham.....Q
Stony Creek.....O
Stony Creek, W O.....N B
Stony Point.....O
Stormont, W O.....N S
Stornoway.....Q
Stottville.....Q
**Stouffville*.....O
Stowe.....O
Strabane.....O
Strafford ville.....O
**Stratford*.....O
Strathallan.....O
Strathburn.....O
Strathpairn.....O
**Strathroy*.....O
**Streetsville*.....O
Stromness.....O
Strenach Mountain, W O. N S
Stroud.....O
Sugar Loaf, W O.....N S
Sullivan.....O
Sumas.....B C
Sumerville, W O.....N S
Summer Hill, W O.....N B
Summerstown.....O
Summerville.....O
Summerville, W O.....N S
Sunbury.....O
Sunderland.....O
Sunnidale.....O
Sussex Corner, W O.....N B
Sussex Portage, W O....N B
Sussex Vale.....N B
Sutherland's Corners.....O
Sutherland's Mills, W O..N S
Sutherland's River, W O..N S
Sutton.....Q
Swan Creek, W O.....N B
Sweaburg.....O
Sweetsburg.....Q
Switzerville.....O
Sydenham Place.....Q
Sydenham Mills.....O
Sydney.....N S
Sydney Mines.....N S
Sylvan.....O
Sypher's Cove, W O.....N B
Tabucintac, W O.....N B
Tadousac.....Q
Talbotville Royal.....O
Tamworth.....O
Tancook Islands, W O...N S
Tangier.....N S
Tannery, West.....Q
Tapleytown.....O
Tara.....O
Tarbert.....O
Tatamagouche.....N S
Tatamagouche Mountain, W O.....N S
Tatlock.....O
Taunton.....O
Tavistock.....O
Taylor Village, W O.....N B
Tay Mills, W O.....N B
Tay Settlement.....N B
Tecumseth.....O
Tedish, W O.....N B
Teeswater.....O
Teeterville.....O
Telfer.....O
Temperance Vale, W O. N B
Temperanceville.....O
Templeton.....Q
Tempo.....O
Tenecape, W O.....N S
Ten Mile Creek, W O....N B
Tennant's Cove, W O....N B
Tennyson.....O
Terence Bay, W O.....N S
Terrebonne.....Q
Tessierville.....Q
Teston.....O
Teviotdale.....O
Teviotdale Station, W O. N S
Thamesford.....O
Thamesville.....O
Thanet.....O
The Range, W O.....N B
Thiers.....Q
Thistletown.....O
Thomasburg.....O
Thompson's Mills.....N S
Thompsonville.....O
Thornbrook, W O.....N B
Thornbury.....O
Thornby.....Q
Thorndale.....O
Thorne Centre.....Q
Thornetown, W O.....N B
** Thornhill*.....O
Thornton.....O
**Thorold*.....O
Three Brooks, W O.....N B
Three Mile Plain, W O...N S
**Three Rivers*.....Q
Three Sisters, W O.....N S
Thunder Bay.....O
**Thurso*.....Q
Tidnish, W.O.....N S
Tidnish Bridge, W.O.....N B
Tilbury, East.....O
**Tilsonburg*.....O
Tintern.....O
Titusville, W.O.....N B
Tiverton.....O
Toledo.....O
Toney River, W. O.....N S
Topping.....O
Torbay, W.O.....N S
Torbrook, W.O.....N S
Tormore.....O
**Toronto*.....O
Tottenham.....O
Tower Hill, W. O.....N B
Townsend Centre.....O
Tracadie, W. O.....N B
Tracadie.....N S
Tracey's Mills, W.O.....N B
Tracey Station, W.O.....N B
Trafalgar.....O
Trafalgar, W. O.....N S
Traverston.....O
Treadwell.....O

Trecastle ..... O
Tremblay ..... Q
Trenholm ..... Q
Trenton ..... O
Trois Pistoles ..... Q
Trois Saumons ..... Q
Trout Cove, W. O. ..... N S
Trout Lake ..... O
Trout River ..... Q
Trowbridge ..... O
Troy ..... O
Trudell ..... O
Truro ..... N S
Tuam ..... O
Tullamore ..... O
Tupperville, W. O ..... N S
Turtle Creek, W. O ..... N B
Turtle Lake ..... O
Tuscarora ..... O
Tusket ..... N S
Tusket Forks, W. O ..... N S
Tusket Wedge, W. O ..... N S
Tweed ..... O
Tweedside ..... O
Tweedside, W. O ..... N B
Tyneside ..... O
Tyrconnell ..... O
Tyrone ..... O
Tyrrell ..... O
Udora ..... O
Uffington ..... O
Ufford ..... O
Ullswater ..... O
Ulster ..... O
Ulverton ..... Q
Umfraville ..... O
Underwood ..... O
Undine, W. O ..... N B
Union ..... Q
Union Corner, W. O ..... N B
Union Hill ..... Q
Unionville ..... Q
Upham, W. O ..... N B
Uphill ..... O
Upper Bay du Vin, W. O. N B
Upper Bedford ..... Q
Upper Branch, W. O ..... N S
Upper Buctouche, W. O. N B
Upper Caledonia, W. O ..... N S
Upper Cape, W. O ..... N B
Upper Caraquet, W. O ..... N B
Upper Caverhill, W. O ..... N B
Upper Clyde River, W. O. N S
Upper Cross Roads, St. Mary's, W. O ..... N S
Upper Dyke Village, W. O. N S
Upper Economy, W. O ..... N S
Upper Gagetown, W. O. N B
Upper Gaspereaux, W. O. N B
Upper Greenwich, W. O. N B
Upper Hampstead, W. O. N B
Upper Haynesville, W. O. N B
Upper Kennetcock, W. O. N S
Upper Kent, W. O ..... N B
Upper Keswick, W. O. N B
Upper Keswick Ridge, W. O ..... N B
Upper LaHave, W. O ..... N S
Upper Loch Lomond, W. O ..... N B
Upper Magaguadavic, W. O ..... N B
Upper Margaree, W. O ..... N S
Upper Maugerville, W. O. N B
Upper Mills ..... N B
Upper Musquodoboit ..... N S
Upper Neguac, W. O ..... N B
Upper New Horton, W. O ..... N B
Upper Newport, W. O ..... N S
Upper Peel, W. O ..... N B
Upper Pereaux, W. O ..... N S
Upper Queensbury, W. O. N B
Upper Rawdon, W. O ..... N S
Upper St. Bazil, W. O ..... N B
Upper St. Francis, W. O. N B
Upper Sackville, W. O ..... N B
Upper Settlement of Baddeck River, W. O ..... N S
Upper Settlement of Barney's River, W. O ..... N S
Upper Settlement of Middle River, W. O ..... N S
Upper Settlement of River Denis, W. O ..... N S
Upper Settlement of South River, W. O ..... N S
Upper Settlement of West River, W. O ..... N S
Upper Sheffield, W. O ..... N B
Upper Southampton ..... N B
Upper Stewiacke ..... N S
Upper Wakefild ..... Q
Upper Washabuck, W. O. N S
Upper Wicklow, W. O ..... N B
Upper Wood Harbour, W. O ..... N S
Upper Woodstock, W. O. N B
Upsalquitch, W. O ..... N B
Uptergrove ..... O
Urbania, W. O ..... N S
Urquharts ..... N B
Usher, W. O ..... N S
Utica ..... O
Utopia ..... O
Utterson ..... O
Uttoxeter ..... O
* *Uxbridge* ..... O
Vachell ..... O
Vaillancourt ..... Q
Valcartier ..... Q
Valcourt ..... Q
Valentia ..... O
Valetta ..... O
Valientyne ..... O
Vallefort ..... Q
* *Valleyfield* ..... Q
Valmont ..... Q
Vanatteri ..... O
Vanbrugh ..... O
Vandecar ..... O
Vandeleur ..... O
* *Vankleek Hill* ..... O
Vanneck ..... O
Vanvlack ..... O
Van Winkle ..... B C
Varennes ..... Q
Varna ..... O
Varney ..... O
Vasey ..... O
Vauban ..... Q
Vaudreuil ..... Q
Vaughan's, W. O ..... N S
Veighton ..... O
Vellore ..... O
Venice ..... Q
Vennachar ..... O
Venosta ..... Q
Ventnor ..... O
Ventry ..... O
Verchères ..... Q
Verdun ..... O
Vereker ..... O
Vernal, W. O ..... N S
Vernon ..... O
Vernon Mines, W. O ..... N S
Vernonville ..... O
Verona ..... O
Versailles ..... Q
Verschoyle ..... O
Vesta ..... O
Vicars ..... Q
Victoria ..... B C
Victoria, W. O ..... N B
Victoria, W. O ..... N S
Victoria Corners ..... O
Victoria Harbour, W. O. N S
Victoria Harbour ..... O
Victoria Mines, W. O ..... N S
Victoria Road Station ..... O
Victoria Square ..... O
* *Vienna* ..... O
Viger ..... Q
Viger Mines ..... Q
Vigo ..... O
Village des Aulnais ..... Q
Village Richelieu ..... Q
Villanova ..... O
Villette ..... Q
Villiers ..... O
Vincennes ..... Q
Vine ..... O
Vinoy ..... Q
Vinton ..... Q
Violet ..... O
Virgil ..... O
Vittoria ..... O
Vivian ..... O
Vogler's Cove, W. O ..... N S
Vroomanton ..... O
Vyner ..... O
Waasis Station, W. O ..... N B
Wabashene ..... O
Wagram ..... O
Wakefield ..... Q
Waldemar ..... O
Wales ..... O
* *Walkerton* ..... O
Walkerville ..... O
Wallace ..... O
Wallace ..... N S
Wallacebridge, W. O ..... N S
* *Wallaceburg* ..... O
Wallace Ridge, W. O ..... N S
Wallace River, W. O ..... N S
Wallacetown ..... O
Wallbridge ..... O
Wallenstein ..... O
Walmer ..... O
Walsh ..... O
Walter's Falls ..... O
Waltham ..... Q
Walton ..... O
Walton ..... N S
Wanstead ..... O
Warburton ..... O
Warden ..... Q
Ward's Creek Road, W. O. N B
* *Wardsville* ..... O
Wareham ..... O
Warkworth ..... O
Warminster ..... O
Warner ..... O
Warren, W. O ..... N S
Warsaw ..... O
Wartburg ..... O
Warwick, East ..... Q
Warwick, West ..... O
Washademoak, W. O ..... N B
Washago ..... O
Washington ..... O
Waterborough, W. O ..... N B
Waterdown ..... O
* *Waterford* ..... O
* *Waterloo, East* ..... Q
* *Waterloo, West* ..... O
Waterloo ..... N B
Waterville ..... Q
Waterville, W. O ..... N B
Waterville, W. O ..... N S
Watford ..... O
Watson's Corners ..... O
Watson Settlement, W. O ..... N B
Waubamik ..... O
Waubuno ..... O

Waugh's River, W O....N S
Waupoos....O
Waverley....O
Waverley....N S
Waweig, W O....N B
Way's Mills....Q
Weaver Settlement, W O....N S
Webber's, W O....N S
Webster's Creek, W O...N B
Weedon....Q
Welcome....O
Weldford, W O....N S
** Welland*....O
Welland Port....O
** Wellesley*....O
Wellington....O
Wellington, W O....N B
** Wellington Square*....O
Wellington, W O....N S
Wellman's Corners....O
Welsford....N B
Wendover....O
Wentworth, W O....N S
West Arichat, W O....N S
West Arran....O
West Bay....N S
West Bolton....Q
Westbourne....M
West Branch, East River of Pictou, W O....N S
West Branch Nicholas River, W O....N B
West Branch River John, W O....N S
West Branch River Philip, W O....N S
West Brome....Q
West Brook....O
West Brooke....N S
West Broughton....Q
Westbury....Q
West Chester, W O....N S
West Chester Lake, W O....N S
Westcock, W O....N B
West Ditton....Q
West Dublin, W O....N S
West Essa....O
** West Farnham*....Q
Westfield....O
Westfield, W O....N B
West Flamboro'....O
West Glassville, W O....N B
West Gore, W O....N S
West Huntingdon....O
West Huntley....O
West Lame....O
West Lake....O
West Lynne....M
West McGillivray....O
West Magdala....O
Westmeath....O
West Merigonishe....N S
West Montrose....O
Westmoreland Point....N B
West Newdy Quoddy, W O....N S
** Weston*....O
West Osgoode....O
Westover....O
Westport....O
Westport....N S
West Potton....Q
West Quuco....N B
West River....N S
West River Station....N S
West Shefford....Q
West Side of Lochaber, W O....N S
West Side of Middle River....N S
Westville....N S
** West Winchester*....O
West Wood....O
Wexford....O
Weymouth....N S
Weymouth Bridge....N S
Whalen....O
Wheatland....Q
Wheatley....O
Wheaton Settlement, W O....N B
** Whitby*....O
Whitehead, W O....N S
Whitehurst....O
White Lake....O
White Point, W O....N S
White Rose....O
White's Cove....N B
Whiteagle....O
White Rock Mills, W O..N S
Whitefield....O
Whitney, W O....N B
Whittington....O
Whitter's Ridge, W O...N B
Whitton....Q
Whycocomah....N S
Wiarton....O
Wick....O
Wickham, W O....N B
Wicklow....O
Wicklow, W O....N B
Wickwire Station, W O..N S
Widder....O
Widder Station....O
Wilfrid....O
Wilkesport....O
Willetsholme....O
Williamsdale, W O....N S
Williamstown....O
Williamstown, W O....N B
Williscroft....O
Willowdale....O
Willowgrove, W O....N B
Wilmot....N S
Wilmur....O
Wilson's Beach, W O....N B
Wilton....O
Winchelsea....O
Winchester....O
Winchester Springs....O
Windermere....O
Windham Centre....O
Windham Hill, W O....N S
** Windsor*....O
Windsor, W O....N B
Windsor....N S
Windsor Junction, W O..N S
Windsor Mills....Q
Wine Harbor, W O....N S
Winfield....O
Winger....O
Wingham....O
Winona....O
Winterbourne....O
Winthrop....O
Wisbeach....O
Woburn....O
Wolfe Island....O
Wolfestown....Q
Wolfville....N S
Wolverton....O
** Woodbridge*....O
Woodburn....O
Woodford....O
Woodham....O
Woodhill....O
Woodlands....O
Wood Point, W O....N B
Woodside....Q
Woodslee....O
** Woodstock*....O
Woodstock....N B
Woodstock Road Station, W O....N B
** Woodville*....O
Woodville, W O....N S
Wooler....O
Wotton....Q
Wreck Cove, W O....N S
Wright....Q
** Wroxeter*....O
Wyandot....O
Wyebridge....O
** Wyoming*....O
Yale....B C
Yamachiche....Q
Yamaska....Q
Yarker....O
Yarm....Q
Yarmouth....N S
Yarmouth Centre....O
Yelverton....O
Yeovil....O
Yoho, W O....N B
** York*....O
York Mills....O
York River....O
Yorkville....O
Young's Cove, W O....N B
Young's Point....O
Zealand....O
Zephyr....O
Zetland....O
Zimmerman....O
Ziska....O
Zurich....O

LIST OF OFFICES IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Albany....P. E. I
Alberton....do
Angustine Cove....do
Barrett's Cross....do
Bay Fortune....do
Bedeque....do
Belfast....do
Bell Creek....do
Big Marsh....do
Bloomfield....do
Bonshaw....do
Bothwell....P. E. I
Brackley Point....do
Brackley Point Road....do
Brae....do
Brooklyn....do
Bull Creek....do
Burlington....do
Cable Head....do
Caledonia....do
Cape Traverse....do
Cape Wolfe....do
Cardigan Bridge....P. E. I
Cardigan Road....do
Carleton....do
Cavendish....do
Cavendish Road....do
Charlottetown....do
Cherry Grove....do
Cherry Valley....do
Cornwall....do
Covehead....do
Covehead Road....do

Crapaud	P.E.I
Darlington	do
Damley	do
De Gros Marsh	do
De Sable	do
Dundas	do
East Point	do
Egmont Bay	do
Emyvale	do
Fairfield	do
Farmington	do
Fifteen Point	do
Flat River	do
Fort Augustus	do
Freetown	do
French River	do
French Village	do
Gaspereaux	do
Georgetown	do
Goose River	do
Graham's Road	do
Grand Tracadie	do
Granville	do
Hamilton	do
Harlaville	do
Hazel Grove	do
Head St. Peters Bay	do
Higgin's Road	do
Hope River	do
Indian River	do
Inverness	do
Johnston's River	do
Kelly's Cross	do
Kildare	do
Kinross	do
Little Harbor	do
Little Sands	do
Little Tignish	do
Little York	do
Long Creek	do
Long River	do
Lower Freetown	do
Lower Montague	do
Lot 1	do
" 4	do
" 6	do
" 8	do
" 10	do
" 11	do
Lot 12	P.E.I
" 14	do
" 16	do
" 30	do
" 35	do
" 45	do
" 56	do
" 67	do
Margate	do
Marie Bridge	do
Mermaid Farm	do
Middleton	do
Miminegash	do
Miscouche	do
Monaghan	do
Montague Bridge	do
Montague Cross	do
Montrose	do
Morell	do
Morell Rear	do
Mount Pleasant	do
Mount Stewart	do
Muddy Creek	do
Murray Harbor North	do
Murray Harbor Road	do
Murray Harbor South	do
Murray River	do
New Glasgow	do
New Haven	do
New London	do
New Perth	do
New Wiltshire	do
Newton	do
Nine Mile Creek	do
North Bedeque	do
North Lake	do
North River	do
North Rustico	do
North Tryon	do
O'Leary's Road	do
Orwell	do
Orwell Cave	do
Park Corner	do
Peters Road	do
Pig Brook	do
Pisquid	do
Pisquid Road	do
Point Prim	do
Port Hill	do
Pownal	P.E.I
Princetown	do
Princetown Road	do
Red Point	do
Rollo Bay	do
Rollo Bay Cross	do
Roma	do
Rose Valley	do
Rustico	do
St. Andrews	do
St. Ann's	do
St. Eleanors	do
St. Margarets	do
St. Mary's Road	do
Searletown	do
Selkirk Road	do
Sc tchfort	do
Skinner's Pond	do
Somerset	do
Souris East	do
Souris West	do
Southport	do
South West Lot 16	do
South Wiltshire	do
Springfield	do
Stanley Bridge	do
Sturgeon	do
Suffolk Road	do
Summerside	do
Summerville	do
Tignish	do
Tracadie Cross	do
Travellers Rest	do
Tryon	do
Tryne Valley	do
Valleyfield	do
Vernon River	do
Vernon River Bridge	do
Victoria	do
Victoria Cross	do
Wellington	do
West Cape	do
Western Covehead	do
Western Road	do
West Point	do
Wheatley River	do
Whim Road Cross	do
Wilmot Valley	do
Wood Islands	do

The following New Post Offices were established on the 1st September, October and November, 1873:—

Allenwood	O
Baxter's Harbour, W O	N S
Benacadie, W O	N S
Black Brook, W O	N S
Blanche	Q
Cape Croker	O
Caron Brook, W O	N B
Chaudière Station	Q
Cherry Vale, W O	N B
Colliery Vale, W O	N S
Cooks Creek	M
Eagle Lake	O
Ecum Secum, W O	N S
Gillies Lake, W O	N S
Glens ee, W O	N S
Golden Lake	O
Gooderham	O
Grand Entry	Q
G enfell	O
Greenville Station, W O	N S
Gribbin	O
Hard Ledge, W O	N B
Headleyville	Q
Hellerup, W O	N B
Henderson Settlement, W O	N S
Indian River	O
Ingram River, W O	N S
Keppoch, W O	N S
Lake Vale, W O	N S
L'Anse aux Gascons	Q
Latimer	O
Mc dams Lake, W O	N S
Melissa	O
Millville, W O	N S
Nashwaak Station, W O	N B
Palmerston	O
Pointe à Grouette	M
Poland	O
Port Franks	O
Pringer	O
Rear Judique, W O	N S
* Rockly, W O	N S
Rockwood	M
Round Lake	O
St. Anne's	M
Scanterbury	M
Scottstown	Q
Seagrave	O
Sebright	O
Shirley	O
Shubnacadie, W O	N S
Soldiers Cove, W O	N S
Springfield	M
St. Agathe	M
* St. Severin de Beauri-vage	Q
Stoney Lake	O
Streets Ridge, W O	N S
Thurlow	O
Tramore	O
Ulllia	O
Waterville, W O	N S
Wilton Grove	O
Whycocomah Rear, W O	N S

Montreal Telegraph Company.

The Head Office of this Company is at Montreal.

The following Statement shows the position of the property of the Company up to the latest date we have been able to obtain :—

Description of property.	*In Dominion of Canada.*	*In the U. S.*	*Total.*
Poles, Miles of	10,174	1,280	11,454
Wire, "	17,600	1,900	19,500
Cables, "	12½	½	12¾
Offices, Number of, including Branch Offices	953	157	1,110
Setts of Instruments, number of	1,144	188	1,332

Number of Messages—year ending 30th November, 1872	Canada	1,402,000	
	United States	121,000	
			1,523,000
Number of Cable Messages			15,750
Number words reports about			8,000,000

The Montreal Telegraph Company, was incorporated in 1847; and by its land line and cable connections sends messages to the United States, Mexico, W. Indies, Cuba, B. Columbia, Manitoba, the United Kingdom, Europe, Egypt, India, China, Japan and Australia: Sir Hugh Allan is President of the Company, and Jas. Dakers, Esquire, Secretary.

Tariff between places in CANADA, not more than 12 miles apart, 15 cents for 10 words, and 1 cent for each additional word.

Tariff to ALL other places on this line, 25 cents for 10 words and 1 cent for each additional word.

LIST OF OFFICES, 1st November, 1873.

[OFFICES MARKED THUS * ARE SUMMER OR TRANSIENT OFFICES.

As this Company is constantly opening new Offices, customers desiring to telegraph to places not on this list would do well to enquire at the Co's. offices.

Abercorn, Q
Abercorn Station, Q
Acton, Q
Acton, G T R, O
Acton, O
Adams, N Y
Adams Centre, N Y
Adamsville, Q
Agincourt, O
Ailsa Craig, O
Alexandria, O
Alexadria Bay, N Y
Allanburg, O
Allandale, O
Allenford, O
Alliston, O
Almonte, O
Alton, O
Altona, N Y
Amherley, O
Amhersburg, O
Amqui, Q
Ancaster, O
Angus, O
Antwerp, N Y
Appin, O
Appleton, O
Arkona, O
Brdprior, O
Arnprior Station, O
Arthabaska, Q
Arthabaskaville, Q
Arthur, O
Assametquagan, Q
Aston, Q
Aultsville, O
Aultsville Station, O
Aurora, O
Aurora Station, O
Ausable Forks, N Y
Avening, O
Ayers Flats, Q
Aylmer, O
Aylmer, Q
Ayr, O
Babys Point, O
Baden, O
Bainsville Station, Q
Bakers, N Y
Ballantynes, O
Ballycroy, O
Baltimore, O
Bangor, N Y
Barachois, Q
Bark Lake, O
Barnston, Q
Barrie, O
Bath, O
Bathurst, N B
Batiscan, Q
Battersea, O
Bayfield, O
Beachburg, O
Beachville, O
Beamsville, O
Beauharnois, Q
Beaverton, O
Bebee Plains, Q
Becancour Station, Q
Beckwith Road, N B
Bellamy, O
Belle Ewart, O
Belle River, O
Belleville, O
Belleville, G T R, O
Belleville, N Y
Bells Corners, O
Benson Landing, Vt
Berkshire, Vt
Berlin, O
Berlin, G T R, O
Berlin Falls, N H
Berthier, Q
Bertie, O
Bethany, O
Bethel, Me
Bethel Mills, Me
Bic, Q
Bicknellville, N Y
Bismaerk, O
Black Brook, N Y
Black Cape, Q
Blacklands, N B
Black River, Q
Blairton, O
Blenheim, O
Bloomfield, O
Bloomingdale, N Y
Blue Vale, O
Blyth, O
Bobcaygeon, O
Boisover, O
Bolton, O
Bombay 4 Corn's, N Y
Bonaventure, Q
Bondhead, O
* Bord à Plouffe, Q
Bothwell, O
Bothwell Station, O
Boucherville, Q
Bowmanville, O
Bowmanville GTR, O
Bracebridge, O
Bradford, O
Bradford Station, O
Braeside, O
Bramley, O
Brampton, O
Brampton, G T R, O
Brantford, O
Brantford, G T R, O
Brasher Falls, N Y
Breslau, O
Brewer's Mills, O
Bridgeport, O
Bridgewater, O
Brigham, Q
Bright, O
Brighton, O
Brighton, G.T.R., O
Brinston's Corners, O
Bristol, Q
Britannia Mills, Q
Brockville, O
Brockville, G.T.R., O
Brome Corner, Q
Brown's Wharf, O
Brompton Falls, Q
Bronte, O
Brooklin, O
Brownville, N Y
Brucefield, O
Brudenel, O
Brush's Mills, N.Y
Brussels (Ainleyville) O
Bryant's Pond, Me
Buckhorn, O
Buckingham, Q
Buctouche, N.B
Buffalo, N.Y
Burke, N Y
Burritts Rapids, O
*Cacouna, Q
Caledonia, O
Caledonia Springs, O

Cambray, O
Camden East, O
Camiachie, O
Campbells, O
Campbellford, O
Campbellton, N B
Canaan, N B
Canfield, O
Cannington, O
Canton, N Y
Cape Cove, Q
Cape Rosier, Q
*Caps Rouge, Q
Cape St Ignace, Q
Cape Vincent, N Y
Caraquette, N B
Carillon, Q
*Carillon Wharf, Q
Carleton, Q
Carleton Place, O
Carleton Place St'n, O
Carlton, O
Carp, O
Carrol Brook, O
Carthage, N Y
Castleton, O
Caughnawaga, Q
Causapscal, Q
Cayuga Station, O
Cayuga, O
Centreville, O
Chambly, Q
Champlain, N Y
Chapeau, Q
Charing Cross, O
Chateauguay, N Y
Chatham, N B
Chatham, O
Chatham, Q
Chatsworth, O
Chaudiere Junct., Q
Chaudiere Station, Q
Chaumont, N Y
Cheever, N Q
Chelsea, Q
Cheltenham, O
Cherubusco, N Y
Chesterville, O
Chicester, Q
Chippawa, O
Church's Falls, O
Clarendon Centre, Q
Clarksburg, O
Clarksville, O
Clayburg, N Y
Clayton, N Y
Clifford, O
Clifton, N B
Clifton, O
*Clifton House, O
Clinton, O
Clinton Mills, N Y
Clintonville, N Y
Coaticooke, Q
Coaticooke Station, Q
Coboconk, O
Cobourg, O
Cobourg, G T R, O
Colborne, O
Colborne, G T R, O
Colchester, O
Colebrook, O
Coldwater, O
Collingwood, O
Collingwood St'n, O
Collins Bay, O
Colton, N Y
Columbus, O
Comber, O
Combermere, O
Como, Q
Compton, Q
Compton Station, Q
Comestoga, O
Consecon, O
Cookstown, O
Copenhagen, N Y
Copetown, O
Corinth, O
Cornwall, O
Corunna, O
Coteau Landing, Q
Coteau, Q
Cornwall, G T R, Q
Cote St. Paul, Q
Courtland, O
Courtwright, O
Cowansville, Q
Cowansville St'n, Q
Craighurst, O
Craig's Road, Q
Crary's Mills, N Y
Creelton, O
Creemore, O
Crosby Mills, O
Cross Hill, O
Crown Point, N Y
Cumberland, O
Cumminsville, O
Dalhousie, N B
Danby (Old Durham) Q
Dannemora, N Y
Danville, Q
Danville Junction, Me
Darling Road, O
Davenport, O
Dechene, Q
Deer River, N Y
De Kalb Junct'n, N Y
Delaware, O
Delhi, O
Delta, O
Derby Line, Vt
Desert, Q
Desert Village, Q
Des Joachims, Q
Des Rivières, Q
Detroit, Mich.
Dexter, N Y
Dickinson's Land'g, O
Dickinson's Landing Station, O
Don, O
Dorchester, O
Doucet's Landing, Q
Douglas, O
Douglastown, Q
Drayton, O
Dresden, O
Drew's Mills, Q
Drumbo, O
Drummondville, O
Drummondville, Q
Duart, O
Dublin's Creek, O
Duncanville, O
Dundas, O
Dundee, Q
Dunham, Q
Duntroon, O
Dunnville, O
Durham, O
East Franklin, Vt
East Templeton, Q
Eastwood, O
Ecclesville, O
Edam, O
Eden Mills, O
Edgar, O
Edwards, N Y
Edwardsburgh, O
Edwardsburgh, G T R, O
Eganville, O
Egmondville, O
Eldon, O
Elgin, O
Elizabethtown, N Y
Ellenburgh, N Y
Elmira, O
Elora, O
Embro, O
Enniskillen, O
Enterprise, O
Erin, O
Ernestown, O
Essex, N Y
Etchemin, Q
Evans Mills, N Y
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Exeter, O
Falmouth, Me
Farmersville, O
Farnham, Q
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Fenelon Falls, O
Fergus, O
Fingal, O
Fisher's Land'g, N Y
Flesherton, O
Fletcher, O
Florence, O
Fonthill, O
Forest, N Y
Formosa, O
Forrest, O
Fort Coulonge, Q
Fort Covington, N Y
Fort Erie, O
Fort Jackson, N Y
Fort Ticonderoga, N Y
Fox River, Q
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Frankford, O
Franklin, O
Franklin Falls, N Y
Fredericksburg Station, O
Frelighsburg, Q
*Frenchman's Bay, O
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Garden Island, O
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*Gatineau Boom, Q
Gatineau Mills, Q
Gatineau Point, Q
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Georgetown, G T R, O
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Gilead, N H
Gilford, O
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Glencoe Station, O
Gloucester, O
Goderich, O
Goderich Harbor, O
Goderich Station, O
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Gorrie, O
*Gould's Landing, O
Gouverneur, N Y
Grafton, O
Grafton Station, O
Granby, Q
Grande Anse, N B
Grand Greve, Q
Grand River, Q
Granton, O
Gravenhurst, O
Grecis Point, Q
Greenwood, O
*Grenville Wharf, Q
Grenville Station, Q
Griffin's Cove, Q
Grimsby, O
Groveton, N H
Guelph, O
Guelph, G T R, O
Hadlow Cove, Q
Hagersville, O
Haliburton, O
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Hamilton, O
Hampton, O
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Harrow, O
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Havelock, Q
Hawkesbury, O
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Hawkstone, O
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Henderson, N Y
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Hespeler, O
Heuvelton, N Y
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Hillsdale, O
Hochelaga, Q
Hogansburg, N Y
Holland's Landing, O
Hollin, O
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*Hunterstown Mills, Q
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Joliette, Q
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Kazubazua, Q
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Keeseville, N Y
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Kemptville Station, O
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Kincardine, O
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Kingston, O
Kingston, G T R, O
Kinnsville, O
Kinmount, O
Kirkfield, O
Klineburg,
Knapps, N Y
Knowlton, Q
Komoka, O
La Baie, Q
Lacadie, Q
Lachine, Q

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* Lachine Locks, Q
Lachute, Q
Lachute Mills, O
Lacolle, Q
Lakefield, O
Lake Metapedia, Q
Lambton, O
Lanark, O
Lancaster, O
Lansdowne, O
Laprairie, Q
L'Assomption, Q
Lawrence, N Y
Lawrenceville, N Y
Leamington, O
Lefroy, O
Leith, O
Lennoxville, Q
L'Epiphanie, Q
Leslieville, Q
Levis, Q
Limehouse, O
Lindsay, O
Linwood, O
Lisbon, N Y
Lisgar, O
* L'Islet, Q
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Lloydtown, O
Loudesborough, O
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Lynden, O
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Madison, N B
Madoc, O
Madrid, N Y
Madrid Depot, N Y
Magog, Q
Maitland, O
Mallorytown, O
Malone, N Y
Malton, O
Manchester, O
Manilla, O
Mannyville, N Y
Manotick, O
Mansonville, Q
Mara, O
Maria, Q
Markdale, O
Markham, O
Marmora, O
Marshville, O
Martins, N Y
Martinsburgh, N Y
Mascouche, Q
Maskinongé, Q
Massena, N Y
Massena Springs, N Y
Masson College, Q
Matane, Q
Matapedia, Q
Matilda, O
Maxwell, O
Meadowvale, O
Meaford, O
Mechanic Falls, Me
Melbourne, Q
Melocheville, Q
Merrickville, O
Merriton, O
Metcalf, O
Methot's Mills, Q
Métis, (Grand), Q
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Midland, O
Milan, N H
Milburn, O
Midway, O
Milford, O
Mill Bank, O
Millbrook, O
Millbrook Station, O
Mill Cove, Q
Mille Roches, O
Mill Point, O
Milton, O
Milverton, O
Minden, O
Mitchell, O
Mohr's Corners, O
Moira, N Y
Monkton, O
Mono Mills, O
Montebello, Q
Montreal, Q
Moore's Junction, N Y
Moores Forks, N Y
Moore, O
Moorfield, O
Moriah Centre, N Y
Morley, N Y
Morpeth, O
Morrisburg, O
Morrisburg Station, O
Morton, O
Moulinette, O
Mount Bryges, O
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Newboro, O
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Newcastle, O
Newcastle, G T R, O
Newcastle, N B
New Dundee, O
New Edinburgh, O
New Glasgow, Q
New Gloucester, Me
New Hamburg, O
New Haven, N Y
* New Liverpool, Q
New Lowell, O
Newmarket, O
Newmarket Stat., O
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Newport Station, Vt
New Richmond, Q
Newtonville, O
Niagara, O
Nicholville, N Y
Nicolet, Q
Nicolston, O
Norfolk, N Y
North Gower, O
North Stratford, N H
North Troy, Vt
North Wakefield, Q
North Yarmouth, Me
Norton Mills, Vt
Norton Pond, Vt
Norval, O
Norval Station, O
Norwich, O
Norwood, O
Nottawa, O
Nouvelle, Q
Oakville, O
Oakwood, O
Odessa, O
Ogdensburgh, N Y
Oil Springs, O
Omer, N Y
Omemee, O
Omemee Station, O
Orangeville, O
Orchardville, O
Orillia, O
Orillia Station, O
Ormstown, O
Orono, O
Osgoode, O
Oshawa, O
Oshawa, G T R, O
Oswego, N Y
Ottawa, O
Otterville, O
Otterville, O
Owen Sound, O
Oxford, Me
Oxford, O
Pabos, Q
Paisley, O
Pakenham, O
Palmerston, O
Papineauville, Q
Paris, G T R, O
Paris, G W R, O
Paris Town, O
Parishville, N Y
Park Hill, O
Park Hill Station, O
Parry Sound, O
Paspebiac, Q
Paton's Cove, Q
Patterson, O
* Paul Smith's, N Y
Peche, Q
Pembroke, O
Penetanguishene, O
Peninsula Gaspé, Q
Percé, Q
Perch, O
Perry, O
Perth, O
Peru, N Y
Peterboro, O
Petersburg, O
Petewawa, Q
Petrolia, O
Petworth, O
Philadelphia, N Y
Phillipsburg, O
Pickanock, Q
Picton, O
Pierpont, N Y
Pierrepont Manor, N Y
Pierreville Mills, Q
Pierreville Village, Q
Plantagenet, O
Plattsburg, N Y
Plattsville, O
Plessis, N Y
Point Claire, Q
* Point Farm, O
Point Fortune, Q
Point Levi, Q
Point St. Peter, Q
Pokemouche, N B
Portage du Fort, Q
Portage Road, O
Port Albert, O
Port Burwell, O
Port Colborne, O
Port Credit, O
* Port Dalhousie, O
Port Daniel, Q
* Port Darlington, O
Port Dover, O
Port Elgin, O
Port Henry, N Y
Port Hope,
Port Hope, G T R, O
Port Huron, Mich.
Portland, Me
Portland, G T R, Me
Port Leyden, N Y
Port Metcalfe, O
Portneuf, Q
Port Perry, O
Port Robinson, O
Port Rowan, O
Port Ryerse, O
Portsmouth, O
Port Stanley, O
Port Union, O
* Port Whitby, O
Potsdam, N Y
Potsdam Junct., N Y
Prescott, O
Prescott Junction, O
Prescott Wharf, O
Presqu'Isle, O
Preston, O
Price's Cove, Q
Priceville, O
Prince Albert, O
Princeton, O
Prospect Hotel, Saranac Lake, N Y
Pulaski, N Y
Quebec, Q
Queenston, O
Queensville, O
Quio, Q
Raymondville, N Y
Redford, N Y
Redwood, N Y
Renfrew, O
Renfrew Station, O
Rensselaer Falls, N Y
*Repentigny, Q
Richford, Vt
Richibucto, N B
Richland, N Y
Richmond, Q
Richmond Hill, O
Richmond Hill St'n, O
Richville, N Y
Richville Village, N Y
Rideau Station, O
Ridgtown, O
Rigaud, Q
Rimouski, Q
River Beaudette, Q
River David, Q
R. du Loup, *en bas*, Q
R. du Loup, *en haut*, Q
R. du Loup, G T R, Q
R. du Loup Wharf, Q
Rivière Ouelle, Q
Roaches Point, O
Rockingham, O
Rockland, O
Rockwood, O
Rosemont, O
Rosseau, O
Rothsay, O
Rouses Point, N Y
Roxton Falls, Q
*Royal Hotel, Niag. O
Russell, N Y
Russia, Clinton Co., N Y
Ruthven, O

Sacketts Harbor, N Y
Sackville, N B
Salmonville, O
Sand Hill, N Y
Sand Point, O
Sandwich, O
Sandy Bay, Q
Sandy Creek, N Y
Saranac, N Y
Sarnia, O
Sarnia, G T R, O
Scarbo o', O
Schomberg, O
Scotland, O
Seaforth, O
Sebringville, O
Seeley's Bridge, O
Selby, O
Severn Bridge, O
Shakespeare, O
Shannonville, O
Shannonville St'n, O
Sharon, O
Shediac, N B
Sherbrooke, Q
Sherbrooke Stat'n, Q
Shigawake, Q
Shingle Creek, N Y
Shubenacadie, N B
Sidney, O
Simcoe, O
Singhampton, O
Six Portages, Q
Skead's Mills, O
Smithfield, O
Smith's Falls, O
Smith's Falls St'n, O
Smith's Mills, Q
Smithville, O
Soixante, Q
Somora, O
Somerset, Q
Sorel, Q
Southampton, O
South Bay, O
South Durham, Q
South Mountain, O
South Paris, Me
Sparta, O
Spencerville, O
Springfield, O
Stanbridge Station, O
Stanford, Q
Stanstead, Q
Stapleton, O
Stark Water, N H
Stayner, O
Stirling, O
Stittsville, O
Stockholm Depot, N Y
Stonefield, Q
Stottsville, Q
Stouffville, O
Stratford, O
Stratford J. G T R, O
Strathroy, O
Strathroy Station, O
Streetsville, O
Stukely Mills, Q
Summerstown, O
Sunderland, O
Surton, O
Sutton Flats St'n, Q
Sweetsburg, Q
Sydenham, O
St. Alexander, Q
St. Andrews, Q
St. Anne, Bout de l'Isle, Q
St. Anne, Bout de l'Isle Station, Q
St. Anne la Parade, Q
St. Anne la Pocatiere, Q
St. Armand, Q
St. Bruno, Q
St. Catharines, O
St. Celestin, Q
St. Charles, *en bas*, Q
St. Cuthbert, Q
St. Dominique, Q
St. Edouard, Q
St. Esprit, Q
St. Eustache, Q
St. Favie, Q
St. Francis, G T R, Q
St. François du Lac, Q
St. George, O
St. Gregoire, Q
St. Guillaume, Q
St. Henri, Q
St. Hilaire, Q
St. Hubert, Q
St. Hyacinthe, Q
St. Jacobs, O
St. Janvier, Q
St. Jean Baptiste, near Montreal, Q
St. Jean Port Joli, Q
St. Jérome, Q
St. Johns, Q
St. Julien, Q
St. Lambert, Q
St. Lin, Q
St. Mary's, O
St. Mary's, G T R, O
St. Nicolas, Q
St. Octave, Q
St. Ours, Q
St. Paschal, Q
St. Peters, N B
St. Pierre du Sud, Q
St. Romuald, Q
St. Rose, Q
St. Scholastique, Q
St. Thérèse, Q
St. Thomas, O
St. Thomas, Q
St. Valliere, Q
St. Vincent de Paul, Q
Sun Williams, O
Tamworth, O
Tara, O
Tartigon, Q
Tavistock, O
Taylor, O
Teswater, O
Terrebonne, Q
Tecumseh, O
Teresa, N Y
Thornbury, O
Thorndale, O
Thornhill, O
Thornhill Station, O
Thorold, O
Thousand Islands, House, Alex Bay, N Y
Three Mile Bay, N Y
Three Rivers, Q
Thurso, Q
Ticonderoga, N Y
Tilsonburg, O
Tiverton, O
Toronto, O
Tottenham, N B
Tracadie, N B
Trenton, O
Trenton, G T R, O
Trois Pistoles Riv., Q
Trois Pistoles St'n, Q
Turin, N B
Tweed, O
Tyendinaga, O
Tyrconnell, O
Tyrone, O
Underwood, O
Union, O
Unionville, O
Upper Brewers Mills O.
Upper Wakefield, Q
Upton, Q
Ursule Mills, Q
Uxbridge, O
Valetta, O
Valleyfield, Q
Van Brugh, O
Vankleek Hill, O
Varennes, Q
Varna, O
Vaudreuil, Q
Verchères, Q
Victoria Farm, Q
Victoria Road, O
Vienna, O
Vittoria, O
Waddington, N Y
Walkerton, O
Walkerville, O
Wallaceburg, O
Wallacetown, O
Waltham, Q
Walton, O
Wardsville, O
Warkworth, O
Warwick, Q
Wasaga, O
Waterdown, O
Waterford, O
Waterford Station, O
Waterloo, O
Waterloo, Q
Waterloo Station, Q
Watertown, N Y
Waterville, Q
Watford, O
Waubashene, O
Waverley, O
Welland, O
Wellesley, O
Wellington, O
Wellington Square, O
Wendover, O
West Brome, Q
West Chazy, N Y
Westmeath, O
Weston, O
Weston Station, O
West Paris, Me
West Port, O
Westport, N Y
West Shefford, Q
West Winchester, O
Whitby, O
Whitby, G T R, O
Whitehall, N Y
Whitevale, O
Wick, O
Widder, O
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Wilkesport, O
Willsborough, N Y
Winchester Springs, O
Windsor, O
Windsor, Q
Wingham, O
Wolfe Island, O
Woodbridge, O
Woodford, O
Woodstock, O
Woodville, O
Woodville Junction, O
Wroxeter, O
Wyebridge, O
Wyoming, O
Yamachiche, Q
Yamaska, Q
Yarker, O
Yarmouth, Me
Yorkville, O
Zurich, O

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Miles of line in operation.....5000
Number of employees..... 375
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Adams, N Y
Alma, O
Almonte, O
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Arnprior, O
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" Station, O
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Ailsa Craig, O
Alexandria Bay, N Y
Aylmer, Q
Back River, Q
Barrie, O
Beachburg, O
Beaverton, O
Belleville, O
Berlin, O
Bervie, O
Berthier, Q
Bolton, O
Bothwell, O
Bowmanville, O
Bradford, O
Brampton, O
Brantford, O
Brentwood, O
Brighton, O
Brockville, O
Brooklin, O
Buckingham, Q
Buffalo, N Y
Blythe, O
Cannington, O
Carleton Place, O
Cape Sante, Q
Cape Vincent, N Y
Carillon, Q
Champlain, Q
Charleston, O
Chatham, O
Chatsworth, O
Clayton, N Y
Clifton, O
Clinton, O
Cobourg, O
Colborne, O
Collingwood, O
Cornwall, O
" ft of Canal, O
Coteau Landing, O
Conseeon, O
Courtwright, O
Detroit, M
Dickinson's L'ding, O
Dresden, O
Dundalk, O
Dundas, O
Duntroon, O
Durham, O
Edgar, O
Elora, O
Fergus, O
Flesherton, O
Forrest, O
Galt, O
Gananoque, O
Georgetown, O
Glencoe, O
Goderich, O
" Harbour, O
Grafton, O
Grace's Point, Q
Grenville, Q
Grimsby, O
Grondines, Q
Guelph, O
Hamilton, O
" Wharf, O
" An-Am. Hotel, O
Hammond, N Y
Hanover, O
Hespeler, O
Holstein, O
Hull, Q
Harriston, O
" Station, O
Ingersoll, Daly House, O
Iroquois or Matilda, O
Jacq. Cartier Mills, Q
Jollette, Q
Kemptville, O
Kincardine, O
Kingston, O
Kleinburg, O
Lachine, Q
Lancaster, Q
Lindsay, O
Little Britain, O
London, Reil'y Dt, O
London, Tecumseh House, O
London, Lun. Asyl. O
Lucan, O
Lucknow, O
Lyn, O
Mallorytown, O
Markdale, O
Marthaville, O
Mascouche, Q
Matilla, O
Masson College, Q
Meaford, O
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Mitchell, O
Millbrook, O
Mono Road, O
Montreal, Q
" Canal Basin, Q
" St. Lawr. Hall, Q
" 319 St. Ant.-st, Q
" Pl. d'Armes, Q
" J. C'tier, Hotl., Q
" Donegana H'l, Q
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Mooretown, O
Morristown, N Y
Morrisburg, O
Mount Forest, O
" Station, O
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Napanee, O
Newbury, O
Newcastle, O
New Hamburg, O
New Lowell, O
Newmarket, O
Niagara Falls, N Y, O
North Nation Mills, Q
Oakwood, O
Ogdensburg, N Y
" N.Ry.Depot, N Y
Omemee, O
Orangeville, O
" Station, O
Orillia, O
Oshawa, O
Oswego, N Y
Ottawa, O
" U. T., O
" Russell H., O
" Lower T., O
Owen Sound, O
" Station, O
Pakenham, O
Paris, O
Papineauville, Q
Parkhill, O
Perth, O
Peterboro', O
Ptrolia O
Pembroke, O
Picton, O
Point Edward, O
Pt. Lambton, O
Pt. Perry, O
Pt. Aux Trembles, Q
Port Colborne, O
Port Dalhousie, O
Port Hope, O
Port Robinson, O
Port Stanley, O
Prescott, O
Preston, O
Pulaski, N Y
Port Dover, O
Quebec, Q
" Clar'don Htl, Q
" U. Town, Q
" St. Roches, Q
Renfrew, O
Richmond Hill, O
R. du Loup (*enhaut*), Q
Riviere de Prairies, Q
Riversdale, O
Salem, O
Sandpoint, O
Sandy Creek, N Y
Sarnia, O
Seaforth, O
Shakspeare, O
Shelburne, O
Smith's Falls, O
Stayner, O
Stratford, O
Strathroy, O
St. Andrew's, Q
St. Ann's, Q
St. Catherine's, O
" Welland H'se, O
St. Eustache, Q
St. Mary's, O
St. Thomas, O
St. Vincent de Paul, Q
Susp. Bridge, N Y
Simcoe, O
St. Hermas, Q
Terrebonne, Q
Thamesville, O
Thornbury, O
Thornhill, O
Thorold, O
Three Mile Bay, N Y
Three Rivers, Q
Thurso, Q
Toledo, O
Toronto, O
" Cor. Bay and Front Streets, O
" Rossin House, O
" Queen's Hotel, O
" Quren's Wrf, O
" Mansion H'se, O
" 54 York St., O
" Masonic Buildings, Toronto St., O
" Observatory, O
Trenton, O
Waldemar, O
Walkerton, O
Wallaceburg, O
Waterloo, O

Watford, O	Whitby, O	Wingham, O	Watertown, N Y
Welland, O	Widder, O	Woodbridge, O	" Woodruff House, N Y
Wellington, O	Wilkesport, O	Woodstock, O	Waterford, O
" Square, O	Windsor, O	Wyoming, O	
Weston, O			

☞ Offices are opened in the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa, Quebec and Toronto, during the Parliamentary Sessions.

Banking and Currency of Canada.

We continue from the last *Year Book* a statement of the statistics of the Banks of Canada, as compiled from the Banking Returns published in the *Official Gazette* for the Dominion for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1873:—

BANK STATEMENTS FOR 1872-73.

Months.	*Capital paid up.*	*Circulation.*	*Deposits.*		*Specie and Dominion Notes.*	*Discounts.*
			Payable on demand.	*Payable after notice.*		
1872.	$	$	$	$	$	$
July	† 44,741,023	24,808,085	34,552,565	29,751,601	14,511,221	103,497,411
August	† 46,217,053	25,032,773	33,961,878	28,149,266	13,025,358	111,393,331
September	* 45,938,680	29,174,813	34,811,776	25,092,492	13,516,158	111,306,412
October	† 48,185,875	28,592,974	34,333,437	26,856,773	14,145,579	112,959,540
November	‡ 48,767,532	27,470,027	34,056,856	26,632,016	14,150,698	111,272,919
December	‖ 50,954,009	27,030,172	34,608,916	27,146,179	14,679,349	113,384,101
1873.						
January	51,650,204	26,752,874	33,639,682	27,917,491	15,297,819	114,295,307
February	† 52,830,150	27,512,719	36,408,272	28,621,678	15,336 700	115,558,213
March	† 52,893,713	28,575,223	35,768,773	27,937,772	14,538,781	118,550,913
April	* 54,092,509	24,728,720	35,070,543	29,474,540	13,433,100	119,522,458
May	§ 54,391,571	21,092,936	36,102,197	29,828,673	15,113,264	120,229,610
June	55,102,959	29,516,046	38,335,569	30,311,548	15,182,517	120,977,754

† 5 Banks not returned. * 6 Banks not returned. ‡ 3 Banks not returned. ‖ 2 Banks not returned. § 4 Banks not returned.

One of the most marked features of this table is contained in the first column; it is the steady and rapid increase, month by month, for the whole year in the banking capital of the country. This fact will appear in the most striking light from a comparison of the figures for the month of June for the four years:—

June, 1870	$29,801,013
June, 1871	36,415,390
June, 1872	45,134,600
June, 1873	55,102,959

The increase in 1871 over 1870 was $6,614,377, or nearly 22 per cent.; in 1872 over 1871 was $8,719,390, or 23-92 per cent.; and the increase of 1873 over 1872 was $9,968,350, or 22-08 per cent. The increase in 1873 over 1870 is $25,301,946, or nearly 85 per cent. Nothing can show more decisively than these figures, the continued and steady prosperity of the country.

The circulation during the last fiscal year as during the preceding one showed considerable fluctuation, but on the whole a marked increase. That of June 1873 was $25,000,077; and that of June 1878, $29,516,046. This does not include the government circulation which we shall notice a little further on.

The discounts show very large and steady increase, having risen from $107,354,104 in June, 1872, to $121,977,751 in 1873. They have more than kept pace with the increase of banking capital during the same period.

The deposits show increase, but not quite in the same proportion. At the 30th of June the deposits in the chartered banks amounted to $68,677,117. In addition to the balance in the Post Office Savings Banks at the same rate (including $397.3 0 inscribed in 5 per cent. Dominion stock) was $3,604,351.57. To this must be further added the amounts deposited in the Government and other Savings Banks and Building Societies. We have no means of ascertaining the precise amount of these two latter classes of deposits, but the last return of the Montreal City and District Savings Bank gives an amount of deposits of $1,739,721.9

The following table shows the position of the Government Savings Banks (other than the Post Office Savings Banks) on the 30th of June, 1873:—

GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANKS.

