



BURLAND, LAFRANCA & CO. LITHOGRAPHERS, MONTREAL

MAP OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA, SHEWING THE RAILWAYS & THEIR PRINCIPAL CONNECTIONS

Engraved for the Year Book & Almanac of Canada

THE  
YEAR BOOK  
AND ALMANAC OF  
CANADA  
FOR  
1870;

BEING  
AN ANNUAL STATISTICAL ABSTRACT FOR THE DOMINION  
AND  
A RECORD OF LEGISLATION AND OF PUBLIC MEN  
IN  
BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.



PUBLISHERS—JOHN LOWE & Co., MONTREAL.  
EDITOR—ARTHUR HARVEY, F.S.S., &c., OTTAWA.

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MONTREAL:

PRINTED BY THE MONTREAL PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY FROM STEREOTYPED PLATES.

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STEREOTYPED BY C. T. PALSGRAVE.

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Entered according to Act of the Parliament of Canada, in the year 1869, by JOHN LOWE & Co.  
in the Office of the Minister of Agriculture.

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

JANUARY.											FEBRUARY.											MARCH.											APRIL.											MOON'S PHASES.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
Day of the Week.	D. of M.	Sun. Rises.	Sun. Sets.	Moon Sets.	Cor. for 15° of Lat.	Sun. on Mer.	D. of M.	Sun. Rises.	Sun. Sets.	Moon Sets.	Cor. for 15° of Lat.	Sun. on Mer.	D. of M.	Sun. Rises.	Sun. Sets.	Moon Sets.	Cor. for 15° of Lat.	Sun. on Mer.	D. of M.	Sun. Rises.	Sun. Sets.	Moon Sets.	Cor. for 15° of Lat.	Sun. on Mer.	D. of M.	Sun. Rises.	Sun. Sets.	Moon Sets.	Cor. for 15° of Lat.	Sun. on Mer.	D. of M.	Sun. Rises.	Sun. Sets.	Moon Sets.	Cor. for 15° of Lat.	Sun. on Mer.	D. of M.	Sun. Rises.	Sun. Sets.	Moon Sets.	Cor. for 15° of Lat.	Sun. on Mer.	D. of M.	Sun. Rises.	Sun. Sets.	Moon Sets.	Cor. for 15° of Lat.	Sun. on Mer.	D. of M.	Sun. Rises.	Sun. Sets.	Moon Sets.	Cor. for 15° of Lat.	Sun. on Mer.	D. of M.	Sun. Rises.	Sun. Sets.	Moon Sets.	Cor. for 15° of Lat.	Sun. on Mer.	D. of M.	Sun. Rises.	Sun. Sets.	Moon Sets.	Cor. for 15° of Lat.	Sun. on Mer.	D. of M.	Sun. Rises.	Sun. Sets.	Moon Sets.	Cor. for 15° of Lat.	Sun. on Mer.	D. of M.	Sun. Rises.	Sun. Sets.	Moon Sets.	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Moon Sets.	Cor. for 15° of Lat.	Sun. on Mer.	D. of M.	Sun. Rises.	Sun. Sets.	Moon Sets.	Cor. for 15° of Lat.	Sun. on Mer.	D. of M.	Sun. Rises.	Sun. Sets.	Moon Sets.	Cor. for 15° of Lat.	Sun. on Mer.	D. of M.	Sun. Rises.	Sun. Sets.	Moon Sets.	Cor. for 15° of Lat.	Sun. on Mer.	D. of M.	Sun. Rises.	Sun. Sets.	Moon Sets.	Cor. for 15° of Lat.	Sun. on Mer.	D. of M.	Sun. Rises.	Sun. Sets.	Moon Sets.	Cor. for 15° of Lat.	Sun. on Mer.	D. of M.	Sun. Rises.	Sun. Sets.	Moon Sets.	Cor. for 15° of Lat.	Sun. on Mer.	D. of M.	Sun. Rises.	Sun. Sets.	Moon Sets.	Cor. for 15° of Lat.	Sun. on Mer.	D. of M.	Sun. Rises.	Sun. Sets.	Moon Sets.	Cor. for 15° of Lat.	Sun. on Mer.	D. of M.	Sun. Rises.	Sun. Sets.	Moon Sets.	Cor. for 15° of Lat.	Sun. on Mer.	D. of M.	Sun. Rises.	Sun. Sets.	Moon Sets.	Cor. for 15° of Lat.	Sun. on Mer.	D. of M.	Sun. Rises.	Sun. Sets.	Moon Sets.	Cor. for 15° of Lat.	Sun. on Mer.	D. of M.	Sun. Rises.	Sun. Sets.	Moon Sets.	Cor. for 15° of Lat.	Sun. on Mer.	D. of M.	Sun. Rises.	Sun. Sets.	Moon Sets.	Cor. for 15° of Lat.	Sun. on Mer.	D. of M.	Sun. Rises.	Sun. Sets.	Moon Sets.	Cor. for 15° of Lat.	Sun. on Mer.	D. of M.	Sun. Rises.	Sun. Sets.	Moon Sets.	Cor. for 15° of Lat.	Sun. on Mer.	D. of M.	Sun. Rises.	Sun. Sets.	Moon Sets.	Cor. for 15° of Lat.	Sun. on Mer.	D. of M.	Sun. Rises.	Sun. Sets.	Moon Sets.	Cor. for 15° of Lat.	Sun. on Mer.	D. of M.	Sun. Rises.	Sun. Sets.	Moon Sets.	Cor. for 15° of Lat.	Sun. on Mer.	D. of M.	Sun. Rises.	Sun. Sets.	Moon Sets.	Cor. for 15° of Lat.	Sun. on Mer.	D. of M.	Sun. Rises.	Sun. Sets.	Moon Sets.	Cor. for 15° of Lat.	Sun. on Mer.	D. of M.	Sun. Rises.	Sun. Sets.	Moon Sets.	Cor. for 15° of Lat.	Sun. on Mer.	D. of M.	Sun. Rises.	Sun. Sets.	Moon Sets.	Cor. for 15° of Lat.	Sun. on Mer.	D. of M.	Sun. Rises.	Sun. Sets.	Moon Sets.	Cor. for 15° of Lat.	Sun. on Mer.	D. of M.	Sun. Rises.	Sun. Sets.	Moon Sets.	Cor. for 15° of Lat.	Sun. on Mer.	D. of M.	Sun. Rises.	Sun. Sets.	Moon Sets.	Cor. for 15° of Lat.	Sun. on Mer.	D. of M.	Sun. Rises.	Sun. Sets.	Moon Sets.	Cor. for 15° of Lat.	Sun. on Mer.	D. of M.	Sun. Rises.	Sun. Sets.	Moon Sets.	Cor. for 15° of Lat.	Sun. on Mer.	D. of M.	Sun. Rises.	Sun. Sets.	Moon Sets.	Cor. for 15° of Lat.	Sun. on Mer.	D. of M.	Sun. Rises.	Sun. Sets.	Moon Sets.	Cor. for 15° of Lat.	Sun. on Mer.	D. of M.	Sun. Rises.	Sun. Sets.	Moon Sets.	Cor. for 15° of Lat.	Sun. on Mer.	D. of M.	Sun. Rises.	Sun. Sets.	Moon Sets.	Cor. for 15° of Lat.	Sun. on Mer.	D. of M.	Sun. Rises.	Sun. Sets.	Moon Sets.	Cor. for 15° of Lat.	Sun. on Mer.	D. of M.	Sun. Rises.	Sun. Sets.	Moon Sets.	Cor. for 15° of Lat.	Sun. on Mer.	D. of M.	Sun. Rises.	Sun. Sets.	Moon Sets.	Cor. for 15° of Lat.	Sun. on Mer.	D. of M.	Sun. Rises.	Sun. Sets.	Moon Sets.	Cor. for 15° of Lat.	Sun. on Mer.	D. of M.	Sun. Rises.	Sun. Sets.	Moon Sets.	Cor. for 15° of Lat.	Sun. on Mer.	D. of M.	Sun. Rises.	Sun. Sets.	Moon Sets.	Cor. for 15° of Lat.	Sun. on Mer.	D. of M.	Sun. Rises.	Sun. Sets.	Moon Sets.	Cor. for 15° of Lat.	Sun. on Mer.	D. of M.	Sun. Rises.	Sun. Sets.	Moon Sets.	Cor. for 15° of Lat.	Sun. on Mer.	D. of M.	Sun. Rises.	Sun. Sets.	Moon Sets.	Cor. for 15° of Lat.	Sun. on Mer.	D. of M.	Sun. Rises.	Sun. Sets.	Moon Sets.	Cor. for 15° of Lat.	Sun. on Mer.	D. of M.	Sun. Rises.	Sun. Sets.	Moon Sets.	Cor. for 15° of Lat.	Sun. on Mer.	D. of M.	Sun. Rises.	Sun. Sets.	Moon Sets.	Cor. for 15° of Lat.	Sun. on Mer.	D. of M.	Sun. Rises.	Sun. Sets.	Moon Sets.	Cor. for 15° of Lat.	Sun. on Mer.	D. of M.	Sun. Rises.	Sun. Sets.	Moon Sets.	Cor. for 15° of Lat.	Sun. on Mer.	D. of M.	Sun. Rises.	Sun. Sets.	Moon Sets.	Cor. for 15° of Lat.	Sun. on Mer.	D. of M.	Sun. Rises.	Sun. Sets.	Moon Sets.	Cor. for 15° of Lat.	Sun. on Mer.	D. of M.	Sun. Rises.	Sun. Sets.	Moon Sets.	Cor. for 15° of Lat.	Sun. on Mer.	D. of M.	Sun. Rises.	Sun. Sets.	Moon Sets.	Cor. for 15° of Lat.	Sun. on Mer.	D. of M.	Sun. Rises.	Sun. Sets.	Moon Sets.	Cor. for 15° of Lat.	Sun. on Mer.	D. of M.	Sun. Rises.	Sun. Sets.	Moon Sets.	Cor. for 15° of Lat.	Sun. on Mer.	D. of M.	Sun. Rises.	Sun. Sets.	Moon Sets.	Cor. for 15° of Lat.	Sun. on Mer.	D. of M.	Sun. Rises.	Sun. Sets.	Moon Sets.	Cor. for 15° of Lat.	Sun. on Mer.	D. of M.	Sun. Rises.	Sun. Sets.	Moon Sets.	Cor. for 15° of Lat.	Sun. on Mer.	D. of M.	Sun. Rises.	Sun. Sets.	Moon Sets.	Cor. for 15° of Lat.	Sun. on Mer.	D. of M.	Sun. Rises.	Sun. Sets.	Moon Sets.	Cor. for 15° of Lat.	Sun. on Mer.	D. of M.	Sun. Rises.	Sun. Sets.	Moon Sets.	Cor. for 15° of Lat.	Sun. on Mer.	D. of M.	Sun. Rises.	Sun. Sets.	Moon Sets.	Cor. for 15° of Lat.	Sun. on Mer.	D. of M.	Sun. Rises.	Sun. Sets.	Moon Sets.	Cor. for 15° of Lat.	Sun. on Mer.	D. of M.	Sun. Rises.	Sun. Sets.	Moon Sets.	Cor. for 15° of Lat.	Sun. on Mer.	D. of M.	Sun. Rises.	Sun. Sets.	Moon Sets.	Cor. for 15° of Lat.	Sun. on Mer.	D. of M.	Sun. Rises.	Sun. Sets.	Moon Sets.	Cor. for 15° of Lat.	Sun. on Mer.	D. of M.	Sun. Rises.	Sun. Sets.	Moon Sets.	Cor. for 15° of Lat.	Sun. on Mer.	D. of M.	Sun. Rises.	Sun. Sets.	Moon Sets.	Cor. for 15° of Lat.	Sun. on Mer.	D. of M.	Sun. Rises.	Sun. Sets.	Moon Sets.	Cor. for 15° of Lat.	Sun. on Mer.	D. of M.	Sun. Rises.	Sun. Sets.	Moon Sets.	Cor. for 15° of Lat.	Sun. on Mer.	D. of M.	Sun. Rises.	Sun. Sets.	Moon Sets.	Cor. for 15° of Lat.	Sun. on Mer.	D. of M.	Sun. Rises.	Sun. Sets.	Moon Sets.	Cor. for 15° of Lat.	Sun. on Mer.	D. of M.	Sun. Rises.	Sun. Sets.	Moon Sets.	Cor. for 15° of Lat.	Sun. on Mer.	D. of M.	Sun. Rises.	Sun. Sets.	Moon Sets.	Cor. for 15° of Lat.	Sun. on Mer.	D. of M.	Sun. Rises.	Sun. Sets.	Moon Sets.	Cor. for 15° of Lat.	Sun. on Mer.	D. of M.	Sun. Rises.	Sun. Sets.	Moon Sets.	Cor. for 15° of Lat.	Sun. on Mer.	D. of M.	Sun. Rises.	Sun. Sets.	Moon Sets.	Cor. for 15° of Lat.	Sun. on Mer.	D. of M.	Sun. Rises.	Sun. Sets.	Moon Sets.	Cor. for 15° of Lat.	Sun. on Mer.	D. of M.	Sun. Rises.	Sun. Sets.	Moon Sets.	Cor. for 15° of Lat.	Sun. on Mer.	D. of M.	Sun. Rises.	Sun. Sets.	Moon Sets.

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

MAY.							JUNE.							JULY.							AUGUST.							MOON'S PHASES.					
Day of the Week.	D. of M.	Sun. Rises.	Sun. Sets.	Moon Sets.	Cor. for 1° of Lat.	Sun on Mer.	D. of M.	Sun. Rises.	Sun. Sets.	Moon Sets.	Cor. for 1° of Lat.	Sun on Mer.	D. of M.	Sun. Rises.	Sun. Sets.	Moon Sets.	Cor. for 1° of Lat.	Sun on Mer.	D. of M.	Sun. Rises.	Sun. Sets.	Moon Sets.	Cor. for 1° of Lat.	Sun on Mer.	D. of M.	Sun. Rises.	Sun. Sets.	Moon Sets.	Cor. for 1° of Lat.	Sun on Mer.	MAY.		
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	m.	h. m.		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	m.	h. m.		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	m.	h. m.		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	m.	h. m.		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	m.	h. m.		D. H.	
SUNDAY..	1	4 49	7 05	7 59	+2.2	11 57																									First Quarter. 8 11 a.		
Monday....	2	4 47	7 06	8 58	2.5	11 57																									Full Moon...15 1 a.		
Tuesday....	3	4 46	7 07	10 00	3.2	11 57																									Last Quarter.22 1 a.		
Wednesday..	4	4 45	7 09	10 56	3.5	11 57																									New Moon...30 5 a.		
Thursday....	5	4 43	7 10	11 49	3.5	11 57																									Perigee.....14 4 a.		
Friday.....	6	4 42	7 11	A. M.	...	11 56																										Apogee.....26 4 p.	
Saturday....	7	4 40	7 12	0 37	3.3	11 56																											
SUNDAY..	8	4 39	7 14	1 18	3.0	11 56																											
Monday....	9	4 38	7 15	1 55	2.4	11 56																											
Tuesday....	10	4 37	7 16	2 28	1.6	11 56																											
Wednesday..	11	4 35	7 17	2 59	0.9	11 56																											
Thursday....	12	4 35	7 18	3 28	0.1	11 56																											
Friday.....	13	4 33	7 19	3 55	-0.7	11 56																											
Saturday....	14	4 32	7 21	Rises	...	11 56																											
SUNDAY..	15	4 30	7 22	8 00	+2.8	11 56																											
Monday....	16	4 29	7 23	9 14	3.1	11 56																											
Tuesday....	17	4 28	7 24	10 21	3.6	11 56																											
Wednesday..	18	4 27	7 25	11 18	3.6	11 56																											
Thursday....	19	4 26	7 26	A. M.	...	11 56																											
Friday.....	20	4 25	7 27	0 07	3.1	11 56																											
Saturday....	21	4 24	7 29	0 46	2.5	11 56																											
SUNDAY..	22	4 23	7 29	1 16	2.0	11 56																											
Monday....	23	4 22	7 30	1 44	1.4	11 56																											
Tuesday....	24	4 22	7 31	2 08	0.8	11 57																											
Wednesday..	25	4 21	7 32	2 32	0.2	11 57																											
Thursday....	26	4 20	7 33	2 54	-0.4	11 57																											
Friday.....	27	4 19	7 34	3 17	-1.1	11 57																											
Saturday....	28	4 19	7 35	3 42	-1.7	11 57																											
SUNDAY..	29	4 18	7 36	4 10	-2.2	11 57																											
Monday....	30	4 17	7 37	Sets.	...	11 57																											
Tuesday....	31	4 17	7 38	8 52	+3.4	11 57																											
Wednesday..																																	
Thursday....																																	
Friday.....																																	
Saturday....																																	
SUNDAY..																																	

Calendar—Rising and Setting of Sun and Moon, &c.



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

SEPTEMBER.							OCTOBER.					NOVEMBER.					DECEMBER.					MOON'S PHASES.			
Day of the Week.	D. of M.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.	Cor. for 1° of Lat	Sun on Mer.	D. of M.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.	Cor. for 1° of Lat	Sun on Mer.	D. of M.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.	Cor. for 1° of Lat	Sun on Mer.	D. of M.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.	Cor. for 1° of Lat	Sun on Mer.	
Thursday	1	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	m.	h. m.	1	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	m.	h. m.	1	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	m.	h. m.	1	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	m.	h. m.
Friday	2	5 23	6 36	10 53	3.12	00	2	5 23	6 36	10 53	3.12	00	2	7 18	4 20	0 36	-0.3	11 49	1	7 18	4 20	0 36	-0.3	11 49	
Saturday	3	5 24	6 34	11 41	3.6	11 59	3	5 24	6 34	11 41	3.6	11 59	3	7 21	4 20	1 39	0.4	11 50	2	7 21	4 20	1 39	0.4	11 50	
SUNDAY.	4	5 25	6 32	A. M.	..	11 59	4	5 25	6 32	A. M.	..	11 59	4	7 22	4 19	2 40	1.0	11 50	3	7 22	4 19	2 40	1.0	11 50	
Monday	5	5 27	6 31	0 36	3.4	11 59	5	5 27	6 31	0 36	3.4	11 59	5	7 23	4 19	3 41	1.7	11 51	4	7 23	4 19	3 41	1.7	11 51	
Tuesday	6	5 28	6 29	1 30	2.9	11 58	6	5 28	6 29	1 30	2.9	11 58	6	7 24	4 19	4 42	2.3	11 51	5	7 24	4 19	4 42	2.3	11 51	
Wednesday	7	5 29	6 27	2 41	2.3	11 58	7	5 29	6 27	2 41	2.3	11 58	7	7 25	4 19	5 43	3.0	11 52	6	7 25	4 19	5 43	3.0	11 52	
Thursday	8	5 30	6 25	Rises	..	11 58	8	5 30	6 25	Rises	..	11 58	8	7 26	4 19	6 44	3.6	11 52	7	7 26	4 19	6 44	3.6	11 52	
Friday	9	5 31	6 23	6 42	+1.3	11 57	9	5 31	6 23	6 42	+1.3	11 57	9	7 27	4 19	7 45	4.2	11 53	8	7 27	4 19	7 45	4.2	11 53	
Saturday	10	5 33	6 21	7 08	0.6	11 57	10	5 33	6 21	7 08	0.6	11 57	10	7 28	4 19	8 46	4.8	11 53	9	7 28	4 19	8 46	4.8	11 53	
SUNDAY.	11	5 34	6 19	7 30	-0.1	11 57	11	5 34	6 19	7 30	-0.1	11 57	11	7 29	4 19	9 47	5.4	11 54	10	7 29	4 19	9 47	5.4	11 54	
Monday	12	5 35	6 17	7 53	-0.7	11 56	12	5 35	6 17	7 53	-0.7	11 56	12	7 30	4 19	10 48	6.0	11 54	11	7 30	4 19	10 48	6.0	11 54	
Tuesday	13	5 36	6 15	8 16	1.3	11 56	13	5 36	6 15	8 16	1.3	11 56	13	7 31	4 19	11 49	6.6	11 55	12	7 31	4 19	11 49	6.6	11 55	
Wednesday	14	5 37	6 14	8 41	2.0	11 55	14	5 37	6 14	8 41	2.0	11 55	14	7 32	4 19	12 50	7.2	11 55	13	7 32	4 19	12 50	7.2	11 55	
Thursday	15	5 39	6 12	9 10	2.6	11 55	15	5 39	6 12	9 10	2.6	11 55	15	7 33	4 19	1 51	7.8	11 55	14	7 33	4 19	1 51	7.8	11 55	
Friday	16	5 40	6 10	9 43	3.1	11 55	16	5 40	6 10	9 43	3.1	11 55	16	7 34	4 19	2 52	8.4	11 55	15	7 34	4 19	2 52	8.4	11 55	
Saturday	17	5 41	6 08	10 21	3.5	11 54	17	5 41	6 08	10 21	3.5	11 54	17	7 35	4 20	3 53	9.0	11 55	16	7 35	4 20	3 53	9.0	11 55	
SUNDAY.	18	5 42	6 06	11 07	3.7	11 54	18	5 42	6 06	11 07	3.7	11 54	18	7 36	4 20	4 54	9.6	11 55	17	7 36	4 20	4 54	9.6	11 55	
Monday	19	5 43	6 04	A. M.	..	11 54	19	5 43	6 04	A. M.	..	11 54	19	7 37	4 20	5 55	10.2	11 55	18	7 37	4 20	5 55	10.2	11 55	
Tuesday	20	5 44	6 02	0 36	3.8	11 53	20	5 44	6 02	0 36	3.8	11 53	20	7 38	4 20	6 56	10.8	11 55	19	7 38	4 20	6 56	10.8	11 55	
Wednesday	21	5 45	6 01	1 04	2.7	11 53	21	5 45	6 01	1 04	2.7	11 53	21	7 39	4 20	7 57	11.4	11 55	20	7 39	4 20	7 57	11.4	11 55	
Thursday	22	5 45	5 58	2 12	2.0	11 53	22	5 45	5 58	2 12	2.0	11 53	22	7 40	4 20	8 58	12.0	11 55	21	7 40	4 20	8 58	12.0	11 55	
Friday	23	5 47	5 56	3 25	1.2	11 52	23	5 47	5 56	3 25	1.2	11 52	23	7 41	4 20	9 59	12.6	11 55	22	7 41	4 20	9 59	12.6	11 55	
Saturday	24	5 48	5 54	4 Sets.	..	11 52	24	5 48	5 54	4 Sets.	..	11 52	24	7 42	4 20	11 00	13.2	11 55	23	7 42	4 20	11 00	13.2	11 55	
SUNDAY.	25	5 49	5 53	6 34	0.0	11 52	25	5 49	5 53	6 34	0.0	11 52	25	7 43	4 21	12 01	13.8	11 55	24	7 43	4 21	12 01	13.8	11 55	
Monday	26	5 49	5 51	7 04	0.9	11 51	26	5 49	5 51	7 04	0.9	11 51	26	7 44	4 21	1 02	14.4	11 55	25	7 44	4 21	1 02	14.4	11 55	
Tuesday	27	5 53	5 49	7 34	1.7	11 51	27	5 53	5 49	7 34	1.7	11 51	27	7 45	4 21	2 03	15.0	11 55	26	7 45	4 21	2 03	15.0	11 55	
Wednesday	28	5 54	5 47	8 09	2.4	11 51	28	5 54	5 47	8 09	2.4	11 51	28	7 46	4 21	3 04	15.6	11 55	27	7 46	4 21	3 04	15.6	11 55	
Thursday	29	5 56	5 45	8 50	3.1	11 50	29	5 56	5 45	8 50	3.1	11 50	29	7 47	4 21	4 05	16.2	11 55	28	7 47	4 21	4 05	16.2	11 55	
Friday	30	5 57	5 43	9 36	3.5	11 50	30	5 57	5 43	9 36	3.5	11 50	30	7 48	4 21	5 06	16.8	11 55	29	7 48	4 21	5 06	16.8	11 55	
Saturday							29	6 34	5 53	9 20	3.7	11 44	26	7 12	4 23	8 08	13.6	11 47	31	7 39	4 28	1 31	1.5	12 03	
SUNDAY.							30	6 36	5 50	10 25	3.6	11 44	27	7 14	4 22	9 16	14.2	11 48							
Monday							31	6 37	5 50	11 31	3.8	11 44	28	7 15	4 22	10 25	14.8	11 48							
Tuesday													29	7 16	4 22	11 35	15.4	11 48							
Wednesday													30	7 17	4 22	12 44	16.0	11 48							

SEPTEMBER.					OCTOBER.					NOVEMBER.					DECEMBER.					MOON'S PHASES.					
Day of the Week.	D. of M.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.	Cor. for 1° of Lat	Sun on Mer.	D. of M.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.	Cor. for 1° of Lat	Sun on Mer.	D. of M.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.	Cor. for 1° of Lat	Sun on Mer.	D. of M.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.	Cor. for 1° of Lat	Sun on Mer.	
Thursday	1	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	m.	h. m.	1	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	m.	h. m.	1	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	m.	h. m.	1	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	m.	h. m.
Friday	2	5 23	6 36	10 53	3.12	00	2	5 23	6 36	10 53	3.12	00	2	7 18	4 20	0 36	-0.3	11 49	1	7 18	4 20	0 36	-0.3	11 49	
Saturday	3	5 24	6 34	11 41	3.6	11 59	3	5 24	6 34	11 41	3.6	11 59	3	7 21	4 20	1 39	0.4	11 50	2	7 21	4 20	1 39	0.4	11 50	
SUNDAY.	4	5 25	6 32	A. M.	..	11 59	4	5 25	6 32	A. M.	..	11 59	4	7 22	4 19	2 40	1.0	11 50	3	7 22	4 19	2 40	1.0	11 50	
Monday	5	5 27	6 31	0 36	3.4	11 59	5	5 27	6 31	0 36	3.4	11 59	5	7 23	4 19	3 41	1.7	11 51	4	7 23	4 19	3 41	1.7	11 51	
Tuesday	6	5 28	6 29	1 30	2.9	11 58	6	5 28	6 29	1 30	2.9	11 58	6	7 24	4 19	4 42	2.3	11 51	5	7 24	4 19	4 42	2.3	11 51	
Wednesday	7	5 29	6 27	2 41	2.3	11 58	7	5 29	6 27	2 41	2.3	11 58	7	7 25	4 19	5 43	3.0	11 52	6	7 25	4 19	5 43	3.0	11 52	
Thursday	8	5 30	6 25	Rises	..	11 58	8	5 30	6 25	Rises	..	11 58	8	7 26	4 19	6 44	3.6	11 52	7	7 26	4 19	6 44	3.6	11 52	
Friday	9	5 31	6 23	6 42	+1.3	11 57	9	5 31	6 23	6 42	+1.3	11 57	9	7 27	4 19	7 45	4.2	11 53	8	7 27	4 19	7 45	4.2	11 53	
Saturday	10	5 33	6 21	7 08	0.6	11 57	10	5 33	6 21	7 08	0.6	11 57	10	7 28	4 19	8 46	4.8	11 53	9	7 28	4 19	8 46	4.8	11 53	
SUNDAY.	11	5 34	6 19	7 30	-0.1	11 57	11	5 34	6 19	7 30	-0.1	11 57	11	7 29	4 19	9 47	5.4	11 54	10	7 29	4 19	9 47	5.4	11 54	
Monday	12	5 35	6 17	7 53	-0.7	11 56	12	5 35	6 17	7 53	-0.7	11 56	12	7 30	4 19	10 48	6.0	11 54	11	7 30	4 19	10 48	6.0	11 54	
Tuesday	13	5 36	6 15	8 16	1.3	11 56	13	5 36	6 15	8 16	1.3	11 56	13	7 31	4 19	11 49	6.6	11 55	12	7 31	4 19	11 49	6.6	11 55	
Wednesday	14	5 37	6 14	8 41	2.0	11 55	14	5 37	6 14	8 41	2.0	11 55	14	7 32	4 19	12 50	7.2	11 55	13	7 32	4 19	12 50	7.2	11 55	
Thursday	15	5 39	6 12	9 10	2.6	11 55	15	5 39	6 12	9 10	2.6	11 55	15	7 33	4 19	1 51	7.8	11 55	14	7 33	4 19	1 51	7.8	11 55	
Friday	16	5 40	6 10	9 43	3.1	11 55	16	5 40	6 10	9 43	3.1	11 55	16	7 34	4 19	2 52	8.4	11 55	15	7 34	4 19	2 52	8.4	11 55	
Saturday	17	5 41	6 08	10 21	3.5	11 54	17	5 41	6 08	10 21	3.5	11 54	17	7 35	4 20	3 53	9.0	11 55	16	7 35	4 20	3 53	9.0	11 55	
SUNDAY.	18	5 42	6 06	11 07	3.7	11 54	18	5 42	6 06	11 07	3.7	11 54	18	7 36	4 20	4 54	9.6	11 55	17	7 36	4 20	4 54	9.6	11 55	
Monday	19	5 43	6 04	A. M.	..	11 54	19	5 43	6 04	A. M.	..	11 54	19	7 37	4 20	5 55	10.2	11 55	18	7 37	4 20	5 55	10.2	11 55	
Tuesday	20	5 44	6 02	0 36	3.8	11 53	20	5 44	6 02	0 36	3.8	11 53	20	7 38	4 20	6 56	10.8	11 55	19	7 38	4 20	6 56	10.8	11 55	
Wednesday	21	5 45	6 01	1 04	2.7	11 53	21	5 45	6 01	1 04	2.7	11 53	21	7 39	4 20	7 57	11.4	11 55	20	7 39	4 20	7 57	11.4	11 55	
Thursday	22	5 45	5																						

## THE CALENDAR.

Golden Number	9	Dominical Letter	B
Epoct	28	Roman Indiction	13
Solar Cycle	3	Julian Period	6533

## FIXED AND MOVEABLE FESTIVALS AND ANNIVERSARIES.

New Year's Day*	Jan. 1	Pentecost—Whit Sunday	June 5
Epiphany	" 6	Trinity Sunday	" 12
Septuagesima Sunday	Feb. 13	Corpus Christi*	" 16
Quinquagesima, Shrove Sunday	" 27	Accession of Queen Victoria	" 20
St. David	March 1	Proclamation	" 21
Ash Wednesday*	" 2	St. John Baptist Midsummer Day	" 24
Quadragesima, 1st Sunday in Lent,	" 6	St. Peter and St. Paul*	" 29
St. Patrick	" 17	Dominion Day	July 1
Annunciation, Lady Day*	" 25	St. Michael—Michaelmas Day	Sept. 29
Palm Sunday	April 10	All Saints	Nov. 1
Good Friday*	" 15	Birth of Prince of Wales	" 9
Easter Sunday	" 17	First Sunday in Advent	" 27
St. George	" 23	St. Andrew	" 30
Low Sunday	" 24	Conception of the Virgin Mary*	Dec. 8
Rogation Sunday	May 22	St. Thomas	" 21
Birth of Queen Victoria*	" 24	Christmas Day*	" 25
Ascension Day—Holy Thursday*	" 26	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 Birthday, and any day set apart by proclamation.

The year 5631 of the Jewish Era commences on September 26, 1870.

The year 1287 of the Mohammedan Era commences on April 3, 1870.

The 54th year of Queen Victoria's reign commences June 20, 1870.

The 85th year of the Independence of the United States commences July 4th, 1870.

The 4th year of the Dominion of Canada commences July 1st, 1870.

On pp. 2, 3, 4, of the Calendar are given the civil local times at which the upper limb of the sun appears to rise and set at a central station in Lat. 45° N. and Long. 4th. 46m. W., allowance for refraction having been applied to the true times of rising and setting.

The times of sun rise in any latitude from Lat. 40° 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 sunset.

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

The corrections to the times of rising, due to the change in the declination of the sun between the times of rising in different longitudes, may be omitted as insignificant.

The times at which the moon rises are given from full to change, and the times at which she sets from change to full. They are computed for the moon's centre and for a station in Lat. 45° and Long. 4th. 46m. The corrections for Latitude applicable to the times given in the table in order to find the times at which the moon rises or sets at other stations, may be found approximately from Lat. 42° to Lat. 48°, by multiplying the numbers given in the adjoining column by the number of degrees by which the Latitude of the station exceeds 45°. The corrections for Latitudes 49° and 50°, found by the foregoing rule, will be nearer the truth, if increased respectively by 1m. and 2m.

If the Latitude of the station be less than 45°, the signs of the corrections must be changed.

In strictness, two corrections for Longitude are required: one due to the motion of the moon during the interval that elapses between her rising at different stations, and the other due to the change of the moon's declination during the same interval.

The average value of the first correction is about 2m. to be added for each hour or for each fifteen degrees of Longitude west of the central meridian (Long. 4th. 46m.), the correction being subtracted when the place is east of the central meridian.

The correction due to the change in declination may, for ordinary purposes, be omitted.

The last column shows the time to which a watch should be set when the shadow from a sun dial falls on the noon mark.

## THE PLANETS.

Venus is an evening star from Jan. 1 to Feb. 23, when she reaches her inferior conjunction with the sun. She then appears in the east as a morning star till she arrives at superior conjunction with the sun on Dec. 7, and becomes again an evening star.

The following are the dates at which Venus reaches certain important points in her course.  
 Jan. 18, at greatest brilliancy; Jan. 31, stationary; Feb. 7, in perihelion; Feb. 17, conjunction with Mars, Venus 10° 1' North of Mars; Feb. 23, inferior conjunction with Sun; March 14, stationary; March 31, at greatest brilliancy; May 4, greatest elongation 46° 51' West of Sun; May 30, in aphelion; July 13, conjunction with Jupiter, Venus 1° 7' South; July 29, conjunction with Mars, Venus 1° 2' South; Aug. 19, conjunction with Uranus, Venus 0° 36' South; Sept. 30, in perihelion; Dec. 7, superior conjunction with Sun; Dec. 19, conjunction with Saturn, Venus 1° 18' North.  
 On June 27, there is conjunction of Mars and Jupiter, Mars being 9° 44' North of Jupiter; and on Aug. 31, Mars and Uranus are in conjunction, Mars being 0° 23' North.  
 The following table gives the civil time at which the five principal planets rise or set on the 1st day of each month, for Lat. 45° N., together with the days in which their conjunctions with the Moon occur. For brevity A.M. is denoted by (a) and P.M. by (p).

MONTHS.	VENUS.	MARS.	JUPITER.	SATURN.	URANUS.
	h.m. Conj. (	h.m. Conj. (	h.m. Conj. (	h.m. Conj. (	h.m. Conj. (
January - - -	8 22p. 5	5 40p. 2,31	2 55a. 11	6 14a. 27	rises 5 2p. 16
February - - -	1 55p. 2,28	5 35p. 30	0 59a. 7	4 27a. 23	6 20a. 12
March - - -	1 33a. 27	5 36p. 1,31	11 25p. 7	2 46a. 23	4 25a. 12
April - - -	3 57a. 25	5 29a. 29	9 51p. 3	0 49a. 19	2 23a. 8
May - - -	3 11a. 25	4 29a. 28	8 33p. 1,29	10 45p. 16	0 27a. 5
June - - -	2 27a. 24	3 32a. 26	4 4a. 26	8 35p. 13	10 26p. 2,29
July - - -	1 57a. 25	3 32a. 24	2 29a. 24	3 26a. 10	8 33p. 27
August - - -	1 58a. 24	1 55a. 22	0 51a. 20	1 17a. 6	8 24a. 29
September - -	3 10a. 23	1 29a. 20	11 5p. 17	11 8p. 2,30	1 30a. 29
October - - -	4 2a. 23	1 8a. 19	9 17p. 14	9 14p. 27	11 34p. 17
November - -	5 49a. 22	0 42a. 17	7 14p. 11	7 21p. 24	9 34p. 13
December - -	5 49a. 22	0 7a. 15	5 4p. 8	5 36p. 22	7 34p. 10

## ECLIPSES.

In the year 1870, there will be four Eclipses of the Sun, and two of the Moon.

I. A total eclipse of the Moon January 16-17, 1870.

The Moon will set at Halifax before the first contact with the Penumbra.

The first contact with the Penumbra will occur before the Moon sets at Fredericton and all stations to the west of it.

The first contact with the shadow will take place after the Moon has set at all stations from Halifax to London inclusive, but before the Moon has set at Fort Garry and Victoria, Vancouver Island.

The commencement of the total phase will be invisible at Fort Garry, but visible at Victoria.

The local astronomical times are given for various stations in the following table:

	Fredericton.	Quebec.	Montreal.	Toronto.	London.	Fort Garry.	Victoria.
First contact with Penumbra, Jan. 16 - -	h. m. 19 31	h. m. 19 11	h. m. 19 1	h. m. 18 38	h. m. 18 31	h. m. 17 28	h. m. 16 44
First contact with Shadow - -	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18 29	16 45
Beginning of Total Phase - -	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17 46

II. A partial eclipse of the Sun, January 31, invisible in British North America.

III. A partial eclipse of the Sun, June 28, invisible in British North America.

IV. A total eclipse of the Moon, July 12, 1870.

The total phase will end before the Moon rises in British North America.

The last contact with the shadow will be seen at Halifax and Fredericton, soon after the rising of the Moon at those places, but will occur before the Moon rises at western stations. The last contact with the Penumbra will be visible at the stations given below, but will occur before the Moon rises partially at Fort Garry.

Local Astronomical time at which the last contact with the Shadow and Penumbra occur:

	Halifax.	Fredericton.	Quebec.	Montreal.	Kingston.	Toronto.	London.
Last contact with Shadow	h. m. 8 9	h. m. 7 59	*	*	*	*	*
" " Penumbra	8 8	8 58	h. m. 8 38	h. m. 8 28	h. m. 8 16	h. m. 8 5	h. m. 7 57

V. A partial eclipse of the Sun, July 27, invisible in British North America.

VI. A total eclipse of the Sun, Dec. 21-22, 1870, visible (as a partial one) in some parts of B.N.A.

The central eclipse is first seen in the Atlantic at a point in Lat. 55° 11' N. and Long. 2h. 55m. W.

The line of central eclipse thence extends through the south of Spain and Greece; it crosses the western part of the Black Sea, and ends at a point in Asia Lat. 48° 3' N., Long. 2h. 44m. E.

From a point on or near Halifax, Lat. 44° 44' N., Long. 4h. 14m. 24s. W., the Sun rises partially eclipsed.

The magnitude of the eclipse at Sunrise is 0.205 (Sun's diameter = 1).

The last contact occurs Dec. 21, 19h. 55m. mean astronomical time at Halifax.

At Fredericton, there is a simple contact at Sunrise.

At all western stations, the eclipse will be invisible.

## JEWISH CALENDAR FOR 1870.

5630. ....	1870.		Ab.....	July 29	
Shebat. ....	January 3		Eul.....	10 August 7	Fast. Destruction of the Temple.
Adar. ....	Feb. 1, 2			27, 28	
Adar Sheni. ....	March 3, 4				
" 13 "	16	Fast of Esther.	5631. ....	1870.	
" 14 "	17	Purim.	Tisri. ....	Sept. 26, 27	New Year's Feast.
" 15 "	18	Purim Shushan.	" 3 "	28	Fast of Gedaliah.
Nissan. ....	April 2		" 10 "	Oct. 10	5 Fast. Day of Atonement.
" 13, 16 "	16, 17	First two days of Passover.	" 15, 16 "	10, 11	First two days of Tabernacles.
" 21, 22 "	22, 23	Last two days of Passover.	" 21 "	16	Hosanna B'nai.
Iyar. ....	May 1, 2		" 22 "	17	Feast of Eighth Day.
" 18 "	19	Lag L'Omer.	" 23 "	18	Feast of the Law.
Sivan. ....	June 3, 4		Heshvan. ....	" 23, 26	
" 6, 7 "	5, 6	Feast of Weeks.	Kislev. ....	Nov. 24, 25	
Tamuz. ....	29, 30		" 25 "	Dec. 19	Feast of Dedication.
" 18 "	17	Fast.	Tebet. ....	24, 25	

## BANKING.

For articles on Banking, explaining the system in vogue in Canada and the Maritime Provinces, see previous *Year Books*. The charters of Canadian Banks which are now about expiring, were prolonged by a special Act until the end of next session of Parliament; the Banking scheme introduced by the Hon. Mr. Rose, Minister of Finance, not having passed the Houses. A new system will, it seems, have to be introduced, giving the Dominion a uniform currency, and one not subject to depreciation by the failure of the Banks which may issue it.

The following table is a continuation of those given in our previous publications, and brings down the Statistics of Banking to the end of the last fiscal year:—

Ontario and Quebec.	Paid up Capital.	Circulation.	Deposits.		Specie and Provincial Notes.	Discounts.
			Not bearing Interest.	Bearing Interest.		
1868.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
July.....	28,720,715	6,956,496	13,775,772	16,715,836	9,130,497	46,101,451
August.....	28,831,717	7,356,801	13,309,438	17,849,454	8,460,906	47,042,142
September.....	28,940,609	9,360,957	13,445,029	19,531,832	8,737,457	49,291,528
October.....	29,027,707	10,490,502	13,780,724	20,426,037	8,730,043	50,667,000
November.....	29,190,956	9,947,330	14,627,537	22,040,497	10,541,465	51,163,973
December.....	29,251,519	9,285,963	16,039,803	21,412,684	11,317,645	50,703,727
1869.						
January.....	29,395,383	9,019,593	15,050,367	21,433,417	13,427,921	51,179,717
February.....	29,439,396	9,298,885	14,684,310	21,729,123	11,772,460	52,955,060
March.....	29,458,997	9,100,046	13,613,066	21,239,476	9,331,514	52,008,829
April.....	29,512,977	8,134,444	13,648,823	21,213,942	7,882,805	51,815,935
May.....	29,544,615	7,462,421	14,659,911	21,018,287	12,312,841	50,984,499
June.....	29,651,674	7,145,831	15,403,743	21,267,689	13,022,915	49,970,669

The Government circulation, issued by the Bank of Montreal, the Agent for the Dominion, is not included above. The following table—also a continuation of that given last year—shows the amount of this circulation, and the proportion it bears to the total, which, it will be seen, is slowly increasing. A good deal of this Government circulation, perhaps from \$1,800,000 to \$2,200,000, is however represented in the "Specie or Dominion notes" column of the other Banks:—

Government Circulation Quebec and Ontario.	Bank and Government Circulation Quebec and Ontario.	Percentage of Ontario & Quebec Government Circulation to total.		Government Circulation.	
		This year	Corr. period last year.	New Brunswick.	Nova Scotia.
1868.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Aug. 5.....	3,674,000	10,630,496	34.6	53,000	58,000
Sept. 2.....	4,049,000	11,405,801	35.6	62,000	94,000
Oct. 7.....	4,401,000	13,761,957	32.0	64,000	136,000
Nov. 4.....	4,029,000	15,410,592	32.0	76,000	206,000
Dec. 2.....	4,254,000	14,201,330	29.9	152,000	248,000
Jan. 6.....	3,833,000	13,118,963	29.2	188,000	297,000
1869.					
Feb. 3.....	3,590,000	12,608,593	28.5	189,000	318,008
March 3.....	3,594,000	12,802,885	27.4	194,000	335,000
April 7.....	3,355,000	12,455,046	26.9	190,000	340,000
May 5.....	3,564,000	11,606,444	30.5	184,000	347,000
June 2.....	3,854,000	11,316,421	34.1	171,000	345,000
July 7.....	4,211,000	11,356,831	37.1	297,000	284,000

The following table shows the names, means and business of the several Banks at June 30th last:—

NAME OF BANK.	Paid-up Capital.	Circulation.	DEPOSITS :		Specie and Provincial Notes.	Discounts.
			Not bearing Interest.	Bearing Interest.		
ONTARIO:						
Gore Bank .....	\$485,566	594,152	\$61,525	\$34,797	\$82,876	\$300,879
Niagara District Bank .....	307,591	110,203	122,080	113,434	46,670	558,698
Bank of Toronto .....	800,000	603,682	374,928	1,475,857	432,038	2,754,694
Ontario Bank .....	2,000,000	734,271	896,284	994,631	632,051	3,847,875
Royal Canadian Bank .....	1,185,873	319,667	181,522	391,430	349,329	1,400,744
Bank of Commerce .....	1,491,885	1,056,402	872,358	1,159,921	956,296	3,477,781
	6,270,917	3,119,797	2,568,727	4,170,070	2,499,260	12,349,671



## Banking.—Continued.

NAME OF BANK.	Paid-up Capital.	Circulation.	DEPOSITS:		Specie and Provincial Notes.	Discounts.
			Not bearing Interest.	Bearing Interest.		
QUEBEC.						\$
Bank of Montreal.....	\$6,000,000	\$255,261	\$6,992,173	\$9,174,684	\$5,945,453	13,409,169
Quebec Bank.....	1,478,800	606,383	649,679	1,028,211	529,594	2,674,060
City Bank.....	1,200,000	345,854	609,344	857,022	428,708	2,346,558
Bank of British North America.....	4,866,666	999,330	1,196,215	2,608,782	1,048,168	5,662,247
Banque du Peuple.....	1,600,000	69,798	359,153	197,460	253,433	1,790,831
Molson Bank.....	1,000,000	104,090	210,950	475,084	120,646	1,313,779
Eastern Townships Bank.....	400,000	92,925	74,096	83,995	48,207	481,673
Banque Nationale.....	1,000,000	130,893	277,644	330,026	15,990	1,444,659
Banque Jacques Cartier.....	1,000,000	78,840	326,242	758,802	173,646	1,879,175
Merchants Bank.....	3,643,702	1,183,713	1,147,677	2,311,819	1,502,359	5,211,425
Union Bank of Lower Canada.....	1,029,714	87,509	375,507	321,107	100,955	1,688,419
Mechanics Bank.....	311,244	...	64,634	121,327	43,387	368,837
	23,530,126	3,954,596	12,283,314	18,268,319	10,412,546	38,270,832
NEW BRUNSWICK:						
Bank of New Brunswick.....	600,000	612,640	611,173	909,837	386,234	2,401,687
Peoples Bank, Fredericton.....	72,000	196,432	74,068	200	39,687	247,059
St. Stephens Bank.....	200,000	92,648	40,342	96,676	14,470	323,090
	872,000	901,720	725,583	1,006,713	440,391	2,971,836
NOVA SCOTIA:						
Bank of Nova Scotia.....	560,000	353,742	610,545	661,487	698,353	1,122,950
Union Bank, Halifax.....	400,000	115,840	176,176	338,585	241,930	625,495
Peoples Bank, Halifax.....	400,000	130,120	142,597	213,604	119,355	695,817
Bank of Yarmouth.....	129,400	160,700	8,073	6,955	18,997	204,904
Commercial Bank, Windsor.....	101,296	195,780	4,817	48,695	13,766	202,509
	1,590,696	856,182	942,208	1,269,326	1,092,401	2,851,675
Grand Total for the Dominion, 1869.....	32,323,739	8,832,205	16,459,832	24,714,428	14,444,598	56,346,955
Total, 1868.....	31,735,031	8,824,848	15,227,083	18,703,664	10,077,995	52,737,517

## SAVINGS BANKS.

The Saving Banks of the Dominion are of various kind. The Government has under its charge:—

1. The P. O. Savings Banks in Ontario and Québec, for a list of which see the list of Post Offices and for the regulations of which see page 72 of this volume.\* At 30th September these offices had in hand \$991,560.

2. The New Brunswick Savings Banks, (5 per cent interest allowed,) kept by the Collectors of Customs at several offices. For details see Year Book of 1869, page 23. These now have in charge about \$850,000.

3. The Halifax Savings Bank, (4 per cent interest allowed,) in hand Sept. 30th \$743,961.

\* The following is a continuation of the statement respecting the P. O. Savings Banks published in the last Year Book, page 24.

1868. Month ending.	Received from depositors	Interest allowed on closed accounts.	Withdrawals paid.	Balance Due.			Total.
				Interest @ 5 per cent.	Interest @ 5 per cent.	Outstanding cheques.	
October 31.....	\$ 76,074.00	\$ 57.35	\$ 20,918.98	\$ 244,088.34	\$ 167,200.00	\$ 1,882.85	\$ 413,171.24
November 30.....	79,925.00	83.36	18,667.94	386,239.03	184,100.00	4,172.63	474,511.66
December 31.....	68,388.00	107.93	20,132.72	395,430.79	223,200.00	4,244.08	522,874.87
1869.							
January 31.....	85,506.00	97.01	27,310.40	330,850.60	245,400.00	4,917.78	581,168.38
February 28.....	67,858.00	170.41	20,312.07	359,266.60	266,000.00	3,618.22	628,884.82
March 31.....	85,875.00	283.26	38,659.68	384,146.41	315,600.00	6,436.99	676,383.40
April 30.....	95,400.00	405.17	42,880.35	406,125.64	333,000.00	7,582.58	729,308.24
May 31.....	84,831.00	519.72	43,269.11	435,409.05	353,200.00	7,907.07	771,289.83
June 30.....	98,506.00	326.58	32,416.82	496,517.19	353,200.00	7,907.07	856,814.26
July 31.....	89,607.00	2.16	40,919.34	519,699.94	381,100.00	4,704.14	905,504.08
August 31.....	85,397.00	48.10	30,785.97	556,564.24	397,600.00	5,099.87	960,163.21
September 30.....	81,189.00	201.50	49,993.17	574,878.99	409,400.00	81.55	991,560.44

The Savings in the hands of Building Societies—5 per cent. usually allowed in call; 6 per cent. on notice—were in hand as shown in the article on the subject, \$1,322,629.44.

The Savings in the hands of the 5 Trustees' Savings Banks have not been again returned to Government since the last Year Book was published. It was then (see page 22) \$3,387,020. It may now be estimated at \$4,000,000.

To these figures we may perhaps add \$1,000,000 or 1,500,000 as the Savings in the hands of Chartered Banks.

## BUILDING SOCIETIES.

The Miscellaneous Statistics of Canada, 1897-8, give as the Assets and Liabilities of the Building Societies of Canada the following figures:—

LIABILITIES.	Permanent Building Societies.	Terminable Building Societies.	Total.
Stock paid up and Deposits .....	\$3,850,091.78	\$211,237.70	4,061,419.48
Miscellaneous Liabilities .....	168,844.45	12,363.14	181,207.59
Balance on Reserve .....	364,701.75	41,328.23	414,029.98
<b>ASSETS.</b>	<b>\$4, 88,743.98</b>	<b>\$267,979.07</b>	<b>\$4,056,723.05</b>
Mortgages .....	\$3,701,898.02	\$225,855.47	\$3,927,753.49
Loans with Collaterals .....	145,025.03	.....	145,025.33
Government & Municipal Debenture, Bank & other Stocks, &c. ....	534,130.06	32,153.60	566,283.66
Loss (one Society only) .....	7,689.97	.....	7,689.97
	<b>\$4,358,743.08</b>	<b>\$267,979.07</b>	<b>\$4,656,723.05</b>

The increase of their business has been as follows for five years past:—

	Permanent.	Terminable.	Total.
1863 .....	\$1,846,956.39	\$303,944.66	\$2,750,901.05
1864 .....	2,620,743.94	602,803.04	3,223,546.98
1865 .....	3,233,185.57	642,399.16	3,875,584.73
1866 .....	3,688,327.20	802,493.73	4,490,820.93
1867-8 .....	4,688,743.98	267,979.07	4,656,723.05

The returns for 1868-9 will not be prepared for some time yet, but the statements sent to the Editor of this Book and given below, show an increase of \$683,613.08, over the above statements. By this time, probably, \$500,000 more have been gathered up, so that nearly seven millions of dollars are now in the hands of the Building Societies of the Dominion.

It may fairly be said that, next to Bank Stocks, the Building Societies of Canada—especially of Ontario—are the favorite Canadian investment. And it is with the special view to state the exact facts concerning them, and so to introduce their stocks to investors in England, where the *Year Book* has a large circulation, that this article is written.

In the first place, it must be premised that although these societies were first modelled after those in England, formed to enable mechanics and others to build and own houses, they have long since changed their objects, and the term "Building Society," as applied to them, is a complete misnomer. They now lend money principally upon mortgages on farms, avoiding house property, except in two or three of the principal cities. Their mortgages are however still of the original Building Society type, with this alteration, that they are definite as to their term. They are conditioned for the repayment of both principal and interest by a given number of instalments; a mode often exceedingly convenient to a borrower, seldom so to a private lender, which is why the interposition of the Societies is needed.

The convenience of this method of repayment is so great as to outweigh the consideration of an extra one or two *per cent.* by way of interest. The mortgages being, moreover, always in process of reduction, the Societies do not suffer from the depreciation in value of their securities, which sometimes happens to long term mortgages. These considerations, both favorable to lenders, led the writer to the belief as stated in former *Year Books* that the Building Societies of the country were likely to become more and more important, and, as capital sought them out, to afford cheaper and easier loans to borrowers than they now do.

The following tables, which are made up from those of the principal Societies, show the rates at which they lend, and also the repayments, which would yield 10 *per cent* if re-invested as received, below which rate none of the loan tables will be seen to vary:—



Before proceeding to give a detailed statement of Assets and Liabilities of particular institutions, we may premise that those in Ontario are allowed to receive deposits or Savings, when they have \$40,000 paid up and \$100,000 subscribed. Those, on which 5 and 6 per cent. interest is paid, are invested at about 10, and the difference augments the profits on the paid up stock. The item Deposits should therefore be carefully considered in estimating the value of the stock of the Societies mentioned below. First comes the Canada Permanent, which shows the following statement at December 31st, 1893:—

LIABILITIES.		ASSETS.	
Capital Stock .....	\$1,018,233.00	Mortgages on Real Estate. ....	\$1,818,169.00
Payments in advance .....	51,337.06	Mortgages on Society's stock. ....	23,021.79
Deposits .....	535,187.37	Debentures, &c. ....	6,449.06
11th Dividend declared \$42,659.22		Sundries .....	4,140.57
Dividends unclaimed. ....	1,676.64	Cash .....	13,842.50
	44,635.96		
Miscellaneous. ....	1,970.12		
Reserve & Contingent funds \$150,794.93			
Profit and Loss .....	31,275.38		
	181,540.31		
	<u>\$1,866,223.82</u>		<u>\$1,866,223.82</u>

This is the largest and most successful of the Building Societies, and it was only when its stock list was closed—the management thinking \$10,000 enough to loan to—that the others began to approach it in importance. Mr. J. D. Ridout is the President, Mr. J. H. Mason the Secretary and Treasury.

Next in magnitude is the Freehold Building Society; also a Toronto Institution. Hon. Wm. McMaster, President, Mr. Charles Robertson, Secretary and Treasury. It shows the following Balance Sheet at 30th April, 1893:—

LIABILITIES.		ASSETS.	
Capital Stock .....	\$400,705.67	Mortgages .....	\$554,562.00
Deposits .....	181,355.87	Loans on Collaterals. ....	68,148.50
19th Dividend .....	\$20,028.20	Real Estate and Sundries. ....	5,575.87
Unclaimed Dividends .....	618.02	Cash .....	15,562.92
	20,646.22		
Reserves, Contingent funds, &c. ....	40,161.53		
	<u>\$643,849.29</u>		<u>\$643,849.29</u>

Next comes the Building Society of the District of Montreal. Mr. D. E. Papineau, President, Mr. P. A. Fautoux Manager. It seems to be somewhat painfully changing its organisation from a Terminable to a Permanent Society, and until it has done so, the figures are hard to examine, but the following appear to be correct, as at 31st March, 1893:—

LIABILITIES.		ASSETS.	
Capitalized Stock .....	\$31,407.00	Loans .....	\$578,426.47
Stock not yet capitalized 3,0482.50		Real Estate .....	5,908.62
	\$412,882.50	Miscellaneous .....	4,289.56
Deposits .....	\$49,671.30	Cash .....	7,738.94
Bills payable .....	4,345.00		
	51,016.30		
Miscellaneous. ....	1,797.29		
Reserve .....	\$3,360.00		
Profit and Loss .....	1,8424.16		
	131,724.16		
	<u>\$600,420.25</u>		<u>\$600,420.15</u>

The Western Canada Permanent Building and Savings Society is the next largest. The Hon. S. W. Allan, President, W. S. Lee, Secretary. It presents, as at 31st December, 1893, the following asset and liabilities, both largely increased since that date:—

LIABILITIES.		ASSETS.	
Stock .....	\$222,791.44	Mortgages .....	\$407,500.65
Deposits .....	151,165.06	Loans on Stock .....	25,862.62
11th Dividend .....	\$11,625.67	Debentures, &c. ....	73,656.00
Unclaimed Dividends .....	220.55	Real Estate and Sundries. ....	4,326.04
	11,746.22	Cash .....	5,214.30
Miscellaneous .....	427.82		
Reserves, Profit and Loss, &c. ....	16,243.92		
	<u>\$442,314.96</u>		<u>\$442,314.96</u>



The Huron and Erie Loan and Savings Society of London comes next in order. Chas. Murray, Secretary and Treasurer; E. W. Hyman, President. At 31st December, 1868, its position was :—

LIABILITIES.		ASSETS.	
Capital Stock.....	\$292,457.79	Mortgages.....	\$392,589.21
Deposits.....	91,425.15	Government Debentures.....	4,078.00
Reserves and Contingent Fund.....	20,833.92	Real Estate and Miscellaneous....	825.42
		Cash.....	7,226.23
	\$404,714.86		\$404,714.8

The Montreal Permanent Building Society follows, with a Statement to the 23th February, 1869. Mr. M. H. Gault, Secretary and Treasurer; Henry Thomas, President :—

LIABILITIES.		ASSETS.	
Capital Stock.....	\$188,480.81	Mortgages.....	\$183,321.83
Bills payable.....	22,000.00	Investments.....	45,900.00
Miscellaneous.....	10,017.35	Miscellaneous.....	1,310.00
Contingent account.....	19,678.90	Cash.....	9,455.23
	\$240,077.06		\$240,077.06

The Frontenac Loan and Investment Society, Kingston, Ont., Thomas Briggs, Manager, Thos. Kirkpatrick, M. F., President, makes the following statement as at 31st December, 1868 :—

LIABILITIES.		ASSETS.	
Capital Stock.....	\$139,490.00	Mortgages.....	\$146,170.20
Deposits.....	67,356.18	Debentures.....	433.34
7th Dividend.....	\$6,869.79	Cash.....	73,666.58
Unclaimed Dividends.....	135.92		
	7,005.70		
Miscellaneous.....	6.25		
Reserve.....	6,411.99		
	\$220,270.12		\$220,270.12

The Quebec Permanent Building Society is next in magnitude. Mr. Louis Leessard Secretary and Treasurer; Mr. F. Vésina, the leading French Canadian Financier of the Quebec District, President. At 15th March, 1869, its assets and liabilities were :—

LIABILITIES.		ASSETS.	
Capital Stock.....	\$119,090.03	Mortgages.....	\$136,888.32
Deposits.....	21,072.55	Investments, &c.....	26,055.04
Profit and Loss.....	31,643.39	Cash.....	8,862.61
	\$171,805.97		\$171,805.97

The Union Building Society, Toronto, Mr. F. Richardson, President; Mr. Wm. Pyper then Secretary, made the following exhibit at 27th February, 1869 :—

LIABILITIES.		ASSETS.	
Capital Stock.....	\$105,804.46	Loans on Mortgages.....	\$137,197.57
Deposits.....	48,699.05	" " Stock.....	19,310.00
Rest and Contingent account.....	6,207.00	Cash.....	4,212.94
	\$160,780.51		\$160,780.51

The St. John, New Brunswick Building Society and Investment Fund, Thos. Main Secretary, is a terminable society, not appearing to pay  $\frac{1}{4}$  yearly dividends. Its figures, from the official statement, are as follows :—

LIABILITIES.		ASSETS.	
Capital Stock.....	\$33,417.09	Mortgages.....	\$99,950.95
Deposits.....	54,020.11	Sundries.....	1,264.49
Balance.....	23,778.24		
	\$101,215.44		\$101,215.44

**The Provincial Permanent Building and Savings Society, A. Thornton Todd, President, E. Bradburne, Secretary and Treasurer, reports at 31st December, 1898 :—**

LIABILITIES.		ASSETS.	
Capital Stock .....	\$81,148.09	Mortgages .....	\$89,655.80
Deposits .....	4,552.31	Sundries .....	1,816.91
Sundries .....	945.94	Cash .....	1,142.45
Reserves .....	5,968.82		
	<u>\$92,615.16</u>		<u>\$92,615.16</u>

Next comes the Civil Service Building and Savings Society, Ottawa, with the following statement, as at December, 1898. John Langton, Esq., President; Arthur Harvey, Secretary and Treasurer :—

LIABILITIES.		ASSETS.	
Capital Stock .....	\$23,823.28	Mortgages .....	\$23,057.06
Sundries .....	139.34	Sundries .....	108.00
6th Dividend declared .....	818.96	Cash .....	2,675.94
Reserves .....	1,059.42		
	<u>\$25,841.00</u>		<u>\$25,841.00</u>

Last of all which have reported is the Oxford Permanent Building and Savings Society, Woodstock, Mr. William Grey, President, Mr. C. L. Beard, Secretary and Treasurer. At 30th June last its liabilities and assets were :—

LIABILITIES.		ASSETS.	
Capital Stock .....	\$17,777.09	Mortgages .....	\$17,426.24
Sundries .....	98.77	Sundries .....	826.77
Reserves .....	1,641.20	Cash .....	1,263.96
	<u>\$19,516.97</u>		<u>\$19,516.97</u>

There which have not sent special returns were as follows, last year :—

The Commercial Building and Savings Society, Toronto, J. Rains, Secretary : \$101,672.31 of which \$21,424.93 were deposits.

The Metropolitan Building and Savings Society, Toronto, J. Fraser, Secretary : \$82,254.96 of which \$9,463.96 deposits.

The Stadacona Building Society, Quebec, Wm. Miller, Secretary : \$10,210.89.

The Montreal Canadian Building Society, L. A. Jette, Secretary : \$94,774.59.

The Mutual Building Society, Ottawa, J. Egleson, Secretary : \$16,021.15.

The Guelph Building Society, Guelph, E. Newton, Secretary : \$36,757.00.

The above all sum up :

Total Assets or Liabilities .....	\$5,340,336.13.
Whereof deposits are .....	1,322,629.44.

The Stock of several of the leading Societies is quoted very high in the market.

The following are the figures at date of publication :—

—	Dividend last 6 months.	Price per Share.
Canadian Permanent Building Society .....	5	125
Western Canada Building Society .....	5	121
Freehold Building Society .....	5	120
Huron and Erie Loan and Savings Society .....	4½	112
Civil Service Building and Savings Society .....	4	104

## THE CENSUS.

The following table shows the population of the Provinces comprising the Dominion, as it was at the last Census, and as it is expected to be each year until the next:

Provinces.	Year of Last Census.	Population by Last Census.			Expected Population in January,	
		Males.	Females.	Total.	1870.	1871.
Ontario .....	January, 1861..	725,575	670,516	1,396,091	2,047,334	2,136,308
Quebec .....	Do.	567,864	543,702	1,111,566	1,387,884	1,422,546
New Brunswick .....	Do.	129,948	122,099	252,047	319,398	327,800
Nova Scotia .....	Do.	105,534	105,273	330,837	389,343	396,449
Newfoundland .....	1857.	65,118	59,170	124,288	130,000	130,000
The North-West .....	Estimate, 1861.	51,000	50,000	101,000	102,000	110,000
The Dominion .....		1,705,089	1,610,760	3,315,849	4,375,959	4,523,103
Add—not yet incorporated—						
Prince Edward Island, 1861.....		40,880	39,977	80,857	97,246	99,261
British Columbia—estimate .....		26,000	25,000	51,000	52,000	55,000
Total, British North America .....		1,771,969	1,675,737	3,447,706	4,525,205	4,677,364

The number assigned to the present population, it must be remembered, is only an estimate. It is founded on the rate of increase between the two last Census, which was—In Ontario, 4.34 per cent; in Quebec, 2.50 per cent; in New Brunswick, 2.60 per cent; in Nova Scotia, 1.82 per cent; in Prince Edward Island, 2.07 per cent; in Newfoundland, about 1.50 per cent per annum. This appears to be the best available means for calculation now, although it is to be hoped that, at no distant day, the Municipal Returns, which are regularly made in Ontario, and those which should be made for Quebec, will afford a better means of ascertaining the annual progress of population in those Provinces; while, perhaps, the militia musters and school returns may be of service, in the same way, throughout the Dominion. In truth, however, it must be remembered that the Census of 1861, at least for Quebec and Ontario, was lamentably faulty. The writer has official experience of the great difficulty of completing, accurately, any great work of the kind, while the subordinate compilers throughout the Province are untrained, inaccurate, perhaps careless—if not worse—and is, therefore, predisposed to look on it with a lenient eye; but the fact is, that the Census of 1861 is a monument of incapacity on the part of all concerned in its preparation—and as we really have no means of stating, within a couple of hundred thousand, what the population in 1861 was, or what was the real rate of increase between 1852 and 1861, these calculations partake very much of the nature of guess-work.

Of a somewhat unsatisfactory nature, too, are the figures respecting the births and deaths. There is, however, a general resemblance between the results they indicate and the above figures. A table, comparing this rate with that which prevails in European countries, is to be found at page 6 of the *Year Book* for 1869. This shows the natural increase of the population of these Provinces, in the Census year, to have been—Ontario, 3.10; Quebec, 2.50; New Brunswick, 2.52; Nova Scotia, 1.68 per cent. We add—Newfoundland, 2.10, and Prince Edward Island, 1.71 per cent. The increase or decrease, by immigration or emigration, has, of course, to be added to these figures, to bring them into harmony or contrast with the preceding set.

This natural increase, which is about 2.67 of the population of the Dominion, is 0.60 per cent greater than that of the United States, and from 1 to 2 per cent greater than that of European States—stimulated, of course, by the abundance of food here. The question as to whether it is likely to be permanent, after the second or third generation, is, however, far from being decided—the writer's present belief being that it is not. It would appear, from his investigations, that the vitality of the Caucasian race languishes, after about a hundred years, on American soil; and if this be true, the Mongolian immigration, which is assuming important proportions on the Pacific slope, will, in all probability, give its tone to the civilization of the continent, no further off than the time of our great-grandchildren.

The addition of Newfoundland to the Dominion alters somewhat the figures given in previous *Year Books*, as to the origins and creeds of its people, in the last Census. The figures for the five Provinces are—

Origins.	Natives of the Dominion and P. E. Island.	Natives of England and Wales.	Natives of Ireland.	Natives of Scotland.	Natives of Foreign Countries.	Total.
Ontario .....	911,963	114,914	191,431	98,892	78,891	1,396,091
Quebec .....	1,017,925	13,821	50,337	13,204	16,279	1,111,566
New Brunswick .....	208,166	4,909	30,179	5,199	3,594	252,047
Nova Scotia .....	299,335	3,188	9,313	16,395	2,626	330,837
Newfoundland .....	111,874	3,916	7,733	624	141	124,288
Total .....	2,549,263	140,748	288,993	134,314	101,531	3,214,849
Prince Edward Island .....	66,800	2,619	5,171	5,993	364	80,857

There are no exact statistics for the North-West or for British Columbia. Of the 51,000 population of British Columbia, 11,000 are Whites and Chinese, and 40,000 Indians.

Creeds.	Church of Rome.	Church of England.	Presbyterians.	Wesleyans and Methodists.	Baptists.	Lutherans.	Congregationalists.	Miscellaneous Creeds.	Of No Religion.	No Creed Stated.
Ontario .....	258,141	311,565	303,384	341,572	61,559	24,299	9,357	60,718	17,373	8,123
Quebec .....	943,253	63,487	43,733	30,660	7,751	857	4,927	9,691	1,477	5,728
New Brunswick .....	85,238	42,776	36,072	23,637	57,730	113	1,290	2,664	10	517
Nova Scotia .....	86,281	47,744	88,755	34,055	62,040	4,382	2,183	3,103	....	2,314
Newfoundland .....	57,214	45,125	838	20,660	....	....	347	44	....	....
Total .....	1,439,127	510,757	472,784	452,584	189,080	29,651	18,104	76,220	18,860	16,682
Prince Edward Island ....	35,852	6,785	25,862	5,804	3,450	....	....	2,515	....	589

The spiritual wants of these 3,195,706 persons were ministered to by the following number of Clergy:—In Ontario, 1,725, or 1 to every 809 souls; in Quebec, 972, or 1 to every 1,143; in Nova Scotia, 385, or 1 to every 859; in Newfoundland, 77, or 1 to every 1,614; in Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick—not stated.

If we are to assign to the Dominion, and to each Province, the name of its most numerous denominations, it would appear that the Dominion, as a whole, is Roman Catholic; while of the Provinces, Ontario is Wesleyan; Quebec, New Brunswick, and Newfoundland, Roman Catholic; and Nova Scotia, Presbyterian. Prince Edward Island is Roman Catholic. This Church numbers over 44 per cent of the whole population of British America.

We give the population of the cities, as ascertained by the census of 1861, and as estimated now by the civic authorities. Also the number of rate-payers, enumerated by assessors at the last assessment:

Cities.	Census, 1861.	Estimated now.	Rate-payers, Last Assessment.	Cities.	Census, 1861.	Estimated now.	Rate-payers, Last Assessment.
Montreal (city proper) .....	90,323	130,000	24,300	Ottawa .....	14,669	25,550	6,179
Quebec .....	51,109	....	12,500	Kingston, Ont. ....	13,743	....	3,711
Toronto .....	44,821	47,019	15,216	London, Ont. ....	11,553	....	4,162
St. John, N.B. ....	27,317	....	....	Three Rivers, Q. ....	6,058	....	1,287
Halifax .....	25,026	....	3,646	Fredericton, N. B. ....	5,652	....	....
St. John, Nfld. ....	24,851	....	....	St. Hyacinthe, Q. ....	3,636	....	....
Hamilton, Ont. ....	19,096	....	5,129				

The population of Charlottetown, P. E. I., by the last Census, was 6,706.

The *Year Book* of 1867 contains, in detail, statements as to the annual yield of the principal agricultural products of each Province, in the Census year, 1861. We give them for the whole Dominion, as follows:—

	Wheat, bush.	Barley, bush.	Oats, bush.	Buckwheat, bush.	Indian Corn, bush.	Potatoes, bush.
The Dominion .....	27,867,635	5,468,826	43,416,228	3,598,323	2,624,100	36,534,024
P. E. Island .....	346,125	223,195	2,218,578	50,127	....	2,972,335
	Peas, bush.	Turnips, bush.	Hay, tons.	Butter, lbs.	Wool, lbs.	Pork, lbs.
The Dominion .....	12,302,183	20,300,907	2,226,265	51,994,369	6,980,611	123,060,369
P. E. Island .....	....	31,088	31,088	711,485	250,000	7,000,000

The annual products of the Dominion now are, no doubt, very much greater, both in quantity and value. There may not, perhaps, be much more wheat grown, but the barley crop has wonderfully increased—probably doubled—also the clip of wool; while the increase in the other products mentioned will be found to be 50 per cent.

The animals were counted in the Census year as follows:—

	Horses.	Milch Cows.	Neat Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.
The Dominion .....	706,979	966,875	1,307,070	2,410,536	1,207,164
P. E. Island .....	18,765	40,000	60,012	107,245	71,135



The effects of the United States demand for horses and cattle, during the war, have, no doubt, altered considerably the proportions of the above numbers. In Ontario, a sort of annual census, taken by the assessors, has been established. This shews for 1867—and we compare the figures with those of the general census of 1861:—

Year.	Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Dogs.
1867 .....	351,398	944,852	1,764,917	651,388	103,882
1861 .....	377,681	1,015,328	1,170,225	776,001	.....

This municipal census being the first, under a new law, cannot be checked, as future ones can be, by comparison. It is probably to per cent below the truth—the assessors' errors being invariably of omission. If this be so, it would show no great increase in horses, cattle, and swine, but a very great increase in sheep; indeed this increase is established by the figures as given. And this is what is believed to have been the case.

It is neither the intention nor the duty of the writer to engage in controversy, but he may express his hope that the opinion expressed by some newspapers that this municipal census is hardly worth continuing, may not be that of the authorities. He regards it as of the highest value, and hopes that the municipal officers, to whom the credit for its accuracy, or the blame for its inaccuracy, must belong, will continue to co-operate with the local and general governments in perfecting it, year by year—also that a similar system may be introduced in the other Provinces. An annual census of the whole Dominion would be highly useful—not as a mere item of news, but to the statesmen who control the government—for determining what increase of debt or annual burdens can be borne by the people, what public works they would be justified in carrying out. Hitherto we have only had annual accounts of trade—the increase or decrease of imports and exports. It is time we began to know the annual increase or decrease of the great agricultural industries—and it will soon be time, too, to know something of the annual flux or reflux of manufacturing prosperity. If Public Opinion would only support, and in due time reward, quiet and laborious public servants engaged in such work, it would be far better than to be so continually finding fault with, and of course dispiriting, the Civil Service at large.

The wealth of the Dominion is estimated, in some detail, at page 18 of the *Year Book of 1867*. We roughly state it here at \$1,509,000.—The debt of the Dominion being (1st July, 1868,) \$384,576,039, or, including Newfoundland, say \$38,000,000; it follows that the public debt is about \$27 per head, and about 5½ per cent of the total value of property therein.

The debts of the Provinces being now included in the debts of the Dominion, need not be added, when considering the other, or local burdens on the people. The municipal debts, however, should be, and they are—

Ontario, (not including municipal loan fund debts,) .....	\$11,000,000
Quebec, (principally debts of the cities,) .....	10,000,000
New Brunswick—a rough estimate—very little municipal organization in this Province, ..	500,000
Nova Scotia—debt of Halifax the only item of importance, .....	900,000
	\$22,400,000

It does not appear that either the public or municipal debts have increased, of late years, at a more rapid rate than the population; but the Dominion not being a rich country, though one of great resources, we should do well to diminish rather than increase them per head.

The area is—Ontario, 121,260 square miles; Quebec, 210,000; New Brunswick, 27,105; Nova Scotia, 18,660; Newfoundland, 40,200; the North-West, say 2,750,000; total, 2,827,045. Adding for British Columbia, 220,000, and Prince Edward Island, 2,100—we have, for British North America, 3,049,146 square miles. The density of population may be easily calculated from these data. For the figures, compared with those of European countries, the United States, &c., see the *Year Book of 1869*, pages 6 and 7.

We give, in conclusion, the following table, relating to the principal Independent Nations and British and Foreign Colonial Possessions, that the position of Canada among them may be properly appreciated.

Nations.	Population.	Area sq. miles.	Possessions.	Population.	Area sq. miles.
China .....	367,632,907	1,297,999	British India .....	135,634,244	933,722
Russia .....	73,892,373	7,612,874	British North America .....	4,525,205	3,049,146
France .....	38,067,094	204,480	Ceylon .....	2,049,881	24,700
Turkey .....	35,350,000	1,812,048	Australian Colonies .....	1,599,580	2,582,000
Austria .....	34,670,577	227,234	West Indies .....	1,097,627	88,683
United States (1860) ..	31,445,089	1,486,917	Mauritius .....	322,517	708
Britain and Ireland ..	29,321,288	119,924	Cape of Good Hope ..	267,006	104,931
North Germany .....	27,978,651	160,624	Natal .....	158,580	14,300
Italy .....	17,037,710	98,784	Other British Poss'ns.	816,978	28,000
Spain .....	16,301,800	182,758			
South Germany .....	8,606,948	45,951	Total British Poss'ns.	146,471,708	6,827,302
Mexico .....	7,995,426	1,030,442	Philippine Isl'ds (Spain) ..	2,679,500	52,647
Brazil .....	7,677,800	3,100,104	Cuba .....	1,369,238	48,489
Sweden and Norway ..	5,814,386	291,903	Porto Rico .....	615,574	3,900
Belgium .....	4,984,451	11,313	Java (Netherlands) .....	13,019,108	51,336
Portugal .....	4,400,000	648,000	Oth'r Dutch Pos'ns, viz:		
Netherlands .....	3,987,867	36,510	East Indian Colonies ..	4,960,892	468,843
Switzerland .....	3,756,516	12,791	West Indian .....	85,792	54,180
Denmark .....	2,534,242	15,233	African .....	110,118	10,628
Greece .....	1,608,095	14,553	Algeria (France) .....	2,999,124	150,000
	1,332,508	19,941			

## LEGISLATION 1868-9.

## PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

*Legislature opened 20th January, and prorogued 5th April, 1869.*

## SUPPLY BILL.

*Cap. 1*—Appropriates \$2,418,822.83 out of the consolidated revenue. Payments to be made subject to adjustment with the Dominion and Ontario.

## INDEMNITY OF MEMBERS.

*Cap. 2*—Revives and amends Act respecting indemnity of members and salary of Speaker. Members to receive \$6 per diem for 31 days. If session is longer, \$450 for session.

## INDEPENDENCE OF LEGISLATURE.

*Cap. 3*—Provides that no person holding office, with annual salary, or emoluments in lieu of such salary from the Province, shall be appointed Leg. Councillor, or sit in Assembly, except Ministers; and no Leg. Councillor can sit in assembly. No person holding office with Dominion salary, except as Senators, President of Senate or Privy Councillors, shall be eligible to either House. Officers of Militia and Militiamen receiving pay as such, but not receiving permanent salary, on Staff, and Postmasters receiving no more than \$100, are also excepted; as are also, for life, all in the L. C. now holding such offices, and, until end of present Parliament, those, so holding, in the L. A. Contractors with Dominion or Provincial Government are disqualified. The election of any person thus disqualified is null, and if he sits or votes he forfeits \$1000 per diem. Becoming so disqualified after election his seat is vacated. Exchange of Ministerial offices within a month is permitted. Provision is made for resigning seat and filling vacancies similar to Dominion Act—(See *Year Book* for 1869.) The letters patent of a Leg. Councillor, disqualified as above, are to be cancelled, and another appointed in his stead.

## PRIVILEGES OF MEMBERS OF LEGISLATURE.

*Cap. 4*—Declares that the privileges, immunities, &c. of the members of the Leg. Council, shall be same as those of Senators of Canada, and those of the L. A. same as those of H. of C., and these to form part of public law, and be noticed by Courts without being pleaded. (Other provisions as in Canada Act 31 vict., c 23. See as above.)

## TO CONTINUE LEGISLATURE ON DEMISE OF CROWN.

*Cap. 5*—Same as Canada Act 31 Vic., cap. 22. (See as above.)

## OATHS TO WITNESSES BEFORE COMMITTEES.

*Cap. 6*—Authorizes the administration of oaths to witnesses before committees of either House.

## TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN OF LEG. COUNCIL.

*Cap. 7*—Authorizes the L. G. in C. to appoint a temporary chairman to Leg. Council, whenever the speaker is unable, from sickness or other cause, to preside.

## PUBLIC ENQUIRIES.

*Cap. 8*—Provides that L.G. in C. may appoint commissioners to enquire into public matters, with power to compel attendance of witnesses, and examine them under oaths. Such power is also conferred upon Prison Inspectors, Board of Public Instruction and Civil Service Board.

## SECURITY FOR PUBLIC OFFICERS.

*Cap. 9*—Authorizes the L. G. in C. to determine what security shall be given by persons appointed to office. Such security may be hypothecary, by deposit of money, by transfer of stock, or by guarantee policy. The hypothecation is made a first charge, notwithstanding articles 2017 and 2044 of the Civil Code. It may be cancelled according to article 2151, by certificate of law officers of the crown, and this must be given within 6 months of death of officer, unless the Treasurer declares there has been want of security. Money deposited and stock transferred is exempted from seizure. Interest or profit to be paid over to surety. A surety may withdraw upon giving 3 months notice. Certificate of Treasurer is to be *prima facie* proof of breach of security, and he must report from time to time on the sufficiency of securities. Any person failing to put in security, when called upon, forfeits his office. Security shall ensure preferentially to the benefit of the Treasurer for any loss to Province by breach next to any individual who has suffered loss, who may, by leave of law officers, proceed in his own name and that of the Treasurer, for recovery of the amount. He must give security for costs. He may obtain a copy of security which shall be evidence. Treasurer is to lay before Legislature each session a list of all securities and changes under this Act. Securities already given remain valid till new are put in. Then they are discharged, except in so far as relates to previous transactions. Act to go into force when proclaimed.

## AUTHENTICITY OF DOCUMENTS.

*Cap. 10*—Letters patent, commissions, proclamations, orders in council, and other instruments issued by the executive government; the records, registers, journals and public documents of the several departments of government and of the legislature, and official copies and extracts of and from such books, &c., certificates and all other writings included within the legal intentment of the Act, when properly executed and attested by the proper officer, make proof of their contents without evidence respecting signature or seal. The signature of the Deputy Clerk or First Clerk of office of the Executive Council, has the same effect as that of the Clerk.

## CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

*Cap. 11*—Constitutes a department of Crown Lands, to be presided over by a Commissioner and an Assistant Commissioner, subordinate to him or discharging the duties of Commissioner in case of vacancy or the absence of that officer. The Department of Surveyor General is consolidated with that of Crown Lands, the Commissioner to do the duties or appoint a person for that purpose. The L. G. appoints officers and agents under the act, to be paid as L. G. in C. may direct. The Province is divided into 17 agencies, viz.—The Coulonge, Gatineau, Petite Nation, Magog, St. Francis, Arthabaska, Chaudière, Montmagny, Grandville, Rimouski, Bonaventure, G. P. S. Saguenay, Lake St. John, St. Charles, St. Maurice and L'Assomption agencies, the L. G. from time to time to determine or change limit. The Assistant Commissioner and agents, &c., must give security. No resident agent can buy or acquire pecuniary interest in lands he is appointed to sell, without special leave and then only 200 acres. Doing so, he forfeits his office and \$400. The Commissioner reports annually to the legislature. Agents are to sell and locate lands, grant timber licenses, settle disputes, collect arrears due, inspect lands and protect them from trespassers. The Act may be extended by the L. G. and C. to Jesuits' Estates, Crown domain or signory of Lauzon. May also make O. in C. for carrying it out, to be published in *Official Gazette* and other newspapers, and laid before legislature, and may withdraw from sale and set apart as timber lands, such as, on inspection, are found valuable for timber, but unfit for agricultural colonization. Old claims for land are to be settled by the Commissioner, by grant of land or issue of scrip; but no claim on account of militia, or the U. E. loyalist, or military grants, shall be recognised unless established before 14th June, 1853, and no scrip or certificate will be recognised if issued before that date, and not proved valid before 1st January, 1852. Free grants upon new roads may be made to settlers not exceeding 100 acres. Lands may be reserved for sites of wharves, piers, market places, gaols, court houses, public parks or gardens, town halls, hospitals, places of worship, cemeteries, schools, agricultural exhibitions, model or industrial farms and other like purposes, and free grants made thereof in trust, not to exceed 10 acres, except for industrial or model farms, then 100 acres. The Commissioner may issue licenses of occupation, which will enable a licensee or his assignees, if assignment be duly registered, to maintain his exclusive right of occupation against all others, but not against holder of prior license or to cut timber. Licenses of occupation, certificates of sale or location tickets issued before 23rd April, 1860, and not rescinded will have the same effect. The Commissioner shall keep a book in which assignments of such rights of occupation must be registered whenever produced, duly attested for that purpose; but such assignment must be unconditional, and the conditions of the grant must have been complied with, unless dispensed with by the Commissioner. Certificate of registration is to be written on assignment produced. Priority of registration makes valid an assignment against a previous one not or subsequently registered. An heir, devisee or assignee of a nominee of crown, may make proof and take out patents. Grants, sales leases or licenses of occupation may be cancelled by the Commissioner for fraud, imposition, non-fulfilment of conditions, or error, and possession of land resumed by government. The Commissioner may obtain from a Superior Court judge in the circuit wherein land lies, an order in nature of a writ of possession, to put himself or any person designated by him in possession, and eject any occupier under any title so cancelled, or without a title. All notices required to be given or acts done under any law or deed, by the Crown, may be done by, or by authority of the Commissioner. In case of clerical errors in a patent it may be cancelled and a new one issued if there be no adverse claim. Where two or more patents have issued for the same land, or creating conflicting or inconsistent claims, the Commissioner may compensate the party injured by return of the purchase money with interest, by grant of other land or issue of scrip. In case of deficiency in the quantity of land of one-tenth or more, owing to error in survey and plans of department, the Commissioner may afford similar redress. Application in either case must be made within 5 years of discovery of error. Whenever a patentee has obtained patent by fraudulent suggestion, by concealment of some material fact, or he or those claiming under him have violated terms of patent or forfeited their rights under it; or where patent has been issued by mistake or in ignorance of some material fact, the Superior Court may, on information of law officers of the Crown, cancel it, by *scire facias* or suit in ordinary form. Articles 1033 and 1033 of the Code of Civil Procedure are repealed. Lists of lands for sale are to be published from time to time. The Commissioner must send each year to the Sec. Treas. of each county municipality a list of lands disposed of but for which patents have not issued. They become liable to taxes from the date they are so disposed of. Any person buying them at a sale for taxes takes only such rights in them as government has conceded. Commissioner also sends to the same and to Registrars a list of patents and other titles cancelled. After cancellation the lands cease to be taxable. The Provincial Registrar sends to both officers annually a list of lands patented. Affidavits required under the Act may be made before the usual officers and magistrates, and the C. C. L., A. C. L., any officer or agent of the C. C. L., or any land surveyor appointed by the Crown to make inquiry. Any gore may be attached to an adjacent township by proclamation of the L. G. Copies of records or documents attested by the Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner, are evidence like originals. Employees of the department may not traffic in public lands or scrip, or take fees for official labour. The title to such lands to be annulled and employee to forfeit office and \$400. An agent falsely informing a party applying for land that it is already disposed of, becomes liable to the applicant for \$5 per acre of such land, but the agent may, in his discretion, decline to locate or dispose of such land to such applicant, reporting the fact, and his reasons within 8 days to the Commissioner; failing this, he incurs the above penalty. Hindering bidding at a public sale of lands is punishable by fine of \$400 and 2 years imprisonment. The failure by patentees to take and register oaths, or to perform settlement duties required by patents heretofore issued, is not to invalidate the titles of subsequent purchasers. Proceedings under previous Acts are saved, and 23rd Vic. cap., 2 as respects Quebec, is repealed.

*Cap. 12*—Declares the C. C. L. always had a right to issue annual timber licenses, and therefore regulations sanctioned by the L. G. in C. on 2nd October, 1868, are valid. It authorizes the court to receive back the whole of any limits or timber berths, held under licenses anterior to that date (but not a part,) and cancel licenses within two months of the passing of this Act.

*Cap. 13*—Corrects some verbal errors in the Interpretation Act, so as to make section 10 of the Civil Code apply to all Acts of the legislature; and in first section of 31 Vic. cap. 20, substituting Civil Code for "Code of Civil Procedure," and 23 Vic. cap. 23 for "cap. 22 C. n. Stat. Can."

#### COLONIZATION SOCIETIES.

*Cap. 14*—Provides for the formation of one or more Colonization Societies in each electoral division, for the purpose of aiding immigration, the opening of roads and settlement of new lands. Thirty persons for any electoral division or county, not necessarily resident therein, may form such a Society, which is to be organized by signing a declaration, framing and signing a constitution and, by laws, and electing a President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer and Board of not less than 5, including these officers. They then report to the C. of A., on whose recommendation the L. G. in C. approves of the organization, and the Commissioner issues a certificate which is valid as a charter. Subject to like approval the constitution may be amended at a general meeting and the by-laws by the Board. Societies may hold lands not exceeding in annual value \$1000. A second and third Society may be formed in the same division or county if difference of race or religion render it expedient,—subject to approval however as above. Each Society is designated as number 1, 2 or 3, as formed. Several Societies may co-operate, their business being carried on by delegates from all the boards. Within 3 months after official advertisement of the formation members must raise at least \$100, and transmit a certificate under oath, to the C. of A., who will pay the Society an equal amount up to \$300; after that only half the amount; the total to the 1, 2 or 3 Societies in a division never to exceed \$600. Societies not formed within the first nine months of a year, cannot participate in that year's grant. The Societies must report their proceedings annually to government. They must conform to their own constitution and by-laws and the instructions of the C. of A. Failing in this the subsidy may be withdrawn, and the Society, after three months notice, dissolved. The property and effects of such Society then vest in the Commissioner, who may appoint a Trustee to wind up its affairs. On a petition of two-thirds of the Board, approved by two-thirds of the members a Society may be dissolved. General Colonization Societies may be formed irrespective of racial limits, or instructions of the C. of A., but receive no subsidy from government, and are only to be dissolved at their own request. The C. of A. may, at the request of a Society, set apart a township or part of township in which its settlers shall have preference, provided they are sent in within the period prescribed by the C. in C. No such reservation is to be extended beyond three years. He may also make a free grant of 1 in 10 of such lots. Any municipality or corporation may subscribe to the funds of such Society, and any Agricultural Society to the extent of one-third of its grant; and the chief officer of any such body may be an *ex officio* member of the Board. By O. in C. a Society may be declared to be interested in any colonization road, and may thereafter expend its moneys on it. No Society or any member shall make any profit out of the operations of the Society, or receive emolument, except the Secretary Treasurer and one agent to each. But a member may become a *bona fide* settler on such lands, or receive a free grant.