Province of	*Cash Deposited.*	*Interest Added.*	*Withdrawn.*	*Balance 30th June, 1873.*
Nova Scotia	824,099 90	45,195 29	656,118 12	1,256,529 87
New Brunswick	630,903 02	32,802 15	672,380 26	992,848 48
British Columbia	107,807	9,757 35	180,900 65	536,663 70
Ontario	148,563 68	3,943 07	127,976 32	113,153 75
Manitoba	133,543 75	2,193 86	95,495 85	58,974 59
	2,442,917 35	93,891 72	1,732,872 20	2,958,170 39

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS.

The following taken from a statement of Mr. J. C. Stewart shows an account of all deposits received and paid under the authority of the Act 31st V., c. 10, from the 1st July, 1872, to 30th June, 1873, and of the total amount due to all depositors at the latter date.

DR.

1. Balance due depositors on 30th June, 1872, as already reported		3,096,500 01
2. Deposits in Post Office Savings Bank during year		2,306,918 00
3. Interest allowed to depositors during the year, computed according to the Post Office Act, 1867, Secs. 68, 69 and 70		126,932 88
		$5,530,350 89

CR.

4. Repayments (cash paid) during year		1,925,999 32
5. Amount written off depositors' accounts in Post Office Savings Bank, not paid them in cash, but subscribed, on their behalf, in 5 per cent. Dominion Stock, during year		397,300 00
Balance due to depositors on 30th June, 1873:		
Bearing interest at 4 per cent	$2,473,652 07	
Bearing interest at 5 per cent	702,400 00	
Outstanding cheques held by depositors, and not presented for payment	30,999 50	3,207,051 57
		$5,530,350 89

DISPOSAL OF BALANCE.

In hands of Receiver General on 30th June, 1872	$3,096,500 01
Add—Amount of cash transferred to Receiver General on account of business transacted during the year, being the difference between items 2 and 4 in the above account	*380,918 68
Add—Interest allowed, as above	126,932 88
	$3,604,351 57
Deduct—Amount which the Receiver General was requested to write off Post Office Savings Bank Account during the year, and to inscribe, on behalf of certain depositors, in 5 per cent. Dominion Stock	397,300 00
Balance in hands of Receiver General on 30th June, 1873, as above	*$3,207,051 57

*Note: Of this amount, the sum of $15,-531.31, being the net deposits of June, 1873, the last month of the fiscal year, was actually paid over to the Receiver General only on the 15th July, 1873.

The Balances of Deposits in the Savings Banks may therefore be thus stated:

Post Office	3,604,351.57
Other Govt.	2,948,170.39
Montreal City and District	4,789,721.59
	11,342,243.45

The amount of those savings deposited in institutions from which we have no return is no doubt very considerable. The total amount of known Deposits in the Dominion is thus:

Chartered Banks	68,677,117.30
Savings Banks	11,342,243.45
	80,019,360 75

BANK AND GOVERNMENT CIRCULATION.

The following table shows the combined Bank and Govt. circulation for the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1873, as continued from the previous fiscal year, in the last *Year Book*. It presents the feature of increase. The combined circulation on June 30, 1872 was $35,090,348; on June 30, 1873, it was $40,830,301.

Months.	*Bank Circulation.*	*Govt. Circulation.*	*Total Bank and Govt. Circulation*
1872.	$	$	$
July	24,808,695	11,493,839	36,301,834
August	25,032,773	10,083,302	35,116,075
September	26,174,813	10,788,118	36,962,931
October	28,592,974	11,123,355	39,716,329
November	27,470,027	11,007,074	38,477,101
December	27,930,172	11,570,618	39,500,820
1873.			
January	26,752,874	11,942,522	38,695,396
February	27,512,719	11,815,233	39,327,952
March	26,575,223	11,398,228	37,973,451
April	24,728,729	11,190,981	35,919,710
May	24,052,936	11,342,202	33,395,138
June	29,516,046	11,314,255	40,830,301

We continue in the following table, from the *Year Book* of 1873, the statement of the figures as compared with the corresponding Provincial and Dominion Notes circulation, months of the previous fiscal year exhibit by Provinces, and the specie and deben- tures held for the last fiscal year. These increase.

DOMINION and PROVINCIAL Notes Circulation and Specie and Debentures held during the Fiscal Year 1872-73.

Months.	*Dominion Government Circulation.*				*Provincial Notes.*	*Total Govt. Circulation including Fractional Notes.*	*Specie held.*	*Debentures held.*
	Ontario.	*Quebec.*	*N. B.*	*N. Scotia.*				
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1872.								
July	2,818,461.00	4,374,411.00	253,497.00	879,922.00	2,813,657.96	11,493,839.42	2,692,470.97	no ret'n
August	2,622,848.00	3,456 915.00	260,797.00	882,110.00	2,522,259.35	10,083,302.81	2,184,333.82	7,200,000
September	2,718,408.00	4,086,937.50	260,250.00	960,505.07	2,435,385.74	10,788,118.07	2,365,066.67	7,200,000
October	2,822,102.00	4,300,872.50	412,250.00	956,416.00	2,329,0-3.51	11,123,355.39	2,512,830.30	7,200,000
November	2,813,542.00	4,250,101.50	432,086.00	1,073,437.00	2,140,733.04	11,007,074.87	2,329,585.79	7,200,000
December	2,960,520.00	4,688,392.50	432,086.00	1,136,581.00	2,064,104.89	11,570,648.22	2,973,755 21	7,200,000
1873.								
January	2,941,471.00	4,912,383.50	523,086.00	1,268,061.00	2,018,715.50	11,942,522.08	2,959,014.19	7,200,000
February	3,133,471.00	4,919,009.50	406,086.00	1,270,961.00	1,811,117.87	11,815,233.70	2,747,107.53	7,200,000
March	3,113,519.00	4,677,781 50	479,086.00	1,193,091.00	1,736,296.05	11,398,224.13	2,161,448.11	7,200,000
April	3,331,584.00	4,236,670.50	451,086.00	1,254,812.00	1,654,824.15	11,190,981.74	2,687,321.95	7,200,000
May	3,278,901.00	4,627,930.50	448,586.00	1,193,807.00	1,546,348.18	11,342,202.01	2,665,827.84	7,200,000
June	3,362,553.00	4,698,560.50	448,586.00	1,180,698.00	1,175,378.95	11,314,255.78	2,529,743.16	7,200,000

The following table shows the position of the several Banks which publish returns in the *Official Gazette* on the 30th of September, 1873. It is a continuation of a similar statement at the corresponding date of 1872 published in the last *Year Book*:—

TABLE SHOWING THE POSITION OF THE SEVERAL BANKS ON 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1873.

Name of Banks.	*Paid up Capital.*	*Circulation*	*Deposits Payable on Demand.*	*Deposits Payable after Notice*	*Specie and Dominion Notes.*	*Discounts.*
ONTARIO.	$	$	$	$	$	$
Bank of Toronto..	1,500,000	1,180,852	1,188,540	997,372	472,790	4,093,539
Bank of Hamilton	488,340	209,415	263,173	56,287	70,430	655,091
Can. Bk. Comm'ce	5,990,867	2,865,966	3,487,055	2,266,519	1,801,854	12,950,422
Dominion Bank.	925,264	766,510	547,603	732,200	296,167	2,514,133
Niagara Dst. Bank	359,482	357,192	123,172	793,781	74,929	1,026,544
Ontario Bank....	2,475,150	1,344,817	1,138,866	1,401,918	596,943	5 542,282
Royal Can. Bank	1,949,409	1,251,744	1,273,696	1,073,192	605,231	4,289,845
St. Lawrence Bk.	221,838	134,097		106,457	2,597	367,534
Total Ontario...	$13,884,400	$9,110,623	$8 022,110	$7.437,726	3,920,971	31,439,690
QUEBEC.	$	$	$	$	$	$
Bank of Montreal.	11,829,000	4,021,981	8,210,871	5,519,061	3,373,167	24,147,209
Bank of B. N. A..	4.866,666	2,154,818	1,705,667	4,618,691	1,885,788	8,763,673
Banque du Peuple	1,600,000	334,466	441,674	509,353	184,309	2,548,687
Banque Nationale	1,799,650	870 353	662,181	1,103,517	301.941	3,296,595
Bk. Jaq. Cartier...	1,636,295	594,514	677,350	1,204,846	142.172	3,688.589
Banq. Ville Marie	333,230	232,684	51,071	43,437	35,232	1,530,95)
Banque de St. Jean			No returns	No returns		
City Bank.....	1,200,000	351,841	1,066 595	329,698	252,890	1,997,897
Ea.Townships Bk.	881,540	661,517	303.480	461,739	144,083	1,768,183
Exchange B. of C.	579,800	439,616	293,282	66.510	145 297	1,057,755
Mechanics' Bank.	454,120	101,000	1,000	376,922	51,497	655,117
Merchants' Bank.	7,118,680	4,052,102	6,005,730	2,597,612	2,023,352	16,174,647
Metropolitan Bk..	681,100	148,936	1,835,636	883,500	204,639	407,477
Molson's Bank....	1,837,075	1,215,945	1,774,711	675,408	371,229	4,885,075
Quebec Bank.....	1,948,900	1,207,510	2,061,890	963,572	488,963	5,0 9,490
	1,866,020	1,320,891	1,478,490	971,200	629,842	4,521.629
Total Quebec....	$38,632,166	17,706,704	26,572,272	20,086,020	10,386,974	79,532 987
NONA SCOTIA.	$	$	$	$	$	$
Bank of Yarmouth	252,660	135,017	69,739	5,096	22,886	443,176
B. of Nova Scotia.			No returns	No returns		
Exchange B. of Y.	262,285	156,398	9,360	18,498	30,676	371,190
Mer. Bk. Halifax..			No returns	No returns		
Peoples' do do ..			do	do		
Union do do ..	400,000	295,946	183,146	368,635	73,539	730,699
Total Nova Scotia.	914,945	587,461	262,245	392,229	127,101	1,545,065
NEW BRUNSWICK.	$	$	$	$	$	$
B.of N. Brunswick	1,000,000	827,726	940,002	1,448,973	366,895	3,457,480
Maritime Bank, Dom. of Can.			No returns	No returns		
Peoples' Bank....			do	do		
St. Stephens Bank	200,000	120,526	70,191		6,903	377,263
Total N. Brunsw'k	1,200,000	948,252	1,010,193	1,448,973	373,798	3,834,743
BRIT. COLUMBIA..						
B. of B. Columbia.			No returns	No returns		
P. E. ISLAND.						
B. of P. E. Island..			No returns	No returns		
Union Bank.....			do	do		
Grand Total...	54,631,511	28,353,040	35,866,820	29,364,948	14,808,844	116,35[illegible]

Immigration to Canada.

The question of immigration to Canada has attracted much attention within the last two years and much larger sums have been voted by the Parliament at Ottawa to promote it than ever before. The total combined expenditure of the Dominion and the Provinces for immigration purposes during the calendar year 1872 was $261,963.03; and the year 1873 the vote of the Dominion Parliament for this service was nearly three hundred thousand dollars.

Parliament had manifested some indifference on the subject of immigration up to the year 1871, and before that time, comparatively small sums of money were voted to promote it. But the rapid progress of the country caused labour wants to be felt and an idea became prevalent that every individual immigrant was of considerable money value to the country,—$1,000 was the popular idea of this value. Hence the change of public sentiment on this question.

The total number of immigrants to the Dominion during 1872,—those who came to stay and those who went through as passengers was 89,186, against 65,722 the previous year.

The numbers of immigrants who passed through the Dominion and proceeded to the United States, during the last seven years, as reported by the Dominion Government Agents, were as follow :—

1866	41,704
1867	47,212
1868	58,683
1869	57,202
1870	44,313
1871	37,949
1872	52,608

The numbers of those reported by the Dominion Agents at the several ports to have settled in Canada during the same period of seven years, were as follow :—

1866	10,091
1867	14,666
1868	12,765
1869	18,630
1870	24,706
1871	27,773
1872	36,578

It is proper to remark that the numbers of immigrants contained in the first of the two preceding statements were not in any proper sense of the term immigrants to Canada. They were simply passengers through Canada for the United States, and the greater part of them were provided with through tickets before sailing. Out of the total of 89,186 who arrived, only 34,743 came by way of the St. Lawrence; the remainder came by the Suspension Bridge and other ports.

The second of the statements shows remarkable increase in the number of immigrants who announced their intention to settle in Canada. As remarked by the Minister of Agriculture in his last Report, "the apparent increase in 1872 over 1871 "was 8,805, or 35.34 per cent. If we make "the comparison with the first of the seven "years of the statement, namely, 1866, the "increase is still more marked, the figures "being 262.48 per cent. An increase ap- "proaching the total number in 1866."

While this large increase in the number of settlers in Canada is a gratifying feature of the figures on the one hand, the fact of so large a number seeking to enter the Western States is a remarkable feature on the other. It is proof of an important commercial advantage which Canada possesses arising out of a marked geographical feature of the coutinent of North America. We have before shown, but it cannot be too often repeated, that the distance from Liverpool to New York is 3,095 miles; that from Liverpool to Quebec, by the route taken by the ocean steamers, is 2,649. The St. Lawrence route is thus 446 miles shorter, and possesses the advantage of smooth water—of inland navigation for about one-third of the whole distance. It may be added that the scenery of the Lower St. Lawrence is amongst the finest in the world,—a fact which possesses many charms for those who travel.

The system of giving assisted passages by means of Passenger Warrants had doubtless important influence in increasing the number of settlers to Canada in 1872. Under these warrants approved immigrants could obtain passages in 1872 for £4 5s. stg. per steamship instead of £6 6s. the Conference rate. And in 1873 for £4 15s. In 1873, moreover, special warrants were granted by the Govt. of Canada, under which the families of agricultural labourers, and domestic female servants, could obtain passages per steamship for £2 5s. stg. per adult. The usual reductions were made for children in both these classes of warrants.

Mr. Arch, the President of the Labourers' Union, England, accompanied by Mr. Clayden, member of the Consultative Committee of the Society, visited Canada in the fall of 1873; they both expressed themselves very greatly pleased with tts magnificent resources; and it is thought that their favorable report will promote the immigration of a considerable number of the class of English agricultural labourers; especially as there is an understanding that Passenger Warrants will be made available to promote the movement.

The total number of immigrants assisted by Benevolent Societies and individuals in Great Britain in 1872 was 2,435, as is shewn in the report of Mr. Stafford, Dominion Immigration Agent at Quebec. In 1871, the number was 4,590, showing a decrease last year in immigrants of this class of 2,163. The decrease is, of course, owing to the unwillingness of the public to subscribe money for the purpose of emigration in the face of revival of prosperity and absence of distress. In fact there has been signs of general unwillingness to promote any emigration from the United Kingdom. But as it appears from other returns published by the Registrar General that the increase of population is very nearly a quarter of a million a year over both the deaths and the outflow from emigration, it may be concluded that emigration is necessary to prevent the overstocking of the labour market. It is certainly also building up a great and prosperous nation in Canada, which in its turn promotes prosperity in Great Britain by becoming a customer.

The capitation tax ceased in July, 1872, the sum of $13,798 having been collected up to that period. This tax, which was only $1 per head, was a charge upon the immigrant proper, it being levied on the ship, and the immigrant rate being fixed by a combination of steamship companies at £6 6s. That is owing to this combination

the emigrant must pay £6 6s. whether he goes to Quebec or New York from the United Kingdom. But at New York there is now a capitation tax or $2.50 per head. It was reduced; but when it was seen that the immigrants did not get the advantage of the reduction it was put up again by an Act passed in May 1873. Under the steamship combination, the shipper to the St. Lawrence has, therefore, in the carriage of emigrants an advantage over the shipper to the Port of New York, in that he is free from tax. It was understood in the Canadian Parliament at the time the repeal of the tax was carried that it formed part of the arrangement under which Passenger Warrants were issued; and it was thought, besides, that free shipping would have a tendency to promote the prosperity of the St. Lawrence route.

The nationalities of the immigrants who come to Canada are only taken in the case of those who come by sea. It is found impossible to ascertain them with any precision on the railway trains which enter at the Suspension Bridge. The national origins of the immigrants who landed at the port of Quebec during 1872, as compared with the previous year were as follow:

	1871.	1872.
English	17,915	14,867
Irish	2,980	3,410
Scotch	3,426	4,165
German	9,300	764
Scandinavian	2,999	10,148
French and Belgians	.....	1,366
Other Origins	4,000	23
Totals	37,020	34,743

The following table, brought down from a previous *Year Book*, for which it was compiled from the reports of the Department of Agriculture and those of the late Chief Emigrant Agent at Quebec, shows the movement of Immigration to and through the Dominion from 1851 to 1872 inclusive:—

Years.	*Arrivals by the St. Lawrence.*	*Via the United States*	*Settled in Canada.*	*Went to the Unit. States.*
1851	41,076	3,670	22,515	22,231
1852	39,176	3,500	29,943	12,733
1853	36,699	5,000	32,295	11,404
1854	53,183	7,000	38,809	21,383
1855	21,274	10,000	23,000	8,274
1856	22,439	10,729	24,816	8,352
1857	32,099	41,994	33,663	40,428
1858	12,810	26,860	12,340	27,330
1859	8,778	13,179	6,300	15,657
1860	10,150	4,829	7,827	7,152
1861	19,923	23,723	12,486	19,960
1862	22,176	40,450	28,798	33,823
1863	19,419	23,948	26,118	17,249
1864	19,147	27,048	21,738	24,487
1865	21,355	28,853	19,413	30,795
1866	28,648	23,147	10,091	41,704
1867	30,757	31,121	14,666	47,212
1868	34,900	37,148	12,765	58,683
1869	43,114	32,718	18,630	57,202
1870	44,475	24,544	24,706	44,313
1871	37,020	27,365	27,773	37,949
1872	34,743	54,443	36,578	54,608
Totals	632,769	481,261	483,261	640,934

It was stated in the report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons that there was a large increase in the number of the immigrant settlers in Canada in 1873, so far as the returns were known, over previous years, owing to the exertions made by the Canadian Government to promote immigration. For the first three quarters of 1873 the number of immigrants settling in Canada was about 42,000. These include an unusually large number of Canadians who have returned from the United States—a movement which, as these lines are written, is rapidly going forward. The number of these arrivals for the first three quarters of 1873, was 7,500. The value of property they entered at the several Custom Houses, as settlers' effects, was about $155,000. These facts are gratifying features for the Dominion.

IMMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES.

The following is a statement of the total number of immigrants who arrived in the United States during the year ended June 30th, 1873, as taken from the returns of the Treasury Department, by the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics:—

	Males.	*Females.*	*Total.*
Professional occupations	2,747	239	2,986
Skilled occupations	47,490	1,302	48,792
Miscellaneous occupations	152,575	16,143	168,718
Occupations not stated	1,371	3,497	4,868
Without occupation	71,609	162,830	234,439
Aggregate	275,792	184,011	459,803

The countries from which these immigrants came are stated as follow:—

Countries.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
England	45,024	29,777	74,801
Ireland	40,993	36,351	77,344
Scotland	8,254	5,587	13,841
Wales	518	322	840
Isle of Man	3	1	4
Jersey Island	8	5	13
Ttl. British Isles	94,800	72,043	166,343
Germany	86,411	63,260	149,671
Austria	3,098	2,667	5,765
Sweden	8,656	5,647	14,303
Norway	9,928	6,319	16,247
Denmark	3,326	1,605	4,931
Netherlands	2,282	1,529	3,811
Belgium	763	413	1,176
Switzerland	1,943	1,164	3,107
France	9,500	5,298	14,798
Spain	409	132	541
Portugal	21	3	24
Italy	6,851	1,864	8,715
Russia	955	605	1,560
Poland	2,224	1,114	3,338
China	19,403	889	20,292

There were large numbers of arrivals from a long list of scattering places making the aggregate above stated 459,803.

The United States Treasury returns give the following as the number of immigrant arrivals from British North America, during the year ended June 30, 1873:—

	M.	*F.*	*Ttl.*
Canada	17,113	14,598	31,711
Nova Scotia	2,093	1,826	3,919
New Brunswick	324	250	574
P. E. Island	355	462	817
Newfoundland	109	203	312
Vancouver's Island	452	86	538

It is, however, to be remarked with respect to these figures that the 31,711 immigrants set down as arriving from Canada, were only passengers through Canada, from Europe, they having chosen that route as the shortest and best to reach the United States. And the same remark to a very great extent applies to the 3,919 set down as arriving from Nova Scotia. The figures as they stand in the Washington returns are simply erroneous. The vast majority of the persons recorded were not emigrants from Canada, but passengers through Canada. It is important that we make this correction, as we have noticed that these figures have made an impression of error on the other side of the Atlantic as well as on this.

EMIGRATION FROM GREAT BRITAIN.

The number of Emigrants who left the United Kingdom in 1872 was 295,213, being an increase of 42,778 over the preceding year, and of 38,273 over 1870. It was the largest emigration since 1854, and exceeded the average emigration of the 17 years since that date by the large figure of 109,971.

This number, however, includes foreigners who passed through the United Kingdom; and the increase of British emigration proper, as compared with the average of the preceding 17 years was 53,521, instead of 109,971. The following table shows the emigration from the United Kingdom for the decennial ending with 1872, distinguishing so far as ascertained the English, Scotch, Irish, and foreign emigrants,—

Year.	*English.*	*Scotch.*	*Irish.*	*Foreigners.*	*Not Distinguished.*	*Total.*
1863	61,243	15,230	116,391	7,8[illegible]	23,061	223,758
1864	56,618	15,035	115,428	16,942	4,877	208,900
1865	61,345	12,870	100,676	28,619	6,291	209,801
1866	58,856	12,307	98,890	26,691	8,138	204,882
1867	55,494	12,866	88,622	31,193	7,778	195,953
1868	58,268	14,954	64,965	51,956	6,182	196,325
1869	90,416	22,559	73,325	65,752	5,975	258,027
1870	105,293	22,935	74,289	48,396	6,033	256,940
1871	102,452	19,232	71,067	53,246	6,438	252,435
1872	118,190	19,541	72,763	79,023	5,696	295,213
	768,175	167,529	876,410	409,651	80,469	2,302,234

The British Emigration Commissioners make the following remarks on this table:—Up to 1869 the Irish emigration had always exceeded the English. In the three years from 1869 to '71 inclusive, the of English emigrants exceeded the Irish by 80,459, or on an average by 26,819 a year. The excess in 1872 was no less than 45,427. Excluding the foreign emigrants and those not distinguished, the emigration was divided among the three sections of the United Kingdom in the proportion of—

English	56·15
Scotch	9·28
Irish	34·57
	100.

The proportion of English emigrants to Irish was 61·59 to 38·41.

The emigration from each division of the United Kingdom was larger than in 1871. The increase in English emigrants was 15,765, in Scotch 309, in Irish 1,696.

Of the whole number, including foreigners and those not distinguished, there went to—

The United States	233,747
To British America	32,205
To Australasia	15,876
To all other places	13,385
	295,213

Of the emigrants to the United States there were—

English	82,339
Scotch	12,691
Irish	66,752
Foreigners	68,137
Not distinguished	3,828
	233,747

As compared with 1871 this was an increase in the number of English of 10,413, in the number of Irish of 1,161.

The males and females in the emigration were respectively 179,067 and 116,146, the excess of males, as might be expected, being principally in the unmarried adults. These amounted to 110,765, while the unmarried adult women were only 50,277. For obvious reasons this will always be the case, but it contributes largely to increase the excess of women over men in the United Kingdom, which has been so often the subject of remark.

Of the emigrants to North America, 261,846, equal to 98·04 per cent. of the whole, went in steamers, and only 4,106 in sailing ships. The proportion of those who go in steamers has shown a continuous increase since 1863, when it amounted to less than 46 per cent. of the whole. The shorter passage and the better accommodation of the steamers more than make up for the additional cost.

The resort to steamers has also much diminished the mortality on the voyage. Among 230,531 emigrants on 545 voyages to North America, of which we have received returns, the deaths were only 102, which, taking the voyage at 12 days, is equal to a mortality of only 13·38 per 1,000 per annum. Considering the effect which the change of life and sea-sickness are calculated to have on the feebler members of the emigration, such a rate of mortality must be admitted to be very low.

The figures given by the Emigration Commissioners of the emigration to British North America do not altogether agree with those contained in the report of the Minister of Agriculture of the Dominion. The comparison of figures is as follows for the year 1872:—

The Commissioner's figures	....	32 205
The Minister's	do	36,578

In addition to these, according to the Minister, there passed through Canada, to proceed to the United States 52,608 emigrants.

From the manner in which these statistics are procured on both sides of the ocean, the figures can be only approximate.

Legislation of 1873.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS USED.

H. M.—Her Majesty.
G. G.—Governor General.
G. in C.—Governor in Council.
L. G. in C.—Lieut. Governor in Council.
P. C.—Privy Council.
M. C.—Minister of Customs.
C. C.—Commissioner of do.
M. I. R.—Minister of Inland Revenue.
C. I. R.—Commissioner of do.
P. M. G.—Post Master General.
P. M.—Post Master.
P. O.—Post Office.
P. O. D.—Post Office Department.
R. G.—Receiver General.
C. R. F.—Consolidated Revenue Fund.
M. P. W.—Minister of Public Works.
P. W. D.—Public Works Department.
M. F.—Minister of Finance.
S. of S.—Secretary of State.
M. of A.—Minister of Agriculture.
M. M. F.—Minister of Marine and Fisheries.
H. of C.—House of Commons.
C. C. C.—Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.
The Co.—The Company.
J. P.—Justice or Justices of the Peace.
C. C. L.—Commissioner Crown Lands.
A. C. C. L.—Assistant do do
E. C.—Executive Council.
L. C.—Legislative Council.
L. A.—Legislative Assembly.
A. Comr.—Assistant Commissioner.
O. in C.—Order in Council.
C. of A.—Commissioner of Agriculture.
M. P. I.—Minister of Public Instruction.
C. C.—Civil Code.
C. C. P.—Civil Code of Procedure.
C. S. C.—Consolidated Statutes of Canada.
C. S. L. C.—Consolidated Statutes of Lower Canada.
C. S. U. C.—Consolidated Statutes of Upper Canada.
V.—Victoria.
c.—Chapter.
s.—Section.
subs.—Subsection.

PARLIAMENT OF CANADA.

(*Opened 5th March, adjourned 23rd May, to and prorogued on 13th August*, 1873.)

Acts Sanctioned 3rd May.

WITNESSES BEFORE COMMITTEES.

Cap. 1—Provides for the examination on oath of witnesses before Committees of the Senate and House of Commons. Act disallowed by Her Majesty—Disallowance proclaimed 1st July, 1873.

MEMBERS OF HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Cap. 2—Renders members of the Legislative Councils and Assemblies of the several Provinces, ineligible to the Commons. If appointed or elected to either Provincial House, the seat of an M. P., becomes vacant unless he refuse to accept or resign within ten days of his receiving notice within the Province. Penalty of sitting and voting in the Commons while so ineligible $2000.

PROCEDURE IN CRIMINAL CASES.

Cap. 3—Requires the Judge trying a criminal sentenced to death to send in a report on the case to the S. of S., and date of execution shall be fixed so as to allow time for signification of the G. G's. pleasure.

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR.

Cap. 4—Provides for the establishment of a Department of Interior—having a Minister and Deputy. The management of the Dominion and Indian Lands is confided to it and of such Ordnance Lands as are not specially placed under the P. W. D. or of Mil. and Def. or of Mar. and F. The correspondence branch of Secretary of State for the Pro. is transferred to S. of S. of Canada, and the former office abolished. The Stationery Office is also under S. of S. Act came into force 1st July, 1873.

N. W. TERRITORIES.

Cap. 5—The G. G. may, from time to time, appoint a Council of 7 to 21 members to assist the L. G. in Govt. of the N. W. Territories.

LANDS IN MANITOBA.

Cap. 6—Comns. may issue to Chief Justice or Judges of Q. B. in Manitoba or others to decide who are entitled to patents for lands. Sittings to be held at same time as County Court, but may continue 5 days after.

Grantees in freehold from H. B. Co. up to 8 March, 1869, and of estate less than freehold, or occupants under licenses in parts where the Indian title is extinguished, or persons in peaceable possession at time of transfer to Canada, of land subject to Indian claims may file and prosecute such claims. Certificates of the H. B Co. or a chief factor, or clerk of the E. C. of Manitoba are to be received as evidence But all claims must be accompanied by affidavit of party that the claim is just, and that any adverse claimant of whom he is aware has had one month's notice of proceedings. The Surveyor Genl. is to prepare a list of lands liable to such claims with the names of persons claiming, which is to be posted up for 3 mos. in office of Clerk of Q. B., of each County Court and of each Registrar in the Province, and read in open Court each day of the sittings of those Courts next after the posting. The Clerk of Q. B. must make a list of claims every 3 mos. to be publicly read in Court immediately after the charge to the Grand Jury and posted in a conspicuous place in the Court House. If a Judge dissent from the decision of the Comrs. trying a case—the party decided against may claim the judgment of all the judges without which the decision shall not then be valid. The Letters Patent are not to issue until 3 mos. after receipt of decision by the Clerk of P. C. and meantime on further information received the Comrs. may order a re-hearing. Rights settled by adjudication of Comrs. may be assigned and registered. When original nominees are dead the Minister of Interior may hear and adjudicate on the claim of the heir, assignee or devisee, but this is not to oust jurisdiction of Comrs.

INSPECTION OF STEAMBOATS, &c.

Cap. 7—The acts regulating this subject are not to have effect in Brit. Columbia till 1st June, 1874.

CARRIAGE OF DANGEROUS GOODS.

Cap. 8—After 1st January, 1874, any person sending or carrying goods such as aqua fortis, oil of vitriol, gunpowder, nitro-glycerine, naphtha, benzine, lucifer-matches on board any ship without marking the package as such and giving notice to the master or owner, forfeits $500, or, if he be an agent unaware of the nature of the goods, $40. If such goods are sent under a false description the penalty is $1000. The master may refuse to receive such goods and require suspected packages to be opened, or throw such goods overboard if sent on board without notice. On application a Court may declare any such goods forfeited, and order them to be disposed of as it sees fit. Any attempt to do anything forbidden by this Act is punishable as the doing it. Act does not apply to Her Majesty's ships including Canada Govt. ships.

HARBOUR MASTERS IN N. B. & N. S.

Cap. 9—Provides for the appointment of Harbour Masters for any ports in N. S. and N. B. designated by proclamation, except Halifax, Pictou and St. John. The G. in C. may make regulations for the harbour and prescribing the master's duties, imposing penalties, not exceeding $100, and a continuing penalty of $10 for each 12 hrs. of infraction. The master is to enforce these regulations. Each Harbour Master shall keep a book in which all vessels, except those in the Dominion coasting or fishing trade entering the port shall be entered with the fees received. The following fees are payable once in each twelve months by any ship of 100 tons or under, and twice in a twelvemonth on any larger ships entering the port so often, viz: on vessels of 200 tons and under $1; 200 to 300 tons $2; 300 to 400 $3; more than 400 tons $4. Out of the fees thus collected the Harbour Master may retain his salary allowed by the G. in C. not exceeding $600 and pay over the balance to the C. R. F.

TRINITY HOUSE, QUEBEC.

Cap. 10—The Trinity House of Quebec is to consist of a master and 13 (hereafter 12) wardens. The Harbour Master, Superintendent of Pilots, and Chairman of the Board of Directors of the corporation of Pilots are wardens *ex officio*; 4 are to be appointed by the Board of Trade and 6 (to be reduced to 5 after the first vacancy in the present board) by the Crown. In default of appointment by the Board of Trade for 14 days the Crown may appoint all. In case of accident in the Harbour of Quebec the parties interested in the ship injured may bring complaint against the pilot before the Trinity Board, in manner prescribed by 12 V., c. 114, s. 76.

PORT WARDENS OF MONTREAL AND QUEBEC.

Cap. 11.—The Collectors of Customs at Quebec and Montreal may not grant a clearance to any grain laden vessel without the production of the certificate of the Port Warden that she is properly laden under 26 V., c. 52, s. 12, and if she attempt to leave without she may be seized and detained by any officer of the Customs or persons acting under direction of the M. M. F. or the chief of the River Police. Proceedings under the Port Wardens' Acts may be taken by the Warden or his Deputy without being moved thereto by any person. Penalties are all to be paid over to the R. G.

HARBOUR MASTER, HALIFAX.

Cap. 12.—Amends 35 V., c. 42, s. 4, and empowers the G. in C. to impose penalties not exceeding $100 and $10 per hour for continuance of breach of regulations.

PRIVATE ACTS.

Cap. 13.—Incorporates as LA BANQUE D'HOCHELAGA, C. Melançon, L. Tourville, J. Leduc, L. Monat, E. A. Genereux, L. G. Turgeon, A. S. Hamelin, C. Hébert, J. Hudon, G. R. Fabre, J. A. Gravel and L. C. Gravel. Capital $1,000,000 in shares of $100. Chief place of business at Montreal.

Cap. 14.—Incorporates as the THREE RIVERS BANK, G. Baptist, E. M. Hart, H. R. Symms, H. M. Bacer, J. Shortis, U. Martel, D. G. LaBarre, S. Dumoulin, G. S. Badeaux, J. N. Bureau, H. G. Mathiot M. P. P., C. Lajoie, F. Lottinville, A. Baptist, J. Normaud, Hon. J. J. Ross M.P., J. Gaudet, M. P., E. Lacerte M.P., and W. Macdougall M. P. Capital $500,000 in shares of 100. Chief place of business Three Rivers.

Cap. 15.—Incorporates, as LA BANQUE DE ST. JEAN, L. Molleur, Jr., M.P.P., F.G.

Marchand M. P. P., A. Decelles, T. R. Jobson, I. Coote, P. Baudouin, J. E. Molleur, J. P. Carreau and J. L. Ecuyer. Capital $1,000,000 in shares of $100. Chief place of business St. John's, Quebec.

Cap. 16.—Empowers the UNION FORWARDING AND RAILWAY Co. (of Ottawa) to increase their stock from time to time to the extent of $500,000, in shares of $50.

Cap. 17.—Regulates the priority of claims on the MONTREAL & CHAMPLAIN RAILROAD Co. The 1st mortgage under 27 and 28 V., c. 85, s. 5, is £181,400 stg.; the 2nd $370,000; and the 3rd $500,000 or £102,800 stg. Registration of bonds or debentures is not necessary to preserve their rank.

Cap. 18.—Regulates the various securities of the GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY CO. BY PART 1, the period of suspense of action for the recovery of amounts due on the 1st and 2nd Preferential bonds and stocks, is extended to 31st December, 1875. Interets on such bonds and stocks is to be at the rate of 6 per cent. from 1st January, 1873. Stocks may be reconverted into bonds. During the suspense period, interest and dividend accruing on these bonds or stocks are to be capitalized and paid by the issue of new bonds or addition of amounts to the stock. Further equipment mortgage bonds No. 2, may be issued to the amount of £1.100,000 stg., as under the G. T. R. Act of 1867, s. 3. £500,000 to be retained for redemption of equipment bonds under Arrangements Act of 1862. By PART 2—the issue of new ordinary stock to the extent of £10.000,000 sterling is authorised to rank with the present stock. It may be issued at any price not lower than 81 p. c. discount, and be made payable in instalments, which shall be dealt with as calls under the general Railway Act. Holders of this or other ordinary stock are to have two votes for every £100 held. First and Second Preferential Bonds and Stock into which they have been converted are to become First and Second Preference Stocks respectively, and the Fourth Preference Stock is to become a third, the present Third Preference being extinguished and the holders to receive new second and third in place of it. From 1st Jany., 1873, the First and Second Preference Stocks are entitled to interest at 5 p.c., the first in priority to the the second; and the third (subject to priorities of other two) to 4 p. c.; and out of the surplus earnings a dividend not exceeding 2 p. c. is to be paid to ordinary holders; afterwards 1 p.c to the several preferences; after that 2 p.c. to ordinary stock and afterward according to Arrangements Act of 1862. £200,000 of the proceeds of sale of new ordinary stock to be set apart to secure dividend to First and Second Preference Stock of 1873. Dividends payable 30th June and 31st December. They must only be paid out of the profits earned in the year for which they are declared. Capital account is to be debited with the cost of 32,000 tons of steel rails and the cost of change to 4ft. 8½in. gunge.

PART 3 provides that 2 shall only have effect when $500,000 has been paid in on the new issue of ordinary stock. When that is done the provisions in Part I. respecting the extension of the suspense period, the increase of rate of interest and its capitalization when not paid in cash cease, and all the proceeds of the $1,100,000 of equipment bonds shall be applied to the redemption of the former Equipment and Postal and Military Bonds. Proof of expenditure of the proceeds of the issue of stock upon improvement of road, &c., must be given to the G. in C. The company must grant running powers over its line to the Intercolonial Railway.

Cap. 18.—Incorporates as the HURON & ONTARIO TRANSPORTATION Co., Mossom Boyd, A. Smith, J. M. Irvine, and M. Boyd, jr., to do the business of transportation on the lakes and rivers of Canada and to Newfoundland, the United States and West Indies. Capital, $100,000 in shares of $100, with power of increase to $500,000. Operations may be commenced when $40,000 are paid up. Head office at Port Hope.

Cap. 20.—Amends the charter of the ISOLATED RISK FIRE INSURANCE Co., changing its name to the Isolated Risk & Farmers' Fire Insurance Co. It is to be combined with the Cultivators' Insurance Co., of Quebec. The number of Directors is increased to twenty-two, one half to be chosen from Ontario shareholders and half from Quebec, at meetings to be held at Toronto and Montreal respectively. When less than one-fourth of the stock is held in either Province, all the Directors are to be elected at the annual meeting held in the other. Dividends to be declared after $100,000 has been deposited with the Government.

Cap. 21.—Incorporates as the EMPIRE FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE Co. of Canada, Arthur M. Jarvis, Hon. A. McKellar, N. Dickey, W. McGiverin, G. Cox, E. A. Smith, M. Stanton, J. Watson and J. McBean. Capital $500,000, in shares of $100, with power of increase to $1,000,000. Principal place of business at Toronto. Company to be organized when $100,000 is subscribed and 10 p.c. paid in, and business commenced when $250,000 is subscribed and 20 p.c. paid in. May hold real estate up to $10,000 value, besides what is acquired to secure debts. Investments to be made in securities of the Dominion or of any Province, or up to 50 p.c. in foreign securities.

Cap. 22—Amends the Charter of the CANADA GUARANTEE Co. respecting basis of voting and meetings. The first 10 p. c. paid in is to constitute the beginning of a shareholders' fund—the expenses of organization being taken from it. The income from business forms the Guarantee Fund to be supplemented (if ever exhausted) from the shareholders' fund. Half the profits to be deposited with the Government until the full amount required by the Insurance Act is reached. Government may accept the Co.'s bonds as security for its officers.

Cap. 23—Incorporates as the MARITIME IMPROVEMENT Co. OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA, J. Domville, M. P., Jer. Harrison, G. McKean, W. Davidson, T. E. Grindon, W. H. Thorne and J. Scovil, to build houses and public works and furnish material therefor. Capital $200,000 with power of increase. Co. to be organized when the capital is subscribed and 10 p. c. paid in. Head office at St. John, N. B.

Cap. 24—Amends the Charter of the DOLPHIN MANUFACTURING Co. The capital stock may be increased $40,000 in shares of

$100. The chief place of business shall be St. Catharines, Ont.

Cap. 25—Enables James McNab of Bosanquet to obtain an extension, for 7 years, of his patent for a Horizontal Car Coupler.

Acts Sanctioned 23rd May.

SUPPLIES.

Cap. 26—Is the Supply Bill granting $792,364.82 of 1872-'3 and $2,261,970.37 for 1873-'4.

ELECTIONS OF MEMBERS OF THE COMMONS.

Cap. 27—Makes temporary provision for elections. The election laws in force at the time of the Union in the four senior Provinces are to remain in force except as far as derogated from by this Act. In Ontario and Quebec elections are to be completed in 1 day. In Ontario, the qualification of voters to be the same as on the 23rd Jany., 1869, for elections to the Leg. Assembly, and voters' lists and polling sub-divisions and wards to be on same basis. The electors' oath is to be that prescribed by C. S. C., c. 6, s. 54, except in those parts of the districts of Algoma and Muskoka and the townships added to South Renfrew in 1872, where no voters lists have been made. There it shall be that the elector is a male person 21 years of age, subject of H. M. and at the time owner of real estate in the District of $200 value, or householders during 6 mos. In Quebec a copy of the voters' list shall be held to be a duplicate under the law. A Registrar delivering an incorrect copy or duplicate to the Retg. Officer or a Clerk, Treasurer and Secretary-Treasurer, incurs a penalty of $400. Lists may be certified before 1 J. P. The Municipal Council, or in their default, the Returning Officer, must sub-divide any polling district having over 200 voters in it. In cities, towns and incorporated villages the polling places must be at least 100 yards apart, in rural districts, 1 mile. In Nova Scotia the Revisors must prepare and file a voters' list for the Commons, with the Clerk of the Peace at the time. Lists of voters for the Assembly are made, by adding to the latter the names of Dominion officials who might have voted on 1st July, 1867. In New Brunswick the districts and lists are the same as for the Assembly. The laws in force for Manitoba for Legislative Assembly elections and in British Columbia for Legislative Council, will generally apply; but elections are to be completed in one day, and polling districts are to be divided by Returning Officer as in Quebec. Where lists have been made in either Province for the Assembly or Council they are to be used; where lists are not made the qualification shall be, in Manitoba as under 33 V., c. 3, and in British Columbia as at last election. The power of Governor Genl. to appoint Returning Officers and issue Writs remains unchanged. The G. in C. may make a tariff of fees for them. Provision is made against corrupt practices: penalty for persons returned loss of seat and incapacity to be a candidate during that Parliament—the latter penalty being applicable also to the candidate not returned.

TRIAL OF CONTROVERTED ELECTIONS.

Cap. 28.—Makes provision for the trial of Controverted Elections by judges. So soon as a Dominion Court of Appeal is established the judges of that Court are to try election cases. Until then the judges of the Superior Court in Quebec—divided into two groups for Montreal and Quebec—are to try them; in Ontario the judges of the three Superior Courts; in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and British Columbia, the judges of the Supreme Court; in Manitoba the judges of the Court of Queen's Bench, provided the L. G. in C. for each Province require such duty of the judges. If no such order or requisition is made the Governor General may appoint three to five barristers of ten years standing as judges *ad hoc* in each Province. The judges may decide among themselves the turns in which they will sit. The judges are to receive $100 for each trial and $10 *per diem*. Petitions must be presented within 30 days after publication of return in the *Canada Gazette*, and in cases of bribery, &c., 30 days after act committed, signed by a qualified voter, a person claiming a right to have been returned or to have been a candidate. The petitioner must give $1,000 security for costs, either by sureties or deposit of money. The Clerk of the Election Court must send a copy of petition forthwith to the Returning Officer, to be published in the district. The Clerk of the Crown in Chancery must publish notice of receipt of each return in the next ordinary issue of the *Canada Gazette*. 2 days' notice of petition and security must be given to the member petitioned against. Objections to security are to be heard in a summary manner; if allowed they may be removed in five days by deposit of amount. If not allowed or removed, the petition is then at issue, and must be answered within five days. Witnesses are not excused from answering, because the answer might criminate them, but the judge's certificate that they have fully answered protects them. Procedure similar to that under Ontario Act of 1870-'71, 33 v. c. 3. (See Year Book of 1872.) The Act comes into force 1st Nov., 1873.

MONTCALM AND JOLIETTE.

Cap. 29—A part of Kildare in Joliette is added to St. Alphonse de Liguori and forms part of Montcalm for electoral purposes.

PROVINCIAL SUBSIDIES.

Cap. 30—The Dominion assumes all the debt of the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec at the time of Union, viz.: $73,006,088.84 instead of the $62,500,000 under the B. N. A. Act, 1867, and a proportionate increased debt for the other Provinces.

OFFICIAL SALARIES.

Cap. 31—Readjusts official salaries. Each Minister is to receive $7,000 and the first Minister $1,000 additional. The Lieut. Governors of Ontario and Quebec are to receive $10,000 each and of the other Provinces $9,000. The Chief Justices of the Queen's Bench and Superior Courts Quebec, are to receive $6,000 each, 4 Puisne Judges of the former and 10 of the latter $5,000 each, 12 of them $4,000 and 3, $3,500 each. In Ontario the Chancellor and two Chief Justices

and present presiding Judge in Court of Error and Appeal to receive $6,000 each, and the Vice Chancellor and Puisne Judges $5,000 each. In Nova Scotia the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and Judge in Equity to receive $5,000 each, and 5 Puisne Judges $4,000 each, the whole with travelling allowances as may be granted by the G. in C. In Manitoba the Chief Justice of Q. B. is to receive $5,000, and 2 Judges $4,000 each. In British Columbia the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court is to receive $5,000, and 2 Judges $4,000 each; but present judges appointed before Union to receive former salaries. County Judges, except in York, Ont., and St. John, N.B., are to receive $2,000, (to be increased after 3 years service to $2,400) and $200 travelling expenses. In York and St. John the salaries are to be at once $2,400, that of the present County Judge in the former place remaining as now. Junior County Judges to receive $2,000 and same travelling expenses. After 15 years service a County Judge may on account of infirmity be pensioned with an allowance equal to two-thirds his salary. The allowance to each M. P. is raised to $10 *per diem*, or $1,000 in all after 30 days attendance. The Speakers are to receive $4,000 each. $75,000 are voted to re-adjust the salaries of civil servants,—$5,000 thereof to go to officers and clerks of the Commons, and $2,500 to those of the Senate.

SUPERANNUATION.

Chap. 32—The deductions to be made from the salaries of civil servants for the Superannuation Fund are reduced to 2 p. c. on salaries of $600, and over and 1½ p. c. on others. A person superannuated who has not paid for 10 years, shall have 1 p.c. deducted per year instead of 1-20, and nothing after 35 years service.

OCEAN MAIL SERVICE.

Chap. 33—Confirms a contract between the Post Master General and Sir Hugh Allan for a weekly mail service during 5 years, between Quebec or Montreal and Liverpool in summer, and Portland and Liverpool in winter, calling at Londonderry, and in summer at Father Point or other place designated, and in winter at Halifax when required. Steamers to be as good or better than the *Hibernian*. The P. M. G. may delay the ships at any time for 24 hours without payment, or 48 hours more, paying the contractor £100 currency for each 24. Eastward passages not to exceed 13 and westward 14 days on 3 months, average except durin December, January and February, they may reach 15. For any excess the contractor shall forfeit £100 per 24 hours up to 14, £200 per day afterwards, and $5,000 for each trip not performed. For the full service he is to receive $128 533.33 per annum. Either party may end the contract on giving 1 year's notice, and the P. M. G. for non-performance at any time.

N. W. TERRITORIES.

Chap. 34—The legislation for these territories shall be enacted by the L. G. in C in so far as authorized by an Act of Parliament or order of the G. in C. In matters over which the L. G. in C. is not thus granted legislative power, the G. in C. legislates or declares Acts of Parliament applicable with any modifications deemed necessary. But no such legislation may be inconsistent with any Act expressly referring to said territories, nor impose taxes or duties or any penalty over $100, or alter the designation of or punishment for any crime, or appropriate any moneys or property without authority of Parliament. Within 10 days after being passed any such law must be sent to the G. in C., and may be disallowed by him at any time in 2 years. A copy printed in the *Canada Gazette*, or by the Queen's Printer for Canada or for Manitoba is *prima facie* evidence. The Customs and Excise Laws are to be the same in N. W. Territories as in Manitoba. The following Acts are declared applicable, viz.: 31 V., c. 14, 15, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73 and 74, 32 and 33 V., c. 18, 19, 20, 21, *22, *23, *24, †29, †30, †31, 32 and 33.

*As amended. †In part.

Cap. 35—Provides for the appointment of one or more Stipendiary Magistrates for the N. W. Territories, with salaries not exceeding $3,000, to have the same power as two J. P. They may try summarily and without the intervention of a jury, persons charged with larceny, embezzlement, &c., if the value of the articles do not exceed $100, or attempt at larceny, or aggravated assaults, or obstruction in his duty of a Magistrate or of any Peace Officer, and may punish by fine or by imprisonment with or without labour for not more than two years. Any judge of Q. B. for Manitoba or any two Stipendiary Magistrates may hear summarily and without intervention of any jury, all offences punishable by not more than 7 years imprisonment,—which is to be undergone in Manitoba, or if too distant, prisoners to be held in custody of police. Other criminals are to be sent to Manitoba for trial. Lock-ups for safe keeping of prisoners may be erected by order of the L. G. in C. in the N. W. Territories. In case no officer exists in the N. W. Territories, such as is designated to carry into effect any law, the L. G. in C. may order by what officer it shall be done.

The organization of a Police Force for the Territories is authorized, with a Commissioner, one or more Superintendents, Paymaster, Surgeon and Veterinary Surgeon, and not more than 300 Constables to be all or in part mounted. They must be able bodied, of sound constitution, able to ride, and of good character, between 18 and 40 years old, must read and write either English or French. They must sign articles for 3 years, and the G. in C. may grant them 160 acres of land free at the expiring of their service The G. in C. may make regulations for their services, imposing a penalty of 30 days' pay for breach of discipline, such penalties to form a fund for the reward of meritorious service. Disposing of or buying their horses, arms, clothing, &c., is punishable by a fine of double the value. The Commissioner is to receive $2,000 to $2,800; each Superintendent $1,000 to $1,400; Paymaster, $900; Quarter Master, $500; Surgeon, $1,000 to $1,400; and Veterinary Surgeon, $400 to $600; Constables not over $1 per day and each Sub-Constable not over 75cts. Similar power is given to the G. in C. respecting billeting, &c., as with respect to the Militia on service. The Commissioner and each Superintendent shall be a J. P., and each Constable and Sub-Constable a Peace Officer both for Manitoba and the North West Territories; and arrangements may be made with the Gov-

ernment of Manitoba for the employment of any portion of the force there.

ALIENS AND NATURALIZATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA AND MANITOBA.

Cap. 36—The Act 31 V., c. 66 and 31 V., c. 22 are extended to British Columbia and Manitoba, the inferior courts of like name or jurisdiction as in the other Provinces, and the Supreme Court, in the former, and Queen's Bench in the latter, being given jurisdiction. But all ns' Ordinance, 1867, of B.C. is continued there until 1st July, 1874.

FREE GRANTS—MANITOBA.

Cap. 37—Free grants not exceeding 140 acres each, or 48,000 acres in the aggregate may be made to the original Red River settlers, who came in with Lord Selkirk between 1813 and 1835, or their children—not being half breeds, who are already provided for.

Cap. 38—The children to share in the half breed grants under 33 V., c. 3, s. 31, include all of mixed blood partly white and partly Indian—not heads of families; and such proceedings under O. in C. confirmed by s. 108 of the Dominion Lands Act are to be held valid as do not conflict with that section as here explained. The L. G. may appoint some person to draw and initial the allotment tickets instead of doing it himself.

CUSTOMS—MANITOBA AND N. W. TERRITORIES.

Cap. 39—The present Customs Duties are continued until 12th May, 1874; except the duties on strong liquors, wine, &c., which shall be assimilated to those in the other Provinces from 12th May, 1873. The importation of spirituous liquors of any kind into the N. W. Territories is prohibited, under like penalty and forfeitures as for other prohibited goods; nor shall they be manufactured or taken there from elsewhere in Canada without special license of the L. G. on penalty of forfeiture and destruction and fine of $50 to $100.

P. E. ISLAND.

Cap. 40—Extends to P. E. Island from the day of its admission into the Union the Acts of the Parliament of Canada relating to the subjects respecting which it may properly legislate under the B. N. A. Act, in so far as they apply to the whole Dominion and not to separate Provinces, and are not inconsistent with the O. in C. admitting that Province. The G. in C. may relax and modify any provisions of the Customs or Excise Laws, except the rate of duties. Goods imported from abroad into P. E. Island before Union, on which a higher rate of duty was payable in Canada than there, must pay the increased duty when brought into another Province, and so with the produce of P. E. Island subject to excise. O. in C., contracts or agreements made before Union to take effect after are valid.

TIMBER DUTIES—NEW BRUNSWICK.

Cap. 41—Grants to New Brunswick a subsidy of $150,000 per annum on condition of the repeal of its Export Duties on Timber in compliance with the Treaty of Washington.

INSOLVENT ACT.

Cap. 42—Continues until 1st January, 1874, and the end of the next Session the Insolvent Act, 1869. The provisions thereof extended to Manitoba by 34 V., c. 13, continue applicable for the same period, and are to be enforced by the Court of Queen's Bench and its Judges.

BANK RETURNS.

Cap. 43—Changes the form of return to be made by the Banks, requiring more minute details.

PATENTS OF INVENTION.

Cap. 44—Amends the Patent Act of 1872. The rules need not be published in the *Canada Gazette*. A patent may issue to any legal representative of a deceased inventor. Inventors abroad may take the required oath before the judge of any Court of Record, a J. P. or Mayor, or Chief Magistrate of any city, town or borough. The duplicate specifications and drawing may be dispensed with and copies thereof, in print or otherwise, be attached to the patent and form an essential part of it.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY GAUGE.

Cap. 45—Authorizes the change of gauge of the Intercolonial and other Government railways to 4 ft. 8½ in., or the laying of a third rail.

MILITIA.

Cap. 46—Amends the provisions of the Militia Act respecting the calling out of the force to suppress riots. It may be called out as well when rioting is anticipated as when it is begun, by the chairman of sessions or Custos, or by 3 magistrates—the Mayor, Warden or chief municipal officer being one. Power may be delegated by the G. G. to an officer to approve and confirm decisions of a Court Martial and mitigate or remit its sentence.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Cap. 47—Makes new provision for uniformity of weights and measures throughout the Dominion from 1st January, 1874. (*See separate article elsewhere.*)

GAS AND GAS METERS.

Cap. 48—Makes provision for the inspection of Gas and Gas Meters. In all places where gas is made for sale the G. in C. may appoint one or more inspectors, who shall have charge of the apparatus and shall inspect Gas or Meters when called upon by the maker or consumer. The standard measure is to be the cubic foot weighing 62.321 lbs. avoirdupois of distilled water weighed in air, ther. 62° Fahr., bar. 30 in. The standard quality is to be equal to 14 sperm candles when used with a standard burner consuming 5 cubic feet per hour (except in Ontario where it shall be 12 sperm candles) and free from sulphuretted hydrogen. Models of gas-holders and apparatus for testing gas are to be made forthwith under direction of the M. I. R. or procured, and being duly verified shall be deposited in his Dept. Copies shall be furnished to Inspectors. These are to be re-verified at

least once in 5 years by the Dept. of Inland Revenue. So soon as these are procured and verified the G. in C. will issue a proclamation bringing the Act into force not less than six months after that time. They are to be marked with the No. of cubic feet of contents and No. of lights, at 5 ft. per light per hour under a pressure of 0.5 in. of water. An inspector may enter any premises for purposes of inspection when called on by either producer or consumer. 24 hours' notice of the removal of an unstamped or defective meter must be given by purchaser or consumer to the party. The producer must furnish a place on his premises for testing the purity of gas and proper conveniences and apparatus, keeping them in proper repair and working order. The Inspector may use them any day between 5 and 8 o'clock, p. m. from 1st Oct. to 31st March, and between 7 and 10 p. m. from 1st April to 30th Sept. Penalties are inflicted for forging stamps for meters, or using a meter with a forged stamp, for falsely altering meters or obstructing their action, fixing an unstamped meter or stamping an incorrect or untested meter, or forging certificates, or stamps for fees, recoverable before 1 J. P. if under $20, or before 2, if above.

INSPECTION OF STAPLE ARTICLES.

Cap. 49—Provides for the inspection of various articles. (*See elsewhere.*)

OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.

Cap. 50—Rape is made punishable with death or imprisonment for not less than 7 years. Assault with intent, with imprisonment and not exceeding 7 years.

PROCEDURE RESPECTING INSANE CRIMINALS.

Cap. 51—The removal from prison to other safe custody of an insane prisoner may be ordered on any testimony satisfactory to the L. G., and in case of a person held to find bail to keep the peace, &c., as well as one in custody for an offence.

IMPRISONMENT IN A PENITENTIARY.

Cap. 52—Persons under sentence of imprisonment for not less than a year may be confined in the Penitentiaries of N. S. and N. B. if committed before 1st May, 1875, and for less than 2 years before 1st May, 1876.

INSPECTION OF STEAMBOATS.

Cap. 53—The Board of Inspectors may make rules and regulations for the guidance of inspectors in carrying out the law, subject to approval by the G. in C. Certified copies of the proceedings of the Board shall be sent to the M. M. and F. Temporary certificates granted under 31 V., c. 65, s. 25, have force for 6 months. Fee therefor $5, to go to Inspection Fund. The G. in C. may except any ferry boats from the law respecting boats and life preservers and make other rules for them.

PILOTAGE.

Cap. 54—Provides a general law for Pilotage. (*See elsewhere.*)

WRECK AND SALVAGE.

Cap. 55—The Governor may appoint an officer of Customs or other person Receiver of Wreck and assign him a district. At Quebec, Halifax and St. John, the agent of the M. M. F. will act *ex officio* till such appointment, and elsewhere the principal officer of Customs. A Receiver has all the powers respecting investigations into shipwrecks, &c., of such officer of Customs under 32, 33 V., c. 38. (*See Year Book of* 1870.) On being informed of the wreck or stranding of a vessel or its being in distress within his district, he is to proceed to the spot to take charge of the wreck or salvage, having authority over all employed therein, unless the master or owner of the vessel objects. A person disobeying him forfeits $200. He may command the assistance of persons at hand, of any vessel and crew, and of horses, carts, &c. A person refusing aid forfeits $20 per day. The Receiver and his assistants may pass over any land near the shore and use any for piling and guarding wreck saved, paying damages as salvage is paid. If the owner of such lands hinders, he forfeits $400. The Receiver may cause the arrest and detention of any person found plundering a wreck or vessel in distress till he can conveniently be taken before a magistrate, and use force to do so, and if a person resists him and is wounded, maimed or killed, neither he nor his heirs have any recourse for damages. The master of a vessel so in distress, &c., may also use force to prevent persons from boarding the vessel, with like immunity. In absence of the Receiver the following persons may act as such in the order named, viz: Any principal officer of Customs, Fishery Officer, Stipendiary Magistrate on board of a Canadian fishery protective vessel, officer of Inland Revenue, Sheriff, J. P., officer on full pay in the Navy, in the Army, or Light House Keeper—handing over the wreck saved to the Receiver. When any person having possession of wreck does not deliver it to the Receiver or hold it on conditions prescribed by the M. M. F., he forfeits his claim to salvage and incurs a penalty of double the value of the wreck and $400. The Receiver must, within 48 hours, post a description of the wreck in his possession, at the Custom House, transmitting a duplicate to the M. M. F. The owner may claim it within 1 year, or the consul of any foreign owner for him. If the goods saved are of a dangerous nature, or it will be advantageous for the owner, the Receiver may sell them, or he may do so if the owner do not pay salvages within 20 days after he has proved title and been notified by the Receiver. Unclaimed wreck is to be sold in 1 year and the proceeds, less costs or salvage, paid over to the R. G. Marine store dealers must have their names with the words "dealer in Marine Stores" printed in letters 3 by 2in. on some conspicuous place of each place of business or deposit, and keep a book with a full description of all articles purchased and from whom, and must produce and deliver it to the Receiver when required, under a penalty of $40 for first offence, and $200 for each subsequent. A person impeding saving of life, or of a vessel from wreck, or stealing, or destroying wreck, or selling any vessel or wreck without title, is guilty of felony and liable to imprisonment for 7 years. If one board a vessel against the master's will, (unless by command of the

Receiver,) assaults any Receiver or person acting for or under him, hinders the saving of property, secretes or removes marks from it so that it may not be recognized as wreck, receives it without informing the Receiver, or offers it for sale, or keeps it in his possession without lawful title, he may be imprisoned for 6 months and fined $100. A J. P., on application of the Receiver, may grant a search warrant for secreted wreck. The first charge on wreck is remuneration to the salvor of life, and if the vessel and cargo is destroyed so that it will not produce it, the M. M. F. may grant a reward. A reasonable amount of salvage shall be given to salvors of cargo, &c. Disputes as to salvage of $100 or under may be heard before the Receiver with appeal to the Minister; in other cases before any court of competent jurisdiction. The Receiver, in case of dispute, appoints a valuator who values the wreck, and his valuation is received as evidence. The Receiver may seize property alleged to be liable for salvage, and detain it till salvage is paid or security given, or judgment in the case. In 14 days after judgment the Receiver may sell wreck for salvage. The Receiver apportion salvage in cases he has decided, and the court orders its apportionment in others. A schedule of fees of Receivers, &c., is appended to the Act. The jurisdiction of courts of vice admiralty is preserved. The Ministers of Inland Revenue and Customs may permit wrecked goods to be transported to the port of destination, taking security for the revenue. A person finding spars, timber, &c., afloat within the port of Quebec, must give notice to the Harbour Master under penalty of $40. The Trinity House settles the salvage. If the finder refuse to deliver things thus found to the owner, he forfeits $20 to $400.

DECK LOADS.

Cap. 56—Any ship sailing from Canada to Europe between 1st October and 16th March, while within Canadian jurisdiction may not carry upon or above any part of the upper deck not within the break or poop or other permanently closed in space, which forms part of the tonnage, any timber or more than 5 spare spars, or store spars, or any cargo of any description to a height of over 3 feet. On a voyage to the West Indies between 15th November and 16th March no cargo can be carried on a spar deck, nor on a vessel with single deck to a height of more than 4ft. 6in. above it or 6in. above the rail. But cargo may be removed to those places in case of leak, &c. Before a ship is cleared the Customs Officers must ascertain and grant a certificate that she is not improperly loaded, having no cargo piled more than 3ft. high on deck in the first class of vessels. If the Master sails without such certificate, or after obtaining it loads in contravention of the Act, he forfeits $800. Sailing without certificate or improperly loaded he is also guilty of a misdemeanor, and may be punished by imprisonment for 3 months to 2 years. The ship may be seized for fine, and if not paid or security is not given, therefor in 30 days, may be sold. The Act does not apply to British Columbia.

ORDER ON PASSENGER STEAMERS.

Cap. 57—A Master of a passenger steamer may refuse to receive a drunk or disorderly person on board or one likely to prove an annoyance, and may put him off at any convenient landing place. If, being refused admission such person persists in attempting to enter the steamer, or refuses to leave it when required, or, after warning, continues to molest or annoy a passenger, or if any person being refused admission because the steamer is full and having his fare (if paid) returned or offered to him, persists in attempting to go on board, or being on board, if one refuses to pay his fare or show his ticket when required, he is liable to $10 fine. For injuring or obstructing a steamer a person incurs a penalty of $100. The Master may arrest and detain an offender till he can be taken before a J. P.

DESERTION OF SEAMEN.

Cap. 58—Takes away the appeal and *certiorari* from the decision of the Quarter Sessions, Magistrates or J. P., in cases under the C.S.C., c. 43 and 31 V., c. 32; and the empanelling a jury under 32 and 33 V., c. 31, is in the discretion of the Court.

HARBOUR AND TONNAGE DUES, &c—BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Cap. 59—Repeals an Ordinance of British Columbia on this subject.

SHIP CHANNEL BETWEEN QUEBEC AND MONTREAL.

Cap. 60—The G. in C. may raise $1,500,000 by way of loan for the purpose of completing the ship channel to 22ft. deep and 300ft. wide upon 5 p. c., 40 years debentures. The work to be performed by the Harbour Commissioners of Montreal, or otherwise under superintendence of the P. W. D. The interest and a sinking fund of 1 p. c. is to be paid by the Commissioners out of the harbour dues, the same being also paid on any sum voted by Parliament for this purpose. Any insufficiency in revenue to be made up as provided by 35 V., c. 40. (*See Year Book of* 1873.)

TRINITY HOUSE AND HARBOUR COMIMSSIONERS—MONTREAL.

Cap. 61—Abolishes the Montreal Trinity House and transfers its duties, powers and property, with some exceptions (which revert to the Crown) to the Harbour Commissioners from 1st July, 1873. The harbour is extended to Longue Pointe Church, the southern limit being the middle of the river above St. Helen's Island, along the northern shore thereof to its lower end, thence towards the south shore to the 10ft. low water line, and along that to a point opposite the lower limit on the north shore, including Isle Ronde or Mouton. After 1st October, 1873, 4 Harbour Comrs. are to be appointed by the Crown, 2 to be elected annually by the Board of Trade, 1 by the Corn Exchange Association, 1 by the City Council, and 1 by the Shipping Interest. The Owners, Consignees, or Agents of Shipping resorting to Montreal have 1 vote per $10 of wharfage dues paid in the previous year, 2 votes for $500, and 1 more for each additional $500. An election is to be held by one of the 4 bodies each year on the 1st Monday of August, the shippers meeting in the Harbour Commissioners' office. One of the five elected shall retire each year by lot.

The Governor appoints in case of failure to elect for 14 days, or if a person elected refuses to serve. Five members are a quorum. The buoys and beacons within the port are to be placed and maintained by the Commissioners. They may borrow £250,000 sterling at a rate not higher than 8 p. c., to be spent on the harbour. Provisions similar to those in the Railway Act, 1868, are made for the expropriation of real estate needed for harbour improvements. Schedules are appended providing a new tariff of tolls and dues. Teams on ferry boats and bringing produce to market from Longueuil, Laprairie and intermediate places, are exempt.

HARBOUR OF QUEBEC.

Cap. 62—There are to be 9 Harbour Commissioners hereafter, 3 appointed by the Governor, 2 elected by the Quebec and 1 by the Levis Board of Trade, and 3 by the shipping interest. The elections, &c. to be made in a similar manner as in Montreal, and the Comrs. are given the same powers of expropriation. The Gov. in C. is authorized to raise, by issue of 5 p. c. 40 years debentures $1,200,000, and out of that sum to pay off the outstanding debentures of the Comrs. at a rate not over par.—interest to cease on those not presented for payment before 1st Oct., 1873. The Comrs. are to deposit their own bonds for like amt. bearing like interest and 1 p. c. sinking fund, interest being allowed on sums paid in on latter. The Comrs. are to pay them out of the tolls. If they prove insufficient the Gov. in C. may increase them. Powers are also given to the Comrs. to increase their tolls. Vessels passing to and from Montreal and not landing or taking in cargo are exempt,—as are any portions of cargo not landed or taken on board in the harbour. Masters must report their ship and cargo to Comrs. within 48 hours of arrival under a penalty of $50. The Comrs. authority is extended to the South shore of the river. They may borrow money at 6 p. c. to build a graving dock on a plan approved by the M. P. W. and M. M. F.

HARBOUR OF PICTOU.

Cap. 63—Provides for the appointment by the Gov. in C. of 3 Comrs. and a Harbour Master for Pictou, the latter to receive a salary of $400, and $100 allowance for boat and crew. The Comrs. are authorized to make bylaws to regulate the port, to collect 1½ ct. per ton, as first on all ships over 40 tons, paying therewith the salary of the Master and spending the balance in improvements.

TRANSMISSION OF TIMBER COMPANIES.

Cap. 64—Companies not complying with C. S. C., c. 66, ss. 27, 28 and 60 are subject to a penalty of $50 to $200.

PROTECTION OF NAVIGABLE STREAMS.

Cap. 65—No sawdust, edgings, slabs, bark or rubbish may be thrown into a navigable river even above the point where it ceases to be so, under a penalty for the first offence of $20 and for each subsequent one of $50. Fishery officers must prosecute; but the G. in C. may by proclamation exempt any river from the operation of the Act.

PRIVATE AND LOCAL ACTS.

Cap. 66—Incorporates as the DOMINION BOARD OF TRADE, representatives of the Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa, Belleville, Hamilton, St. John (N. B.) Boards of Trade and the Montreal Corn Exchange Association and such other like bodies as may hereafter be incorporated and join.

Cap. 67—Incorporates as the KING'S Co. BOARD OF TRADE, J. Domville, M. P., G. H. White, H. McMonagle, snr. Wm. Fairweather, Andrew McFee, W. B. Scovil, S. B. Raymond, J. Raymond, E. J. Baxter, S. Foster, W. P. Flewelling, J. Titus, J. Woodward, J. C. Upham, J. Worall, J. D. M. Keator, J. Darling, A. Markham, J. Mills, M. B. Keith, J. C. Price, J. M. Stockton, H. Belyea, D. Homan, J. Dolan, J. Linton, W. McLeod, J. S. Wilmot, J. W. Cookson, B. Mills, and others, with the usual powers.

Cap. 67—Incorporates as the OSHAWA BOARD OF TRADE, T. N. Gibbs, M. P., W. H. Gibbs, M. P., F. W. Glen, A. S. Whiting, W. McGill, W. F. Cowan, J. Cowan, F. Rae G. F. Blasney, J. S. Larke, R. Smith, R. Smith, A. Henderson, J. Carmichael and J. Smith, with usual powers.

CENTRAL PRISON.

Cap. 69—So soon as the L. G. proclaims the gaol being erected at Toronto to be the Central Prison for Ontario, Courts may sentence offenders for 2 mos. or more, to be imprisoned there, and the Provincial Secretary may order the transfer of prisoners thither for the remainder of their term from the County Gaols, to be employed there as directed by the L. G. in C.

INTEREST ON INVESTMENT OF CORPORATIONS.

Cap. 70—Religious, charitable or educational corporations may invest their funds at 8 p. c.

USURY IN NOVA SCOTIA.

Cap. 71—In Nova Scotia when the rate is not agreed upon it will be 6 p. c. When secured on real estate, &c., 7 p. c. may be stipulated for and received and on personal security 10 p. c.; and in any action brought the interest may be reduced by the Court to the legal rate. The Act does not apply to pending contracts or to bottomry bonds.

SAVINGS BANKS IN ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

Cap. 72—Savings Banks under purview of the Act 31 V. c. 7, may invest in other securities than Dominion or Provincial stocks 80 p. c. of their moneys. They must make a return in the first 10 days of each month to the Government. The poor fund of the Montreal City and District Savings Bank ($189,000) shall be invested in Montreal city debentures, with leave to change the investment with approval of the Treasury Board. The poor fund of *La Caisse d'Economie de Notre-Dame de Quebec* ($83,000) to be invested in Quebec city debentures with like leave to change.

Cap. 73—Incorporates as the STADACONA BANK in the city of Quebec, Wm. Drum,

P. Garneau, J. H. Grant, A. Caron, J. L. Gibb, T. Laird, J. W. Henry, N. Germain, A. Tourangeau, M. P., S. B. Foote, and others. Capital $1,000,000, (in shares of $100). To commence operations when $500,000 is subscribed and $100,000 paid in. Act to remain in force to 1881.

Cap. 74—Incorporates as the IMPERIAL BANK in the city of Toronto, J. Morrison, E. Carrier, N. S. Williams, A. Oliver, M. P.P., W. T. Mason, A. M. Smith, J. J. Vickers, J. Davidson, J. Fisken, P. Hughes, W. J. Macdonell, and others. Capital $1,000,000 (in shares of $100). To commence business as in preceding charters. Act to remain in force until 1st July, 1881.

Cap. 75—Incorporates as the VICTORIA BANK OF CANADA, H. A. Nelson, A. Buntin, J. C. Watson, Wm. Clendenning, J. Elliott, J. Donnelly, Wm. H. Kingston, M.D., J. C. Hatton, T. A. Evans, and others. Capital $1,000,000, with power to increase to $2,000,000, (in shares of $100). Head Office in the city of Montreal. To commence business as in preceding charters. Act to remain in force until 1st July, 1881.

Cap. 76—Incorporates as the PICTOU BANK, J. Crerar, J. T. Ives, Wm. Gordon, A. J. Patterson, R. Doull, J. McCole, B. McNeil, J. A. Dawson, R. McKenzie, J. R. Noonan. Capital $500,000 (in shares of $100). Head Office in Pictou, Nova Scotia. To commence business as above. Act to remain in force until July 1st, 1881.

Cap. 77—Incorporates, as LA BANQUE DE ST. HYACINTHE, P. Bachand, M. P. P., F. P. Cadieux, Hon. M. Laframboise, Hon W. H. Chaffers, G. C. Dessaulles, L. Marchand, J. Barsalou, R. St. Jacques, F. Cadoret, G. Cheval, L. Delorme, M. P., Rémy Raymond, E. B. Dufort, Victor Coté, P. E. Roy, C. St. Jacques, J. Franchère, and others. Capital $500,000 (in shares of $100). To commence business on $100,000 paid up. Head Office in the city of St. Hyacinthe. Act to remain in force until July 1st, 1881.

Cap. 78—Incorporates as the CENTRAL BANK OF CANADA, A. M. Foster, Hon. Charles Wilson, T. M. Taylor, Benj. Lyman, S. H. May, J. Baylis, E. T. Taylor and others. Capital $1,000,000, (in shares of $200.) To commence business on $500,000 subscribed and $100,000 paid up. Head office in the City of Montreal. Act to remain in force until July 1st, 1881.

RAILWAYS.

Cap. 79—Changes the name of the SUPERIOR BANK OF CANADA to that of the FEDERAL BANK OF CANADA. Time limited by the 35 V., c. 59 s. 7 for obtaining Treasury Board Certificate, is extended for the further period of 12 mos.

Cap. 80—Amends the general Acts respecting Railways, giving the Cos. power to enter upon any lands adjacent to their railways and erect snow fences thereon after 1st Nov. in any year, removing them on or before 1st April and paying any actual damages. They may construct branch lines to connect any town, village, manufactory or mine with the main line not exceeding 6 miles in length; but they must first deposit a map and plan in the Registry Office and give notice in a county paper for 6 weeks of intention to apply to the G. in C. for leave, and must obtain such leave. The authority under such O. in C. only exists for 2 years unless line is built.

Cap. 81—Amends the *Act to enable certain Railway Cos. to provide the necessary accommodation for the increased traffic over their Railways* and the *Railway Act*, 1868, compelling every Railway Co. where telegraph lines are in operation to cause to be written on a blackboard what trains are over due, and when trains will be in, and to renew notice from time to time, under a penalty not exceeding $5.

Cap. 83—Empowers the MONTREAL NORTHERN COLONIZATION RAILWAY CO. to construct a railway bridge across the Ottawa and extend its line from Deep River to a point of intersection with the proposed Canadian Pacific Railway, and to Sault Ste. Marie, the Georgian Bay and Lake Superior, or to unite its line with any line of railway extending to the said points.

Cap. 83—Enables the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY CO. to agree for the loan of its credit by direct guarantee or traffic contract with the Canada and Detroit River Bridge Co., the Queenston Suspension Bridge Co., the Lewiston Bridge Co., or any other bridge co., having bridges or power to build bridges over the Niagara River, to hold shares and avail itself of all the rights and powers given to said co's. The borrowing powers of the co., yet unused to the extent of $7,127,328, may be exercised by the issue of perpetual debenture stock and terminable bonds or both, and it may further issue instead of unissued stock and share capital $2,960,439 in such debenture stock.

Cap. 84—Enables the BUFFALO & LAKE HURON RAILWAY to make arrangements respecting the Bond Debt. The old mortgages, bonds and debentures are declared void, except for interest accruing to 1st Sept., 1873, and in lieu thereof 1st. and 2nd. bond debts are created, the former not to exceed £305,000 stg. at 6 p. c., the second to equal all the other bond debt, &c., and bear 5 p. c. interest, the two not exceeding £765,758 stg. The first to be charged on the property, &c., next after the charges imposed on the G. T. R. Co., and the rent charge of £42,5000, and the 2nd. after the 1st. Redemption of any part may be made after public notice—on the 1st March and 1st September in any year.

Cap. 85—Empowers the ST. FRANCIS & MEGANTIC INTERNATIONAL RAILWAY CO. to construct a branch to connect the railway, the Co. are now authorized to build, with the Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad, or any extension thereof, or any other railway extending from some point in the United States to the boundary line of Canada, and to issue bonds for any amt. required for building said branches, not exceeding $25,000 per mile. Contracts for reciprocal use of railway stations, &c., and for running arrangements with the G. T. R. Co., the Passumpsic River RR. Co., or Massawippi RR. Co. may be entered into.

Cap. 86—Amends the charter of the ERIE AND NIAGARA RAILWAY CO. empowering them to construct and open one or more branch lines in the Counties of Lincoln and

Welland to the Niagara River and the Southern Railway, and authorizing them to acquire, by purchase or lease, land and premises in Lewiston, N.Y., and in Toronto for the erection of docks, elevators, &c.

Cap. 87—Enables the MONTREAL, CHAMBLY AND SOREL RAILWAY CO. to become parties to promissory notes and bills of exchange for sums of not less than $100, and to enter into any agreement with any foreign or Canadian railway co. for leasing the said railway in whole or part.

Cap. 88—Incorporates as the GREAT WESTERN AND LAKE ONTARIO SHORE JUNCTION RAILWAY CO., William McMaster, Donald McInnes, John Carling, Joseph Price, William McGiverin, William Ker Muir, Adam Brown, Samuel Barker and others. Capital $300,000, (in shares of $100). With powers to construct a railway from an eligible point on the line of the Great Western Railway, near the Town of St. Catherines to Queenston on the Niagara River. Work to be begun within 3 years and completed in 5 years.

Cap. 89—Amends the charter of the DETROIT RIVER RAILWAY BRIDGE CO., changing its name to the DETROIT RIVER RAILWAY BRIDGE AND TUNNEL CO., and empowering them to construct a bridge across or tunnel under the River Detroit, with a foot bridge or way for foot passengers, and to increase capital under the provisions of the Railway Act 1868; also to issue further bonds under Railway Act 1868. Time extended to 2 years for the commencement and to 6 years for completion.

Cap. 90—Incorporates as the CANADA AND DETROIT RIVER BRIDGE CO., William McMaster, James F. Joy, Sir Thomas Dakin, Gilson Homan, Donald McInnes, John Carling, Joseph Price, William Ker Muir, Samuel Barker, John Kennedy and others. Capital $500,000 with powers to increase to $1,000,000 (in shares of $100). Power is given to construct and work a railway bridge across the Detroit River from Windsor, County of Essex to Detroit, Mich. $100,000 to be paid in within 2 years. Work to be begun within 3 years and completed in 7 years.

Cap. 91—Amends the charter of the CANADA AND DETROIT RIVER BRIDGE CO. The Act is not suspended till the necessary Acts are passed in the U.S.

Cap. 92—Amends the RIVER ST. CLAIR RAILWAY BRIDGE AND TUNNEL CO. extending the time for commencing work to 2 years and for completing to 6 years, and authorizing them if necessary to increase the capital; also to make further issue of bonds under the provisions of Railway Act, 1868.

Cap. 93—Amends the Act incorporating the QUEENSTON SUSPENSION BRIDGE CO., reducing the rate of old stock to the value of 50cts. on the dollar, and enabling them to issue bonds and debentures not exceeding the sum of $750,000 and not less than $100 each.

Cap. 94—Respecting the DESJARDINS CANAL, authorizing the co. to enter into amicable agreement with the Great Western Railway Co., the Hamilton & Milton Road Co., and the Corporation of Dundas, respecting the erection of fixed or swing bridges across the Desjardins Canal near Burlington Heights.

Cap. 95—Extends the powers of the MONTREAL TELEGRAPH CO. to all parts of the Dominion, especially to the Province of Nova Scotia.

Cap. 96—Incorporates the CANADA ATLANTIC CABLE CO. for the purpose of establishing telegraphic communication between some point on the Atlantic Coast in Nova Scotia or New Brunswick, or on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and some point on the coast of Great Britain or Ireland; may acquire and hold land requisite for actual use. Provisional Directors: W. Thomson, Sir Francis Hincks, Hons. D. L. MacPherson, John Simpson, Thomas Ryan and Peter Mitchell and James Domville, Adolphe Caron, Henry Labouchere, T. Staniforth, Edward Harbord Lushington and Fred. Alex. Hankey, Esquires. Capital of £500,000 sterling, (in shares of £25 sterling,) with powers to borrow sums not exceeding in all £1,000,000 sterling. Work to be begun within 3 years and completed within 6 years.

Cap. 97—Incorporates the DOMINION FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO. Provsional Directors: A. McInnes, Edward Brown, Anthony Copp, John Harvey, C. R. Murray, Edward Martin, Alexander Harvey. Capital $1,000,000, (in shares of $100,) with power to hold real estate not exceeding an annual value of $10,000.

Cap. 98—Incorporates as the INSURANCE CO. OF CANADA, Hon. Sir F. Hincks, T. Hart, H. Judah, A. Allan and H. MacKenzie. The corporate powers to be exercised by a Board of Trustees, with powers to hold real estate in the City of Montreal to the value of $100,000, and in other places where they may establish agencies, sufficient for offices, or business purposes; also to receive real estate in payment of debts due to the co., which estate must be sold within 10 years, and at no time exceed in value $100,000.

Cap. 99—Incorporates the ROYAL CANADIAN INSURANCE CO. Prov. Directors Hon. John Young, L. A. Boyer, T. Caverhill, J. R. Thibaudeau, A. Robertson, J. F. Sincennes, J. Duncan, A. Perry, J. A. Perkins. Capital $4,000,000, with power to increase to $5,000,000 (in shares of $100). Head Office Montreal, where the Co. can hold real estate to the value of $100,000.

Cap. 100—Incorporates the CANADA MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE CO. for marine, inland navigation and transportation risks. Commissioners to organize Co., J. Domville, Hon. Wm. Muirhead, Hon. A. J. Smith, R. Marshall, G. McKean, J. Crawford, A. P. Caron. Head Office, St. John, N.B., where the Co. may hold real estate to the value of $100,000, for the establishment of offices for business purposes. A Guarantee Fund of $100,000 to be raised before the issue of policies.

Cap. 101—Amends the Charter of the BEAVER AND TORONTO MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. It may insure live stock, taking the ordinary premium notes. The lien on lands created by the premium notes is abolished. The Co. may cancel a policy by giv-

notice to the insured and returning the premium note after payment of all sums due on it. And any member may withdraw. The liability of members is limited to the amt. unpaid on the premium notes. The amt. of premium received on cash policies shall not exceed in any year half the amount due on 31st Decr. previous on premium notes.

Cap. 102—Incorporates as LE CREDIT FONCIER DU BAS CANADA, T. Caverhill, C. S. Rodier, A. Larocque, A. B. Stewart, Gabriel Rolland, J. N. Bureau, M. P. Ryan, Michel Emery, L. H. Senecal, and others. Capital $1,000,000 (in shares of $100), with power to issue a second series of shares after payment of the first. Head Office in Montreal. The Co. may make loans on the security of immovable property for a long term, to be repaid by way of annuities, or for a shorter term (*i. e.* less than 6 years) with or without a sinking fund. The annuity is to include interest not exceeding 8 p. c., costs of management not exceeding 1 p. c. and sinking fund calculated to redeem the debt in 50 years or less, with power to the borrower to pay the whole on three months' notice. The Co. must allow compound interest on the payments into the sinking fund at 1 p. c. less than the rate on their loan. It may issue bonds or debentures to the amount of its hypothecary claims. It must make semi-annual returns to the M. of F.

Cap. 103—Amends the Charter of THE MONTREAL INVESTMENT ASSOCIATION. It may do business in any part of the Dominion and may receive 8 p. c. interest. Divides the capital into shares of $100. Aggregate amount borrowed by the Association may equal but not exceed two-thirds of the amount of paid up capital.

Cap. 104—Changes the name of the FREEHOLD PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETY OF TORONTO to that of the *Freehold Loan and Savings Co.*, and extends its powers. It may loan moneys to persons not members. It may purchase, or make loans on the security of mortgages of real estate, municipal debentures or Dominion or Provincial stock or debentures. Its advances on mortgages may be repaid by a sinking fund of not less than 2 p. c. It may receive money on deposit and issue bonds or debentures therefor—the deposits not to exceed the paid-up capital, the deposits and debentures together not to exceed the amount unpaid on mortgages or twice the paid-up capital. The Co. must make yearly returns to the M. of F.

Cap. 105—Grants a Parliamentary Charter to the GLASGOW CANADIAN LAND AND TRUST Co. (limited). Capital £250,000 stg. (in shares of £10) with powers to increase to £1,000,000 stg. To deal in and develope mineral lands, &c.

Cap. 106—Incorporates the CANADA INVESTMENT AND GUARANTEE AGENCY. Provisional Directors, Hon. H. Starnes, Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, A. Roy, Jackson Rae, P. McEwan, R. A. Campbell, A. A. Trottier, J. R. Middlemiss, E. Chaplin, N. Davis, J. R. Kerr—with usual powers to Loan Cos. Capital $2,000,000 (in shares of $100). Head Office in Montreal. Must make annual statement to M. of F.

Cap. 107—Amends the Act incorporating the LONDON AND CANADIAN LOAN AND AGENCY Co. (limited). They may issue shares for $100. The right of members and others to peruse the register of securities is taken away, if the shareholders consent. Notice of trusts in their books not to affect the Co. 6 p. c. may be paid on advance payments on shares. The fee on the transmission of shares is abolished. The limit of commissions to ½ p. c. is repealed. The Co. may buy and sell personal securities as well as those of Cos., the shareholders approving. It may lend for periods less than 6 months, and may take any interest lawful for others. A new form of return to the M. of F. is provided.

Cap. 108—Grants a Parliamentary Charter with additional powers to the QUEBEC AND GULF PORTS STEAMSHIP Co., to own, build, buy, sell or charter ships, steamboats and other vessels; also wharves, stores, buildings or other property required for their business to $25,000 annual value. Capital $2,500,000 (in shares of $100.)

Cap. 109—Incorporates the CANADIAN AND WEST INDIAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP Co. Provisional Directors, Hon. John Young, M. P., Hon. J. Ferrier, Hon. T. Ryan, D. Torrance, T. Cramp, R. Esdaile, F. Pratt, J. G. Ross, J. Domville. Capital $100,000 (in shares of $100) with power to increase to $2,000,000.

Cap. 110—Incorporates the DOMINION DOCK AND WAREHOUSING Co., with power to build or lease warehouses, lumber yards, wharves, tramways and other buildings for the reception and storage of goods in any place in the Dominion, and other usual powers. Provisional Directors, J. M. Currier, Benj. Batson, H. N. Bate, C. T. Bate. Capital $100,000 (in shares of $100)—with power, if necessary, to increase to $400,000. Head Office, Ottawa.

Cap. 111—Incorporates the MERCHANTS' WAREHOUSING Co. Provisional Directors, A. Allan, J. A. Drummond, D. Butters, A. Dennistoun, R. A. Smith, D. A. P. Watt. Capital $250,000 (in shares of $100). Head Office, Montreal.

Cap. 112—Incorporates the MARITIME WAREHOUSING AND DOCK Co. Provisional Directors, J. W. Harrison, G. McKean, G. S. Deforests, W. H. Thorne, W. Davidson, J. Scovil. Capital $400,000 (in shares of $50) with power to increase, if necessary, to $2,000,000. Head Office, St. John, N. B.

Cap. 113—Incorporates the DOMINION EXPRESS Co. Provisional Directors, Hon. W. P. Howland, C.B., Hon. D. L. MacPherson, C. S. Gzowski, J. Crawford, M. P., G. A. Kirkpatrick, M.P., Alex. Gunn, J. C. Clark. Capital $1,000,000 (in shares of $100). Head Office, Toronto.

Cap. 114—Grants a Parliamentary Charter to the CANADA CAR Co. by the name of the CANADA CAR AND MANUFACTURING Co., extends their powers and increases their capital to $2,000,000 (in shares of $100). Provisional Directors, J. Crawford, Hon. J. M. McMurrich, C. J. Campbell, H. Baines, F. Shanly, N. Kingsmill, Clarkson Jones, H. S. Howland, J. L. Blaikie. Head Office, Toronto.

Cap. 115—Incorporates the LACHINE HYDRAULIC WORKS Co., with power to construct a canal from the St. Lawrence above Lachine to the western limits of Montreal harbor, and a dam from the north bank of the St. Lawrence to Isle au Heron with docks, piers and basins above it, and a canal thence to the harbor. Prov. Directors, F. B. Matthews, J. Crawford, A. Somerville, J. S. Hall, C. J. Brydges, R. J. Reekie, A. Cross, J. Lanouette, D. Hadley, D. J. MacDonald, F. Gerriken. Head Office, Montreal. Capital $2,000,000, with power to increase to $4,000,000 (in shares of $100).

Cap. 116—Incorporates the LABRADOR Co. to carry on sealing, fishing, &c. in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and trading between Canada, Europe and other places. Provisional Directors, Sir Hugh Allan, A. Allan, A. G. Drummond, J. J Redpath, Alex. Dennistoun, Hon. J. O. Beaubien. Capital $100,000 (in shares of $100) with powers to increase, if necessary, to $500,000.

Cap. 117—Incorporates the NORTH STAR SILVER MINING Co. to carry on mining operations in the Territory of Utah, U.S. Directors: Alex. T Machattie, J. B. Taylor, T. S. Wills, T. Aspden, T. J. Almy, J. H. Fraser. Capital $1,150,000, (in shares of $100,) with power to increase to $3,000,000. Head Office in London, Ont.

Cap. 118—Incorporates the MAREZZO MARBLE Co. OF CANADA. Provisional Directors: G. Davey, Wm. S. Symonds, A. W. Doane, Wm. M. Gray. Capital $30,000, (in shares of $100,) with powers to increase if necessary. Head Office in Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Cap. 119—Incorporates the WARRIOR MOWER Co. OF CANADA, for the manufacturing of machinery, &c. Provisional Directors: J. Irwin, W. H. Brouse, J. P. Wiser, R. P. LaBatt, N. Ward, A. Wells, R. Ross, V. Bramer, L. H. Crandell, Capital $35,000, (in shares of $100,) with power to increase to $80,000. Head Office at Prescott, Ont.

Cap. 120—Incorporates the CANADA PAPER Co. with power to make, buy and sell paper, stationery and printers' supplies, and to build, purchase, or lease manufactories necessary to carry on said business. Provisional Directors: Wm. Angus, A. Allan, D. J. Bannatyne, D. A. Smith, T. Logan, R. Muir, J. Macfarlane. Capital $500,000, (in shares of $100,) with power to increase to $1,000,000. Head Office Montreal.

Cap. 121—Incorporates the COLDBROOK ROLLING MILLS Co. of the Dominion of Canada. Directors: J. Domville, E. G. Scovil, Geo. McKean, G. E. Burpee, W. H. Thorne, J. Harrison, J. Scovil. Capital $1,000,000, (in shares of $100,) with power to increase to $2,000,000. Head Office in St. John, N. B., with permission to have an office in London, England.

Cap. 122—Incorporates the CANADIAN METAL Co. OR LA COMPAGNIE CANADIENNE DES METAUX, with power to amalgamate with the Canada Steel Co. Directors: C. H. Letourneux, H. Bellveau, J. T. Letourneux, C. Nelson, Vital Grenier, Onésime Deblois. Capital $200,000, (in shares of $100,) with power of increase to $300,000. Head Office Montreal.

Cap. 123—Incorporates DATE'S PATENT STEEL Co. (limited). Provisional Directors: C. S. Gzowski, J. B. Plumb and W. H. Howland. Capital $50,000 (in shares of $100), with power to increase to $700,000. Head Office in Niagara, Ont.

Cap. 124—Incorporates the CITIZEN PRINTING AND PUBLISHING Co. (limited). Provisional Directors: A. Holland, G. C. Holland and C. H. Carriere. Capital $100,000, (in shares of $100). Head Office at Ottawa.

Cap. 125—Enables James K. Ward, C. Little, W. Little, C. D. Meigs, C. McCaffrey and M. Mathieu to place booms in the channel between Isle St. Ignace and Isle du Pads, in the Parish of Isle du Pads, in the District of Richelieu; but they are bound to open said booms for the free passage of vessels during the season of navigation when required to do so by owners or navigators of said vessels. Work must be begun within 1 year and completed within 3 years.

Cap. 126—Declares the marriage between John Robert Martin, of the Township of Cayuga, Ont., barrister-at-law, and Sophia Stinson to be null and void; and it is lawful for the said John Robert Martin to marry again.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

(*Legislature opened 8th January and prorogued 29th March*, 1873.)

SUPPLIES.

Cap. 1—Grants $2,986,938.91 for 1873, and $80,074.93 to make good payments of 1872.

ELECTIONS.

Cap. 2—Amends election law. Besides the Acts heretofore known as "corrupt practices," are included personation, treating as prohibited by 32 V., c. 21, s. 61, and hiring vehicles to convey electors. It is not necessary to show that treating during election as forbidden by above section is with "intent" to promote the election of a candidate. Any corrupt practice by an agent of a candidate, even without his knowledge, voids his seat; by him or with his knowledge renders him also ineligible for 8 years. A clause is added to the oath of assessors appended to assessment rolls by which they deny having made any assessment in order to give or take away a vote. Persons disqualified from voting on account of official position may not act as agent of a candidate under the same penalty as for voting. The voter must swear when required that he has not bribed others. Every candidate must appoint an agent through whom his election bills are to be paid, and give notice thereof at or previous to nomination to the Returning

Officer who makes the name public then. He must audit the bills and furnish a statement thereof to the Returning Officer, who is to publish them. Any party to an election petition may be examined by the other at any time after the petition is at issue before a county court judge or registrar under the Act of 1871, or a barrister appointed by the judges on the *rota*, and his evidence, taken down by the examiner, filed for use at the trial. He may insist on a cross-examination, and other parties joined with him may also demand an examination on such matters as are in the first deposition. Notice must be given of such examination to the other side. A rule for the production of papers and their deposit with the clerk of Q. B. within 10 days may also be procured at any time after the issue is made. A scrutiny of votes when required is to take place, after 14 days' notice, in each municipality wherein are votes objected to before the judge or a delegate named by him. The latter takes the evidence in writing and decides or reserves points of law and fact raised before him. A party aggrieved by any ruling of such delegate may appeal for a revision by the judge, if he give notice within 8 days of his intention. Usual powers are given to punish for contempt, and respecting costs and execution to collect them. Solicitors and Attorneys may act as agents, and Barristers as counsel in election courts.

QUEEN'S COUNSEL.

Cap. 3—Confers the right on the L. G. to name Queen's Counsel.

PRECEDENCE OF BAR.

Cap. 4—Establishes the following precedence—1. The Atty. Genl. of Canada; 2. The Atty. Genl. of Ontario; 3. Past Atty. Genl. of U. C. or Ontario; 4. Past Solicitors Genl. of U. C. or Ont. Q. Cs. appointed before Confederation, and the other members of the bar according to appointment as Q. C. or patent of precedence granted by the L. G. All other members of the bar according to date of call,—the precedence of those appearing for the Crown being reserved.

COMRS. FOR TAKING AFFIDAVITS.

Cap. 5—Authority is given to the judges of Superior Courts to appoint these Comrs. for districts outside the limits of any county, and such appointments heretofore made are declared valid. The Comr. or Asst. Comr. of C. L. may appoint any officer in the Dept., a Comr. to take affidavits respecting the business of the Dept. A local master or Depy. Registrar in Chancery may take his oath of office before a Comr. appointed to take affidavits in chancery.

SECURITIES OF PUBLIC OFFICERS.

Cap. 6—If a public officer, who has given the necessary security, become, through loss of property or otherwise, unable longer to justify, he need not be dismissed but other security may be taken, at the discretion of the L. G. or principal officer of the Dept. This applies also to Sheriffs and Registrars. The aggregate amount of the security given by a Registrar and his two sureties must be from $4,000 to $10,000, a several obligation for the full amount not being required. The security of Guarantee Cos. approved by the L. G. in C. may be accepted. After 1st Jany. 1874, all lands are released from burdens created by registration of bonds with the clerk of Q. B. in respect of any matter within the jurisdiction of the Provincial Govt. except where legal proceedings have caused charge before that date.

COURT OF ERROR AND APPEAL.

Cap. 7—Amends procedure in Court of Error and Appeal.

LAW PROCEDURE.

Cap. 8—This Act renders the Courts of Law and Equity auxiliary to each other to secure the speedy and inexpensive administration of justice. A claim for money may be urged in a Common Law Court upon equitable grounds alone, and in actions of ejectment equitable grounds may be pleaded and decided upon in the Common Law Courts. A cause may be transferred to chancery by a Common Law Court of judge *sua sponte* or on application; or the taking an account or making inquiries by a master in chancery may be ordered by the Common Law Court, the suit remaining still pending in the latter. Equitable issues are to be tried without a jury unless otherwise ordered. But actions of libel, slander, crim. con., seduction, malicious arrest, malicious prosecutions and false imprisonment must be tried by jury, unless the right be waived. Other actions to be tried as now unless the Judge or Court orders trial without a jury. Legal and equitable issues may be tried at the same time. In all cases except those of libel, the jury may be ordered to give a special and not a general verdict. Any Common Law judges may sit, each alone, or but two together to do any business authorized by the rules or orders of Court, and deliver judgments, orders or decrees in the matter subject to re-hearing before the full bench. Former powers of 1 or 2 judges to sit for full court are not taken away. At any time after issue joined any party may procure the examination of an adverse party or any officer of a body corporate, and the party so examined may demand to be also examined in his own behalf. The examination is to be taken by any one named in the order, to be taken down in writing, and signed by the deponent, or, if he be unable, by the examiner. It is no answer to a suit in chancery that there is a remedy at law, but the suit shall proceed and be adjudicated on by the Court of Chancery unless the Court or a Judge of it is of opinion that it may be more conveniently and expeditiously tried in a Court of Common Law, when the transfer may be ordered. After transfer from Chancery to a Common Law Court or *vice versa*, the proceedings shall be as in an action brought in the Court to which it comes, but previous pleadings need not be changed. When a judgment debtor conveys lands to a third party in fraud of the judgment creditor, the latter need not proceed in chancery, but the Court seized of the record may order the debtor and grantee to show cause why the lands should not be seized to pay the debt. Such Court can also order the sale of the debtor's equitable interests in property, in like manner. An order of the Court or Judge declaring lands liable to be sold under exe-

cution in the case is sufficient warrant to the Sheriff and the title from him after sale is good. In case of several executions all may be embraced in one application for interpleader, even though the writs have issued from different Courts. Appeal is given in all these cases to the Court of Error and Appeal. Issues of fact and assessment of damages in any County Court may be tried at *Nisi Prius* in another county upon order obtained. In the absence of the County Judge the junior County Judge has all the powers and authority that the County Judge would have. No higher costs are to be allowed, because a suit which might have been decided in chancery is brought in a Common Law Court or *vice versa*, unless on order of the Court or Judge. No proceeding is to be defeated by a formal objection, but amendments are to be permitted at any time.

NEW TERMS—YORK ASSIZES, &c.

There is to be hereafter an additional term in the Superior Courts of Law to be called Trinity term, to begin on the 1st Monday after the 21st August and end on Saturday of the next week. There will be a fourth Court of Assize and *Nisi Prius*, &c. in the vacation after Easter term, but before 1st July. The sittings of Assize and N. P. may be held apart from the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery. A third Court of Assize, &c., is to be held in Wentworth in the vacation between Michaelmas and Hilary term. No J. P. or associate judge is necessary to constitute the general Sessions of the Peace, if the County Judge or junior, or deputy, is present. The County Judge may hold a Criminal Court at any time to try without a jury any offenders subject to trial, before the Sessions if they consent to be so tried. There will be a fourth Session of the Peace and of the County Court in York on the 2nd Tuesday in September. $100 to $600 per an. may be given as salary to the Depy. Clerks of the Crown.

COMMON LAW PROCEDURE.

Cap. 9—Amends the procedure in the Common Law Courts.

EVIDENCE.

Cap. 10—The evidence of the wife or husband of any party to a suit may be received and the giving it enforced, except that it cannot be received or enforced in cases of adultery, or enforced in case of a communication made to a wife by her husband or by a husband to his wife after marriage. In cases respecting shop and tavern licenses, assessments, &c., or any cases cognizable by J. P.—not being for crimes—such evidence may be taken and enforced. No person shall, on his unsupported evidence respecting matter occurring before the decease of a party, obtain judgment against those representing his estate after his death; nor on like evidence shall he obtain judgment against a lunatic.

Cap. 11—Copies of telegraph messages, letters, shipping bills, bills of lading, delivery orders, receipts, accounts and other written instruments used in business, may be given and received in evidence, after ten days' notice to the other party to examine them, if such party does not require the production and proof of the originals,—the costs of such proof being thereupon in the discretion of the Judge.

Cap. 12—Authorizes the taking out of subpœnas to compel the attendance of witnesses and production of documents before arbitrators appointed by the Court, and the swearing of such witnesses. Also the taking the evidence of infirm persons at a distance or of parties absent or about to be absent from Ontario by commission, for use before such arbitrators, &c.

PAYMENT OF JURORS.

Cap. 13—Provides for the payment of special jurors, at the rate of $2 per day's attendance and period of travel and 10 cts. per mile allowance, the amount to be deposited on the Sheriff's certificate by the party suing out the *venire*. If the trial is not had costs to be in discretion of judge.

COSTS IN EJECTMENT CASES.

Cap. 14—Provides for granting costs in ejectment cases where no appearance is filed and claimants sign judgment.

STAMPS ON LAW PROCEEDINGS, &c.

Cap. 15—Amends 27 & 28 V., cap. 5, s. 30. An officer receiving or issuing a document with a stamp may cancel the latter by writing or stamping the date on it without his name.

PARTITION OF REAL ESTATE.

Cap. 16—The notice to absentee claimants need not be in the form prescribed by 32 V., c. 33, s. 14, but may be settled by the judge in each case. It is to appear in the official *Gazette* and in a county paper for 4 weeks, and to be posted at the County Court House and School House of the section. The Judge may order sale of the property without reference to the real representative; and reference to the liens or charges may be made in the order directing payment of them out of the proceeds of sale. An Attorney or Solicitor may be appointed guardian to an infant, but no consent can be given in its behalf without permission of the Judge. Before an order binding absent or unknown persons is granted all the title deeds and a registrar's abstract of title must be submitted to the Judge. Any party found to have an interest may be brought into the proceedings at any time. The certificate of partition is to be registered in the County Registry. The deed to be executed by the real representative is to be set forth in the order for sale and conveys an indefeasible right. A guardian may be appointed to the estate of any person absent or unheard of for 3 years, who will have charge of his interests. If proof be made of such long absence as to create the presumption that the party is dead, the guardian may, under advice of the Court, deal with his estate generally. Moneys paid in under this Act or to credit of Surrogate Judge are to be deposited in the Bank into which moneys payable into Chancery are payable.

REGISTRATION OF TITLES.