#### AGRICULTURE AND PUBLIC WORKS.

*Cap. 15*—Constitutes a department with the above title, having charge also of immigration, emigration and colonization, with a Commissioner as chief officer. Among other duties he is to institute inquiries and collect useful facts and statistics relating to the agricultural, mechanical and manufacturing interests of the Province, and circulate and publish them. Agricultural Societies, Schools and Colleges, the Board of Arts, Mechanics' Institutes, &c., are bound to report and furnish information, under penalty of \$20, on any officer refusing. Agricultural and Colonization Societies must submit books, &c. to any one authorized by him. The L. G. is authorized to appoint an Assistant Commissioner, and all other necessary officers to carry on the work of the department, the former with usual powers. All deeds to be valid, must be signed by the Comr. or A. Comr., and countersigned by the Secretary of the Department. The Provincial Board of Agriculture, and Agricultural Association, are abolished, and a Council of Agriculture substituted, to consist of 23 members—21 to be appointed by the L. G. in C. from farmers and agriculturists of note, and the Comr. and M. P. I. be *ex officio* members. The Council is subject to orders and instructions of the L. G. It constitutes a corporation, and may hold real estate worth \$40,000, besides that which it directly uses. Funds in hands of the Board and Association are to be transferred to the Treasurer of the Province, for the Council. Any person refusing to make such transfer incurs a penalty of \$500. The debts and property also pass to the Council. The C. of A. is to summon the first meeting of Council, and preside until a Chairman is elected. Quorum is 7. Services of members are gratuitous, but actual expenses are paid. A President and Vice-President are elected, but the Secretary is appointed by the L. G., and is a Departmental officer. The Council is to hold triennial or more frequent Provincial Exhibitions, respecting which it has the powers of the old Board and Association; to co-operate with the Federal authorities in Foreign or Dominion Exhibitions; to revise and approve by-laws of local Societies; to prescribe to such Societies how they shall spend, at least, one-third of their grant; to provide for Provincial, District or County Ploughing Matches, and Crop and Farm competitions, on alternate years with the ordinary County exhibitions; to procure and place in operation one or more model farms; to encourage, by special prizes, the growing of certain crops; to promote the introduction of superior breeds of animals, improved implements, &c.; to apportion agricultural grants to Societies, Colleges, &c., and promote agricultural instruction; and to found bursaries and semi-bursaries for students in such institutions; to publish useful agricultural information. It may publish one official journal, or, on terms to be approved by the L. G. in C., adopt any journal now published as such. All Societies must advertise their exhibitions in it. All by-laws of the Council are subject to the approval of the L. G. in C. All administrative powers respecting control of Societies and Schools, &c., are confided to the Comr., who may suspend grants, with approval of the L. G. in C.

#### AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

40 persons may form a Society in any County, or in Sherbrooke, by signing a declaration.



Existing Societies are continued. Each Society is a corporation, with power to hold land for exhibition grounds, school site, or model farm, not exceeding 200 acres. Upon a memorial of 20 persons, alleging that it is inconvenient for the whole County to attend at one place, and that subscribers are ready to form another Society, the Council may authorize its formation, and prescribe its territorial limits, but not more than two can be formed in a County, excepting Gaspé, which may have four. Societies in a County share the grant in proportion to their own subscriptions. To draw its share of the grant, for any year, a Society must be formed before the 1st May. Two such Societies may re-unite by leave of Council. Two or more Societies, for separate Counties, may unite, for exhibition purposes, or a model farm, with approval of the Comr. The County Societies in any judicial district, may unite and form a District Society (setting apart, at least, \$100 each for its use) which will become a corporate body. The Board consists of the Presidents and Vice-Presidents of the County Societies. Such Societies to report election of officers forthwith; in May, the amount of money at their disposal; in December, their operations for the year. Agricultural Societies are "to promote improvement in agriculture, horticulture, silviculture, mechanics, manufacturing and domestic industry, and works of art," by holding meetings for discussions, &c., promoting the circulation of agricultural papers, and the other usual methods. The County Societies must hold exhibitions once in two years. Competitions respecting the cultivation of farms are to be arranged according to by-laws of the Council. It also fixes the number, qualifications and pay of judges. They shall not receive more than \$2 each for services at an exhibition of cattle, or \$16 each for examination of crops. Judges shall receive no prizes they award. No one else is to receive any fee or salary for services, except the Secretary-Treasurer, who may receive not more than 7 p. c. of money expended. The annual meetings of these Societies shall be held in December in each year, and be called, where no Society is yet organized, by the Warden; where there is, by the President, notice being given by posting it at the church doors, or other public places, at least 5 days before the meeting. The Society then elects a President, V. P. and Sec.-Treas., and not more than 7 directors, unless there are more townships, then the same number as there are townships. Any Mechanics' Institute in a County, paying \$10 to the funds, may elect an additional Director. The Board of Directors exercise the powers of the Society for the year, and may make by-laws not inconsistent with the law or the by-laws of the Council. The quorum is 7. Special meetings may be called, with one week's notice. Board submits, at the next annual meeting, a full statement of the proceedings, receipts and expenditure of the year, a copy of which is forwarded to the Comr. on or before the 1st April, after approval by the Society and entry in its journals. A statement of the proposed operations of the Society must also be forwarded to him on or before the 1st of June. When approved by him, they must adhere to such scheme, and obey all rules laid down by the Comr. not inconsistent with the by-laws of Council. They must also furnish such information as the Council or Comr. may require. The President may call special meetings on requisition of 10 members. The Secretary-Treasurer must give security for \$800. The Comr. decides contested elections and disputes between Societies. The annual grant is thrice the subscriptions raised, the maximum for a County being \$800, the minimum subscription entitling to a grant, being \$80, by at least 40 members. Grant payable so soon as statements, and reports, and affidavits of subscriptions are furnished to the Comr. If two Societies in a County raise over \$80 the grant is divided between them: 18 per cent. of the grants may, however, be retained, 10 for the work of the Council and 8 for instruction. With the consent of the County Society or Societies, the County Municipal Council may constitute itself the Agricultural Society, if all the Township Councils have approved and passed resolutions to raise among them \$260 for agricultural purposes. The Warden becomes the President, the Secretary-Treasurer fills the same office in the Society, the members of Council are Directors, and all rate-payers members. Officers must keep separate books respecting their agricultural work. When limits of a County are changed, property of Societies is to be divided by arbitration. Unexpended moneys of old Societies are to be handed over to new under this Act. If divided into two, such balance to be divided according to population. Municipalities may make grants of money to any Agricultural or Horticultural Society or Mechanics' Institute within its limits. Twenty-five persons may form a Horticultural Society in any city, town, village, parish, township, or union of them, by subscribing \$40 and signing a declaration. After announcement in *Official Gazette* it forms a corporation. It has similar powers and duties respecting Horticulture to those of an Agricultural Society. Its annual meetings are in February, when not less than 3, nor more than 9, directors are elected.

#### BOARD OF ARTS AND MANUFACTURES.

The Board of Arts and Manufactures is continued on the former basis. Mechanics' Institutes send a delegate for every 20 members exercising their calling as manufacturers or mechanics, paying \$1 subscription to a fund for two or more of these objects,—a library, reading-room, museum, or course of lectures upon scientific subjects, or schools, with Design, Mathematics, Physics, History, (qv. Natural History,) and Civil Engineering. more than one such subject is taught. Art Societies send one delegate for every 20 members, paying \$4 towards a fund for the encouragement of the Fine Arts. Each Board of the C. of A., the Superintendent and principal officers of the Geological Survey are members, as are the Professors of Physical Science in chartered Universities. Every College, with 5 Professors, may elect one of them a delegate. Its duty is to promote improvement in the mechanical arts and manufactures in the Province. It is to report hereafter both to the C. of A. and M. P. I.

#### PUBLIC WORKS.

The provisions respecting public works are, in most respects, the same as those of the Dominion Act, 31st Vic., cap. 12.—(See *Year Book* for 1869.) Power is given to the Comr. to take land, &c., for colonization roads, as well as other public works. When built they may be handed over to the Municipality interested, to be kept in repair, and the Comr. may make *provis* *verbis* if Municipality does not. The land taken vests in the Government. No servitude for fences, ditches, &c., can be enforced against the Comr. so long as he holds such land. Tolls may be levied on such roads. The Comr. may refer claims against the Depart-

ment, in special cases, to special, and not to the official arbitrators, who shall then have the same powers as the latter. One is named by the Comr., one by the claimant, the third by them; or, if they disagree, by a Judge of the Superior Court. Any hypothec or incumbrance upon lands taken is converted into a claim payable out of the compensation money, and, if he deems it advisable, the Comr. may pay such money, with six months interest, into the hands of the Prothonotary of the Superior Court, and procure a ratification of title. The Court distributes the moneys, and makes such orders concerning cost and interest as it deems just. The L. G. may order the Comr. to resume possession of any work or building upon expiry of lease or charter therefor, or non-fulfilment of conditions, the only formality required being service on the holder of the O. in C. If possession is refused to the Comr. the Sheriff puts him in possession. No works can be conveyed to any company by the Comr. for a longer period than 10 years. Security to the extent of 10 per cent. of the value of the work must be given by the party receiving the conveyance. Provision is made for the inspection of all toll bridges, by order of the Comr., and enforcing of repairs, or the closing of the bridges, if private property, or cancelling of leases, if public, if such repairs be not made. The L. G. in C. may thereupon transfer the bridge and former franchise to the Municipality. Other public bridges are also subject to inspection, and the Comr. may compel repairs on them or close them. The provisions of the Act 12 Vic., cap. 56, in so far as consistent with this Act, and with O. in C. under it, as extended to Cos. formed to acquire and hold or extend public works, and such Cos. are not liable to the intervention of Municipal Councils. The 35th section of that Act is applied to such works. The tolls to be taken by such Cos. are to be regulated by O. in C.; exemptions by it and said Act. Commutation is provided for of tolls of parties residing within one-half mile of a city or incorporated town. The usual provisions are made, for the imposition of tolls, by the L. G. in C. for the use of all public works, with exemptions in favor of troops, &c. Tolls to be recoverable in ordinary Courts. Horses, cattle, vehicles and goods are liable to seizure and sale for their payment. They are to be paid over by the receiver to the Treasurer of the Province. Tolls, &c., may be let out to farm.

#### EDUCATION.

*Cap. 16—Amends the Education Law.* It provides for the appointment of a Council of Public Instruction within four months after the passing of the Act, to consist of 21 persons, besides the M. P. L., 14 of them Roman Catholics and 7 Protestants. They shall form two Committees—the one of the Protestants, and the other, Catholics—to which shall be referred matters specially affecting the education of persons of their respective faiths. The Minister is a member of each. The superior education fund is to be divided between Catholic and Protestant institutions according to the religious census. If 10 Catholic, or 5 Protestant members, vote for a resolution that it is best that Protestant and Catholic schools shall be separately managed, the President calls a special meeting to reconsider it. If the vote is then repeated, the minutes are transmitted to the L. G., who, by O. in C., shall, within 3 months, direct that the two Committees form separate Councils of Public Instruction. The M. P. L. will be, *ex officio*, a member of both, but can only vote in that for his own religious faith. Each shall have its Secretary. If, instead of a M. P. L. there be a Superintendent of Education, then he shall have two deputies,—one a Protestant, to be a member of the Protestant Council, and one a Catholic, of the Catholic Council. The sums for common schools will continue to be apportioned according to cap. 15 of the Con. Stat. of L.C.; all other grants according to last census. After due notice of dissent, dissentients are not liable for assessments, &c., by School Comrs. except for current year, for school-houses contracted for, and other debts already incurred. The right to dissent is given to all proprietors, occupants, tenants, or rate-payers. A dissentient may, by notice to trustees and Comrs. abandon support of such school and support those under Comrs. Comrs. alone can tax the property of corporations or incorporated companies, but must divide taxes with trustees in the same proportion as the Provincial grant. Religious, Charitable or Educational Corporations may be taxed on property held not for direct use, but for income, and the proceeds applied to the majority or dissentient schools according to the religion with which each is connected. If that is not apparent, those taxes are to be dealt with as those from other Corporate bodies. Any non-resident proprietor may have his taxes divided as he sees fit. Dissentient ministers in the adjacent municipalities may join to establish a joint school near the boundary, or any dissentient may devote his taxes to the support of a school in an adjacent municipality not more than three miles from his residence. If any separate school trustees neglect for one year to keep a school open or otherwise fail to carry out the law, they may, after advertisement in the official papers, be declared extinct, and the dissentients must pay all future rates and all arrears of rates during the time no school was kept open, to the Comrs.; but a new dissentient Corporation may be again formed in one year thereafter. In Montreal and Quebec the L. G. in C. appoints 3 Comrs. to each of the boards (Protestant and Catholic), and the City Councils 3 each to each board. One of those appointed by the L. G. and one by the Councils shall retire each year, and to be replaced in like manner. Other vacancies are also to be thus filled. Sec. 133 of cap. 15 Con. Stat. of L. C., and Secs. 1, 2, and 3 of 31 Vic. cap. 21 are repealed. The Provincial grants to these cities are to be divided according to population,—the local assessments are to be 3 times the amount of the grant. The City Council are to levy a special school tax annually on real estate. It is to be paid by the owner without recourse against the tenant, unless otherwise agreed. Usufructuaries and emphyteutic lessees are to be held as owners. A schedule of real estate is to be made up every year by a Protestant and Roman Catholic assessor in every ward, with name of owner, estimated value and amount of school tax against each lot. This schedule is to be divided in 4 panels,—1, of property exclusively owned by Roman Catholics.—2, that exclusively owned by Protestants.—3, the property of corporate bodies, of persons neither Protestant nor Roman Catholic or of unascertained religion, or partly by persons of both faiths, or of firms, &c., who have made no declaration; or persons who desire to be placed on this panel.—4, Property exempt. Panels when made up, are to be deposited with the City Treasurer and notice given by advertisement. During 30 days he may amend them. Appeals may be made from his decision within 3 days to the Recorder. Later, but 30 days before the next semi-annual payments to Comrs., appeal may be had, after notice to Comrs. interested; after such second payment the City Council may declare the schedule in force for 3 years. The amount of assessments under panel

No. 1 is paid to the R. C. Comrs.; under No. 2 to the Protestants; under No. 3 to be divided according to population. The Comrs. may exact a school fee from parents of 25 cents for elementary and 50 cents for model schools, and \$4 for academies per pupil per month. Comrs. may set aside one-fourth of their revenue, for buying sites and erecting school houses, for the next 20 years—and with consent of the L. G. in C. may raise loans and issue debentures for that purpose. Secs. 61 and 62 of the Con. Stat. of L. C. are not to apply to Sec. Treasurers of board in these cities. They must make semi-annual returns, and under Comrs. manage and visit schools, superintend the erection of houses and supply the same with furniture and apparatus &c., and may be allowed 3 per cent. on all sums received,—but not more than \$600 each per annum. The Comrs. may hold property to any amount. The annual aid to poor municipalities is \$8000.

#### INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

Cap. 17 is an Act respecting Industrial Schools. These are schools in which industrial training is provided, and in which children are lodged, clothed and fed, as well as taught. One of the Prison Inspectors is to be named Inspector of such schools. The L. G. in C. may also appoint an assistant. On application of the managers, the L. G. may order the inspection of any school. If his report is satisfactory, the Provincial Secretary may certify it fit, and it then becomes a certified industrial school. Notice of grant of certificate is published in the *Official Gazette*, and that becomes proof of fact. Every such school is further to be inspected annually by the Inspector or assistant. Buildings may not be altered without the approval of the L. G. Municipal Councils may contribute to the establishment or maintenance of such schools; but must give two months' public notice of their intention to make such grant, which must be made at a special meeting, and the site or building or alterations must be previously approved by the L. G. Any child, apparently under 14 years of age, that is found wandering, without any home, or settled place of abode, or proper guardianship, or visible means of subsistence, or is found destitute, either being an orphan or having a surviving parent undergoing imprisonment, or that frequents the company of reputed thieves, may be brought before two justices or a magistrate (i.e., judge of the sessions, recorder or district magistrate), who, after inquiry, may send it to an industrial school. On application of a parent, step-parent, or guardian, declaring his inability to control a child of like age, or the managers of a charitable institution declaring a child refractory, or its parents convicted of crimes, &c., such child may also be sent. The order for detention shall be in writing, specifying the name of a school the managers of which are willing to receive the child. By such reception they undertake to teach, train, clothe, lodge and feed him during the time he is liable to detention, or until the certificate of the school is resigned or withdrawn, or until the Provincial grant is discontinued. Whenever possible, the child shall be sent to a school of the faith to which it belongs. The time of detention is such as the committing magistrate or J. P. may deem necessary for training, &c., but not to be continued after he is 16 years old. A parent, step-parent, guardian, nearest adult male relative, or god-parent of a child, may object to an order sending it to a school not conducted according to its religious faith, and procure an order sending it to any school of that faith within the Province willing to receive it. The order shall be sufficient authority for conveyance to and detention in the school. Expense of conveyance is to be paid in the same manner as conveyance to gaol. The order proves itself. A minister of the faith to which any child belongs may visit him at such school, and instruct him at periods fixed by regulations of the L. G. Children may lodge with parents, guardians or trustworthy persons, if fed, clothed or trained at school, the managers reporting each case to the L. G. After 18 months at the school, by license renewable every three months, children may be permitted to live with persons undertaking to train and support them. The managers may revoke the license at any time. The time thus spent will count as part of detention under the order. Escape from such licensed dwelling will be reckoned and punishable as escape from the school. At any time after a child is placed out under license, if well conducted, he may be apprenticed by the managers with his own consent. The managers may make rules for the discipline, &c., of the school, subject to approval of the L. G. If a child above ten refuses to conform to the regulations of the school, he may, on conviction before 2 J. P. or a magistrate, be imprisoned for 14 days to 3 months, and afterwards sent to a reformatory school. A child escaping is liable to be detained in the school for an additional period equal to that of his absence, or if over ten to be punished as above. A person aiding an escape or harbouring an escaped child is liable, on summary conviction, to a penalty of \$80 or imprisonment for 2 months. Out of moneys voted for these children, not exceeding 50 cents per week each for children detained on application of parents or guardians. Municipal Councils may contract with the managers for the maintenance of children from their municipality. The managers of any duly incorporated charitable institution may contribute for these detained in their application. Parents or other persons liable for the maintenance of such a child, if able to do so, must contribute not more than \$1.25 per week. An order for such payment may be made on complaint of the inspector or an agent or constable acting on his behalf, by 2 J. P. or a magistrate. They may limit the period of payment and may alter amount and period on like application. They sums so paid go in deduction of the charges on the Province for such school, and are to be accounted for to the Treasurer. The L. G. may lessen or remit such charge, and are to be liable to be detained without his consent in writing. The L. G. may order the transfer of a child from one school to another, or his discharge absolutely or conditionally. The expense of transfer is to be paid out of the public grant. If dissatisfied with the management of a school, the L. G. may withdraw its certificate, giving 6 months' notice. The managers may resign it, on the same notice, or executors, &c., of a manager on 1 month's. In all cases notice is to be published in the *Official Gazette*. After notice is given no children are received, but those in must be cared for as before until the end of the period of notice, or till exhaustion of funds allowed. Children are thereupon discharged unless transferred to another school, by order of the Prov. Secretary.

#### REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.

Cap. 18—Makes similar provision for Reformatory Schools, in which offenders under 16

may be cared for in like manner. Such schools when certified become Reformatory Prisons under cap. 107 Gen. Stat. of Can. The managers of such school have, or any one of them named by the L. G., the power of the Warden of such a prison. An officer of such school authorised in writing has the authority of a constable for the removal of such offenders or capture when escaped. Offenders are to be sent to schools conducted according to the faith of their parents.

#### COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

Cap. 19.—Provides that the sessions of Q. B., on the criminal side at Quebec, shall commence on the 27th April and 27th October. Present recognizances are continued to 27th October next.

#### SUPERIOR COURT.

Cap. 20.—Whenever a judge is rendered unable by sickness or otherwise to render judgment in a case which he has heard, he may transmit it to the Prothonotary, who will enter it, and read it in open court. Article 470 of the C. C. P. is amended by adding the words—“and also during term and on any day out of term appointed by the Court for rendering judgment in cases taken under adjournment.” Authority is given to appoint an additional judge of this Court, to reside in Montreal, whenever the Dominion Parliament provides for his salary.

#### CIRCUIT COURT.—WOLFE.

Cap. 21.—Sub-section 2 of sec. 6, and sec. 7 of cap. 29 C. S. L. C., and art. 1062 of C. C. P. are amended by striking out “Wolfe.”

#### JURORS AND JURIES.

Cap. 22.—Secs. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 of 27 and 28 Vic., cap. 41 and secs. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6 of 31 Vic., cap. 16, are repealed, but Jury lists under them remain valid till new ones are made. Grand Jurors in a city or town of 20,000 inhabitants or more must be assessed as proprietors for \$2000 real estate, or as occupants or lessees for \$300 annual value, or must be J. P., duly qualified. In any other municipality, any part of which is within 10 leagues of the assize town, they must be assessed as proprietors for \$1500, or as occupants for over \$150. Petit jurors in such cities or towns must be assessed as proprietors for over \$800, but under \$2000, or as occupants, &c., for \$100, but less than \$300. In other municipalities within distance as above, as proprietors for sums between \$600 and \$1500; as occupants, \$80 to \$150. Among these, persons under 21, or blind, or deaf, or so infirm as to be unable to discharge the duty, persons arrested or under bail, or who have been convicted of treason or felony and aliens—except on juries of which he must be an alien—are disqualified; clergymen, members of either House of the Parliament of Canada or Legislature of Quebec, or in the employ of either Government, practicing advocates and attorneys, the officers of the courts, the officers of the corporations of Montreal and Quebec, sheriffs and coroners, gaolers and keepers of houses of correction, officers of the army and navy on full pay, pilots, school-masters, persons employed in running railway trains, physicians, surgeons and apothecaries, cashiers, clerks, tellers and accountants of banks, masters and crews of steamers during navigation, persons employed in working grist mills, officers and men of active militia, firemen, regis- trars, persons above 60 years of age, and those mentioned in 4 and 5 Vic., cap. 30, are exempt. Within 3 months of the coming into effect of this Act, each city clerk, or secretary-treasurer of each local municipality within thirty miles of a *chef lieu*, shall furnish the Sheriff with an extract from the assessment or valuation roll, giving the names of the resident rate-payers qualified as jurors, and within two months of the completion of any new roll he shall furnish the like extract. But before delivery to the Sheriff the extract is to be submitted to the council to be corrected and approved, after 8 days' public notice. And each year he shall furnish a supplement containing the names of any former jurymen removed or deceased, or become disqualified or exempt. It is his duty to ascertain who are disqualified or exempt, and not to include them in his extract. He must keep copies of these documents at his office for public inspection. When he has received all these extracts or supplements, the sheriff shall make two lists, one of grand, and the other of petit jurors, and deliver a copy of the first to the Prothonotary, and of the second to the Clerk of the Crown. The Sheriff in making the list takes one name from each of the extracts furnished in rotation as delivered, or where some exceed others mingles them as far as practicable in a manner corresponding with their relative numbers. When so formed they are exactly copied into registers and signed. All persons are to have free access to such copies of lists during office hours, at the offices of the Prothonotary or Clerk of the Crown. They may not be altered except to remove names of persons disqualified or exempt, erroneously inserted, or who become so after the extract is furnished, the fact to be established by affidavit. The Sheriff revises them annually before the 31st December, according to such affidavits and the new extracts and supplements furnished to him. The reason shall be noted opposite every name struck out, and the date opposite each new name inserted. Each annual revision is to be authenticated like the original list, and notice thereof given to the Prothonotary and Clerk of the Crown, who will thereupon correct their lists. On complaint and proof being made the Court may order a jury list to be amended. If extracts are not sent to the Sheriff he may go or send to procure them and recover double his disbursements of the municipality in default. If there be no assessment or valuation roll, the Sheriff causes lists of qualified jurors to be made. A Court may order a revision when not made by the Sheriff—the old list remaining in force meantime. When the register containing lists is defaced or filled up, the Court may order a new one made from this old list and the new extracts and supplements. In making a panel for the first time from a list, the sheriff begins with the first name upon it; afterwards, with the name next after the last on the previous panel. Except in districts where half French and half English Juries are allowed, a panel of Grand Jurors shall be made by taking 24 names consecutively from the list, and for Petit Jurors 40 names are taken. In Quebec and Montreal there shall be 60 Petit Jurors summoned, and one-half of each panel (Grand or Petit) shall be French and the other English, to be taken alternately from each class as they stand in the lists. This provision may be extended by proclamation of the L. G. to any other district on a presentment of the Grand Jury. Special qualifications are to be inserted in lists by the Sheriff or Prothonotary. No person is bound to serve while there is any one on

the list who has served or been summoned to serve a less number of times than he, panel or any name on it is to be communicated to any one until it is returned into Court, shall the Sheriff's lists be examined without an order of a Court or Judge. If, at the time summoning jurors, the Clerk of the Crown or of the Peace declare that there are no prisoners to be tried, the Sheriff shall summon no juries; but if at the sitting of the Court cause has arisen, the Court may order them to be summoned, for a day to which the Court is adjourned. A second panel of Petit Jurors is not summoned, unless the Clerk state in writing that the business will require it. Should he do this, the Sheriff summons a second panel in like manner as the first for the tenth day of the Quarter Sessions or the twelfth of the Q. B. When business is likely to detain the second panel more than 11 days in the Sessions, or 14 days in the Q. B., it may order a third to be summoned for the 19th or 23rd days respectively. The first panel is summoned 14 days before term, the second and third 6 days before they must serve—a special or supplementary panel 48 hours. The summons contains notice that exemptions must be claimed upon affidavit of cause sent to the Sheriff within 3 days after service. The Sheriff thereupon enters on the panel the receipt of such affidavits and summons other jurors to replace the claimants, and others to replace those not served for reason of death, absence from the Province, &c. Those thus summoned may claim exemption in like manner and be replaced. The Sheriff returns all his proceedings into Court. If any claims of exemption are disallowed, the surplus jurors over 60 are discharged, beginning with the lowest on the last supplementary panel—but their appearance to serve will be reckoned as a term of attendance. Penalties are imposed on the Sheriff, Prothonotary, or other clerk for breach of this Act, of \$40 to \$60 for the first, \$60 to \$80 for the second, \$80 to \$120 to \$200 for the third, and \$200 for the fourth; on jurors not obeying summons \$10 to \$50 during the term, or in default of payment 15 days imprisonment; on a city clerk or secretary-treasurer of municipality, for failing within 6 days to furnish extracts or supplements required \$20, and \$5 more for each further day after service of complaint for further neglect. Where the yearly value of lands held by occupant or lessee is not set forth in the roll, it shall be taken to be 10 per cent. of the assessed capital value.

#### DISTRICT MAGISTRATES.

Cap. 23—Authorizes the L. G. in C. to appoint District Magistrates in any district of the Province; they must be advocates of 5 years standing, and must cease to practice on appointment. They are to have the powers of one or more J. P. and of any Judge of Sessions. They must be resident in the district, or one of the districts for which they are appointed. Their salaries are to be fixed by the L. G. in C. but not to exceed \$1200. They may appoint as many clerks and constables as are necessary to receive fees as under C. S. L. C. cap. 106. Bailiffs may act as constables. Such Magistrates shall keep minutes of all proceedings and make returns as required by the L. G. They are to have the powers conferred by cap. 106 and cap. 106 C. S. C. upon Recorders, Stipendiary Magistrates or Sheriffs, Cc. 102 and 103 of the C. S. C. apply to proceedings before them. They may try any offences in any manner prescribed by parliament, except treason, murder, manslaughter, rape, sodomy, arson, burglary, forgery, perjury, libel, bigamy, or any offences named in the 29 v. c. 13. The L. G. in C. may fix terms of district magistrate's courts, in any county, by proclamation. They are to be held at place of holding circuit court, and the clerk of circuit is to be clerk. If no circuit court is held in a county or more than one, the L. G. fixes the place, and in former case appoints a clerk. Their fees to be fixed by a tariff. Magistrates may hear personal suits or those relating to movable property which arise from contracts, or quasi-contracts up to \$25, or those for rates taxes, assessments or contributions for schools, or under the municipal act, or any acts amending the same, or under the act respecting abuses prejudicial to agriculture, or any act incorporating a city or town or by-laws passed under it; all revenue suits under cc. 6, 7 and 8 C. S. L. C., 31 V. c. 3 and 32 V. c. 24, provided the defendant resides in the county or the debt was there contracted and he resides within the district. Articles 134, 150 to 157 and 1203 to 1214, except the part in brackets of 1192 apply to these courts. Writs are to be signed by the Magistrate or clerk. The L. G. in C. may appoint as many such courts in Saguenay as may be found necessary. The jurisdiction in any such district beyond the Jeremy islands is extended to \$200, and the magistrate for Saguenay need not be an advocate. Civil and criminal jurisdiction may be exercised at the same sitting and on the same day, or alternately. Neither *certiorari* nor appeal may be had from the decisions of such court. The L. G. in C. is to make a tariff of fees and may cause stamps to be used in payment thereof. The act is to go into force when proclaimed.

#### TAVERN AND OTHER LICENSES.

Cap. 24—Provides that in suits under the C. S. L. C., c. 6, negative matter need not be alleged. Any sign, painting, printing or writing, signifying to the public that a house is one of public entertainment, or liquors of any sort sold there, exhibited upon or about any house, is *prima facie* proof that it is kept at such house. Instead of magistrates named in s. 36 of that act, 2 J. P., a judge of sessions, a recorder, or district magistrate have jurisdiction. No J. P. shall sit with either of the three last. 2 J. P. shall sign the summons when they are to try a case, and no other shall sit with them except in the unavoidable absence of one signing, and then only with consent of the other. Sub s. 2 of s. 37 of said act is repealed and it is provided that on default of payment of penalty by the person convicted, prosecutor may choose whether he shall be imprisoned or the amount levied. Imprisonment in default to be 3 to 6 mos.; if amount is not secured by levy, 2 to 6 mos.; but he is to be released on payment of fine and all costs at any time. Ss. 38, 39, 47, 50 and 51 are repealed. Besides the remedy provided in C. S. L. C. c. 7, goods and chattels of hawkers, &c., may be detained for non-production of license, and held until it is produced or until legal proceedings are completed for recovery of the penalty. Subs. 17 of s. 27 of C. S. L. C. c. 24 is amended, limiting the municipal license fee to \$12, and the penalty to \$20. License officers are authorized to enter any room where billiard tables are kept for hire and examine them, any one opposing incurs a fine of \$50. Each license is for one table only, and bears a separate number, which is to be painted or engraved on the table, and the license to be hung up under a penalty of \$50.

## REGISTRATION.

*Cap. 25*—Provides for the renewal of Registry books when worn out, and the authentication of new books before and after the transcription of the contents of the old into them. The new book then has the same authenticity as the old. An article (2176 a) is added to the C. C., in which it is provided that a copy of a plan of any part of a registration division, made under c. 37 of C. S. L. C., and 27 and 28 V., c. 40, may by order of the L. G. be filed in the Registrar's office, and the deposit announced by proclamation, after which the provisions of the Code apply. The C. C. may publish the books of reference of any society in the *Official Gazette*, after which such published copy has the force of the original. The part of Acton comprised in St. Fulgence de Durham forms part (and has since 15 October, 1861) of the Registration division of Bagot, but registrations made hitherto in Drummond are valid. The part of St. Hyacinthe, formerly part of St. Rosalie, forms part of the division of Bagot, with same reserve. The part of Kildare comprised in the parish of St. Liguori since the 30th June, 1864, has formed part of the division of Montcalm, with same reserve. That part of the parish of St. Jacques le Mineur, formerly in Napierville, is declared to have been since 2 November, 1867, in the second division of Huntingdon, under art. 2168 of C. C., with same reserve. Registrations there may be renewed until 2 Nov., 1870. To meet expenses of inspection and of making plans, &c., the L. G. may levy a percentage not exceeding 15 per cent. on Registrar's fees for renewal of registration in the first three of these cases, and Registrars are bound to account quarterly for such fees.

## REGISTERS OF CIVIL STATUS.

*Cap. 26*—Art. 1236 C. C. P. is amended—the seal of the circuit as well as that of the superior court authenticates; and all Registers heretofore so authenticated are declared valid. In art. 45 strike out words, "or to the clerk of the circuit court instead of the Prothonotary in the case" &c., and insert, "or to the clerk of circuit court in the county, to be by such" &c. Out of art. 47, strike out all referring to clerk of circuit court. Out of art. 48 strike the words, "or clerk." Within 3 mos. after the passing of this act all clerks of circuit court must deliver the registers of Civil Status in their possession, to the Prothonotary of the superior court of the district. Besides the portions of the C. C. required by art. 1237, C. C. P., a copy of this act must be attached to the duplicate register.

## BAR OF LOWER CANADA.

*Cap. 27*—The words "Province of Quebec" are everywhere substituted for "Lower Canada" in 29 and 30 V., c. 27. The general council may take legal recourse against any section for arrears of dues, and if on execution a sufficient sum is not produced to pay them the council may suspend such section from its privileges; but any member of such section paying his dues through another section may be rehabilitated. The general list of advocates and the list of each section, containing only the names of those who have paid their current dues and arrears, shall be published in each year before 1st May. But they may be amended in accordance with the by-laws of the council. Subscriptions and arrears may be collected in the district where due. The provisions of the 1st subs. of s. 31 of said act must be fulfilled under penalty of \$40, recoverable after 1 mo.'s notice, if meantime the name is not inscribed. Accused members may tender their own evidence. Not more than 20 members of each section are to be elected, after each general election, a committee of examination. No students shall be admitted except in the district in which he has studied for the last 6 mos. before examination. If rejected by one section or his examination adjourned, then he cannot present himself before another until after 6 mos. study in the latter. New sections hereafter constituted will not have the power of examination or admission to practice. Students who have not now registered their articles, may do so within 12 mos. before examination. Examiners are to meet every 6 months. The course of preliminary study must include, Latin Rudiments, Syntax, Method, Versification, Belles Lettres, Rhetoric and Philosophy, or the complete classical course of an incorporated college, seminary or university. Provision is made for the formation of advocates' associations in the new districts, for the purpose of acquiring a library for themselves and the judge of the district. Subscription to be \$5 per annum. Members of such association will only pay \$1 per annum under 29 and 30 v., c. 27 s. 32. Such association shall cease to exist as soon as a section of the bar is formed, when its books, &c., pass to the bar. Athabaska forms part of the old district of Quebec, not of St. Francis or Three Rivers. Ss. 22, 23 and 24 of the C. S. L. C., c. 93, are repealed, except that portion of 24 applicable to payment of arrears due at the passing of this act.

## THE LEGAL PROFESSION.

*Cap. 28*—Provides that any person duly admitted to practice law in any Province of B. N. A. which reciprocates, may be admitted to practice in this Province, upon production of proper credentials of having there passed, and of good character and conduct, and passing an examination before some section of the Quebec bar. Any person admitted to practice in any of the Provinces of the Dominion, which reciprocate, is entitled to appear and practice before any Court having penal or criminal jurisdiction in Quebec.

## FIRE MARSHALS OR COMMISSIONERS.

*Cap. 29*—Ss. 14 & 15 of 31 Vic., c. 33, are repealed, so far as relates to Montreal, and it is provided that the salary of the Fire Marshal shall there be \$1600 (to be equally divided between the incumbents of the office when more than one,) payable by the city, together with 20 cts. for each subpoena, and 5 cts. for each copy; and 50 cts. for each warrant of arrest or commitment. Two-thirds of the amount is recoverable from the Insurance Companies doing business there. In both cities the Fire Marshals are hereafter to be known as "Fire Commissioners."

## SEIGNIORIAL CADASTRES.

*Cap. 30*—Provides that the cadastres are a final title to the constituted rents established thereby to the seignior of any fief or seignior until their redemption, and no renewal deeds are necessary by reason of mutation of the seignior or the censitaires. S. 90 of C. S. L. C.,

c. 41, applies to this act. The principal of such rents cannot be prescribed. These rents or arrears may be recovered as a purely personal debt of the person holding the land before the circuit or magistrate's court, notwithstanding arts. 1054, 1055 and 1058 of the C. P. C.; but in default of sufficient moveables it may be executed against the real estate at the expiry of the year. This act is not to affect pending cases.

#### CONTINUING ACT.

Cap. 31—Continues in force Stat. of L. C., 2 G. IV., c. 8, c. 10, 4 G. IV., c. 26, 9 G. IV., c. 32, and Stat. of Can. 23 V., c. 20, until 1st January, 1870.

#### PHYSICIANS' FEES.

Cap. 32—Amends subs. 7 of art. 2260 L. C., by allowing the physicians' or surgeons' oath to make proof after the expiry of the year, as well as during it.

#### ROADS.

Cap. 33—Adds to C. S. L. C., c. 24, s. 27, the following:—"If such a road be a front road, and if the macadamizing, &c., of any ascent or by-road is in question, then, upon petition of two-thirds of the persons liable by *procès verbal* for repairs," &c.

#### WINTER VEHICLES.

Cap. 34—Amends the C. S. L. C., c. 31, s. 1, subs. 1, by providing that in the counties of Huntingdon, Beauharnois, Chateauguay, Laprairie, Napierville, St. Johns, Missisquoi, Iberville, Shefford, Brome, Stanstead, Compton and Argenteuil, on and after the 1st December, 1869, winter vehicles must be so constructed that the horses, if two or more, shall go in the same track as the runners; or the horse, if one, in that of the left runner. Non-residents of these counties need not conform. The penalty for each contravention is \$1; half to go to the Province, and half to the informer.

#### DESTRUCTION OF WOLVES.

Cap. 35—Repeals C. S. L. C. c. 12, providing a bounty for the destruction of Wolves.

#### BAZAARS AND LOTTERIES.

Cap. 36—Bazaars and Lotteries, for any amount, are legalized, if the proceeds are to be applied to a church, or other religious building, or an hospital, asylum, or other charitable establishment, any educational establishment or colonization society, provided the things disposed of be not money, notes, bank-notes, bonds, or other negotiable securities of like nature. In that case parties incur a penalty of \$50. Advertising or recommending any lottery or bazaar out of the Province, or selling or offering for sale tickets therein, subjects the party to a penalty of \$50 or 3 mos. imprisonment, in default of payment. Prosecutions to be commenced within 3 mos.

#### FISHERMEN.

Cap. 37—Any person engaged, by written contract, as a fisherman, who leaves his service or refuses to perform his work, forfeits \$40, or may be imprisoned for 3 mos. Any one hiring such a person, or inducing him to leave such employment, or a master of a vessel harbouring or receiving him on board, either as land or passenger, without a certificate of discharge, forfeits \$40, or may be imprisoned one month. A person so employed has the first claim on the produce of his master's fishery for wages. Between 1st May and 1st November fishing boats and tackle, and provisions necessary for the owner's subsistence, are exempt from seizure, except for penalties under this act. (Note.—But must be liable under Dominion fisheries act also, from which Provincial legislature cannot exempt them). Any person taking a boat without leave of the owner, incurs a penalty of \$20. Persons setting fire or permitting or ordering their employees to do so between the 1st June and 30th September on any wooded or waste and uncultivated land north of the St. Lawrence, and east and north of the Saguenay to the boundary of Canada or any island below Red Island, so that the fire spreads through the woods or scrub wood, bushes or moss, beyond 1 arpent, incurs a penalty of \$100 and costs, and damages to the crown or owner of the land, and 3 mos. imprisonment in default of payment.

#### GAME LAWS.

Cap. 38—Amends the act of last session. Close time for geese, swans, duck, widgeon, teal, &c., west of Three Rivers, is now from 1st May to 1st September; east of that, 15th May to 1st September; but east of the Brandy Potts they may be killed during the close season for food, but not for sale. Night shooting prohibited by s. 4 of the 31 V., is from one hour after sunset to one hour before sunrise. The snaring of partridges is prohibited. "Lynx" is struck out of the 9th section. The close time for mink ends on 5th October. The close time for muskrat begins on the 1st May, west of city of Quebec. The use of strychnine or other "deleterious" poison, and spring guns, for destroying wild animals, is prohibited. The C. C. L. may appoint officers to enforce the law.

#### LIFE ASSURANCE.

Cap. 39—Amends 29 V., c. 17, s. 3, and permits a person insured to declare it in favor of his wife or children, or any of them, without reference to the one year limit. Notwithstanding arts. 2482 and 2591 of the C. C. a transfer may be made of a portion not less than a fourth of the amount of a life policy, by notarial or other document, if the transfer is served on the insurer, and the policy exhibited to enable him to note such transfer thereon.

#### ACTS AND DOCUMENTS IN GASPE.

Cap. 40.—Instruments executed by J. P., Ministers, Priests, &c., (under C. S. L. C., c. 38) for want of a notary, are declared valid, although not deposited with the prothonotary at Percé. Such deeds, executed in St. Anne des Monts and the Magdalen Islands, may be deposited with the registrar instead of the prothonotary. Until a regular circuit is held at St. Anne des Monts, a board of 2 J. P., with the registrar for secretary, may close inventories. This is to be done with inventories now complete within 3 months of the passing of the act; with others, in 3 months after their completion. This act not to affect cases pending.

## JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

*Cap. 41*—Amends the 8th subs. of s. 2, 31 V. c. 23, by doing away with the limitation of the operations of fishing cos. to the waters of the Province or Gulf of St. Lawrence.

*Cap. 42*—Amends 31 V. c. 24, in the same manner.

## FALLEN WOMEN.

*Cap. 43*—Amends C. S. C. c. 71 s. 1, by providing for the formation of associations and collection of subscriptions for the rescue and reformation of fallen women.

## RIMOUSKI.

*Cap. 44*—Divides Rimouski into two municipalities; No. 1 to extend from the western extremity to the line dividing Metis from MacNider, with Rimouski village as *chef lieu*; No. 2 the remainder, with St. Jerome de Matano as *chef lieu*.

*Cap. 45*—Divides it also into two registration divisions after proclamation by the L. G., the river Metis forming the boundary.

## CHATEAUGUAY AND NAPIERVILLE.

*Cap. 46*—Lots Nos. 18 to 25 inclusive in the first range of Williamstown, in the Parish of St. Jean Chrysostome, are annexed to the Parish of St. Patrice de Sherrington and county of Napierville for all civil and political purposes.

## JOLIETTE AND BERTHIER.

*Cap. 47*—The parishes of St. Felix de Valois and St. Jean de Matha are separated from Brandon, in Berthier, and annexed to Joliette, for all purposes.

## PERCE.

*Cap. 48*—Amends 31 V. c. 30 s. 1, and declares the municipality of Cape Cove, in Percé, to contain all that portion of the township not included in the municipality of Percé.

## BURIAL GROUNDS.

*Cap. 49*—Provides that any parish, mission, congregation or society of christians, not a parish recognised by the law of the Province, may acquire, under the C. S. L. C. c. 19, and hold lands for burial grounds, subject to trusts for other parties, and such trusts either heretofore or hereafter created are of legal binding. Whenever desirable, on any public ground, after 2 m.s. notice in the *Official Gazette*, and a district newspaper, the L. G. may authorize the exchange of such land for other, and the removal and re-interment of the bodies buried in the first.

## BATISCAN BRIDGE.

*Cap. 50*—Authorizes the L. G. in C. to declare the Batiscan Bridge a local work, upon request of the Council of St. Francois Xavier de Batiscan; or a county work, at the request of the county council of Champlain, or of several local municipal councils within the district of Three Rivers, and provide by what contributions it is to be maintained. No provincial moneys granted towards the rebuilding or repairing of the bridge shall be paid over till provision is made by such municipality, or municipalities, for the completion of the work to the satisfaction of the public works department and under its supervision. After so repaired or rebuilt, it may be constituted a toll bridge.

## RAILWAYS.

*Cap. 51*—Is an act respecting railways, with provisions similar to those in the former Province of Canada Act, and the present Dominion Act—(See *Year Book*, 1920.) The provision compelling railway cos. to grant equal facilities to all express cos. is omitted. It is provided that all agreements for amalgamation between railway cos. shall be subject to the approval of the L. G. in C. Right is given to all railway cos. to construct telegraph lines along their roads, which may be used by the public, under by-laws of the co. Railways under this act are to include wooden railways as well as iron, or those of wood and iron combined, of a length exceeding 10 miles. But the L. G. in C. may make other provisions for the inspection, supervision and control of wooden railways, which shall in all acts be held to mean those with wooden rails only. Such O. in C., or regulations, will come into force when proclaimed.

## COLONIZATION RAILWAYS.

*Cap. 52*—Provincial aid is granted to the following projected wooden railways for colonization purposes, viz.:—The Quebec and Gosford, Levis and Kennebec, Montreal Northern Colonization, and the Richelieu, Drummond and Athabaska Counties. It is to consist of 3 p. c. on the cost up to \$5000 per mile, excluding exceptional bridges; and is payable yearly on the 1st September, for 20 years after the first on all lengths of road exceeding 15 miles on the 1st Jul. 1872, completed and at the time of payment in actual working order and *bona fide* continuously worked. For bridges across streams more than 50 yards in width, and costing, according to plans approved by the L. G. in C. over \$5000, 3 p. c. will be allowed upon the actual cost. For the payment, conditional debentures, certificates or scrip may be issued. Whenever half the line, not less than 15 miles continuously, is completed and in *bona fide* operation, the subsidy may be converted *pro tanto*; when the whole is so completed being at least 60 continuous miles, the whole subsidy may be so converted, less, in either case, any outstanding conditional debenture or scrip. The main line alone, or a length equal to its fair equivalent, may be dealt with as the whole for this purpose, irrespective of branches. The total amount of the subsidy for the twenty or remaining number of years is to be capitalised at 6 p. c., and debentures for the amount, bearing 6 p. c. interest, issued payable in 20 to 30 years, to third holders *bona fide*, irrespective of the maintenance of such roads, or, on that condition, to the Co. itself. A sinking fund is to be invested for their redemption, equal to the difference between the original subsidy and the interest on the capitalised debentures. Thereafter the roads become subject to such inspection as the L. G.



in C. may ordain. If inspection is refused or hindered, or the road is not maintained as required by him, it becomes forfeited to Government after the next payment on account of debentures, &c. In case of amalgamation of the Sherbrooke, Eastern Townships and Kennebec Railway Co. and the St. Francis Valley and Kennebec, or if either of these above builds 15 continuous miles, it or the amalgamated Co. shall draw 1½ p.c. subsidy. The Grand Piles is entitled, if a Co. is organized before 1st July next, to six p.c. on the cost (within above limits) of all built before 1st July, 1873, not being less than 15 continuous miles.