Cap. 17—The proof of execution of an instrument for registration allowed under 31 V., c. 20, s. 45, in case witnesses are dead or out of the Province, is also permitted in

case of loss of mind by subscribing witnesses or their abode having become unknown, or in case the document did not require subscribing witnesses for its validity. Registration is not null because of defective statement of name, &c. of subscribing witness in the affidavit, or any other merely technical or formal error. And so with respect to the attestation of a discharge of a mortgage. Registrations are not null because Registrar has failed to sign the certificates in the margin of the books, and any subsequent Registrar may sign them up. Wherever a township as originally surveyed has been divided and no new book, &c., prepared for the new one, registration of lands in the new as being in the original township is valid; but this does not apply to incorporated towns and villages.

CONVEYANCE OF REAL ESTATE OF MARRIED WOMEN.

Cap. 18—A married woman being twenty-one, may convey her real estate or any interest in it as fully as a *feme sole* and may appoint an attorney, but her husband must be a party to the deed. Except in cases where the Court of Chancery or a trustee is protector of a settlement instead of the husband—a Judge may, by order, dispense with the husband becoming party to the deed, if he be insane, absent and his residence unknown, or in prison, or living apart from his wife. This order may be written on the deed and may be registered. This enactment is not to hinder or limit the exercise of powers already possessed by a wife by statute, contract or settlement, except as she shall herself limit them by any conveyance made under this Act. Deeds heretofore executed by both husband and wife are declared valid though the certificate of her consent be informal or absent and although she has not executed it in presence of her husband but a different place. But these defective titles are not made valid as against subsequent regular and perfected conveyances—unless possession has been held for 3 years under the former, nor to give force to any conveyance in bad faith, or of property of which the married woman or her representatives retain possession. (See 34 V. c. 24. s6.)

INSURANCE ON LIVES OF HUSBANDS AND PARENTS.

Cap. 19—Declares valid insurances of this nature although the premium is paid in one amount or for a limited term of years—less than the life-time of the insured. The insured may, at any time, make a re-distribution of shares among those to be benefited and on the death of any beneficiary make a new allotment of his or her share.

WILLS.

Cap. 20—After 1st Jany., 1874, any person 21 years or over may dispose by will of all property, real or personal, or rights acquired either before or after making the will, which he owns or may be entitled to. The will must be in writing, signed by the testator or some one in his presence and by his direction, such signature to be made or acknowledged in presence of 2 or more witnesses who must also sign in presence of the testator,—no form of attestation being necessary, but such signature shall not give effect to any disposition written below or after it. No other publication is necessary. Appointments must be made by wills in form prescribed above—no other formality being requisite. The law respecting the personalty of soldiers and seamen remains as before. If an attesting witness become afterwards incompetent the will is not therefore invalid. Gifts or legacies to a witness or the husband or wife of one are null, and the witness may be admitted to prove the will. Creditors and executors are competent witnesses. Wills are revoked by subsequent marriage, except those in exercise of power of appointment, when in default of appointment the property would not pass to testator's heir, executor or administrator, or next of kin. No will is revoked by presumption arising from change of circumstances, but only as above and by a declaration in writing to that effect with forms of will, or the destruction of the document itself by the testator or in his presence by his orders. No alterations in the will, unless obviously necessary to render its meaning clear, are valid unless authenticated by signatures. Wills or codicils revoked can only be revived by re-execution. No subsequent conveyance or act can alter destination of property provided by will except its revocation. A will takes effect from death of testator. Any devise which lapses for illegality or because of the death of the devisee, becomes merged in a residuary devise if there be one, unless a contrary intention is apparent. Leasehold estates are devised, if lands held by that tenure are described unless a contrary intention appear. A general devise of either real or personal estate includes realty and personalty over which testator has power to appoint and shall operate as such appointment. A devise without limitation passes the fee simple or other whole estate of the testator, to executor and trustee as well as other devisee. When devise to trustee is without limitation, and no beneficial interest for life is given to another, or if given the trust may continue after such person's death, the fee simple or largest estate goes to trustee. The terms "die without issue," "have no issue," &c., will be held to refer to failure of issue before death of such person and not indefinite failure, unless other intention be shewn. When a devise for an estate tail or estate in *quasi* entail is made and the person die in the life-time of the testator any inheritable issue of devisee at the time of death of testator will take the devise. And so with a gift or devise to child, &c., of testator who, dying before testator, leaves issue, the latter will take, as if the former had died immediately after the death of testator. As between heirs or devisees the personalty cannot be made liable for mortgages on the real estate—each part of this latter being chargeable in equal proportions of the amount with which it has, as a whole been burdened, nor will words in the will directing testator's debts to be paid out of personalty alter this unless they refer expressly or by necessary implication to mortgage debts. When any portion of the real estate is devised in trust for the payment of legacies or debts the trustees or other person in whom, for the time, the estate is vested, or, if not fully vested, the executor may sell or mortgage it to raise money for the purpose; nor shall purchasers or mortgagees be bound to ascertain that the powers given have been

duly exercised. This Act is not to affect rights exercised under previous wills or of devisees in fee or tail for the whole estate charged with debts or legacies. If no one else is named the executors may sell and dispose of property under the will. An administrator with the will annexed must on appointment state in his affidavit the value of all property or rights to be disposed of and give a bond for the due payment of all moneys, proceeds of such estate. When authority expressly or by implication is given to executors to dispose of property and letters of administration with will annexed are taken out, the administrator may exercise such powers, also when no person is named to execute such powers. When the testator had agreed to convey real estate or his interest therein, the executor or administrator may execute the conveyance. Powers given to more than one executor or administrator do not lapse on the death of one but continue vested in the survivor. After appointment of an administrator with the will annexed, no executor can execute any powers under will, until letters of administration are revoked.

ADMINISTRATION OF ESTATES OF INTESTATES—*the Crown having Interest.*

Cap. 21—When the L. G. directs application for letters of administration of the personal estate in such case, they may be granted to the Attorney General by his name of office, the power to be continued in his successors, saving to the Courts the right to limit the duration or revoke all liabilities of other administrators.

IMPROVEMENTS ON LANDS HELD WITH SUPPOSED TITLE.

Cap. 22—Grants to persons making improvements on lands in the belief that they own them, a lien on them equal in value to such improvements.

REGISTRATION OF PARTNERSHIPS.

Cap. 23—Amends the Act 35 V., c. 18. Declarations must be registered as provided by s. 5 of the Registration of Partnerships Act, 1879. The fees under that Act are restored. Declarations of dissolution may also be registered. Persons having omitted may register before 29th June, 1873 without incurring penalty.

MASTER AND SERVANT.

Cap. 24—Amends the law in this respect and provides that contracts of hiring made out of Ontario for service to be performed in that Province may be enforced there.

SHARING OF PROFITS.

Cap. 25—An employer may agree to give an employee a portion of the profits of his business in addition or in lieu of salary without thereby constituting him a partner—nor can such employee interfere in the management of the business or call in question the statements of account of the employer. All agreements of this nature are subject to this Act unless specially exempted.

BOARDS OF ARBITRATION.

Cap. 26—Provides for the appointment by masters and workmen in any particular trade of a Board of Arbitration to settle disputes between them and to have all the powers of arbitrators under the Common Law Procedure Act,—a memorandum to that effect being drawn up and signed and registered with the County Registrar. The boards are to consist of 2 to 10 each of masters and workmen, elected by the class to which each belongs within 10 days after registration of memorandum, and on the 1st Monday of each November after. They elect their chairman and 2 clerks. They may not settle future rates of wages. 3 form a quorum—1 master, 1 workman and the chairman—and their decision cannot be appealed from or reviewed, but may be enforced on summary application to a County Court Judge. A committee of reconciliation consisting of a master and workman is to sit from time to time and disputes are preliminarily to be referred to them. The chairman is not to be connected with trade. No counsel or attorney, &c., may be had without the consent of both parties. Masters or workmen to have votes must have been engaged in the trade in the place for 3 months before the 1st Novr. and have signed the memorandum and given their adhesion to it. The Act does not apply to domestic servants, or servants in husbandry.

LIENS IN FAVOUR OF MECHANICS, &c.

Cap. 27—Gives a lien to mechanics, machinists, builders, miners, contractors and other workmen for work done and material furnished, upon buildings, &c. erected and the land on which they are. But the claimant must file a statement of his claim with his affidavit of its accuracy with the Registrar in one month after the completion or during the progress of the work; and the lien ceases in 90 days unless proceedings are taken to recover the amount and a certificate of *lis pendens* is granted by the Court and registered. Proceedings may be taken in a County or Division Court when the amount is within their jurisdiction or summarily before the Judge,—in other cases in Chancery. The lien may be vacated by payment into Court of the amt., or giving sufficient security. If the claim is proved excessive the judge may grant costs and damages against claimant. The fee simple may be charged with the lien on property under leasehold if the owner of the former consent. A sub-contractor or workman may give notice to the person for whom the work is done or material furnished of any claim he has against the contractor and have the amount paid to him and deducted from the lien. Materials on the spot for the execution of such a contract may not be seized for any debt of the contractor except that incurred for their purchase.

COUNCIL OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Cap. 28—Continues 35 V., c. 30—, to make temporary provision as to the Regulations of the Council of Public Instruction—until the end of the next session of the Legislature.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

Cap. 29—Amends 16 V., c. 89, relating to the UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO. The Corpo-

ration is to consist of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Members of the Senate and of Convocation for the time being. The Senate consists of the Chancellor and 24 members exclusive of *ex-officio* members—of whom 15 are to be elected by Convocation and 9 appointed by the L. G. Three of each class of members retire each year—as determined by ballot. The Chancellor holds office for 3 years, and is to be elected by the convocation—which consists of all Doctors and Bachelors of Law and Medicine, Masters in Surgery, Doctors of Science and all Bachelors of Arts or of Science of 3 yrs. standing. The Head Masters of High Schools elect among themselves a representative to the Senate. Among other powers of Convocation is the deciding for or against the application of colleges, &c., on terms prescribed by the Senate. The Senate grant degrees, &c. The L. G. in C. may grant a salary of $2400 to the bursur: and retiring allowances to Professors, Lecturers, &c.

PRACTICAL SCIENCE.

Cap. 30.—Establishes a School of Practical Science in the City of Toronto, for instruction in mining, engineering and mechanical and manufacturing arts. Also a museum of geology and mineralogy in connection therewith. Owners of mines must furnish on request, specimens of ores contained in their mines under a penalty of a fine not exceeding $50, recoverable according to the provisions of the law respecting *Summary Convictions.* The L. G. in C. makes rules and regulations for the government of the School, and appoints the lecturers, &c. Agreement may be made with the University of Toronto for attendance upon its lectures and use of its Museum and appliances. Annual reports are to be submitted to the Legislature.

CUSTODY OF INSANE PERSONS

Cap. 31.—Upon sworn information of any person that another is in his belief insane and likely to commit crime, rendering it dangerous that he should go at liberty, 1 or more J. P. may issue a warrant to bring such person before them, and proceed at once on his being so brought, or in 3 days thereafter to receive proof. They may adjourn the examination for further proof, using endeavours to ascertain from relatives or those who know prisoner's life and habits, the facts. They shall also enquire into his means of support and who are dependent on him to ascertain if he should be maintained as a pauper lunatic. If it be ascertained that he is insane and dangerous he is to be committed to prison to await the order of the L. G. in C. in his behalf. If the J. P. finds the enquiry may be more inexpensively or conveniently presented elsewhere, he or they may decline to proceed further; and after committal the County Judge may make any further examination which he may deem necessary or expedient. Constables and Peace officers must obey orders and writs &c., of J. P. and Judge as in other mattters. The county Judge or 2 J. P. may discharge the prisoner if satisfied and they receive the report of the gaol physician and another medical man after separate examinations that he is not insane or if so is not dangerous. If the Judge and medical men certify that he is a fit person to be confined in a lunatic asylum, the L. G. through the Prov. Secy. directs his removal to and detention in such asylum, and he shall remain there till on evidence of recovery, his discharge by the L. G. is ordered. But the medical superintendent may (except in case of committal for an offence) deliver him, when he thinks fit, to the custody of his friends. He may be re-committed by order of the superintendent within 6 months if he again become dangerous. If he escape, any officer or servant of the asylum or any one under their directions, may capture and return him without warrant, within 48 hours. An insane person's estate is liable for his maintenance, and a husband for an insane wife; but the Inspector, who, in his corporate name, may demand payment, need not do so if those dependent on the estate require the moneys. The claims of the Inspector are good against any conveyance of the insane person, unless for full value paid or secured, unless the other party had no notice of insanity. Till notified of committee appointed by chancery, the Inspector may manage estate of lunatic, and if the lunatic dies in asylum, he becomes such committee till another is appointed to administer. Provision is made for enquiry into sanity of a person confined in gaol similar to that above. A person found insane as above, in 30 days after removal into Ontario, may be returned to Province or County whence he came. The expenses of any investigation are to be paid by the county, city or town in which it takes place, but are recoverable from the county, city or town in which he last resided for 1 yr. For admission of any ordinary lunatic into an asylum without the order of the L. G., it requires the certificates of 3 physicians of separate examination, stating facts developed in each.

PROVINCIAL INSTITUTIONS FOR DEAF, DUMD AND BLIND.

Cap. 32.—Defines the object and design of the Institution for the Education and Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb at Belleville; and the Institution for the Education and Instruction of the Blind at Brantford, Ontario. Enables the Lt. Governor to appoint and fix salaries of officers and servants of said institutions. Inspector appointed under the first clause of *The Prison and Asylum Inspection Act,* 1868, to have same powers as conferred on him in respect of asylums for the insane.

HOSPITAL FOR DRUNKARDS.

Cap. 33.—Enables the Lt. Governor to purchase for the use of the Province lands whereon to erect buildings for an Hospital, to be known as the Ontario Hospital for Inebriates, to appoint and fix salaries of officers and servants required for said Hospital. Inspector appointed under the first clause of the Prison and Asylum Inspection Act, 1868, to have same powers as conferred on him in respect of asylums for the insane. Said Hospital shall be for males only—any person may be admitted on his own application for not more than 1 year, provided he is shewn to superintendent to be a fitting subject. Or a person may be committed on information of any relative or friend sworn before a Com. of Q. B. or C. P., that he cannot manage his own affairs, or renders himself dangerous by reason of drunkenness, or is ruining his health, or shortening his life. The County Judge hears

and determines the case after examining witnesses, &c. He certifies facts to Prov. Secy., who orders Sheriff to commit. Similar power is given to Inspector over property as in the case of insane persons. The expense of removing an habitual drunkard to gaol is to be paid by the County.

LICENSES.

Cap. 34.—Amends the Acts respecting Tavern and Shop Licences. Any person keeping liquors for sale, barter or trade except a licensed brewer or distiller, or a druggist, &c., for medicinal purposes, must have a shop or tavern license. Any place where the appliances for retail sale are found, will be presumed to be open for that purpose and the keeper liable to punishment for sale without license. Persons or lights in bar-rooms at prohibited hours, are *prima facie* proof of sale there. The occupant of the house is responsible for illegal sale by whomsoever made. Sale of liquors from vessels in port is prohibited, though licensed when afloat, under penalty of $100. The proof of license always lies on the vendor. In addition to the Municipal fees, there may be levied for the C.R.F. of the Province, in a city, or for a vessel $30, in towns $25, in other places $25 for tavern license; and $25 elsewhere, and $15 in townships for shop licenses. Where there is no municipal authority, $50 for taverns and $10 for shops—the licenses to be issued under regulations made by the L. G. in C. Those exempt from tavern accommodation under 32 V., c. 32, s. 6, subs. 5 to pay the Province $35. The Provincial government and the police authority of each municipality, must appoint officers to see to the execution of the law. Police officers, constables and inspectors of licenses must act, and county attorney prosecute, when cases are brought under their cognizance. When the Provincial officer prosecutes, the penalty recovered goes to the C. R. F.

Cap. 35.—Provides for the incorporation of IMMIGRATION AID SOCIETIES in the Province of Ontario, with powers similar to those given by the Dominion Act. (See *Year Book of* 1873—*p.* 175.

Cap. 36.—Amends the AGRICULTURAL AND ARTS Act, the President of the DAIRYMENS' ASSOCIATION becomes a member *ex officio* of the Council of the Agricultural Association. Any one who shall falsely represent himself to be a veterinary surgeon may be fined $25 to $100, or imprisoned for 3 mos., all fines to be paid to the Treasurer of the Agriculture and Arts Association. The Council of the Association are to appoint the local committee. The Corporation of any city or town making an agreement to hold the exhibition and failing to provide suitable buildings, the Council of the Agricultural and Arts Association may change the place for holding said exhibition. S. 33 of the Act of 1868 is amended to enable the *Canadian Dairymens' Association* and *The Ontario Dairymens' Association* to form themselves into a Society of not less than eighty members, paying an annual subscription of $1 each, to be known as the *Dairymans' Association of Ontario*. By signing the declaration and taking the proceedings prescribed in sec's 26, 27 and 28 of that Act, shall be entitled from the Treasurer of the Province to a sum not exceeding $700 per annum. To hold their meetings in Belleville and Ingersoll, the first in the former place and the two following in Ingersoll. President, Thomas Ballantyne; Vice-President, Ketchum Graham; Secretary, J. C. Hazler Treasurer, C. C. Chadwick; Directors, C. Caswell, Y. Noxon, P. Y. Brown, Y. M. Willow, P. Daly, W. Yates, H. Osborne, Benj Hopkins, G. Morton; Auditors, C. H. Sorley, T. Wells. They shall hold annually a cheese fair in connection with the other exhibition. The power to mortgage is extended to the Electoral Division Agricultural Societies as to all property held by such Societies respectively.

Cap. 37.—Fifty persons in incorporated villages as well as cities and towns, having at least 1,500 inhabitants, may form a Horticultural Society as provided by 31 V., c 29, s. 26.

DRAINAGE.

Cap. 38.—Authorizes the expenditure of $200,000 by way of advances out of the Provincial Treasury for Drainage works. They are to be undertaken by the P. W. D. on petition from the municipality or a majority of owners of land interested. The Comr. thereupon makes the necessary plans and calls upon the Council to appoint 3 Assessors to apportion the cost of the work among the land owners interested, which they must do, so soon as the C. P. W. has executed the work and furnished them with a statement of costs. If necessary the drain may be carried through a neighboring municipality until a sufficient fall is obtained, and the Assessors must assess the parties therein interested as well as the petitioners. If the Council do not choose Assessors within a month, the C. P. W. may direct the assessment to be performed by the official arbitrators or others. Provision is made for the revision of the Assessment Roll and an appeal granted to the County Judge. The Municipal Council of the place where the drainage was asked for and begun must notify the Council of that into which it is continued of the assessment made. The latter may within 10 days appeal and refer the matter to arbitration, each municipality appointing an arbitrator, and they, the third; or if they fail for 6 days, the County Judge appoints. The works are to be maintained and kept in repair by the municipalities interested in the proportions settled by the Assessors until altered by assessors or arbitrators. If other municipalities or persons use such drain as an outlet for their drainage they may be called on to contribute. Within 3 months after assessment is settled the Council must pass by-laws levying a rate to pay it. A rent charge in favor of Her Majesty is created on the lands benefitted prior to other claims of 7-60 per cent. per annum on the amount for which they are assessed for 22 years, to be collected by the Council and remitted to the Provincial Treasurer. Damages done are to be reckoned a part of cost of works, and to be settled by arbitration under Municipal Act. Where roads have been benefitted by grubbing or filling of earth from drains the amount is to be assessed against the municipalities benefitted. Other provisions similar to those in Drainage Act of 1870. See *Year Book for* 1871.

Cap. 39.—Repeals and re-enacts with slight alteration the Municipal Drainage

Act of 1872. Surveys must be made by an Engineer or Provincial Land Surveyor. The municipal debentures to be issued may run 18 years. The application to quash a by-law need not be made to a Superior Court in 10 days, but notice of such application during the next term must be given the Council in that time. If notice be not given the by-law remains valid. The Council of the municipality into which the work is continued, and which is benefitted, may appeal from the report in 20 days. A township municipality, after the time of notice of application to quash is passed, may deposit the necessary documents and apply to the Commissi ner of Public Works for the sale of the debentures. Provides as previous Act for arbitration in case of damage done in execution of work. Also for the carrying private under drains through adjacent lots and streets when necessary to secure outfall, cost of work, &c., to be divided in manner prescribed in Fence Viewers Act.

WATER PRIVILEGES.

Cap. 40.—Gives authority to owners of manufactories worked by water or of water privileges to acquire property (or the use thereof, required to be flooded by dams. After survey (for which he and his employees may enter upon such property) he submits a plan and application to the County Judge. The proceedings are the same as on application for partition of real estate. The Judge assesses damages and costs, on payment of which to owners of property or into Court of Chancery he also settles conveyance of land to be made. He receives the same fees as are awarded to professional arbitrators. No existing occupied mill privilege or navigation of any stream is to be interfered with, nor the floating of timber at high water prevented; nor are more than 20 acres to be asked or granted except in special cases in discretion of the Judge. The judgment may be registered and pleaded as bar to any action concerning the lands.

ROADS OF JOINT STOCK CO'S.

Cap. 41.—A purchaser of a road built or owned by a company and sold under execution, must in 12 months after re-imbursing any expenditure of a Municipal Council thereon, put the work in thorough repair, as provided by C. S. U. C., c. 49 and amending Acts, or forfeit the property, which becomes again vested in the municipality. This applies to roads on which re-imbursements have already been made.

Cap. 42.—But such purchaser having reimbursed the municipality before 1st July, 1873, shall be granted to 30th June, 1874, to make the repairs.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

Cap. 43.—The health officers of a municipality may during the day enter on any premises to examine them, may order their cleansing, and in default may by themselves or others cleanse them. In case of malignant disease in any crowded or thickly inhabited place they may order and cause the removal of the inhabitants to a more healthy locality. They may cause medical practitioners to examine persons sick of such diseases, and on their report may, unless the lives of the sick would be endangered, cause them to be removed to hospitals or other places provided for the purpose. The members of the Municipal Council, or Trustees of a police village are *ex officio* health officers, but may delegate their powers to a committee or others. The L. G. in C. may make regulations regarding landing of passengers, cargo, &c., from vessels. In case of epidemic, &c., he may proclaim other parts of the Act in force, suspending what precedes unless reserved, and appoint a Central Board of Health, of 5 or more persons. Thereafter the municipal authorities must meet and nominate 3 or more persons a local board of Health, having jurisdiction in the municipality, or in case of a city, town or village, within 7 miles thereof. If they fail to do so, on representation to that effect the L. G. in C. may appoint such Board. The Central Board makes the necessary regulations for cleansing and disinfecting premises, the burial of the dead, &c., and preventing the spread of or mitigating contagious disease, &c. The local Boards may be required to carry them into effect. The local boards may call upon police constables and peace officers to enforce their orders. The expenses of the Central Board are to be defrayed by the Provincial Government, those of the local boards by the municipalities, any 2 members having the power to order payment by the Municipal Treasurer. Publication in the *Ontario Gazette* is proof of proclamation and of regulations. A person disobeying or resisting health officers in exercise of duty forfeit $20, recoverable before a J. P., or in default may be imprisoned 14 days. Prosecution may be proceeded with even after withdrawal of proclamation. No conviction is to be set aside for defect of form.

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COS.

Cap. 44.—At any meeting of freeholders in any municipality called for the purpose, 30 being present, and a majority deciding it to be advisable to form a Mutual Insurance Co., 3 are to be elected to open stock books and receive subscriptions. When 50 or more owners of property have subscribed their names therein for insurances to the amount of $100,000, any 10 of them may call a meeting for the election of Directors, giving 10 days' notice by post and a newspaper. Resolutions are to be passed settling the name and head office of the Co., and 5 to 15 Directors appointed. On deposit with the Registrar of copies of the above resolutions and of the stock book the Co. becomes incorporated. The Board elect a President and Vice-President, and appoint a Secretary, Treasurer, Manager, &c. All insurers with the Co. become members of it. They have the right to one vote for any insurance below $1,500, $1,500 to $3,000, 2 votes, $3,000 to $6,000, 3 votes, and 1 more for each additional $3,000. An annual statement of affairs is to be submitted at the annual meeting, to be held in January or February of each year, as fixed by by-law. The Directors must have taken insurance for $800; the Manager may be a Director, but no other paid officer. The Directors may re-insure any risks with another Co. The moneys of the Co. may be invested in shares of any Ontario Bank, mortgages on freehold real estate, municipal debentures, and public securities of the Dominion or Province. The Directors may borrow money to the amount of ¼th of that outstanding due on its premium notes, upon debentures or promissory notes for not more than 12 months, or

for a smaller sum each than $100. Policies may be issued for 5 years or less. Any unjust or unreasonable condition endorsed on the policy is void. The Co. may insure dwelling houses, stores, shops, and other buildings, household furniture, merchandize, machinery, live stock, farm produce and other commodities against loss by fire or lightning. The minimum rate on first class isolated property is 33¼ cts. per $100, on others, to be in proportion. A policy is void upon sale or transfer of property, unless it be assigned with permission of Directors. It becomes void also by an increase of risk through alterations, &c., or if the assessments are not paid on premium notes within 30 days after notice. The Directors may require a payment in advance on the premium to be deducted from future assessments. They may establish a reserve fund out of unexpended balances at the end of the year, and may assess 10 per cent. of premium notes for the purpose. Forty days after expiry of policy the premium note must be given up. If all assessments have been paid, an insurer may be excluded from the Co., or retire, as in the case of the Toronto & Beaver Mutual. (*See ante, Legislation of Canada.*) In case of loss the insured must give notice to the Co., and produce the necessary proofs, &c., within 30 days, the loss being payable 3 months after receipt of such proofs. In case of dispute the amount of loss may be settled by arbitration. Actions must be brought in 1 year. Costs and interest go against the Co. if the loss is found more than they offered; if no more, costs go against the insured. No execution can issue against the Co. for 3 months. Any J. P. may receive affidavits as to losses. The business may be divided into branches and a tariff provided for each. In that case the insurers in one shall not be liable for losses in another. No insurance can be effected by companies to be formed under this Act except on the mutual principle, and no member is liable for more than the unpaid balance on his premium note. The Co. may hold lands necessary for their places of business or acquired for debts. Liens on lands for premium notes are abolished. No guarantee capital or fund is to be raised, nor are loans to be made to or obtained from Directors. Mutual Insurance Companies already in existence may issue cash policies on terms similar to the Toronto & Beaver. *See ante.* Annual statements are to be sent to the Provincial Secretary, and must give such information as the L. G. in C. may require, under penalty of $50. The L. G. in C. may appoint a person to examine into the affairs of any Insurance Co.; if it be found that they are in such a condition as to render it inexpedient that it should continue business, the Attorney General may apply to either of the Superior Courts, which shall, after a summary hearing, decide whether it shall be continued or no, and in the former case will appoint a receiver to take possession and wind up its affairs. The receiver may assess the necessary amounts on the premium notes to pay the claims. On application of the receiver, if it be found that Directors have misapplied or improperly disposed of the funds, the Court may order re-payment.

PROTECTION OF INSECTIVOROUS BIRDS.

Cap. 45—It is unlawful to kill or attempt to kill, wound, &c., any birds except eagles, falcons, hawks, owls, pigeons, king-fishers, jays, crows and ravens, and game birds mentioned in 35 V. c. 38 in their season, or to trap and capture or sell or expose for sale other birds, or to take their nests, eggs or young. They may be seized by any person, taken before a J. P. and if alive liberated—except imported or other cage birds or poultry. Permits may be granted by the Comr. of Agriculture to kill and capture any birds, eggs, &c., for scientific purposes. Fine for infringement of Act $1 to $20 or imprisonment in default for 2 to 20 days,—the whole fine to go to prosecutor unless J. P. has ground to suspect collusion. No conviction to be invalid for want of form; but appeal is granted under 33 V. c. 27.

DOUBLE TRACK SNOW ROADS.

Cap. 46—Provides that any County Council may, by by-law, provide that any of the leading roads within the county shall be kept open with a double track so that teams may pass without turning out. The right hand track is always to be kept—a person taking the other to be bound to turn out of it on meeting a team under penalty of $1 to $20. The township path-masters must keep the double track open and may use statute labour for the purpose. If the township authorities refuse, the county may appoint road-masters and levy a rate on the township for the purpose. A person liable for statute labour refusing to do the work forfeits $1 to 20.

MUNICIPAL LOAN FUND.

Cap. 47—Cancels the balances due to the Fund by Dundas (town), Norwich, Prescott (town), Simcoe (town), Windham, Woodhouse, and Woodstock. Reduces the indebtedness of the following: Northumberland and Durham to $223,665, Perth to $143,708, Ottawa to $37,113, Barrie to $2,128, Cornwall to $252, Guelph to $52,221, St. Catharines to $165,182, Lanark and Renfrew to $32,269, Brantford, to $194,018, Chatham to $103,478, Elizabethtown to $98,847, Goderich to $93,854, Hope to $36,546, Port Hope to $150,482, Peterborough (town) to $72,430, Stratford to $77,797, Brockville to $125,375, Chippawa to $3,338, Cobourg to $69,589, London to $486,058, Niagara to $14,205, and Ops to $47,914. All other municipalities are to receive grants of various amounts from the surplus on hand and the debentures to be issued by these indebted municipalities, or their proceeds, to be distributed in proportion to population according to Census of 1871. The L. G. in C. may compel the indebted municipalities to transfer any revenue—producing investment as a security for the balance due, or where such investments are greater than debt may require the absolute transfer. Before 1st September last new debentures were to be issued by the indebted municipalities for above amounts. The amount payable on them shall not raise the rate for other than school purposes over 2 cts. in the $ on the assessment of 1872 and the sums payable shall be sufficient to pay off the amount in 20 years. Interest is to be allowed to the receiving municipalities on sums not paid after 1st February, 1874. The moneys when received are to be kept apart and applied under by-laws to be approved by the L. G. in C. to aid railways, for drainage, building

or improvement of a Court House or Gaol or an Hospital, or providing an Industrial Farm or a Park, a House of Industry, &c., building or improving schools, public halls, bridges, harbours, piers, or gravel roads or other permanent improvements, or to reduce obligations incurred for such work. Payment to be made only on completion of work. The former obligations are kept in existence as security for the new debentures of the indebted municipalities. The debts may be assigned by the L. G. in C. to trustees to manage. Similar provision is made as in old Act for recovery of sums through Sheriff. So soon as the new debentures are paid off the debt is declared cancelled by the L. G. in C. Comrs. may be appointed to investigate debts and revise schedules.

MUNICIPAL CODE.

Cap. 48—Is the municipal Code for Ontario. Our limits do not permit a synopsis to be given here.

LOCAL AND PRIVATE ACTS.

Cap. 49—In the DISTRICT OF MUSKOKA the united townships of Medora and Wood, of McLean and Ridout, of Stisted, Chaffey, Brunel, and Franklin, and the township of Humphrey are created into township municipalities. First election on the 8th May, 1873. Qualification of electors, to be a freeholder, or a resident householder for 1 mo. These townships and Cardwell and Watt, Monck, Morrison, and Draper, Oakley and Ryde, Macaulay and Stevenson are to form a District of Muskoka Municipality, with similar powers to that of a County. Stisted, Chaffey, Franklin and Ridout are taken from Victoria and Nipissing and added to Muskoka.

Cap. 50—Erects into the municipality of SHUNIAH the townships of Pardee, Crooks, Blake, Palpoonge, McIntyre, McGregor, and McTavish on the north-west angle of Lake Superior from the international boundary line northward—including all the islands in the adjacent waters of the lake. Each of the above townships is to form a ward, the promontory of Thunder Cape with Silver Islet, and the group of islands immediately westerly thereof, another, to be called Thunder Cape Ward, the other islands, another to be called the Island Ward, and the village of Prince Arthur's Landing on the two sides of the Dawson road two more. The L. G. in C. may alter the divisions on the request of ⅔rds of the Municipal Council. The first nominations are to be held at the Landing, and polls when required, as the Stipendiary Magistrate for Thunder Bay District may appoint from 2 to 6 weeks after. Every freeholder and every 6 months' resident householder may vote. The inhabitants of any locality in Parry Sound, Muskoka, Nipissing and Thunder Bay districts having 100 persons within an area of 10,000 acres or the limits of a township may organize a municipality.

Cap. 51 Incorporates BRAMPTON as a town with the usual corporate powers.

Cap. 52. Authorizes the Municipal Council of BRAMPTON to change the course of the river Etobicoke and make a new channel for it any where inside the municipal limits; and to make a sewer through the village, with powers to enter upon any lands, paying any damages done.

Cap. 53. Amends the Act to incorporate the Town of COLLINGWOOD, and defines its boundaries.

Cap. 54. Incorporates the villages of EXETER and FRANCESTOWN as one under the name of the Corporation of the Village of EXETER.

Cap. 55. Incorporates the Town of ORANGEVILLE and defines its limits, and makes it form part of the County of Wellington.

Cap. 56. Authorises the Corporation of the Town of CLIFTON to pass By-laws for licensing and regulating Hacks and Carriages, and their drivers, and for other purposes.

Cap. 57—Unites the Municipality of the Village of ASHBURNHAM, in the County of Peterborough, with the Municipality of the Town of Peterborough in the said county.

Cap. 58—Enables the Corporation of the Township of ROMNEY to alter, widen, straighten and continue certain side roads in said township.

Cap. 59—Provides for the permanent establishment of certain side lines in the Townships of WHITBY and EAST WHITBY.

Cap. 60—Establishes and declares the mode in which the side lines of the lots in the Township of EMILY, in the County of Victoria, shall be run.

Cap. 61—Legalizes and confirms a survey made by CHARLES RANKIN, P. L. S., of certain Lots in the 4th Concession of the Township of COLCHESTER.

Cap. 62—Amends the Act to consolidate the debt of the Town of INGERSOLL, enabling it to issue debentures in such sums and do such amounts not inconsistent with the Municipal Institutions Act of Ontario, beyond the amount limited by said Act, for the purpose of enlarging the market, &c.

Cap. 63—Enables the Corporation of the City of LONDON to make the Streets uniform in width, and acquire lands for enlarging present market or for new market.

Cap. 64—Enables the Corporation of the City of TORONTO to dispose of certain lands known as the Bowes' Property.

Cap. 65—Confirms the title of the Corporation of the COUNTY OF YORK to certain property situate in the City of Toronto.

Cap. 66—Enables the Corporation of the Town of WOODSTOCK to purchase land known as the "Fair Ground" from the Municipal Council of the County of Oxford.

Cap. 67—Enables the Corporation of the Town of CORNWALL to pass By-laws to exempt certain factories and properties connected therewith, within the town, from school and municipal taxation for a period not exceeding 21 years.

Cap. 68—Enables the PORT WHITBY and PORT PERRY RAILWAY CO. to apply for aid, under the provisions of the Acts in aid of Railways 34 V., c. 2, and 35 V., c. 24.

Cap. 69—Incorporates as the DRESDEN and OIL SPRINGS RAILWAY Co., James Sisk, Robert McBride, Solomon Huff, Sibree Clarke, T. R. McInnes and others, with powers to construct a railway from the Village of Dresden to some point at or near the Village of Oil Springs, of a guage of not less than 4 feet 8½ inches,—said railway at all times to carry cordwood at a rate fixed by the L. G. in C. Work to be begun within 2 years, and completed within 4 years. Capital $150,000, (in shares of $100) with power to increase according to the Railway Act.

Cap. 70.—Incorporates, as the ERIE and HURON RAILWAY Co., Wm. McKeough, Robert Lowe, Stephen White, Alexander Trerice, P. G. Close, R. O. Smith, M. H. Stevens, Duncan McNaughton, John Lamb, Joseph Northwood, J. D. Ronald, T. H. Taylor, D. R. Van Allen, P. E. McKerrall, J. D. Irwin, James Smyth, Richard Brayne, Robert Smith, A. McNabb, Rufus Stephenson, A. B. McIntosh, J. Duck, J. C. Smith, D. J. Vanvelson, C. R. Atkinson, James Lamont, Alfred Bisnett, Hon. J. B. Robinson, W. S. Stripp, G. P. Shears, Wm. D. Roberts, M. Clancy, Isaac Swarthout, D. Wilson, John Michie, Wm. Douglas, C. G. Charteris, John Langford, C. P. Watson, P. W. Wright, E. Bedford, Arthur Anderson, Wm. Arthurs, Jas. Smith, J. Cameron, J. A. Ash, Wm. Hamilton, jr., Jas. Dawson, R. S. Woods, L. Johnston, Dr. Newman, J. Lillie, Jas. Keating, Andrew Elliot, G. D. McPherson, and others. Work to be begun within 2 years and completed within 5 years. Capital $150,000 (in shares of $100), with power to increase under the Railway Act.

Cap. 71.—Incorporates the CUELPH and COLLINGWOOD RAILWAY Co., to construct a railway from the Town of Guelph to the Village of Orangeville, thence to the Town of Collingwood. Provisional Directors, Adam Robertson, R. Mitchell, D. Stirton, J. Massie, F. J. Chadwick, J. Goldie, Peter Gow, C. Davidson, J. Horsman, J. Hogg, D. Guthrie, J. C. McLagan, C. Raymond, and D. Allan. Work to be begun within 2 years and completed within 5 years. Capital $300,000, with power to increase under the Railway Act (in shares of $100.)

Cap. 72.—Incorporates the HAMILTON, GUELPH and ORANGEVILLE RAILWAY Co., with powers to lay out and construct an iron railway from the City of Hamilton through the Counties of Wentworth and Wellington to the Town of Guelph, thence to Orangeville, in sections. Provisional Directors, Anthony Copp, John Stewart, P. W. Daykoot, R. Fitzpatrick, Wm. Hendrie, A. T. Wood, Benj. Charleton, T. H. McKitrick, R. Christie, F. Stock, T. Bain, Adam Brown, Jas. Turner, Wm. McGiverin, Alex. McMonies, Jas. Hamilton, Ed. Martin, Donald McInnes, C. R. Mundy, J. Roach and George Roach. Work to be begun within 2 years and completed within 5 years. Capital $150,000, with powers to increase under the Railway Act (in shares of $100.)

Cap. 73.—Incorporates the PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY RAILWAY Co., with powers to construct a railway from any point on the G. T. Railway between the Villages of Trenton and Brighton to the Town of Picton, and extend the same to South Bay, or Point Traverse, in the Township of Marysburg. Provisional Directors, Henry Shackell, Henry Hogan, M. H. Gault, T. E. Foster, C. Bockus, J. P. Roblin, Wm. H. R. Allison, Jas. Gillespie, Donald Campbell, and Philip Low. Work to be begun within 1 year and completed to Picton within 5 years. Capital $700,000, with power to increase the same by a vote of a majority of the stockholders, to the sum of $1,000,000, in case of extension to South Bay or Point Traverse (in shares of $100.)

Cap. 74.—Incorporates the ST. MARY'S and CREDIT VALLEY RAILWAY Co., with powers to construct a railway of any guage from the Town of Woodstock to the Town of St. Mary's, and extend to the Village of Petrolia, Co. of Lambton, and to some point on Lake Huron or River St. Clair. Provisional Directors, David Howard Harrison, Duncan Miller, G. B. Smith, Alex. Beattie, P. Whelihan, T. B. Guest, J. W. Poole, Wm. Currie, T. O. Robson, Jos. Iredale, J. M. Harding, G. McIntyre, C. S. Jones, Geo. Huston, R. Box, Wm. V. Hutton, H. F. Sharpe, A. E. Ford, L. M. Clench, R. Guest and John Robinson. Trustees, Hon. G. W. Allan, and Hon. J. McMurrich, and another to be appointed by L. G. in C. Work to be begun within 2 years and completed within 5 years. Capital $50,000, with powers to increase to $100,000, according to the Railway Act (in shares of $100.)

Cap. 75.—Incorporates, as the LAKE SIMCOE JUNCTION RAILWAY Co., A. G. P. Dodge, Isaac May, J. J. Hunter, R. McCormack, J. N. Blake, R. A. Riddell, Isaac Marritt, N. Graham, J. R. Bouchier, S. Parks, J. R. Stevenson, J. Ramsden, Wm. Summerfelt, Jas. Shields, Angus Ego, D. McDonald, W. Pegg, D. Vanorman, J. Morton, D. Baker, Wm. Kane, D. Willoughby, R. Rowland, J. Vanostrandt, and others, with power to construct a double or single railway from some point on the shore of Lake Simcoe, near the Village of Sutton, Co. of York, to some point on the line of the Toronto & Nipissing Railway, near the Village of Stouffville, or by way of the Village of Mount Albert, to Toronto or to a point on some railway now built or to be built within the Township of Markham or Whitchurch, and also to construct on Lake Simcoe, or any river or stream near, wharves, piers, warehouses or other works required. Also to construct, purchase, charter and navigate boats or vessels on Lake Simcoe or other waters adjacent. Work to be begun within 2 years and completed within 5 years. Capital $175,000, with powers to increase as provided by the Railway Act (in shares of $100.)

Cap. 76—Incorporates the TRENT VALLEY RAILWAY Co., with powers to construct a railway from any point near the Village of Trenton to the Village of Frankfort, thence across the river Trent at Chisholms Rapids, thence to Crow River, crossing at the boundary line between the Townships of Rawdon and Seymour, thence to the Township of Marmora or Belmont, thence to interseet the contemplated Pacific Railway in the Ottawa Valley; also, to build a line from Trenton to Wellers Bay near the shore of the Bay of Quinte, also, to construct depots, docks, stations and other buildings, at or near any of the several points on the said railway. Provisional Directors: Wm. H. Austin, G. A. Smith, Wm. Jeffs, R. W. Way, Jas. Young, Geo.

Young, J. W. Thompson, P. Turley, G. H. Gordon, D. R. Murphy, L. Cruikshanks, C. Armstrong, Alex. Miller and H. W. Day. Work to be begun within 2 years and completed to the point in the Township of Marmora or Belmont, within 5 years, and to its junction with the Pacific within 10 years. Capital $80,000 with powers to increase as provided by the Railway Act, (in shares of $100).

Cap. 77—Incorporates YORKVILLE LOOP LINE RAILWAY Co., with powers to construct a railway from the Carleton Station of the G. T. Railway, in the Township of York, to some point on the same railway near the line dividing the Townships of York and Scarboro', to connect with other railways; also, to construct stations, sidings, and all accessories. Provisional Directors: Frank Turner, H. C. Barwick, A. Hoskin, Wm. Patrick, Wm. R. Bartlett, Ed. Wragge and Jas. Thorburn; Chairman, Frank Turner. Work to be begun within 3 years and completed within 5 years. Capital $500,000, with power to increase as provided by the Railway Act (in shares of $50).

Cap. 78—Amends the Acts relating to the TORONTO, GREY AND BRUCE RAILWAY Co., extending the time of completion of railway to 1878, and giving permission to the Co. to fix any place in the Counties of Huron and Bruce as a terminus; and to extend the line to Southampton and Kincardine, or the waters of Lake Huron, as the Co. might deem fit.

Cap. 79—Extends the time of the building of the TORONTO AND NIPISSING RAILWAY to 1878.

Cap. 80—Enables the CREDIT VALLEY RAILWAY Co. to extend their railway from Galt to any point at or near Woodstock or St. Thomas, passing through the Village of Ayr, and to issue bonds to any amount not exceeding $12,000 per mile.

Cap. 81—Enables the STREETSVILLE & PORT CREDIT JUNCTION RAILWAY Co. to extend their railway to any point on the line of the Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railway in the County of Wellington and to Lake Huron; also, to any point on the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway. James Tilt and John Lamb take the places of Wm. Barber and Jas. Gooderham in the Co. and Board. The Co. may organise on $20,000 subscribed and $5,000 paid in. This need not be done till February, 1875, nor the road completed till February, 1877. Further facilities are granted for obtaining municipal aid. Capital stock may be increased and bonds issued as provided by the Railway Act.

Cap. 82—The WELLINGTON, GREY AND BRUCE Railway Bonds issued for the line to Kincardine are to rank with those issued for Southampton. The Great Western Railway Co. may act as agent for payment of coupons and bonds in London, though made payable at Bank of Montreal. Further facilities are granted for obtaining municipal aid.

Cap. 83—The same Co. may build its branch to Owen Sound without connecting it with Durham.

Cap. 84—Amends the Act incorporating the HAMILTON and NORTH WESTERN Railway Co., enabling them to extend their line to the shores of Lake Huron, in the Town of Collingwood—making further arrangement respecting municipal aid, and extending the time for commencing the work to March, 1875.

Cap. 85—Amends the Act incorporating the HAMILTON and LAKE ERIE RAILWAY Co., confirming certain agreements for granting running powers to other companies, and extending the time to 999 years—enabling them to issue terminable bonds or perpetual debenture stock bearing 7 per ct. in lieu of the borrowing powers in said Act.

Cap. 86—Enables the CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY Co. to build branches from the main line in Euniskillen to Petrolia and to Oil Springs, from a point on its line, in Welland, to any point on the Niagara river, or to the Erie and Niagara Railway, to be commenced in 2 years and finished in 4. The time for construction of main line is extended for 2 years further. Various By-laws passed in its favor are confirmed.

Cap. 87—Consolidates the Acts relating to the STRATFORD and HURON RAILWAY Co., empowering it to build a railway from the Town of Stratford, County of Perth, to the Town of Southhampton, County of Bruce, or to any point between Kincardine and Southampton, on Lake Huron. Provisional Directors—P. R. Jarvis, T. M. Daly, D. H. Lizars, J. Kyle, J. Redford, Wm. Buckingham, J. Corcoran, P. Watson, G. Horne, Wm. Gordon J. Idington, J. A. McCulloch, A. Williamson, J. P. Woods, A. E. Davis, E. Winstanley, J. Foster, R. Jones, J. Stills, J. Kastner, Wm. Baumbach, S. Whaley, V. Kertcher, J. Leckie,—work to be begun within 2 years, and completed within 4 yrs.—Capital, $50,000, with power to increase as provided by the Railway Act, (in shares of $50.)

Cap. 88—Amends the Charter of the PORT DOVER and LAKE HURON RAILWAY Co., confirms the election of Directors and extends the powers conferred on said company. They may issue bonds to the extent of $9,000 per mile.

Cap. 89—Amends the LONDON, HURON and BRUCE RAILWAY Co., extends the powers of said railway and declares valid the By-laws of the several Municipalities passed to aid by bonus the railway. Work to be begun within 3 yrs. and completed within 5 yrs. from 6th March, 1872.

Cap. 90—Extends the time for the completion of the MIDLAND RAILWAY of Canada, to December, 1877, and authorizes the issue of second mortgage bonds with consent of ⅔rds of shareholders.

Cap. 91—Amends the Charter of the SIMCOE and PORT RYERSE TRAM or RAILROAD and HARBOUR Co., enables them to increase the issue of stock to $50,000 and bonds to an additional amount of $40,000 per mile. Municipalities may exempt from taxation the Co's property, &c. The name of the Co. is changed to "The Port Ryerse Railway and Harbor Co." and all powers granted by Act of Incorporation which may have lapsed are revived.

Cap. 92—Amends the Charter of the NORFOLK RAILWAY Co—authorizing them to

construct a branch line from Brantford, County of Brant, to Port Burwell, County of Elgin, northward to the Credit Valley Railway. Time fixed for the commencement of work extended for 1 year.

Cap. 93—Extends the time limited in former act for the commencement of the OMEMEE, BOBCAYGEON and NORTH PETERBOROUGH JUNCTION Railway, 1 yr. and the time for the completion to Bobcaygeon, 3 years.

Cap. 94—Revives and amends the Act Incorporating the PRESQU'ISLE and BELMONT RAILWAY Co., extending the time for commencement of work, 3 yrs., and for completion to 5 yrs. Provisional Directors, John W. Gelms, Jas. Nesbit, Alexander McCallum, A. C. Singleton, T. D. Ledyard.

Cap. 95—Authorizes the COBOURG, PETERBOROUGH and MARMORA RAILWAY and MINING Co. to extend their line of Railway from the Narrows on the river Trent to a point to be chosen up that river or on Rice Lake on the Cobourg and Peterborough line. Limits the time of completion to 5 yrs. and reduces the gauge to 4 feet 8½ inches.

Cap. 96—Extends the time for the commencement of the BROCKVILLE and WESTPORT RAILWAY to 3 years, and of completion to 6 years.

Cap. 97—Amends the Acts incorporating the FENELON FALLS RAILWAY Co. It is to be called the "Victoria Railway, Co."

Cap. 98—Confirms and legalizes certain By-laws passed by the Corporation of the Village of Renfrew, the Township of Horton and the Township of Admaston to subscribe for Capital stock in the CANADA CENTRAL RAILWAY Co.

Cap. 99—Incorporates the LONDON STREET RAILWAY Co. Provisional Directors Verschoyle Cronyn, John Carling, J. H. Flock, J. Walker and M. Anderson, capital $40,000 (in shares of $20).

Cap. 100—Incorporates the HAMILTON STREET RAILWAY Co. Provisional Directors, J. Turner, J. N. Tarbox, Ed. Gurney, L. Springer, Warren Holton, J. G. Davis, Wm. McGiverin, J. W. Murton. Capital $50,000, (in shares of $50.)

Cap. 101—Incorporates the TORONTO STREET RAILWAY Co. and removes certain doubts as to the powers of the proprietors of the Toronto Street Railway. Capital $200,000 (in shares of $100).

Cap. 102—Incoporates the WATER COMMISSIONERS for the City of London, for the construction of water works for that city. The Mayor to be ex-officio one, and two others to be elected by the ratepayers each year. After a by-law is passed authorizing the construction of the works, they issue debentures for a sum not exceedlng $400,000 currency, in sums not less then $100 or £20 sterling.

Cap. 103—Amends the charter of the CITY OF KINGSTON WATER WORKS Co., and enables them to increase their stock $40,000 over the old stock (in shares of $50).

Cap. 104—Amends the Act for the construction of WATER WORKS FOR THE CITY OF OTTAWA, enabling the City Corporation to issue new debentures in lieu of those under former Act, and for additional powers to the Water Commissioners as to the Sinking Fund, and the payment of interest on them.

Cap. 105—Incorporates as the THREE A SILVER MINING Co., of Thunder Bay, Ontario: Albert D. Shaw, D. A. Wray, Jas. Woolworth, A. P. Thompson, Wm. G. Fargo, Sam. G. Cornell, J. E. McDougall, John Clarke and others. Capital $,500,000, (in shares of $25), with powers to increase to an amount not exceeding the further sum of $1,500,000.

Cap. 106—Incorporates the BECK MINING Co. of Marmora. Provisional Directors: J. Beck, W. Hubbard, Jas. Woolworth, Bush Harris and Wm McBride. Capital $100,000 (in shares of $25).

Cap. 107—Incorporates as the BLACK BAY SILVER MINING Co. to carry on mining operations in the districts of Thunder Bay and Algoma, Ontario: J.E. Kitton, E. Ward, S. Baldwin, Ezra Rust, J. L. Agens, Henry Whiting, D. Sheldon, R. H. Jenks, E. Smith, G. J. Holbert, J. P. Donelly, B. W. Gossage and A. J. Cattanach. Capital $1,200,000 (in shares of $20).

Cap. 108—Incorporates the CORNISH SILVER MINING Co. of Canada, to carry on mining operations in the district of Thunder Bay, chief place of business in London, Ont, until altered by by-law of the Co. Provisional Directors: M. G. Munro, J. Shore, F. Shore, J. Wright, E. J. Parke, Horatio Jell, A. Seabrook, S. Seabrook, D. M. Thompson, G. B. Barrott and P. Body. Capital $350,000, (in shares of $50,) with powers to increase to $500,000.

Cap. 109—Incorporates the GATLING GOLD AND SILVER MINING Co. to carry on mining operations in the Townsbip of Marmora, and elsewhere in the Province of Ontario. Provisional Directors: Wm. J. Gatling, A. H. Campbell, J. Thomas, C. J. Blomfield, J. M. Tuttle, Wm. Sutherland. Capital $1,000,000 (in shares of $100).

Cap. 110—Incorporates the HUBBARD SILVER MINING Co. of Thunder Bay, to carry on mining operations in the districts of Thunder Bay and Algoma. Provisional Directors, Watson Hubbard, Jas. Woolworth, J. Beck, Geo. P. Shears and Rusk Harris. Capital $500,000, (in shares of $25,) with powers to increase to a sum not exceeding $1,000,000. Work to be begun within 2 years.

Cap. 111—Incorporates the SILVER HARBOR MINING Co., of Thunder Bay. Provisional Directors: G. Truscott, M. P. Bush, De Witt C. Weed, H. M. Lymburuer, S. G. Cornell, R. Harris, A. Atman, H. A. Richmond. Capital $150,000, with powers of increase to $800,000 (in shares of $100).

Cap. 112—Incorporates the CARP RIVER IMPROVEMENT Co., of Thunder Bay, with powers to construct dams and slides and other appliances for the conduct of lumber down the Carp River, Thunder Bay. Provisional Directors: Delevan D. Van Forman, M. Blackwood, J. McIntyre, R. Mait-

land, John Clarke, A. Oliver, P. J. Brown. Capital $80,000, with powers of increase not exceeding $50,000, (in shares of $50).

Cap. 113—Incorporates the AGRICULTURAL EMPORIUM of Ontario. Provisional Directors: W. Weld, J. Kennedy, H. Anderson, Jas. Anderson, J. Pincombe, A. G. Deadman, J. Geary, W. George, L. McNames, F. C. Rogers, A. Hebblethwaite, T. W. Dyas. Capital $25,000 with powers of increase to a sum not exceeding $100,000, (in shares of $20).

Cap. 114—Incorporates the TORONTO GRAVEL ROAD AND CONCRETE Co., with power to make and maintain gravel roads and make, sell and use concrete for building purposes; also, to construct buildings, machinery, &c., on the Kingston Road near Toronto. Provisional Directors: Hon. G.W. Allan, J. Fiskin, C. Gamble, B. Morton, J.L. Smith, J. W. G. Whitney, E. B. Osler. Capital $100,000, (in shares of $1,000). Work to be begun within 2 years.

Cap. 115—Incorporates, as the LONDON AND PETROLIA OIL PIPE Co., J. H. Stratford, Jos. Stratford, Wm. Duffield, I. Waterman, D. Nichols and others, to lay down pipes to conduct crude or distilled oil from place of production to London. Capital $500,000 (in shares of $1,000.)

Cap. 116—Incorporates the LYN GENERAL MANUFACTURING Co. Provisional Directors, R. Cassels, F. W. Thomas, G. Scott, H. McKay, G. W. Hamilton, J. W. B. Rivers. Capital $200,000, with powers of increase to $500,000 (in shares of $100.) Head office in the Village of Lyn or City of Montreal.

Cap. 117—Inrorporates the FIRE EXTINGUISHER MANUFACTURING Co. Directors, J. McMurrich, J. Fisken, R. Beaty, G. Booth, Wm. Morrison, to utilize a patent of T. H. Ince. Capital $50,000, with powers of increase to $100,000 (in shares of $100.)

Cap. 118—Incorporates the HAMILTON WAREHOUSING AND TRANSPORTATION Co. Provisional Directors, J. Stuart, D. McInnes, J. Turner, Wm. Hendrie, Silas E. Gregory, E. Gurney, J. Brown, Alex. McInnes, J. Smith, T. Stock, J. Field, Wm. McGiverin, A. Brown. Capital $125,000, (in shares of $100.)

Cap. 119—Incorporates the CLIFTON WATER POWER AND MANUFACTURING Co. Provisional Directors, S. Barnett, J. Drew, and T. Wilson, with power to add to their numbers. Capital 200,000 (in shares of $100.)

Cap. 120—Provides for the further improvement of the COBOURG HARBOUR, authorizing the Town Council to issue $100,000 more of trust debentures for the purpose.

Cap. 121—Grants a Legislative Charter to the COLONIAL TRUSTS CORPORATION (Limited), incorporated by Imperial Letters Patent, and vests the securities held by the Colonial Securities Co. (limited) in it.

Cap. 122—Amends the charter of the CANADIAN LANDED CREDIT Co., and extends the powers conferred on it. It may purchase mortgages with a greater rate of interest than 8 per cent.

Cap. 123—Amends the Act incorporating the President, Directors and Company of the CREDIT HARBOUR, enabling them to enter into agreements with the Peel General Manufacturing Co. and the Streetsville and Pt. Credit Junction Railway Co.

Cap. 124—Amends the charter of the BATHURST AND TAY RIVER MACADAMIZED ROAD Co. It need not construct the whole road. That which is constructed is vested in the Co., which may levy tolls on it.

Cap. 125—Amends the Act to authorize and empower the CANADA Co. to divert the River Aux Sables and to drain lands in the Township of McGillivray, Bosanquet and Stephen, in the Counties of Middlesex, Lambton and Huron, permitting the Municipal Councils to exempt certain lands of the Co. in those Townships from taxation for 10 years, if held so long by it.

Cap. 126—Incorporates the TORONTO FUEL ASSOCIATION. Provisional Directors, J. Fisken, W. D. Mathews, G. Laidlaw, W. B. Scarth, J. S. Playfair, R. Armstrong, E. Coatsworth, A. M. Smith, R. Jaffray, Wm. B. McMurrich. Capital $100,000 (in shares of $20.)

Cap. 127—Incorporates, as the TORONTO FINANCIAL CORPORATION, to buy and sell stocks, bonds, debentures, municipal and government securities, and obligations of companies, and debts secured by mortgage or pledge, and to advance or loan money thereon, D. Galbraith, D. MacKay, J. Watson, Jas. Scott, Wm. H. Dunspaugh, J. Kerr, J. E. Thompson, Wm. M Clark, P. Dewar, R. Hunter, and others. Capital, $200,000 (in shares of $50.)

Cap. 128—Revives and amends the Act incorporating the TORONTO HOUSE BUILDING ASSOCIATION. Provisional Directors, J. Worthington, F. W. Coate, J. Clements, Wm. Thomas, J. Morrison, Thomas Dick, J. B. Smith, Dan. Spry, Wm. Arthurs, T. H. Lee, C. G. Fortier, Jas. Walsh, A. Morrison, R. Grant, Geo. M. Hawke, J. S. McMurray. Capital $100,000, with powers of increase not exceeding 400,000 (in shares of $25.) *See Year Book for* 1871.

Cap. 129—Incorporates the TORONTO OPERA HOUSE Co. Provisional Directors, Charlotte Morrison, G. Brown, R. A. Harrison, C. S. Gzowski, and James Michie. Capital $50,000, with powers to increase to $100,000 (in shares of $100.)

Cap. 130—Authorizes an addition to the capital of the CONSUMERS' GAS Co. of Toronto, of $600,000 (in shares of $50.)

Cap. 131—Incorporates, as the HAMILTON CLUB, Hon. J. Buchanan, F. W. Gates, Jas. Price, Ed. Martin, D. McInnes, G. W. Burton, A. G. Ramsay, T. Swinyard, H. W. Routh, J. Robertson, J. Brown, Jas. Turner and others. They may raise by stock subscriptions, or mortgage of their property, or issue of debentures, $40,000, shares to be of $50.

Cap. 132—Incorporates the COBOURG HOTEL Co. Directors, Wm. P. Chambliss, Wm. I. Stanton, C. Gifford, J. D. Armour, E. S. Wimans, P. McCallum, Wm. Kerr, A. Hewson, R. R. Pringle. Capital $30,000 (in shares of $100.)

Cap. 133—Vests certain lands in London, Ont., in the electoral division of the EAST MIDDLESEX COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, and enables them to convey the same.

Cap. 134—Enables the LONDON FREEHOLD AND LEASEHOLD LAND BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY and the LONDON UNION SAVINGS LOAN AND PERMANENT INVESTMENT SOCIETY, to amalgamate with the AGRICULTURAL INVESTMENT SOCIETY AND SAVINGS BANK. Directors, R. Tooley, J. Wright, Sam. McBride, R. Bayly, A. McCormick, Jas. Owrey, J. Burnett, G. Birrell, T. Peel, A. T. Chapman, D. Regan and Wm. Glass.

Cap. 135—Provides for the holding of property for Religious Societies or Congregations in Ontario by Trustees appointed by them, and the management of the same and its lease or conveyance with consent of the *cestuis que trust*.

Cap. 136—Enables the Rector and Church Wardens of Christ Church, Ottawa, to issue debentures of $100, for not more than $20,000 to complete the new church.

Cap. 137—Incorporates as the TEMPORAL COMMITTEE OF KNOX CHURCH, Ottawa, R. Blackburn, H. Robinson, J. W. Russell, J. M. T. Hannum, S. Savage, J. Drysdale, H. McCormick, A. Kennedy, jr., A. McKellar, D. Masson, A. Anderson, jr., J. Heron, J. Shearer, H. Masson, Wm. Porter, J. Hope, C. R. Cunningham, J. Henderson, R. H. Graham, J. W. H. Dobler, J. Little, Wm. Angus, C. Sharpe, J. Thorburn, W. MacFarlane, Rev. W. McLaren, J. Durie, Alex. Kennedy, Alex. Anderson, Alex. Mutchmor, G. Hay, J. McMillan, P. Fairburn and their successors, vesting the property of the Congregation in them, and its management. On the completion of the new Church, they may dispose of it or the old one to any congregation organized to receive it.

Cap. 138—Vests certain property in the Trustees of the CONGREGATION OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH of Canada, in connection with the Church of Scotland, in the Township of Cumberland, with power to sell, mortgage, and convey the same and other purposes.

Cap. 139—Vests certain lands in the Trustees of the CONGREGATION OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, of Canada, in connection with the Church of Scotland, in Port Hope.

Cap. 140—Legalizes and confirms sales and conveyances by the Trustees of the PRESBYTERIAN CONGREGATION, of the City of London, in connection with the Church of Scotland.

Cap. 141—Enables the Trustees of KNOX CHURCH, in Owen Sound, to sell certain property belonging to said church.

Cap. 142—Amends the Act 8 V., c. 82, and incorporates the ROMAN CATHOLIC EPISCOPAL CORPORATION of the Diocese of London, in Ontario.

Cap. 143—Incorporates the order of the CHRISTIAN BROTHERS, by the name of the "Brothers of the Christian Schools" of Ontario.

Cap. 144—Vests the property and real estate held by the CANADIAN WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH AND THE NEW CONNEXION at the time of their union in June, 1841, at Hamilton, in the said united body known as the Methodist New Connexion Church of Canada.

Cap. 145—Incorporates, as the TORONTO BAPTIST MISSIONARY UNION, Thomas Lailey, C. A. Morse, H. E. Parson, Wm. Latch, J. Paterson, D. Buchan, J. Jones, D. Hollins, M. E. Buchan, R. W. Laird and others, with power to receive and hold bequests, gifts, &c., of real estate not exceeding in value $5,000 in all or $1,000 cash per annum, but must sell and re-invest within 7 years.

Cap. 146—Incorporates as the CANADA CONGREGATIONAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY, the Rev. Henry Wilkes, Rev. W. F. Clarke, Rev. J. Wood, Rev. F. H. Marling, Rev. S. M. Fenwick, Rev. H. D. Powis, Rev. A. Duff, Rev. S. G. Dodd, Rev. Charles Chapman, H. Cox, T. Edgar, J. Barber, W. C. Ashdown, C. Lawes, J. Baylis, R. Freeland, J. McNichol and others. May hold the same amount of real estate as preceding on same terms.

Cap. 147—Incorporates the SUPERANNUATED PREACHERS' SOCIETY in connection with the Methodist New Connexion Church of Canada, with same limit to real estate.

Cap. 148—Incorporates the DUNDAS WESLEYAN INSTITUTE. President, S. D. Rice; Vice-President, S. S. Nelles. Directors, J. B. Grafton, W. Binkley, G. F. Burrows, J. S. Grafton, W. E. Sanford, D. Moore, J. Lister, E. Gurney, J. F. Wood, J. McKay, Enoch Wood, J. Preston, W. J. Hunter, J. B. Keagey, A. Green, T. H. A. Begue, J. B. Meacham. Capital $10,000, (in shares of $40). May hold real estate necessary for immediate use or *bona fide* mortgage for debt due to it.

Cap. 149—Incorporates as the BEECHWOOD CEMETERY Co. of OTTAWA: J. M. Currier, P. Thompson, J. T. Pennock, R. Blackburn, Benj. Batson, W. White, J. Durie, G. Hay, J. Sweetland, J. G. Robinson, McLeod Stewart and others. Capital $20,000, (in shares of $100.) The moneys received from sale of stock or of lots is first to be expended in payment of debts of Co. and working expenses—next in payment of dividend to shareholders not exceeding 10 p. c.,—the balance one half to the paying off or extinguishment of stock and the other to beautifying the grounds. So soon as the shareholders have been thus repaid their investment the lot-holders become shareholders and the corporate powers are vested in them.

Cap. 150—Incorporates as the TORONTO EYE and EAR INFIRMARY, A. T. McCord, A. Dredge, W. T. Mason, Wm. Elliott, E. J. Palmer, W. J. MacDonell, A. R. McMaster, G. Hague, R. Wilkes, J. H. Mason, J. McBean, A. M. Bosebrugh, R. A. Reeve, Wm. Canniff. May receive and hold for 7 years real estate of the value of $5,000 besides that necessary for their actual occupation.

Cap. 151—Amends the Act to incorporate the ORPHANS HOME and FEMALE AID SOCIETY of Toronto. May hold same amount

of real estate as corporation in last preceding Act.

Cap. 152—Incorporates, as the BOYS HOME of the CITY of HAMILTON, Catharine Thomson, President, Fanny Price, Vice president, Sophia Murton, Treasurer, Addie Chisholm, Secretary, M. Brown, J. McLaren, A. McIntosh, M. Gillies, M. Roseburgh, M. Lottridge, C. Beaseley, Managers. Same rights to hold real estate as preceding.

Cap. 153—Incorporates, as the FATHER MATTHEW TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION of Ontario, Brother Arnold, D. O'Brien, W. J. McHenry, J. Murphy, M. O'Connor, P. Doyle, J. O'Donohoe, D. O'Connor, F. Sullivan, C. J. Shell, P. Boyle, P. E. Nealon, P. Melady, and others. May hold real estate to same limits.

Cap. 154—Amends the Act respecting the TORONTO MAGALENE ASYLUM, same limit to real estate.

Cap. 155—Amalgamates the NAZERY INSTITUTE with the WILBERFORCE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE and amends the Act incorporating the Wilberforce Educational Institute.

Cap. 156—Incorporates the HAMILTON FEMALE HOME under the name of the "Home of the Friendless." E. F. McQuisten, President; C. H. Muir, Vice-President; C. H. Beasley, Secretary; M. E. P. Bancroft, Treasurer; M. P. McKenzie, J. W. Wood, S. H. J. Sanford, McC. M. Wilson, M. C. Williams, J. H. Street, H. D. Watson, J. M. K. Hope, M. Bickle, C. M. James, Managers; J. Bancroft, Wm. Willson, A. J. McKenzie, G. A. Young, Wm. E. Sanford, J. M. Williams, J. W. Murton, Advisory Committee. Same limit as above on real estate.

Cap. 157—Enables Charles Magee to sell the lands belonging to the estate of the late NICHOLAS SPARKS, of Ottawa, in trust for his heirs, and make partition of property held in common with the sisters of deceased.

Cap. 158—Vests certain lands in fee in JAS. WHITEHEAD and MARGARET WHITEHEAD, his wife.

Cap. 159—Authorizes the LAW SOCIETY of Ontario to admit C. J. FULLER as a Barrister-at-Law.

Cap. 160—Authorizes the Courts of Queen's Bench, Common Pleas and Chancery for Ontario, to admit CHARLES GREAM to practice as an Attorney and Solicitor therein.

Cap. 161—Authorizes the Courts of Queen's Bench, Common Pleas and Chancery for Ontario, to admit JOHN PETER MACMILLAN to practice as an Attorney and Solicitor therein.

Cap. 162—Authorizes the LAW SOCIETY of Ontario to admit WM. ROBERT WHITE as a Barrister-at-Law.

Cap. 163—Authorizes the Courts of Queen's Bench, Common Pleas and Chancery for Ontario to admit ROBERT WARDROP to practice as an Attorney and Solicitor therein.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

(*Legislature opened on the 7th November and prorogued 27th December*, 1872.)

SUPPLIES.

Cap. 1—Grants $1,729,062 for the public service of the year ending 30th June, 1874.

LOANS FOR PURCHASE OF SEED GRAIN.

Cap. 2—Confirms loans made to municipal corporations in CHICOUTIMI and CHARLEVOIX, to the amount of $20,000, to enable them to buy seed grain for persons whose crops had failed, indemnifies the Government and provides for the recovery of the money from the corporations.

LICENSE ACT.

Cap. 3—Amends the License Act, 31 V., c. 2. The vessels in which forfeited liquor is, shall be destroyed with it. Hawkers and pedlers need not take the oath of allegiance. Notices given under the Act may be served in person or at the domicile, and by a bailiff or other literate person. Service of process may be made by fastening the copy of Writ on the door of the domicile of the party to be served, if his doors are purposely kept shut to evade service,—the fact to be noted in the return. A recalcitrant witness may be fined under s. 176, even if the case proceeds without him. An unwilling witness may be arrested on oath of the private complainant as well as Inspector or Deputy. In the case of a conviction on view, one-third of penalty goes to the local municipality; one-third to the officers, and the other to the C. R. F. The division between the Inspector, informer and Treasurer only holds when the first named prosecutes. In prosecution by private persons or a municipality, two-thirds goes to party prosecuting (subject to payment of one-half to informer) and one-third to C. R. F. If a person prosecute to conviction, after calling on the municipality, and its neglect for 15 days to do so, the municipality is liable for costs not recovered. A person imprisoned for non-payment of penalty and costs shall not be liberated for any defect in the warrant till full payment, nor without notice to prosecutor. Any person preventing an arrest or facilitating an escape is liable to a fine of $40. No person can sell any spirituous, vinous and fermented liquor in quantities greater than 3 gallons, or 1 dozen bottles, without a license, under penalty of $40 for each offence. Licenses to be issued like those for retail on payment of $1 fee and $30 duty. Second part of License Act to apply. The right to tax licensees granted by their charters to cities, towns, &c., is not taken away by 35 V., c 2, s. 5. Gambling in a house of public entertainment is punishable by a fine of $10 to $20 upon keeper. Liquor is not to be sold to a person under 14

years of age, instead of 16, as per 34 V., c. 2, ss. 24 and 31. The regulation respecting selling liquors in mining districts in 31 V., c. 21, ss. 7 and 8, only comes into force when proclaimed by the L. G. in C.

INDEPENDENCE OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Cap. 4—The disqualification for a seat in either House is extended to employment of a temporary nature, but is limited to persons deriving their emolument from the Province.

CONTROVERTED ELECTIONS.

Cap. 5—The trial of controverted elections is to be held before the Judges of the Superior Court in their several districts, the election Courts to consist of 3 of them, sitting at Montreal, and 3 sitting at Quebec. Petitions complaining of an undue election or no return, or of facts in a special return, signed by all the petitioners, may be presented by any voter or person claiming a right to the seat within 15 days after election day or the day of polling, or within 8 days of any subsequent act of bribery, by filing the same with the prothonotary of the district. Security for costs amounting to $800 must be given, by bond of petitioner, and not more than 4 sureties or the deposit of the money. Notice of the recognizance to be given to other party in 5 days, and he may file objections in 5 days. Defect in the recognizance may be cured by deposit 5 days after objection allowed. After the evidence on both sides has been taken the record is remitted to Montreal for Counties in the Judicial Districts of Montreal, Ottawa, Terrebonne, Joliette, Richelieu, St. Francis, Bedford, St. Hyacinthe, Iberville and Beauharnois, and to Quebec for all other Counties. Hearing by the Court is to be fixed within 10 days after receipt of record. Procedure similar to that in Ontario and under the Dominion Act. The resident Judges of the S. C. in Montreal and Quebec are to make rules of practice.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Cap. 6—The estimates are to be made up in two columns, like those of the Dominion, shewing the appropriations already made by statute, the other the amount to be voted for service of the year. Any unexpended balances of sums voted specially for Protestant or R. C. educational purposes must be deposited at interest, a statement of amounts, &c., being given annually in the public accounts. Until distributed these moneys may be paid out on O. in C.

AGRICULTURE AND ARTS, &c.

Cap. 7—The BOARD OF ARTS AND MANUFACTURES is abolished, and the COUNCIL OF ARTS AND MANUFACTURES established in its stead, with similar duties and powers. The moneys and property of the Board to be transferred. It is to consist of 17 members appointed by the L. G. in C., with the Commissioner of Agriculture, &c., and the Minister of Public Instruction, members *ex officio*. It is made a corporation with power to hold real estate worth $40,000, besides that in use by it. The Board are to serve gratuitously, receiving only expenses. Seven are a quorum. Provision is made for devoting funds of Council of Agriculture to agricultural instruction. It may give prizes for crops, farms and ploughing matches in parishes. Agricultural Societies may not spend more than $25 per annum on refreshments, the Directors being liable for all beyond that sum, and the Commissioner authorized to suspend or reduce the grant of a Society spending more. Fifteen days' notice to be given of the December meeting.

CROWN LANDS.

Cap. 8—Amends the Act 32 V., c. 11, as respects the powers and duties of the Assistant Commissioner so as to accord with the practice, and confirming acts done heretofore by the Assistant Commissioner in conformity therewith. In his absence or illness the Commissioner appoints an officer to fill his place, giving notice thereof in writing to the clerks, &c., of the Department. The Jesuits' estates, Crown Domain and Lauzon Seigniory are declared to be under the jurisdiction of the Department. The revocation of grant for causes set forth in 32 V., c. 11, s. 20, operate a complete forfeiture of moneys paid, improvements made, &c., notwithstanding any length of occupation, though the Commissioner may grant compensation or indemnity; and the right is not subject to art. 1537 C. C. But this is not to affect pending suits or judgments rendered; 32 V., c. 11 repealed all previous Acts affecting the sale and administration of public lands. Grants may be made in any Township under s. 14 for a cemetery as well as church or chapel, but not more than 50 acres for all to one denomination where there is but one to claim it, or 100 divided among them where there are more. When a location ticket is cancelled 60 days notice must be given in the *Official Gazette*, and at the nearest church door, during which time the land cannot be disposed of, and the locatee may appeal to the L. G. in C.

TIMBER LIMITS, &c.

Cap. 9—Sales of Timber limits are to be made annually, by auction, after 60 days' notice. *Bona fide* purchasers of land not exceeding 200 acres not included in any timber license, having paid 2 instalments and resided thereon for 6 months, may obtain the right to cut all standing timber. Timber dues paid shall be credited to the price of the lots. If a lot so sold is comprised within a timber limit the holder is to have a preferential right to purchase the timber cut. Timber seized because unlawfully cut within 10 miles of international boundary may be summarily sold without the notice given in other cases. Lots for sugaries may be sold at 30cts. to $1 per acre, not subject to ordinary settlement duties. The Comr. or agent may inspect the books of a licensee to ascertain the quantity of lumber sawn from timber cut on his limits. Licensees may haul timber and provisions over any lands within their limits, in winter, paying any damages done.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.

Cap. 10—This court is hereafter to consist of a chief justice and 25 judges, 6 to reside at Montreal, 4 in Quebec, 1 in Three Rivers, 1 in Aylmer, 1 in the County of Bonaventure, 1 in the County of Gaspé and 1 in each of the districts of Arthabaska, Beauharnois, Bedford, Iberville, Joliette, Kamouraska,

Montmagny, Richelieu, Saguenay, St. Hyacinthe and Rimouski. The judge for Montmagny shall do duty in Beauce and that for Saguenay in Chicoutimi,—a judge from Montreal serving Terrebonne. When a judge is resident at the *chef lieu* of the district the prothonotary may not exercise judicial functions under Art. 465 C. C. P. Revision, formerly under 495 of C. C. P., takes place before 3 judges—the judge who sat at the trial not being one. The Act to come into force when proclaimed.

Cap. 11—The additional judge appointed under 35 V., c. 6, need not reside in Montreal.

Cap. 12—When a cause is inscribed for review any other party than the one inscribing, within 8 days of service of inscription, may file a declaration that he does not waive his appeal to the Q. B., whereupon the inscribing party may, on payment of $10 cost, withdraw the inscription and appeal to the Q. B. If he proceeds after notice, or the other party do not give notice, either waives the right of appeal to Q. B. No personal action for over $500 can be reviewed in the S. Court nor a real or mixed action unless it exceed that sum: and if that be not proved, costs in review may not be granted.

QUEEN'S COUNSEL.

Cap. 13—Authorizes the L. G. in C. to appoint Queen's Counsel and grant precedence at the bar.

JUDICIAL DEPOSITS.

Cap. 14—All sums of over $100 received by the clerk of appeals, or a coroner, are to be deposited with the Provincial Treasurer; if received by a bailiff, with the Prothonotary. They are to furnish accounts within 3 months after the Act comes into force. Further provision is made for the notification of the Treasurer by the Prothonotaries whenever a judgment or order of collection and distribution has not been opposed or appealed from in 15 days. Thereupon the money is paid over to the parties, collocated by cheques or orders of the Treasurer, reserving however all legal rights of appeal, opposition and recovery as if payment were not made. Moneys deposited whether with Treasurer or his agents may be attached by garnishment in the hands of the Treasurer.

SECURITIES OF JUDICIAL OFFICERS.

Cap. 15—Securities of Sheriffs, Prothonotaries, Clerks of Court, Registrars, Coroners and Bailiffs must be given under 32 V. c. 9, without prejudice to previous laws as to amount. The security of the Sheriff of Montreal is to be $12,000, of Quebec $8,000, of Three Rivers $1,000, of other districts $2,000. Prothonotaries of Quebec and Montreal $4,000, other districts $2,000. Clerks of circuit courts $600 each.

REGISTERS OF CIVIL STATUS.

Cap. 16—Every R. C. priest authorized by ecclesiastical authority to baptise, marry and bury may keep registers for a church, chapel or mission. He must produce his authority when asking for the authentication of his registers. They should be kept in duplicate and one deposited as in other cases, but in the case of a mission the other is to be deposited with the bishop, not kept by the priest. Such registers heretofore kept may be authenticated by the Prothonotary. The Act is not to affect the rights of existing parishes and fabriques.

SALE OF PROPERTY OF MINORS.

Cap. 17—Shares in joint stock Cos. held by or on behalf of minors and others incapable of acting for themselves are to be dealt with as immovable property in proceedings under 35 V. c. 7.

Cap. 18—Immovable property in said Act shall include all immovable rights of any kind and nature, belonging to minors.

Cap. 19—Lands granted to *bona fide* settlers under the 32 V., c. 11, shall not be mortgaged or hypothecated by judgment or otherwise or seized and sold under execution for any debt contracted before such grant,—only for the price thereof. The exemptions of chattels from seizure under 31 V., c. 30, apply to those of all grantees under 32 V., c. 11.

SUITS *IN FORMA PAUPERIS.*

Cap. 20—No person can sue for a penalty *in forma pauperis.*

MUNICIPAL CODE.

Cap. 21—Amends the Municipal Code of the Province.

CONTINUING ACT.

Cap. 22—Continues the Acts 2 G. IV, c, 8, 3 Geo. IV, c. 10, 4 Geo. IV, c. 26 and 9 Geo. IV, c. 32, relating to the seigniories of Laprairie de la Magdeleine, La Baie St. Antoine or La Baie du Febvre and the fief Grosbois.

INVENTORIES.

Cap. 23—Inventories, to affect dissolution of continuation of community, made since the promulgation of the C. C. and before the coming into force of this Act are valid although no tutors *ad hoc* were appointed, if the sub-tutors were parties.

BINDING OUT ORPHANS.

Cap. 24—Any religious community receiving orphans may bind them out, in the same manner as the Managers of an Asylum.

CORPORATE BODIES.

Cap. 25—Joint Stock Companies whose shares are, by their charter, multiples of $100 may by resolution make them $100. Corporations holding British or United States charters may hold lands in the Province for the use of their business; but corporations for religious, scientific or other objects not for gain, may not hold over 10 acres of land without license of the L. G. in C.

JOINT STOCK ROAD COS.

Cap. 26—Persons who have obtained authority under a municipal by-law to stone and make a turnpike road may apply, under

33 V., c. 32 to the L. G. in C. for a charter. The notice of the petition posted and read at the church door and published in the papers need not include a copy thereof. The co. must remunerate any person charged with the maintenance of such road who has already stoned it, or it cannot charge him tolls. Each proprietor may during the month after the charter issues subscribe for such a proportion of stock as compared to the whole of it, as the value of his property bound for the maintenance of the road bears to the whole property so bound. Thereafter, if a municipal by-law has been obtained the remainder is divided among the shareholders; if not, corporations may subscribe as under 33 V., c. 32. Persons carting manure are intitled to a refund of toll when returning with loads.

INSECTIVOROUS BIRDS.

Cap. 27—The Act 27 and 28 V., c. 57, for the protection of insectivorous birds is declared to be still in force.

BAR OF QUEBEC.

Cap. 28—The Corporation of the Bar may hold property worth $50,000. The right of trial by the Council of a Section on the accusation of third persons, is limited to cases where the barrister accused has acted "in a manner derogatory to the honor or contrary to the discipline of the bar." Costs may be granted by the judgment to be drawn up which is to be registered with the Prothonotory- fee $1. Then on precipe of the syndic, execution issues; also, in cases of appeal to the General Council. The Secretary-Treasurer of the General Council sits with the Batonniers in appeal. Notice of suspension is to be sent to the Prothonotaries and Clerks of Court of each district. Prothonotaries and Clerks may not recognise any person as a practising advocate, &c., unless he is on the lists of the section and General Council and has paid all fees or fines; but they may receive fees and fines and transmit them to the proper parties. S. 5 of 32 V., c. 27, amending subs. 1 of s. 31 of 29 and 30 V., c. 27, is repealed. The general list is to be published within a month of the election of the General Council, but to contain the names of those only who have paid up to 1st of previous May. The examiners under 32 V., c. 27, s. 9 have power to summon witnesses. If they do not appear report is made to Batonnier, who acts under 29 and 30 V., c. 27, s. 20. Same powers are given committees and sub-committees of examination appointed under 32 V., c. 27, s. 11. Any candidate rejected twice on account of bad character cannot again ask an examination. Indentures must be enregistered 12 months before examination.

ANATOMY.

Cap. 29—The bodies of persons found dead publicly exposed, or of those who, immediately before death, had been supported by a public institution receiving aid from govt. are to be delivered up for dissection, unless claimed within the usual period for interment by relatives, not further removed than the 3rd degree—such relationship to be established on oath.

LOCAL AND PRIVATE ACTS.

Cap. 30—Declares the Parishes of ST. PIERRE DE LA POINTE AUX ESQUIMAUX, in the district of Saguenay, and of ST. UBALDE, in the County of Portneuf, to be civilly erected for municipal and other purposes.

Cap. 31—Changes the *chef lieu* of Ottawa County from AYLMER to HULL from a date to be fixed by proclamation of the L. G., after proper buildings and fire proof safe for registry office have been provided.

Cap. 32—The Registration District No. 2, DORCHESTER, shall hereafter be known as the LEVIS County Registration District, and the Registry Office is to be removed to the town of LEVIS.

Cap. 33—The assessments for SCHOOL PURPOSES in MONTREAL may be one fifth of a cent instead of one tenth on the $. The R. C. and Prot. Comrs. may annually set apart $8,000 each, more than now authorized for acquiring land and building school houses, and issue 20 year debentures. They must make an annual financial statement to the M. P. I. before 1st Nov., to be published in the *Journal of Public Instruction* and a French and English paper in Montreal.

Cap. 34—Detaches part of the township of WEXFORD forming the Parish of St. Hippolyte and part of KILKENNY from Co. of Montcalm, and unites them to Terrebonne for all purposes and to form part of the Municipality of Abercrombie. A part of the latter township is taken from municipality of St. Sauveur and re-joined to the township municipality.

Cap. 35—Detaches BEAUMONT, in Bellechasse, from the judicial district of Montmagny and annexes it to Quebec for judicial purposes.

Cap. 36—The part of the Parish of ST. FELIX DU CAP ROUGE, which belonged to St. Augustin, in Portneuf, is annexed to Quebec County for all but judicial purposes.

Cap. 37—ST. GUILLAUME D'UPTON and ST. BONAVENTURE D'UPTON are detached from Drummond and added to Yamaska and to the judicial district of Richelieu for all purposes.

Cap. 38—Defines the boundaries of ST. FEREOL in Montmorency.

Cap. 39—Changes the name of ST. URBAIN DE WINDSOR to ST. GEORGE DE WINDSOR.

Cap. 40—Permits the County Council of YAMASKA to erect the gore of Upton, the gore of Wendover and such parts of La Baie du Febvre, Courval and Pierreville as they see fit, into one separate municipality for school and municipal purposes.

Cap. 41—Makes a municipality again of ST. TITE DES CAPS separate from St. Joachim, Montmorency.

Cap. 42—Authorizes the L. G. in C. to grant 10,000 acres of land per mile to aid the BAIE DE CHALEURS RAILWAY, the land to be chosen in Rimouski, Gaspé and Bonaventure, if built according to terms of charter. A proportionate quantity being granted for each 25 miles built.

Also to grant to the MONTREAL NORTHERN COLONIZATION RAILWAY Co. the same

quantity of land for that portion of its line between Aylmer and Deep River. Such land to be taken in Argenteuil, Ottawa and Pontiac. The work to be begun within 5 years, other conditions as in above.

Whenever a continuous half of the PHILIPSBURG, FARNHAM and YAMASKA, the WATERLOO and MAGOG, the MISSISQUOI and BLACK RIVER or QUEBEC and FRONTIER Railways or 25 miles continuous length is completed the proper proportion of the subsidy grants under 32 V., c. 52, may be paid over, either in money or debentures, the provisions of that Act applying—But the work on each must be commenced within 2 years. The M. N. Colonization Railway Co. are granted delay till 1st May, 1874 to commence work. The St. François and Megantic International Railway Co. till 1st January, 1874, to accept the land grant under 35 V., c. 23, instead of subsidy.

Cap. 43—Incorporates, as the BAY of CHALEURS RAILWAY Co., T. Robitaille, M. P., R. H. Montgomery, W. McPherson, G. Fallu, B. McGie, O. Day, A. Poirier, L. J. Riopel, L. Robitaille, M. D., J. Robertson, W. Robertson, F. S. Cyr, L. Lucier, F. Giroux, J. Rousseau, M. Adams, and D. Fraser, with power to built a railway from a point on tue Intercolonial railway near the Métapedia river, to New Carlisle and the bay of Paspebiac, with a right of extension to Gaspé Basin. Capital $3,000,000 in shares of $50, with power of increase. Company to be organized when $300,000 are subscribed and $ 80,000 paid in. Working arrangements may be made with the Intercolonial. Work to be commenced in 5 years and completed to Paspebiac in 10 years.

Cap. 44—Incorporates, as the LAURENTIAN RAILWAY Co., J. H. Pangman, Hon. L. Archambeault, L. A. Jetté, M. P., F. Dugas, M. P. P., J. A. Chapleau, M. P. P., P. S. Murphy, O. Pelletier, M. P. P., J. B. Deslongchamps and C. Guillemot, with power to built a railway from Hochelaga, on the island of Montreal to St. Lin, *via* St. Henri de Mascouche, with power of extension by way of the river Ouareau to the lake of that name, or if they see fit to run from St. Henri de Mascouche to effect a junction with the North Shore Railway, at Lachenaie or elsewhere, on the one side and with the Montreal Northern Colonization on the other. Capital $500,000 in shares of $10, with right of increase to $1,000,000. Company to be organized when $100,000 is subscribed. Right to make running arrangements and amalgamate with other companies is granted.

Cap. 45—Amends the charter of the LEVIS & KENNEBEC RAILWAY Co., increasing its capital to $3,000,000. 3 directors are a quorum and one may be appointed a Managing Director and paid. Bonds of $500 each may be issued to the extent of $3,000,000. Power to acquire ballast grounds &c., is granted.

Cap. 46—Amends the charter of the MONTREAL, CHAMBLY AND SOREL RAILWAY Co. Three Directors form a quorum. Either the President or Vice-President signs debentures; both need not.

Cap. 47—Amends the charter of the SHERBROOKE, EASTERN TOWNSHIPS AND KENNEBEC RAILWAY Co., increasing its capital to $1,500,000, in shares of $25. Bonds of $100 or over may be issued to the extent of $20,000 per mile. A right is given to amalgamate with any railway.

Cap. 48—Amends the charter of the PHILIPSBURG, FARNHAM AND YAMASKA RAILWAY Co. A branch line may be built from a point between Farnham and Yamaska to connect with Montreal, after the main line is built. The amount of bonds to be issued is not to exceed the amount of capital. Further facilities for procuring municipal aid are granted.

Cap. 49—Confirms the by-law granting $1,000,000 aid to the MONTREAL NORTHERN COLONIZATION RAILWAY Co., passed by the City Council of Montreal on the 3rd April, 1872, and subsequently ratified by the municipal electors. Also that passed by the Parish of St. Andrews on the 19th June, 1872, for $25,000, and subsequently ratified, with power to amend the by-law so as to grant but $20,000, and the railway to pass at a distance not greater than 2 miles. Also the by-law of the County of Ottawa for $200,000, passed 12th June; the Village of St. Thérèse de Blainville for $12,000, passed 2nd April, 1872, and one by the Parish of that name on the same day for $12,000; one passed by the Parish of St. Jerome on the 8th July for $10,000; and one of the Parish of that name on the 24th July for $15,000.

Cap. 50—Amends the charter of the SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY Co. Declares the branch to St. Cesaire to be duly authorized. Bonds may be issued to the extent of $20,000 per mile; but a new issue under this authority must rank as second mortgage unless the former issue is called in and cancelled. The capital may be increased to $15,000 per mile for any extension built, but stock to that extent must be subscribed, and 10 per cent. paid up before any such extension is commenced. The name is changed to the South Eastern Railway Co. Power of amalgamation with the Richelieu, Drummond and Arthabaska Railway is granted.

Cap. 51—Confirms an agreement for amalgamation between the RICHELIEU, DRUMMOND AND ARTHABASKA RAILWAY Co., and the SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY Co. (to be known hereafter as the SOUTH EASTERN RAILWAY Co.), entered into 3rd February, 1871, and 12th November, 1872. The accounts of the line north of the Grand Trunk Railway are to be kept separate from that part of it south, and debentures may be issued on the security of either section separately or both together. Bonds to the extent of $750,000 may be issued for the northern section on condition of the withdrawal of those now out. The branch line may be built *viâ* Roxton Falls instead of Roxton.

Cap. 52—Incorporates NICOLET as a town with the usual corporate powers, dividing it into 3 Wards with 2 representations each.

Cap. 53—Incorporates LACHINE as a town with the usual corporate powers. Council to consist of Mayor and 6 Councillors.

Cap. 54—Amends the charter of the CITY OF MONTREAL. On the 2nd July each year the City Clerk must transmit the voters' list to the Treasurer, or, in his absence, to the Auditors, who marks against the name of each person who is indebted for taxes to

the corporation the word disqualified, and letters shewing the nature of the tax due. He returns it on the 20th July with affidavit, when public notice is given, and revisors sit to hear any appeal. Unless cause is shewn they erase the names of voters in debt. The corporation may borrow $500,000 to be expended upon the water works, $300,000 for drainage, $25,000 for a female prison, and $30,000 for hospitals for infectious diseases, and may acquire lands in adjoining municipalities for the last purpose. For these sums they may issue from 25 to 40 years bonds, bearing not more than 7 per cent,—the Sinking Fund to be first set aside by the Treasurer out of the revenues of each year under a penalty of $2,000. Over due bonds, &c., may be called in at any time—interest ceasing in 6 months after notice given. Loans under 31 V., c. 37, ss. 16 and 17, 32 V., c. 70, ss. 20, 24 and 25, 34 V., c. 37, ss 3, 4 and 5, and 35 V., c. 32, ss. 6, 17, 18 and 19, as well as those above, may form part of Class C. of the Consolidated Fund, or remain separate loans. The loans for the Park are not to exceed $1,000,000; for aid to railways $1,500,000. The total amount the city may borrow is $5,380,000, its present debt being $5,000,000. Provision is made for the extension of the city limits by by-law passed by three-fourths of the City Council, and by the Council of the municipality to be added in whole or in part and ratified by the electors there. The City Council may pass by-laws to regulate the materials with which buildings may be altered and repaired, to define the duties of the Inspector of buildings, to prevent waste of water, and prescribe the kinds and strength of pipes to be used, and appoint inspectors, to visit premises and see that these are carried into effect, and impose penalties for any breach. They may also cause hydrometers to be used and charge rent for them. Proprietors not providing each of his tenants in a house or row of houses with a separate service pipe becomes liable for the rates, &c. In any extension of limits the rights of the Montreal Turnpike Trust are preserved.

Cap. 55—Amends the charter of the CITY OF QUEBEC. 6 electors must sign the nomination of candidates. In case of sickness or other incapacity of the Recorder, the Clerk of his court makes the return under 33 V., c. 46, s. 10, subs. 16. The Treasurer may fyle a complaint against an assessment up to last of February. Interest is to be charged on arrears for 6 mos. of water rates. Terminable debentures, class C, under 33 V., c. 46, s. 32, subs. 3 may be issued with 20 years to run. The action of the corporation against a proprietor in default of recovery from his tenant need not be brought before the commencement of the quarter ending the year of tenancy. The city may issue terminable debentures for 20 years, bearing not more than 7 p. c. int. in place of the water works and the public property permanent stock. The non-registration of transfer of debentures does not invalidate them. Debentures for $60,000 as above may be issued to raise money for opening Dalhousie Street. Leasing houses to persons of ill-fame for evil purposes is punishable by a fine of $200, or imprisonment for 6 mos. Retailers of spirituous liquors, &c., must close their places from 11 p. m. to 5 a. m., and all the day on Sunday, under a penalty of $100 or 3 mos. The police may enter any such houses during those hours. Fine for refusing entrance $50, or 3 mos. Taxes levied for widening Champlain, Arago, Caron, Craig, Porch and St. Ours Streets, and Prescott and St John's Gates, and the Chimney Taxes are cancelled, and a special assessment of 2cts. on the $ may be levied instead on all immovable property. A person must be a qualified elector to be elected Alderman or Councillor.

Cap. 56—Legalizes an agreement with the Corporation of QUEBEC by the R. C. SCHOOL COMRS. to accept $6,600 for previous arrears of School Tax due them and $4,454 for 1872, and of the Prot. Comrs. to accept $5,000 in place of all arrears.

Cap. 57—Amends the charter of the City of THREE RIVERS—granting increased powers.

Cap. 58—Amends the charter of the Town of SOREL.

Cap. 59—Amends the charter of the Town of TERREBONNE, changing its boundaries, &c.

Cap. 60—Amends and consolidates the Acts forming the charter of the Town of LEVIS.

Cap. 61—Amends the charter of the NEW GAS Co. of Montreal. By a vote of two-thirds of the shareholders the capital stock may be increased to $1,000,000 in shares of $40, and its works may be extended to places adjacent to Montreal. On petition of inhabitants in a street or square and proof that it would yield a reasonable profit, the City Corporation may by resolution enjoin upon the said Co. the laying of gas pipes, &c., in each street within 12 mos. But the Co. may appeal to judges of the Superior Court to have the resolution rescinded after summary proceedings.

Cap. 62—Amends the charter of the MONTREAL CREDIT Co. Its shares may be reduced from $400 to $100. It may lend on the personal as well as real estate securities at any rate of interest. Directors may prevent the transfer of shares by persons indebted to the Co.

Cap. 63—Amends the charter of the MONTREAL YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION with respect to the grant of rooms to the Bible Society, the Sunday School Union and Religious Tract Society.

Cap. 64—Amends the charter of the CORPORATION OF ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, Montreal, which is to consist hereafter of the President, Minister and Procureur, and all persons admitted members. They may acquire property worth $20,000 per an., besides that in actual use; any surplus acquired to be sold within 5 years.

Cap. 65—Amends the charter of the MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF MONTREAL, authorizing the sale of property made by it.

Cap. 66—Amends the charter of the MONTREAL PROTESTANT HOUSE OF INDUSTRY AND REFUGE, enabling the Corporation to establish industrial and reformatory schools on its property.

Cap. 67—Vests in the MT. ROYAL CEMETERY Co. the old Protestant Burial Grounds

in Montreal, on Dorchester Street and Papineau or Victoria Street. They are to be free of taxation till all the bodies are removed.

Cap. 68—Amends the charter of the TRAFALGAR INSTITUTE, Montreal. Every subscriber of $1,000 has a vote in the election of members of the corporation, and 20 such votes may elect a member. Every subscriber of $5,000 may transfer his right of voting by will or deed. Subscriptions may also be received giving rights to nominate students, but the subscribers cannot vote for members also.

Cap. 69—Amends the charter of the CONGREGATIONAL MINISTERS' WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND SOCIETY, changing its name to Congregational Provident Society and extending its benefits to aged or infirm ministers.

Cap. 70—Incorporates, as the MUSICAL ASSOCIATION OF QUEBEC, A. Lavigne, O. Chavigny de la Chevrotière, C. Duquet, J. Petrus Plamondon and B. Globensky. May hold real estate worth $8,000 per annum.

Cap. 71—Incorporates as the CULTIVATORS' INSURANCE Co., of the Province of Quebec, J. H. Bellerose, L. R. Masson, P. E. Dostaler, A. Pinsonneault, J. A. Dorion, G. Sylvain, R. Trudel, G. Larocque, L. A. Sears, F. A. Quin, P. B. Casgrain, J. N. A. Archambault, J. M. Lefebvre, Hon. L. Archambeault, E. R. Fiset, Hon. J. Armand, and S. Pagnuelo. Capital $500,000, in shares of $100. May begin business with $20,000 subscribed and $20,000 paid up. Directors to hold 20 shares. Co. may hold real estate worth $5,000 per annum.

Cap. 72—Incorporates, as the ST. BRIDGET'S TOTAL ABSTINENCE AND BENEFIT SOCIETY, the Rev A. Campion, P Jordan, F. C. Lawlor, M. Dunn and others, with right to hold real estate worth $3,000 per an.

Cap. 73—Incorporates, as the ORPHAN ASYLUM OF SOREL, the Curé Church Wardens in charge, and the Rev. Superior of the General Hospital and their successors, M. Mathieu, M.P., J. F. Sincennes, and D McCarthy. May hold real estate worth $10,000 per annum.

Cap. 74—Incorporates, as the RICHELIEU RIVER HYDRAULIC AND MANUFACTURING Co, J. Yule, Fitz W. Walker, C. W. E. Glen, J. W Howard, and J. Yule, jr., with power to hold real estate worth $50,000 per annum and to erect dams, canals, &c., at the Chambly Rapids and utilize the water power. Capital $500,000, in shares of $100 with power of increase. May organize with $250,000 subscribed and $2,500 paid up. May borrow $500,000. Works to be commenced within 3 years.

Cap. 75—Incorporates, as the Parish of LAPRAIRIE TURNPIKE ROAD Co., P. E. Brossard. J. Brosseau, G. Drolet, L. B. A. Charlebois, A. Ste. Marie, P. Brusseau, and A. Brusseau to make a macadamized road from Laprairie to the boundary line between it and St. Constant. Capital $15,000, in shares of $50. The Village of Laprairie may have 2 directors if it subscribe $3,000. The road must be completed in 5 years.

Cap. 76—Incorporates, as the STANSTEAD WESLEYAN COLLEGE, the Rev. Messrs. J. Elliott, G. Washington, J. Wakefield, W. Hansford, S. D. Rice, G. Douglas and J. Borland, C. W. Pierce, C. C. Colby, M.P., S. Foster, W. L. Thompson, J. Meigs, Hon. T. L. Territh, W. H. Lee, C. W. Cowles, W. Sawyer, M.P.P., A. A. Adams, W. Clendenning, J. McPherson, B. Pomroy and W. P. Carter. Capital $25,000, in shares of $25, with power of increase to $100,000.

Cap. 77—Incorporates, as the WINDSOR AND BROMPTON BRIDGE Co., C S. Wurtele, W. G. Mark, E. R. Webb, T. Logan and E. F. Miller, to construct a toll bridge across the St. Francis River between Windsor and Brampton, near Windsor Mills. Capital $8,000, in shares of $25. The township municipalities may subscribe for 100 shares each.

Cap. 78—Grants a legislative charter with additional powers to the PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETY of the District of IBERVILLE, formed under C. S. L. C., c. 69.

Cap. 79—Incorporates, as the CACOUNA HOTEL Co., T. D. Shipman, of Quebec, and H. Hogan, W. O'Brien, S. Harvey and T. B. Hawson, of Montreal, to erect and carry on a hotel at Cacouna, Que. Capital $100,000, in shares of $100. May issue debentures bearing mortgage on property for not less than $100 each.

Cap. 80—Authorizes JACQUES FOURNIER, of L'ANGE GARDIEN to erect tolls on a bridge which he has built across the River Yamaska. No other bridge is to be erected for 2 miles south or 14 arpents north of it. The bridge to be opened for public use in 1 year.

Cap. 81—Authorizes A. Mayrand, C. McCaffray, and F. McCaffray, of Nicolet, to erect PIERS AND BOOMS in the RIVER NICOLET from the N. end of *Isle a la Fourche* to the southern line of the property of the Hon. J. G. Proulx—about 2½ miles, and exact boomage on timber passing through for 21 years.

Cap. 82—Authorizes the BAR of the Province of QUEBEC to admit A. C. DECELLES as one of its members.

Cap. 83—Authorizes the PROVINCIAL BOARD OF NOTARIES to admit GEORGE A. HUGHES to practice.

LEGISLATION, NOVA SCOTIA.

(*Legislature opened 27th February and prorogued 30th April*, 1873.

CONSOLIDATED STATUTES.

Cap. 1—Provides for the consolidation and publication of the Provincial Statutes as consolidated, to come into force when prepared, indexed and printed and proclamation thereof made in the Royal Gazette. Chapters may be brought into force before

the general proclamation by publication separately in the Gazette.

ASSESSMENTS.

Cap. 2—Legalises all Assessment rolls for the year, though not completed or returned in the prescribed time, or despite any irregularity in appointment of assessors or changing of Grand Juries.

CONSTABLES.

Cap. 3—The Justices in Session may appoint a Chief Constable for any county with a salary of $100 in addition to the fees payable to constables. He must give $2000 surety. He is to execute all processes issued by the Justices in civil or criminal matters and all warrants for county, school or poor rates, and all constables must aid him therein when called on, under a penalty of $20. He may appoint deputies and will be responsible for their acts. On every summons in a civil suit in a county which has a chief constable 10cts. additional shall be charged in causes under $20, and 20cts. in those over $20, and returned under oath by the J. P. to the County Treasurer.

ENCOURAGEMENT OF RAILWAYS.

Cap. 4—To obtain aid a railway must be built in 4 yrs. not 3 as in 35 V., c. 17. The grant in Cumberland, s. 3, may be given to any incorporated Co., but contracts entered into since the passing of former act, with Comr. of works, &c. are valid.