#### LOCAL AND PRIVATE ACTS.

*Cap. 53.*—Incorporates the QUEBEC & GOSFORD RAILWAY Co. with power to build a wooden or iron tramway or railway from Quebec along the Valley of the St. Charles to the Commissioners' Bridge, thence in a north-westerly direction to some point in Gosford. It may erect bridges, upon which horses, vehicles and passengers may pass, and impose tolls. Capital \$120,000, in 12,000 shares. Only \$2 per share to be called up at once, and 2 mos. interval to elapse between calls. Mayors or Wardens of municipalities contributing \$10,000 to be *ex off.* directors. Co. may purchase and hold or sell again 14,000 acres of land. It may make an agreement with the Quebec Street R. R. Co. to run over its track or use its plant, or *vice versa*. The directors may not sell any shares under par.

*Cap. 54.*—Incorporates the LEVIS & KENNEBEC RAILWAY Co. with power to build a wooden railway (with a right hereafter to substitute iron rails for wooden) from Notre Dame Ward in the town of Levis to the most convenient point in Beauce, upon the frontier of Maine. Capital \$500,000, in 50,000 shares. The railway to be begun within 4 years and completed within 8, or the charter lapses.

*Cap. 55.*—Incorporates the MONTREAL NORTHERN COLONIZATION RAILWAY Co. with power to construct a wooden or iron railway from the Mile End (Montreal), (with a right to run through the city to the harbour at Hochelaga) across the Island of Montreal to Sault au Recollet across Messrs. Vinet & Co.'s bridge or L'Isle Lachapelle, across Isle Jesus, via St. Rose or St. Eustache to St. Jerome; or to Ste. Therese or St. Jeanvier, and to continue northward via St. Sauveur, Ste. Adèle and Ste. Agathe, or through Kilkenny to Rawdon to unite with the Rawdon and Industry Railway. Also with power to build branches through St. Eustache, Ste. Scholastique, Lachute and Grenville, so as to unite with the Carillon and Grenville Railway. It may also be so extended from the district of Terrebonne as to connect with any line built from Ottawa towards Montreal by the Canada Central Railway Co. The Co. may acquire 20 acres for each station ground. The plans for all bridges of over 50 yds. are subject to the approval of the L. G. in C. They are not to be used for other than railway traffic. The Co. may erect a telegraph line which may be used by the public. Capital \$500,000, in 50,000 shares. Manufacturing or other Cos. in Montreal, Hochelaga, Sorel or Terrebonne may take stock by a vote of three-fourths of their shares, and may vote upon their stock by any person named by them. The Co. may agree with the Montreal City Passenger Railway Co. for the use of its track, rolling stock, &c. It may acquire lands along the line and sell them or their produce.

*Cap. 56.*—Incorporates the RICHELIEU, DRUMMOND & ARTHABASKA COUNTIES RAILWAY Co. with power to construct a wooden railway from any point on the G. T. Railway in Drummond or Bagot or St. Hyacinthe to any point on the Three Rivers and Arthabaska branch, and a further portion to connect the said line with Sorel from Drummondville. Also to continue from the junction with the Three Rivers and Arthabaska to connect with the Levis and Kennebec Railway. Also to construct branches 15 miles long. The Co. has power to substitute iron rails for wooden. Capital \$500,000, in 25,000 shares. Manufacturing or other Cos. along the line may take shares. The Co. has power to acquire and sell, &c., 12,000 acres of land.

*Cap. 57.*—Incorporates the SHERBROOKE, EASTERN TOWNSHIPS & KENNEBEC RAILWAY Co. to construct a wooden railway (with power to substitute iron rails) from Sherbrooke, via Dudswell and Weedon, to connect with the Levis and Kennebec Railway. Capital \$500,000, in 20,000 shares. The Co. may amalgamate with the St. Francis Valley and Kennebec Railway Co. It or the amalgamated Co. may build branches 25 miles long.

*Cap. 58.*—Incorporates the ST. FRANCIS VALLEY & KENNEBEC RAILWAY Co. with power to construct an iron or wooden railway of the same gauge as the Mississippi or the G. T. Railway, from the terminus of the former, or some point on the latter near Lennoxville on the south side of the St. Francis, to the De Courtenay Place in Burry, thence to Bishop's Landing, Dudswell, and thence to a point on the Chaudière River to connect with the Levis and Kennebec. Capital \$500,000, in 5,000 shares. It has power to amalgamate with the S., E. T. & K. R. R. Co.

*Cap. 59.*—Incorporates the MISSISSQUOI JUNCTION RAILWAY Co., with power to build an iron railway from some point on the Stanstead, Shefford & Chambly, or the South Eastern Counties railway through Dunham and St. Armand East to the Province line; also to build a branch from Dunham through Sutton to the Province line, extending from any place in Sutton to the Province line in Potton. Capital \$250,000 in 2,500 shares. Power is granted to enter into agreement with the S. S. & C. R. R. Co., or the S. E. C. J. R. R. Co., for leasing and running road. Mayors may vote like other shareholders upon stock under \$20,000.

*Cap. 60.*—Amends the SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES JUNCTION RAILWAY Co.'s charter. The Co. may construct any portion of their road or its branches to any point on the Province line in Potton or Sutton, there to meet any other railways. May build either in wood or iron and

afterwards convert the wooden rails into iron on any branch not more than 20 miles long from any station in Dunham, Brome or Potton. The delays of three and ten years for commencing and finishing the road are extended, counting only from 5th April, 1869. The mayor of a municipality voting less than \$20,000 may vote as on private stock.

**Cap. 61**—Amends the STANSTEAD SHEFFORD & CHAMBLY RAILROAD Co.'s charter by extending the period for its completion to five years from 5th April, 1869. The annual meeting is hereafter to be held on the first Wednesday in November.

**Cap. 62**—Amends the charter of the ST. LAWRENCE WAREHOUSE DOCK & WHARFAGE Co. The stock is hereafter 1000 £20 preference 8 p. c. shares, 1000 £20 ordinary shares and 1500 £20 deferred shares, the second to receive no dividend till after the first receive 8 p. c., and the third none until the second receive 6 p. c., all to form portions of capital stock. 300 debentures of £100 each are declared valid and those issued to take up £9500 of old debentures being registered are a first mortgage against the real estate. Further debentures may be issued or capital stock created, with consent of the holders of five-sixths of above stock, for the former, and three-fifths of the class of stock to be increased and of the class or classes behind it for the latter. Meetings may be held in London or Quebec on 21 days notice. The holder of 1 debenture, of 3 preference or ordinary, or of six deferred shares, shall have one vote. The directors may be 6 or 9 of whom 4 or less are to reside in England and 5 or less in Canada. Business in England or Canada may be transacted by the members of the board there.

**Cap. 63**—Incorporates the ST. FRANCIS & YAMASKA RIVERS IMPROVEMENT & DEEPENING Co., with power to build dams or piers, for the purpose of blasting rocks or dredging or removing shoals or other impediments in the St. Francis & Yamaska rivers. Capital \$100,000 in 1000 shares. Similar powers to those granted to railway Co.'s for acquiring lands necessary for their works or the use of them are granted. The Co. is not to hold or use for manufacturing purposes the water powers created by its dams. So soon as the St. Francis is made navigable up to Pierreville, or the Yamaska within a mile of St. Aimé the channel being 6 ft. deep and 60 wide during all seasons, the Co. may levy tolls for its use on vessels navigating either river, subject to approval of the Dominion government. Tolls may also be levied on timber, &c. passing such works, subject to approval of the L. G. in C. The works to be commenced within two years and completed within five. The government may assume the works. They may be abandoned by the Co. after giving notice to the C. P. W.

**Cap. 64**—Incorporates the MAGANACIPPI RIVER IMPROVEMENT Co., with power to construct dams and slides, &c., to render the above river in Pontiac available for floating timber, &c., and to acquire 200 feet of land on either side of the river for the purpose. Capital stock \$40,000 in 800 shares. Works to be begun within 1 and finished within 3 years.

**Cap. 65**—Incorporates the ST. MAURICE LUMBER & LAND Co., with power to carry on business as lumberers, and to acquire land and build and work saw and other mills &c., necessary for their business. Capital \$600,000 in 6000 shares. Clauses 6 and 8 of 31 V., c. 24 are not to form part of this Act. The Co. may build railways, not more than 6 miles in length, to connect their property with a river or navigable water or another railway.

**Cap. 66**—Repeals the Act incorporating the CANADA MARINE INSURANCE Co.

**Cap. 67**—Reduces the capital of the ST. FRANCIS MINING & SMELTING Co. to \$50,000, reserving rights of creditors against shareholders.

**Cap. 68**—Amends the Act incorporating the CHAMBLY HYDRAULIC AND MANUFACTURING Co., by providing that the Co. shall not dam the Richelieu or otherwise affect its navigation, or that of the Chamby Canal without leave of the Dominion authorities.

**Cap. 69**—Incorporates the DENTAL ASSOCIATION OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, with similar powers to those granted by the Ontario Act, 31 V., c. 37, to the "Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario."—(See *Year Book* of 1869.) Two years' continuous office practice, before the passing of this Act, entitles dentists to receive the license; and British subjects, having a diploma from a college or institution of Dental Surgery, may also obtain it without examination. Licensed Dental Surgeons shall have the same privileges as Physicians and Surgeons under the 7th paragraph of the C. C. art. 2260.

**Cap. 70**—Amends the charter of the CITY OF MONTREAL. Any person voting, or offering to vote in another's name, may be summarily arrested and detained until the close of the election, or till bail is given that he will appear to answer any charge. On conviction he may be fined \$100, or imprisoned 3 mos. in default. Certificates for license may be signed by 25 domiciled rate-payers in a ward. The Board of Chairmen of Committees may grant certificates at expiration of the delays prescribed by 31 V., c. 37, which may be filed at any time after 15th March. The Board meets monthly to confirm or reject certificates. When confirmed the Revenue Inspector issues a license. On complaint of the police, or of proprietors, a certificate and license may be annulled. The Board also adjudicates on all transfers of license, and it alone can remit fines. The vote of a majority is necessary for all its acts. City stock, shares or debentures may be transferred by endorsement. Interest on these securities, hereafter issued, shall not exceed 7 p. c., and interest and principal may be made

payable in Montreal or elsewhere, in Canadian currency or that where such security is made payable. The opposition authorized under 21 and 30 V., c. 56, s. 11, and 31 V., c. 37, s. 9, is not available in the case of new or projected streets, not already in possession of the city when the plan is homologated, but only in case of enlargement of old streets. When expropriation leaves less than 30 feet depth, the city must buy the whole lot if required. The prothonotary must put all money deposited by the city in a bank, at interest, and pay over the interest, less poundage, to the City Treasurer. Comrs. of expropriation must be rate-payers assessed at \$10,000. When an assessment roll or apportionment of cost of an improvement made by assessors or comrs. is defective, or set aside by the Superior or Circuit Court, or a judge thereof or Recorder a new one is to be made unless the resolution of the Council itself be illegal. These comrs. to make a new apportionment are to be chosen by the Corporation, the parties to the roll or apportionment set aside, and a judge of the Superior Court, who may also appoint for either of the other parties making default. Prosecutions for selling liquor without license may be taken in the name of the Corporation. One-third of fines levied to go to the Provincial Treasurer. Imprisonment in default to be 2 to 6 mos. Taverns, &c., are to be closed from 10 p. m. till 5 a. m., between 21st March and 1st October, and from 9 p. m. till 6 a. m. for the rest of the year. Penalty for infraction \$10 to \$50, and 1 to 2 mos. imprisonment in default. For the enforcement of its by-laws the Council may enact and levy penalties not exceeding \$20, and imprisonment not exceeding 2 mos. Persons found in houses of ill-fame may be condemned to such a fine, or such imprisonment in default. The city is authorized to acquire the Mount Royal Park, as shown on the plan of McQuisten, City Surveyor, and borrow \$350,000 on 7 p. c. 25 years' debentures for that purpose, and to levy, by special assessment, a sufficient amount to meet the interest and sinking fund of such loan. The park is to be managed by 3 comrs. named by the Council, and 140 acres may be disposed of in villa lots. The property to be valued by expropriation comrs. appointed as above. Power is also granted to borrow \$500,000 for the Water works improvement, and issue similar debentures therefor. Both loans to be mortgages on the property for which they are made. City Treasurer is to set aside, annually, 2 p. c. of the amounts of debentures issued as sinking fund. The Council is authorized to make by-laws respecting junk stores, to enforce the planting of trees in certain streets, and to regulate the sale of milk. 23 V., c. 72, s. 10, subs. 2 is amended and power given to the Council to pass by-laws regulating steam boilers without engines or machinery, as well as with. It may also pass by-laws authorizing the demolition, or ordering the repair, or forbidding the occupation of dangerous buildings.

*Cap. 71.*—Incorporates the town of ST. GERMAIN OF RIMOUSKI, with usual corporate powers of a town. It is to maintain the bridge across the Rimouski in common with the Parish Municipality. All differences about their separation are to be settled by arbitrators.

*Cap. 72.*—Authorizes the Fabrique of Montreal to remove the bodies from the Old Catholic Cemetery, and to enlarge the Cemetery of Notre Dame des Neiges. The removal to be made after notice to the relatives and providing the same space in the new cemetery. In case of dispute, arbitrators are named to settle the new site for graves. The Fabrique may acquire 8 acres in breadth by the depth between Côte des Neiges road and Mount Royal Cemetery, either on the South East or North West side of the present cemetery, by agreement with proprietors or failing that by expropriation, three Comrs. being named by a judge of the Superior Court to value the land.

*Cap. 73.*—Extends the Act 12 V., c. 136, s. 7, incorporating the R. C. bishops of Montreal and Bytown to the INCORPORATION OF ALL R. C. BISHOPS in dioceses since or hereafter to be formed.

*Cap. 74.*—Explains the Act 16 V., c. 263, constituting the ECCLESIASTICAL CORPORATION OF ST. MICHEL. Ecclesiastics residing in the new diocese of Rimouski have the same privileges as those in the present dioceses of Quebec and Three Rivers: and those in dioceses hereafter formed out of the territory included in these three will have them.

*Cap. 75.*—Authorizes the sale of real estate belonging to ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, MONTREAL, on St. Joseph Street, and the hypothecation of their property acquired upon St. Francois de Sales Street.

*Cap. 76.*—Amends the Act incorporating the TEMPORALITIES BOARD OF THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND in Canada. The moneys of the Board may be invested in stocks or bonds of Quebec, Ontario or Canada, or of any city or other municipal corporation in the two Provinces, or on the security of hypothecs. It may buy in real estate on which it has an hypothec, in order to protect its claims, and hold it for five years, but no longer.

*Cap. 77.*—Incorporates the BROTHERS OF CHARITY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL OF MONTREAL, with power to hold property to the annual value of \$10,000. They must report annually to the L. G. and Legislature.

*Cap. 78.*—Incorporates "LA MAISON ST. JOSEPH DU SAUL AU RECOLLET" with power to hold real estate to the annual value of \$6,000.

*Cap. 79.*—Amends the Act incorporating the ST. PATRICK'S HALL ASSOCIATION, MONTREAL, authorizing it to increase its capital stock by the issue of preferential shares of \$10 each to the amount of \$35,000, which shall entitle the holders to 8 per cent thereupon before any dividend is paid to holders of ordinary stock. The Association may borrow upon bonds any portion of the \$35,000 not raised by the issue of preferential stock before 1st May, 1869.

*Cap. 80.*—Incorporates **LE CERCLE DE QUEBEC**, with power to hold real estate for the actual purposes of the *Cercle*, to the annual value of \$1,000.

*Cap. 81.*—Incorporates the **CANADIAN SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS**. It may hold real estate for its own immediate occupation to the annual value of \$1,000. The police in Montreal and elsewhere are bound to aid the Society and its members or agents in the enforcement of all laws for the protection of dumb animals. The Society shall be held to be a person under C. S. C., c. 96, s. 13.

*Cap. 82.*—Confirms a sale of property in Little St. James Street, Montreal, by the **MONTREAL GENERAL HOSPITAL** to Alexander Cross, Esq.

*Cap. 83.*—Incorporates the **ENGLISH WORKINGMEN'S BENEFIT SOCIETY, MONTREAL**, with power to hold real estate of the annual value of \$6,000. It must report annually to the L. G. and Legislature. Moneys granted to a sick member or to the widow or children of a deceased member are exempt from seizure for his debts.

*Cap. 84.*—Incorporates the **IRISH PROTESTANT BENEVOLENT SOCIETY** of Quebec with power to hold real estate of the annual value of \$5,000. Sums granted in aid are exempt from seizure. The Society reports annually.

*Cap. 85.*—Incorporates the **MONTREAL SAILORS' INSTITUTE**, with power to hold real estate of \$5000 annual value. It reports annually.

*Cap. 86.*—Incorporates the **SOCIETY OF THE MONTREAL HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN** with power to hold real property, only for its own immediate use and occupation, of \$10,000 annual value. It reports annually.

*Cap. 87.*—Amends the charter of the **MONTREAL PROTESTANT HOUSE OF INDUSTRY AND REFUGE**, so as to give it power to hold real estate, besides that mentioned in the second section of its charter, to the annual value of \$20,000.

*Cap. 88.*—Incorporates the **MONTREAL INFANT SCHOOL ASSOCIATION**, with power to hold real estate of the annual value of \$4,000. No real estate may be acquired (except by donation or bequest), or sold, hypothecated or disposed of, except by consent of two-thirds of the members at a special meeting.

*Cap. 89.*—Incorporates the **PROTESTANT INSTITUTION FOR DEAF MUTES AND THE BLIND**, with power to hold real estate of the annual value of \$10,000. There are to be 25 lay governors of persons who have subscribed \$500 to the funds, if so many subscribe that amount; if more subscribe than the 25 who first do so. There are to be 25 elective governors of those subscribing \$100, or \$5 per annum for 5 years. These elect a Board of Managers of not less than 12, of whom one-third retire and are elected annually. Any surplus funds must be invested in public securities or mortgages upon Montreal property. The real estate acquired by the Association can only be hypothecated for a part of its purchase money or for a loan to build upon it. It reports annually to the Legislature.

*Cap. 90.*—Incorporates the "**ASSOCIATION ST. PIERRE DE SOREL**," with power to hold real estate for their actual use and occupation, of the annual value of \$3,000. Revenues are to be applied in relief of members. Moneys granted in relief are exempt from seizure. To report annually.

*Cap. 91.*—Incorporates "**THE UNION ST. JOSEPH DE SOREL**," with the same powers.

*Cap. 92.*—Incorporates "**THE UNION OF ST. JOSEPH OF NOTRE DAME OF HULL**," with the same powers.

*Cap. 93.*—Incorporates the "**SOCIETE BIENVEILLANTE DE ST. JEAN BAPTISTE DE ST. JOSEPH DE LEVIS**," with the same powers, real estate being limited to \$2,000 annual value.

*Cap. 94.*—Authorizes the sale of **PROPERTY SUBSTITUTED BY THE WILL OF THE LATE MRS. HENRY CORSE**, being the St. Lawrence Hall and the addition thereto, after valuation by two experts named by a judge, for a price so ascertained: Two-fifths of the purchase money to remain unpaid, and an incumbrance on the property until the opening of the substitution; or, if paid by instalments, to be forthwith invested, with approval of a judge, in stock of Montreal, of the Province, or the Dominion.

*Cap. 95.* Declares **JOHN PLATT, Esq.**, Advocate, of Montreal, to be possessed as absolute proprietor, "without limitation, charge, fidei-commis or substitution," of the property left by his grandfather in Montreal; but enacts that he shall invest \$20,000 of the proceeds in Dominion stock, for his grandchildren, he enjoying the interest during his life. To pass to them on his death.

*Cap. 96.*—Authorizes **OLIVIER ROBITAILLÉ**, of Quebec, Physician, to alienate real estate held by his ward, **M. E. J. MACDONALD**, as usufructuary, at a price fixed by experts, and to use the purchase money as a privileged hypothec of bailleur de fonds on the land sold, or invest it in Dominion stock, the interest in either case being applied to the use of the estate.

## PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

*Legislature opened 4th March; prorogued 21st April.*

## SUPPLIES.

*Cap. 1*—Is the supply bill, granting \$107,490 for various public services.

## ROADS, BRIDGES, &amp;c.

*Cap. 2*—Provides for the repair and improvement of roads and bridges, and other public works, granting \$204,000 for that purpose, with the usual provisions respecting its expenditure.

## ST. JOHN POLICE.

*Cap. 3*—Amends 24 V., c. 30, and gives authority to a policeman, or peace-officer, in St. John, to arrest a person on view, and without warrant, for disobedience to order of Mayor, &c., under the 3rd section, or guilty of an offence under the 4th section.

## GREENWOOD CEMETERY, ST. JOHN.

*Cap. 4*—Incorporates Greenwood Cemetery, with power to procure and maintain a cemetery at St. John, on the western side of the river. Capital, \$4,000, in 200 shares. The land is exempt from rates, &c. All trespasses upon the grounds are punishable by treble damages. Power is granted to the Rector, Church Wardens, and Vestry of Trinity Church to sell part of a glebe lot, in the Parish of Lancaster, to the Cemetery Association.

## CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS.

*Cap. 5*—Provides that the Clerk of the County Court shall prosecute in all criminal proceedings in that court, the judges taxing such costs as would be allowed plus the attorney in a civil action, not exceeding \$20 in each case. In the counties of York and St. John, however, the clerk transmits depositions to the Clerk of the Supreme Court, who prepares indictments and prosecutes them, receiving no compensation beyond the legislative grant. The Attorney-General may, at any time, however, intervene and take charge of the proceedings. Recognizances escheated are sent by the clerk, with his certificate (which is full proof) to that effect, to the Attorney-General.

## PRESENTATIONS TO CHURCH OF ENGLAND RECTORIES.

*Cap. 6*—Provides that no person, not licensed by the bishop, and consenting to be bound by the Liturgy and articles, shall be presented to such rectories. On a vacancy occurring in the Church Wardens and Vestry, within ten days, notify the bishop, and, within one month, give notice of a meeting of the parishioners to choose a rector by a two-thirds vote. The meeting must be held within six months of the occurrence of the vacancy. The person thus chosen shall be presented to the bishop, who, unless there be lawful impediment, shall institute him and issue his mandate to the Church Wardens, or, failing them, to others, to induct him. The cause for refusing to institute must be furnished, in writing, to the person presented. If the parishioners do not elect in six months, the bishop collates to such vacant church.

## CITY RATES, ST. JOHN.

*Cap. 7*—Corrects a verbal error in the Act of last year by substituting 24th V. for 29th V. in 9th section.

## JURISDICTION OF J. P. IN CIVIL SUITS.

*Cap. 8*—Repeals the 1st section of the Act of last session, (see *Year Book for 1869*)—and provides that a J. P. shall not have jurisdiction in such a suit unless the plaintiff or defendant resides in the same parish as he, or a plaintiff or a defendant is a non-resident of the county.

## LUNACY.

*Cap. 9*—On petition, or information on oath, any Supreme Court judge may issue a commission *de lun. inq.* or *de id. inq.*, the return to be made into chancery and further proceedings taken there. Any Supreme Court commr., for taking affidavits, may attest persons applying.

## JUDGES' SALARIES AND TRAVELLING EXPENSES.

*Cap. 10*—Repeals cap. 30, tit. 3, of the Revised Statutes.

## POST-OFFICE.

*Cap. 11*—Repeals s. 29 of Part I., tit. 4, c. 40, of the Revised Statutes, reserving rights under existing contracts.

## FEES—SUPREME COURT JUDGES.

*Cap. 12*—Provides that fees heretofore payable to the judges shall be received by the Clerk of the Pleas, and paid over, at the end of each term, to the R. G. He shall give security to the satisfaction of the L. G. in C., for due accounting for these monies, and shall receive 10 p. c. on them. The fee of 6s. 8d., on trials on circuit, shall be received by the Clerk of Circuits, and transmitted to the Clerk of the Pleas.

## ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY FOR KINGS CO.

*Cap. 13*—All non-resident electors for King's County shall be registered at Hampton, and vote there, unless they select and are registered in another district.

## REAL ESTATE OF DECEASED PERSONS.

*Cap. 14*—Provides that when, upon application to the Supreme Court in Equity, it is shown that the real estate of a deceased person cannot be conveniently divided among the heirs or persons entitled to share therein, or that serious loss would be caused by partition,

or that it would be for the interest of a majority of such persons that it should be sold. it may, after summons to show cause, directed to all the persons interested, and hearing them and receiving evidence, order such sale to be made by a barrister, who shall return the moneys into court, and report his proceedings and the nature and extent of the rights transferred by the sale. Thereupon the court orders the division of the moneys among the parties interested, after deducting costs, &c. The court may order the costs to be paid by such persons, or out of such funds, as it may deem just.

#### DESEPTION FROM H. M. FORCES.

Cap. 15—Repeals c. 36, Tit. 3 of the Revised Statutes, but preserves the rights of any person apprehending a deserter, before the passing of this Act, to reward under that. The keeper of any gaol must receive and keep a deserter, free of expense, whether conveyed under warrant of a J. P. or military escort.

#### TRUSTEES.

Cap. 16—Gives power to the Supreme Court in Equity to remove Trustees and appoint others in their places, with rights of Trustees under the Imperial "Trustee Act of 1850" and 15 and 16 V. c. 55, and N. B. Act 20 V. c. 36. The provisions of those Acts are extended to Trustees so dismissed or appointed. The court, or a judge of it, may allow compensation to Trustees for their services. Purchasers of real estate, sold by Trustees or Executors, are not bound to see to the application of moneys paid by them.

#### MARRIAGE.

Cap. 17—Repeals s. 6 of c. 106, tit. 26 of the Revised Statutes. The clergyman or other person celebrating a marriage may receive 50 cents for preparing and transmitting the certificate, and the Clerk of the Peace 50 cents for registering and filing it.

#### HOMESTEADS.

Cap. 18—Repeals s. 9 of the Act last session, which declared an Appraiser violating his oath to be guilty of felony.

#### LOCAL AND PRIVATE ACTS.

Cap. 19—Alters the sitting of KING'S COUNTY COURT from the 1st Tuesday in April to 2nd Tuesday in MARCH.

Cap. 20—Amends the ST. JOHN POLICE MAGISTRATE JURISDICTION EXTENSION ACT. It repeals ss. 4 & 6 of 22 V. The Common Council of the city, with the assent of a majority of the members from the West side of the harbour, may regulate the additional salary of the magistrate, police clerk, chief of police, and policeman, for duties under that Act. The first not to exceed \$200 per annum, the second and third \$100 each per annum, the third \$360. The Common Council may borrow not more than \$800 to pay off the Carleton Police Fund Debt, and issue 6 per cent. 14 years' debentures, with coupons therefor. They may assess the inhabitants not more than \$800 per annum, for salaries and this loan.

Cap. 21—Alters and CONSOLIDATES THE LAWS RESPECTING BASTARDY IN ST. JOHN. It repeals cap. 57, tit. 8, of the Revised Statutes and all other inconsistent enactments, and provides that upon affidavit of a single woman, that she has been or is about to be delivered of a child which will be chargeable to any parish in said city and county, and charging any person with being its father, he may be arrested upon warrant of a J.P. If he confesses the paternity, he is to pay \$100 to the Commissioners of the Alms House and Work House, or give security to them to indemnify them. If he denies it, the cause is sent for trial to the County Court. Should the woman marry or die, or miscarry, or should the child die before the trial, the person accused is discharged. If upon trial he is condemned, he must pay \$100 into Court, with costs, or an order of affiliation is made. But no order is made unless the child has become a parish charge, or for more than the living-in expenses, the costs of proceedings, and 70 cents per week from the birth of the child till it is 7 years old. If he do not give proper security for the child's support, he may be committed to gaol, but may be released upon proof of poverty, or payment of the \$100 and costs, or putting in security. The remainder of the act provides for the forms of procedure in the case, or for the forfeiture of recognizances.

Cap. 22—Amends the Act authorizing the SALE OF FREDERICTON CHURCH LANDS, and authorizes the investment of the proceeds in Provincial, City or County Debentures issued under any Provincial Act or in other public securities issued under such authority or that of Parliament, but not in stock or shares of a joint stock company.

Cap. 23—Alters the time of the WESTMORELAND GENERAL SESSIONS OF THE PEACE from the 3rd to the 2nd Tuesday in June, and 2nd to the 1st Tuesday in December, continuing processes and recognizances for those dates.

Cap. 24—Amends the ACT FOR REPAIRING ROADS, &c., IN CHATHAM, exempting that portion of the parish bounded by the old Napan road, by the rear line of the first tier of lots fronting on the Miramichi, by the road leading from the Rectory to the Napan, and by the southerly line of the township, from its operation.

Cap. 25—Amends the Act respecting the ST. JOHN HOSPITAL, and provides that a copy of the annual statement prepared for the L. G. in C. and legislature shall be furnished to the Clerk of the Peace between 1st January and 1st March each year, to be by him laid before the General Sessions and submitted to the Grand Jury.

Cap. 26—Amends the FREDERICTON HOTEL COMPANY'S Act, and authorises it to convert all unsubscribed stock into 8 p. c. preference stock.

Cap. 27—Repeals the CHARTER of the CENTRAL BANK of NEW BRUNSWICK.

Cap. 28—Continues the FREDERICTON BOOM COMPANY'S ACT, and amending Acts till 1st May, 1890.

Cap. 29—Alters the second semi-annual meeting of the CARLETON COUNTY COUNCIL from 1st Tuesday in July to the last in June.

Cap. 30—Alters the session of the YORK COUNTY COURT from the 1st to the 2nd Tuesday in January, and from the 1st to the 3rd Tuesday in March.

Cap. 31—Authorizes the FREDERICTON BOOM COMPANY to sell on the 1st and 3rd Monday in every month during the rafting season all unmarked logs or timber found within its booms, except that in joints or shackle booms, and to distribute the proceeds at the end of the season among those passing timber through the booms in proportion to the quantities so passed by each,—after deducting boom fees and cost of sale.

#### BRIBERY, &c., AT ELECTIONS.

Cap. 32—Provides for the trial of election petitions before a judge of the Supreme Court. All bribery or treating after the writ is ordered vacates the seat and renders the member incapable of sitting as a member returned at that election. The petition must be presented and filed with the clerk of the Pleas at Fredericton, by an elector or candidate, within 21 days after the return has been made to the C. C. C. A certified copy is then delivered to the petitioner who serves it upon the respondent within 14 days after presentation. Petitioner must give security for costs &c. to the amount of \$2000. Another copy is sent to the Sheriff of the county and published there. The court, in Hilary term of each year, commencing in 1870, assigns certain judges to try election petitions. The trial is to take place in the Court House of the county on a day fixed by the judge, 14 days notice thereof being given. The trial may be adjourned from time to time by the judge. At its conclusion the judge openly declares his decision and the reasons for it, and sends his certificate thereof to the speaker: such decision is final. He also reports whether bribery has been committed by or with the knowledge and consent of the member, and may specially report anything which he may deem it fit that the speaker should lay before the House. He may reserve questions of law as to evidence, &c., for the decision of the court *in banc*, and reserve his certificate till such decision is obtained; or where a special case may be conveniently stated that may be done and the case decided upon in the court. On the receipt of the judge's certificate by the speaker, or clerk if there be no speaker, a new writ is issued. Evidence of corruption may be taken before agency is proved. The court may make rules for the trial of petitions, following meantime the English rules, under the Act of 1868. The expenses of trials and allowances to judges shall be settled by the L. G. in C. The judge may order persons not subpoenaed by either party, to appear and give evidence. No petition can be withdrawn without leave of the court, applied for, after notice to the respondent. At the hearing any person who might have been a petitioner may apply and be substituted for the petitioner, and if permitted, proceed in his place, giving security for future costs, the original petitioner paying those already incurred; or, if the judge be satisfied that the withdrawal is the result of a corrupt bargain, he may be held for all costs. The judge reports any such corrupt arrangement to the speaker. Substitution may likewise be made on the death of a petitioner. A member elect, convicted of bribery by himself or with his knowledge and consent, is rendered incapable of sitting in the assembly for 6 years, of being registered as a voter, or holding any appointment, commission or office under the L. G. in C. Other penalties for bribery remain as before. Neglect to pay costs 4 mos. after they are taxed or 3 mos. after demand forfeits the recognizances. The amount is then collected from the sureties and paid to the R. G., who pays costs, &c.

#### PROPERTY OF MARRIED WOMEN.

Cap. 33—Extends c. 114, tit. 30 of the Revised Statutes to women living apart from their husbands not wilfully or of their own accord, although not abandoned by them. A woman living separate and apart may dispose of property acquired by will, devise, gift or grant as if she were *femme sole*. The husband acquires no right or title in property so acquired by her, either under the Revised Statutes or this Act, nor is his joining in a conveyance of it necessary to render the title valid.

#### GRAND JURORS.

Cap. 34—Provides that in all counties except St. John, only one grand jury, of 24 persons, shall be summoned for the whole year to attend all the General Sessions of the Peace, the summons to issue for the sitting at which the accounts are submitted. No rule or order made J. P., present when it was made, are present, nor in another Session until after two days notice.

#### CORPORATIONS.

Cap. 35.—Any Co. incorporated under the Act of 25 V., may increase its capital stock after lodging with the Provincial Secretary a memorandum of its desire to do so, procuring a certificate to that effect, and notice thereof in the *Royal Gazette*.

#### PROBATE COURTS.

Cap. 36.—A judge may not grant probate, &c., in any estate in which he is, in any way interested; nor shall he or his partner act professionally in the collection of debts, &c., due to an estate, respecting which he may be called upon to adjudicate. When he is disqualified as above to act as judge, the L. G. in C. appoints a judge *pro hac vice*. Ss. 4 and 5 of c. 136 of the Revised Statutes are repealed.

#### LOCAL AND PRIVATE ACTS.

Cap. 37—Authorizes the J. P. of Northumberland to SELL A LOT OF LAND IN CHATHAM

acquired from Catherine Doe and Robert Blake, on which a school-house is now built, and buy another lot and erect a school-house thereon, with the proceeds.

*Cap. 38*—Provides that the election of Trustees of THE NEW ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, in connection with the Church of Scotland, at St. John, shall be held on the 1st Wednesday in June, 1869, after ten days notice by the Comrs. All to whom pews have been assigned or who have purchased them or leased them for at least a year, shall have a right to vote. Upon the election the property is *ipso facto* transferred from the Comrs. to such Trustees.

*Cap. 39*—Authorizes the Rector, Church Wardens and Vestry of TRINITY CHURCH, ST. JOHN, to hold and dispose of property bequeathed to them by the late GEORGE SWINNEY, subject to the trusts in his will, as well as all other property now held by them for charitable and pious uses; applying the issues or proceeds to such uses and no other.

*Cap. 40*—Authorizes the Rector &c., of ST. MARTIN'S in THE WOODS, SHEDIAC, to sell lands granted to them for the use of schools, viz.: lot B in the parish of Shediac, fronting on the river Kouchibouguais, and invest the proceeds in Canada or New Brunswick debentures, and apply the interest thereof to the uses named in the grant.

*Cap. 41*—Authorizes the Trustees of ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, FREDERICTON, to sell land in the township of Gordon, and apply the proceeds thereof in payment of the debts of the church and otherwise for its benefit.

*Cap. 42*—Authorizes the Rector, &c., of ST. MARTIN'S, in THE WOODS, to sell lands granted to them under the 22 V., c. 35, s. 1, and invest the proceeds in debentures as above, or as provided by s. 3 of said act.

*Cap. 43*—Tests in the FREE CHRISTIAN BAPTIST GENERAL CONFERENCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK all real or personal property conveyed to any society or body (other than the Trustees of a Meeting House) organized by or constituted under it. It shall hold the same in Trust for such society or body, and in case of doubt respecting the intended use to which it is to be applied the conference decides. It may invest its moneys in Government securities, securities or bonds of corporations or on bond and mortgage. The Trustees under the act of the 17th V., may mortgage as well as sell real estate. The act of the 27th V. is repealed.

*Cap. 44*—Authorizes the Rector, &c., of CHRIST CHURCH, NORTON, to dispose of lands held by them for school purposes in that parish, and invest the proceeds in procuring a convenient site and erecting a superior school house; any balance to be invested in Provincial securities or on real estate security, and the revenue to be devoted to the support of such school.

*Cap. 45*—Amends the ACT INCORPORATING WOODSTOCK. No. 1 ward is hereafter called "King's," No. 2, "Queen's," No. 3, "Wellington." The entry of a man's name on the list of voters gives him a right to vote without proof of payment of taxes. Further provision is made for the making up and the revision of the voters' list. Duty certified copies of by-laws are evidence without proof of signature or seal. Proof of keeping a shop with liquors therein, or keeping them in any part of a house apparently for sale, of a person found drinking on the premises or coming thence intoxicated, is to be received as *prima facie* evidence of sale without license. The Treasurer's bond must be for not less than \$800 or more than \$2000. The Town Council may establish and regulate markets.

*Cap. 46*—In order to pay the balance of debt incurred for the PUBLIC LANDINGS AT INDIAN TOWN, the sessions for the City and County of St. John may borrow money not exceeding \$3000, and issue certificates therefor, payable in 3 years, and may levy an assessment on the parish of Portland and that part of St. John on the eastern side of the harbour (86 per cent. on the former and 14 p. c. on the latter) of \$1000 in 1869 and 1870, and for the balance in the year 1871. No rates are to be levied upon those already assessed for benefit under the act 28 V. authorizing said works. The County Treasurer receives 1 p. c. for his trouble.

*Cap. 47*—Provides ADDITIONAL POLLING PLACES in CARLETON, one at or near Tracey's mills, in the parish of Wicklow, and another at Victoria Collier, in Wakefield.

*Cap. 48*—Establishes an ADDITIONAL POLLING PLACE in CHARLOTTE, at or near the Drill Shed in Milltown, parish of St. Stephen.

*Cap. 49*—Erects that part of DOUGLAS, in YORK, lying between the north shore of the St. John, from the Queensberry boundary line to the north-western shore of the Keswick, the shore of that river to the mouth of the Howard Brook and a line thence north 42° west to the boundary of Carleton, and this latter line and the boundary line of Southampton, into a separate parish, to be called Bright. The polling place is fixed at Abraham McKeen's Corner.

*Cap. 50*—Changes the POLLING PLACE for CHIPKAN, in QUEEN'S, from Andrew Macdonald's to George G. King's.

*Cap. 51*—Erects that part of the PARISHES OF LEPREAUX and PENNFIELD, in CHARLOTTE, north of a line west from the most southern angle of Queen's County, till it strikes the eastern line of St. George's parish, into a separate parish, to be called Clarendon. Polling place fixed at John McCutchin's. The act of last year establishing another polling place in Charlotte is repealed.

*Cap. 52*—Divides the PARISH OF SIMONDS, in CARLETON, creating a new parish, to be called Wilmot, of that part of it west of the line dividing the parish into two polling districts



under 30 V., c. 26. Polling place for Simonds at Jas. N. Moore's; for Wilmot, at C. Churchill's, Lakeville.

*Cap. 53*—Authorizes the JUSTICES OF CHARLOTTE to raise a loan of \$10,000 on account of a portion of the PARISH OF ST. ANDREWS lying south of a line running parallel with the south side of Harriet street from the harbour eastwardly to the shore of inner Passamaquoddy Bay, to be applied in the maintenance of that part of the N. B. and Canada railway between St. Andrews and the junction of the St. Stephen branch. 6 p. c. 12 yrs. debentures are to be issued for the amount, and real and personal property and incomes are to be assessed for \$1000 per annum till they are paid off. But this act is not to come into force until approved by the ratepayers. Table for two-thirds of the assessments, at a meeting to be called by 2 J. P. for that purpose. The Justices appoint 3 Comrs. to sell the debentures and invest the money in iron rails, to be leased or hired to the manager or receiver of the railway, and to receive the money levied and redeem the debentures; such Comrs. to account annually to the sessions.

*Cap. 54*—Amends the EUROPEAN AND NORTH AMERICAN RAILWAY ACT, and declares the shareholders bound, as if the whole \$2,000,000 of stock had been subscribed and \$50,000 paid in, in accordance with the charter. All calls are valid, and all other proceedings of the Co., as if such subscription and payment had been made. Two months' notice of calls, by the President, in a St. John paper, entitles the Co. to recover the amount.

*Cap. 55*—Exempts the FREDERICTON RAILWAY Co. from taxation on its property in the several counties, &c., through which it passes, but not on net income or profits.

*Cap. 56*—Authorizes the ST. STEPHEN BRANCH RAILWAY Co. to issue debentures for \$100,000 beyond those authorized by the Acts 28 V., and 30 V., c. 33. Being registered in the Registrar's office for Charlotte they form an incumbrance upon the property of the Co. next after such previous debentures.

*Cap. 57*—Authorizes the ALBERT RAILWAY Co. to issue 6 p. c. 20 years' debentures for \$60,000, on like conditions as above.

*Cap. 58*—Authorizes lenders on FREDERICTON CITY DEBENTURES, in aid of the FREDERICTON RAILWAY, to pay the money to the bearer or holder thereof.

*Cap. 59*—Provides for another PUBLIC WHARF and PIER in the HARBOR OF ST. JOHN, authorizing the Mayor and Common Council to build it, extending northerly from Reed's Point Wharf 535 feet to the Pettengill property; to take possession of the necessary property, and to borrow \$50,000, to be spent on such wharf, and issue 6 p. c. 20-yrs.' debentures therefor. Work to be commenced on or before the 1st June, 1870, and completed in 3 years. The revenues of the wharf, and (after the loan for that is paid) those derived from Reed's Point wharf, are to be devoted to payment of the interest on, and necessary sinking fund for the loan. Any deficiency to be made up by special assessment on the rate-payers on the east side of the harbor.

*Cap. 60*—Provides for widening the NORTH AND SOUTH MARKET WHARVES, ST. JOHN. The Mayor and Council may add five feet on the north side of the Market Slip to the North Wharf, and five feet on the south side of the Slip to the South Wharf. \$20,000 may be borrowed on debentures, as above, for the purpose, and \$1,500 per an. taken out of market revenues to pay interest and sinking fund. Deficiency to be made up out of general revenues of the city.

*Cap. 61*—Amends the ST. JOHN CITY CHARTER. The Mayor is to be elected on the second Tuesday, and sworn in on the third Tuesday in April. A special meeting of Council may be called at any time; on demand of 5 members, by the Mayor; or, failing him, the Recorder; or, failing both, the Clerk or his deputy. A chairman is to be elected each year, on the third Tuesday of April, who will preside in the absence of the Mayor and Recorder. Fees on licenses must be paid to the Chamberlain; nor, without his certificate of such payment, may a license issue. Persons assessed on \$400 income may vote at all municipal elections.

*Cap. 62*—Authorizes the Justices to extend the GENERAL SESSIONS OF THE PEACE FOR ST. JOHN into the second week after that of their meeting, and, in March, into the third week, and a further time may be granted to the Grand Jury for returning the accounts and their presentments thereon. The sessions may, by their orders or rules, fix the time for issuing tavern licenses.

*Cap. 63*—Gives the JUSTICES FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF ST. JOHN full control and regulation of the FERRIES between the eastern and western sides of the St. John, between the parishes of Portland and Lancaster; on Portland side, from Robertson's Point to Holt's Mills, and, on the other, from Holt's Mills to Union Point.

*Cap. 64*—Authorizes the COMMISSIONERS FOR SEWERAGE AND WATER SUPPLY FOR ST. JOHN, on the eastern side of the harbor, &c., to refund a portion of the cost of a brick sewer to persons assessed by the Common Council for it, and \$327 to the city.

*Cap. 65*—Authorizes the city corporation of ST. JOHN to continue DORCHESTER street in a straight line from Sewell street to the city road. Land damages to be settled by arbitration.

*Cap. 66*—Authorizes the ST. JOHN Commissioners to collect WATER RATES from any person resident in a street in which pipes are laid down, whether introduced into his house or not, with right to relieve those into whose houses it would be impracticable or very expensive to lay service-pipes.

*Cap. 67*—Abolishes the GENERAL SESSIONS OF THE PEACE IN CARLETON, unless specially called, after two weeks' notice, by the Clerk of the Peace, for the trial of bastardy cases.

*Cap. 68*—Provides for an ALMS AND WORKHOUSE IN ST. DAVID'S, CHARLOTTE. It is placed under control of 3 to 5 comrs., to be elected as overseers of the poor have been. They provide materials and work for all persons seeking relief, and may compel all beggars to work there; and have the power of such overseers to bind out poor children. They report their accounts, &c., annually to the first General Sessions of the Peace, with estimates of sums needed for the coming year, which are assessed and levied by such Sessions.