SUPPLIES.

Cap. 5—Grants $671,556 for the public services of the year, $30,000 being for the Crown Lands Department, $189,000 for Education, $80,000 for local works, $60,000 for the Hospital for the Insane, $10,000 expenses of Legislature, &c., $170,000 for Road and Bridge service, $30,000 for certain roads and bridges, and $14,056 for steamboats, packets and ferries.

LOCAL ACTS.

Cap. 6—HALIFAX may call in debentures issued under Acts of 1861, c. 44 and issue new 6 p. c. 20 yrs. debentures instead, with option of payment in 5 yrs. or at any time thereafter, 6 months notice being given.

Cap. 7—HALIFAX may construct a fire alarm telegraph, making use of church or other bells for the purpose. $8,000 may be borrowed for the purpose after advertising for tenders in 2 papers, and 6 p. c. 20 yrs. debentures of $100 to $2000 issued therefor, interest to be paid half yearly, with option of payment at 3 yrs. or thereafter, on 6 mos. notice.

Cap. 8—In HALIFAX, no Attorney's fees are to be taxed in city civil court cases under $10, or undefended cases under $20. A tariff is provided for other cases. The City court is to be held on the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of each mo. and until list is gone through. The City Clerk may take affidavit for capias, in absence of Stipendiary Magistrate or Mayor, and issue writ. Form of bail bond is provided. Powers of amendment as in Supreme Court are granted. Acts of 1864, c. 81, ss. 311 and 12 apply to water rates. Lists of policemen need no longer be furnished to the City Clerk. Obscene literature, pictures, &c., may be seized and forfeited by any Magistrate, or member of the police force,—the person keeping them being liable to a penalty of $5 to $50 or imprisonment for 5 to 50 days, and the City Council may declare what are obscene publications. The Stipendiary Magistrate has the same power as 2 J. P. especting "Tenancies and forcible entry and detainer." The salary of the City Treasurer is to be $2,400, out of which he pays a clerk.

Cap. 9—In HALIFAX 2 Commissioners of Works must be re-elected by the City Council each year, Vacant lots must be fenced in 6 days after demand of the city Engineer.

Cap. 10—In HALIFAX the balance of moneys raised for the extension of Lockman Street may be applied to repairs, &c. of old part of street or to improvements generally.

Cap. 11—The City Council of HALIFAX may borrow $5,000 at 6 p. c. for 50 years (issuing debentures for sums of $500 or over) with option of paying after 3 years on 6 months notice, interest half yearly. Money to be used in extending and completing QUEEN STREET.

Cap. 12—Sir W. Young, J. W. Ritchie, W. S. Stairs and J. Doull with the Mayor of HALIFAX are made a corporation as DIRECTORS of POINT PLEASANT PARK, with power to appoint successors to vacancies among the first 4. The City Council may assess for the sum of $3000 during 1873, and $2000 each year thereafter to keep up the park. But no assessment is to be levied or money expended until leave has been obtained from Her Majesty to use the land for the purpose of a Park.

Cap. 13—Enables the CITY OF HALIFAX to build an Hospital for infectious and contagious diseases; $10,000 loan to be raised at 6 per cent. at once or in portions as the Council decide. Loan to be advertised for by tenders, lenders to receive City Debentures under the City Seal. Principal moneys to be repaid within 50 years, but may be paid off earlier at the option of the city. The loan shall be a charge on the city, and shall be free from city taxes. Interest to be paid half-yearly.

Cap. 14—Board of DIRECTORS OF CITY WORKS, Halifax, may by direction of City Council order construction or repair of sewers, giving notice to inhabitants and proprietors specifying time within which private drains may be constructed with them. A sewer to be constructed in any street or thoroughfare on petition of two-thirds of the rate-payers. One half of the cost to be borne by proprietors of real estate in such street, and the other half and all extra expenses by the city. Public sewers and drains to be kept in order by the city; private do. by the proprietors under supervision of City Engineer. Commissioners may order construction of drain from any private house or land, or do it at expenses of proprietor if he refuses. All such drains to be laid under direction of City Engineer, and enter the common sewer at as high a level as possible. Permits may be granted by the Commissioners to break the soil of any street for this purpose, and no person may break the soil without such permit. Improperly made

drains must be re-made at the cost of the party offending. No person may interfere with a sewer or drain. Occupiers who have once paid may continue to use the same without fresh charge. A penalty of from $5 to $40 for each offence, with costs, or an imprisonment of 5 to 40 days. City not to be held responsible for damages done by sewerage waters, where the regulations have not been complied with by the owner, or cellar constructed to too great depth. Petitions for sewer are to be examined by City Assessor and then referred to City Engineer, whose duty it shall be to ascertain probable cost, &c. All papers to be filed in City Engineer's office. City authorized to borrow $40,000 in $500 debentures, at 6 per cent. interest, payable in 40 years, for the construction of sewers.

Cap. 15—Act changing division line between polling districts 26 and 27, HALIFAX COUNTY, one-half mile east of the present boundary.

Cap. 16—Act appointing Sessions of Peace for HALIFAX, to be held 2nd Tuesday of December and 2nd Tuesday of March. Custos, upon written requisition of 5 Justices, may call special sessions, Clerk of the Peace advertising them 5 days before the meeting. In case any district officers have been left unappointed by Grand Jury, Custos and 2 Justices may appoint them.

Cap. 17—Incorporates the TOWN OF DARTMOUTH, on the east side of Halifax Harbour, dividing it into 3 Wards. Corporation to consist of Warden and 6 Councillors, residents, elected by the rate-payers, to be *ex officio* J. P.'s within the Town limits, such Warden or Councillor to be in possession of $1,000 over and above all debts. All male residents of Town for a year, subjects of Her Majesty, and 21 years old, who have been assessed for any rates or who own real estate, though not resident, may vote at municipal election; election to be held on 1st Tuesday in May. Warden and 1 Councillor to go out of office every year. Any person elected must serve under penalty of $40, except a retiring Warden or Councillor. Election to be conducted in each Ward, polls opening at 9 and closing at 4. Vote to be by ballot, and the result of election to be published in next *Royal Gazette*. Presiding officer to have casting vote. Council to be sworn in and the duties of Warden and Council defined. Meetings to be held quarterly, and special meetings to be called by Warden when necessary. Town officers to be appointed by Council, and their duties defined by by-laws. Certain properties to become vested in the Town. Town to be separate school section, certain districts being joined with it for school purposes. Two Auditors to be appointed and their statements printed. Council to regulate paying of all moneys. An annual meeting of rate-payers to be called, and the accounts and other reports submitted to them. Debentures may be issued for municipal improvements at 6 per cent. per an. payable half yearly, of not less than $100 each, redeemable in 20 years. A Sinking Fund may be instituted. All existing contracts to be carried out.

Cap. 18—Changes the date of first municipal election for DARTMOUTH from 1st to 3rd Tuesday in May.

Cap. 19—Authorizes the Commissioners of Streets in DARTMOUTH to sell certain lands. Appraisers to be appointed, and money to be applied to improvement of the streets.

Cap. 20—Authorizes Town Council of DARTMOUTH to sell to the Chebucto Railway Co., 2 water lots now leased to that Co., the money to be expended for the benefit of the Town.

Cap. 21.—Divides Nos. 9 & 10 Polling Districts in COUNTY of HANTS into 3, not to come into effect until May, 1874.

Cap. 22.—Changes the name of HIGHFIELD in Hants County, to BELMONT.

CATERPILLARS, &c.

Cap. 23.—Imposes a fine on owners of fruit trees of from 50 cents to $100 for every tree infested by the apple tree caterpillar or other noxious insect, if effective measures are not taken for destroying them.

Cap. 24—Allows certain persons to build a Tramway in KINGS Co. under regulation of the County Sessions.

Cap. 25—Enacts that the Coms. for the sale of Ministerial lands in ANNAPOLIS Co. shall not exceed 5 in number, and shall be appointed by the L. G. in C.

Cap. 26—Authorises the Township of YARMOUTH to take stock in Western Counties Railway Co. to the extent of $100,000, to be paid in bonds of the Township, a day being appointed by the Sheriff to take the votes of the rate payers on the subject. Expenses to be a charge on the Township. Bonds to be coupon Bonds redeemable in 20 years, with int. at 6 per cent. Township to be represented by one Director on Board of Directors of Co. Such Director to be entitled to not less than 20 votes at all meetings of Co. Stock may be sold by public auction or private contract if so decided at special sessions advertised for 60 days unless opposed by one third of the rate-payers.

Cap. 27.—Amends Act respecting Burial Ground at TUSKET, authorising Trustees to sell portions of it and to collect burial fees, reporting to Gen. Sessions of Argyle District all their proceedings, and submitting statement of expenditures.

Cap. 28.—Changes the terms of Supreme Court in YARMOUTH and LUNENBURG, the term in the former to be 4th Tuesday in June and the Tuesday before the last Tuesday in Sept., in the latter, to commence on 1st Tuesday in June and continue 9 days, exclusive of Sunday.

Cap. 29.—Establishes an additional session of the Peace in Co. of COLCHESTER to begin on 1st Tuesday in July and to continue not more than 8 days.

Cap. 30—Incorporates the Town of PICTOU, defining the Boundaries, and giving all privileges usually enjoyed by corporations. Said Town to be divided into 3 wards, with a mayor and 6 councillors. Qualification of mayor or councillors $1000. Qualification of voters a subject of Her Majesty 21 years old, residing 1 year in town and paying assessment on $150 Real Estate or $300 per-

sonal property, or $300 of both combined, or, if residing out of the town, paying on $300 Real Estate. The council may issue Debentures for any extraordinary expense for $10,000 at 6 per cent half yearly, redeemable in 20 years. Salary of mayor $400, of Clerk $500 and of stipendiary magistrate $400, other salaries to be fixed by council. All accounts and reports to be submitted to annual meeting of rate payers.

Cap. 31—Authorizes Trustees of Public Property in County of PICTOU, to sell to Dominion Govt. the Marine Hospital, Quarantine Grounds and Buildings at the Beaches, Pictou Harbor, or any part of the same, subject to direction of Grand Jury and Sessions of the County.

Cap. 32—Separates a certain part of the County of ANTIGONISH into a separate Polling and Poor District to be known as Polling District No. 11, and Poor District of St. Joseph. To go into operation 1st January, 1874.

Cap. 33—Gives extension of time to Sept. of the present year for entering Justices' names on the roll for the County of ANTIGONISH.

Cap. 34—Amends the act relating to coms. of streets in the Town of ANTIGONISH.

Cap. 35—Appoints coms. of streets for PORT HOOD in County of Inverness, defining the boundaries.

Cap. 36—Establishes a New Polling District in County of VICTORIA to be known as "District No. 12," to take effect 4th May, 1874.

Cap. 37—Allows HALIFAX STEAMBOAT COY. to increase their capital stock to $100,000 in 200 shares of $500 each.

Cap. 38—Incorporates the WHITEHAVEN, NEW GLASGOW and N. SHORE Ry., with capital of $4,000,000, in shares of $100, with power to increase to $5,000,000, and gives power to issue debentures. Crown Lands required for the purposes of the Co. to be provided free, and from 10,000 to 100,000 acres of Crown Lands in each of the counties through which the railway passes may be granted by Govt. A recognized manager or agent to be appointed by Coy. resident in the Province, whose name and address shall be filed with the Registrars of Halifax and every county through which the railway passes. Act to be void if Railway be not commenced and vigorously prosecuted within 3 years.

Cap. 39—Incorporates SYDNEY and EAST BAY Railway Coy. with capital of $500,000 in 10,000 shares of $50 each, and power to increase to a million. Coy. not to go into operation till 25 per cent of capital is paid in. A recognised solicitor, resident in the Province to be appointed, whose name and address shall be filed with Registrars of Halifax and Cape Breton; lands required to be provided gratis, with right of entering on ungranted lands and taking, free of cost, all materials required. Any money payable for lands, for railway purposes to form a county charge on county of Cape Breton. Act to be void if not vigorously prosecuted in 3 years.

Cap. 40—Incorporates NICTAUX & ATLANTIC Railway Co. with capital of $2,500,000, with power to issue Debentures to one half the amount at any legal rate of interest, the other half to be in shares of $100 each, with power to increase to $5,000,000, 10 per cent of capital to be paid in: same privileges with regard to lands as before mentioned Cos. Govt. may grant Crown Lands, 75,000 acres each in Annapolis and Lunenburg, and 25,000 in every other county through which Railway shall pass;—But said grant shall be void if road is not constructed in 5 years from Middleton to Bridgewater. Railway, buildings, stock, wharves, &c. to be exempt from taxation. Work must be commenced in 3 years.

Cap. 41—Increases stock of NORTH SYDNEY MARINE RAILWAY Coy. from 50 to $100,000 in shares of $20 each.

Cap. 42—Incorporates the LOGAN MINING and Railway Coy. with capital of $1,000,000, and power to increase to 5, in shares of $100. Coy. to go into operation when 3,000 shares are subscribed and $100,000 paid in. A list of the stockholders and No. of shares held by each to be filed twice a year with the Registrar of Deeds of County where their principal works are situated. Works to be commenced in 2 years.

Cap. 43—Amends act to incorporate WESTERN COUNTIES Railway Coy. Stock not to exceed $2,000,000 in 20,000 shares of $100. Directors may issue bonds or Debentures not to exceed $20,000 a mile, which shall be a privileged claim on the property of the Coy. Railway may be commenced when 1-10th part of stock is subscribed, and 10 per cent of that part paid in.

Cap. 44—Amends Act to incorporate JEGGINS COAL MINING Co., giving power to increase their stock to $100,000, by issue of new shares of $3 each.

Cap. 45—Incorporates the NEW DOMINION COAL Co. for purchasing and working mines in Cumberland Co., with capital of $200,000 and power to increase to $1,000,000, in shares of $50 each, company not to go into operation until 25 per cent of the stock is paid in. Coy. may issue bonds to half the amount of their stock and secure the same by mortgage. Works to be effectively begun in 2 years.

Cap. 46—Incorporates the NEW CAMPBELLTON COAL and LIME COY for working Coal Mines, and manufacturing Coal Oil and Lime, with capital of $400,000, and power to increase to $1,000,000 in shares of $100 each. Company not to go into operation until 4th of the stock is paid. Works to be commenced and continued within 2 years.

Cap. 47—Incorporates NOVA SCOTIA COALFIELD IRON-WORKS and RAILWAY COY., with capital of one million and power to increase to two millions in shares of one hundred dollars each. Coy. to go into operation when 3,000 shares shall have been subscribed and $100,000 paid in. Coy. may purchase coal and mining rights and may build a railroad from Govt. line of railway in Pictou to the Harbor of Liscomb on the Atlantic. They shall have right of way over all Crown Lands and the use of all available materials on Crown Lands on either side of

the Railway, and whenever they give security to the L. G. in C. for the construction of road in 5 years, shall receive a grant of 20,000 acres of Crown Lands in any Counties through which the Railway may pass. Works to be begun and continued in 3 years.

Cap. 48—Incorporates the COBEQUID IRON, COAL and RAILWAY COY., with capital of one million and power to increase to two millions, in shares of $100 each. To go into operation when 3,000 shares are subscribed and $100,000 paid in. They may purchase and hold coal, iron and other minerals, mining rights and other estate and water privileges and may connect their mines by railroads to any navigable points in the counties of Cumberland or Colchester. Works to be begun and continued within 2 years.

Cap. 49—Incorporates the EGERTON COAL COY., with capital of $100,000, and power to increase to $200,000, in shares of $20 each. ¼th of the stock to be paid in. Coy. may issue bonds at legal rate of interest and secure them by mortgage on the property. They may with consent of ⅔ds of the stockholders, take stock in any company which shall construct a railway in vicinity of their mines. Works to be effectively begun in 2 years.

Cap. 50—Reduces the capital of the VICTORIA COAL MINING COY. to 2,200 shares of $100 each, and abolishes all distinction of stock in the company, all stockholders to participate equally in profits.

Cap. 51—Incorporates the MACCAN COAL MINING COY., with capital of $1,000,000, and power to increase to 2, in shares of $100 each, to go into operation when 3,000 shares are subscribed and $100,000 paid in. Two years given for effective commencement of works.

Cap. 52—Incorporates the PRINCE MINE COY. of County Harbor, for mining gold and other minerals, with capital of $14,400, in 3,600 shares of $4 each, and power to increase to $28,800. 25 per cent of stock to be paid in. Act to cease if effective works are not prosecuted in 2 years.

Cap. 53—Incorporates the ANGLO-ACADIAN MINES for mining gold and other minerals, with capital of £150,000 stg., in 10,000 shares of £15 each, with power to increase to £300,000, one-fourth of the stock to be paid in. Works to be commenced and continued within 2 years.

Cap. 54—Amends the PACTOLUS MINING Co. of Nova Scotia's Act, continuing its operation for one year.

Cap. 55—Incorporates the MINUDIE MINING AND TRANSPORTATION CO., for mining coal and all descriptions of minerals, quarrying limestones, &c., &c., with capital of $100,000, with power to double it, in shares of $20 each. Company to go into operation when 2,000 shares are subscribed, and $10,000 paid in. Works to be commenced and prosecuted in 2 years.

Cap. 56—Incorporates the WILLIAMSTON CHEESE CO., with capital of $1,300, in shares of $12 each, and power to increase to $10,000, 25 per cent. to be paid up. Real estate may be held to the value of $4,000. Work to be begun in 2 years.

Cap. 57—Incorporates the UPPER STEWIACKE CHEESE CO., with capital of $1,500, in shares of $10 each, with power to increase to $4,500; 25 per cent. to be paid up. Real estate may be held to the value of $2,000. Works to be commenced in 2 years.

Cap. 58—Incorporates the WEST RIVER CHEESE CO., with power to hold real estate to the value of $5,000. Capital $1,500 with power to increase to $5,000, in shares of $10 each. First meeting to be held in one month after passing of the Act.

Cap. 59—Incorporates the TRURO FURNITURE MANUFACTURING CO. for manufacturing furniture or any description of wood work, with capital of $15,000, in shares of $100, and power to increase to $30,000; 25 per cent. to be paid in. Real estate to the value of $10,000 may be held. Works to be commenced and continued within one year.

Cap. 60—Amends the STARR MANUFACTURING Co's. Act, giving power to increase their capital to $500,000 by the issue of new shares of $100 each. Real estate may be held to the value of $200,000.

Cap. 61—Incorporates the BARKER SKATE AND GENL MANUFACTURING CO., with capital of $30,000 and power to double it. Shares $40 each. 25 per cent. to be paid in. Works to be effectively commenced in 2 years.

Cap. 62—Incorporates the NOVA SCOTIA MANUFACTURING AND CONTRACT CO., for manufacturing in iron, steel, wood and other materials, and with power to contract for construction of buildings piers, bridges, railways, &c. Capital $110,000, in 1,000 shares of $100 each, and 400 shares of $25 each, with power to increase to $275,000, by issue of 1,500 first class and 600 second class shares. Second class shares to be held by employees of Coy. and to be issued at par value. Holders of second class shares not to vote at meetings, but to participate in profits. No employee to hold more than 12 shares in his own right, and any employee leaving the works to re-convey the shares to coy. at par value Coy. may hold real estate to value of $50,000. Works to be prosecuted within 2 years.

Cap. 63—Incorporates the CHEBUCTO CONTRACT COY, for building and contracting for railways, bridges, &c., with capital of $200,000, in 200 shares, and power to increase to $500,000—25 per cent. to be paid in. Real estate may be held to the value of $250,000. Works to be effectively commenced in 2 years.

Cap. 64—Incorporates the PORT PHILIP FREESTONE & BRICK MANUFACTURING COY., for quarrying and manufacturing freestone and brick, with capital of $80,000, in shares of $50, and power to increase to $400,000,—25 per cent. to be paid in. Works to be prosecuted within 2 years.

Cap. 65—Incorporates the WINDSOR BRICK, LIME & CEMENT COY., with capital of $14,000, in 120 shares, and power to increase to $50,000,—25 per cent. to be paid in. Works to be prosecuted within 2 years.

Cap. 66—Incorporates the GEORGE'S RIVER MARBLE & LIME COY, with capital of $50,000, in shares of $100 each, and power to increase to $200,000,—25 per cent. to be

paid in. Lands, buildings and machinery may be received in payment for stock. Works to be prosecuted within 2 years.

Cap. 67—Incorporates the WALLACE GREY STONE COY., for working stone quarries, &c., &c., with capital of $20,000, in shares of $100 each, and power to increase to $40,000,—25 per cent. to be paid in. Works to be prosecuted within 2 years.

Cap. 68—Incorporates the HALIFAX ROLLING MILLS COY., for manufacturing in iron, steel, wood and other materials, with capital of $100,000, and power to double it. Shares $100 each. 25 per cent to be paid in. Real estate may be held to the value of $50,000. Works must be commenced and continued in 2 years.

Cap. 69—Incorporates the DOMINION COPPER PAINT COY. for manufacturing and dealing in paints, oils, varnishes, bitumen, leads and similar articles, capital $40,000 in 800 shares with power to double, 25 per cent to be paid in. May hold real estate to the value of $20,000. Works to be effectively begun within 1 year, and the operations of the company to extend no longer than 25 years.

Cap. 70—Incorporates the HALIFAX SUGAR REFINING COY., with capital of $150,000 and power to increase to $600,000, shares $40 each; 25 per cent to be paid in. May hold real estate of value of $100,000. Stock issued for purchase of property shall be considered paid up stock. Directors may borrow $225,000 by Debentures of not less than $100 each at rate of interest fixed in by-laws. Effective works to be prosecuted within 2 years.

Cap. 71—Incorporates SYDNEY HOTEL CO. Capital $12,000 in 120 shares, may increase by ¾rd's vote to $20,000, 25 per cent to be paid in. Real estate may be held to the value of $20,000. Works to be begun within two years.

Cap. 72—Incorporates the WALLACE SHIP BUILDING Co. for the purpose of building, purchasing, selling and sailing vessels. Capital $8,000 in shares of 20 dollars each with power to increase to $25,000, 25 per cent to be paid in. Real estate to value of $1,000 may be held. Co'y. may be dissolved when their losses are equal to the available capital stock, or on the vote of ⅔ths of the shareholders.

Cap. 73.—Incorporates the WINDSOR FIRE INS. Co with capital of $100,000 in shares of 20 dollars each. $100,000 must be paid in cash, and $25,000 invested to the satisfaction of the Lt. G. in C. Risks may not exceed $1,000,000, but for every $8,000 of additional capital subscribed, of which one half shall be invested and secured, risks may be taken to the amount of $80,000. Claims must be paid within 3 months. In case the corporation fail to keep good the capital the Lt. G. in C. may revoke the Act. Annual meeting to take place at Windsor, on 1st Tuesday in March. No stockholder may hold more than 200 shares. Real estate may be held to the value of $25,000. Act to be in force for no longer than 25 years.

Cap. 74.—Amends Acts relating to ACADIA FIRE INSURANCE Co. and provides that when the corporation shall have provided a capital of $200,000 and invested and secured $100,000, it shall be lawful for them to commence business, the risk upon that capital never to exceed $2,500,000, but may be increased in the same ratio as further capital is subscribed and invested, and in case the Co'y. at any time insure beyond the amount authorized, the members shall be liable in their own persons and estates for their shares of the sums so insured.

Cap. 75—Alters and amends the HALIFAX FIRE INSURANCE Co., allowing the capital to be $400,000 in 10,000 shares and making the same provisions as in the Windsor and other Fire Insurance Co'y. for investment, security, &c.

Cap. 76—Incorporates the ACADIA PROVIDENT ASSOCIATION. Principal office to be at Halifax. Association to be "Mutual," every holder of a policy, and all annuitants to be members, but no member to have a vote unless he holds a policy of $1,000, or an annuity of $200. Operations not to commence till policies are guaranteed to the extent of $100,000. Annual meeting to be held in December In cases of extraordinary losses, the Directors may defer payment of any percentage claimable on policies and pay such from time to time as funds are available. Effective business operations to be begun within 2 years.

Cap. 77—Incorporates the HALIFAX YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, with power to hold real estate to the value of $60,000.

Cap. 78.—Incorporates the TRUSTEES OF THE CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER, HALIFAX, with power to hold real and personal estate for the use of the Church to the value of $80,000.

Cap. 79—Incorporates the TRUSTEES of ST. FILLAN'S CHURCH, RIVER INHABITANTS, with power to purchase, take and hold real and personal estate for use of such Church and vesting in it the property already belonging to the congregation, who are declared to be the persons who have or may subscribe to the building of the church or support of the minister. Trustees are empowered to levy rates for church repairs on the pewholders, provided a majority of them consent to it.

Cap. 80—Incorporates the TRUSTEES OF HEBRON BAPTIST CHURCH, YARMOUTH, with the same powers as the last.

Cap 81—Empowers the TRUSTEES of ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, WALLACE, to sell certain property.

Cap. 82—Authorizes the sale of the FREE CHRISTIAN BAPTIST CHURCH, at LOWER CANNING, the purchase money to be applied to such purpose as the majority of the members may appoint.

Cap. 83—Incorporates the TRUSTEES of the TEMPLE BAPTIST CHURCH, YARMOUTH, with power to hold property, invest moneys and for the use of church.

Cap. 84—Authorises the TRUSTEES or the PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, at TATAMAGOUCHE, to sell a part of the lot of land used as a cemetery and apply the proceeds to the purchase of another, such cemetery now used to be closed after such purchase.

Cap. 85—Incorporates the TRUSTEES of RIVER-SIDE CEMETERY, NEW GLASGOW, such trustees, 3 in number, to be appointed by the Justices at any sessions of the county of Pictou. Annual meeting of all persons interested on 1st Monday of May. Trustees to have management of Burial Ground at S end of New Glasgow.

Cap. 86—Incorporates the WINDSOR and ANNAPOLIS RAILWAY, MUTUAL, SICK and ACCIDENT FUND SOCIETY, with power to hold real estate to the value of $4,000.

Cap. 87—Amends the Act incorporating the SISTERS OF CHARITY, allowing them to hold real estate to the value of $6,000.

Cap. 88—Revives the Act incorporating ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, Halifax, declaring the degrees valid, and giving power to hold real estate to the value of $50,000. College to be an University, with university powers. Corporation to consist of Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, 18 Fellows and the Graduates. Chancellor, Vice do., and Fellows to constitute the Senate, and any 5 members of the Senate to constitute a quorum. Chancellor to be appointed by R. C. Archbishop of Halifax, and to hold office for life, unless he resign or be removed; the Fellows to hold office for life in like manner, and to be appointed, the first vacancy by the R. C. Archbishop, the second by the Senate, and the third by the Graduates and so on, the Vice-Chancellor to hold office for a year and to be chosen by the Senate. The R. C. Archbishop to be the visitor. Senate to have the management of College, provided any money is paid out of the Provincial Treasury towards support of the College. The Lt. G. in C. may inquire into proceedings of Senate, and may remove Senators in certain cases.

Cap. 89—Provides for the incorporation of SUBORDINATE LODGES OF FREEMASONS, and allows them to hold real estate to the value of $8,000.

Cap. 90—Incorporates the HALIFAX SCHOOL OF MEDICINE, with power to hold real estate to the value of $50,000.

Cap. 91—Incorporates the HALIFAX ACADEMY OF MUSIC, with power to hold real estate to the value of $30,000. Capital $22,000, in shares of $20 each, with power to increase to $40,000, 25 per cent. to be paid in. To be commenced and continued within 2 years.

Cap. 92—Revives and amends Act to incorporate HALIFAX CONCERT HALL CO., allowing it to go into operation as soon as 25 per cent. of the capital is paid in, and giving power to mortgage the real estate, for the issue of debentures. Works to be prosecuted within 2 years.

Cap. 93—Incorporates the UNION TEMPERANCE HALL CO., DIGBY, with power to hold real estate to the value of $4,000.

Cap. 94—Enables ROBERT SEDGWICK, a barrister of Ont., to practice as a Barrister and Attorney of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia.

Cap. 95—Changes the name of THOMAS HOARE to THOMAS HARE.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

(*Legislature opened 27th February and closed 14th April*, 1873.)

PUBLIC HEALTH.

Cap. 1—The L. G. may appoint a Board of Health in any county, town or parish; and may make regulations having the force of law to prevent the introduction and spreading of epidemic diseases for the whole Province or certain districts.

CLERKS OF THE 2 HOUSES.

Cap. 2—The salary of the clerk of each of the two houses of the Legislature is fixed at $1,000. C. P. Wetmore on ceasing to be the clerk of the the Assembly shall receive $1200 per annum retiring allowance.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

Cap. 3—The L. G. may appoint Notaries Public; among other powers they have that of drawing, passing, &c, deeds, and doing the other usual acts of N. P.

TAXES.

Cap. 4—Legalizes and confirms the assessment in FREDERICTON for 1872.

Cap. 5—Legalises and confirms the assessment in PORTLAND for 1871 and 1872.

Cap. 6—Legalizes & confirms the SCHOOL ASSESSMENT in ST. JOHN for 1872.

Cap. 7—Legalises and confirms the assessment in WOODSTOCK for 1872.

SUPPLIES.

Cap. 8—Grants $71,507 53 for the services of the year, a grant of $22,000 being made for immigration.

Cap. 9—Grant $200,000 for the repairs of great and bye-roads and bridges, repairs and maintenance of Public Buildings and for steam navigation.

LICENSES.

Cap. 10—Amends and consolidates the law respecting the issue of licenses for the sale of Spirituous Liquors, &c. No one may sell without a license. The sessions of the peace or county councils in incorporated counties, and city councils in cities, &c. may grant annual licenses receiving a fee of $20 to $100. None may be granted to a J. P. or Peace Officer. To receive a tavern license one must be sober and of orderly behaviour and have accommodation for travellers. Under shop license no less than a pint can be sold and no liquor may be drunk on the premises. The sessions may make regulations respecting places where liquors are sold inflicting penalties of $4 to $20 for breach. A person obtaining a licence must

give sureties of $160 to obey them. All Peace Officers are bound to enforce them and the law under penalty of $8 for each neglect. A witness subpœnaed and not appearing incurs a similar fine. Fine for sale without license or retail sale by one with wholesale license $10 to $10 or common gaol for 30 to 50 days, 2nd offence $20 to $50, or 40 to 80 days, and every subsequent offence $60 or 3 months. The keeping of liquors on the premises apparently for sale, the finding a person drinking there, or one coming out intoxicated are *prima facie* proofs of sale. The defendant and his wife may give their evidence. Transfers of license may be made with consent of Sessions. No action to recover the price of liquors can be brought, nor is their price good consideration for a note, mortgage, &c., but if made for such consideration they shall be held fraudulent and void. A J. P may order the restoration of any pawn or pledge received for liquor and fine inn-keeper receiving it $20. Apprentices, servants or persons under 16 may not sit or remain drinking in a tavern, nor may the inn-keeper sell them any liquors without the consent of the parent, guardian or master, under penalty of $20. No liquor is to be sold on Sunday, under penalty of $8 to $20, and persons coming out intoxicated make *prima facie* proof. Aiding soldiers to desert or concealing them, or buying or aiding them to sell their accessaries, clothing or provisions, forfeits an innkeeper's license and disqualifies him for 2 years. Harboring or concealing seamen, like forfeiture and disqualification for 1 year. The clerks of the peace must send lists of parties licensed to the town clerks, who must see that regulations are enforced. This Act is to be read at the opening of every General Sessions and a list of licenses granted handed to the Grand Jury to enquire respecting them. Liquors may not be sold in any booth or shed at any public gathering, except in a city or town. The fine for sale to an intoxicated person is $4 to $20. Steamboats must have licenses for the Counties they sail through. Barrooms to be closed from 10 p.m. till 6 a.m. on week-days. Fine for breach of rule $8 to $20. All fines recoverable before the Sessions or a J. P. In Fredericton on the report of the Police Magistrate or a Committee of Council, licenses may be granted to persons not having tavern accommodation; and this law is not to affect St. John except in its general provisions.

TAXES.

Cap 11—The Sessions are to levy taxe for County purposes on each city, town, or parish in the County, in due proportion to the valu of the property in each, and may use the local assessment rolls for the purpose or not They are to be collected by a warrant issued to the local assessors. One-eighth is to be raised by a poll-tax on all males 21 years of age and not paupers, and seven-eighths on the personal estate and income (not derived from real or personal estate) of the inhabitants and the real estate situate in the place rated. Real and personal estate is to be rated at one-fifth its actual value. The property or income of deceased persons, minors, married women, or held in trust, is to be assessed in the name of those having ostensible control; that owned by several persons in undivided shares, in the names of those known to the assessors, or appearing on the registry list; of a corporation in its corporate name, or that of its president, agent or manager, of a firm with a non-resident partner in the name of the firm. But representatives of corporations or estates are not thereby given votes for the Assembly. The right of certiorari to procure revision of rate must be exercised in one month after notice of the assessment, and then only on the party entering into a bond for $200 for costs, &c. Relief is to be granted—not for defect of form, but if prejudice or injury has been occasioned. When an assessment is discovered to be excessive or erroneous, the assessors or apportioners may by direction of the Municipal Clerk, &c., revise and amend it. 10 days notice is then give to party assessed. The bond given by the ratepayer when applying for certiorari may be given over to the Municipal Clerk to be sued on for recovery of costs, &c., in case the rule is discharged. Revision of one assessment does not affect the rest of the rate. The preceding rules respecting certiorari apply to cases now pending. A collector other than the one serving the notice may collect the rate, and may levy upon execution on affidavit that he has reason to believe that notice has been duly given.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

Cap. 12—The salary of the Principal bf the Training and Model Schools is fixed at $1,200. Whenever the Board of Education unites two or more districts, or divides one, it may make such changes in the Trustees as it deems fit. It may add any river, island, or dyked marsh wherever situate, (if it belongs to a resident) to a school district. The Board may instruct the Inspector to call meetings of a district at any time. At the time when other assessments are made up the Clerk of the Peace is to apportion a rate on the several cities, towns and parishes, equal to 30 cts. per head of each inhabitant of the county with 10 p. c. added for losses, but distributed according to the taxable value of property in each city, parish, &c. He issues a warrant to the assessors to raise the amount—they adding, if this rate is collected with the other, 2½ p. c. for assessment and 5 p. c. for collection, or, if separately, 5 p. c. and 10 p. c. The Clerk gives notice of the amount for which the warrant issues to the Superintendent, and the Treasurer of the amount collected and held by him as a County School Fund. The Treasurer must give additional security for this fund. If ordered by the L. G. in C., he must pay the amount to the credit of the fund out of first moneys received, except those for redemption of debentures, re-coupling other funds when school moneys come in. The Warden of York and Mayor of Fredericton are to apportion the school rate between these municipalities on or before each 1st Janv., and certify them to the Secretary-Treasurer and City Council. The Secretary-Treasurer of the county is to hold rates collected by both. If the Warden and Mayor do not agree, the L. G. in C. decides. The city must raise a rate in 1 month, and if the county has done so, the city rate must be in proportion to it. If no rate is levied in any county before 1st May in any year, or the assessment is defective or set aside, the L. G. in C. may order the issue of a new warrant therefor. All rates heretofore levied, if they do not exceed 30cts. per head by more than 26 p. c. are declared valid. Teachers of Common Schools are to re-

ceive $30 out of the county fund and of poor schools $40. All sums required for school purposes, and not received from the Province or districts, to be assessed as follows: A poll tax of $1 on each male of 21 years, resident for 1 month. Residents also to be rated on their property in the parish and income. Non-residents on property in the district. Corporations and firms, administrators, trustees, &c., for income, &c., where they reside or do their chief business; for real estate where it lies. The School Trustees must furnish the assessors with the bounds of their districts and a list of those rateable therein. The assessors must clearly state in their list in what school district each person is assessed, or on application by any Trustees, the Clerk of the Peace may require them to amend it. Non-residents may furnish a statement on oath of the proportionate value of their real estate in each district. If, for 4 months after the school meeting a rate has not been raised in a district, a resident there may be taxed in any other district in the parish on his lands therein, and the amount paid is deducted from any future rate in the district where he resides. If assessors, having been served with the statement of the boundaries of the district and a list of those to be assessed therein, omit any from their list, they incur a penalty of $1 per name. The owner of marsh or island property is taxed for it in the district in which he resides. The Trustees also furnish a list of those liable to rates to the Clerk of the Peace, who, from the assessors rolls, makes up a list of rates recoverable which the Secretary of the Trustees or Parish Collector then collects. Every district assessment is valid, if not excessive by more than 10 p. c. Whenever an assessment is quashed or set aside, the Trustees make a new one—payments on account of the former being credited on the latter. If the school meeting do not vote the necessary rate, the Trustees report to the Superintendent, who submits it to the Board of Education and they may order the necessary assessment. Persons over 20 years of age may attend the schools free, if there be sufficient accommodation. A Trustee or the Secretary, if present, presides at all district meetings, or a voter is elected temporary chairman. If the meeting fail to appoint an auditor, the Inspector may do so. Penalties, &c., may be recovered in the manner prescribed by c. 138 Rev. Stats. Appeals or certiorari on any ground of irregularity except that above mentioned shall not be allowed for 7 years from coming into force of the original Act. The bond of the Secretary-Treasurer, even if for 1 year, is to be held as continuing till cancelled. Persons having children between 5 and 20 may be exempted from school rates by order of the Inspector, if living more than 2 miles from the school house. In St. John and Fredericton, and the corporate towns, the Boards of Trustees inform the City or Town Council of the amount required for repair and furnishing of buildings, and it determines whether to raise it by rate or on debentures. They must, also, annually before the rates are required to be ordered, furnish the council with estimates of the sums needed for other purposes, and they shall be bound to levy at least the following amounts, if called on for them or more, viz:—St. John $56,000, Fredericton $14,000, Portland $22,000, St. Stephen and Woodstock each $10,000. These sums to be raised by a poll tax of $1 per head besides the other usual methods of assessment, and must be paid over by the Chamberlain or Treasurer on the order of the Trustees. Debentures issued for school purposes may run 20 years. District No. 5, of Moncton, may issue 15 or 20 years 6 p. c. debentures for $8,000 to be expended on school buildings. In the year before any debentures in Moncton or the two cities become due, notice is to be given and rates raised to pay them. The Secretary of the St. John Board may receive $1,000 per annum.

COUNTY COURTS.

Cap. 13—In an appeal from J. P. to the County Court, if the former do not furnish the necessary return, the appellant may take out a summons to the J. P. and thereupon the judge may compel such return. A plaintiff may abandon any part of a debt or claim to reduce it to jurisdiction of the County Court, either in his particulars or at the trial. A party appealing to the Supreme Court must apply to have the proceedings certified within 30 days after the bond of appeal is filed, or the stay of proceedings is discharged—but the appeal may be afterwards granted on cause shewn. County Court Judges are *ex officio* Comrs. for taking bail in the Supreme Court. Criers are to have the same fees as in Supreme Court. If a judge die or is disabled his successor may make any order which he could have done. The venue shall be laid in the county in which the cause of action arose or the plaintiff or defendant resides; but may be changed on cause shewn. With respect to non-residents in the Province the venue may be laid in any county.

MUNICIPALITIES.

Cap. 14—The Collectors of rates must furnish a list of ratepayers who have and who have not paid their rates 10 days before the election of Councillors. Every male British subject assessed on property in the parish who has paid his rates and is on the roll may vote. If not on the lists as paid, he must produce the Collectors' receipt and take the oath. The voting is to be by ballot. In case of a vacancy the Warden issues a warrant to the Town Clerk, who gives 10 days' notice of an election to fill it, by posting it up. Parish officers continue in office till their successors are appointed. J. P. may be appointed to municipal offices by the County Council. By-laws purporting to be signed by the Secretary-Treasurer and sealed with the seal of the municipality are *prima facie* proof in all courts; but proof of assent of the L. G. in C. must be made as heretofore required. Fines and penalties imposed by by-laws may be recovered before a J. P.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Cap. 15—Authorizes the C. P. W. or his agents or contractors under him to take timber, stone, or other materials for the construction of public works from Crown Lands under license, and make roads thereon for the purpose—giving licensee compensation within 3 months. Three arbitrators are to be appointed by the L. G. in C. on application of either party, to assess the damages. The claim must be made within 6 months, and within 30 days thereafter the C. P. W. makes tender of what he considers just. If the offer be not accepted in 10 days, it goes to arbitration.

EXPORT DUTY ON TIMBER.

Cap. 16—Repeals the export duty on timber from a day to be fixed by the L. G. by proclamation.

HIGHWAYS.

Cap. 17—Persons over 60 years of age are exempt from Statute Labour on the roads, except that assessed on their property, &c. The exemption is accorded by a certificate of a J. P. based on an affidavit of age. This does not apply to cities and towns not under 25 V., c. 16.

TOWN AND PARISH OFFICERS, KING'S CO.

Cap. 18—Repeals 35 V., c. 13, but maintains all elections held under it. 35 V., c. 24 s. 2 is continued in force.

LUNATIC ASYLUM LANDS.

Cap. 19—The L. G. in C. may sell that portion of the lands in the Parish of Lancaster acquired for the use of the Lunatic Asylum, which lies north of the road from the Suspension Bridge to the old Manawagonish road, after giving 30 days notice. The proceeds to be used in acquiring other lands in said parish for the same purpose.

FREE GRANTS.

Cap. 20—Any association of 10 persons or more, resident for a year in the Province may have a block of land with a lot for each associate "located" to them, and each locatee may receive besides the $15 under s. 15 of the Free Grants Act, 1872, $15 more on complying with s. 8, subs. 2, respecting building and clearing.

QUEEN'S COUNSEL, &c.

Cap. 21—Authorizes the L. G. to appoint Queen's Counsel and regulate precedence at the bar.

VACCINATION.

Cap. 22—The L. G. in C. may make rules respecting compulsory vaccination, imposing fines of $20 for non-compliance. In them he may prescribe how expenses are to be paid, either by individuals, the parish or the Province, and how a local rate for the purpose is to be assessed or collected.

EXECUTIONS IN INFERIOR COURTS OF C. P.

Cap. 23 — Execution may issue at suit of defendant as well as plaintiff. A fee of $2 is granted for obtaining a judges' order. The Act applies to the court in St. John as well as any other county of the Province.

MINES.

Cap. 24—Mining Cos. or parties must make and keep accurate maps of their mines shewing the magnetic course and angle of all veins and all their workings. Copies to be sworn to by two competent persons are to be sent to the Provincial Secretary in January of each year. The Surveyor General, or Deputy Land Surveyor, or any owner of mines in the neighbourhood, may inspect and take copies of them; and they may go into such mines and verify the surveys or make others of any part.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

Cap. 25—The annual meeting of any joint stock companies in whose charter no provision for the annual meeting is made, shall be held on the First Tuesday of July, or on a date fixed by the by-laws; 20 days notice thereof being given by the Secretary or 2 shareholders. The directors are to be elected at this meeting, but by-laws may not be amended unless half the stock is represented and a two thirds vote is given for it.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS OF DEEDS FOR REGISTRY, &c.

Cap. 26—Notaries public may take acknowledgments of deeds under 27 V., c. 40, the word declaration, being construed to include and mean acknowledgment. A copy of a Will affecting any property in the Province, made in any of Her Majesty's Dominion out of the Province and proved there, may, be registered in the Province with the same effect as the original, if the copy be certified by a Master in Equity or other judicial officer having authority to receive probate thereof or grant letters of administration with the will annexed, the legal capacity of such Master or other officer being certified by the Chief Justice or other Judges of the court.

DISTRESS FOR RENT.

Cap. 27—Bailiffs may receive reasonable compensation for removal and care of goods seized under the Warrant of Distress besides his fees.

NEW COUNTY.

Cap. 28—Divides the County of Victoria. That part of it lying to the North of a line commencing where the boundary line between the Province and Maine strikes the S. W. bank of the St. John, thence in a direct line North-easterly across the river to the upper line of lot 166 granted to L. R. Coombs, thence along said upper line to its rear, thence N. 45° E. till it strikes the Co. of Restigouche is to form a new County to be called "Madawaska," having Edmundston for its shir-town. The part of the Parish of St. Leonard, south of the boundary is annexed to Drummond. The new county will send a member to the Assembly. Act to come into force on proclamation of the L. G.

Cap. 29—Establishes the necessary courts, &c. in Madawaka. The circuit court is to be held on the second Thursday before the last Tuesday of September. The county judge for Carleton, Charlotte and Victoria, shall hold a county court for Madawaska on the 3d Thursday in July and last Tuesday in November. The Victoria county gaol is to be used till a new one is erected.

ADOPTION OF CHILDREN.

Cap. 30—Any unmarried person, or husband and wife together may petition a judge of the Supreme Court to adopt a child and change its name. When the child is 12 years old or u wards its written consent must accompany the petition as well as

that of the parent or parents living. But if one of the parents is hopelessly insane or divorced and therefore not having custody of the child his or hers is not necessary. If there are no parents the consent of the guardians, if any, must be obtained, or in their default that of the next of kin, or in their default a barrister appointed to act as next friend. If the judge be satisfied of the facts and that the petitioners are capable of bringing up and educating the child properly he shall make a decree permitting the adoption and change of name to that of the petitioners, the natural parents being thereby divested of and the adoptors invested with parental authority over the child and bound to fulfil all parental duties. Appeal lies to the Supreme Court, but no security is required on behalf of the child nor will costs be allowed. Property to which a child becomes entitled because of its birth, passes, if the child die under age or intestate, to his heirs according to his birth, but failing them, to the adopter or his heirs.

PRACTICE IN SUPREME COURT.

Cap. 31—Regulates the practice in the Supreme Court.

DAMAGE FROM MILL REFUSE.

Cap. 32—An action is given against the proprietor of a mill or persons working therein through whose negligence or carelessness mill refuse is sent down a stream so as to injure meadows or improved lands on its banks.

LOCAL AND PRIVATE ACTS.

Cap. 33—Any male resident in the parish of Kildon, county of Restigouche, a British subject, 21 yrs. of age and possessed of freehold estate worth $100 may vote in the parish of Addington upon complying with the necessary formalities to place his name on the list there.

Cap. 34—Amends the ALBERT RAILWAY Co., enabling them still to construct their main lines and to extend them to some point in the parish of Hopewell on Shepody Bay or River. The number of Directors to be 7 instead of 5.

Cap. 35—Amends the charter of the ST. MARTINS & UPHAM RAILWAY Co., enabling them, if they commence to build the Railway within 2 yrs. from the 17th day of May, 1873, to the benefits granted them in their Act—but failing commencement then or completion within 5 years charter to lapse.

Cap. 36—Facilitates the construction of the CHATHAM BRANCH RAILWAY, granting a sum not exceeding $32,000 to the Co. y. as a bonus for their line from the town of Chatham on the southern side of the Miramichi to the Intercolonial Railway in the parish of Nelson. Guage not less than 4 ft. 8 in. When $24,000 stock has been taken the L. G. in C. may authorize the R. G to subscribe for the Province a like sum. No part of the stock to be sold under par until the expiration of 10 yrs., when it shall be sold, the existing debentures paid off and the surplus paid to the R. G. The L. G. in C. may issue 20 yrs. 6 p. c. debentures and appoint an Engineer, and a proportionate number of Directors. The directors representing the Co.'s stock shall be 5; but if the county of Northumberland subscribe $20,000 the Sessions may appoint 2 more.

Cap. 37—Incorporates, as the NEW BRUNSWICK and CANADA RAILROAD Co., F. A. Pike, W. Todd, F. H. Todd, Z. Chipman, J. Bolton, R. Watson, and J. Murchie, who have purchased the enterprise from liquidation of old Co. together with the debenture holders, the stockholders of the St. Stephen branch, lessees and stockholders of the Woodstock Railway Co., and stockholders in the Houlton Branch Railway Co. Capital as follows:—1. Perpetual guaranteed stock £82,000 stg.; 2. Ordinary stock £153,000 stg.; 3. B. stock £221,000 stg. The capital of the branch lines is—1. Debenture stock $175,000, 2. Preferred stock $200,000; 3. Ordinary stock $113,000. Provision is made for the allotment of the stock among the parties interested. The net annual receipts to be divided into 5 pts., 3 of those to be divided as follows:—1. Paying 3 p. c. on the perpetual Guar. Deb. stock for 2 yrs. and 3½ p. c. afterwards—deficiency in 1 year to be made up in others when possible. 2. Dividends on ordinary stock at 4 p. c 3. Paying additional interest and dividends on these two securities, on the former after 2 yrs. up to 5 p. c. and on the latter to 5½ p. c. but if on the average of the next 4 yrs. the ordinary stockholders receive less than the privileged it shall be made good to them out of any surplus in the next year. 4. Dividends on B stock. The remaining 2-fifths of the revenue are to be distributed as follows—one fourth of the whole to 1. Payment of interest on 1st and 2nd debentures of the St. Stephen branch (or on debenture stock into which it may be converted) not exceeding 6 p. c. 2. Paying interest up to 6 p. c. in 3rd debentures. 3. Paying dividends on ordinary stock. One twelfth of whole to be used—1. In paying interest on mortgage debentures of the Woodstock Railway and the sinking fund, or interest on debenture stock into which they may be converted up to 6 p. c 2. To payment to lessees of that railway and to stockholders on expiry of lease. One fifteenth of whole to be used in paying—1. Interest on preferred stock issued to debenture holders of Houlton Co. up to 6 p. c. 2. Dividends on ordinary stock. The Co. must run a daily train over all the road—Sundays excepted.

Cap. 38—Enables the Parish of SAINT GEORGE, Charlotte, to aid the Grand Southern Railway. The Sessions may issue 10 years 6 p. c. debentures for sums not over $200, nor less than $190, to amount of $10,000, and make the necessary assessments on the Parish to pay them as they become due. The Session to become shareholders of the stock of said Co. for the benefit of the rate payers the Parish of St. George. This Act to come in force when accepted and approved by a majority of rate payers in St. George.

Cap. 39—The NEW BRUNSWICK RAILWAY Co. may receive the subsidy granted under 33 V., c. 41, and the agreement made with the govt. on the 21th January 1872, if they gather the materials for the bridge across the St. John, at Woodstock, before 1st July, 1874, and complete it in 1877. They must commence the railway from the opposite bank at once and put it in running order before 31st December, 1873, to the

point of intersection with the line from St. Mary's opposite Fredericton to Edmundston, at Little Falls. The main line from the junction to Edmundston may be at once proceeded with and must be completed within the stipulated time. They may receive their subsidy for each mile completed or materials furnished on either line, but 400,000 acres of land are to be kept back till completion of the bridge. 10,000 acres per mile will be granted to those who build a line to connect the Woodstock with the N. B. Railway.

Cap. 40—Authorizes the Sessions for ALBERT COUNTY to borrow $80,000 in sums not less than $100 each, to aid the Albert Railway, and to issue 5 to 30 years 6 p. c. debentures with coupons and levy a rate on the ratepayers of the Parishes of Coverdale, Hillsborough, Hopewell, Harvey and Alma, to pay interest on said debenture and $2,000 per annum for the paymdnt of a portion of principal. This Act to come into operation when approved by a majority of said ratepayers. The railway to be located to run from some point on the European and North American Railway in Westmoreland, to connect with some place of shipment on Shepody Bay or River or on adjacent navigable rivers in Hopewell or Harvey. Instead of borrowing money the Sessions may give debentures to the Co. at par.