*Cap. 69*—Fixes the WEIGHT OF OATS at 33½ lbs. per bushel.

*Cap. 70*—Authorizes the SHERIFF or other officer serving PROCESS in GREENWICH or WESTFIELD, in King's County, to convey any prisoner there arrested, through a part of St. John County, to King's County gaol.

*Cap. 71*—Enables PROPRIETORS OF ISLANDS IN RIVERS to attend meetings under c. 104, tit. 25 of the Revised Statutes, and vote thereat by proxy.

*Cap. 72*—Provides for the erection of a WHARF AT CHATHAM, authorizing the Justices for Northumberland to agree with T. F. Gillespie, John Sadler and D. Crimmons for its construction, and to lease it to them for 20 years.

*Cap. 73*—Declares COMMISSIONERS OF SEWERS FOR MARSH LANDS IN ALBERT COUNTY to be, and to have been eligible, and their acts valid, although they were proprietors or pecuniarily interested in such lands; but this is not to affect the comrs. for draining Germantown Lake, or pending suits. The comrs. for Point Marsh district No. 4, in Harvey, are authorized to enclose the marsh with a fence, and assess the owners for it, the rivers and creeks forming part of the boundary being declared a lawful fence.

*Cap. 74*—Relieves the COMRS. FOR WESTMORELAND of the same doubt, respecting their eligibility because of pecuniary interest.

*Cap. 75*—Establishes a part of the GREAT MARSH IN HOPEWELL, Albert County, a common field and authorizes the Comrs. to fence it and build a road to and through it from the great road.

*Cap. 76*—Provides for the repair and enlargement of the ST. JOHN GAOL, authorizing the Justices to raise \$5000, and issue debentures of not less than \$500 each. They must raise by assessment on the county and city \$1000 per annum to pay them off.

*Cap. 77*—Authorizes the ST. JOHN COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY to establish a CATTLE MARKET AND FAIR upon its land on the Great Marsh in Portland. The fair to be held at least once a month. It may levy fees and tolls on cattle brought for sale there to defray expenses. Rates of toll, &c., must be posted up at two main entrance before they can be levied.

*Cap. 78*—Provides for the completion of the TOWN HALL AT ST. DAVID'S, Charlotte County, authorizing the Justices for the county to raise \$300 for the purpose by assessment on the parish.

*Cap. 79*—Declares that property on ISLANDS IN THE ST. JOHN, BETWEEN CROCK'S POINT AND FREDERICTON shall be assessed, if the proprietor lives on the east shore, in Douglas, if on the west, in Kingsclear.

*Cap. 80*—Is "an Act to PROTECT BUTTER AND CHEESE MANUFACTORIES," similar to that passed in Ontario last year (see *Year Book* for 1869). The penalty is increased from \$2 to \$8, and the imprisonment, in default, 2 to 8 days; fines to be paid over to the overseers for the poor of the parish.

*Cap. 81*—Provides for the completion of the WHARF OF RICHIBUCTO. The Justices for Kent may impose a tax on the several parishes of Weldford, St. Louis and Carleton, for a sum not over \$500 for the purpose, and may appoint a committee of three to superintend its construction. On completion it is to be managed by the Justices as county property.

*Cap. 82*—Incorporates the METROPOLITAN HOTEL CO., OF ST. JOHN with a capital of \$200,000 in 10,000 shares, with a right to issue 20 yrs. bonds for funding its floating debt or repaying loans for constructing or furnishing the hotel.

*Cap. 83*—Incorporates the THE TRACADIE HOSPITAL SISTERS OF THE HOTEL DIEU ST. JOSEPH, with power to hold real estate worth \$10,000. The preamble sets forth that they "have established themselves at the Lazaretto (for lepers) at Tracadie, and have, with the consent of the Board of Health of Gloucester and Northumberland, assumed charge of it, and devoted themselves to the nursing and medical care of its unfortunate inmates and patients without any charge for their services, except their necessary food and clothing;" and that they "have not only made many sacrifices of their personal comfort and means of support in devoting themselves to so charitable and laudable a work, but are dependent on the precarious alms of the clergy and public of the said counties for clothing, daily food and other wants."

*Cap. 84*—Extends the time given to the ST. JOHN PEOPLE'S STREET RAILWAY CO., to complete its line from Reed's Point to Indiantown, until 9th July, 1870.

*Cap. 85*—Incorporates the MONCTON TOBACCO MANUFACTURING CO., with a capital of \$15,000, with right of increase to \$25,000, in \$20 shares. 5 p. c. of the stock must be paid up in 4 years or the charter is forfeited.

*Cap. 86*—Incorporates the MARSQUASH RIVER STEAM DRIVING CO., for the purpose of erecting dams and other works on that River, to facilitate the driving of logs and timber, with power to buy tolls on timber, &c., brought down. \$3000 must be expended within 1 year or the charter lapses.

*Cap. 87*—Amends the FREDERICTON CITY CHARTER. The Council may adjourn from day to day. No defaulter for taxes can be elected Mayor, Alderman, or Assessor, or hold any civic office. The Council may compel owners or occupiers to clean the snow off the sidewalks in front of their premises. It may order an assessment for the support of the Fire Department, of \$640 this year and \$400 in subsequent years, to pay off money borrowed under 25 V., c. 34; also for a sufficient sum to pay interest and part principal of debentures under 30 V., c. 65, and 31 V., c. 3. It may consolidate and refund the debts of the city, issuing 7 p. c. 25 yrs. debentures for \$15,000 for that purpose.

*Cap. 88*—Incorporates the FREE BAPTIST EDUCATION SOCIETY OF NEW BRUNSWICK AND NOVA SCOTIA, with power to acquire lands, erect buildings and establish and maintain schools.

*Cap. 89*—Incorporates the INDIANTOWN STEAM FERRY CO. Capital \$50,000 in \$20 shares. It has power to contract with the sessions for the right of ferry between Indiantown and Lancaster, and run vessels thereon propelled by steam or electricity. The Co. is free of taxation upon its property in Portland and Lancaster. If it does not establish the ferry within 3 years, the charter lapses.

*Cap. 90*—Incorporates the WOODSTOCK PLEASURE GROUNDS ASSOCIATION, to hold and manage pleasure grounds, a trotting park, and Exhibition building at Woodstock. Capital, \$6000 (with power of increase to \$16,000) in \$10 shares. No property shall be bought or debts incurred until 500 shares have been subscribed and \$500 paid in.

*Cap. 91*—Incorporates the MILLTOWN PUBLIC LIBRARY.

## LEGISLATION 1869.

### PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

#### MINES AND MINERALS.

*Cap. 1*—Consolidates all Acts relating to Mines and Minerals, with some amendments, and repeals all previous Mines and Minerals Acts.

#### LICENSES FOR SALE OF LIQUORS.

*Cap. 2*—Empowers any person acting under written authority of Clerk of License or J. P. to enter premises of any person suspected of violating Liquor Law, who is to give free admission to his premises, under penalty of \$20. No licenses to be granted in gold districts. Penalties for violation are, for 1st offence, \$10 or 20 days' imprisonment; for 2nd offence, \$20 or 40 days' imprisonment; for 3rd offence, \$40 or 80 days' imprisonment; and every subsequent offence, \$80 or three months. Licenses to be granted only on recommendation of jds of Grand Jury, accompanied by petition of jds of rate-payers.

#### EDUCATION AMENDMENT ACT.

*Cap. 3*—Every male person, 21 or more years of age, to pay \$1 poll-tax for educational purposes, and to vote for Trustees. Makes property of non-residents liable to assessment for section where situate, and compels representatives of a deceased or insolvent to pay the tax for which the property of the deceased or insolvent was liable. Provides that assessment shall be a charge on property, despite any transfer thereof. Persons upwards of 60 years of age, clergymen at work, and unmarried women and widows, liable to be assessed only for the amount their property exceeds \$1000. Trustees may exempt persons proved unable to pay. Commissioners may exempt from sectional rate residents more than 3 miles from school-house in sparsely settled districts, and on islands. Beds, bedding, clothing, stores, cooking utensils, and the last cow, not leviable to pay rate. Trustees becoming insolvent or permanently unfitted for business, or removing, ceases to be Trustees, and another may be appointed. Council of Public Instruction may decrease, but not increase, inspection expenses. Provides that Boards of Commissioners may be consolidated. Repeals law exempting Inspectors, Teachers of Normal School, and licensed Teachers, from school tax.

#### SCHOOL TAX, HALIFAX.

*Cap. 4*—Requires poll-tax for schools in city of Halifax to be paid before Sept. 1, to entitle the person paying to vote at civic election, Oct. 1.

# JUDGE IN EQUITY.

Cap. 5—Enacts that any Judge in Equity, to be hereafter appointed, shall have precedence relative to the Puisne Judges of the Superior Court, according to the date of the respective appointments. Repeals s. 7 of c. 125 Rev. Stat., and makes all appeals from Equity Judge direct to Supreme Court.

# SUPREME COURT SITTINGS.

Cap. 6—Amends c. 123 Rev. Stat., so that the Spring Sittings of Supreme Court shall commence at Lunenburg on 1st Tuesday of June, at Liverpool 2nd Tuesday of June, at Barrington, 3rd Tuesday of June, and at Tusket 4th Tuesday of June.

# LAW OF EVIDENCE.

Cap. 7—Amends Evidence Law, so that in actions by or against executors or administrators it shall not be competent for any of the parties to such actions or their wives to give evidence on his own behalf of any dealings, transactions or agreements with deceased, or of any statement or acknowledgments made or words spoken by him, or of any conversation with him, provided that such parties shall be competent and compellable to testify on behalf of any such executor or administrator. Does not affect existing suits.

# SUPREME COURT SITTINGS IN HANTS.

Cap. 8—Renders s. 5 of c. 123 Rev. Stat., and s. 36 of c. 136 Rev. Stat., applicable to sittings of Supreme Court for Hants County, and to c. 5 of Acts of 1868.

# REGISTRY OF DEEDS.

Cap. 9—So amends c. 113 Rev. Stat. (2nd series) " of Registry of Deeds," that the fee of 50 cents mentioned in s. 29 shall hereafter be paid by the grantee on registry of grant, and not from the general revenues.

# PARTITION OF LANDS.

Cap. 10—So construes c. 139 Rev. Stat. as to make one process available for division of lands situate in different counties.

# OF SHIPPING AND SEAMEN.

Cap. 11—S. 26 of c. 75 Rev. Stat. amended by adding the words, "Except that the application therefor may be made at any time before the return day of the summons, provided sufficient time shall be given to the justices to issue a *venire*, and have such jury summoned.

# CAPIAS.

Cap. 15—Amends Act of 1865, so that affidavits for capias in Magistrates' Court shall state that defendant is about to leave the county," instead of "to leave the country."

# BIRDS AND ANIMALS.

Cap. 16—Amends c. 92 Rev. Stat. " of the Preservation of Useful Birds and Animals." Any J. P., Constable or Revenue Officer may seize hides attempted to be exported under s. 7 c. 32 Acts of 1867, and J. P. is to issue warrant, and same are to be sold, unless within ten days they are proved not liable to forfeiture. Appeal to Sup. Court on giving bond. Proceeds of sale to go to informant.

# LISTS OF ELECTORS.

Cap. 17—Legalizes revisors' list of electors throughout the Province for the present year.

# ASSESSMENTS.

Cap. 18—Legalizes assessments throughout the Province for the present year.

# POOR ASYLUM.

Cap. 19—Lieut.-Governor may borrow \$20,000 for the completion of the Poor Asylum, for the repayment whereof the Provincial revenue is pledged.

# EXTENDING ACT.

Cap. 20.—Ss. 2 and 4 of c. 14 of Acts of 1868 are extended to the whole Province.

# POST ROADS.

Cap. 21—Extends provisions of c. 59 Rev. Stat. to main Post Road from New Glasgow to Sherbrooke and Wine Harbor, and to Main Post Road from Baddeck to Big Baddeck Glen, and thence to North River, St. Anne's.

# LOCAL AND PRIVATE ACTS.

Cap. 27—Provides that the CITY COUNCIL OF HALIFAX, on Nov. 1st, 1869, and each succeeding 1st day of Nov., shall select from that body 6 members (Mayor may be one) to be Commissioners of Schools for the said city, in conjunction with Commissioners appointed by Government; such Commissioners to hold office for one year only, but to be eligible for re-election. The 6 Aldermen elected Oct. 23, 1868, shall retire from the Board of Commissioners, and be replaced by the 6 Commissioners to be appointed as before mentioned. Vacancies by death, retirement, or otherwise, to be filled as soon as may be.

Cap. 28—Amends c. 96 of Acts of 1867, so as to enable the Commissioners, under s. 1 of said Act, to borrow \$6,000 in addition to the \$4,000 authorized by said Act.

Cap. 29.—After reciting that the PARISH OF ST. GEORGE'S, IN HALIFAX, was formerly part of the Parish of St. Paul's, and was made a separate Parish by stat. 8, Geo. IV, c. 34, and that doubts might arise whether the Parish of St. George comes within the provisions of the Act of Rev. Stat., c. 39, relating to the Church of England, declares that it does.

Cap. 30.—Re-establishes former boundaries of two SCHOOL SECTIONS AT SHUBENACADIE, repealing c. 99 of Acts of 1867.

Cap. 31.—Enables the proprietors of the BAPTIST MEETING HOUSE AT BILLTOWN to repair the same. ●

Cap. 32.—Authorizes CITY OF HALIFAX to borrow \$120,000 to complete City Water Works, in addition to the sums already borrowed, on security of city property. Money to be borrowed on debentures of not less than \$100 each, at 6 per cent., payable half yearly, and redeemable at periods not exceeding 50 years.

Cap. 33.—COUNTY OF KINGS is permitted to pay railway assessment in 5 years.

Cap. 34.—Directs PROTHONOTARY OF KINGS COUNTY to file certified copy of award of Commissioners who appraised railway damages with the Clerk of the Peace.

Cap. 35.—Vests the QUEEN'S WHARF AT ANNAPOLIS in the Government, who shall appoint 3 Commissioners to control the same, who are to prepare a table of fees for freight, &c., and pay all moneys collected to the Prov. Sec., less their commissions not exceeding 5 per cent., and less repairs.

Cap. 36.—Provides that the June Term of the SUPREME COURT IN ANNAPOLIS COUNTY shall be held at Bridgetown, and the October Term at Annapolis, after 1869.

Cap. 37.—COUNTY OF ANNAPOLIS is permitted to extend payment of railway damages over a period of 5 years.

Cap. 38.—Places the COMMON LANDS OF THE TOWNSHIP OF LIVERPOOL under the control of 5 Trustees, to be elected by the Freeholders of the Township, who may sell or lease.

Cap. 39.—LOCAL MEMBERS FOR QUEENS COUNTY are empowered to borrow, on security of County Road Moneys, \$3,000, to improve the road from Mill Village to Brookfield, such sum to be repaid in 3 annual instalments, with interest.

Cap. 40.—Authorizes LOCAL MEMBERS FOR QUEENS COUNTY to borrow \$2,400, to open and improve road between Milton and Lake Rossignol.

Cap. 41.—Vests in COMMISSIONERS OF STREETS FOR THE TOWN OF WINDSOR the control of Cunnabel's Creek.

Cap. 42.—Time for completing Assessment Rolls in TOWNSHIP OF SHELBURNE is extended to Feb. 10 in each year.

Cap. 43.—Legalizes sale of OLD COURT HOUSE AT SYDNEY.

Cap. 44.—Legalizes JURY LISTS FOR THE COUNTY OF VICTORIA for the present year.

Cap. 45.—The EASTERN SIDE OF POMQUET HARBOR, in the County of Antigonish, from Post Road at Pomquet Forks to Ferry near Little River, is to be called Summerside.

Cap. 46.—Authorizes an ASSESSMENT ON THE COUNTY OF CAPE BRETON to reimburse Alex. McLean and others the amount of a judgment recovered against them for damages alleged to have been done in doing statute labor on roads.

Cap. 47.—PLAISTER COVE, in Inverness County, is to be called "Port Hastings."

Cap. 48.—Legalizes JURY LIST FOR INVERNESS COUNTY for the present year.

Cap. 49.—MOLASSES HARBOR, in the County of Guysborough, is to be called "Port Felix."

Cap. 50.—Extends provisions of ss. 5, 10, 11, 12, 13, 18, 19, 20, 26 and 27 of c. 62 Rev. Stat. "Of highway labor" to the TOWN OF PICTOU.

Cap. 51.—Incorporates "The Yarmouth Gold Mining and Quartz Crushing Company," Capital, \$50,000.

Cap. 52—Incorporates "The Queen Gold Mining Co." Capital, \$100,000.

Cap. 53—Incorporates "The Toronto and Uniacke Gold Mining Company of Nova Scotia." Capital, \$100,000.

Cap. 54—Incorporates "The Quinte Gold Mining Co." Capital, \$100,000.

Cap. 55—Incorporates "The Metropolitan Gold Mining Co.," (new.) Capital, \$50,000.

Cap. 56—Incorporates "The Napier Gold Mining Co." Capital, \$500,000.

Cap. 57—Incorporates "The Coburg Gold Mining Co. of Nova Scotia." Capital, \$100,000.

Cap. 58—Incorporates "The Cochrane Hill Mining Co." Capital, \$100,000.

Cap. 59—Incorporates "The Great Consolidated Mining Co. of Nova Scotia." Capital, \$100,000.

Cap. 60—Amends the Act to incorporate "The Victoria Coal Mining Co."

Cap. 61—Amends the Act to incorporate "The International Coal and Railway Co.," and the Act in amendment thereof.

Cap. 62—Incorporates "The Halifax Coal and Iron Co." Capital, \$50,000.

Cap. 63—Incorporates "The Acadia Powder Co." Capital, \$50,000.

Cap. 64—Incorporates "The Lake Ainslie Oil Co." Capital, \$12,000.

Cap. 65—Incorporates "The Sydney Boot and Shoe Co." Capital, \$10,000.

Cap. 66—Incorporates "The Cow Bay Industrial and Provident Society."

Cap. 67—Amends c. 44 of the Acts of 1843, which authorizes the raising of moneys for repairs of BAPTIST MEETING HOUSE AT BRIDGETOWN.

Cap. 68—Incorporates "The Congregations of Chalmers and Kings Churches, in the Counties of Antigonish and Guysborough."

Cap. 69—Incorporates "The Ladies of the Sacred Heart," at Halifax.

Cap. 70—Incorporates "The Early Closing and Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association of Halifax."

Cap. 71—Provides that ROBERT BROWN, of Yarmouth, be reimbursed for damages sustained from the pulling down of a building.

Cap. 72—Is an Act for the relief of WILLIAM PROSSER.

Cap. 73—Incorporates "Annapolis Royal Lodge of Freemasons."

Cap. 74—Incorporates "Rothsay Lodge of Freemasons," Bridgetown.

Cap. 75—Incorporates "The Annapolis County Temperance League."

Cap. 76—Incorporates "St. Mark's Lodge of Freemasons" at Baddeck, County of Victoria.

Cap. 77—Incorporates "Cobden Lodge of British Templars" at Baddeck, County of Victoria.

Cap. 78—Incorporates "The Grand Temple, or Lodge and Subordinate Temples, or Lodges of the Independent Order of Good Templars of Nova Scotia."

## PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Session opened 3rd November, 1868—Prorogued 23rd January, 1869.

## SUPPLY.

Cap. 1—Is the supply bill granting \$1,607,664 for the services of 1869. \$4,000 is granted to Mrs. Isabella McKenzie. Also, \$13,284 to cover advances made by the Dominion. \$4,000 to the Toronto General Hospital. \$750 each to Victoria, Kingston and Toronto Medical Colleges. \$1,000 each to the Judges of the Superior Courts.

## DEMISE OF THE CROWN.

Cap. 2—Continues the legislature on the demise of the Crown.

## PRIVILEGES, &amp;c., OF MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Cap. 3—Confers similar privileges and immunities on the House of Assembly as members of the House of Commons have, and respecting printing Parliamentary documents, as by Dominion Act 31 V., c. 23.—(See *Year Book*, 1869.)

## INDEPENDENCE OF LEGISLATURE.

Cap. 4—Contains similar provisions to the Quebec Act, 32 V., c. 3, except that Quebec excludes officers of the army, and Ontario admits them. Quebec admits Senators and Privy Counsellors, and Postmasters with less than \$100 per an., Ontario excluding them. Ontario excepts staff officers of Militia till next general election; and Quebec. Legislative Counsellors already appointed to offices of emolument generally, and members of Assembly so appointed, till next general election. Ontario excludes from the Executive Council any one sitting in the House of Commons after next general election in the Province. The fine for illegal sitting and voting is \$2,000 per day.

## ADMINISTERING OATHS TO WITNESSES.

Cap. 5—Select Committees of the House may administer oaths to witnesses before them.

## LAW REFORM—1868.

Cap. 6—Ss. 13 and 14 of c. 15 C. S. U. C. are repealed. The county courts will each hold 2 terms per an., commencing on the first Monday in January and July, and ending on the ensuing Saturday, except in York, where 3 terms will be held on the first Mondays of January, April and August. The sittings for trial of issues of fact, and assessment of damages, on the 2nd Tuesday in June and December; in York, 2nd Tuesday in March, July and December. The County Courts' equity jurisdiction is abolished. Costs in the Court of Chancery to be proportionate. S. 67 of c. 15 C. S. U. C. is amended, "ten" being substituted for "four." The words "himself and" are struck out between "by" and "two" in s. 68. "Parties wishing so to appeal," in that section and 27 V., c. 14, mean any persons in whose interest a suit is prosecuted or defended, although not named in the record. S. 3 c. 17 C. S. U. C. is repealed. General Sessions of the Peace are to be held semi-annually on the second Tuesday in June and December, except in York, where three shall be held on the second Tuesday in March, July and December. Fees are not to be increased because suits begun in County Courts are tried and assessed in a Superior Court. Constables may be appointed at any General Sessions or adjourned General Sessions of the Peace. Accounts of expenditure, under c. 121 C. S. U. C., are to be presented to the Clerks of the Peace before each General Sessions or Court of Oyer and Terminer, and examined by the J. P. of the County or Union instead of Quarter Sessions. Those delivered on or before the first day of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, &c., are audited by a board of 7 J. P., of whom the Chairman of the Session is one, in the week next succeeding the sitting of such court. Returns of convictions, &c., J. P. are to be made in March, June, September and December, to the Clerks of the Peace. Recorders' Courts, and commissions to Recorders to hold Division Courts, are abolished, and the cities are united to the counties in which they are, for judicial purposes. The Police Magistrates of cities are *ex officio* J. P. for the counties as well, and no J. P. can act within the cities, except in General Sessions, unless he is ill or absent, or request them in writing. Investigations, under s. 380 of the Municipal Act, 29 and 30 V., are to be held by the county judge. Ratepayers, and members and employees of a corporation are good witnesses in cases where it is a party, but, except in the case of county corporations, they may be challenged as jurors. Indictments, &c., pending in Recorders' Courts are transferred to General Sessions. County Judges take the place of the Recorder in Police Boards, and all other business of the Recorders is transferred to them. Issues of fact, and assessments of damages, in Superior Court cases of debt, covenant or contract, the amount being liquidated or ascertained by defendant's signature, may be tried in the county courts if the plaintiff desire, unless a Judge of such Superior Court otherwise order, and county court cases may be, in like manner, tried at sittings of Assize and Nisi Prius in the county, notice in either case being given. The costs in all such cases are those of the court in which the action is brought. All such issues of fact or assessments are to be tried by a Judge alone, unless a jury is demanded by either party with his last pleading. The finding of the Judge upon the facts, &c., has the same effect as a verdict of a jury. Notice of a jury may be waived at the trial, and it may then be had before the Judge alone. The Judge may order any case to go before a jury. Ss. 10 and 132 to 137 inclusive of c. 31 C. S. U. C. are repealed. S. 51, as amended by 29 V., c. 54, s. 50, is amended, inserting the words "and the junior Judge of the county court, and the Mayor of any city situate in such county" after the words "Deputy Sheriff of the county."

## DOWER.

Cap. 7—Repeals c. 28 C. S. U. C. and c. 40 of 24 V. Dower is not recoverable out of any lot of land wholly in a state of nature when aliened. In estimating damages for detention of

dower, or the yearly value of lands for fixing a money payment in lieu of assignment by metes and bounds, permanent improvements, after alienation by the husband, or after his death, shall not be taken into account. The action must be brought within 20 years of the husband's death. No such action can be maintained if the demandant have joined in the deed to convey or release her dower to a purchaser for value, although all formalities may not have been complied with. After judgment in demandant's favor to recover dower, she sues out a writ of assignment addressed to the Sheriff, who appoints two freeholders assessed for \$2,000, and a Dy. Prov. Surveyor, who must all be eligible to serve as jurors in the case, as commissioners to admeasure the dower. They assign it by metes and bounds, or, if that may not be conveniently done, assess a yearly sum equal to one-third of the clear yearly rents. Such sum becomes a lien on the whole property, or on a portion, if they so report. The report goes before the court, and may be moved against by either party within the four first days of the next term. The court confirms it or sets it aside. If confirmed it is registered in the county Registry Office. If set aside new comrs. are appointed. If for wilful misconduct or fraud the comrs. may be ordered to pay costs. The court or a judge issues orders for the attendance of witnesses before the comrs. The demandant and tenant may agree upon an assignment, and such agreement, duly attested by a subscribing witness, is registered. The remainder of the Act furnishes details of procedure.

#### WILLS.

*Cap. 8*—Wills take effect as if executed immediately before the death of the testator, and no conveyance or other Act subsequent thereto, except one revoking it, shall prevent its operation respecting any property which the testator has power to dispose of at the time of his death. But the testator's marriage revokes a will unless made under power of appointment, when the estate would pass to testator, heirs, &c., under statute of distribution. No will is revoked by presumption drawn from change of circumstances, or otherwise, except as aforesaid, or by making a new will or codicil, or destroying the old.

#### REGISTRY—MARRIED WOMEN.

*Cap. 9*—Mortgages to married women may be discharged on presentation to the Registrar of a certificate executed jointly by herself and husband without certificate of consent before J. P. The certificate of consent before J. P. may include several married women parties to the same deed.

#### MORTGAGES—EXECUTORS AND ADMINISTRATORS.

*Cap. 10*—The mortgagee having, before decease, received the mortgage money, or his executor or administrator after his decease, or the price of assignment, these latter may discharge or assign the mortgage as fully as the person having the legal estate.

#### SHERIFFS' FEES, &c.

*Cap. 11*—S. 2 c. 119 C. S. V. C. is repealed. The tariff of fees made by the Common Law Judges on 8th June, 1869, for Sheriffs in respect of criminal business and suits, respecting the Queen's revenue, is declared in force; and the schedule of fees for constables, coroners, clerks of the peace, and criers established by them, is continued in force.

#### GAME.

*Cap. 12*—By an error in the second section of the Act of the Session of 1867-8, the close season for Deer, &c., was declared to be between 1st December and 1st September "in any year." This counting the two dates in one year, and going backward, closes the open and opens the close season. It is sought to amend it by substituting "the succeeding" for "any." But does not this limit the operation of the Act to a single year—i. e., that next after the passing of this Act? Should not the phrase read—"between 1st December in any year and 1st September in the succeeding year?" Hereafter the close season for Hares is 1st March to 1st September; for Woodcock and Snipe, from 1st March to 12th August; for Wild Swan, Geese, or Ducks, 15th April to 15th August, and night lights are prohibited in taking them. The close season for fur-bearing animals is from 1st May to 25th October.

#### GARAFRAXA.

*Cap. 13*—Divides the township of Garafraxa into two; that lying to the south-west of the road allowance between the 8th and 9th concessions, to be called West Garafraxa; the remainder, East Garafraxa.

#### HAMILTON DEBENTURES ACT.

*Cap. 14*—Explains the Hamilton Debentures Act of 1864, declaring it to have been lawful for the City Council to apply the arrears of assessments for 1862 and 1863, levied under s. 36, not only to payment of charges under that Act, but to any other purpose within the power of the Corporation, and confirming the purchase of Great Western Railway shares, and authorizing their sale free from lien.

#### CITY OF KINGSTON LANDS.

*Cap. 15*—Authorizes the Corporation of Kingston to sell lands, being part of the Market Square, and lots 423, 424, 429 and 430, between Ordnance and Bay streets.

#### SURVEY OF SEYMOUR.

*Cap. 16*—Confirms the survey, by A. Campbell, P. L. S. of that part of Seymour lying north-east of the Trent and north-west of Crow River.

#### ONTARIO MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

*Cap. 17*—Incorporates the Ontario Mutual Life Assurance Co., head office at Waterloo, in the County of Waterloo, with power to hold \$100,000 of real estate permanently for their own use; also, such other lands, &c., as are mortgaged to them, or obtained for security, or in payment of debts for seven years. Co. not to begin business till 500 persons apply for insurances to the extent of \$500,000. It reports annually to the L. G. and L. A.



## COSTS IN SUITS FOR ALIMONY.

Cap. 18—No costs can be decreed *de die in diem* against defendant, except proper cash disbursements of plaintiff's solicitor, nor, if the suit fail, can defendant be ordered to pay more than such disbursements.

## ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

Cap. 19—Dispenses with the attendance upon the Court of Q. B., or Common Pleas, before an attorney or solicitor can be enrolled.

## FREE GRANTS AND HOMESTEADS.

Cap. 20—S. 7 of c. 8 of 31 V. is repealed, and it is enacted that no person, unless 18 years of age or upwards, can be located for land under that act, nor any person for more than 200 acres.

## ELECTIONS TO ASSEMBLY.

Cap. 21—Disqualifies from voting all Judges, Recorders, Clerks of the Peace, County Attorneys, Registrars, Sheriffs and Deputy do., Deputy Clerks of the Crown, Crown Land Agents, Officers of Customs and Officers or Inland Revenue, also Postmasters in Cities or Towns. Penalty for voting, \$2,000. No Returning Officer or Deputy or Election or Poll clerk or person employed by any candidate about election business can vote, nor can a woman, British subjects, 21 years of age, entered in the last revised voters list may vote, the qualification therefore being possession as owner, tenant or occupant of real property in cities worth \$400, in towns of \$300, or in incorporated villages or townships \$200, and being so rated in the last assessment roll. Joint occupants are to be placed on the list if the value be sufficient to qualify all; if not, none of them can be. In Algoma, all resident householder for a year vote. After the first revision of the assessment roll of each municipality each year, the Municipal clerk shall make out from it an alphabetical list of the voters qualified as above, (and if subdivided into polling subdivisions shall make out a list for each of them), shall certify the corrections of such list under oath, keeping it among his records, and delivering a duplicate to the Clerk of the Peace, on or before the 15th August. He incurs a penalty of \$300 for each omission to fulfil this duty. If the Municipal Clerk fail to make and deposit the lists, the Clerk of the Peace or any elector may proceed before the County Judge to compel him to do so. The list used at the election must have been completed one month before the election. No one not entered therein can vote; no one's vote who is entered can be scrutinized. Whenever it is made to a pair that a list is incorrect, the County Judge may order the proper alterations. The Clerk of the Peace or Municipal Clerk must furnish a copy of the list to any one paying three cents for 10 names therein. A Municipal Clerk, Clerk of the Peace, or Election Officer neglecting to make or deliver, or falsifying list, forfeits \$200. The Sheriff is *ex-officio* Returning Officer in the county in which he resides; in others the Registrar of Deeds. Where there are two in one county, the writ may be directed to either. The Sheriff of Leeds and Grenville is Returning Officer for the North Riding, the Registrar of each county for the South Ridings. If there be no such person to act *ex-officio*, or he be sick or absent, the L. G. may appoint a Returning Officer, but he must have been a resident elector for twelve months or he incurs a penalty of \$200 by acting. No Executive Councillor, M.P., M.P.P., Minister or Priest, &c., Judge, or any one who has been an M.P.P. during the last preceding session of the Legislature, can serve as Returning Officer, Deputy or Clerk under a penalty of \$200. Physicians or Surgeons, Millers, Postmasters, persons over 60 years of age, and those who have already served as Returning Officer, are exempt, unless they are Sheriffs or Registrars, or Town Clerks or Assessors. Those qualified and not exempt refusing to serve incur a penalty of \$200. At a general election, all elections are held on the same day, and the L. G. in C. fixes the day for nominations and holding polls in the proclamation and writs, the former to be from 16 to 20 days after the date of the writ, and the latter 6 to 8 clear days after the nomination. There are 40 days between the time of the writ and its return, but 90 days for Algoma if issued between the 15th Oct. and 15th March, and the Returning Officer shall there fix the days of election or polling, which shall be held at Killarney, Spanish River, Little Current, Bruce Mines, Sault Ste. Marie, and between 1st May and 1st November. Within three days he issues his proclamation, declaring the dates and places of nomination and polling, the former to be at least 8 days after posting the proclamation, and to take place between 11 and 2 o'clock. In cities and towns the proclamation must be posted up at the Town Hall, and at some public place in each ward, and in counties at the place of meeting of each Municipal Council and at each Post Office, and at least one public place in each polling division. A Returning Officer refusing or neglecting to perform such posting forfeits \$200. Before acting, Returning Officer must be sworn in before a J.P. under a penalty of \$200. He appoints an election clerk, who is also sworn in. If such clerk die or becomes unable to perform his duties, the Returning Officer appoints another; if the Returning Officer dies or becomes unable, the Election Clerk acts in his stead. On nomination day at the hustings, which are to be in the open air and free of access, after proclamation, the writ and commission of Returning Officer, if he do not act *ex-officio*, are read, and the electors are called on to nominate a member. No show of hands is taken, but if more than one person is nominated and a poll is demanded, it is granted. It may be demanded by any elector or any candidate or his agent. If refused, when so demanded, the election is null, and the Returning Officer forfeits \$1,000. If only one is nominated, the Returning Officer at the end of one hour proclaims him duly elected. Any elector may act as agent of a candidate during an election in absence of electors, shall be divided into polling districts having as nearly as may be equal number of electors, not exceeding 200 each, immediately after the revision of the assessment rolls by the Municipal Council an appeal lying to the County Judge. If the Council fail to do this, the Returning Officer provides the necessary number of polling places. A copy of the voters list for each division is furnished to each polling place. When the qualification of an elector is in several divisions, he is entered on the list of all and votes at the poll he chooses. Polling places must be 200 yards apart in cities, towns, and villages, and 1 mile apart in townships, &c. The number now required in cities and towns may not be diminished. The

poll may not be opened on a Sunday, New Year's Day, Good Friday, Christmas, the 1st July or the Birth-day of the Sovereign. It is open during one day only from 9 o'clock, A.M. to 5 p.m. The Returning Officer appoints a Deputy for each poll to take the votes. He takes an oath of office. If he refuse to act he forfeits \$100. The Township Clerk is appointed for the subdivision in which the Town Hall is, or he being disabled, the Assessor or Collector. A township attached to a town is dealt with as a ward, except as to qualification of electors. The Returning Officer is to see that his deputies are provided with electoral list and poll books, procuring the former from the Municipal Clerk or Clerk of the Peace. Each Deputy appoints a poll clerk who takes an oath of office. Refusing to serve he forfeits \$40. He assists the Deputy, and in case of death, illness, &c., acts in his place, unless the Returning Officer appoints another. So acting he may appoint another poll clerk. If poll clerk is unable to do his duty, the Deputy may appoint another. Votes are recorded as heretofore, the oath being varied to suit the lack of electoral lists and different franchise in Algoma. The Deputy must swear voters whom he has reason to suspect, whether asked to do so or not under a penalty of \$200. The vote of a person refusing to swear cannot be entered under a penalty of \$200. The poll books are closed as heretofore. Any one personating an elector and voting in his name, or voting without qualification or procuring a qualification by fraudulent conveyance of property, is liable to a penalty of \$200, and the votes are null, but such conveyances are valid and binding. The poll book is to be returned to the Officer by the Deputy or posted to his address within 3 days after the close of the polls. A Deputy neglecting to deliver or transmit, and a Postmaster neglecting to transmit a poll book, &c., incurs a penalty of \$400. In case a poll book is lost or stolen, the Deputy and poll clerk must forthwith attend upon the Returning Officer and be examined touching the same, and the numbers sworn to by them shall be entered in his return. If they omit to attend or refuse to be sworn, they forfeit \$400, and in the latter case may be committed to gaol until discharged by order of the L. A. The Officer makes a like examination in case of an alteration of a poll book. Copies of poll books are made by Returning Officer and deposited with Registrar; any one may inspect them on payment of a fee of 20 cents and may take copies. The original poll books and voters' lists are transmitted to the C. C. in C. The R. Officer and Deputies are conservators of the Peace with power of J. P., and may require the assistance of J. P. and other Peace Officers to keep the Peace. They may arrest or cause to be arrested by verbal order any person disturbing the Peace, and by written order may assign them to custody till the close of the poll. Any person disobeying their order forfeits \$20. Such arrest, &c., does not exempt from other legal penalties. On requisition of a candidate or his agent or any 2 electors, any R. Officer or Deputy may swear in special constables. They may demand the surrender of offensive weapons of any kind, which must be given up under a penalty of \$20. Any person guilty of battery within 2 miles of a husting or polling place forfeits \$50. No refreshment or entertainment may be furnished by a candidate or any one on his behalf at any meeting for promoting his election, or engage to pay for such entertainment except at such person's usual residence. No persons are to go armed within two miles of the polling places and no strangers to come into the town or township armed, except the election officers, constables, &c. Party ensigns, flags, badges, &c., are not to be furnished, carried or worn during the election, nor for 8 days before, under a penalty of \$400 in any of the foregoing cases. All places for the sale of spirituous or fermented liquors are to be closed on polling days, and no such liquors shall be then given or sold. Every person paying or agreeing to pay money or other valuable consideration, or procuring or promising to procure office or emolument for any one in order to induce a person to vote or to refrain from voting, or to procure the services of any one to promote the election of any candidate; or any persons for such inducement engaging or promising to endeavour to procure such election, and any person advancing money for bribery, shall incur a penalty of \$200. Actual personal expenses of a candidate, his expenses for professional services and *bona fide* payments for printing and advertising are not included. Any person agreeing for money, &c., to vote or refrain from voting, or receiving such money or valuable consideration for voting or refraining forfeits \$200. The election and return of any person guilty of bribery is null nor can he be elected or returned till the next general election. Votes corruptly given are null and the voter disqualified at the next general election. Hiring of vehicles and carrying voters with them, or payment of railway fares of electors is illegal and subject to a penalty of \$100, and the elector hiring them cannot vote. Violence or restraint or threat of either, or of damage or loss or abduction, duress, &c., to interfere with the free exercise of the franchise by an elector incurs a penalty of \$200. Persons may not be excused from answering before a Judge, Commissioner or Committee respecting illegal acts pending on election because he may thereby criminate himself, but he may claim a certificate which will hold him harmless from other proceedings before the Courts, except for perjury, which the Judge, Comr. or Chairman may grant if he make full and true answers. Contracts arising out of or depending on an election are void, but money paid cannot be recovered back. Persons stealing unlawfully, taking or falsifying any poll book or other election document, or obliterating or injuring it forfeits \$2,000, and abettors are punishable as principals. Penalties are recoverable in any competent Court, and parties may be imprisoned till they pay. Actions must be commenced within one year.

#### COUNTY COURTS.

Cap. 22.—Ss. 2 & 3, c. 15 C. S. U. C. are repealed. County Court Judges hold their appointments during pleasure, and may be removed by the L. G. for inability, incapacity or misbehaviour. No junior Judge is to be appointed in any county or union of counties. S. 6 is repealed. Junior Judges have the same authority as the senior in the Division Courts, and in case of the death or absence of the latter, perform their duty in the County or Surrogate Courts. At any sittings of said courts, or of the Sessions of the Peace, either may preside at the discretion of the senior, or both at the same time in different courts.

#### DIVISION COURTS.

Cap. 23.—Judgments of these courts have the same effect as those of courts of Record. In actions brought in them, if the particulars be specified and notice given, the clerk within

1 month after service may enter judgment by default, if claim is not disputed within 8 days after service if there be 14 days before return, or within 12 days if the delay be 15 or 20 days; and execution may issue thereon; but the judgment may be set aside on grounds shown, and a new trial granted by the judge or leave be granted to dispute on such grounds. Provision is made to enable the creditor to garnishee the debtor of his debtor and recover the amount due from the former, whether judgment have been obtained against the primary debtor or not. The service of summons upon the garnishee binds the debt in his hands so that he may not pay it to other than the proving creditor without order of the court. The garnishee is only liable for such costs as he makes by unnecessary contest of claim. No execution can issue against him till his debt is fully due. Procedure is provided for in case of conflicting claims to the amount due by garnishee. S. 93, c. 19 C. S. U. C. is repealed, and it is provided that when the set-off proved exceeds the Plaintiff's claim, he may be non-suited, or judgment may go for Defendant declaring an amount of the set-off equal to the Plaintiff's claim to be satisfied, leaving Defendant his recourse for the balance. When there is no bailiff of the court issuing the writ or other process, the judge or clerk may direct who shall serve it: when it is to be served elsewhere than in that division, a bailiff in or near the division in which service is made may be employed, and the writ, &c., may be sent on by post. He is in like manner liable as if the writ issued from the court of his own division. The clerks keep a Debt attachment book in which proceedings under this act are entered. The judges appointed to frame rules for procedure in Division courts are styled the "The Board of County Judges," and make rules for the guidance of clerks, bailiffs, &c., and after and amend the rules. S. 141 is amended by providing for the renewal of writs for 30 days at the instance of the execution creditor, as in Courts of Record. In s. 139, strike out "in any other county." S. 175 is amended, enabling the judge to grant a new trial on application of the attaching or execution creditor within 14 days after trial, on good grounds shown.

#### COURT OF ERROR AND APPEAL.

Cap. 24.—The presiding judge is to be called the Chief Justice of Appeal. The court is to sit twice in every year in January and June on days fixed by rule or order of the court, and may adjourn the sittings from day to day or for a longer period, but may not sit between the 1st July and 21st August. Orders for these sittings are posted on the door of the court Judges Chambers, Practice Court, and Clerk's offices ten days before such sittings. Any six judges of whom a Chief Justice or the Chancellor must be one form a quorum, not more than two of the judges whose decision is appealed against sitting.

#### OFFICE OF SHERIFF.

Cap. 25.—All books, papers, &c., under the official control of the Sheriff are the property of the Government, and on his death, resignation or removal must be handed over to his successor in office, or such person as the L. G. may appoint. Any person neglecting or refusing to deliver them up incurs a penalty of \$10 to \$50, and costs for every day's refusal or neglect, recoverable before the county judge, and is liable to imprisonment for 3 months in default. All former sheriffs or their heirs, &c., must deliver up such documents, &c. Deputies, bailiffs, &c., must on demand deliver all writs, &c., received from a sheriff to him, or to his successor in office. Sheriffs having resigned or been removed from office, or their heirs, &c., have free access to books, papers, &c., kept or made during their incumbency. Sheriffs must keep a process book, execution book and cash book, to be paid for by the county.

#### COUNTY JUDGES IMPEACHMENT.

Cap. 26—Repeals, c. 14, C. S. U. C., and 29 and 30 v. c. 3<sup>d</sup>, and abolishes the court for the impeachment of County Judges.

#### GENERAL AMENDING ACT OF ACTS OF LAST SESSION.

Cap. 27—Provides in amendment to S. 3, 31 v. c. 3, that no money is to be voted by the L. A. without a message from the L. G. S. 6 of c. 5 is repealed, and the words in s. 2 which constitutes false statements a misdemeanour punishable as wilful and corrupt perjury. S. 2, of c. 30 are declared to apply only to elections to the L. A. Ss. 1 and 3 of c. 17, c. 3, ss. 22 and 23 of c. 64, s. 40 of c. 19, ss. 82 and 83 of c. 20 and s. 50 of c. 29, are repealed.

#### PUBLIC WORKS.

Cap. 28—Provides for a department of Public Works with a Commissioner as chief officer, appointed by commission under the great seal, having the usual powers. The L. G. appoints other officers, an Architect and Engineer being the chief permanent officer, with the usual powers. No bonds, deeds, &c., are valid unless signed by the Comr. and sealed by him with the seal of the Department. The remaining provisions of the act are similar to those of the Dominion Act 31 v. c. 12 (see Year Book for 1869.) There are but 3 arbitrators, and claims are all referred to them as a body. All evidence, documents, &c., connected with any claims are forwarded to the department with the award and become part of its records. Special authority is given to the Comr. to employ engineers and report upon the works necessary to drain and reclaim bog or swamp lands, and contract for such works, and to prevent the construction of works, or to remove them or any other obstructions which prevent the water from flowing off such lands through natural channels. The owners of such dams or other works receive compensation where they have not been wrongfully erected. Where slides have been erected in such works by the department, they are under its supervision and control, and the Comr. may appoint overseers to take charge of any drainage works. The Comr., on application to him, grants permission to any person owning land in the vicinity of any main drain to open lateral drains into it upon payment of such sums as he may deem reasonable. But any person opening such lateral drain without first obtaining permission must, when ordered, close it or drain or he becomes liable to prosecution for trespass. Plans of drainage works executed by the department are to be lodged in the county registry offices.