Cap. 41—Incorporates, as the DALHOUSIE BRANCH RAILWAY Co., George Moffatt, Wm. Hamilton, W. S. Smith, G. Haddow, W. Montgomery, J. Windsor, J. Shaw, W. Murphy, S. McGregor, A. G. Wallace, J. Phillips, J. C. Barbarie, E Gordon, J. McNeish, J. S. Morse, R. Moffat, A. Chisholm to construct a railway with gauge similar to the Intercolonial, from the town of Dalhousie on the south side of the Restigouche to Shaw's Cove. Capital $80,000, (in shares of $10). Road to be begun and completed within 6 years.

Cap. 42—Enables the Sessions of the Peace for KINGS COUNTY to sell certain lands in the Parish of KINGSTON, granted for the purposes of building a Gaol and Court House and other public uses.

Cap. 43—Enables the Town Council of PORTLAND to expend money borrowed or to be borrowed under 35 V., c. 49, in the erection of an Engine House or any other way connected with the Fire Department.

Cap. 44—Enables the Town Council of PORTLAND to increase official salaries, not exceeding 25 per cent.

Cap. 45—Enables the Town Council of PORTLAND to regulate and license Auctioneers and sales by auction there, the fees to be paid to the Treasurer for the town instead of the Treasurer of St. John; also, to regulate Exhibitions, &c., and impose fees on their license not exceeding $100; and penalties for infraction of regulations not exceeding $100 in addition to penalties of by-law made under the town charter.

Cap. 46—Repeals the 34 V., c. 11, s. 104, and declares that the Police Magistrate or Sitting Magistrate at the Police Court only has jurisdiction to try any civil case in PORTLAND; all fees taken for such trials to be according to schedule, and to be received by the Town Clerk for the use of said town.

Cap. 47—Incorporates, as the CARLETON (City of St. John) GAS LIGHT Co., E. Sutton, R. N. Knight, G. T. Harding, R. A. Allen, T. G. Allen, T. H. Adams, H. McLeod, W. Clark, H. Leonard, J. Coram, snr., M.P.P., R. C. Adams, G. H. Clark, for the purpose of lighting Carleton, in St. John, and a portion of the Parish of Lancaster. They must provide proper leaders and apparatus for supplying the public lamps in the streets, wherein they have their pipes laid under penalty of the forfeiture of their charter. They may not throw or drain into the Harbour of St. John, or any bay, cove, or stream falling therein, refuse from said Gas Works under penalty of $50 for each offence.

Cap 48—It is unlawful in ST. JOHN, to sell or expose for sale spirituous liquors, between the hours of 10 p. m. and 6 a. m., under a penalty of not less than $20, nor more than $50; but this not to be taken to authorize the sale of spirituous liquors on Sunday.

Cap. 49—Authorizes the Comrs. of the GENERAL PUBLIC HOSPITAL, St. John, to levy a rate of 25 cts. on every male inhabitant of that city, of Portland and of the several parishes in the city and county, and a rate on all real and personal estate and income for the payment of interest on debentures for $46,000 and for current expenses of said Hospital. Net more than $12,000 shall be levied in one year. Warrants issued by the Comrs. in 1872, though in excess of authority, are legalized.

Cap. 50—Authorizes the Corporation of ST. JOHN to make a further issue of debentures for $5,000, for improvements of public lands in Lancaster.

Cap. 51—Authorizes the Corporation of ST. JOHN to make an assessment on that part of the city on the east side of the Harbour, in addition to other annual assessment for $5,000, to be secured by the Chamberlain of the city and paid into the "east side fund."

Cap. 52—Authorizes the Corporation of ST. JOHN to borrow of $5,000, in sums not less than $100, on thirty years debentures, interest payable half yearly. Money to be applied in repairing the wharves at Carleton on the west side of the Harbour known as *North Rodney Wharf* and *South Rodney Wharf*, to be charged on the yearly assessment for streets on the west side of the Harbour. A sinking fund is also to be provided.

Cap. 53—Exempts the ALBERT MANUFACTURING Co. of Hillsborough, county of Albert, from county and local taxation on any property owned by them in that county for 10 yrs.

Cap. 54—Incorporates, as the FEMALE REFORM SOCIETY, the Revd W. Armstrong, J. Boyd, J. Pritchard, Revd. A. McLeod, Staveley, Revd. J. J. Hill, S. D. Barton, J. R. Marshall, J. M'Mullan, J. Burpee, M.P., Z. G. Gabel. May hold property—real and personal—not to exceed $60,000 and sell the same.

Cap. 55—Increases the salary of the POLICE MAGISTRATE of ST. JOHN to a sum not exceeding $12,000 for services in the Police Districts on the eastern and western sides of the Harbour.

Cap. 56—Enables the Corporation of ST. JOHN to sell shares held by them of the CARLETON BRANCH RAILROAD Co. for any sum not less than $40,000 in cash, Government securities or in Debentures of St. John, to be held by the Chamberlain. He is to invest cash received in public or landed securities approved by the Council. The principal to form a sinking fund for the payment of such debentures as they become due, and interest to pay interest on debentures. After such sale the Council cannot appoint Directors.

Cap. 57—Authorizes the County Council of YORK to issue 5 to 20 years 6 p. c. debentures for $9,000. Moneys raised to be held by the Secretary-Treasurer for the purpose of taking up debentures for $8,000, issued under the authority 30 V., c. 66. Also to make an assessment in each year of a sum to pay the interest on said debentures.

Cap. 58—Amends 35 V., c. 28, authorizing the County Council of YORK to make an assessment in each year to meet the sinking fund referred to in said Act, in same manner as other rates are levied except the poll tax which shall not be less than 30cts. nor more than $1 on every male resident of 21 years and upward not being a pauper. Section 2 of said Act is repealed.

Cap. 59—Amends the laws relating to the levying and collecting rates, &c. in FREDERICTON, enabling the City Council to appoint 6 principal assessors and two assistant assessors, with all the statutory powers of assessors. This Act to remain in force until the 1st of May, 1874, and no longer.

Cap. 60—The City Council of FREDERICTON may assess said city annually for the interest on the whole of the unpaid debentures issued or loans contracted under the Act authorizing the city to raise a loan for a country Market House and City Hall, in addition to $2,000 of the principal, any assessment made during the present year on that basis is declared valid.

Cap. 61—Legalizes the proceedings, &c., of the meetings of the Co. Council of SUNBURY held in March, as if they were made and passed on the 14th of January. All Parish Officers appointed in 1872 shall hold office until others are appointed.

Cap. 62—Confirms the assessments ordered by the municipality of SUNBURY, in the Parish of BURTON, in 1872 for any purpose—and the corrected assessment list made by the assessors of rates on the 4th of March, 1873.

Cap. 63—Authorizes the Sessions for NORTHUMBERLAND to lease a suitable building in NEWCASTLE for a Lock-Up House, and cause the rent to $40 to be paid out of the Police Fund. Also, to make regulations for the custody and management of said Lock-Up House. No persons to be kept in it for a period exceeding 48 hours from time of commitment.

Cap. 64—Confirms the assessments made by the assessors of rates and taxes appointed by the town of ST. STEPHEN in 1872.

Cap. 65—Legalizes an assessment dated April 27th, 1872, made on the Parish of PETERSVILLE, QUEEN'S Co., by virtue of a warrant of the General Sessions, dated January 29th, 1872. Also, an assessment dated May 8th, 1872, of the Parish of WICKHAM, QUEEN'S Co., making null and void any rules or proceedings issued by any court relating to said assessments.

Cap. 66—Authorizes the owners of the INTERVALE and MARSH lands between Jemsee Point in CAMBRIDGE, QUEEN'S Co., and the upper line of C. E. Coy's. land, between the said C. E. Coy. and Jesse Estabrook's, in the Parish of CANNING, to make by-laws for the protection of said lands from stray cattle and horses, to appoint officers and pound-keepers to enforce said by-laws, to levy fines of $4 on every horse, $2 for every head of cattle, and 50 cents for every head of sheep, swine or goats, and sell cattle for fines and expense of impounding if not paid, 10 days notice of sale being given. Any surplus to be paid to owners if called for in 50 days, if not to the Overseers of the Poor of the parish for the benefit of the poor. But when required by the L. G. in C. they must erect fences along the public highways passing through said districts, or forfeit the powers granted in this Act.

Cap. 67—Authorizes the Sessions for QUEEN'S Co. to lease two blocks of land containing each 8 acres, in the town plot of GAGETOWN, reserving a sufficient quantity of not less than 4 acres for the site of the County Court House already erected; and to sell and remove the old County Court House and Gaol. Notice of sale to be published 30 days previous in the *Royal Gazette*.

Cap. 68—Legalizes assessments made upon the Parishes of RICHIBUCTO, DUNDAS, WELLINGTON, ST. MARY and ST. LOUIS, KENT Co., for 1873, and prevents any proceedings being taken to enforce payment of amount assessed against Auguste Renaud, pending an appeal from the judgment of the Supreme Court in Hilary term last, provided he prosecute said appeal with due diligence.

Cap. 69—Authorizes the Comrs. of SEWERS of letter A Division of MARSH LANDS in the Parish of DORCHESTER, Westmoreland Co., to make and maintain the *middle* or "*Pet*" road leading through said marsh. Expenses to be paid by assessment collected as rates for dykes and sewerage purposes on the proprietors of said district. Entitles them to legal fees and makes them liable to legal penalties.

Cap. 70—Constitutes that part of the Parish of MONCTON, Westmoreland Co., commencing at the mouth of Jonathan Creek, on the Petit Codiac River, following the course of said river to the mouth of Hall's Creek, said river to the windings of its west branch until it strikes the east line of Milner's lot, thence south westerly to the boundary line of land occupied by C. Jones, where said line crosses Jonathan Creek as the TOWN OF MONCTON and incorporates 3 Comrs. elected by the electors of the town of Moncton by the name of the *Commissioners of the town of Moncton*, with the usual

powers respecting roads, bridges, &c. Statute labour tax to be at the rate of 40 cents per day.

Cap. 71—Declares that in any suit, &c., in which the Mayor, Aldermen and commonalty of ST. JOHN are a party, no judge of the Supreme Court shall be deemed disqualified from hearing the same by reason of being—1. A freeman or inhabitant of St. John or a freeholder therein. 2. A holder in his own right or as trustee of any bond, debenture or security for the payment of money issued by said City Corporation; 3. A rate-payer on property real or personal, or on income in the said city; 4. A holder of any property, real or personal, which might be taxed or rated to meet any damages, costs or charges to which the said corporation might be subjected or put.

Cap. 72—Repeals the Act 35 V., intituled, *An Act to amend the law to regulate the storage of Petroleum and Burning Fluid within the limits of St. John and Portland*, declares the storage of a larger quantity of crude or refined petroleum, earth or rock oil, benzole, benzine, naphtha, kerosene, coal oil or burning fluid than 10 brls. in the aggregate within the limits of St. John or Portland—illegal, unless the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department shall give written certificate of the suitableness of storage place, under the penalty set forth in 34 V., c. 33, s. 3. This to remain in force until the erection of a building mentioned in chap. 33 and no longer.

Cap. 73—Authorizes the Comrs. of sewerage and water supply of ST. JOHN and parish of PORTLAND to issue 40 yrs. debentures for $50,000. Interest, &c., to be paid by an assessment in St. John on the eastern side of the Harbour, for $4,000 or less. The salary of the chairman of the Comrs. is to be $2,000 or less.

Cap. 74—The trustees of School District No 1, in the parish of ST. ANDREWS, Charlotte County, may sell a certain lot of land in the town flats, conveyed in 1867 to the J.P. of Charlotte County in trust for the site of a School, and to apply the proceeds according to resolutions passed at the annual school meeting held on January 9, 1873.

Cap. 75—Erects that part of the PARISH of ST. STEPHEN, Charlotte Co., commencing at a point in the centre of the channel of the St. Croix River, opposite the mouth of Porter's Mill Stream, down stream around OAK Point Bay, up the channel thereof, and of Pagan's Cove to the Parish line between St. David and St. Stephen; thence north easterly along said line to Bay Road; thence westerly to Porter's Mill Stream; thence to the place of beginning, into the Parish of DUFFERIN. But this shall not interfere with recovery of any assessment previously made, or fines due or the discharge of the duties of any officer until the expiration of his term of office.

Cap. 76.—Alters the division line between the Parishes of HAMPTON and ROTHESAY, Kings Co., repeals 33 V., c. 56, s. 2. Appointments of officers before the passing of this Act declared valid.

Cap. 77—Authorizes the Rector, Wardens, and Vestry of TRINITY CHURCH, SUSSEX, to set apart one acre of the glebe land conveyed by deed by the Hon. George Leonard, August 14, 1793, for the site of a new church and yard, to erect a church to be used as the Parish Church; also to hold as a glebe or dispose of and hold the proceeds of land conveyed to them by the late Thomas Ansley, July 19, 1794, and apply the annual income to the use of the Incumbent.

Cap. 78—Authorizes the R. C. BISHOP of ST JOHN, or his successors to convey certain lands given to the said R. C. Bishop by the Revd. F. X. Lafrance, July 2, 1863, to the COLLEGE of ST. JOSEPH, and their successors.

Cap. 79—Authorizes the L. G. in C. to appoint 3 Comrs. to determine the amount to be paid the owners of the LAKE DISTRICT to Agnew Tingley, jnr., T. W. Kenney, M. Keives, E. Stevens, J. Bishop, for making and maintaining the canal from German Town Lake to Shepody River, and dyking the marsh, since April 26, 1861, under the authority of 22 V., c. 53, and the amendment thereto, for land damages, commission and expenses, and for fees and expenses of assessment therefor; but not including the expenses of resisting the application to set it aside. When this is ascertained the comrs. may order an assessment upon the owners of the land in the District according to 22 V., c. 53,, and 23 V., c. 14. All persons to be relieved who have paid their assessment under that set aside for all amounts due to December 14 1866. Comrs. charges not to exceed $6 per day.

Cap. 80—Authorizes the Trustees of ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, BATHURST, Gloucester County, to dispose of lands granted by the Crown in trust for said church by Letters Patent of July 6, 1840, at public auction, giving 30 days notice of sale. The money obtained to be applied by the Trustees for the purchase of other lands for the use of said church. This Act shall not affect private rights.

Cap. 81—Amends 19 V., c. 32—When the Council of the Town of WOODSTOCK shall order an assessment, the rates are to be levied by a poll tax of not less than $1 25cts. on every male inhabitant above 21 years, the remainder on real estate within the Town, personal estate of residents and real and personal estate situate within the Town, of non residents, upon the annual Income (of over $300) of residents upon stock of Joint Stock Companies or corporations: provided that no sum larger than $3,000 in 1 year be collected, over and above such sums as may be necessary for the relief of the poor, the support of fire department, salaries, lighting the Town, making and repairing the roads and support of the police. The Council may give encouragement to manufacturing enterprises within the Town by exemption from taxation for a term not exceeding 10 years. They may borrow $2,000 and issue debentures. Lands on which the taxes are not paid after due notice and advertisement are to be sold by the Town Marshall. Any person over taxed may appeal by petition under oath made before a J. P. to the assessors within 10 days of assessment, who shall consider and reduce the same as they consider right.

Cap. 82—Calls a meeting of the Corporation of the SYNOD of the PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH of NEW BRUNSWICK in connexion

with the CHURCH of SCOTLAND, on May 14, 1873, at St. Andrews Church, St. John, when if 7 members be present they may elect a Chairman and other officers necessary for the for the management of the affairs of said corporation; and they may sell or dispose of any estate, real or personal, which they may deem advisable if acquired since the passing of the Act of Incorporation and from which no revenue is derived. Money to be applied according to said Act. Future meetings to be called by the Clerk of the Corporation and a Moderator of one of the Presbyteries of the said church.

Cap. 83—Orders the proprietors of the MARSH at LITTLE CHOCKPISH, Parish of Richibucto, Kent Co., to erect and keep in repairs fences around or across said marsh, and on each side of the road running through it, provided that they are not less than one rod apart. They elect 3 Comrs. who, if they refuse to act, incur a fine of 40 shillings.

Cap. 84—Incorporates as the MERCHANTS' INSURANCE Co. of St. John, P. J. C. Burpee, S. S. Hall, G. S. De Forest, R. P. Butler, Wm. Magee, A. McLean, J. L. Dunn, Wm. Turnbull, S. Jones and others, for fire and marine business. No stockholder to be eligible as a Director who is not an owner of at least $300 stock. May hold real estate required for the transaction of its business, such as has been mortgaged by way of security for loans previously contracted, or for moneys due. Capital $250,000, (in shares of $50).

Cap. 85—Incorporates, as the TRUSTEES OF THE CHURCH CALLED DISCIPLES OF CHRIST OR CHRISTIANS, in the City of St. John, Wm. Hewitt, J. Wilson, M. Burns, H. Robertson, J. S. Burns, J. E. Barnes, G. S. Barnes, J. J. Jardine, J. Swift, G. McElhinney, of St. John. Certain lots described in a deed of January 30th, 1854, with all the buildings thereon; and all the property owned by the Society of the Disciples of Christ or Christians in St. John, are transferred to said corporation. In May, annually, Trustees to be elected, not less than 6 nor more than 12. Repeals 30 V., c. 76.

Cap. 86—Incorporates, as the ST. GEORGE RED GRANITE CO., (limited) P. Cormack, J. I. Fellows, I. Burpee, S. S. Hall C. H. Fairweather, J. P. C. Burpee, and others with power to purchase, hold and dispose of granite lands and mineral rights, and to quarry and manufacture granite and all kinds of stone and minerals in the Co. of Charlotte, with all property required for roads, railroads and tramways for the transportation of red granite and other substances to and from the quarries and works, and of acquiring all the wharves, water lots, docks and piers necessary. They may apply to a judge of the Supreme Court for expropriation of lands in proximity to the works of the Co., failing agreement with the owner or owners for purchase, Capital $60,000, (in shares of $100,) with power to increase to $500,000. Office in St. John or other place in New Brunswick, England or the United States.

Cap. 87—Incorporates, as the CARLETON AND VICTORIA STEAMBOAT CO., J. F. Fletcher, J. W. Boyer, J. McGee, G. W. Boyer, E. M. Boyer, J. H. Seely and others, for the purpose of plying a line of steamboats on the River St. John between Fredericton and Grand Falls, and for procuring, holding and buying land, wharves, vessels, machinery, &c., necessary for carrying on such business. Capital $50 000, (in shares of $25,) with powers to increase to $75,000. Unless 50 per cent. of capital is paid in within 1 year the charter lapses.

Cap. 88—Incorporates, as the LAKE GEORGE RAILWAY CO., F. Hibbard, A. H. Gillmore, E. Gillmore and T. Gillmore, J. J. May, Boston, Mass., Fred. Frye, New York, N.Y., and others, with power to construct a rail or tramway from Harvey, York Co., to the Antimony Mine in the Parish of Prince William, York Co. They may apply to a Judge of the Supreme Court for expropriation of lands necessary and contiguous to their line of railway when no agreement for the purchase of said lands can be made with the owners. They may construct bridges, &c., and shipping places for minerals of all kinds, subject to the regulations of the Court of Sessions or the Municipal Corporation of the county. Capital $100,000, (in shares of $1,000).

Cap. 89—Incorporates, as the HOPEWELL FREE STONE AND MINING CO., for the purpose of erecting wharves, cranes and other machinery for quarrying, manufacturing and exporting building and other stone and materials, for opening and working mines and materials, and railroads or other description of roads necessary for the transportation of said materials. Shall have an office and agent in Hopewell, Albert Co., where the first meeting shall be held. Capital $100,000, (in shares of $50.) Ten per cent. of said capital to be paid in and sworn certificate of such payment filed in the office of the Secretary of the Province, within 3 years or charter lapses.

Cap. 90—Incorporates, as FOSTER & MCADAM BROOKS RIVER DRIVING CO., F. H. Todd, J. Clarke, F. Todd, Z. Chipman. H. F. Todd, C. R. Hill, Wm. Porter, C. Stewart and others, for the purpose of clearing out the Foster and McAdam Brooks, in order to make them navigable for driving logs and timber, with authority to enter and occupy any lands bordering on said streams necessary for building dams and other improvements. The Co. to be liable for damages. They may demand and receive as tolls from all persons or co's. driving logs and other lumber passing through said improvements, 40cts. per 1000 feet of logs, 20cts. per ton of timber, and 40cts. per 1000 feet of other lumber. First meeting to be held at St. Stephen. Annual meetings to be held on the first Monday in April. Capital $4,000, (in shares of $40). Act to be in force until December 1st, 1883.

Cap. 91—Authorizes David H Budge and G. Stanton, Parish of CANTERBURY, York County, proprietors of a MILL erected on EEL RIVER, to erect and maintain a boom across it above the dam, near the mouth; also piers and side booms for the purpose of stopping, collecting and sorting lumber, &c. Timber shall be sorted the same day they are notified of its arrival, and all timber not theirs, passed through the boom. Any person destroying or injuring the boom incurs a fine of $40. This Act to continue in force for 10 yrs.

Cap, 92—Incorporates, as the NORTH

West Boom Co., R. Hutchison, Alex. Morrison, A. Ritchie, Wm. Muirhead, R. P. Whitney, R. Forsyth, J. B. Snowball, and others, for the purpose of erecting booms or piers to extend if necessary, from J. Stewart's lower line to the upper end of Frenchman's Island on the Little South Branch and to the bridge at Johnston's on the Main North West Branch of the River Miramichi, for same purposes as preceding, the booms to be so constructed as to admit the passage of rafts and boats. They may demand 14 cts. per ton of square or sided lumber, and 10 cts. per 1000 superficial feet of logs and other lumber secured in said booms. All floated down the North West Branch of river Miramichi or its branches not marked or for which no owner appears to be sold by public vendue,—one quarter of the proceeds to go towards the expenses of Co. and the remainder to be divided between the owners of timber secured in the boom according to quantity. For floating lumber running into the boom by accident they shall be entitled to 3½ cts. per ton, and 7 cts. per 1000 feet of logs or other lumber, but not more than 8 cts. per raft or joint. Stockholders to be responsible for damages—Corporation only liable for loss of timber when caused by them or their employees' neglect. Any person convicted of wilfully destroying or damaging boom incurs a fine of $40. This Act to be in force for 10 yrs.

Cap. 93—Incorporates, as the Bay of Fundy Red Granite Co., J. S. Brown, A. Volk, C. C. Ward, J. M. Moffit, G. G. M'Glashan, D. Wetmore, B. C. Keeway, C. Weldon, and others, with same powers as in c. 86; all property and shares to be exempt from taxation for 3 yrs. Capital $200,000 (in shares of $100) with powers of increase to $500,000.

Cap. 94—Incorporates the Moncton Skating Club, with power to hold property in Moncton, Westmoreland Co., and borrow money on mortgage or other security. Provisional Directors, B. Botsford, H. W. M'Cann, A. H. Chandler, H. A. Whitney, J. L. Harris, C. A. Holstead, P. Mc Sweeney, jr., R. F. Boyer, Edwin A. Ricord, R. A. Bosden. Capital $3,000 (in shares of $5) with power to increase to $4000.)

Cap. 95—Incorporates, as the Sheffield Cheese Manufacturing Co., C. Burpee, C. B. Barker, H. D. Chase, M. C. Harrison, W. A. Burpee. First meeting to be held on the first Monday in June at the Factory Building in Sheffield, Sunbury Co., and following meetings on the 2nd Tuesday in March, for the purpose of electing officers. Directors to hold 5 shares. Capital $1000 (in shares of $20) with power to increase the stock to $1000.

Cap. 96—Authorizes the Directors of the Caledonia Mining and Manufacturing Co., when requested by two-thirds of the shareholders, to sell the property and privileges of the Co. by private sale or public auction. If the latter, shareholders are allowed to bid, the purchaser not to be responsible for the due application of the purchase money nor bound to enquire if such sale was pursuant to the request of stockholders. Directors after realizing proceeds and paying debts as well as expenses on winding up Co. shall, if expedient, make a reasonable compensation to the President for his services and divide the remainder among the stockholders according to the amount of their stock, provided such stockholders shall have paid all calls.

Cap. 97—Authorizes the executors of the Will of the late Daniel J. McLaughlin to convey by way of mortgage certain lands belonging to him so as to enable the heirs to enter into an agreement and save expense and litigation.

Cap. 98—Authorizes the College of St. Joseph to dispose of any or all the real estate owned by said College, and invest the proceeds in the purchase of other real estate or otherwise for the benefit of said corporation.

Cap. 99—Incorporates, as the St. Croix Pleasure Ground Association, E. H. Eaton, Wm. Connors, A. Stevens, Clark Christie, J. H. Maxwell, J. Waller, J. McElroy, J. Hill, J. Coffran, J. Ryder and others, for the purpose of maintaining a driving park and pleasure ground, &c in the Parish of St. Stephen, Charlotte Co. Annual meeting to be held in St. Stephen, on the first Monday in May. Capital $5,000 (in shares of $50).

Cap. 100—Incorporates, as the Back Creek Stream Driving Co. J. E. Hamm, M. Hamm and their successors, for the purpose of clearing out and built ing dams on the Back Creek Stream and its several branches from its mouth to its head waters, to facilitate the driving logs, &c., with similar power to those in previous acts. Tolls 35cts. per 1000 superficial feet of logs, &c., over dams constructed at a point where the road leading to Queen's Bridge crossed the stream, and 10cts. per 1000 feet that pass through any of the tributaries: but the lumber liable to 35cts. toll shall not be liable to the 10cts.

Cap 101—Authorizes the Victoria Hotel Co. of St. John, to issue new stock, to be known as "Class B," to the amount of $12,000, due on construction account, to be paid 6 p. c. dividend first out of net proceeds, and new stock known as "Class B," to the amount of $30,000, due on supply provision and furniture accounts, to receive a 6 p. c. dividend next after above, and the present stock to be known as "Class C." After paying the 2 dividends above the surplus goes to holders of said capital, Class C. Repeals so much of former acts as are inconsistent with this Act.

Cap. 102—Authorizes any 2 J. P.'s resident in the Parish of Greenwich, Kings Co., to appoint a person resident in said parish to be Comrs. of wharves, with power to order the removal of any vessel obstructing the entrance or approach to any wharf. If the owner of said vessel or raft fail to comply with such order immediately, he incurs a penalty of $5, recoverable under the provisions of the Revised Statutes, chap. 188. The Comr. regulates generally the places of vessels at the wharves, &c.

Cap. 103—Incorporates a portion of the parish of St. Stephen—commencing at the St. Croix on the S. E. corner of St. Stephen corporation, thence along the W. line of said corporation to the S. line of lot 1 (granted to J. Campbell), thence S. 65° W. along said line and its prolongation along

the S. line of lot 3 (granted to R. Crowley) to the base line (so called), thence S. 25° E. on the W. end of lots 1 & 2 and W. line of land granted to N. Brown and D. Grant till it strikes the centre of the St. Croix, as a town to be called MILLTOWN with usual corporate rights. It is divided into 3 wards. The Council to consist of a Mayor and 6 councillors.

Members of the Governments and Legislatures.

The following are the members of the Governments and Legislatures of the Dominion and the several Provinces:—

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

Governor General.

His Excellency the Right Honorable Sir FREDERICK TEMPLE, Earl of Dufferin, Viscount and Baron Clandeboye of Clandeboye in the County Down in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, Baron Dufferin and Clandeboye of Ballyleidy and Killeleagh in the County Down, in the Peerage of Ireland and a Baronet, one of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, Knight of the Most Illustrious Order of St. Patrick and Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Governor General of Canada and Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the Island of Prince Edward.

The Queen's Privy Council of Canada.

THE CABINET.

(*Formed 7th November*, 1873)

The Hon. ALEXANDER MACKENZIE, Premier, and Minister of Public Works.
The Hon. ANTOINE AIME DORION, Minister of Justice and Attorney General.
The Hon. EDWARD BLAKE, Minister without Portfolio.
The Hon. ALBERT J. SMITH, Minister of Marine and Fisheries.
The Hon. LOUIS LETELLIER DE ST. JUST, Minister of Agriculture and Statistics.
The Hon. RICHARD J. CARTWRIGHT, Minister of Finance.
The Hon. DAVID LAIRD, Minister of the Interior.
The Hon. DAVID CHRISTIE, Secretary of State.
The Hon. ISAAC BURPEE, Minister of Customs.
The Hon. DONALD A. MACDONALD, Post Master General.
The Hon. THOMAS COFFIN, Receiver General.
The Hon. TELESPHORE FOURNIER, Minister of Inland Revenue.
The Hon. WILLIAM ROSS, Minister of Militia.
The Hon. RICHARD W. SCOTT, Minister without Portfolio.

Members of the Privy Council not now holding office.

The Rt. Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD, P.C., K.C.B., &c
* The Hon. SAMUEL L. TILLEY, C. B.
The Hon. Sir ALEXANDER T. GALT, K. C. M. G.
The Hon. WILLIAM MCDOUGALL, C. B.
The Hon. WILLIAM P. HOWLAND, C. B.
The Hon. ADAMS G. ARCHIBALD, C. M. G.
* The Hon. PETER MITCHELL.
* The Hon. ALEXANDER CAMPBELL.
The Hon. JEAN CHARLES CHAPAIS.
* The Hon. HECTOR LOUIS LANGEVIN, B.C.
The Hon. Sir EDWARD KENNY.
The Hon. Sir JOHN ROSE, K.C.M.G.
The Hon. CHRISTOPHER DUNKIN.
The Hon. ALEXANDER MORRIS.
The Hon. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS, C.B., K.C.M.G.
* The Hon. JAMES COX AIKINS.
* The Hon. CHALES TUPPER, C. B.
* The Hon. JOHN HENRY POPE.
* The Hon. JOHN O'CONNOR.
* The Hon. THOMAS N. GIBBS.
* The Hon. THEODORE ROBITAILLE.
* The Hon. HUGH MACDONALD.

* Those to whose names an asterisk is prefixed were members of the Cabinet of Sir John A. Macdonald which resigned on the 5th November, 1873.

THE PARLIAMENT.

THE SENATE.

Speaker—Hon. P. J. O. CHAUVEAU, Quebec.

Clerk—ROBERT LEMOINE, Esq.

Province of Ontario.

Senators.	P.-O. Address.
Hon. John Hamilton.....	Kingston
" Saml. Mills	Hamilton
" Benjamin Seymour.	Port Hope
" Walter H. Dickson.	Niagara
" James Shaw	Smith's Falls
" Alexander Campbell	Kingston
" David Christie.....	Paris
Hon. James Cox Aikins..	Richview
" David Reesor.....	Markham
" Elijah Leonard	London
" William McMaster.	Toronto
" John Simpson	Bowmanville
" James Skead	Ottawa
" David L. McPherson	Toronto

Province of Ontario.

Senators.	P.-O. Address.	Senators.	P.-O. Address.
Hon. Donald MacDonald.	Toronto	Hon. Frank Smith.....	Toronto
" Billa Flint	Belleville	" Robert Skead.....	Belleville
" Geo. William Allan.	Toronto	" Alexander Vidal....	Sarnia
" James R. Benson...	St. Catharines	" George Alexander..	Woodstock
" Ebenezer Perry.....	Cobourg	" George Brown.....	Toronto

Province of Quebec.

" Asa Belknap Foster..	Waterloo	Hon. Louis Lacoste.....	Boucherville
" J. C. Chapais	Kamouraska	" Joseph F. Armand..	Riv. des Prairies
" Louis A. Olivier.....	Berthier	" Charles Wilson	Montreal
" Jacques O Bureau. .	Montreal	" William H. Chaffers.	St. Césaire
" Charles Malhiot.	Pointe du Lac	" Jean B. Guevremont.	Sorel
" Louis Renaud.....	Ste. Martine Chateauguay	" James Ferrier.	Montreal
" L Letellier de St. Just	Rivière Ouelle	" Thomas Ryan.	"
" John Hamilton	Montreal	" Louis Panet	Quebec
" Charles Cormier	Plessisville	" A. R. C. De Lery	"
" David Edward Price.	Chicoutimi	" Matthew H. Cochrane	Compton
" Leandre Dumouchel.	Longueuil	" Eugène Chinic.....	Quebec
		" J. H. Bellerose	St. Vinc. de Paul

Province of Nova Scotia.

" Sir Edward Kenny...	Halifax	Hon. William Miller.....	Halifax
" T. D. Archibald	Sydney	" A. W. McLellan	Londonderry
" Robert B. Dickey....	Amherst	" Alex. Macfarlane	Wallace
" John Holmes	Pictou	" Jer. Northup	Halifax
" John Locke	Lockport	" Ezra Churchill.....	Hantsport
" John Bourinot.	Sydney, C. B.	" H. A. Kaulback ..	Lunenburg

Province of New Brunswick.

" Amos E. Botsford...	Westcock, Westmoreland.	Hon. Robert D. Wilmot ...	Belmont, Sunbury
" John Robertson	St. John, N. B.	" Abner R. McLelan...	Hopewell, Albert Co.
" Robert L. Hazen	St. John, N. B.	" John Glasier	Sunbury
" William H. Odell....	Fredericton	" James Dever.....	St. John. N. B.
" David Wark	Fredericton	" William Muirhead...	Chatham, N. B.
" William H. Steeves .	St. John, N. B.		
" John Ferguson.....	Bathurst		

Province of Manitoba—Hon. Marc A. Girard, Winnipeg—Hon. J. Sutherland, Winnipeg.
Province of British Columbia—Hon. R. W. W. Carrall, Barkerville—Hon. F. C. Cornwall, Ashcroft—Hon. W. J. Macdonald, Victoria.
Province of Prince Edward Island.—Hon. R. P. Haythorne, Charlottetown—Hon. T. H. Haviland, Charlottetown—Hon. D. Montgomery, Park Corner—Hon. G. W. Howlan, Alberton.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Speaker—The Hon. JAMES COCKBURN. | Clerk—ALFRED PATRICK, Esq.

Province of Ontario.

Constituencies	Members.	Post Office Address.	Constituencies	Members.	Post Office Address.
Addington	Schuyler Shibley	Napanee	Elgin, E. R....	William Harvey	Luton
Algoma	Hon. J. B. Robinson.....	Toronto	Essex	Hon. Jno. O'Connor	Windsor
Bothwell	David Mills	Clearville	Frontenac	George A. Kirkpatrick	Kingston
Brant, N. R...	Gavin Fleming..	Glenmorris	Glengarry	Hon. Donald A. Macdonald	Alex'ndria
Brant, S. R...	William Patterson.....	Brantford	Grenville, S. R	Wm. H. Brouse.	Prescott
Brockville, Tn	Jacob D. Buell..	Brockville	Grey, N. R....	George Snider...	Owen S'nd
Bruce, N.R ...	John Gillies	Paisley	Grey, E. R	Wm. R. Flesher.	Flesherton
Bruce, S.R	Hon. Ed Blake..	Toronto	Grey, S. R...	George Landerkin	Hanover
Cardwell	Hon J.H.Cameron.....	Toronto	Haldimand ...	David Thompson	Indiana
Carleton, O...	John Rochester.	Ottawa	Halton	John White.	Milton
Cornwall, Tn..	Darby Bergin ..	Cornwall	Hamilton City	{ D. B. Chisholm	Hamilton
Dun as	William Gibson.	Morrisb'gh		{ H. B. Witton..	"
Durham, E.R.	Lewis Ross.....	Port Hope	Hastings, N.R	M. Bowell.....	Belleville
Durham, W.R	E. B. Wood.....	Brantford	Hastings E R	John White.....	Roslin
Elgin, W.R...	Geo. E. Casey...	Fingal			

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—*Province of Ontario.*—Continued.)

Constituencies	Members.	Post Office Address.
Hastings, W R	James Brown...	Belleville
Huron, N. R..	Thomas Farrow.	Bluevale
Huron, S. R..	Malcolm C. Cameron	Goderich
Huron, C. R..	Horace Horton..	"
Kent, O.....	Rufus Stephenson	Chatham, O
Kingston.....	Sir John A. Macdonald, K C.B.	Ottawa
Lambton.....	Hon. A Makenzie	Toronto
Lanark, N. R	Daniel Galbraith	Almonte
Lanark, S R	John G Haggart	Perth
Leeds & Grenville, N. R..	Francis Jones..	Kemptv'le
Leeds, S. R...	Hon A N Richards	Brockville
Lennox	Hon. Richard J. Cartwrihgt	Kingston
Lincoln.....	Thos. R. Merritt	St. Catherines
London, City.	Hon. John Carling	London
Middlesex. N R	Thos. Scatcherd.	"
Middlesex, E R	David Glass.....	"
Middlesex W R	George W. Ross.	Strathroy
Monk	J. D Edgar.....	Toronto
Muskoka	A. P. Cockburn.	Bracebridge
Niagara, Town	Angus Morrison.	Toronto
Norfolk, N. R.	John Charlton ..	Lynedoch
Norfolk, S.R..	Wm. Wallace...	Simcoe
Northum, O., E. R	Joseph Keeler...	Colborne
North'md, O., W. R	Hon. Jas Cockburn	Cobourg
Ontario, N. R.	Wm. H. Gibbs..	Oshawa
Ontario, S. R.	Hon. T. N. Gibbs	"
Ottawa, City..	{ J. M. Currier.. { John B. Lewis.	Ottaw "
Oxford, N. R .	Thomas Oliver..	Woodst'ck
Oxford, S R..	E. V. Bodwell...	Ingersoll
Peel	Robert Smith..	Brampton
Perth, N R...	Thomas M. Daly	Stratford
Perth, S. R ..	James Trow.....	Shakspe're
Peterboro', E. R.....	Peregrine M Grover.....	Norwood
Peterboro', W. R.....	Wm.. Cluxton...	Peterboro
Prescott	Al ert Hagar....	Plantagenet
Prince Edward	Walter Ross ...	Picton
Renfrew, N R	James Finlay...	Pembroke
Renfrew, S.R.	James O'Reilly.	Kingston
Russell	James A. Grant.	Ottawa
Simcoe, N.R..	Herman H. Cook	Toronto
Simcoe, S.R..	William C. Little	Allandale
Stormont.....	Cyril Archibald.	Dickinson Landing
Toronto, East.	James Beaty....	Toronto
Toronto, West.	Thomas Moss....	"
Toronto Centre	Robert Wilkes..	"
Victoria, O., N. R.....	Joseph Staples..	Aros
Victoria, O., S. R.....	George Dormer.	Lindsay
Waterloo, N.R	Isaac E. Bowman	St. Jacobs
Waterloo, S. R	James Young ...	Galt
Welland	W A. Thompson	Queenston
Wellington, N. R.....	N. Higginbotham.....	Guelph
Wellington, S. R.....	David Stirton....	Gue'ph
Wellington, C. R....	James Ross.....	Cumnock
Wentworth, N R.....	Thomas Bain....	Strabane
Wentworth, S. R	Joseph Rymal..	Barton
York, O., E R.	James Metcalfe.	Yorkville
York, O., N.R.	Anson J. P. Dodge.....	Keswick
York, O., W.R	David Blain.....	Toronto

Province of Quebec.

Constituencies	Members.	Post Office Address.
Argenteuil	Hon J. J. C. Abbott	Montreal
Bagot	Pierre S. Gendron	St. Rosalie
Beauce.....	Christian H. Pozer.	StGeorgeQ
Beauharnois..	Ulysse I. Robillard	Beauharnois
Bellechase	Hon. Telesphore Fournier.....	Quebec
Berthier	Anselme H. Paquet	StCuthbert
Bonaventure..	Theodore Robitaille.....	New Carlisle
Brome	Edward Carter..	Montreal
Chambly.....	Pierre R. Benoit.	St. Hubert
Champlain....	Hon John J. Ross.	St.Anne de la Pe're
Charlevoix....	Pierre Tremblay	Chicoutimi
Chateauguay .	Hon. L. H. Holton.....	Montreal
Chicoutimi & Saguenay...	William E. Price	Quebec
Compton	Hon. John H. Pope.....	Cookshire
Dorchester....	Hon. H. L. Langevin, C.B.....	Ottawa
Drummond & Arthabaska.	Pierre N. Dorion	Arthab'ka
Gaspe.....	Hon. P. Fortin..	Gasre
Hochelaga ..	Louis Beaubien..	Montreal
Huntingdon...	Julius Scriver...	Hemmingford
Iberville	Francois Bechard	Iberville
Jacques Cartier.....	Rodolphe Laflamme.....	Montreal
Joliette	Louis F. G. Baby.....	Joliette

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—*Province of Quebec.*—(Continued.)

Constituencies	Members.	Post Office Address.	Constituencies	Members.	Post Office Address.
Kamouraska	C. A. P. Pelletier	Quebec	Quebec East	Adolphe Tourangeau	Quebec
Laprairie	Alfred Pinsonneault	Montreal	" West	Hon. Thos. McGreevy	"
L'Assomption	Hon. L. Archambeault	L'Assomption	Quebec Co.	Adolphe P. Caron	Quebec
Laval	U Ouimet	Montreal	Richmond & Wolfe	Wm. H. Webb	Melbourne
Levis	Hon. J. G Blanchet	Levis	Richelieu	Michel Mathieu	Sorel
L'Islet	Philippe P. Casgrain	Quebec	Rimouski	J. B. Romuald Fiset	St Germain
Lotbiniere	Henry G. Joly	Quebec	Rouville	Honore Mercier	
Maskinouge	Louis A. Boyer	Montreal	St. Hyacinthe	Louis Delorme	St. Hyacinthe
Megantic	Edouard E. Richard	Stenfold	St. John's, Q.	Francois Bourassa	St. Jean, Q
Missisquoi	Geo. B. Baker	Cowansville	St. Maurice	Elie Lacerte	Yamachiche
Montcalm	Firmin Dugas	St Julienne	Shefford	Hon. L. S. Huntington	Montreal
Montmagny	Henri T. Taschereau	Quebec	SherbrookeTn	E. T. Brooks	Sherbrooke
Montmorency	Jean Langlois	"	Soulanges	Jacques P. Lanthier	S Polycpe
Montreal C'tre	Michael P. Ryan	Montreal	Stanstead	Charles C. Colby	Stanstead
" East	Louis A. Jette	"	Temiscouata	Elie Malloux	St. Arsène
" West	Hon. Jno. Young	"	Terrebonne	L. F. R. Masson	Ter'bonne
Napierville	Hon. Antoine A. Dorion	Montreal	Three Rivers	Wm. McDougall	Three Rivers
Nicolet	Joseph Gaudet	Gentilly	Two Mountains	Wilfred Prevost	Ter'bonne
Ottawa Co	A Wright	Ironsides	Vaudreuil	Robert Harwood	Rigaud
Pontiac	Wm. M. Wright	Ottawa	Vercheres	Fellx Geoffrion	Vercheres
Portneuf	E. A. de St. Georges	Cap Sante	Yamaska	Joseph Tanguay	St. David
Quebec Centre	Hon. J. E. Cauchon	Quebec			

Province of Nova Scotia.

Constituencies	Members.	Post Office Address.	Constituencies	Members.	Post Office Address.
Annapolis	William H. Ray	Clementsport, N.S	King's, N.S.	Leverett de V. Chipman	Kentville, N. S
Antigonish		Antigonish			
Cape Breton	Newton L. McKay / William McDonald		Lunenburg	C. E. Church	
Colchester	F. M. Pearson	Truro, N.S	Pictou	Hon. Jas. McDonald / Robert Doull	Halifax / Pictou
Cumberland	Hon. C. Tupper, C. B.	Ottawa	Queen's, N.S.	Jas. S. Forbes	Liverpool, N.S
Digby	Alfred W. Savary	Digby, N.S	Rchm'd, N.S.	Isaac Levesconte	Arich't, NS
Guysborough	Hon S. Campbell	Guysboro' N.S	Shelburne	Hon. Thos. Coffin	Barrington N.S
Halifax	William J. Almon / Stephen Tobin	Halifax / "	Victoria, N.S.	Hon. Wm. Ross.	St. Annes, N.S
Hants	M. H. Goudge	Windsor	Yarmouth	Frank Killam	Yarmouth N.S
Inverness	Sam. McDonell	Port Hood			

Province of New Brunswick.

Constituencies	Members.	Post Office Address.	Constituencies	Members.	Post Office Address.
Albert	John Wallace	Hillsboro' N.B	King's, N.B.	James Domville	St. John, N.B
Carleton, N.B.	S. B. Appleby	Woodst'ck N.B	Kent	R. Cutler	Restig'che
Charlotte	John McAdam	St Stephen	Northum, N.B	Hon. P. Mitchell	Ottawa
Gloucester	Hon. T. W. Anglin	St. John, N.B	Queen's, N.B.	John Ferris	Cambridge N.B
			Restigouche	George Moffat	Dalhousie, N.B

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—*Province of New Brunswick.*—(Continued.)

Constituencies	Members.	Post Office Address.	Constituencies	Members.	Post Office Address.
St. John, N.B. County	Hon. Isaac Burpee	St. John, N.B	Sunbury	Charles Burpee	Sheffield, N.B
	Acalus L. Palmer	St. John, N.B	Victoria, N.B	John Costigan	Grand Falls N.B
St. John, N.B. City	J. S. B. De Veber	St. John, N.B	Westmoreland	Hon. A. J. Smith	Dorchester
			York, N.B	John Pickard	Fredericton, N.B

Province of Manitoba.

Marquette	J. C. Schultz	Winnipeg.
Provencher	R. Cunningham	"
Selkirk	Louis Riel	Provencher.
Lisgar	Donald A Smith	Montreal.

Province of British Columbia.

Cariboo	J. S. Thompson	Cariboo.
New Westminster	Hugh Nelson	Burrard Inlet.
Vancouver	Hon. Sir Francis Hincks	Montreal.
Victoria, B.C.	Henry Nathan, Jr.	Victoria, B. C.
	Amos de Cosmos	
Yale	E. Dewdney	Victoria, B. C.

Province of Prince Edward Island.

King's	D. Davies	Charlottetown.
"	A. C. McDonald	Montague Bridge.
Prince's	Hon. J. C. Pope	Charlottetown.
"	J. Yeo	Port Hill.
Queen's	Hon. David Laird	Charlottetown.
"	P. Sinclair	Springfield.

LOCAL LEGISLATURES.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Lieutenant Governor.

His Honour JOHN CRAWFORD, Esquire, Toronto.

Executive Council.

Hon. Oliver Mowat, Attorney General.
Hon. Adam Crooks, Treasurer.
Hon. Archibald McKellar, Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works.
Hon. T. P. Pardee, Commissioners of Crown Lands.
Hon. C. F. Fraser, Secretary and Registrar.

House of Assembly.

Speaker— (LT.-COL. C. T. GILLMOR, Clerk.)

Constituencies.	Members.	Post Office Address.	Constituencies.	Members.	Post Office Address.
Addington	H. M. Deroche.	Napanee.	Glengarry	J. Craig	Cornwall.
Algoma	Fred. W. Cumberland	Toronto.	Grenville, S. R	Hon C F Fraser	Prescott.
			Grey, N. R	T. Scott	Owen Sound
Bothwell	Hon A McKellar	Chatham.	Grey, S. R	A. W. Lauder	Toronto.
Brant, N. R.	H. Finlayson	Paris.	Haldimand	Jacob Baxter	Cayuga.
Brant, S. R	A. S. Hardy	Brantford.	Halton	W. Barber	Streetsville
Brockville	W Fitzsimmons	Brockville.	Hamilton	J. M. Williams	Hamilton.
Bruce, N. R	Donald Sinclair.	Saugeen.	Hastings W R	K. Graham	Belleville.
Bruce, S. R	Rupert M. Wells	Toronto.	Hastings, E R	H Corby	Belleville.
Cardwell	Geo. McManus	Mono Mills.	Hastings, N. R	G. H. Boulter	Stirling.
Carleton	G. W. Monk	S. March.	Huron, N R	T. Gibson	Wroxeter.
Cornwall	J. G. Setsinger.	Cornwall.	Huron, S. R	R. Bishop	Goderich.
Dundas	Simon Cook	Morrisburg.	Kent	James Dawson	Sombra.
Durham, E. R	A T.H Williams	Port Hope.	Kingston	W. Robinson	Kingston.
Durham W.R	John McLeod	Bowmanville.	Lambton	Hon. T. B. Pardee	Sarnia.
Elgin, E. R	J. H. Wilson	St. Thomas	Lanark, N. R.	W. Caldwell	Lanark.
Elgin, W. R	T. Hodgins	Toronto.	Lanark, S. R.	Abraham Code.	Innisville.
Essex	Albert Prince.	Windsor.	Leeds, N. R	H. Merrick	Merrickville
Frontenac	D. D. Calvin	Kingston.	Leeds, S R		Brockville.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO—(*Continued.*)

Constituencies	Members.	Post Office Address.	Constituencies	Members.	Post Office Address.
Lennox.....	J. T. Grange....	Napanee	Prescott.....	G.W. Hamilton	Montreal
Lincoln.....	J. C. Rykert....	St. Catharines	PrinceEdward	G. Striker.....	Picton
			Renfrew, S. R.	E. Harrington	Arnprior
London.....	W. R. Meredith.	London	Renfrew, N.R.	T. Deacon.....	Pembroke
Middlesex, E.R	R Tooley.....	Belmont	Russell.....	W. Craig.....	Russell
Middlesex, N. R.....	J. S. Smith.....	Ailsa Craig	Simcoe, N.R..	W. D. Ardagh..	Barrie
			Simcoe, S.R...		
Middlesex, W. R.....	J. Watterworth.	Wardsville	Stormont.....	J. Bethune.....	Toronto
Monck.....	H. R. Haney....	Fenwick	Toronto, East.	M. C. Cameron.	
Niagara.....	S. Richards	Toronto	Toronto, West	Hon. A. Crooks	Toronto
Northumberland, E. R...	W. W. Webb...	Brighton	Victoria, N.R	D McRae.....	Bolsover
			Victoria, S.R..	S C. Wood.....	Lindsay
Northumberland, W. R .	Charles Gifford.	Cobourg	Waterloo, N.R	M. Springer....	Waterloo
			Waterloo, S.R	I. Clemens.....	Preston
Norfolk, S. R..	Simpson McCall	Victoria	Welland	J. G. Currie....	St. Catha's
Norfolk, N. R.	John Clarke....	Simcoe	Wellington N. R	R. McKin.....	Parker
Ontario, N. R.	Thomas Paxton	Port Perry			
Ontario, S. R..	Abram Farewell	Oshawa	Wellington, C. R	C. Clarke.....	Elora
Ottawa.....		Ottawa			
Oxford, N. R..	Hon. O. Mowatt	Toronto	Wellington, S. R	P. Gow.....	Guelph
Oxford, S. R...	Adam Oliver....	Ingersoll			
Peel.....	Ken. Chisnolm..	Brampton	Wentworth, N R.....	R. Christie.....	Flambo' W
Perth, N. R...	A. Monteith.....	Stratford			
Perth, S. R....	Thos. E. Guest..	St. Marys	Wentworth, S. R	W. Sexton.....	Jerseyville
Peterborough, E R.....	George Reid	Keene	York, E.R.....	H. P. Crosby...	Unionville
			York, W.R....	P. Patterson...	Patterson
Peterborough, W. R.....	T. L. Fairbrin...	Peterboro'	York, N. R ...	Alfred Boultbee	Peterboro'

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Lieutenant Governor.

His Honour RENE EDOUARD CARON,—Quebec.

Executive Council.

Hon. Gedeon Ouimet, Secretary and Registrar, and Minister of Public Instruction.
Hon. Geo. Irvine, Attorney General.
Hon. J. G. Robertson, Treasurer.
Hon. Pierre Fortin, Commissioner of Crown Lands.
Hon. Louis Archambault, Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works.
Hon. J. J. Rose, President Legislative Council.
Hon. J. A. Chapleau, Solicitor General.

Legislative Council.

Speaker—The Hon. CHS. DEBOUCHERVILLE. (FELIX FORTIER, Clerk.)