## SECURITY—OFFICERS OF CIVIL SERVICE.

*Cap. 29*—Provides for the securities to be given by officers in the civil service of Ontario for the proper fulfilment of their duties. Is the same as the Dominion Act—See *Year Book of 1869*.

## REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

*Cap. 30*—Provides that the Provincial Secretary is Registrar General. Each city, town, county or union of counties forms a registration district and the Clerk of the Peace is Registrar. Each township or union, incorporated village and town and every ward in cities is a registration division. The council appoints the Registrar at the third regular meeting of 1869. The L. G. in C. appoints for Algoma and Nipissing or any territorial district hereafter formed and by order in Council makes rules and regulations on the subject. The Registrar General procures the necessary books and forms for all the Registrars which are paid for out of the C. R. F. Division Registrars are to receive their books and forms and make their reports through the District Registrars, on or before the 15th January in each year, and the District Registrars transmit theirs on or before the 1st February. The father, or mother, or person standing in their place, or person in whose house a birth takes place, or the nurse must within 30 days register it, and pay 10cts fee therefor. If illegitimate, no father's name is to be entered without his consent, the word "illegitimate" being entered in the proper column. Registration may be made within the year. The occupier of the house (or one of them) in which a death takes place, or a person present at, or cognisant of a death must register it within 10 days paying the same fee. Every clergyman, &c., authorised to celebrate a marriage must register it within 90 days, paying the same fee and collecting it together with the regular fee for marriage. No other returns or reports than these are required of clergymen, &c. Physicians must report all deaths and births in cases which they have attended. Errors of registry may be corrected within a year. Registrars forfeit \$50 for each occasion of neglect or refusal to perform duty, the County Attorney to prosecute. The original returns are to be kept and bound up by the Registrar General and they are also to be transcribed into separate books. All persons have a right to search the records there and require extracts duly certificated on payment of 50cts. Any person wilfully making a false statement to a registrar forfeits \$40, recoverable before a J. P. The Registrar General annually collects and publishes for the use of Parliament a report of the results of all registration. Any person neglecting to make a report to the Registrar, when bound to do so forfeits \$1 to \$20, recoverable before a J. P., it being the duty of the Division Registrar to prosecute. Penalties, except against Registrars are payable one half to the informer. In default of payment or sufficient distress the offender may be imprisoned for 1 to 20 days.

## DOGS AND SHEEP.

*Cap. 31*—Imposes a duty of \$1 on each dog, and \$2 on each bitch, but county councils may by any law declare that such tax shall not be collected within their jurisdiction. In all other municipalities the assessors must enter the number of dogs owned or kept by each rate-payer, and such owner or keeper is bound under \$5 penalty to deliver a statement of such dogs to such assessor; and the collector shall collect and pay over the tax to the Secretary Treasurer. The money so collected shall form a fund to pay damages caused to sheep by dogs in any year. The residue may be applied to the general purposes of the municipality, but if the fund falls short in subsequent years it must be supplemented by a like amount from general revenues. The owner of any dog is responsible and may be prosecuted under c. 103, C. S. U. C. for damages done by it to sheep. But if the owner of such dog cannot be found the Municipal Council must pay two-thirds of the loss. If distress against the owner proves insufficient the Council pays the balance of the judgment less costs. Having paid the aggrieved party the Council may take action in his name against the owner of the dog whenever found. Any person may kill a dog annoying or wounding sheep. Owners of dogs must kill them in 48 hours after receiving notice that they have chased or worried sheep. Refusing or neglecting they forfeit \$2.50 for each dog, and \$1.50 more for each additional 48 hours delay to kill them. If the collector fails to collect the tax a J. P. may order a dog to be destroyed. If the owner does not obey the order he incurs the penalty. If a collector neglects to report the fact to a J. P. he forfeits \$10. Owners of sheep killed or injured while running at large in a highway or unenclosed land have no claim against the municipality. A County Council may levy the tax, but not apply it to the maintenance of the fund provided for in this act.

## TAVERN AND SHOP LICENCES.

*Cap. 32*—No person may sell spirituous, fermented or other manufactured liquors by retail without a license, which the L. G. in C. may order to be issued upon stamped paper to be signed by the Treasurer of the Province. Besides any fee levied by the municipality the licensee must pay in cities \$20, in towns \$17, in villages and townships \$10, for vessels \$20, and for each shop \$12 to the Provincial revenue. An issuer of licenses is appointed for each municipality, and receives 6 p. c. of the fees for his services. The license is to be constantly and conspicuously exposed in shops or bar-rooms, &c., under a penalty of \$5 per diem. The municipal councils of townships, villages, or towns, and police commissioners of cities may make by-laws respecting certificates for licenses or the terms upon which they are to be granted within such municipality, the numbers to be granted, and for the appointment of inspectors. In cities 10 persons, in towns 4 may be exempted from providing tavern accommodation in the building where they retail liquors but must pay \$25 for their license. Licenses to vessels are granted irrespective of municipal regulation. Except in the cases above mentioned, taverns must have at least 4 properly furnished bed-rooms besides those needed for the family, and except in towns and cities stabling for 6 horses. The clerk of municipality or police-commissioners furnish before the 15th February annually, to the Inspector, a statement of the number of licenses to be issued under a penalty of \$40 to \$100. He

cannot issue more than that number. Licenses run for 1 year from 1st March to 1st March. The sum to be paid in addition to Provincial duty is fixed by the by-law. Including that duty in cities it shall not be less than \$80; in towns not less than \$60; in townships and villages not less than \$30 for taverns. In any place not less than \$30 for a shop. In cases where beds, &c., are not provided not less than \$120 in cities and \$100 in towns must be paid. Any by-law to impose a higher rate than \$130 for any kind of license or to repeal and amend such by-law, or to refuse licenses or prohibit altogether the sale of liquors must be confirmed by the Municipal electors under 29 and 30 V. c. 51. All moneys so paid except the Provincial duties go to the Municipalities for their use. No certificate for license can be granted by municipal authorities without a petition from the party and a certificate of the Inspector that he is a fit party to be licensed. No certificate for license shall be granted for selling liquor on or within 300 yards of the grounds of an agricultural show. Any Municipal authority granting a certificate contrary to this act forfeits \$40 to \$100 or the offender may be imprisoned for 3 weeks. The Police Courts of cities, the Mayor and clerk of towns and Reeve and Clerk of Townships are to grant such certificates, which the applicant takes to the issuer who thereupon on payment of the Provincial duty issues the license, but it is of no effect until the Chamberlain or Treasurer of the municipality has endorsed his receipt thereon for the amount of the municipal duty. He can not receive such municipal duty or any note or security for it till Provincial is paid, under a penalty of \$50 to \$100. A Municipal officer or councillor convicted of contravening this act vacates his office or seat and is ineligible to any such office for 2 years thereafter. A Municipal councillor thus disqualified, sitting or voting forfeits \$40 per diem. If a licensee die or remove, the license may within 1 month be transferred to any person obtaining the necessary certificate for that house, the issuer receiving \$2 for endorsing the transfer on the license. An Inspector may permit a holder of license to remove to another house and continue his business there, endorsing his permission on such license. A sign must be exhibited over the doors of houses licensed as taverns with the words "licensed to sell wine, beer, and other spirituous or fermented liquors," under a penalty of \$1. No person with a shop license shall allow any liquors sold by him to be consumed on the premises under a penalty of \$10. Penalty for selling without license—\$20 to \$50 for first offence, 3 months imprisonment for second and 6 months for third. No sale to be made from 7 P.M. of Saturday till 6 A.M. on Monday, or during the hours fixed by municipal by-laws, except for medicinal purposes certified by a physician or J. P. Penalty for first offence \$20 or 15 days imprisonment, for second \$40 or 20 days, for third \$100 or 30 days, for fourth or subsequent 3 months imprisonment. Convictions may be had for any number of acts of sale on the same day, but increased penalties can only be levied for acts committed on subsequent days. Prosecutions to be had within 20 days of the offence, before 2 J. P. or a Police Magistrate. Other prosecutions than those for vending without license or keeping a disorderly inn, &c., may be had before 1 J. P. within 2 months. A person licensed as above allowing constables belonging to any Police force to remain on his premises except when on duty there, or entertaining them there forfeits his license. A constable or police officer may at any time enter any place where liquor is sold or reported to be sold; and any person refusing him admittance is liable to a penalty of \$10 to \$50. For tampering with witnesses the penalty is \$50. One half of money penalties goes to the informer and one half to the Treasurer of Municipality. Where sufficient distress cannot be had the party convicted may be imprisoned for 30 days. Any person compromising, compounding or settling cases under this act or being concerned in such compromise to be imprisoned for 3 months. The Mayor, Police Magistrate or Reeve of a Municipality with a J. P., or 2 J. P. may on complaint against the keeper of an inn, &c., on conviction of keeping a riotous or disorderly house cancel his license or suspend it for 60 days. If it be cancelled he cannot obtain another for two years. No Magistrate can remit or compromise a penalty. An appeal lies to the General Sessions from all convictions except those for selling without license and keeping a disorderly house.

#### PARTITION AND SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

Cap. 33.—The judge of the Surrogate Court in each county shall be the real representative for real estate within his county. All voluntary partitions of land must be by deed. All tenants, tenants in common and co-parceners, all parties entitled to dower, tenants by courtesy, mortgagees or other creditors having liens thereon, or persons otherwise having interest in land, may be compelled to make partition. When lands are in more than one county proceedings are taken in one of the Superior Courts. If in one, they may be taken in County Court, but may be removed to a Superior Court by certiorari. Any interested party may petition for partition or sale, but not till 60 days after the death of the proprietor. Any person interested may be made a party. Minors petition, or are represented by their guardians; if they have none the judge will appoint. Incumbrancers may be made parties after commencement of proceedings, but their lien is not affected by their omission from them. Copies are served on parties resident in Ontario. Notice by advertisement is given to others. An order for partition being obtained is executed by the real representative, who may employ a surveyor to assist him, and reports to the court making the order. If the court confirm it, it is registered, and is conclusive against all the parties. If the real representative represents that an actual partition would be prejudicial to those interested, a sale may be ordered and effected by auction. Creditors may be called in by advertisement to file their claims, and the land may be sold subject to them, or they may be paid out of the proceeds. Whenever any tenant in dower, or by courtesy, or for life, is made a party, his or her rights may be sold out and compensation given out of the purchase money. An inchoate right of dower may be in like manner cleared off. Notice of sales is given as of sheriff's sales. The deed of the real representative, when executed and registered, shall be a bar, both in law and equity, against all known parties interested in the premises, and against all unknown parties where notice was published, and against all persons claiming under or through them, and also against all incumbrancers where notice has been given. The proceeds of the sale are to be distributed among the parties whose rights have been sold, they giving security to return any amounts to which it may be ascertained they were not entitled. Moneys not paid over are to be invested

in Dominion stock or other public security of Canada or Ontario. Where the interests in the estate are equitable fees simple, the Court of Chancery alone has cognizance. In January in each year the real representative, the Registrar in Chancery, the Clerk of the Crown, or officer of any court having custody of any moneys, bonds, &c., for the benefit of any unknown, absent, infant or lunatic party interested, must publish a statement in the *Ontario Gazette* and a county paper. The Court of Chancery has the same power respecting the partition and sales of estates of joint tenants, tenants in common, and co-parceners, as the Court of Chancery in England had on the 10th August, 1856.

#### MINING.

*Cap. 34.*—All royalties, &c., imposed by any patents granting mineral lands are repealed and abandoned, and all reservations of gold and silver mines in any patents of lands are rescinded and made void, and the mines as the lands are passed in fee simple. No reservation of mines is hereafter to be made in patents of mining lands. Any person may explore Crown lands for mines or minerals. Crown lands may be sold as mining lands, or within any mining division be occupied and worked as mining claims, under license. Mining lands in unsurveyed territory, or townships surveyed in sections, are sold in blocks as mining locations. In unsurveyed territory on Lakes Superior and Huron, and River St. Mary, north or north-west of the River Mattawan, Lake Nipissing, and the French River, locations are rectangular, the lines due north and south, east and west, 80 chains by 40, or 40 chains square, or 40 by 20. When they border on a lake or river, a road allowance 1 chain in width is reserved along its margin. In townships there surveyed in sections, locations shall consist of a half, quarter, or eighth of a section. Locations in unsurveyed territory are to be surveyed at the cost of the applicants, the survey to be connected with some other. The price of lands so sold is \$1. Pine trees are reserved on all such locations, and any person holding a license to cut them may, at any time, enter upon such lands for that purpose. But the licensee may cut all other trees necessary for the mine, or fuel, or fencing, &c.; and pine trees, where a clearing is made for the mine or for cultivation, paying the same dues as licensees. For the manner of establishing divisions, appointing inspectors, and prescribing their powers, see *Year Book of 1869*, p. 73. The claims are to be, for any one person, 200 feet along a vein or lode by 100 feet on either side, measuring from its centre, each additional miner with a license working jointly may occupy an 100 ft additional along the vein by the same width, once he is not to have more than 1,000 feet. A licensee may work every dip, spur and angle of the vein or lode laterally to the depth to which the same can be worked, with all the earth and minerals therein. The Inspector keeps a book in which mining claims are registered, which any one may inspect on payment of a fee of 20 cents. Any person who has staked out a claim must register it within 30 days upon pain of forfeiture. A claim is also forfeited if unworked for 3 mos. after location, or for 45 days at any subsequent period, except for illness, as in act of previous year. This time does not run while leave is given by Order in Council to suspend work. Right of discoverer is the same as before, but the mile interval between lodes is done away. (See *as above*.) The provision respecting unworkable claims is the same, but the stake set up must have the name or initials of the licensee, not the number of the claim on it. The provisions respecting quartz mills, &c., are altogether omitted. Inspectors are forbidden to have any interest in locations within their division, under penalty of \$500.

#### LANDS SOLD FOR TAXES.

*Cap. 35.*—Suspends all proceedings in actions impeaching the validity of sales of lands for taxes till after the session of the legislature in 1869: but no claim shall be barred during such suspension, nor till 3 mos. after the end of the session; and proceedings may be taken to stay waste, &c. All sales from 1st January, 1869, till after such session, will be subject to legislation then enacted.

#### ASSESSMENT.

*Cap. 36.*—Unoccupied lands are classed as lands of non-residents, unless the owner has a legal domicile in the municipality, or gives notice of his address on or before the 30th January in each year. The real estate of railway co's is classed as that of residents, until they cease to exercise their corporate powers. All direct taxes shall be levied equally upon the whole rateable property, personal or real, according to its assessed value, unless other express provision has been made. All is liable to taxation, except property belonging to Her Majesty, or held by any public or corporate body in trust for Her Majesty, or for the public uses of the Province, or by any official person on behalf of any Indian tribe; but if any property so exempt is not occupied officially, but by a private person, he is liable to taxation therefor. Places of worship and burial grounds, public educational institutions, city or township halls, and other municipal property occupied as such, and public hospitals, &c., with the land attached thereto and personal property belonging to either, public roads, &c., the Provincial penitentiary and land attached thereto, poor houses, &c., orphan asylums, lunatic asylums, reformatories, public libraries, mechanics' institutes, and other public literary or scientific institutions or property of an agricultural or horticultural society, the personal property and official income of the Governor General and income of Lieut. Governor, the premises occupied by officers and men of the army and navy, their pay or half-pay, &c., and the personal property of those on full pay, and pensions, salaries, &c., derived from the Imperial Treasury or elsewhere out of the Province, all Dominion or Provincial pensions of \$200 or under; the income of a farmer derived from his farm; personal property secured by mortgage, and provincial or municipal debentures and such debentures; bank stock so long as bank issues are taxed, (but not the dividends); railway stock; property owned out of the Province; personal property equal to a person's debts, except those secured on real estate; personality under \$100; income not exceeding \$400; ministers' stipends, parsonage houses and glebes attached thereto; revenue from real estate, except interest on mortgages; household effects, books and wearing apparel; salaries of the officers and servants of the several executive departments and parliament and legislature, resident at Ottawa and Toronto are all exempt. In counties and local municipalities, the rates shall be levied at so much in the \$

upon the actual value of all real and personal property liable. Debentures issued before 1867 to rank as then, and a rate is to be levied to meet the interest and sinking fund, which will produce a like sum as that levied in 1866. To meet sums due to the Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund, a rate of  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a cent per \$ on the annual value is to be levied, unless a smaller rate will produce 8 per centum on the loan, but the rate must be sufficient in any case to pay 5 p.c. on the annual value in the assessment roll of 1858. Estimates of expenditures are made annually, and the money levied by one or several by-laws. If too little is collected, proportionate amounts are deducted from each estimate, unless there is an unappropriated fund from which the deficiency may be made up. If too much the surplus goes to the unappropriated fund, except that raised from a special locality for a special purpose. Rates run from 1st January to 31st December.

#### Assessors and their Duties.

Councils (except of counties) appoint assessors and collectors, and determine their districts. The assessors prepare an assessment roll in the form prescribed by the act. Occupied land is assessed against owner and occupant. Unoccupied against owner, if he have given notice; if not, as "non-resident." When both are entered in the roll, the taxes may be recovered from either. If a joint owner be non-resident, and have not given notice, the others are assessed, but have their recourse against him. An occupant may deduct from his rent taxes paid by him, if they could also have been recovered from the owner or previous occupant. Property is to be rated at its actual cash value, as it would be appraised in payment of a just debt from a solvent debtor. Vacant lots in cities, towns or villages are to be assessed at the price they would readily sell, for building or as gardenings or farming land, with a percentage added on account of site. If it be *bona fide* held as a garden, paddock, &c., the value is calculated at a sum 6 p.c. on which would produce its rental. Railway companies must transmit annually on or before 1st February to the clerk of municipality a statement of the amount of property held for roadway and other purposes in the municipality. The assessor shall give notice to the company at one of its offices or stations of the amount of its assessment. A person's income over \$400, deducting the interest on his indebtedness during the year previous to assessment, together with his personal property liable to assessment, shall constitute his personality to be taxed. The personal property of incorporated companies is not assessed if the stock is. Shareholders in companies for gas works, water works, plank and gravel roads, tram roads and railways, harbours, manufactories and hotels whose principal investments are in real estate already assessed shall not be assessed on their income derived from it. Personal property of a partnership is assessed at its usual place of business. A partner cannot be separately assessed for it. If they have more than one place of business the personal property is assessed where it is situate, or the firm may choose at which place all shall be assessed, producing a certificate of the amount of such assessment at the other places. So in case of a person carrying on business alone. In case of personal property owned, possessed, or controlled by several persons, if in their own behalf each is assessed for his share, if in a representative capacity each for an equal share. In either case the capacity is stated in the roll after the name, and the assessment made separately from that against him personally. Particularly respecting real estate are to be delivered by the parties to be assessed, to the assessors in writing if required, but such statement does not bind the assessor. If a person fail to make such statement or deliver a false one he shall be liable on conviction before a J. P. to a penalty of \$20. Assessors give notice to all persons whose residence is ascertained of the sums at which they are assessed, entering the date of such notice in the roll. Rolls must be completed between the 1st February and 15th April in townships and villages and 1st May in cities and towns. When completed it is delivered to the Clerk of the Municipality and filed by him and is open to inspection of all parties interested.

#### Court of Revision.

The Court of revision and appeal consists of 5 members of the Municipal Council 3 being a quorum. They meet and adjourn from time to time to revise the rolls and hear appeals respecting wrongful entries in, or omissions from the rolls, but must complete their work before the 15th June. Any person complaining may give notice of his complaint within 14 days after the day fixed for the return of the roll; in case of a complaint respecting the assessment of another than the complainant notice is given to him of the day on which it will be tried. A list of all complaints and complainants is posted up by the clerk in some convenient public place, with notice of the day for hearing and shall also advertise the time of the first meeting in a newspaper. Notice is to be given to the assessor and party assessed 6 days before the sitting. If either party fail to appear the court may proceed *ex parte*. The roll so revised is binding on all parties except in so far as afterwards amended by the County judge, but the Court of Revision may at any time hear the petition of any person complaining that a tenement for which he is taxed has remained unoccupied for more than 3 months, that through illness or extreme poverty he is unable to pay taxes, or if an error of more than 25 p. c. and grant such remedy as is permitted by any by-law for that purpose.

#### Appeal to County Judge.

A person may appeal to the County Court from a decision of the Court of Revision giving 3 days notice to the Clerk of Municipality and Clerk of Division Court and depositing \$2 for costs. The judge fixes a day for hearing and may adjourn it so that he reports to the Clerk of Municipality by the 15th July. Non-residents, appeals against whose assessments have not been heard, may, of course, make petition the Council for a revision up to the 1st May of the next year, unless a warrant of the Treasurer or Chamberlain has issued for the collection of the taxes. An appeal is granted to the Court of Revision, but this is doubtless a verbal error the appeal intended being to the County Judge from the Council. The cost in all these cases are apportioned by the County judge. His decision is final, and the roll is altered accordingly. When so settled a copy is transmitted by the clerk to the County clerk.

*County Councils.*

The County Councils before imposing any County rate and before the 1st July examine the several assessment rolls in order to equalize the rates of each local Municipality increasing or decreasing the aggregate of each for that purpose, but not altering the aggregate of all. In equalizing the rolls of towns and villages the interest of the amount on the rolls is taken at 6 p. c. and capitalized at 10 p. c. A local council may appeal from such equalization of the County council to the judge, giving 10 days notice. If he find that an error has been committed he equalizes the whole valuation anew, but must complete this before the 1st August. County Councils apportion the amounts to be raised for County purposes among the several local municipalities according to such equalized roll and the clerk certifies the same to the local clerk, who calculates and inserts the amount in the collector's roll. This act does not affect provision for rates to raise interest on County debentures heretofore issued.

*Statute Labor.*

Every male person of 21 to 60 years of age, except officers or soldiers in H. M.'s service, or efficient volunteers whose taxes do not amount to \$2 must pay that amount or labour for two days on the public highways. On those assessed for \$2 and upwards, including volunteers all are liable for 2 days labour up to \$300; for \$300 to \$500, 3 days; \$500 to \$700, 4 days; \$700 to \$900, 5 days; and for every \$300 (or fractional part over \$150) additional, an additional day. On farms divided into village lots, under the value of \$200 owners being non-resident, this tax may be commuted at 1 per cent or the Council may lessen it farther by a by-law. The statute labor may be commuted by by-law for a sum not exceeding \$1 per diem and collected with the other assessments. If there be no by-law the statute labor of non-residents is commuted at that sum, and is always payable in money, and is to be expended in the labour division in which the property is situate. If a person refuses or neglects to pay the commutation within 2 days after he is called on, or to do the labour within 6 days he forfeits \$5 which may be levied by distress. If that be insufficient he may be imprisoned at hard labour for 10 days.

*Collection of Rates.*

The Municipal clerk makes up the collection roll containing an abstract of the assessor's as finally revised, and showing separately—County rates, township rates (including commutation of statute labour) the school and any special or local rate. Any Provincial tax is also entered. The roll is delivered to the collector on, or before the 1st October, or a day prescribed by a by-law. He also makes out a roll of the rates, &c. on lands of non-residents, whose names do not appear in the assessor's roll, and transmits it to the County Treasurer or City Chamberlain before the 1st November. The collector proceeds to collect the taxes, calling at least once at the residence or place of business of each rate-payer to demand them, entering on his roll the date of the demand. If the party neglect for 14 days to pay, the collector may levy on his goods and chattels receiving the costs of a division court bailiff. To non-residents whose names are on the roll he sends a demand by post, and may within 1 month after receipt of the roll and 14 days after such demand levy on any goods and chattels found on the premises. 6 days notice of sale is given at 3 public places. If there be a surplus resulting, it is returned to the party in whose possession the goods were, or the owner of the land if he claim it; but if the claim is disputed, the money is paid over to the Treasurer or Chamberlain who holds it until legal rights are determined. Taxes may also be recoverable as a debt due to the municipality with interest and costs. On or before the 14th December or such other day (not later than the 1st April next) the collector returns his roll and pays over the moneys collected, making oath to the accuracy of his return. The Council may authorize the collector or some other person to collect any rates not then paid. When he cannot collect, he makes return of the parties as "non-resident" or "not sufficient property to distrain." Upon making oath to the accuracy of such return he is discharged. Taxes accrued on land form the first lien upon it, having preference over all other claims except those of the Crown, without registration. The C. C. L. furnishes to the County Treasurer each year, a list of lands granted in the County and the latter furnishes the clerk of each municipality with the portion relating thereto, who furnishes a statement to the assessor. The County Treasurer furnishes a list also of lands which are liable to be sold, the taxes being three years in arrears. Local clerks post up these lists in their offices for inspection and give copies to the assessors, who notify occupants, if there are any, and make return of the fact, or if there are none, certifying their return under oath. The local clerk informs the County Treasurer of any such lands newly occupied or incorrectly returned on the list, and thereupon the County Treasurer certifies the taxes on them and the arrears are put in the next collector's roll with the current assessments. If there is not sufficient distress on any such lands to satisfy the whole claim the collector makes return accordingly, showing the amount paid, if any, and amount remaining unpaid. The Local Treasurer returns the amount of arrears of taxes and school rates to the County Treasurer, within 14 days of return of collector's roll and before 8th April. Thereupon the lands in arrear are placed in the list of lands for sale, and the arrears are not again placed in the collector's roll. Local clerks or assessors neglecting to perform their duties are liable, on conviction before 2 J. P.'s., to a penalty of \$200 or imprisonment for 6 months. After either collector or local Treasurer has made his return he cannot receive arrears, but they may be collected by the County Treasurer. Local municipalities may by by-law remit the whole or any part of such arrears. The Treasurer cannot receive a portion of taxes on lands in arrears not remitted but must collect the whole; but if lands have been subdivided he may receive for any division. The Treasurer shall on demand give a statement of arrears charging 20 cts. per lot for a search up to 4, and 20 cts. for each additional 10 lots, but no charge is made if the taxes are forthwith paid. When the Treasurer finds that land liable has not been assessed he reports to the clerk, who enters it in the collector's roll for the current and preceding year at the average valuation for 3 previous years, if assessed: if not, the assessors value; but appeal lies to the County Council until 10th November. The Treasurer adds 10 p. c. to arrears found due on each 1st May. Lands are liable to taxation although no crown patent has issued, if there have been any agreement to sell or a location



of a free grant. When three years arrears have thus accrued the County Treasurer furnishes a list of lands so liable to the Warden and he, unless a by-law has been passed making other provision thereupon authenticates the list, a copy of which goes to the County Clerk and another to the County Treasurer with a warrant annexed directing the lands to be levied on for arrears and costs. He thereupon advertises the lands for sale, with a statement of arrears due and proportion of costs on each lot, with a notification that unless these are paid he will sell the lands on a day and at a place named, the day being more than 91 days after the first publication. The notice is also posted at the County Court House for 2 weeks. He then sells so much of the lands as may be necessary to pay the taxes, costs and arrears of sale, offering first such part as he deems most expedient for the owner. If no bidder appears or do not offer enough to pay taxes he adjourns the sale for 1 week to 1 month and then unless, otherwise ordered by by-laws of the Municipality, sells for what is offered. The owner may within one year redeem the land by reimbursing the purchaser and adding 10 p.c., but if the land sold for less than taxes he must first pay the balance to the Treasurer. When crown lands are so sold only the interest of the occupier, &c. is disposed of. The Treasurer gives the purchaser a certificate with promise of a deed, if the land is not redeemed in one year. The holder of the certificate has the right of owner to protect the land from waste and spoliation. He is not to deteriorate it himself or permit it to be done, but may occupy and use it. His rights cease upon the tender of the full amount of redemption money to the Treasurer by the owner. The Treasurer's receipt for the amount of arrears, costs, charges and 10 p.c. is evidence of redemption. If the land be not so redeemed the Treasurer and Warden execute a deed of sale to the purchaser, which he registers. The Treasurer also keeps a register of his proceedings respecting lands of non-residents. These deeds are valid against everybody but the Crown, if not questioned within 2 years. The moneys so levied may be ordered by by-law to be paid over periodically to the several local municipalities or may form a fund apart with which the Treasurer will open a separate account for each municipality. Local councils must supply deficiencies through non-collectors of taxes on personal property for schools, or county or Provincial purposes, but not of those assessed on real estate. 8 years debentures may be issued by the County on the credit of the "non-resident land fund," their amount not to exceed two-thirds of the sum accrued. If there be not money at credit of the fund at any time to pay interest on them it is to be taken out of general County funds. The County Council, by by-law distributes this fund from time to time among the local municipalities according to moneys received and arrears due from them. An annual statement of the fund is submitted to the County Council at its first meeting each year by the Treasurer and a copy transmitted to the Provincial Secretary. The Treasurer or Chamberlain and collectors give bonds with sureties. The penalty for non-fulfilment of duties by Treasurer, Assessor, or Clerk is \$100, for fraudulent assessments or entries \$200 or 6 months imprisonment or both, an Assessor making an unjust or fraudulent assessment being subject to the heaviest punishment. For neglect to make up and return roll before 1st September he forfeits \$200, one half to municipality and one half to person suing. Summary recourse is also given against collectors or sheriffs collecting and neglecting to pay over moneys. If local Treasurer fails to pay County moneys to the County Treasurer he may stop the same out of local moneys in his hands, sue for and recover them, or may direct the sheriff to levy on the local Municipality and they are 3 months in arrear, in the manner provided by the Municipal Act. County Treasurers and City Chamberlains are responsible for moneys levied for the Province. In every case Municipalities are liable for the loches of their officers. A person tearing down notices posted under provisions of this act is liable to a penalty of \$20 or 20 days imprisonment on conviction before a J. P. All penalties not otherwise disposed of go to the Municipality.

#### TRUSTEES AND EXECUTORS.

Cap. 37—provides that Trustees or Executors may invest Trust Money in Stock, Debentures or other Securities of Canada or Ontario, and may call in money otherwise invested to re-invest it thus; and the latter may pay debts upon satisfactory proof of their validity, or may accept a composition or security for those due to deceased and past time for payment, or submit them to Arbitration, unless either Trustees or Executors are forbidden by the Will or Deed appointing them.

#### SURVEY OF LANDS.

Cap. 38—Repeals ss. 26 and 27, c. 93, and ss. 73 and 179, c. 77, C. S. U. C., and fixes the front of a concession (where only a single row of posts has been planted on the concession lines and lands are described in whole lots) as the side nearest the line of the township from which concessions are numbered. If this front line was not run in the survey, the side lines shall be run from the original posts of the concession in rear parallel with the governing line, the proper distance to the front, and a line drawn from the extremities of these side lines becomes the front line. Where there is a broken front on a river or lake and no posts have been planted on the bank, the dividing lines are to be run from the posts on the concession line in rear parallel with the governing line to the river or lake front.

#### CHARTERS TO COMPANIES.

Cap. 39—Permits the granting of charters to companies for deepening of streams, &c., or draining any locality.

#### EXEMPTION FROM TOLL.

Cap. 40—Declares that, notwithstanding anything in c. 49, C. S. U. C., vehicles laden solely with manure and employed in bringing it from any city, town or village, pass any toll-gate, within 20 miles thereof, free.

#### THISTLES.

Cap. 41—Declares that no officer of highways can carry into effect the Act 29-V., c. 40, without authority of the Municipal Council, which they are empowered to grant.

LAW STAMPS.

*Cap. 42*—Enacts that the stamps to be collected under 27 and 23 V., c. 5, shall pertain to and be in charge of the Provincial Government, so far as they are payable in Ontario. The Act is to go into operation by proclamation of the L. G.

MUNICIPAL INSTITUTIONS.

*Cap. 43*—Repeals ss. 51, 251, 252, and sub. s. 3, s. 286 of 29 and 30 V., c. 51, and provides that in case a majority of the owners of property to be benefited, petition for the deepening of a stream, &c., and the draining of property, the Council will appoint an Engineer to examine it, and make plans and estimates. If the Council deems the work expedient it may pass a by-law providing for the work, and for levying the necessary assessment on the parties interested to pay off the debentures issued to raise money for the work. Any party may pay his whole assessment, less interest, before the debentures issue. These rates cannot be collected of tenants, unless specially mentioned in the lease. The by-law provides for the manner of ascertaining by the Engineer what properties will be benefited, and assessable. An appeal from him is given to the Council and County Judge. The by-law is published for 6 weeks, with notice that parties objecting must apply to a Superior Court at Toronto, to quash it during the next term after it has passed if they wish to do so: also, for the first four weeks, notice of a Court of Appeal to be held by the Council, at a date 20 to 30 days after the first publication. The appeal to the County Judge must be taken within 10 days after the Council. If an appeal is not taken or if the by-law be not quashed within these delays, it shall not thereafter be called in question for any error in substance or form, in itself or in passing it. The surveys, when necessary, may be carried into an adjoining municipality till sufficient fall is found. If it do not extend into adjoining municipality, but benefits lands or a road therein, the Engineer reports thereon, and what proportion of expense the persons or municipality benefited should pay. This report, or the report in favor of extension is served upon the head of such other municipality. That Council must appeal, within 30 days after such service, notice thereof being given to the first council, with the name of an arbitrator, and calling upon it also to appoint one within ten days. The engineer first employed is not eligible as arbitrator. The County Judge appoints a third, in case the other two fail for 6 days to do so. The three must meet within 10 days after appointment, and hear and determine the case. The council of the second municipality must, within 4 weeks from the time of service of the first notice, pass a by-law providing for the expense of the work, if it be proceeded with, or the arbitrators do not relieve it. After its completion the two councils must make the necessary provision for its maintenance. If a drain so completed is afterwards used as an outlet by a municipality, company or individual, it may be assessed for its construction and maintenance in like manner.

Separation of Counties.

After the appointments are made the L. G. issues his proclamation declaring the separation to take effect on the first January next, after the expiring of three mos. from the date of the proclamation. The property of the union in each county belongs to the county. The assets and chose in action belonging to either is divided as agreed upon: if there be no agreement, to the senior or remaining union, and in any case may be recoverable in its name. The Sheriff of the union may continue to completion any process begun in the junior county before the separation.

Licensing Hawkers, &c.

In place of sub. s. 3 of s. 286 power is given to issue licenses to hawkers or peddlers to exercise their calling in the city or country, and providing township clerks with such licenses, but no duty is to be charged on their selling only products of Canada, except liquors.

COMMON SCHOOLS.—TORONTO.

*Cap. 44*—Provides for the election of School Trustees in Toronto. The Electors meet to nominate candidates on the last Wednesday in December, and if no more candidates are nominated than there are Trustees the election is then completed. If more are nominated the election is adjourned to the second Wednesday in January, when a poll is held. The County Judge hears appeals within twenty days. No person is deemed a supporter of a separate school for colored people unless living within 3 miles of the school house.

MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

*Cap. 45*—Repeals previous acts, and incorporates the Medical profession of the Province under the title of the "College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario." Its affairs are managed by a Council, one member being elected by each School of Medicine connected with a body entitled to confer medical degrees, (no Teacher or Professor to sit for any but his own school, of 5 Homoeopaths, 5 Eclectics, and 12 other practitioners, all to be duly registered under the act. Of these 12 the practitioners in the Western and St. Clair Electoral Divisions elect 1, Malabide and Tecumseth 1, Saugeen and Brock 1, Gore and Thames 1, Erie and Niagara 1, Burlington and Home 1, Malabar and York 1, King's and Queen's 1, Newcastle and Trent 1, Quinte and Cataraqui 1, Bathurst and Rideau 1, and St. Lawrence and Eastern 1. They are elected for 3 years, in the manner provided by by-law of Council, on the second Wednesday of June in every third year. The officers are a President, Vice-President, and Registrar and Treasurer. The last and Board of Examiners may receive pay, to be fixed by the Council. The Registrar keeps a register of all duly qualified practitioners in the Province. Persons registered under the previous acts may re-register without fee; any person entitled to registry on 1st July, 1865, may register on payment of \$5, within one year of the passing of the act. Every person having or procuring within 6 mos. after the passing of the act, a license for U. C. under 59 Geo. III., c. 13 or 3 Geo. IV., c. 3; license or diploma, under act, a license for U. C. under 59 Geo. III., c. 13 or 3 Geo. IV., c. 3; license or diploma, under 2 V. C. 38, or c. 49 C. S. U. C., license as in L. C. under 23 Geo. III., c. 8, or 10 and 11 V. C. 25 on amending acts, or C. S. L. C. c. 71, certificate of qualification by Colleges and bodies with power to grant them in Ontario, above referred to, a medical or surgical degree or diploma from any University or College in Her Majesty's Dominions, or such others as the Council determine, certificate of registration under the Imperial Act, 21 and 22 V. C. 90,

commission or warrant as surgeon or assistant-surgeon in H. M. forces, certificate of qualification under any acts relating to Homoeopathy or the Eclectic system is entitled to registration on payment of a fee not exceeding \$10. After six months any person who has not become possessed of any of those qualifications, must submit to an examination. But the certificate of a similar central examining board established in any other Province of the Dominion, wherein the curriculum is as high as is established in Ontario, will be received without examination, as entitling to registry, if the same privilege be granted in such Province to holders of Ontario certificates. Persons practicing medicine in Ontario before 1st January, 1850, who have attended one course of lectures at a recognized school, or practising under the Homoeopathic or Eclectic systems for a like period (for six years of it in Ontario) are entitled to registration. A board of examiners is elected annually, to consist of one member from each school of Medicine, and 9 from members of the College connected with such schools. Homoeopathic and Eclectic students are not required to pass in *Materia Medico* or Therapeutics, or Theory or Practice of Physic, or in Surgery or Midwifery, except the operative or practical part thereof, before any examiners other than those approved by their representatives in Council. Every practitioner registered has a right to practice in Ontario. The Registrar publishes from time to time, under the direction of the Council, an alphabetical list of practitioners registered, which is evidence of its contents in any court, absence of a name being *prima facie* evidence that the person is not registered. Examiners are appointed to examine persons desirous of being admitted to study, in the English language, including grammar and composition; arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions; algebra, including simple equations; geometry, first two books of Euclid; Latin translation and grammar; and one of those optional subjects, Greek, French, German, or Natural Philosophy, including Mechanics, Hydrostatics and Pneumatics. But a student graduating in colleges in other Provinces need not pass this examination before being examined for license to practice, if he produce a certificate that he has passed a matriculation examination at his college, equal to the Ontario. Any graduate or a student who has matriculated in Arts in any British University does not require to pass such examination. The Council fixes the curriculum of studies from time to time, which must be approved by the L. G. in C., and published in the Ontario *Gazette*, coming into force six months thereafter. Examinations for matriculation and for registry are to be held at Toronto and Kingston, at such times as the Council determines. The Registrar may refuse to register a person with whose qualifications he is not satisfied, but he may appeal to the Council. The Registrar making any wilful falsification forfeits \$50, and cannot thereafter hold the office. Fraudulent entries are to be erased by the Council. Any person convicted of felony cannot be registered. If he be—his name is struck off. No person can recover fees for services unless he is registered. No person can be appointed as Medical officer, Physician, &c., in the public service, or any institution not wholly supported by voluntary contributions unless registered. No certificate acquired by law is valid by any non-registered person. Any person procuring fraudulent registration, or any one aiding him to do so, forfeits \$50. Any person pretending to be a Physician, Surgeon, &c., entitled to practice, who is not registered, on conviction before a J. P. forfeits \$25 to 50.

#### LINE FENCES AND WATER COURSES.

Cap. 46.—In the case of water-courses, the fence-viewers shall deal with unoccupied or "non-resident" lands as with others, and shall report the share of the expense (not exceeding 25 cts. per rod) which such land should bear. The J. P. reports the same to the local clerk, and he to the County Treasurer, who enters it as a charge against the land to be collected and dealt with as other taxes against the lands of non-residents. The local council meantime pays the sum out of its revenues. When the owner cannot be found, the J. P. shall mail notice of proceedings to his last known place of residence. Ditches, &c., may be extended into another municipality, and, if equally benefitting both, the fence-viewers apportion each their own half of the cost among the parties interested; but if not of equal benefit then 3 fence-viewers from each municipality are named by a J. P. to decide on the apportionment. An appeal is given to the County Judge within 30 days.

#### AGRICULTURE, ARTS, &c.

Cap. 47.—Provides that all moneys of the Provincial Association, except silver paid out during the Exhibition or within a week thereafter, shall be deposited to the credit of the Association in a chartered bank selected by the Council, and paid out by cheque signed by the Treasurer and countersigned by the Secretary. A corrected prize list is to be made out after every exhibition and mailed to every person awarded a prize before 1st November. All prizes must be applied for before 30th November, and all accounts for the year (except those disputed) settled before 31st December. All remittances by post to be by cheque marked "good" by the bankers. When two or more townships have joined to form a township society, a majority of the members resident in either may withdraw that township by declaration of their desire in writing addressed to the directors. The prohibition to hold township show in the same year in which the County show is held in any township does not apply if the County show is not held in the place where the township show is usually held, nor to the show of a horticultural society. Subs. 3 and 4 of s. 48 of 31 v.c. 23, are declared to apply to all societies, not to townships alone. In all matters of doubt about the working of that act the decision of the Court is final, subject however to appeal to the L. G. in C. Votes and proceedings of 1869 are legalized, though members had not paid their subscriptions before 1st January, if paid before votes were recorded, and this rule enacted for the future also.

#### JURORS, &c., YORK.

Cap. 48.—Jury lists and books, and all legal records of the County of the City of Toronto are to be handed over to the Clerk of the Peace for the County of York. The Jury lists and books of York and Toronto for 1869 are to be taken and used as forming one, the clerk to remember the names in the Toronto list. Records of Recorder's Courts in Ottawa, Kingston, Hamilton and London are likewise to be handed over to the Clerk of the Peace for the County.

MUSKOKA.

Cap. 49.—The L. G. in C. may divide the district into 2 or more divisions. A court shall be held in each division once in 3 months or oftener as the stipendiary magistrate appoints with approval of the L. G. in C. An appeal lies from the decision of J. P. in the district (in cases in which appeals are allowed) to the General sessions of Simcoe, but is not allowed from the decisions of the Stipendiary Magistrate. The common gaol of Simcoe is made the gaol of the district. Returns of J. P. are to be made to the Clerk of the Peace of Simcoe, ss. 139, 160 to 173 inclusive and 175 to 190 inclusive of C. S. U. Cc. 19, and the provisions of the Act of this session respecting Division Courts are applied to Courts to be held in the divisions of Muskoka. Chattels, Mortgages and sales, &c. as mentioned in C. S. U. Cc. 45, are to be registered with the Clerk of the 1st Division at Bracebridge.

UNION HOUSES OF WORSHIP.

Cap. 50.—Provides that when the members and adherents of any two or more religious societies in any place decide to erect a House of Worship in common, they may each appoint a Trustee under C. S. U. Cc. 69, who will have the powers of other trustees under that act.

LOCAL AND PRIVATE ACTS

Cap. 51.—Incorporates the SYNOD OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO with the usual powers and unites the Church Society of the Diocese with it, transferring all the property and obligations of the latter to it.

Cap. 52.—Amends 26 Vc. 31, incorporating HURON COLLEGE so as to make proper provision for the acceptance of the endowment of the Peache chair of Divinity.

Cap. 53.—Incorporates the OTTAWA UNITY PROTESTANT BENEFIT SOCIETY, with usual powers of a benefit society, with power to hold real estate for actual use and occupation of the annual value of \$2,000.

Cap. 54.—Incorporates the ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY OF OTTAWA with power to hold real estate for its actual use and occupation of the annual value of \$5,000.

Cap. 55.—Authorizes the admission of F. G. ALLENBURY AS A BARRISTER by the Law Society of Ontario after examination.

Cap. 56.—Erects the TOWNSHIP OF MONCK, in the District of Muskoka into a Municipality, to be attached to Simcoe for Municipal purposes.

Cap. 57.—Erects the Townships of WATT, CARDWELL, HUMPHREY, CHRISTIE, MEDORA and WOOD in Muskoka into a Municipality, attaching them also to Simcoe for Municipal purposes.

Cap. 58.—Incorporates the NORFOLK RAILWAY COMPANY to build a line of railway from any point in or near the town of Simcoe or from Port Dover or Port Ryerse on or near Lake Erie through Simcoe to Caledonia in Haldimand or to Brantford and thence to the G. W. railway or to Paris in Brant, the gauge to be 3 feet 6 in. and rails to be of iron or wood or other materials. Capital \$200,000 (with power of increase) in shares of \$50. Municipalities through or near which the road passes to aid the company with loans or bonuses: the debentures therefore to be placed in the hands of Trustees one to be named by the Company, one by the L. G. and a third by the Warden of Norfolk and Reeves of Townsend, Woodhouse, Wakingham and the town of Simcoe, all to be resident in Norfolk, who will convert the debentures into money and apply it according to the terms of the by-law. Bonds may be issued to the amount of \$200,000, their amount never to exceed the cash paid up on the private and municipal subscriptions. The railway to be commenced within 2 and finished within 5 years.

Cap. 59.—Declares the OTTAWA AND GLOUCESTER ROAD COMPANY, not to have forfeited its charter by delay in completion of its road, and the by-law of the Carleton County Council No. 136 in its favour is valid and binding.

Cap. 60.—Amends the PORT WHITBY AND PORT PERRY RAILWAY charter, permitting the Company to issue bonds to the amount of the paid-up municipal bonuses as well as paid-up stock. It also permits the extension of the road to Lake Simcoe at or near Beaverton and the construction of a branch to Uzbridge, the extensions to be commenced before January, 1871, and finished in January 1874.

Cap. 61.—Incorporates the PETERBOROUGH AND HALIBURTON RAILWAY COMPANY, to build a railway from Peterborough or a point north on the P. and Chemung railway or Cobourg and P. railway to the town plot of Haliburton in Dysart, with power also to build, fit out, or charter steam vessels to ply on the rivers and lakes adjacent. The gauge to be 5 ft. 6 in., rails, wood or iron, &c. Capital \$250,000 (with power of increase) in \$50 shares. Municipalities may aid by loans or bonus. Their debentures to be placed in the hands of 3 trustees, one named by the Company, one by the L. G. in C., and one by the Warden of Peterborough, Reeves of Haney, Galway, Snowden and Dysart, and Mayors of Peterborough and Port Hope, all to be resident in the county. Same limit as to bonds as in above charters and time of commencing and completion.

*Cap. 62*—Provides for the "COLONIAL SECURITIES Co. (Limited)" an easier mode of proving its incorporation and executing instruments. The Company may appoint an Attorney or Trustees in Canada and commit an official seal to his custody. Instruments

sealed therewith are validly executed and make proof. A verified copy of the Articles of Association may be registered at Toronto and a copy certified by the Registrar shall be authentic and make proof. All land, mortgages, securities, &c. of the Canada Agency Association are transferred to this Company, which may collect all its debts, &c. and grant releases.

*Cap. 63*—Vests the estate of the late ALEXANDER WRIGHT of MINTO, in his widow, Alice Wright, J. Christie of Minto and J. Lindlaw of Toronto, with power to sell the real estate and invest or use the proceeds for the benefit of the children.

*Cap. 64*—Grants to the ONTARIO FARMERS' MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY certain additional powers, allowing them to divide their business into 3 branches, viz.—1, Farmer's, 2, Towns and Villages, and 3, Manufacturers. They may insure for from 1 to 5 years and collect cash premiums, and may re-insure risks. Two years policies may be extended from year to year for 3 more by renewal receipt. The Directors may raise a reserve fund and equalize assessments, but the sum assessed shall be in proportion to each persons premium not exceeding 1 p.c. for 3 years risk on insurances in the Farmer's branch; 5 p.c. on the Towns and Villages, and 15 on the Manufacturers.

*Cap. 65*—Confirms conveyances made by the TRUST AND LOAN COMPANY OF U. C. Under 25, V. c. 72 and declares the intention of that act to be that one Comr. might validly act on its behalf. The forms of conveyance in the schedule of that act are declared to have been permissive and not obligatory. The expenses on loans need not be exacted at the time of making them but be added to the interest or principal in the mortgage, &c.

*Cap. 66*—Incorporates the KINGSTON AND FRONTENAC RAILWAY COMPANY, to construct a railway with wood or iron rails not less than 3 ft. 6 in. gauge from Kingston to some point near Knowlton lake in Loughborough and extend it to Olden or Oso, with branch railways, tramways and wagon roads not exceeding 7 miles in length, having as full powers to acquire lands for such branches, &c. as for the main line. They have also power to acquire and sail vessels on the adjoining waters. Capital \$100,000 in \$100 shares. Municipalities have power to grant gift or bonus, and on the petition of a majority of the ratepayers in any part of a municipality describing the portion and declaring themselves willing to be assessed, the Council may pass a by-law and refer it to such portion of the rate-payers. When 25 p.c. of the capital is paid up and 20 miles built, the shareholders may increase the capital stock to \$300,000 by a two-thirds vote and the road extended as above, subject to the approval of the L. G. in C. Bonds may be issued to the amount of the actual paid up capital stock. The railway to be completed to the lake in 2 years and the extension in 5 or the charter is forfeited.

*Cap. 67*—Vests premises on the CORNER OF ADELAIDE AND TORONTO STREETS, Toronto, in James Rogers Armstrong and others under the name of the TRUSTEES OF THE ADELAIDE STREET WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH, Toronto, with power to sell and convey the same and apply the proceeds in the erection of a new church.

*Cap. 68*—Incorporates the ONTARIO TRUST AND INVESTMENT COMPANY, with a capital stock of \$100,000, \$20,000 to be subscribed and \$10,000 paid up before the Company goes into operation. When \$75,000 is paid up the capital stock may be increased to \$200,000. It may buy and sell stock, bonds, debentures and municipal securities, and buy and sell debts secured by mortgage, &c. It may borrow money and issue debentures therefor, and receive moneys on deposit; but such debentures and deposits are never to exceed the cash and securities held, or the capital of the Company. It may act as agent or a trust association in the purchase and sale of stocks, &c. It may hold real estate for its own use as offices in Toronto, and any other necessary to protect its investments, to the extent of \$10,000, but must sell it within 5 years of acquiring it. It must furnish to the L. G. or L. A. an annual statement of its affairs.

*Cap. 69*—Legalises the granting to and holding by the MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF St. VINCENT in Grey, certain lands in Meaford, needed for the purpose of making a harbour at the mouth of Big Head river.

*Cap. 70*—Incorporates the PRESQUE-ISLE AND BELMONT RAILWAY COMPANY, with power to build a railway from Presque-Isle harbour to some point within the township of Lake, gauge to be not less than 3 ft. 6 in., rails of wood or iron, &c. The Company has power to produce, build or lease and sail vessels on adjacent waters. Capital \$200,000 with power of increase. Municipalities may aid by bonus or loan. Trustees for their debentures to be appointed, by the L. G. in C., 1 by the Company, and 1 by the Reeves of Brighton, Percy, Seymour, Belmont, Mornera, Lake, Cramahe, Murray and the village of Brighton, all to be residents of East Northumberland. Bonds may be issued to the extent of \$250,000 but never to exceed the paid up capital and bonuses, &c. Railway to be commenced in 2 and completed in 3 years.

*Cap. 71*—Enables PORT HOPE to aid the P. H. LINDSAY AND BRAVERTON RAILWAY to

extend and complete its line to Beaverton. It may grant a bonus of \$30,000 and apply the Harbour bonds held by the corporation to that purpose.

*Cap. 72*—Provides for the succession of trustees of the ST. ANDREW'S Church, Peterborough, Church and Glebe property, authorizing them to mortgage it or a part of it for a sum not exceeding \$1,200 to complete a manse.

*Cap. 73*—confirms the title of JOHN BALKWILL to the whole of a mill site in London, declaring projected streets through it to be legally closed by the grant to him by the Crown in 1846.

*Cap. 74*—Declares the intent of the WILL OF THE LATE SIR HENRY SMITH was to vest his whole estate in Lady Smith, his widow, and so vests it, providing however that the portions which passed beneficially to his infant children shall be held in trust for them by Lady Smith.

*Cap. 75*—Incorporates HELLMETH LADIES' COLLEGE, London, with power to hold real estate for its immediate use of the value of \$5000 per annum.

*Cap. 75*—Incorporates the CALEDONIAN PEAT MANUFACTURING Co., capital \$200,000, in shares of \$20, with power to increase. It may commence operations as soon as \$20,000 is subscribed and 10 p. c. paid in. It has power to construct a railway or tramway of wood or iron, and a canal, &c., from any point in Caledonia or Alfred to the Ottawa river, either direct or via the South Nation river. It may issue bonds to the amount of the paid up capital on a vote of  $\frac{2}{3}$ ths of the stock. Work to be commenced in two years and completed in 5.

*Cap. 77*—Incorporates the HAMILTON MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE Co. with power to hold real estate of \$2,000 per annum. It may receive money by loan among its own insurers at 7 per cent. for a contingent fund, to be re-paid out of profits; or may create a reserve fund out of any surplus, granting scrip for it bearing 7 p. c. interest to those entitled to share the profits. Power of re-insurance is granted.

*Cap. 78*—Relieves the trustees of the late Hon. John Elmsley, of Toronto, from trusts under a deed of settlement, 14th January, 1851, and vests the property mentioned in Charlotte Elmsley in fee.

*Cap. 79*—Vests the ESTATE OF THE LATE THOS. BELL in Wm. Thos. Mason, giving him power with consent of the heirs, to dispose of such portions as may be expedient for the benefit of the estate, investing the proceeds, when not used in payment of debts, &c., in Dominion securities, or real securities in Ontario.

*Cap. 80*—Incorporates the SIMCOE & MUSKOKA RAILWAY Co., with power to build a railway from any point on Lake Couchiching either in North Orillia or in Rama, to any point on Lake Muskoka. Gauge not less than 3 ft. 6 in, rails of iron or wood. Capital \$50,000 (with power to increase) in shares of \$100. Municipalities may aid. A. M. Smith and A. T. Fulton with a third named by the L. G. in C., to be trustees. Bonds to be issued, limited as in other charters.

*Cap. 81*—Authorizes the sale of the TORONTO STREET RAILWAY by the mortgagee in trust or any judgment creditor. Such sale discharges all incumbrances (the purchase money going to creditors according to their priorities) and transfers all franchises to the purchaser who is bound to put the work in repair.

*Cap. 82*—Amends the TORONTO, GREY & BRUCE RAILWAY Co's. CHARTER, confirming all by-laws passed in aid, provided they received a majority of the votes of those voting thereon and the annual assessment does not exceed 3 cents in the dollar of the actual value of rateable property. All by-laws hereafter duly passed will be valid up to that rate. The council of any municipality voting \$250,000 may elect an additional director. Only the trustees named by the L. G. and the Co. must live in Toronto. The time for commencing the road is extended to 23rd January, 1870. Bonuses given by Toronto, or Arthur, or Mount Forest, or any municipality between them may be applied *pro rata* to the mileage of the said railway between those points. Bonuses of municipalities, west or north-west of Arthur, cannot be applied to sections outside of them.

*Cap. 83*—Amends the TORONTO & NIPISSING RAILWAY Co's CHARTER in a similar manner, \$150,000 entitles a municipality to a director. A branch is authorized from a point in Brock to navigable water in Lindsay. The same extension of time is granted.

*Cap. 84*—Authorizes the admission of CHARLES GAMON AS A BARRISTER, by the Law Society after examination.

*Cap. 85*—Authorizes the admission of WILLIAM DOOLEY POLLARD AS A BARRISTER, by the Law Society, after examination.

## MINING IN CANADA.

By THOS. CROSS, Esq., Ottawa.

It is gratifying to observe that Mining in Canada assumes more of the character of a settled industry every year. Recklessness appears to have worn itself out.

## ONTARIO.

**Gold.**—I am informed by Professor Bell, of the Albert College, Belleville, that "the tendency of the past year's operations has been towards the extinction of bogus enterprises and the discontinuance of unprofitable works, rather than to the establishment of new ones, or the realization of merchantable profits from mines or mills." This is, perhaps, the best work that could have been done in the late Quinte Gold Mining Division during the past twelve months; and now that it is in the way of being done, honest mining may have a chance.

Since the last issue of the *Year Book* many companies and individuals have spent large sums in erecting crushers, and in other gold mining operations in this district, only to give it up in disappointment. However, the following mines promise fairly:—The Richardson, the Feigel, those of Messrs. Turley & Gilbert, and the Messrs. Cook in Marmora, and that belonging to Messrs. Mallory & Morton at Mallorytown.

The Richardson Mine is still idle, owing to litigation. The ore is capable of yielding, by amalgamation, \$5.50 per ton, and will pay fairly if worked on a sufficiently large scale, and with a capital reduced from the present inflation of that of the Company.

The Feigel Mine recently supplied the Severn Mills with ore. The returns were good, but kept secret. It is now intended to erect a crushing mill on the Feigel lot.

Messrs. Turley & Gilbert have been working for some little time with good results, on lot 6 in the 9th concession of Marmora. Messrs. Cook, of Toronto, have bought a good deal of property in this township, including the famous "9 in the 9th." They are about to erect two crushers. The mill of Messrs. Mallory & Morton, at Mallorytown, has commenced to run, with fair prospects.

The amount of gold actually raised in this district during the past year, exclusive of that taken by Messrs. Severn & Co., from the Feigel Mine, the amount of which is unknown, cannot exceed from \$1,500 to \$2,000. About 70 men are employed in the mines and mills and in prospecting.

For all information on the gold mines of Ontario I am indebted to Professor Bell, who adds that "if the gold mining prospects are more restricted in extent, they are much healthier in character than they were a year ago."

**Silver.**—Operations in silver mining are still very limited, but such cannot be the case much longer. In the Montreal Mining Company's report (17th February, 1869) we read:—"It is gratifying now to report that the anticipations of last year have been fully realized, and that Mr. Macfarlane's active and scientific researches have been crowned with success by the discovery of a rich silver-bearing vein on a small island, the property of the Company, forming part of Wood's location at Thunder Cape. The presence of the same precious metal, though in smaller quantity, has also been ascertained, by Mr. Macfarlane, on another, the Jarvis location."

Though little work appears to have been done, and I have failed to ascertain the quantity raised, the great value of the Thunder Cape discoveries will appear from the following statement of the assays of four samples:

- "No. 1.—Selected from a quantity of 93½ lbs. of the richest specimens, one of which weighed 41 lbs.  
 "No. 2.—A sample obtained by drilling six holes through a mass of veinstone, 3 feet in length and 12 to 16 inches wide by about 6 to 12 inches thick, and weighing 481 lbs., the holes being so arranged as to penetrate the poorest and richest portions of the mass.  
 "No. 3.—A sample taken from 230¼ lbs. of veinstone regarded as of ordinary and rich quality.  
 "No. 4.—A sample taken from a quantity of 511 lbs. set aside as "smalls" and poor portions of the veinstone.  
 "I consider the above, as put up in labelled phials by Mr. Macfarlane, to be fair average samples of the specimens examined by me, and stated by Mr. Macfarlane to represent fairly the productive portion of the vein as reported on by him.

"J. W. DAWSON."

The following table gives the results found by the several assayists, the ton being taken at 2,240 lbs., and the value of silver at \$1.24 per ounce Troy. This value is based upon the price now quoted in England for bar silver, namely, 38s. 0½d. sterling per ounce:—

	PERCENTAGES.				
	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	Aver.
Professor Chapman.....	14.96	7.82	5.27	1.71	5.523
Dr. Hayes.....	41.17	11.26	5.82	1.18	8.471
Mr. Macfarlane.....	13.14	7.3	4.94	1.82	5.168
	OUNCES PER TON.				
	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	Aver.
Professor Chapman.....	4,836	2,574	1,721	558	1,804
Dr. Hayes.....	15,064	3,678	1,901	385	2,767
Mr. Macfarlane.....	4,292	2,384	1,513	594	1,690

## SILVER VALUE PER TON.

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	Aver.
Professor Chapman.....	\$3,028	\$3,191	\$2,134	\$691	\$2,236
Dr. Hayes.....	18,679	4,560	2,537	477	3,431
Mr. Macfarlane.....	5,332	2,956	2,000	736	2,995

If the average of the results of the three assayers, as given above, is taken, it amounts to 6.387 per cent., equal to 2.087 ounces or \$2,587.88 per ton. The value of the silver contained in the 1,336 lbs. of ore now in the Company's possession here, will, at this rate, amount to \$1,543.48, being the product of one blast of some surface pieces taken from under water.—*Report of the Montreal Mining Company, December 7th, 1868.*

The Montreal Mining Company are said to be fully determined to proceed with the development of their silver mines, even should an increase of their capital be needed. They have also secured Mr. Macfarlane's services for a space of three years, so that we may look for further valuable discoveries and reliable reports of them when made.

Two American Companies—the Superior Mining Company, and the Ontonagon Silver Mining Company—are also about to commence operations. They own about 5,000 acres. Though they paid for their land two years since, it was only late last spring that they got their patents, so that there has not been time to do much. The land has been selected by competent men, and is being carefully examined with a view of commencing operations.

**Copper.**—I have heard of no discoveries, or operations of any importance, on the north shore of Lake Superior, during the past year. The continued low price of copper has had a depressing effect, but a change seems likely to take place in this.

In 1868 the product of the Bruce and associated mines, compared with that of the ten preceding years, was as follows:

YEAR.	No. of tons net of 21 cwt.			Produce, per cent.	No. of Units.	Value in Sterling.		
	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.			£	s.	d.
From 1858 to 1867 inclusive .....	24,729	4	10	.....	493,011.73	430,450	16	3
Average during above period .....	2,472	18	12	.....	49,801.17	43,045	1	7
1868 .....	2,742	0	8	20.00	59,440.00	34,577	9	7

The new method of extracting copper by the wet way will make ores pay that would not be worth working by the present process of smelting, and will also obtain a larger percentage from rich ores.

**Lead.**—The following work has been done at the Frontenac Lead Mine:—An adit has been driven about four hundred feet along the vein, and a shaft sunk upon it at a depth of fifty feet, continuing twenty feet deeper, and a good deal of progress made in cutting the lode. An excellent mill, dressing machinery, and (at present) two smelting hearths, with blower, are in operation, which can smelt three tons of pig lead per day. Much activity is also shown in trying methods of saving labor in washing the ore. About thirty hands are employed.

The vein averages ten feet in width, and holds out well. The percentage of lead averages from four to six per cent.

James Bomanes, Esq., of Kingston, has kindly supplied me with the above information.

Dr. Dawson remarks, in his report on this mine, (1868):—"The Frontenac Lead Mine . . . has exposed a deposit of remarkable richness and extent, warranting the erection of all necessary machinery for crushing, washing and smelting, with a certainty of very large profits under management ordinarily skilful."

There is also a lead mine at work in the township of Galway of sufficient importance to warrant the erection of smelting works, which, I believe, are now in operation. The whole country thereabout is cut by lead veins, and must ultimately be the seat of a large mining industry.

**Iron.**—The Marmora Iron Mines shipped about 20,000 tons of ore to the States during the past summer.

**Plumbago.**—A very valuable deposit of this mineral is now worked in the Township of Bedford, County Frontenac. The vein has been opened at intervals for a distance of two miles, and is from six to twelve feet wide. A shaft has been sunk fifty feet, and a level driven from the bottom thirty feet along the vein. From these workings a shipment has been made of 100 barrels, averaging 450 lbs. each.

**Petroleum.**—The Petroleum trade has taken a fresh start since the last issue of the *Year Book*. The impediment to exports, arising from want of proper deodorizing, has been removed, and our oils compare favourably with those of Pennsylvania. During the past year a large increase of capital has been attracted to Petroleum, and preparations are in progress for doubling the present capacity of the refineries within six weeks.

The average daily product of the wells (now sixty or so in number against fifteen this time last year) is 800 or 900 barrels. The capacity of the tanks at Petrolia is about 500,000 barrels. The blue clay of the district is an excellent material to sink tanks in, which are dug of such size as to hold from 3,000 to 5,000 barrels each. There are also iron tanks holding 35,000 barrels, and some wooden tankage. The stock of crude in tank at the wells is at present about 380,000 barrels, and there are 40,000 barrels in London and other places in the Dominion. There are also about 8,000 barrels of refined on hand, so



that the whole stock of the country equals about 430,000 barrels crude, representing, at present price, (September, 1869,) \$602,000.

Refining for export is now carried on at the rate of 3,000 barrels weekly, this being the full capacity for export of the Canadian refineries, but which, it is expected, will be doubled within a few weeks. The quality produced is fully equal to the American oil in color and absence of smell, and excels it in density and fire test.

The home consumption this year (1869) has been, up to 1st September, about 100,000 barrels crude or 70,000 refined.

The state of the trade is good, the demand being in excess of the supply; but the need of a reciprocity treaty is much felt. The duty on exports to the United States is 20 cents per gallon, and is, of course, quite prohibitory. The duty on refined, for home consumption, is five cents a gallon, with twenty-five cents inspector's fee per barrel.

Operations at Petrolia are carried on mostly by Americans, and American capital is largely represented in the refineries.

I have taken the above particulars from the *Titusville Herald*, as quoted in the *London Daily Free Press* of 1st September, 1869.

**Salt.**—For some time since the last issue of the *Year Book* the Goderich salt manufacture was in a languishing state, owing to American competition. During the last six months it has revived. The surplus stocks have been worked off, and all the works have commenced boiling again. About 250 barrels, worth about \$350, are now made daily. It is thought that salt can be produced more cheaply by "Platt's Patent" than by the present boiling system.

**Peat.**—Two Companies—the Anglo-American and the Ontario—are at work on the Welland Peat Bed. The former has been in successful operation for some time. The property of the latter is considered by it the best peat property in Canada. They have only lately commenced, and have made about 250 tons. The price of prepared peat is at present \$3 per ton on the Welland Canal. Demand unlimited.

#### MINING REGULATIONS.

Mining in Ontario is now regulated by the "General Mining Act of 1869," whereby the "Gold and Silver Mining Act of 1868" is repealed, all royalties removed and reservations rescinded in patents already issued, and abolished as regards patents hereafter issued.

In territories bordering on Lakes Huron and Superior, French River, &c., mining locations are to be in blocks of 320, 160, or 80 acres each, and to be paid for at the rate of one dollar per acre. In other unsurveyed districts they are to be of such dimensions as may hereafter be fixed by Order in Council.

The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may declare any tract of country a mining division, and appoint inspectors of such divisions, who shall be Justices of the Peace.

Crown lands may be freely explored,

Inspectors may grant mining licenses, good for one year, on the receipt of \$5 from applicant. Licensees may stake out and work claims on Crown lands.

**Dimensions of Claims.**—For any one person, 200 feet along the vein by 100 feet on each side thereof. For companies of two or more licenses, 100 feet along the vein for each additional miner until 1,000 feet are taken up.

#### QUEBEC.

**Gold.**—I am informed by R. Pope, Esq., Inspector, that "in the Chaudiere Division mining has been actively carried on during the past year. Several new shafts have been sunk for alluvial gold, and a considerable amount of work has been done in the way of testing the quartz veins in the Seigniorie of Rigaud, Vaudreuil. All the mining hitherto, both in the alluvial and quartz deposits, has been carried on in this Seigniorie.

"The amount of gold extracted in the fifteen months ended on the 30th September, 1869, was 1,388 ounces, worth about \$25,000. The number of mining licenses issued during this period was 874, and "three mill licenses.

"Some of the miners have very recently introduced the hydraulic method of washing the auriferous earth, and good results are confidently anticipated from this economical and effectual way of mining."

**Copper.**—At the Hartford Mines the smelting works were closed in April last, and work is now done exclusively with a view of obtaining sulphur for the manufacture of sulphuric acid at the Company's works now building in Boston, and for the extraction of copper by the wet way,

About 100 tons of ore can be raised at these mines daily, averaging 3 per cent. of copper, and worth about \$1,500. The lowest depth reached is about 525 feet.

At the Huntington Mine the product has averaged 200 tons of 10 per cent. ore a month during the last year, worth, probably, \$10,000. Some of this has been shipped to Baltimore and Liverpool, and there remains on hand at the mine about 1,000 tons of this, and about 30,000 tons of 3 per cent. ore. The Company intend to erect reducing works on the Monnier system whereby the low grade ores can be utilized. The product of this mine can be trebled at any time should the state of the market warrant it.

During the past twelve months the progress made at Harvey Hill has been very satisfactory. A

twenty-horse engine has been put up at the main shaft, and slides and cages introduced for hauling the stuff, and lowering and raising the miners. The ore is rapidly raised in waggons, which run upon an inclined tramway to the works for dressing, the loaded waggons hauling up the empty ones. Very little ore has been raised during the year, so much remaining on grass from last year; but a large quantity has been broken up and piled along the levels, to be raised as required. The new process of extraction lately patented by Dr. T. Sterry Hunt and the Rev. Jas. Douglas is now carried on at this mine with the most satisfactory results.

I am again indebted to the Rev. J. S. Brown, Manager, for all information respecting Harvey Hill.

I have received no reports from the Ives and Capel Mines, but I believe both to be doing well.

**Iron.**—Work has ceased, since the last issue of the *Year Book*, at the Moisie and Hull Mines, and is now carried on, I believe, solely at the Radnor Forges. High wages and the dearth of fuel are said to be the causes of the failure of iron smelting in Canada. Much is hoped from the development of the peat manufacture.

**Peat.**—Compressed Peat is coming largely into use, and continues in favor on the Grand Trunk Railway. I have failed to ascertain the quantity made in Quebec during the past year, but several new companies have been formed, and the manufacture promises to become extensive, and to do much towards reducing the price of fuel. About 300 tons have been prepared for market.

[For the Mining Regulations of Quebec, *vide* the *Year Book* for 1863.]

## NOVA SCOTIA.

We read in the report of the Chief Commissioner of Mines for 1868:—"During the year there has been remarkable activity in prospecting and in opening new mines, both in the old and new districts. Eleven new crushers have been licensed, and there are six others in the course of erection. Financially the success has been more than was expected, the receipts being larger than in any previous year."

**Gold.**—The following statement for the year 1868 is from the same Report:—

DISTRICTS.	Average men employed.	Crushing mills Dec. 31st, 1868.	Steam Power.	Water Power.	Quartz, &c. Crushed.	Yield per ton.	Gold from Alluvial Mines.	Total yield of Gold.	Maximum yield per ton.	Average yield by month at \$18.50 per oz.
Stormont, "Isaac's" Harbor .....	47	1	1	1	506 05	1 2 14 18 0 0	673 2 17 2 0 0	\$365 00		
Wine Harbor .....	74	4	3	1	2,938 01	0 8 12	1248 6 2 15 12 6	312 00		
Sherbrooke .....	191	10	3	1	8,880 04	0 16 0	7070 0 3 12 15 0	884 78		
Tangier .....	38	3	2	1	725 45	1 4 7 0 15 0	321 4 3 4 9 9	445 63		
Monague .....	24	1	1	1	350 00	0 13 0	584 14 22 2 4 0	450 70		
Waverley .....	118	4	3	1	6,372 00	0 7 12	2387 8 32 0 15 8	374 30		
Oldham .....	26	4	3	1	1,015 13	0 14 4	719 0 4 1 18 18	491 41		
Bentley .....	127	6	3	3	5,994 05	0 11 6	3373 14 9 1 19 0	667 49		
Unaske .....	80	5	3	1	3,874 15	0 16 16	3247 3 17 18 0 0	162 40		
Laurencetown .....	31	2	2	1	382 17	0 14 0	272 2 8 21 6 16	91 00		
Unproclaimed and other Districts ..	9	5	5	...	136 00	0 6 12 3 9 34	44 4 14 0 11 11	\$190 34		
Totals, 1868 .....	775	45	37	8	31,242 65	0 13 3 22 19 16	20541 6 19 21 6 16	\$765 00		
Do. 1867 .....	676	35	27	8	34,673 00	0 17 23 49 1 15	27583 6 9			

This statement shows a great falling off in the yield of gold, and in the average yield per man during 1868. Concerning this the Inspector says:—"The decrease in the yield may, to some extent, be attributed to a diminution of some of the lodes at a few of the mines." And again:—"The depth at which the lodes, in many instances, are now worked, necessarily involves the adoption of other means than manual or horse labor to contend with an increase of water in the mines, and to hoist the quartz or other material from the depth required. The additional outlay required for this purpose is often deferred until the yield of gold is almost balanced by the cost of production, and a somewhat disheartening result is the consequence. An earlier provision of machinery would, probably, in many cases, have placed mines that are now worked to a small extent only in a position more in accordance with their intrinsic value. Notwithstanding this circumstance however, the aspect of the operations in gold mining is certainly the reverse of depressing; several new districts are being rapidly developed, the establishment of works by companies of recent incorporation is being carried to completion, and there is every prospect of the operations in a short time being very considerably extended. The application of machinery in lieu of horses and manual labor, the importance of which, in an economical point of view, is becoming more generally recognized; the enlarged extent of the separate holdings, and the consequent probability of greater duration, together with the adoption of every scientific aid in treating and abstracting the precious metal, are the best assurance that gold mining in the Province is yet far from that development which, from the extent of the auriferous formation, may be expected."

Coal.—The quantity of Coal raised during the year 1868 was as follows:—

Mine.	Coal Raised, Tons.	Mine.	Coal Raised, Tons.
Jeggins	9,240	Collins	611
Macan	432	Grace Bay	47,956
New York and Acadia	1,773	Gowrie	56,454
Black	183	Ingraham	40
Albion	87.04	International	5,812
Acadia	37,923	Lingan	19,504
McBean	447	Matheson	230
McKay	145	South Head	2,300
Bear Creek	14,051	Sydney	109,352
Nova Scotia	417½	Victoria	3,324
Marsh	23¾	Gardiner	34
Marigomish	20	Balmoral	16
Montreal & New Glasgow	200	Chimney Corner	200
Acadia, O. B.	12	Richmond	39
Block House	50,052	Black Rock	121
Caledonia	10,130	New Campbellton	1,490
Clyde	2,547½		
Total, 1868			462,186½
Do. 1867			542,127½

This table shows a considerable falling off in 1868 from the figures of 1867. The Inspector says:—  
 "The operations at many of the mines have been upon a considerably reduced scale compared with former years; some of the mines have been worked only a short period, and others have remained entirely inoperative during the whole of the year. Notwithstanding this unfortunate position of so important a branch of industry, the energy hitherto exhibited in prosecuting mining researches has not been altogether suspended. Fresh openings have been made, and preliminaries taken for their development, on the revival of the trade to that healthy state which, in its external bearings, is of such national importance."

The distribution of the Coal sold in 1867-8 was as follows:—

	1868.		1867.	
	Tons Round.	Tons Slack.	Tons Round.	Tons Slack.
Raised .....	480,220	61,907½	403,121½	59,066½
Sold for home consumption .....	83,841½	13,804½	97,715½	19,914
Exported to neighboring Colonies .....	92,45	10,729½	91,376	11,433
Exported to other countries .....	271,139½	10,012	224,466	8,714½
Total .....	447,532	34,546	413,557½	40,061½

The average number of hands employed in the Nova Scotia collieries during 1868 was 2,639, and of horses 382. These figures are lower than those for 1867, but the steam power increased from 1,545 horse in 1867 to 2,382 in 1868.

The following comparative statement of receipts and expenditure for 1867 and 1868 is from the Report of the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Mines:—

RECEIPTS.	12 Months 1867.	12 Months 1868.	EXPENDITURE.	12 Months 1867.	12 Months 1868.
Rents (gold) .....	\$ 8,372 83	\$ 21,303 06	Return Royalty (gold) ...	511 06	\$ 77 01
Royalty .....	14,616 54	11,081 29	Com'n on Royalty, (gold) ...	679 33	875 90
Prospecting licenses, (gold) ...	2,262 01	20,396 12	Salaries and Surveys .....	2,380 75	5,082 16
Licenses to search, (coal) .....	2,930 00	2,850 00	Return Rents .....	82 60	708 04
Royalty .....	65,209 65	44,621 27	Lands .....	23 60	470 00
Licenses to work .....	2,050 00	950 00	Stationery and Printing .....	1,237 15	2,351 46
			Return P. License .....	5 75	375 00
			General Expenses .....	7,739 05	6,380 75
			Return Licenses to Search .....	653 00	80 00
			Surveys, (Coal) .....	13 67	232 00
			Return License to Work .....	100 00	40 00
			Office Expenses .....	55 75	40 00
			Roads .....	693 06	693 06
			Total amount .....	\$14,209 31	\$ 16,534 77
			Balance .....	81,181 72	84,696 99
	\$25,391 03	\$101,231 76		\$25,391 03	\$101,231 76

Iron is again about to be smelted and manufactured on a large scale at the Arcadia Iron Works, near Londonderry.

#### MINING REGULATIONS.

[For the Mining Regulations of Nova Scotia see the Year Book of last year.]

### NEW BRUNSWICK.

No mines of gold, silver, lead, zinc, tin, or other metals not hereunder mentioned, are now being worked in New Brunswick.

Iron is being raised and smelted to a limited extent at Woodstock. There are no other iron mines worked, though available ores occur at other points.

Copper.—With the exception of a mine at Adam's Island, in Charlotte County, owned and worked by an English Company—"The Casco Bay Mining Company,"—who still employ about thirty men, all the New Brunswick copper mines have been, for the present, abandoned.

Manganese is being profitably worked at the "Markhamville Manganese Mines," in Upham, King's County. Thirty men are employed, and the number is to be increased. In 1867-8, the trade returns show that New Brunswick exported 861 tons, valued at \$19,019.

Plumbago has been removed from two localities. From the first, at Portland, St. John, 2,000 barrels, of 300 lbs. each, have been taken. From the second, at the Falls, Suspension Bridge, St. John, called "The Split-rock Plumbago Mine,"—Mr. A. Garritt, director,—some twenty-five barrels a day are taken out.

Coal is now mined in two localities only,—the Albert Mine, near Hillsborough; and the mines about Newcastle Creek, Grand Lake. It is doubtful whether the Albert coal is coal at all. Better to call it Albertaine.

Salt is being manufactured on a limited scale from brine springs near Sussex. The product might be much increased by judicious management.

Lime is burned to a considerable extent at the Narrows of the St. John, at the Green Point Quarries, &c.; on a limited scale at many other points.

Plaster is quarried and calcined for exportation at Hillsborough.

For the Mining Regulations of New Brunswick, see previous Year Books.

Almost all the above information has been kindly furnished by Professor L. W. Bailey, of Fredericton.

### PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND AND NEWFOUNDLAND.

There are no mines in Prince Edward Island.

From Newfoundland accounts continue encouraging. During 1868 the Tilt Cove Copper Mine exported 8,555 tons of ore, averaging rather less than 12 per cent. The product of this mine in 1869, up to the 1st August, was 350 tons. About 200 miners are at work, principally in preparing new ground for future operations, and great activity prevails in the erection of machinery and wharf and church accommodation.

A copper lode has been worked at Trump Island during the present year, (1869,) but with what result I have not heard.

The "Notre Dame Mining Company" has been formed to work a property adjoining the Tilt Cove Mine, which it resembles in character, and probably will do in value.

The La Manche Lead Mine is in successful operation. It has shipped this season (1869) 230 tons. Preparations are being made to work it on a larger scale.

Copper mining has also begun in Placentia Bay, but not enough has been done to afford any opinion as to its chances.

A very valuable vein of Nickel ore is also being worked.

#### MINING REGULATIONS.

The principal feature of the mining laws of Newfoundland is that the Government makes to applicants grants of a square mile each, on a lease of 999 years, claiming a royalty of 2½ per cent. after five years.

### BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Besides the gold and coal mines (see last Year Book) silver and copper mining is now carried on by the "Cherry Creek Silver Mining Company" and the "Stowe Sound Copper Mining Company," which have both spent considerable sums in developing their property, and expect good returns.

From the estimates for 1868 we learn that the revenue from free miners' certificates during that year was expected to be \$16,000, and from general mining receipts \$21,000.

## TELEGRAPHS.

The past year has been an unusually active one in Telegraph matters in Canada.

The Montreal Telegraph Company has reduced its charges very materially, as per altered tariff elsewhere given. The change has not diminished the revenue of the Company but must have been a great boon to the Public. Telegraphic messages need now no longer be so brief as they formerly were, and can take the place of correspondence by letter to a greater extent.

The Montreal Telegraph Company has also added nearly 15 per cent. to its lines, during the year. It is almost matter for regret that we cannot give figures later than November, 1868, but it is better to be exact than to run the risk of inaccuracy by giving a hurriedly made up statement.

The Dominion Company in the West, and the People's Telegraph in the East, both now appearing for the first time in the returns, are approaching each other, and will endeavour to dispute the supremacy of the Montreal Telegraph Company—no easy task.

We regret that we have no later figures from the New Brunswick Companies, which must, we should think, have extended their wires along the new railroad lines considerably.

With these remarks we refer to the following table, which shows the principal facts connected with Canadian telegraph lines.

	Montreal Telegraph Company.			The Dominion Telegraph Company.	The People's Telegraph Co.	New Brunswick Telegraph Co.	The People's Telegraph Co.	Nova Scotia Telegraph Co.	New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Co.				Total.
	In Quebec and Ontario	In N. B.	In the U. S.						In N. B.	In U. S.	In Nfld.	In P. E. I.	
Miles of Line - -	5,849	236	759	113	233	369	159	936	40	255	619	34	9,563
Miles of wire laid -	7,811	237	915	20	666	665	130	1,516	40	400	1,210	50	13,793
Offices open - -	359	10	87	5	8	20	7	11	17	24	2	2	403
Instruments used -	523	11	115	5	10	28	42	64	22	25	23	2	816
Messages sent - -	552,633	16,051	61,839	-	-	60,688	18,626	58,000	1000	20,000	20,000	1000	509,831
Capital of Co. authorized - -	\$750,000			500,000	100,000	32,240	11,000	125,000		200,000			1
Subscribed - -	750,000			150,000	100,000	32,240	11,000	125,000		200,000			
Last year's divid. -	10 per cent.			-	-	9 p. c.	7 p. c.	5 p. c.		10 per cent.			
Each share, par value of - -	\$40												
Chief offices of the Company - -	Hugh Allan, President, Montreal.			Hon. W. Cayley, President, Toronto.	A. Joseph, Chairman, Quebec.	Return of 1868.	Return of 1868.	W. H. Walker, Agent, Halifax.					
Date of the statement - -	Nov. 30, 1868†			Sept. 30, 1869.	Oct. 21, 1869.	-	-	April 29, 1869.					

\* This excludes Cable Telegraphs for the U. S. which is "through business" and does not appertain to the business of Canada.

† No complete statement later than this can be rendered, but in 1869, to date, the Montreal Telegraph Company has built upwards of 1,000 miles of new lines and opened between 50 and 60 new offices.

‡ This is the statement respecting the Dominion Telegraph Company at the date of the line being taken over from the contractor. The number of messages sent, and other details, cannot be given until another year. The Company is calling for tenders for the completion of wires to Montreal and Sarnia.

§ Not including the lines in Cape Breton, which at the close of 1867 passed under the control of the New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company.

|| This Company is only just commencing business; all its offices not being yet opened.

¶ The value of Telegraph property in the Dominion is considerably over \$2,000,000. A total to the above figures would only mislead, as the capital is doubtless much below the present value of the lines.

## POSTAL AFFAIRS.

## GENERAL REMARKS.

Few changes of moment have occurred since our last issue. The Government do not appear to have seen the way clear either to the acquisition of the Telegraph wires, or to the exchange of Money Orders with the United States. It must not, however, be supposed that this branch of the public service is at a stand-still. New offices have been opened, and many miles of additional mail route have been established.

We gather from the Report on the Outside Service of the Post Office, made by the Civil Service Commissioners:—1st. That it is intended, so soon as the revenue shall have become settled after the late reduction of postage, to pay the Postmasters in Ontario and Quebec a salary, as has been the practice in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, instead of by a commission on the receipts of the office; that such salary be regulated from time to time by the revenue collected and the duties performed; that such salary shall range from \$1,200 per annum in country places to \$2,400 in cities; and, 2nd. That in return for compulsory pre-payment—found to work so well in the United States—a system of free delivery will be established; and,

3rd. A more complete and efficient system of visitation and inspection of post offices and mail routes, is to be established by the appointment of one head inspector and five sub-inspectors.

With regard to the clause relating to the pre-payment of postage, we estimate that should such a measure be conceded, the work of the Department and city post offices could be conducted by at least 36 less clerks than at present employed; and, averaging the salaries of these individuals at \$800 apiece per annum, it would give no less a saving than \$28,800. To this may be added about \$16,000 on pre-paid dead letters, and \$10,000, being the amount paid for printing blank forms no longer required. These three items make up a total of \$40,400, and would pay the salaries of 134 letter carriers at the rate proposed of \$300 per annum. It would be well for our legislators to consider these figures before opposing, as heretofore, the compulsory pre-payment movement. It does not necessarily follow that the officials referred to would not be required. The very rapid growth of the Post Office, which leads continually to the extension of the Inspection branch, the Money Order, the Savings Bank, the Railway and Foreign Mail Services, will require the aid of every available individual for many years to come. For these duties the old staff of thoroughly trained officers would always prove of the highest possible value, and obviate the necessity of new appointments.

The rapid growth of the Money Order system of the United States is a matter of much congratulation to our neighbors, and, as it will be of great commercial advantage to have the systems of Canada and the American Union brought into unison—a consummation which will, no doubt, be effected at no very distant date—we, append a synopsis of transactions in that country, from the date of its commencement, the 1st November, 1864:—

Year.	No. of Orders Issued.	Amount of Orders Issued.	No. of Orders Paid.	Amount of Orders Paid.	Revenue accruing to P. O. D.	No. of M's Order Offices.
1865 - - - - -	.....	\$1,360,122 52	.....	\$1,313,577 08	.....	419
1866 - - - - -	243,600	3,977,257 28	233,124	3,903,690 22	24,370 57	766
1867 - - - - -	474,466	9,228,327 72	461,876	9,071,240 73	61,054 54	1,224
1868 - - - - -	831,937	16,197,358 47	836,940	16,118,537 03	59,231 83	1,468

*Postal Telegraph System of England.*

The Postal Telegraph of Great Britain has not, at the date we write, (September, 1869,) been put into operation, but it is understood that arrangements have been completed for the purchase, by the Post Office, of the whole of the Telegraph lines of the United Kingdom, with the exception of some few that are only used for working railways; but a settlement with regard to these, also, is on the eve of completion. It is found that the telegraph lines, under the old arrangement, after paying all expenses, gave a dividend on the purchase money about to be paid for them of from five to six per cent., but, as the Government will be able to borrow the amount at from 3½ to 3¾ per cent., it is thought it will net two per cent. by the transaction. The amount to be paid is twenty years' purchase of the net receipts of the Companies; this includes the plant, as well as the good-will of the business.

It is proposed to serve, by the Postal Telegraph, 3,375 offices, instead of 882 as heretofore, and to open 843 branch offices, instead of 247. It is estimated that there is at present one telegraph office to every 13,000 inhabitants; in future there will be one to every 6,000. Every letter-box and pillar-box will be the receptacle for telegraph messages, and the wires are to be brought into the Money Order offices, so that Money Orders may be telegraphed if necessary. It is expected that a gross revenue of \$3,500,000 will be derived, and that the expenditure will not be less than \$2,000,000, which will give a net profit of \$1,500,000, sufficient, after paying interest on the purchase money, to leave a balance of \$250,000 for revenue.

*Proposed Government Telegraph Bill of the United States.*

Neither has the Government Telegraph system been lost sight of in the United States. The Post master-General of the American Union has already submitted a scheme to Congress, which has been fully considered by the Senate Committee on Post Offices, and a bill has been reported "to establish a Postal Telegraph system." This bill will come up for action at the next meeting of Congress, and, as it is of interest to us, we give, in brief, a synopsis of its preamble and provisions:—

- 1st. Congress is to have full powers over the transmission of correspondence by telegraph.
- 2nd. The interests which relate to the finances and all the business of the world, and the giving or withholding news from the Press, are too great to be confided to private individuals.
- 3rd. The construction and maintenance of telegraph lines should be given out to public competition.
- 4th. The office business should be conducted by officers of the Post Office.
- 5th. The telegraph construction and maintenance should be under the control and supervision of the Post Office authorities.

The bill provides for the establishment of Postal Telegraph offices in every city and town of 5,000 inhabitants and upwards, at the capital of every State, and at such other points as may be required. All messages must be pre-paid by stamps. Messages will be received at all post letter-boxes, and they will be immediately delivered by carriers.

The bill also provides that no tender will be accepted at a higher rate than 20 cents for 20 words for every 500 miles of transmission, and 5 cents additional for postage.

The following table gives the proposed rates:—

	Present Rates.	Proposed Rates.
	\$ c.	\$ c.
To offices within 500 miles of New York	41	25
To offices within 500 miles of Chicago	93	25
To offices within 500 miles of New Orleans	1 65	25
From New York to Chicago	1 75	45
From New York to San Francisco	6 75	1 25

The object of this bill is to bring the telegraph within the reach of all. It is not proposed to give the right of telegraphing exclusively to the Government, but to offer the broadest field for competition.

#### POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—DOMINION OF CANADA.

##### General Post Office.

Postmaster-General, Hon. Alex. Campbell; Deputy, W. H. Griffin; Accountant, H. A. Wicksteed; Secretary, W. White; Cashier, J. Ashworth; Superintendent Money Order Branch, P. Le Sueur; Superintendent Savings Bank Branch, J. C. Stewart.

##### Letter Rates.

Local letters, if pre-paid.....3 cents per  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. | Local letters, if unpaid.....5 cents per  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.

If a letter is posted partially unpaid, the charge on delivery will be the same as if wholly unpaid, deducting, however, any amount that may have been pre-paid upon it. Letters mailed for delivery at the office where posted, 1 cent each. Letters are re-directed from one place to another without any further charge. On letters re-mailed from the Dead Letter Office, 3 cents additional. 2 cents additional for letters delivered by letter carriers.

Letters from or to Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates, whether in Her Majesty's Service or Canadian Volunteers, whilst on active service, whether in Canada, the United Kingdom, or any of the British Colonies, pass, if pre-paid, for 2 cts. each, when not over the  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.; if over  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz., at ordinary letter rates.