Divisions.	Councillors.	Post Office Address.	Divisions.	Councillors.	Post Office Address.
Alma.....	Hon J L Beaudry	Montreal	Mille-Isle.....	Hon. F. H Le-Mair.....	St. Benoit
Bedford.....	" Thos. Wood..	Dunham	Montarville...	" Chs. DeBouchervillle...	Boucherv'le
Dela Durantye	" J O.Beaubien	Montmagny			
De la Vallière	" J. B.G. Proulx	Nicolet	Repentigny...	" L. Archambault....	L'Assomt'n
De Lanaudiere	" P. E Dostaler	Berthier			
De Lorimier...	" C. S. Rodier..	Montreal	Rigaud.....	" J. E. Prudhomme...	Tannery, W
De Salaberry..	" H. Starnes...	"			
Grandville....	" E. Dionne....	St. Anne de la Poc're	Rougemont...	" J. Fraser. .	St. Marc
			Saurel	" P. E. R'y.	St. Pie
Gulf and Saurel	" T. Savage....	Cape Cove	Stadacona.	" T. McGreevy	Quebec
Inkerman	" Geo. Bryson..	Chichester	Shawinagan...	" J. J. Ross..	Champlain
Kennebec....	" J. Thibaudeau	Quebec	Victoria.	" J. Ferrier..	Montreal
La Salle.....	" L. Panet.	"	Wellington....	" E. Hale....	Sherbrooke
Laurentides...	" J. E. Gingras	"			
Lauzon.....	" A. C. Delery..	"			

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—(*Continued.*)

Legislative Assembly.

Speaker—Hon. J. G. BLANCHET. (G. M. MUIR, Clerk.)

Constituencies.	Members.	Post Office Address.
Argenteuil	S. Bellingham	Montreal.
Bagot	P. S. Gendron	Ste. Rosalie.
Beauce	C. H. Pozer	St. George.
Beauharnois	E. H. Bisson	St. Louis de Gonzague.
Bellechasse	O. Pelletier	St. Charles.
Berthier	L. Sylvestre	Berthier *en H.*
Bonaventure	Hon T. Robitaille	New Carlisle
Brome	W. W. Lynch	Knowlton.
Chambly	G. Laroceque	Longueuil.
Champlain	Hon. F. X. A. Trudel	Montreal.
Charlevoix	A. Gagnon	Baie St. Paul
Chateauguay	E. Laberge	St Philoruene
Chicoutimi & Saguenay	P. A. Tremblay	Chicoutimi.
Compton	W. Sawyer	Sawyerville.
Two Mounta's	Hon. G. Ouimet	Montreal.
Dorchester	L. N. Laroche lle	St Anselme.
Drummond & Arthabaska	W. Laurier	Arthabaskaville.
Gaspé	Hon. P. Fortin	Laprairie.
Hochelaga	L. J. B. Beaubien	Montreal.
Huntingdon	T. Sanders	Havelock.
Iberville	L. Molleur	St. Jean.
Jacqs.-Cartier	N M. LeCavalier	St. Laurent.
Jollette	V. P. Lavallée	St. Felix de Valois.
Kamouraska	C. F. Roy	Ste. Anne de la Pocatre.
Laprairie	A. Esinhart	Laprairie.
L'Assomption	O. Pelletier	L'Epiphanie
Laval	Hon. J. H. Bellerose	St. V. de Paul
Levis	Hon J G Blanchet	Lévis.
L'Islet	P. G. Verreault.	St. J. Port Joly
Lotbiniere	H. G. Joly	Quebec.
Maskinongé	M. Houde	Riv. du Loup (*en haut*).
Mégantic	Hon. G. Irvine	Quebec.
Missisquoi	J. S. Brigham	Philipsburg
Montcalm	F. Dugas	Montcalm.
Montmagny	Langelier	Quebec.
M'tmorency	Hon. J. Cauchon	"
Montreal, W.	J W. McGauvran	Montreal.
" C'tre	Hon L. H. Holton	"
" East	F. David	"
Napierville	L. D. Lafontaine	St. Edouard
Nicolet	O. Méthot	St. Pierre les Becquets.
Ottawa, Co.	E. B. Eddy	Hull.
Pontiac	J. Poupore	Chichester.
Portneuf	P. Larue	St. Augustin
Quebec, East	C. A. P. Pelletier	Quebec.
" W'st	J. Hearn	"
" C'tre	Hon. H. L. Langevin	"
" Co.	P. Garneau	"
Richmond & Wolfe	J. Picard	Wotton.
Richelieu	J. A. Dorion	St Ours.
Rimouski	A. Chauveau	Quebec.
Rouville	V. Robert	Ste. Angèle.
St. Hyac'the	P. Bachaud	St. Hyac'the
St. Jean	F. G. Marchand	St. J. Ib'ville
St. Maurice.	E Gérin	T.-Rivers.
Shefford	Hon. M. Laframboise	Montreal.
Sherbrooke	Hon J G Robertson	Sherbrooke
Soulanges	R. S. de Beaujeu	Cot'du Lac
Stanstead	T. Locke	Stanstead.
Temiscouata	E. Mailloux	St. Arsène.
Terrebonne	Hon. J. A. Chapleau	Montreal.
Three Rivers	H. G. Mailhiot	Three Riv.
Vaudreuil	E. Lalonde	Ste. Marthe
Verchères	Jos. Daigle	Belœil.
Yamaska	Chs. Gill	Sorel.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Lieutenant Governor—ADAMS G. ARCHIBALD, P. C.

Executive Council.

Hon. W. Annand, Treasurer.
Hon. W. B. Vail, Pr v. Secretary.
Hon. W. H Smith, Attorney General.
Hon. E. P. Flynn, Comr. Crown Lands.
Hon. D. McDonald, Comr. Mines & Works.
Hon. R. Robertson, without office.
Hon. Jas. Cochran, "
Hon. J. Ferguson, "
Hon. R. McHeffey, "

Clerk J. C. HALIBURTON, Halifax.

Names.	P. O. Address.	Names.	P. O. Address.
Hon. A. Keith, President	Halifax		
" Stayley Brown	Yarmouth	Hon. W. O. Heffernan	Guysborough
" H. G. Pineo	Pugwash	" D. McN Parker, M. D.	Halifax
" R. A. McHeffey	Windsor	" James Fraser	New Glasgow
" John Creighton	Lunenburg	" William Annand	Halifax
" Wm. C. Whitman.	Lawrencetown, Annapolis, Co	" James Cochran	Arichat, C. B
		" R. M. Cutler	Guysborough.
" Freeman Tupper	Liverpool	Henry Martell, Esq	Cornwallis
" John McKinnon	Antigonish	Gilbert McKenna, Esq	Halifax
" Peter Smith	Port Hood, C.B.	Charles Dickie, Esq	Guysborough
" Samuel Creelman	Stewiacke	Robert Bent, Jr. Esq	Halifax
		Chas. J. Campbell	Baddock.

NOVA SCOTIA.—*House of Assembly*—(Continued.)

Speaker, Hon. J. C. TROOP. (Clerk, H. C. TWINING, Halifax.)

Constituencies	Names.	Post Office Address.	Constituencies	Names.	Post Office Address.
Annapolis.....	Hon. J. C. Troop	Bridgetown	Inverness.....	Hugh Cameron	Pt. Hood
"	Dav. C. Landers	Nictaux	Kings.....	Daniel C. Moore	Kentville
		Antigon'	"	D B Woodworth	Canning
Antigonish....	Dan. Macdonald	Meadow Gr	Luenburg.....	J. Eisenhauer.	Lunenburg
"	Jos. McDonald..	Antigon'	"	M.B. DesBrisay	Brid'water
Colchester	T. F. Morrison..	Londond'y	Pictou, Co.....	A. McKay.....	Pictou
"	Saml. Rettie....	Truro	"	S. H. Holmes..	"
Cumberland..	H. G. Pindo, jr.	Pugwash	"	Hugh Cameron	N Glasgow
" ..	Edwd. Vickery.	Parrsboro	Queens.....	Hon. W. H. Smith	Halifax
Cape Breton..	Hon. J. Fergu-son.....	Sydney C B	"	Saml. Freeman	Milton
" ..	A. J. White....	Sydney	Richmond....	Hon. E. P. Flynn	Halifax
Digby.....	Hon. W. B Vail	Halifax	"	M McRae.....	St Peters
"	Urbine Doucette	Meteghan	Shelburne	Hon. R. Robert-son.....	Barrington
Guysborough..	John A Kirk...	Glenelg	"	Thos. Johnson.	Lockport
" ..	W. H. Wylde ..	P o'Hgrave	Victoria.....	John Ross.	Glen Farm
Halifax.....	John Taylor	Halifax			Little Bras d'Or
"	John Flinn..	"	"	D. McCurdy..	Baddeck
"	Don. Archibald.	Musquodo-boit	Yarmouth	Jno. K. Ryerson	Yarmouth
Hants.....	Henry Allison	Newport	"	Albert Gayton.	Argyle
" ... ,....	Wm. McDougall	Maitland			
Inverness.....	Hir. Blanchard	Halifax N S			

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Lieutenant Governor.

His Honour, SAMUEL LEONARD TILLEY K.C., C.B., Fredericton.

Executive Council.

Hon. Robert Young, President.
" J. J. Fraser, Secretary and Receiver General
" Geo. E. King, Attorney General.
" W. M Kelly, Chief Commissioner of Public Works.

Hon. B. R. Stevenson, Surveyor General
" A. McQueen,
" J. H. Crawford,
" E. Willis,
} Without Office.

Legislative Council.

Names.	P. O. Address.	Names.	P. O. Address.
Hon. S. S. Saunders, Pres.	Fredericton	Hon. T. R. Jones.....	St. John
" J. H. Ryan	Studholm	" B. Beveridge...	Andover
" I. Robin-on-Owen.	Campobello	" O. McInerney.....	Kingston
" C. Perley.....	Woodstock	" E. B. Chandler.....	Moncton
" D. Hoimington.....	Shediac	" C. Harrison	Sheffield
" J. Lewis	Hopewell	" W. Hamilton.....	Dalhousie
" R. Young	Bathurst	" A McL. Seely.....	St. John
		" Gideon Bailey.....	

House of Assembly.

Speaker, Hon. E. A. VAIL. (CLERK, C. P. WETMORE.)

Constituencies.	Members.	Post Office Address.	Constituencies	Members.	Post Office Address.
Albert.....	M. B. Palmer.	Hopewell	Northumber-land.....	Hon W. M. Kelly	Chatham.
"	James Ryan...	Coverdale	"	J. C. Gough ...	"
Carleton	.....	.....	"	T. Gillespie....	"
"	Wm. Lindsay..	Woodst'ck	"	Michael Adams	Newcastle
Charlotte	Hon. BR Steven-son	St Andrew'	Queen's	Eben. Williams	Newcastle Creek
"	Francis Hibbard	St. George	"	Walter S. Butler	Gagetown.
"	Joseph Donald..	St Stephen	Restigouche...	W. Montgomery	Dalhousie.
"	John C. Brown.	"	" ...	J. Phillips	"
Gloucester	Saml. H. Napier	Bathurst	St. John Co..	Hon. G. E. King	St John
" ...	T. Blanchard....	Caraquet	"	Hon. Ed. Willis	"
Kent	Hon. W.S. Caie	Kouchibou guac	"	M. W. Maher...	"
"	Ant. Girouard..	St. Mary's	"	Jos. Coram.....	"
King's	E. D. Vail.....	Sussex	" City.	Dr. A. Alward..	"
"	Geo. Otty.....	Hampton	"	W. Wedderburn	"
"	J H Crawford...	St. John	Sunbury	Hon J. S. Covert	Maugerville
			"	A. Harrison.	"

NEW BRUNSWICK.—(*Continued.*)

Constituencies	Members.	Post Office Address.	Constituencies	Members.	Post Office Address.
Victoria			Westmorel'nd	Jno Humphrey	Shediac
"	H. L. Theriault.	Gr'nd Falls		Hon. J. J. Fra-	
Westmorel'nd	James Tibbits..	Frederict'n	York	ser.....	Frederict'n
"	P. A. Landry...	Shediac	"	J. A. Beckwith	"
	A. McQueen....	Point de Bute	"	C. McPherson ..	"
"	D L Hannington	Dorchester	"	Robt. Robinson	St. And'ws

MANITOBA.

Lieutenant Governor.

His Honour, ALEXANDER MORRIS, P. C., Fort Garry.

Executive Council.

Hon. Jos. McKay, President.
" Joseph Royal, Secretary.
" Thomas Howard, Treasurer.
Hon. H. J. Clarke, Attorney-General.
" J. Norquay, Commissioner of Public Works and Agriculture.

(Clerk, S. BLANCHARD, Esq.)

Legislative Council.

Speaker—Hon. JAS. MCKAY. (Clerk—T. SPENCE, Esq.

J. H. O'Donnell, Esq.
Solomon Hamelin, Esq.
Donald Gunn, Esq.
Colin Inkester, Esq.
Francis Ogletree, Esq.
F. Dauphinais, Esq.

Legislative Assembly.

Speaker— Esq. Clerk—MOLYNEUX ST. JOHN, Esq.

Constituencies	Members.	Post Office Address.	Constituencies	Members.	Post Office Address.
Baie St. Paul..	Jos. Dubuc	Winnipeg	St. Boniface W	Louis Schmidt.	Winnipeg
Headingly	James Cunning-		St. Charles....	Hon.H.J.Clarke	"
	ham.....	"	St. Clements..	Thos. Bunn.....	St. Clem'ts
High Bluff....	J. Norquay, Jr..	"	St. Francois		
Kildonan.....	J. Sutherland...	"	Xavier, E...	P. Breland.....	W. Horse Plains
Lake Manito-					
ba.....	Angus McKay..	"	do do W..	Jos. Royal.....	Winnipeg
Poplar Point..	D. Spence.....	"	St. James....	E. Bourke	St. James
Portage La			St. Norbert, N	Jos. Lemay	St. Norbert
Prairie.....	F. A. Bird.....	"	do do S	P. Delorme.....	Winnipeg
St. Agathee...	Geo. Klyne.....	"	St. Pauls.....	Dr. Bird.....	"
St. Anne.....	Jno. McTavish..	"	St. Peters.....	Hon. T. Howard	St. Vital
St. Andrews N	Hon. A Boyd..	"	St. Vital.....	A. Beauchemin	
do do S	H. G. Hay.....	"	Winnipeg and		
St. Boniface E	Hon. M. A. Gir-		St. John	Donald A.Smith	Winnipeg
	ard.....	"			

NORTH WEST TERRITORIES.

Lieutenant Governor.

His Honour, ALEX. MORRIS, P. C.

Clerk of Council—W. T. URQUHART, Esq.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Lieutenant Governor.

His Honour, JOSEPH W. TRUTCH, Esq., Victoria.

Executive Council.

Hon. A. De Cosmos, Premier & President of Executive Council.
" Geo. A. Walkem, Attorney-General.
" John Ash, Provincial Secretary.
Hon. R. Beaven, Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works.
" W. J. Armstrong, Min. of Finance & Agriculture & Cl'k of Ex. Council.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—(*Continued.*)

Legislative Assembly.

District.	Name.	Post Office Address.	District.	Name.	Post Office Address.
Cariboo	Hon G. A. Walkem	Victoria	New Westminster	J. C. Hughes	Burrard Inlet
"	J. Hunter	Barkerville	" "	Hon. W. J. Armstrong	New Westminster
"	J. Barnston	"	New Westminster City	H. Holbrook	do.
Comox	J. Ash	Victoria	Victoria	Hon. Amor de Cosmos	Victoria
Cowichan	Wm. Smythe	Swan Lake	"	Arthur Bunster	"
"	J. P. Booth	Salt Spring Island	Victoria City	J. F. McCreight	"
Esquimalt	A. Robertson	Victoria	" "	Simpson Duck	"
"	Henry Cogan	Craig Flowr	" "	Hon. Robt. Beaveu	"
Kootenay	John A. Mara	Kootenay	" "	James Trimble	"
"	Charles Todd	"	Yale	Robert Smith	Lytton
Lillooet	W. Saul	Victoria	"	J. Robinson	Yale
"	T B Humphreys	Clinton	"	Chas. A. Semlin	Bonaparte
Nanaimo	John Robson	Victoria			

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD.

Lieutenant Governor.

His Honour, Sir Robert Hodgson, Kt. (Robt. Robinson Hodgson, Private Secretary.)

Executive Council.

Hon. Samuel C. Owen, President.
" Thomas Heath Haviland, Secretary.
" Frederick Brecker, Attorney General.
" John Le Turgey.
" William W. Sullivan.
" William G. Strong.
Hon. Archibald J. McDonald.
" Joseph O. Arsenault.
" John Yeo.
Charles Desbrisay, Esq., Chief Clerk.
William C. Desbrisay, Esq., Second Clerk.

Legislative Council.

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

Charlotte Town and Royalty—Thomas W. Dodd, Esq., (P. O. address, Charlotte Town). *First District*—Hon. Donald Montgomery, (P. O. address, Park Corner, New London), and John Balderston, Esq., (P. O. address, Township, Thirty-one, Queen's County) *Second District*—Hon. Robert Poore Haythorne, (P. O. address, Marshfield Township, 34 Queen's County,) and William McGill, Esq., (P. O. address, Charlotte Town).

KING'S COUNTY.

First District—Hon. Patrick Walker, (P. O. address, Charlotte Town,) and Hon. James Dingwell, (P. O. address, Bay Fortune King's County). *Second District*—Hon. Joseph Wightman, (P. O. address, St Andrew's Point, Township 59, King's County,) and Daniel McDonald, Esq., (P. O. address, Township 51, King's County).

PRINCE COUNTY.

First District—Richard B. Reid, Esq., (P. O. address, Tignish, Prince County,) and Herbert Bell, Esq., (P. O. address, Alberton, Prince County). *Second District*—Hon. James Muirhead, (P. O. address, Summerside, Prince County,) and Hon. William G. Strong, (P. O. address, Centreville Bedeque, Prince County).

Clerk—John Bell, Esq., (P. O. address, Charlotte Town).

House of Assembly.

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

Charlotte Town—Hon. Frederick de St. Croix Brecken, (P. O. address, Charlotte Town,) and John J. Jenkins, Esq., (P. O. address, Charlotte Town). *First District*—William D. Stewart, Esq., (P. O. address, Charlotte Town,) and William Campbell, Esq., (P. O. address, New London, Queen's County). *Second District*—Henry J. Calbeck, Esq., (P. O. address, Charlotte Town,) and William S. McNeill, Esq., (P. O. address, North Rustico, Queen's County). *Third District*—Henry Beer, Esq., (P. O. address, Southport Township, 48 Queen's County,) and Hon. Francis Kelly, (P. O. address, Fort Augustus, Queen's County). *Fourth District*—Hon. Benjamin Davies, (P. O. address, Charlotte Town,) and William Welsh, Esq., (P. O. address, Charlotte Town).

KING'S COUNTY.

George Town—Hon. Thomas Heath Haviland, (P. O. address, Charlotte Town,) and Hon. Archibald J. McDonald, (P. O. address, George Town). *First District*—Hon. Emanuel McEachern, (P. O. address, East Point, King's County.) and James R. McLean, Esq., (P. O. address, Souris, King's County). *Second District*—Hon. William W. Sullivan, (P. O. address, Charlotte Town,) and Hilary McIsaac, Esq., (P. O. address, St. Peter's, King's County). *Third District*—Hon. Samuel C. Owen, (P. O. address, Charlotte Town,) and James McDonald, Esq., (P. O. address, Cardigan, King's County). *Fourth District*—Louis H.

PRINCE EDWARD.—(*Continued.*)

Davies, Esq., (P. O. address, Charlotte Town,) and Monoch Rowe, Esq., (P. O. address, Montague Bridge, King's County).

PRINCE COUNTY.

First District—Stanislaus T. Perry, Esq., (P. O. address, Tignish, Prince County,) and Nicholas Conroy, Esq., (P. O. address, Tignish, Prince County). *Second District*—The Hon. John Yeo, (P. O. address, Port Hill, Prince County,) and James W. Richards, Esq., (P. O. address,

Third District—The Hon. Joseph O. Arsenault, [P. O. address Egmont Bay, Prince County], and John A. McDonald, Esq., [P. O. address, Indian River, Prince County]. *Fourth District*—Cornelius Howitt, Esq., [P. O. address, Township Seventeen, Prince County,] and Augustus E. O. Holland, Esq., [P. O. address, Bedeque, Prince County]. *Fifth District*—Hon. John Lenihry, [P. O. address, Summerside, Prince County,] and Thomas Kelly, Esq., [P. O. address, Summerside, Prince County].

Chief Clerk—Archibald McNeill, Esq., [P. O. address, Charlotte Town].

Clerk Assistant—Frederick W. Hughes, Esq., [P. O. address, Charlotte Town].

Imports and Exports of the Dominion.

The total value of Imports into the Dominion during the Fiscal Year 1872-3, was $126,586,523

Total value of Exports was.. 90,610,573

217,197,096

The increase over the previous year was $26,848,317. Very large increase has been the principal features of the figures for some years past. We subjoin the figures showing the increase for the four past years:—

1869-70,	the increase	was	$20,510,878
1870-1	"	"	16,310,007
1871-2	"	"	29,223,558
1872-3	"	"	26,848,317

We bring forward from the last number of the *Year Book* the following figures, showing the total trade of Canada from 1850, with those for the last fiscal year added:

Years.	*Total Trade.*
1850	$29,703,497
1851	31,805,461
1852	35,594,100
1853	55,782,739
1854	63,518,515
1855	64,274,680
1856	75,631,404
1857	66,437,222
1858	52,550,461
1859	58,299,242
1860	$68,955,093
1861	76,119,843
1862	79,398,067
1863	81,458,335
1864	94,586,054
1864-5	80,644,951
1865-6	96,479,738
1866-7	94,791,880
1867-8	119,797,879
1868-9	130,889,946

In the next decenniad which we subjoin, the era of Confederation comes in, commencing with 1867-8. In that year the trade of the Maritime Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, was added to the old Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada:

The following are the figures of four years from 1869-70:—

Years.	*Total Trade.*
1869-70	$148,387,829
1870-71	170,264,589
1871-72	194,070,190
1872-73	217,197,096

Nothing can more clearly show than these figures the very rapid expansion of the trade of Canada for the past twenty-four years. The increase of the trade within the last two years was about the same volume as the total trade in 1850. It is, however, since the era of Confederation that the most rapid increase of trade has taken place. Confederation has given a more rapid stimulus to industry of all kinds than its most sanguine advocates predicted.

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.

The following is a statement of Goods entered for consumption in the Dominion of Canada, with the amount of Duty collected for the two last fiscal years:—

	Fiscal Year ending 30th June, 1872.		Fiscal Year ending 30th June, 1873.	
	Value.	*Duty.*	*Value.*	*Duty.*
	$	$ cts.	$	$ cts.
Goods paying specific duties	3,061,675	1,764,100 11	3,175,765	1,784,103 08
do do and ad val. duties	7,467,825	2,945 241 36	5,890,802	2,455,433 09
do 25 p. c. ad valorem	934,393	233,598 74	883,577	221,898 75
do 15 do do	49,111,574	7,366,831 60	51,666.150	7,749,931 02
do 10 do do	1 081,113	106,112 92	1,809,414	130,944 40
do 5 do do	4,121,898	206,095 22	5,782,930	289,146 50
Total Dutiable Goods	65,758,478	12,626,979 95	68,708,168	12,630,504 84
Free Goods	36,405.423	.....	50,687,018	.....
Coin and Bullion	2,753,749	.....	3,945,218	.....
Total	104,917,655	12,626,979 95	123,340,404	12,630,504 84
Entered for Consumption in Sarnia during month of June, not included above	.....	.....	96,846	4,840 26
Foreign Reprints of British Copyright Works	4,221	.....	3,932	.....
Export duty on Saw Logs, &c	.....	24,809 03	.....	19,915 92
Duty collected at Campbelltown, N. B.—And not previously accounted for	.....	4,464 14	.....	.....
Total	104,921,876	12,656,253 12	123,441,182	12,655,261 02
Add.—Entered for Consumption in British Columbia	1,767,068	342,400 48	2,076,476	302,147 65
do do Manitoba	1,020,172	46,839 90	1,029.130	48,074 45
do do Moose Factory	....	.....	39,735	1,308 32
Total	107,709,116	13,045,493 50	126,586,523	13,006,791 44
Add.—Duty collected at North Sydney, Port Mulgrave, Parry Sound, and other Ports, from which complete Monthly Returns have not been received	.....	....	....	10,938 73
Grand Total	107,709,116	13,045,493 50	126,506,533	13,017,738 17

EXPORTS.

The following statement shows the exports of the Dominion for the two l ast fisca years compared, distinguishing the kinds of exports:—

	Fiscal Year ending 30th June, 1872.		*Fiscal Year ending 30th June, 1873.*	
	Value.	*Duty.*	*Value.*	*Duty.*
	$	$ cts.	$	$ cts.
Produce of the Mine	3,938,172	.....	5,108.979	.....
do Fisheries	4,349,871	.....	4,746,215	.....
do Forest	23,628,246	24,808 03	28,705,562	19,915 92
Animals and their Produce	12,33*,082	.....	13,288,147	.....
Agricultural Produce	13,330,560	.....	14,953,358	.....
Manufactures	2,434,799	.....	2,960,017	.....
Other Articles	925,384	.....	1,784,324	.....
Ships built at Quebec	332 262	.....	782,900	.....
Total Produce of the Dominion	61,277,376	24,808 03	72,329,532	19,915 92
Coin and Bullion	4,010,258	.....	3,846,273	.....
Goods not the Produce of the Dominion	12,845,840	.....	9,343,433	.....
Estimated amount short returned at Inland Ports	2,508,541	.....	3,000,000	.....
Total	80,612,015	24,808 03	88,519,238	19,915 92
Add—Exported from British Columbia	1,912,107	.....	1,792,347	.....
Exported from Manitoba	85,541	.....	298,988	....
Grand Total	82,639,663	24,803 03	90,610,573	19,915 92

Of the exports of products of the forest during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1873, the following are the principal items:—

	By Sea.	*By Rail or In'land Navigation.*
Deals — Planks and Boards.....$	8,754,346	9,032,362
Timber, other than Spars or Masts ....$	6,119,735	216,322

Of animals and their produce during the same year, the following are the principal items:—

		By Sea. Value.	*By Rail or Inland Navigation. Value.*
		$	$
Horses.....	9,464	41,362	876,555
Horned Cattle	35,038	117,369	673,039
Sheep.....	319,413	39,003	916,776
Swine.....	.....	286	12,863
Poultry.....	.....	4,478	84,608
Pork, Beef & other Meats	.....	893,394	1,847,589
Butter, cheese and eggs....	.....	3,220,505	2,374,708
Lard and Tallow.....	.....	138,223	91,552
Hides, Pelts, Horns and Hoofs.....	.....	42,276	436,846
Wool.....	3,045,636	14,567	1,413,232
Furs, dressed or undressed	.....	224,122	218,193

Of agricultural products exported during the same year, the following are the principal items:—

	Quantity	By Sea. Value.	By Rail or Inland Navigation Value.
		$	$
Wheat .....bus	4,505,830	4,165,900	1,891,975
Barley, Rye, Beans, Peas, and Oats .. "	6,010,709	803,112	3,371,787
Indian Corn.. "	717,566	402,229	11,764
Flour and Meal of all kinds..brls	.....	521,551	2,477,197
Seeds of all descriptions not named above..$	.....	.....	1,398
Hops .....lbs	.....	327,489	2,897
Tobacco..... "	.....	124,712	400
Fruits and Vegetables.....$	.....	.....	256,843

Mr. R. S. M. Bouchette, Commissioner of Customs, in his report for the fiscal year 1872, remarks that in 1871,72, 47-17 per cent. of the whole external trade of the senior Provinces was carried on with Great Britain, 35-63 per cent. with the United States of America, and the remaining 17-20 per cent. with all other countries.

The following table shews the aggregate trade of the Dominion with the several countries named therein, together with the increase or decrease per cent. as compared with the previous year and the relative ratio of trade with the countries named:

COUNTRIES.	1871-72.	*Per ct. of increase over previous year*	*Per ct. of decrease over previous year*	*Relative ratio of Trade for 1871-72.*
	$			
Great Britain.	87,528,698	19 35	.....	47 17
United States	66 114,783	10 19	.....	35 63
France	1,911,436	42.49	.....	01 03
Germany.....	972,98	61 19	.....	00 52
Spain	455,037	.....	16 8	00 2
Holland.....	200,837	11 10	.....	00.11
Belgium.....	265,121	15.74	.....	00 14
B. N. A. Prov.	3,694,762	09 40	.....	01.99
B. W. Indies..	3,447 958	17.13	.....	01 86
Spanish do .	2,9 9,4 0	.....	17 29	01.57
French do .	309,153	40.33	....	00.16
Other W. I. Islands.....	197,156	18.28	....	00.08
S. America	752,207	.....	05 96	00 40
China & Japan	3-6,812	.....	12 61	00.21
Other c'ntries.	867,014	.....	01.53	00.46
Est'd amount short ret'd at Ind'l Ports .	2,857,05	17.09	.....	01.56
Goods not the prod. of Canada exported to G Britain, U. States & other countries.....	12,744,125	29 31	.....	06 87
Total trade for four Prov...	185,563,891	16.89	.....	100
			.....	.....
Add Manitoba " B. Columbia	1,105,713	....	.....	.....
	3,679,175	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total...	190,348,779	18.14	....	.....

Mr. Bouchette states:—It is worthy of remark that the trade with the British North American Provinces, outside the Dominion, that is to say Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, is the next in point of rank after Great Britain and the United States, and that the British West Indies follow in order, thus exhibiting between Canada and Great Britain, and between Canada and Britain's other possessions in this hemisphere, an aggregate amount of purely British Trade, of $94,681,398.

TONNAGE.

The following is a statement of the number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared seaward at Canadian Ports during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1872:—

	Ships Inw'ds. No.	Tons.	*Ships Outw'ds.* No.	Tons.
With Cargo—				
British	5,158	1,514,004	7,712	2,090,148
Foreign....	1, 33	442,752	1,687	688,021
In Ballast—				
British.....	3,056	671,286	214	68,725
Foreign....	1,111	358,751	285	101,514

Showing an aggregate of 3,613,152 tons of British Shipping against 1,130,776 tons of Foreign, employed in the Import and Export carrying Trade of Canada *seaward* during the last Fiscal Year. The vessels entering and clearing in ballast represent a tonnage of 1,202,776, of which 742,511 were British, and 460,265 were Foreign

The whole number and tonnage of *sea-going* vessels arriving at and departing from Canadian Ports during the Fiscal Year, 1871-72, was 20,256 vessels representing 5 945,704 tons.

Turning from the *seaward* Trade of Canada to its trade over its Inland Waters with the United States, which is confined to the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, though partially extending to Manitoba (not included in the statements), we find that a considerable tonnage is engaged in that trade, as shown by the following summary

	No of Vessels Inward.	*Tonnage.*
British.....	11,150	1,976,472
American	6,286	1,606,676
	17,436	3,582,148
	Vessels Outward	*Tonnage.*
British.....	10,355	1,525,569
American	5,878	1,454,742
	16,233	3,279,308

The aggregate tonnage employed in that part of our Trade which is thus carried on through our Inland Waters directly with the neighbouring Republic amounts to 6,861,456 tons, forming with the sea-going shipping a collective amount of 12,808,160 tons employed in the Foreign Carrying Trade of the Dominion.

Public Accounts of the Dominion.

The Public Accounts for the fiscal year 1872-3 have not yet been laid before Parliament. We therefore compile the following statement from the Monthly Returns published in the *Official Gazette*. We take first the:

RECEIPTS FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1873.

MONTHS.	*Customs.*	*Excise.*	*Post Office.*	*Public Works including Railways.*	*Bill Stamps.*	*Miscellaneous.*	*Totals.*
1872.	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
July.....	992,407 09	248,957 75	35,141 99	80,280 61	18,061 95	45,917 86	1,416,283 26
August.....	1,310,9 6 74	287,170 80	79,040 76	116,388 76	22,106 00	57,340 57	1,852,977 65
September.....	1,160,402 70	351,367 84	43,502 14	133,941 34	224,258 98	40,581 52	1,749,567 52
October.....	1,353,924 28	451,457 14	51,574 65	164,986 65	14,777 89	149,065 90	2,186,826 49
November.....	1,074,161 32	478,857 94	86,887 94	152,664 67	20,759 15	49,366 75	1,862,697 81
December.....	690,988 10	443,734 46	41,968 21	97,773 41	12,831 61	39,765 64	1,348,961 46
1873.							
January.....	779,808 99	395,221 54	56,406 31	52,898 97	11,188 81	32,856 46	1,328,475 98
February.....	910,991 15	372,394 02	95,703 85	8,925 45	21,615 68	104,352 42	1,613,282 97
March.....	1,154,193 51	348,156 14	52,061 65	28,831 84	14,960 23	17,711 01	1,565,547 99
April.....	1,016,956 45	313,758 31	67,130 45	125,025 33	11,078 81	56,431 77	1,667,980 85
May.....	1,269,757 71	407,153 53	107,012 80	130,550 42	22,9?8 12	40,797 86	1,918,240 44
June.....	1,081,850 13	845,185 98	114,277 52	136,697 70	11,715 47	43,128 14	1,782,754 94
Totals.....$	12,747,042 97	4,454,671 49	882,198 50	1,229,983 17	189,356 74	671,321 09	20,138,576 96

The following statement exhibits the total Expenditure of the Dominion, compiled from the same source, against the preceding statement of Receipts:

EXPENDITURE FOR FISCAL YEAR, ENDING JUNE 30TH, 1873.

1872. *Months.*	$
July.....	1,256,837 51
August.....	1,042,901 48
September.....	1,329,772 06
October.....	2,133,128 48
November.....	1,770,546 84
December.....	1,326,656 72
1873.	
January.....	1,684,910 00
February.....	3,759,986 23
March.....	1,309,052 06
April.....	1,596,056 47
May.....	1,612 357 54
June.....	1,728,964 22
Total Expenditure.....	19,951,119 61

The receipts and expenditure for the last fiscal year may thus be summarized:—

Receipts.....	$20,138,576.96
Expenditure.....	19,951,119.61
Surplus.....	182,457.35

These figures compiled from the *Official Gazette*, may be altered, in detail, by revision before they appear in the Public Accounts, but in their main features they may be accepted as correct.

The surplus during the fiscal year 1872-3, was less than any of the previous five years. But there was a surplus of $182,457.35.

The following table shows the receipts of the Dominion for the past six years, distinguishing the heads of revenue. It is compiled from statements published in the *Official Gazette*:—

	1867-68	1868-69	1869-70	1870-71	1871-72	1872-73
Customs	8,578,380 09	8,:72,879 78	9,334,212 98	11,841,104 56	12,287,821	12,747,042 97
Excise	3,002,588 16	2,710,028 42	3,619,622 47	4,295,944 72	4,738,880	4,453,671 49
Post Office including Ocean Postage and Money Orders	525,691 80	535,315 14	573,565 84	612,630 67	652,879	832,198 50
Public Works, including Railways	901,466 41	918,932 80	1,006,844 67	1,146,240 25	1,110,981	1,229,983 17
Bill Stamps	119,712 82	129,644 81	134,047 22	184,319 42	189,816	199,356 74
Miscellaneous	560,0-9 20	1,812,358 57	843,932 47	1,256,321 19	1,319,972	671,324 04
Total	13,687,928 49	14,379,174 52	15,512,225 65	19,335,560 81	20,300,133	20,133,576 96

The following statement shows the expenditure during the corresponding six years :—

1867-8	$13,486,092 96
1868-9	14,038,084 00
1869-0	11,315,509 58
1870-1	15,623,081 72
1871-2	18,961,664
1872-3	19,951,457 35

These figures show the following gross revenue and expenditure of the Dominion for six years since Confederation :—

Receipts	$103,348,599 41
Expenditure	96,408,851 87
Surplus receipts for six years	$ 6,949,747 54

Or nearly seven millions dollars, and it is to be remarked that the expenditure during these years includes payment towards sinking fund and several items which were formerly charged to capital account. During four of these years there was an expenditure on capital account out of income of $6,104,027.58.

The total debt of the Dominion amounted in 1872 to	$122,400,179 36
The total assets to	40,213,107 32
Net debt	82,187,072 04

The average rate of interest is 5.41 per cent.

At the date of the last Dominion Census the net debt of the Dominion amounted to $21.72 per head; and the interest to $1.20 per head.

The really magnificent public works of Canada represent its public debt; and the interest represents the rent, the present generation pays for them. The country owes its present great development and wealth to these works, and the policy of Parliament is now greatly to extend them.

Canada Patent Office.

The Minister of Agriculture states in his report for 1872, the last laid before Parliament, that the Amendment Act of 1872 has led to a great increase of business of the office, in that it opened up to foreigners the privilege of taking out patents in Canada—a privilege of which they have availed themselves.

The following statement shows the comparative business of the office for three years :—

	1870.	1871.	1872.
Applications for Patents	626	279	752
Patents granted	556	512	670
Caveats	132	151	184
Transfers Registered	431	445	327
Designs Registered	24	22	17
Trade Marks Registered	72	108	103
Copy Rights	66	115	87
Timber Marks	190	105	64
Assignments of Trade Marks			11
Fees received	$ 14,540 07	14,097 00	19,578 65

FOREIGNERS MAY TAKE OUT PATENTS.

By the Act of 1872 V. 35, c. 26, any foreigners may take out patents in Canada, (residence being no longer made a condition of obtaining one). But all articles patented must be manufactured in Canada; and the articles patented must be one 'not known or used by others before his invention thereof, and not being in public or on sale for more than one year previous to his application in Canada, with the consent and allowance of the inventor thereof." He cannot obtain it if he has taken a foreign patent more than twelve months before applying here; and if, during the twelve months, any one in Canada commences to manufacture the article, he may continue to do so irrespective of the patent. A patent for anything first patented abroad, expires here when it does in any foreign country.

(*Official.*)

RULES, REGULATIONS AND FORMS OF THE CANADA PATENT OFFICE, 1ST SEPTEMBER, 1872.

GENERAL RULES.

1. A personal appearance of the applicant or his representative at the Patent Office is not required, unless specially called for by the Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner, the business being transacted in writing.

2. In all cases the applicant or depositor of any paper is responsible for the merits of his allegations and the validity of the instruments furnished by him or his agent.

3. Correspondence will be carried on with the applicant, or his agent, but only with one person.

4. All documents must be legibly and neatly written on foolscap paper (say 13 inches long and 8 wide; with an inner margin of one inch and a half wide.

5. All communications are to be addressed:—"*To the Commissioner of Patents, Ottawa.*"

6. As regards proceedings not specially provided for in the forms, any form being conformable to the letter and spirit of the laws will be accepted, and if not conformable will be returned for correction.

7. Models must be neat and substantial working ones, not to exceed eighteen inches on the longest side, unless otherwise allowed by special permission; such models must be so constructed as to show exactly every part of the invention and its mode of working. In cases where samples of ingredients are required by law, they must be contained in glass bottles properly arranged; but dangerous or explosive substances are not to be sent. Both models and bottles must bear the name of the inventor, the title of the invention, and the date of the application; and must be furnished to the Patent Office free of charge and in good order.

8. All fees required to be paid by law must be transmitted with the application, in current, bankable funds, enclosed in registered letters. Post Office orders are preferred. In no case should money be sent enclosed with models.

9. An application for a Patent must be proceeded with and perfected within two years after the lodging of the petition, in default of which it will be regarded as abandoned; and all previous proceedings and payment of fees will be held at the expiration of that period as of no avail.

10. Two or more separate inventions cannot be claimed in one application, nor patented in one Patent. But if separate matters are represented to be so dependant on, and connected with each other as to be necessary taken together to obtain the end sought for by the inventor, the Commissioner of Patents shall be the judge whether or not the pretensions of the applicant in such respect can be entertained.

11. The filing of a protest against the issuing of a Patent shall not be taken in itself as efficient reason to withhold the granting of such Patent to an applicant.

12. A *Caveat* shall be composed of a specification (*and drawings*), certified on oath [See form No. 24] and the filer thereof may lodge with it additional papers during its currency, provided they are revelant exclusively to the same invention. The person filing a *Caveat* will not be entitled to notice of any application pending at the time of filing his *Caveat*.

13. All drawings must be made on one or more sheets of tracing linen (eight by thirteen inches) neatly executed, without colors.

14. In the matter of a re-issue, under Section 19 of the Act, whatever is really embraced in the original application and so described or shown in the same that it might have been embraced in the original Patent, may be the ground for a re-issue. No new matter shall be introduced into the specification, nor shall the model and drawings be amended except each by the other. In the absence of model or drawing, the re-issue may contain amendments upon satisfactory proof to the Commissioner that such amendments were a part of the invention, although omitted in the original application.

15. Information in relation to pending cases will be furnished only so far as it becomes necessary in conducting the business of the Office.

16. The Office cannot respond to inquiries as to the probability of an alleged invention being patented in advance of an application for a Patent; nor to inquiries founded upon brief and imperfect descriptions, propounded with a view of ascertaining whether alleged improvements have been patented, and, if so, by whom; nor can it act as an expounder of the Patent law, nor as counsellor for individuals, except as to questions arising within the Office.

17. All business with this Office should be transacted in writing. The action of the Office will be based exclusively on the written record. No attention will be paid to any alleged verbal promise or understanding in relation to which there is any disagreement or doubt.

18. Assignments of Patents are to be accompanied by a copy thereof; such copy will be kept in the Patent Office; and the original will be returned to the person sending it with certificate of registration thereon. The copy to be neatly written on foolscap paper (8 by 13 inches), with an inner margin of one inch and a half wide.

19. All cases connected with the intricate and multifarious proceedings arising from the working of the Patent Office, which are not specially defined and provided for in these Rules, will be decided in accordance with the merits of each case under the authority of the Commissioner; and such decision shall be communicated to the interested parties through the Departmental correspondent of the Patent Office.

☞ NOTICE.—I. Correspondence with the Department is carried through on the Canadian Mail, free of postage.

II. Every paper forwarded to the office should be accompanied by a letter, and a separate letter should be written on every distinct subject.

III. In order to avoid unnecessary explanations and useless loss of time and labour, it is particularly recommended that reference be made to the law before writing on any

subject to the Department; and it is also recommended in every case, to have the papers and drawings prepared by competent persons, in the interest both of the applicant and of the public service.

IV. Although it is optional for the applicant to annex drawings to the Specification of a Caveat or not, still it is important in the interest of the inventor, always to attach drawings to such specification.

V. It is in the interest of the applicant that the greatest possible care should be taken with the papers, as dispatch and regularity in the proceedings are thereby promoted.

VI. A copy of the rules with a particular section marked, sent to any person making an inquiry, intended as a respectful answer by the Office.

The Appendix of Forms which will be sent to any person who may make application for a Copy consists of PETITIONS. 1. "*By a sole Inventor.*" 2. "*By Joint Inventors,*" 3. "*By an Assignee or Legatee, Mutatis, Mutandis.*" 4. "*By an Inventor and Assignee,*" 5. "*By an Administrator or Executor.*" 6 "*For a re-issue by the Inventor*" 7. "*For a re-issue by the Assignee*" 8. "*Form of surrender to be written on the original Patent*" 9. "*For the extension of the period of a Patent (Inventor),*" 10. "*For the extension of the period of a Patent (Assignee),*" 11. "*Extension of a Provincial Patent to the whole Dominion,*" 12. "*Power of Attorney,*" 13. "*Revocation of Power of Attorney.*"

SPECIFICATIONS.—14. "*For a Machine,*" 15. "*Drawings,*" 16. "*For an Art or Process,*" 17. "*For a Composition of Matter.*"

OATHS.—17. "*By the Inventor.*" 19, 20 & 21. "*Joint Inventors,*" 22. "*For a Re-issue Inventor*" 23 "*For a Re-issue Assignment of the entire Interest,*" 24. "*Caveat*"

ASSIGNMENTS.—25. "*Of an entire interest (or undivided one half interest) of an invention before the issue of Patent,*" 25. "*Of an entire interest in a Patent,*" and 27. "*Disclaimer to be in Duplicate.*"

—o—

ADDITION TO THE RULES AND REGULATIONS OF SEPTEMBER, 1872, OF THE CANADA PATENT OFFICE, JANUARY 14TH, 1873.

1. DRAWING.

In order to allow the Patent Office to have a Patent Office Record printed and published, containing the Claims and Drawings of all Patents issued, it is further directed, in addition to the requirements of Rule 13 and Form 15, that:—

One Drawing on a sheet of card board, 8×13 inches, will be required of each invention, in addition to those ordered by Rule 13 and Form 15; the sheet is to be without writing on its face, merely the usual lettering required on the Drawing; written title, references, certificate, &c., not being necessary.

Where several sheets and figures are furnished, in accordance with Rule 13, any one figure, which will best give a general idea of the invention, will be sufficient.

The card board to be used must have a smooth or calendered surface—a sheet of "double thick Bristol Board," or "Whatman's drawing paper," is recommended.

All drawings must be clear, sharp, well defined, not too fine, and *perfectly black.*

RETURN of Passages and Number of Passengers carried by the 'Allan' Line Mail Steamers, M.O.S.S. Co., from April 17 to November 23, 1873.

Steamers.	*Captains*	*Left Liverpool.*	*Arrived Quebec.*	*Passage.*			*Number of Passengers*	*Left Quebec.*	*Arrived Liverpool.*	*Passage.*			*Number of Pass'ngrs.*
				D.	*M.*	*H.*				*D.*	*H.*	*M.*	
1 Prussian.....	Dutton....	Apl. 17	Apl. 28	9	6	00	886	May 10	May 21	10	3	30	122
2 Circassian....	Wylie....	" 24	May 7	11	21	30	1100	" 17	" 28	11	7	00	163
3 Sarmatian....	Aird.....	May 1	" 12	10	6	25	1180	" 24	June 3	9	16	00	172
4 Scandinavian.	Smith.....	" 8	" 19	9	17	15	1048	" 31	" 10	9	12	05	171
5 Polynesian ...	Brown....	" 15	" 25	9	2	45	1182	June 7	" 17	8	22	45	241
6 Hibernian....	Archer....	" 22	June 4	12	2	00	998	" 14	" 25	10	16	00	145
7 Prussian.....	Dutton....	" 29	" 8	9	9	00	988	" 21	July 1	9	10	00	232
8 Moravian....	Graham...	June 5	" 18	12	5	00	860	" 28	" 8	10	4	00	178
9 Sarmatian....	Aird.....	" 12	" 23	9	17	50	843	July 5	" 15	9	11	00	191
10 Circassian....	Wylie.....	" 19	" 30	10	1	30	687	" 12	" 22	9	23	30	183
11 Polynesian..	Brown....	" 26	July 6	8	16	40	658	" 19	" 28	8	18	45	191
12 Scandinavian.	Smith....	July 3	" 16	10	13	00	868	" 26	Aug. 4	8	23	20	128
3 Prussian.....	Dutton....	" 10	" 19	8	16	30	525	Aug. 2	" 11	9	8	00	87
14 Moravian.....	Graham...	" 17	" 28	10	1	00	388	" 9	" 19	9	15	40	105
15 Sarmatian....	Aird.....	" 24	Aug. 3	8	14	00	620	" 16	" 25	8	21	30	110
16 Circassian....	Wylie.....	" 31	" 10	9	15	55	501	" 23	Sept. 4	11	16	45	105
17 Polynesian..	Brown....	Aug 7	" 17	9	9	30	502	" 30	" 8	9	3	25	151
18 Scandinavian.	Smith....	" 14	" 25	10	5	00	361	Sept. 6	" 15	9	4	00	120
19 Prussian.....	Dutton....	" 21	" 30	8	13	00	715	" 13	" 23	9	7	00	112
20 Caspian.....	Procks....	" 28	Sept. 7	9	3	00	510	" 20	" 29	9	10	00	128
21 Sarmatian....	Aird.....	Sept. 4	" 15	9	21	00	612	" 27	Oct. 6	9	.....		124
22 Circassian....	Wylie....	" 11	" 22	10	7	40	600	Oct. 4	" 14	8	21	10	141
23 Polynesian...	Brown....	" 18	" 28	9	17	00	651	" 11	" 20	9	11	00	120
24 Scandinavian.	Smith.....	" 25	Oct. 5	9	11	40	520	" 18	" 28	8	16	15	132
25 Prussian.....	Dutton....	Oct. 2	" 16	11	21	00	443	" 25	.....	....	.....		134
26 Caspian.....	Procks....	" 9	" 20	10	8	35	373	Nov. 2	.....	....	....		136
27 Sarmatian...	Aird.....	" 15	" 27	10	8	20	523	" 9	.....	....	.....		151
28 Circassian ...	Wylie.....	" 23	Nov. 3	10	2	45	341	" 16	.....	....	.....		120
29 Polynesian...	Brown....	" 30	" 10	9	23	20	387	" 23	.....	...	.....		165

Total Number of Passengers—Westward.....19,846 | Eastward..... 4,378
Average Passenges..... do .. 9 23 25 | do 9 13 35

Montreal, Nov, — 1873.
H. & A. ALLAN.

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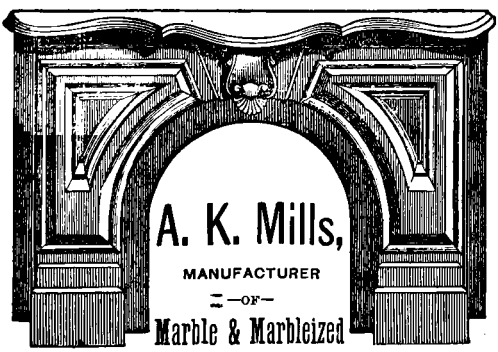
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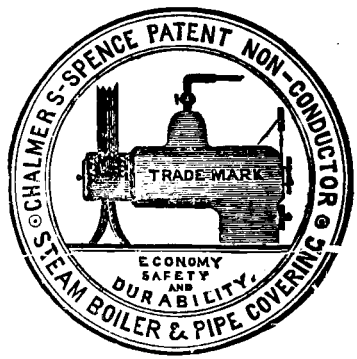
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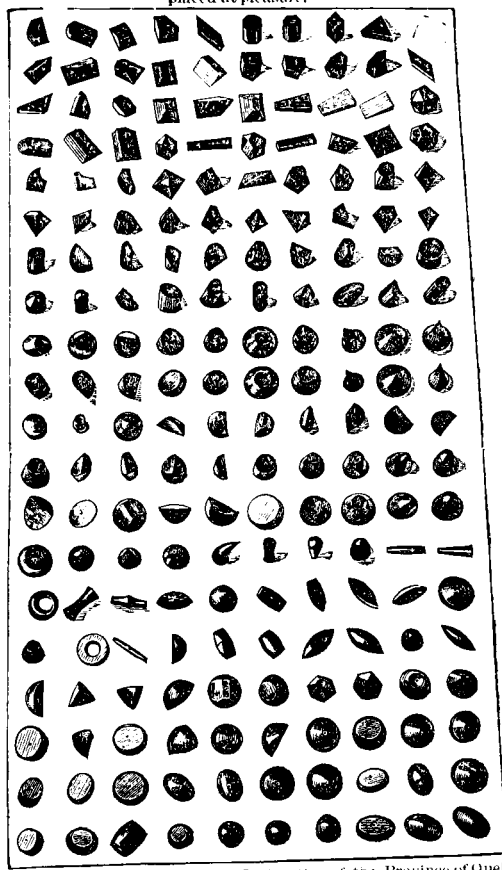
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