On letters for Prince Edward Island the charge is 3 cents per  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz., paid; unpaid, 5 cents; to Newfoundland, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents—pre-payment required.

Postage on letters to British Columbia and Vancouver's Island is 10 cents per  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.—must be pre-paid. An additional sea-rate of 10 cents, from San Francisco, is charged on delivery. The rate to Red River, via United States, is 6 cents per  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.—must be paid in advance.

Letters for the U. S. are 6 cts. per  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz., if pre-paid; if unpaid, or only partially paid, 10 cts. per  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.

Letters sent by way of the United States, if addressed via New York, may be forwarded to the Brazils, Acapulco, Aspinwall, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Cuba, Mexico, Nicaragua, (Pacific side), Panama, St. Thomas, Sandwich Islands, Venezuela, and the British West Indies, for 10 cents per  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz., which must be pre-paid by postage stamps. Registration fee 5 cents additional.

To Bermuda, the British and Foreign West Indies, by British mail packet from Halifax, monthly, the charge is 12 cents, which must be pre-paid. Registration fee 5 cents additional.

Via New York to Guadeloupe, Hayti, (St. Domingo, Martinique, Porto Rico, Santa Cruz, the postage is 14 cents per  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. By the same route to Bolivia, Ecuador, Valparaiso, Honduras, Nicaragua, (Gulf of Mexico side), Callao, Lima, 34 cents per  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. Registration fee 8 cents.

Letter rates to the United Kingdom, if by Canadian Packet, not exceeding  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz., 12 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents.

Exceeding  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. and not exceeding 1 oz. .... 25  
 " 1 oz. " 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. .... 37 $\frac{1}{2}$  "

and so on increasing one rate of postage for each additional  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. If letters for the United Kingdom are posted unpaid, they will be charged a fine of 6d. sterling in addition to the postage on delivery.

On letters from Nova Scotia & New Brunswick, when forwarded by Canadian steamer from Portland during the winter, the charge is 15 cts., as there is a transit rate of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  cts. for passing through the States. The postage on letters by the Cunard line is 15 cents per  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz., and an additional 15 cents for every  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz., with a fine of 6d. sterling if posted unpaid, or only partially pre-paid.

But from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, by Inman steamer from Halifax to Great Britain, the postage is 12 $\frac{1}{2}$  cts. per  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz., unpaid or short paid letters being charged an additional 6d. str. as a fine.

Letters for the Dominion of Canada are forwarded thrice per week from Great Britain. On Thursdays by the Canadian packets from Liverpool, calling at Londonderry to receive the latest mails, telegrams and passengers, arriving, in summer, at Quebec, and, during the winter months, at Portland. Officers are employed on these for the purpose of sorting the mails, so as to be ready for delivery at all the larger offices in Canada, and for the various railways; by this means the delivery of mail matter is very considerably accelerated. Another mail is forwarded by the Inman line from Liverpool, via Queenstown, calling fortnightly at Halifax with Canadian mails, and thence proceeding to New York. A third mail is despatched by Cunard steamer, leaving Liverpool every Saturday, sailing at Queenstown on Sunday, and thence sailing direct to New York.

Letters are forwarded from England to Canada by the first outward steamer unless marked "by Canadian Packet," or "by British Packet," in which case they will be sent by the mail line thus designated.

The mails by these steamers are despatched from this side, by Canadian line, on Saturday, from Quebec, in summer; and Portland, in winter. By Inman steamer, on Friday, from Halifax every alternate week; and, by Cunard packet, every Wednesday from New York.

*Mail Matter exempt from Postage.*

All mailable matter sent to or by the Governor-General, or sent to or from any Public Department at the Seat of Government at Ottawa, or to or from any member of the Legislature at the Seat of Government, during the Sessions, or ten days before the meeting of Parliament. Also, all papers printed by order of either of the Houses of the General or Local Governments, or sent by the Members of either of the above Houses during the recess of the Parliaments thereof. In order to be sent free these Parliamentary papers must be sent without covers, open at the ends or sides, and contain no letter or written communication whatsoever. The free transmission of Parliamentary papers, as above, only affects the Canadian Postage rates. Such printed papers must bear the signature of the Speaker, Chief Clerk, or officer acting for them, or of the member sending the same. Letters on Her Majesty's service passing between the United Kingdom and the Dominion of Canada to any of the Imperial Departments of State, Civil, Military, or Naval.

*Registration of Letters.*

Parties posting letters containing articles of value should have them registered, and obtain a certificate of such registration from the office when posted.

The registration fee on letters circulating in Canada, Newfoundland or Prince Edward Island is 2 cents; on letters to the United States, 5 cents; and on those for the United Kingdom, 8 cents; for British Colonies, 25 cents; for France, and letters passing through France, an amount equal to the postage rate. The registration fee, together with the postage, should be pre-paid by postage stamp.

The object of registration is not to make the Postal Authorities responsible, but in order that a letter or package may be traced through the various offices which it passes, and when loss is sustained by the negligence or carelessness of any party through whose hands it has passed, such individual is bound to make good the amount of money in the letter or the value of such package.

*Parcel Post.*

Parcels may be posted for circulation in the Dominion only, at the following rates, which must be paid in advance:—

Not exceeding 8 ozs -	-	-	-	12½ cts.	Above 1 lb. and not exceeding 1½ lb. 37½ cts.
Above 8 oz. and not exceeding 1 lb -	25	"	"	"	1½ lb. " 2 lbs. 50 "
Registration Fee -	-	-	-	-	- 5 "

No parcel to exceed 4 lbs. in weight. No letter must be enclosed. No parcel shall contain anything liable to injure the mail. The size is limited to two feet in length, one foot in breadth or thickness. The postage must be pre-paid by stamps. Unpaid parcels will not be forwarded, but short paid parcels will be sent on with a fine of 12½ cents in addition to any postage that may remain unpaid.

*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 payment of a fee of 5 cents. Short paid package of samples will be fined 5 cts. No packet should exceed 24 ozs., or be more than 24" in length, or 12 in depth, or breadth. No letter should be enclosed, or anything liable to injure the contents of the mail. Parcels should be so made up that they may be easily examined by the officers of the Post Office.

*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. No such package must exceed one pound. The parcels must be put up so that the contents may be easily examined.

*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 such bags be transparent.
- 2nd. Scissors, knives, razors, forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal 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 and 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 packages must exceed the undermentioned weights and sizes:—

Destination.	Weight.	Size.	Rate per oz.			
			Not exceeding 2 oz.	2 to 4 oz.	4 to 8 oz.	8 to 1 lb.
France - - - -	36 "	18 inches long or 12 in breadth or depth - - - - -	C's.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Portugal - - - -	16 "		5	10	20	40
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	15	25	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 Postmaster-General.

#### 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.	3 times a week - - - -	15 cents.
Twice " - - - -	10 "	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, United States, Newfoundland, and 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 3 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 coming from England via the U. S. are charged 2 cts. each on delivery. By Canadian mails, free.

Postage on papers from the U. S. to regular subscribers in Canada, 1 ct. Transient U. S. papers, 2 cts.

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.

#### British Book Post.

Books may be sent by post between the Dominion of Canada and Great Britain by Canadian Mail Steamers, or by the Inman line, calling at Halifax, at the following rates, which must be pre-paid:—

Under 1 oz. - - - -	3 cents.	Between 4 and 8 ozs. - - - -	12½ cents.
Between 1 and 2 ozs. - - - -	5 "	" 8 " 12 " - - - -	19 "
" 2 " 4 " - - - -	7 "	" 12 " 1 lb. - - - -	25 "

Increasing 6 cents to every 4 oz. additional. Registration fee, 8 cents.

By Cunard or other steamer sailing from New York, the rates are:—

Under 1 oz. - - - -	5 cents.	Between 4 and 8 ozs. - - - -	17 cents.
Between 1 and 2 ozs. - - - -	7 "	" 8 " 12 " - - - -	25 "
" 2 " 4 " - - - -	9 "	" 12 " 1 lb. - - - -	33 "

Increasing 8 cents to every 4 oz. additional. Registration fee, 8 cents.

The rules which guide the transmission of Books by post are:—

1st. Book packets must either have no cover or be open at both ends or both sides.

2nd. Must contain no writing, or any sealed enclosure.

3rd. The weight not to exceed 4 lbs.; the size not to exceed 2 feet in length or 1 in width or depth. Insufficiently paid books, if for Canada, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland, or the United States, will be sent to the Dead Letter Office; but if for England they will be forwarded, marked with the unpaid postage and 3d. sterling as a fine.

#### French Book Post.

Books for France, to be forwarded at the following rates, must be sent either by the Canadian mail steamers from Portland or Quebec, or by the Inman steamers from Halifax:—

Under 2 ozs. - - - -	5 cents.	Between 4 and 8 ozs. - - - -	20 cents.
Between 2 and 4 ozs. - - - -	10 "	" 8 ozs. and 1 lb. - - - -	40 "

Increasing 20 cents for every additional 3 oz.

#### Money Orders.

All Money Order Offices in the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario are authorized to draw on each other for any sum up to 100 dollars, and as many orders of 100 dollars each as the applicant may require.

The following are the rates of commission:—

On Orders up to \$10 .....	5 cents	Over \$40 and up to \$60 .....	30 cents.
Over \$10 and up to \$20 .....	10 "	" \$60 " " .....	40 "
" \$20 " " \$40 .....	20 "	" \$80 " " \$100 .....	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 cents.	Over £5 and up to £7 .....	75 cents.
Over £2 and up to £5 .....	50 "	Over £7 " " £10 .....	\$1.

*Money Orders in the Dominion, and with Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland.*

Money Order Offices in the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario grant and pay Money Orders on all Money Order Offices in the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, also Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland. These Orders are made payable in sterling money, and for sums up to £10.

For Orders up to £5 stg. ....	25 cents.	Over £5 and up to £10 .....	50 cents.
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Postmasters are furnished with lists, and will afford every information required by applicants.

*Money Orders in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.*

The rules relating to local Money Orders in Quebec and Ontario apply equally to local Orders in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, but a slight difference exists in the commission charged, which is as follows.—

On Orders up to \$10 .....	5 cents.	Exceeding \$50 and up to \$60 .....	30 cents.
Exceeding \$10 and up to \$20 .....	10 "	" 60 " 70 .....	35 "
" 20 " 30 .....	15 "	" 70 " 80 .....	40 "
" 30 " 40 .....	20 "	" 80 " 90 .....	45 "
" 40 " 50 .....	25 "	" 90 " 100 .....	50 "

The Post Offices at Grand Falls, and Hillsboro, N. S., issue Money Orders, payable in the Dominion and Prince Edward Island, but not on Newfoundland or Great Britain.

As the advices of Sterling Orders for Great Britain from the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario have to pass through the head office at Ottawa, these Orders should be obtained two or three days before the closing of the British mail by Canadian steamer. The Money Order Office of the Province of New Brunswick has been removed from Fredericton to St. John, which facilitates the despatch of British Orders from that Province.

**ABSTRACT of Money Order Transactions of the Provinces forming the Dominion of Canada.**

Year.	Number of Orders issued.	Amount of Orders issued.	Commission accruing to Post Office Department.	Number of Orders paid.	Amount of Orders paid.
1857 .....	20,892	\$1,432,104 67	\$3,670 08	20,871	\$1,431,751 62
1858 .....	24,865	2,198,869 27	6,299 91	24,853	2,197,679 21
1859 .....	25,542	1,105,763 12	6,224 35	24,151	1,081,340 86
1860 .....	34,347	1,279,550 39	8,829 95	28,367	1,173,793 35½
1861 .....	35,032	1,145,229 27½	8,862 42	25,739	1,011,538 32
1862 .....	35,123	993,243 28½	9,760 65½	23,870	815,681 82½
1863 .....	40,143	1,149,225 75½	12,146 49	28,602	959,111 37
1864 .....	42,009	1,410,202 07	11,839 37	32,224	1,240,806 46½
1865 .....	59,423	2,044,112 64	16,679 20	47,755	1,824,072 20
1866 .....	66,412	2,399,293 63	14,625 42	54,049	2,140,195 75
1867 .....	72,568	2,682,206 26	16,013 86	59,976	2,496,421 98

The Money Ordersystem was established in the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario on 1st February, 1865; in that of Nova Scotia on the 1st July, 1859; and in New Brunswick on the 1st November, 1863.

**TABLE** shewing the extent of Mail Service, Postal Revenue, &c., in the Dominion of Canada, for a series of years.

Year.	Number of Post and Way Offices.	Number of Miles Mail Route.	Number of Miles Annual Mail Travel.	Postal Revenue.	Expenditure.	Number of Letters by Post per Annum.
1857 .....	2,107	19,534	6,633,760	\$331,147 56	\$770,502 91	10,289,012
1858 .....	2,201	20,096	6,823,322	618,327 69	805,080 69	11,215,044
1859 .....	2,221	20,616	6,909,508	654,481 29	781,368 47½	10,799,276
1860 .....	2,434	21,058	7,141,210	744,049 28	830,720 15	11,526,978
1861 .....	2,571	21,523	7,363,844	769,744 13	850,683 49½	11,556,504
1862 .....	2,702	22,043	7,664,430	814,642 63½	888,445 44½	11,992,756
1863 .....	2,842	22,639	7,895,502	853,734 03	890,830 45	13,501,281
1864 .....	3,043	23,688	7,919,916	937,197 84	949,101 64	14,678,324
1865 .....	3,307	24,149	8,106,806	949,747 46	1,094,724 37	15,245,133
1866 .....	3,332	25,851	9,032,697	990,715 69	1,000,326 68	16,334,347
1867 .....	3,494	27,125	9,893,808	1,027,085 54	1,030,087 54	17,545,458
1868 .....	3,610	.....	.....	* 1,102,096 63	.....	.....
1869 .....	3,685	.....	.....	* 1,000,992 71	.....	.....

\* Estimated.

The Act authorizing three cents postage came into operation on the 1st of April, 1863, and it is estimated that the loss sustained by the net revenue in consequence is about \$100,000. If pre-payment had been made compulsory, which was the desire of the Department when making the change, the figures would have been reversed.

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 Canadian Steamer, from Quebec, Portland, 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 cent per oz.
Hand-bills .....	1 cent per oz., payable in advance by Stamp .....	Do. ....	Do. ....	Do. ....	1 cent per oz.
Lithograph Letters and Circulars.	1 cent each, when sent singly, or 1 cent per oz. ....	Do. ....	Do. ....	Do. ....	1 cent per oz.
Newspapers .....	See Newspaper Post .....	By Newspaper Post .....	Newspaper Post, and Id. sterling, on delivery ..	Cunard Book Post .....	Commuted Rate, 2 cents each.
Newspapers, transient.....	2 cents each .....	2 cents each .....	Cunard Book Post .....	Do. ....	Do. ....
Pamphlets and Occasional Publications .....	1 cent per oz. ....	Canadian Packet Book Post .....	Do. ....	Do. ....	1 cent per oz.
Patterns of Merchandise .....	Do. ....	Do. ....	Do. ....	Do. ....	Letter Rate.
Periodicals.....	1 cent per 4 ozs., if package contains 1 or more Nos. ....	2 cents per No., if published in Canada; if Foreign, Canadian Packet Book Post .....	Do. ....	Do. ....	Do. ....
Photographs, in Cases or Albums.	Parcel Post.....	Canadian Packet Book Post .....	2 cents each .....	Do. ....	Same as in Dominion.
Prices Current .....	1 cent per oz., payable in advance by Postage Stamp .....	2 cents each, or in bulk at Canadian Packet Book Post .....	Do. ....	Do. ....	Same as in Dominion.
* Printers' Proofs .....	Do. ....	Do. ....	Do. ....	Do. ....	1 cent per oz.
Seeds, Cuttings, Bulbs, Roots, Scions, Grafts, &c. ....	Do. ....	Do. ....	Cunard Book Post .....	Do. ....	1 cent per oz.

*Canadian Packet Book Post from Quebec or Halifax.*

Under 1 oz. ....	3 cents.
Between 1 and 2 ozs. ....	5 "
" 2 and 4 ozs. ....	7 "
" 4 and 8 ozs. ....	12½ "
" 8 and 12 ozs. ....	19 "
" 12 and 1 lb. ....	25 "
Increasing 6 cents every 4 ozs. additional.	

*French Book Post.*

Under 2 ozs. ....	5 cents.
Between 2 and 4 ozs. ....	10 "
" 4 and 8 ozs. ....	20 "
" 8 and 1 lb. ....	40 "

*Parcel Post in the Dominion of Canada.*

Under ½ lb. ....	12½ cents.
Between ½ lb. and 1 lb. ....	25 "
" 1 lb. and 1½ lbs. ....	37½ "
" 1½ lbs. and 2 lbs. ....	50 "
" 2 lbs. and 2½ lbs. ....	62½ "

*Cunard Packet Book Post.*

Under 1 oz. ....	5 cents.
Between 1 and 2 ozs. ....	7 "
" 2 and 4 ozs. ....	9 "
" 4 and 8 ozs. ....	17 "
" 8 and 12 ozs. ....	25 "
" 12 ozs. and 1 lb. ....	33 "
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 either 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.

TABLE OF RATES to British Colonies and Foreign Countries, passing through the United Kingdom, per Canadian Steamer.

Country, &c.	Not over ½ oz.	Above ½ oz. and not over 1 ½ oz.	Above 1 ½ oz. and not over 2 ½ oz.	Above 2 ½ oz. and not over 4 oz.	Above 4 oz. and not over 10 ½ oz.	Registration Fee.
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Algeria - - - - -	17	34	51	68	85	17 per ½ oz. additional
Australia, South - - - - -	23	34	51	68	85	17 per ½ oz. additional
Australia, West - - - - -	23	34	51	68	85	17 per ½ oz. additional
Austria - - - - -	23	34	51	68	85	17 per ½ oz. additional
Baden - - - - -	23	34	51	68	85	17 per ½ oz. additional
Bavaria - - - - -	23	34	51	68	85	17 per ½ oz. additional
Belgium - - - - -	19	34	51	68	85	17 per ½ oz. additional
Brazil - - - - -	35	51	70	85	100	17 per ½ oz. additional
Bremen - - - - -	23	34	51	68	85	17 per ½ oz. additional
Brunswick - - - - -	23	34	51	68	85	17 per ½ oz. additional
Buenos Ayres - - - - -	35	51	70	85	100	17 per ½ oz. additional
Cape of Good Hope - - - - -	35	51	70	85	100	17 per ½ oz. additional
Ceylon - - - - -	35	51	70	85	100	17 per ½ oz. additional
Chili - - - - -	60	70	85	100	120	24 per ½ oz. additional
China - - - - -	35	51	70	85	100	17 per ½ oz. additional
Constantinople - - - - -	23	34	51	68	85	17 per ½ oz. additional
Denmark - - - - -	19	34	51	68	85	17 per ½ oz. additional
Ecuador - - - - -	60	70	85	100	120	24 per ½ oz. additional
Egypt - - - - -	23	34	51	68	85	17 per ½ oz. additional
France - - - - -	17	34	51	68	85	17 per ½ oz. additional
Galatz - - - - -	23	34	51	68	85	17 per ½ oz. additional
Gibraltar - - - - -	23	34	51	68	85	17 per ½ oz. additional
Greece - - - - -	29	34	51	68	85	17 per ½ oz. additional
Grey Town - - - - -	35	51	70	85	100	17 per ½ oz. additional
Guatemala - - - - -	23	34	51	68	85	17 per ½ oz. additional
Hamburg - - - - -	23	34	51	68	85	17 per ½ oz. additional
Havly - - - - -	35	51	70	85	100	17 per ½ oz. additional
Holland - - - - -	17	34	51	68	85	17 per ½ oz. additional
Hong Kong - - - - -	35	51	70	85	100	17 per ½ oz. additional
India - - - - -	35	51	70	85	100	17 per ½ oz. additional
Ionian Islands - - - - -	25	34	51	68	85	17 per ½ oz. additional
Italy - - - - -	23	34	51	68	85	17 per ½ oz. additional
Japan - - - - -	35	51	70	85	100	17 per ½ oz. additional
Jerusalem - - - - -	23	34	51	68	85	17 per ½ oz. additional
Luback - - - - -	23	34	51	68	85	17 per ½ oz. additional
Malta - - - - -	23	34	51	68	85	17 per ½ oz. additional
Mauritius - - - - -	23	34	51	68	85	17 per ½ oz. additional
Mecklenburg - - - - -	23	34	51	68	85	17 per ½ oz. additional
Mexico - - - - -	35	51	70	85	100	17 per ½ oz. additional
Natal - - - - -	35	51	70	85	100	17 per ½ oz. additional
New Grenada - - - - -	23	34	51	68	85	17 per ½ oz. additional
New South Wales - - - - -	23	34	51	68	85	17 per ½ oz. additional
New Zealand & Tas- mania - - - - -	23	34	51	68	85	17 per ½ oz. additional
Norway - - - - -	27	34	51	68	85	17 per ½ oz. additional
Oldenburg - - - - -	23	34	51	68	85	17 per ½ oz. additional
Panama - - - - -	35	51	70	85	100	17 per ½ oz. additional
Papal States - - - - -	29	34	51	68	85	17 per ½ oz. additional
Peru - - - - -	60	70	85	100	120	24 per ½ oz. additional
Portugal - - - - -	23	34	51	68	85	17 per ½ oz. additional
Prussia - - - - -	23	34	51	68	85	17 per ½ oz. additional
Russia - - - - -	31	34	51	68	85	17 per ½ oz. additional
Saxe Coburg Gotha - - - - -	23	34	51	68	85	17 per ½ oz. additional
Venezuela - - - - -	35	51	70	85	100	17 per ½ oz. additional
Victoria - - - - -	23	34	51	68	85	17 per ½ oz. additional

5 cents per ½ oz. in addition to these rates will be charged on letters forwarded by the Cunard steamers.

*Postage Stamps.*

Postmasters are expected always to keep on hand, for sale to the public, postage stamps of the following value:—½ cent, 1 cent, 2 cents, 3 cents, 6 cents, 12½ cents, and 15 cents. Commission on sales 5 per cent.

*Bill Stamps.*

Bill Stamps are issued to about 700 of the principal Post Offices in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, for sale to the public, of the values of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 20, 30, 40, and 50 cents, and 1, 2, and 3 dollars each. Commission on sales 5 per cent.

*Law Stamps.*

Law stamps, valued at 10 cents, may also be had at the larger Post Offices in the Province of Quebec. Commission on sales 5 per cent.

*Registration Stamps.*

Registration Stamps are issued by thirty of the larger offices of the Province of Quebec, of the values of 5, 15, and 30 cents. Commission 5 per cent.

*Post Office Savings Banks.*

No deposit of less than one dollar will be received from any depositor in any Post Office Savings Bank, and no amount exceeding \$300 will be received from any depositor in one year, ending the 30th June, except in cases specially authorized by the Postmaster-General.

Depositors must give their Christian and surname in full, occupation and residence, at the time of making the first deposit.

Interest will be allowed to depositors at the rate of four per cent. per annum, which will begin on the first day of the month next after the deposit is made, and will cease on the first day of the month in which the money is withdrawn. Interest will be calculated to the 30th June each year, and added to the principal.

Deposits may be made by any person. If under 10 years of age, a declaration on his or her behalf must be made by a parent or friend of the minor. Deposits may be made by single or married women, but will only be repaid to the depositor.

Depositors can at any time obtain repayment of the whole or portion of their deposits, in ordinary account, on application to the Postmaster-General, on a form provided for that purpose. A cheque for the amount will be sent to the depositor, payable at any Post Office Savings Bank he may choose to name.

Depositors must forward their books once each year to the Postmaster-General, on the anniversary of the day of the first deposit, in order that the entries therein may be compared with the entries in the books of the Postmaster-General, and that the interest accruing to the previous 30th June may be added to the principal. No charge for postage will be exacted for the transmission of books, forms, or letters, respecting Savings Bank business.

A depositor may, when he has \$100 or more at his credit in the Savings Bank, transfer the same in even hundreds of dollars to a special deposit account bearing five per cent. interest.

Special deposits will be repayable to the depositor upon a previous notice of three months.

The Post Office Savings Banks have fully realized the expectations of their projectors. For the 15 months they have been in operation upwards of one million of dollars have been deposited, and they are rapidly gaining favor throughout the country. Below will be found some statistics relating to this branch of the postal service:

Period.	Number of deposits.	Amount of deposits.	Number of withdrawals.	Amount of withdrawals.	New accounts opened.	Accounts closed.	Number of open accounts at close of period.	Balance due to depositors, including interest, at close of period.
Three months ending June 30, 1868.....	3,247	\$212,507 00	156	\$8,657 28	2146	44	2102	\$204,588 89
Year ending June 30, 1869 .....	16,653	927,885 00	4787	296,754 35	6429	1319	7212	\$856,814 28
April 1, 1868, to June 30, 1869.....	19,900	1,140,292 00	4933	305,611 63	8575	1363	7212	\$856,814 28

The following is a statement giving statistics as to the correspondence, &c., between Canada and Europe, by Canadian mail steamers:

Year	To and from Canada.			To and from United States.		Annual Revenue.	Average Passage.		Mean.
	Letters.	Papers.	Books.	Letters.	Papers.		East.	West.	
1861	374,307	414,044	7,596	192,499	296,905	\$ c.	d. h.	d. h.	d. h.
1862	532,558	531,038	11,985	166,199	204,083	140,951 56	11 13	12 17	12 4
1863	877,000	991,000	21,400	311,000	330,000	142,237 81	11 8	13 14	12 11
1864	900,000	985,000	27,290	320,000	300,000	149,771 32	11 11	12 19	12 3
1865	880,000	1,046,000	31,000	300,000	300,000	153,971 06	10 23	11 1	11 0
1866	950,000	1,140,000	31,600	320,000	326,000	147,479 31	10 22	12 0	11 11
1867	944,000	1,126,000	26,600	308,000	338,000	.....	10 21	11 22	11 9
1868	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9 15	10 12	10 2

#### NEWFOUNDLAND.

Postmaster General, John Delaney, Esq.,; Chief Clerk, Accountant and Superintendent of Money Order Office, James Healy.

#### Letter Postage.

Letter circulating within the Province, if pre-paid by stamps, 5 cents per  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.; if not so paid, double postage will be charged on delivery. To all parts of the Dominion (except the City of Halifax, N. S.), 13 cents per  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. To the City of Halifax, 10 cents per  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. To Prince Edward Island, the United States and West Indies, via Bermuda, when posted at St. Johns, 10 cents per  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.; when posted at outports, 13 cents per  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. To the United Kingdom, 12 cents. Vancouver's Island, British Columbia, South America (east and west coast of) via Bermuda, 34 cents per  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. Parties wishing to send Postage Stamps will be allowed a commission of 5 per cent.

Letters found to contain or in posted for the United Kingdom, not registered, will be forwarded, charged with a double registration fee.

Table of Foreign Rates.

	Per ½ oz.	Per ½ oz.		Per ½ oz.	Per ½ oz.		Per ½ oz.	Per ½ oz.		Per ½ oz.	Per ½ oz.
Algeria	16	34	China	34		Italy (except	22	44	Peru & West		
Australia	22	34	Cuba	34		Papal Sta's			Coast	58	
Austria	22	34	Constantinople	20	40	Lanarca	32		Poland	30	
Baden	22	34	Denmark	18		Lubeck	32		Porto Rico	34	
Bavaria	22	34	Ecuador	58		Madeira	16	32	Portugal	22	44
Belgium	22	34	Egypt	22		Malta	22	44	Prussia	22	
Bellise (Hon			France	16	32	M. Atlas	22		Russia	30	
duras)	34		Galatz	20	40	Mexienburg	22		Sth America		
Bolivia	58		Gibraltar	22		Mexico	34		(W. and E.		
Brazil	34		Greece	32	64	Naples	22	44	Coast) via	32	
Bremen	22	34	Greytown	34		Natal	34		Bermuda		
Brunswick	22	34	Guatemala	34		New Grenada	34		Sth America		
Buenos Ayres	34		Hamburg	22		N. S. Wales	22		(W. Coast)		
Cape of Good	34		Hayti	34		New Zealand	22		via Engl'd		
Hope	34		Holland	16	32	Norway	26		Tasmania	22	
Ceylon	34		India	30		Oldenburg	22		Tenedos	34	
Chili	58		Ionian Islands	30		Papal States	22	44	Thesme	34	

## 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:

Not exceeding 4 oz.	5 cts.	Adding, for every additional 4 oz.	5 cts.
Exceeding 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz.	10 "	Registration Fee,	5 "
Do 8 oz.	do 12 oz.	15 "	

No parcel shall exceed 3 lbs. in weight, or be more than one foot in length or breadth, or six inches thick. No parcel shall contain anything likely to injure the mail, under penalty of the parcel being forfeited. The name and address of the sender should be written on the parcel, so that should it fall from any cause to reach its destination, it may be returned to the sender, who will be charged 20 cents for the reconveyance. No letter must be enclosed. The parcel should have the words "By Parcel Post" written above the address.

## Book Post with Great Britain.

The following are the rates on Books, Pamphlets and Magazines for Great Britain—the postage on which must be pre-paid:—

Not exceeding 4 oz.	6 cts.	Exceeding 8 oz. and not exceeding 1 lb.	24 cts.
Exceeding 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz.	12 "	Adding, for every additional 8 ozs.	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 £5 to £7.	3s. stg.
From £2 up to £5.	2s. "	From £7 to £10.	4s. "

## For the Dominion of Canada and Prince Edward Island.

Up to £5 stg.	1s. stg.	From £10 to £15.	3s. stg.
From £5 to £10 stg.	2s. "	From £15 to £20.	4s. "

No single order can be granted for more than £20, and no ½d. to be introduced.

No changes of any importance have been made in the postal service of this Province, owing to the expectation of a speedy adoption into the Canadian Union.

TABLE shewing the extent of Mail Service, Postal Revenue, &c., in Newfoundland, from 1852 to 1867, inclusive.

Year.	No. of Post Offices.	No. of Way Offices.	No. Miles of Mail Routes.	No. Miles. Annual Mail Travel.	Postal Revenue.	Expenditure.	British Packet Postage.	Remarks.
1852	15	2	750	55,000	\$1,063	\$7,690	\$6,554	Postage up to this period is, p. oz. letter. Postage reduced this year to 6d. per ½ oz. letter.
1853	15	2	750	55,000	1,428	7,690	6,187	
1854	15	6	750	55,000	1,724	8,690	4,863	
1855	16	7	750	55,000	3,194	8,545	4,430	
1856	16	14	850	51,000	2,688	9,784	4,344	
1857	16	14	850	61,000	2,836	11,423	3,650	
1858	16	15	850	61,000	2,328	12,980	4,320	
1859	16	15	850	61,000	2,990	13,680	4,248	
1860	17	15	1,136	75,000	4,217	17,058	5,935	
1861	17	15	1,136	75,000	4,678	16,195	4,728	
1862	17	16	1,136	75,000	4,273	15,337	4,320	
1863	17	18	1,136	64,000	4,400	14,615	4,648	
1864	18	21	1,136	64,000	4,439	15,047	4,648	
1865	18	24	1,136	64,000	4,965	16,489	4,732	
1866	18	24	1,300	67,000	5,075	16,143	4,696	
1867	18	28	1,358	68,000	5,014	17,000	4,648	
1868	18	28	1,358	68,000	4,615	16,232	4,512	

NOTE.—Exclusive of the routes, &c., given in this table, a steamer runs North and South alternately every fortnight, landing mails at 30 Post and Way Offices on her route, for which service a subsidy is paid by the Local Government of \$70,000 per annum. The distance to Twillingate, the Northern terminus, is 180 miles, and to Channel, the Southern-most Port of call, 370 miles; total, 550 miles.

## ABSTRACT of Money Order Transactions.

Year.	No. of Orders Issued.	Amount of Orders Issued.	Commiss. accruing to Revenue.	No. of Orders Paid.	Amount of Orders Paid.	Total Issued and Paid.	Total amount of Orders Issued & Paid.
1864	508	8,951 86	\$218 40	72	\$1,570 84	580	\$10,523 70
1865	590	10,569 32	257 25	117	2,542 60	707	13,111 92
1866	796	15,181 86	329 59	265	5,586 38	1,061	20,568 24
1867	916	18,920 61	381 61	217	4,469 00	1,133	23,389 61
1868	1005	22,777 55	429 70	279	5,699 92	1,284	28,477 47

## BRITISH COLUMBIA AND VANCOUVER ISLAND.

Arthur T. Bushby, Registrar-General of British Columbia, is also Superintendent of the Post-Office Department, the head office of which is at New Westminster; his official staff consists of one clerk—Mr. V. B. Tait. The colony also pays the salary of a Postmaster at the Cariboo Mines, and, since it has been united to Vancouver's Island, a Postmaster at Victoria. Constables at the different towns and mining camps generally act as Postmasters. Toll collectors, deputy sheriffs, and other officials, are employed in this capacity.

## Letter Postage.

Inland letter rates from Vancouver's Island or New Westminster to Clinton, a point half way from Victoria to Cariboo, is 12½ cents; beyond that place, 25c per ½ oz.; between New Westminster and any part of Vancouver's Island, 5 cents per ½ oz. Colonial letters may be registered by payment of one extra rate in addition to the postage. Newspapers, 2 cents each. Letters to Great Britain are now paid to destination by colonial stamps, and are forwarded in closed mails, via United States, postage 25 cents per ½ oz. Newspapers, 4 cents. The American Government require a transit rate of 10 cents, to be pre-paid in their own stamps, on all letters for the Dominion of Canada, British Colonies and Foreign countries having to pass through their territory. This charge is in addition to the subsidy to the United States steamer, which is paid by the Imperial and Colonial Governments. This rather clumsy device necessitates the keeping on hand, in these colonies, a supply of American postage stamps at all the post-offices. This strange anomaly could be easily obviated by crediting the United States Office with their share of the postage in letter bills accompanying such letters to destination. The postage rate to Canada is, therefore, 5 cents colonial, and 10 cents American,—in all, 15 cents per ½ oz.; and 5 cents per ½ oz. is charged on all letters from the Dominion, delivered either in Victoria or Vancouver's Island, so that it costs a person 10 cents in Canada to write to these colonies, and the party answering has to pay 20 cents. An American steamer, subsidized by the Imperial and Colonial Governments, runs at very irregular intervals, and does not appear to be of the fastest description. It is not unusual for a steamer to occupy ten days between San Francisco and Victoria.

## List of Post-Offices in British Columbia and Vancouver's Island.

Ashcroft,	Esquimalt,	Lac La Hache,	Spence's Bridge,
Barrard Inlet,	French Creek,	Maple Bay,	Soda Creek,
Comox,	Hope,	Nanaimo,	Victoria,
Cowichan,	Kootenay,	New Westminster,	Van Winkle,
Chemainus,	Lillooet,	Quesnel,	Williams' Creek,
Cache Creek,	Lytton,	Sumas,	Yale.
Clinton,			

The mail leaves New Westminster once a week for the Cariboo Mines. Owing to the scanty population at Kootenay and French Creek, and the long and expensive route to reach those settlements, there is at present no regular communication with them. From various causes, for the last few years, the population of these colonies has been on the decrease.

The following statistics show the extent of postal operations in British Columbia from 1862 to 1868:—

Year.	No. of Offices.	No. Miles Post Roads.	No. Miles Mail Travel.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	No. of Letters.	No. of Papers.
1862.....	7	.....	.....	\$1,875	\$23,875	.....	.....
1863.....	8	500	94,000	7,500	16,500	22,000	14,000
1864.....	13	...	100,000	11,000	27,000	30,000	12,000
1865.....	16	...	150,000	13,000	41,000	33,000	10,000
1866.....	17	750	100,000	9,525	35,160	30,000	11,000
1867.....	20	750	100,000	10,500	39,920	.....	.....
1868.....	25	750	100,000	13,000	33,320	.....	.....

## PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

John A. McDonald, Postmaster-General, Charlottetown; W. W. McLeod, Assistant; Henry McKenna, Additional Assistant; D. McDonald, do.; William McKenna, do

*Letter Postage.*

On letters circulating within the Island, the postage (if pre-paid) is 2d. per  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.; if unpaid, 4d. To the Province of Nova Scotia, (if pre-p 1d.) 3d.; if unpaid, 6d. To the Provinces of New Brunswick, Ontario and Quebec, 3d., pre-payment optional. United States, 4d. per  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. California and Oregon, 4d. To the United Kingdom, not exceeding  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz., if pre-paid, 9d.; if unpaid, a fine of 9d. will be charged additional on delivery, if sent by Canadian steamer. By Royal Mail steamer via United States, 7d. stg. per  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz., if pre-paid; if unpaid, 6d. stg. additional. To Bermuda, Newfoundland, and British West Indies, 9d., 3d. of which must be pre-paid. New Zealand, Australia, or India, 1s. 9d.; pre-payment compulsory.

*Book Post.*

Books may be forwarded to the United Kingdom at the following rates:—

Under 1 oz. - - - - -	1d. stg.	Not exceeding 16 oz. - - - - -	1s. 0d. stg.
Not exceeding 2 oz. - - - - -	2 "	" 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. - - - - -	1s. 6 "
" 4 " - - - - -	3 "	For every additional $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. or any fraction thereof, - - - - -	6d. stg.
" 8 " - - - - -	6 "		

Printed matter, Prices Current, and Hand-bills, 1d. per oz.

Printed Circulars, in envelopes, under 1 oz. weight, 1d. each; must be pre-paid.

*Newspapers.*

Newspapers to the United Kingdom, free. Newspapers for Newfoundland, Bermuda, and the West India Islands, and Foreign Countries, must be pre-paid 1d. stg. each: on those to India and Australia, 2d stg. each, must be pre-paid.

*Parcel Post.*

Parcels may be forwarded at the following rates:—

Under 1 lb. - - - - -	1s. 3d.	Exceeding 2 lbs. and under 3 lbs. - - - - -	3s. 9d.
Exceeding 1 lb. and under 2 lbs. - - - - -	2s. 6d.	Registration Fee - - - - -	3d.

The parcel must be posted under the following conditions:—No parcel must exceed 3 lbs. in weight or 1 foot in length; the postage must be pre-paid by stamps; the words "By Parcel Post" must be plainly written on the outside. No letters can be enclosed. When the name and address of the sending party are written on the outside of the parcel, should it fail in deliver, it will be returned to the party posting it. Parcels can be registered by pre-paying 3d. additional in postage stamps.

The mails from Prince Edward Island for Nova Scotia, &c., are made up twice a week during the summer, both for Pictou and Brule, and for New Brunswick and the United States, via Shediac, three times. Steamers are under contract with the Government to perform this service. During the winter these mails all cross by ice-boat from Cape Traverse to Cape Tormentine thrice a week. To the United Kingdom, Bermuda, Newfoundland, and West Indies, twice every alternate week throughout the year.

*Money Orders.*

Money Orders may be obtained at the Post-Office at Charlottetown, the only Money Order Office in the Island for the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick, up to the value of £20 sterling, for which the following charge will be made:

Up to £1 stg. - - - - -	1s. 0d. stg. commission.	From £10 to £12 stg. - - - - -	6s. 3d. stg. commission.
From £1 to £2 stg. - - - - -	1 3 " "	" 12 to 15 " - - - - -	7 6 " "
" 2 to 5 " - - - - -	2 6 " "	" 15 to 17 " - - - - -	8 9 " "
" 5 to 7 " - - - - -	3 9 " "	" 17 to 20 " - - - - -	10 0 " "
" 7 to 10 " - - - - -	5 0 " "		

On Nova Scotia up to £20 sterling at the following rates:

Up to £2 stg. - - - - -	1s. 0d. stg. commission.	From £10 to £15 stg. - - - - -	4s. 6d. stg. commission.
From £2 to £5 stg. - - - - -	1 6 " "	" 15 to 20 " - - - - -	6 0 " "
" 5 to 10 " - - - - -	3 0 " "		

On Great Britain and Newfoundland up to £10 sterling, for which commission will be charged as under:

Up to £1 stg. - - - - -	1s. 0d. stg. commission.	From £5 to £7 stg. - - - - -	3s. 9d. stg. commission.
From £1 to £2 stg. - - - - -	1 3 " "	" 7 to 10 " - - - - -	5 0 " "
" 2 to 5 " - - - - -	2 6 " "		

Abstract of Money Order transactions:—

Year.	Amount of Orders Issued.	Amount of Orders Paid.	Year.	Amount of Orders Issued.	Amount of Orders Paid.
1864 - - - - -	£397 4 0	£199 11 6	1866 - - - - -	£2,416 4 3	£726 16 4
1865 - - - - -	1,654 10 10	653 6 4	1867 - - - - -	4,304 5 11	1,350 11 9

The gross collections of Colonial Postage, in 1867, were £2,664 5s. 1d.



LIST OF POST OFFICES IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA, ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED, SHewing WHICH  
ISSUE MONEY ORDERS, SELL VARIOUS KINDS OF STAMPS, AND RECEIVE SAVINGS; ALSO, OF TELEGRAPH  
OFFICES.

128 new Post Offices have been created in the Dominion and added to the subjoined list since the  
date of our last publication. The total number is now 3685.

(The letters O, Q, N.B., N.S., after the names, show the Province in which the office is situated,  
m, stands for Money Order Office, b, Bill Stamps, l, Law Stamps, r, Registration Stamps, t, Telegraph  
Stations, s, Savings Banks. Names marked \* are Telegraph Stations only.)

Abbott's Corners, Q.	Ardon, O.	Ballinad, O.	b Bellevue Cove, N.E.
Abbotsford, Q.	Ardoch, O.	Ballycroy, O.	Bellevue, O. s m b t
Aberarder, O.	Ardree, O.	Ballyduff, O.	b Bellevue, N.E.
Abercorn, Q. t b	Argyle, N.S.	Ballymore, O.	b Bellevue VIII, N.E.
Aberfoyle, O.	Aigle, O.	Balmer's Island, O.	b Bell Ewart, O. t m b
Abington, O.	Aricbat, N.S.	Balmoral, O.	b Bellrock, O.
Abousharian Road, N.B.	Arissal, N.S.	Balsam, O.	b Bell's Corners, O. s m b
Acadia Mines, N.S.	Arkell, O.	Baltimore, O.	m * Belmont, N.E. t
Acton, N.B.	Arkona, O. s m b	Bamberg, O.	Belmont, O.
Acton, O.	Arkwright, O. s m b	Banda, O.	Belmont, O. s m b
Acton Vale, Q. s m b	Arthington, O.	Bandon, O.	b Belvidere, O.
Adamsville, Q.	Armada, O.	Bangor, O.	b Belvidere Station, Q.
Adare, O.	Armagh, Q.	Bannockburn, O.	b Belvidere Village, Q. b l
Adderley, Q.	Armaud, Q.	Barachois, N.B.	b Belyea's Cove, N.E.
Addington Forks, N.S.	Armstrong's Brk, N.B.	Barck Lake, O.	b Ben Miller, O.
Addison, O.	Armstrong's Cor., N.B.	Barnesville, N.E.	b Bennie's Corners, Q.
Adelaide, O. s m b	Armow, O.	Barnett, O.	b Bensfort, O.
Admission, O.	Arnott, O.	Barney's River, N.S.	b Bentley, O.
Adolphustown, O.	Arnprior, O. s m b	Barnston, Q.	b Beresford, Q. l
Advocate Harb., N.S.	Arroostook, N.E.	Barrie, O. s m b	b Bergerville, Q.
Agincourt, O.	Aros, O.	* Barrie Station, O.	b Berkeley, O.
Alla Craig, O. s m b t	Arthabaska Stn, Q. b t l	Barrington, N.S.	b Berlin, O. s m b t
Ald, Q.	Arthur, O. s m b	Barrington, Q.	b Berne, O.
Aldie, Q.	Arthurville, N.B.	Barrington Pass, N.S.	b Berryton, N.B.
Albert Bridge, N.S.	Arundel, Q.	Barrio's Beach, N.S.	b Bersimle, Q.
Albert Mines, N.B.	Arva, O. s m b	Bartibeg, N.B.	* Bertie, O. t
Alberton, O.	Ascot Corners, Q.	Bartonville, O.	b Berthier (en bas) Q.
Albion, O. s m b	Ashton, O.	Bass River, N.E.	b Berthier (en haut) Q.
Albion Mills, N.S.	Ashburnham, O.	Bass River, N.S.	b Bertie, O. s m b t
Albury, O.	Ashgrove, O.	Basswood Ridge, N.E.	b Bertie, O.
Aldor, O.	Asst. y, O.	Bath, O. s m b	b Bertie, N.S.
Aldershot, O.	Ashton, O.	Bathurst, N.B.	b Berwick, O. b
Aldersville, O.	Ashworth, O.	Bathurst, N.S.	b Bethany, O. s m b
Alexander's Pt., N.B.	* Aspy Bay, N.S.	t Bathurst Village, N.B.	b Bethel, O.
Alexandria, O. s m b	Aston Station, Q.	t Batiscan, Q.	b Bewdley, O.
Alfred, O.	Atha, O.	l Batiscan Bridge, Q.	b Bic, Q. t b l
Algonquin, O.	Atelstan, Q.	b Batiscan, O.	b Bienville, Q.
Albionburg, O.	Atkins, O.	Battery Hill, N.S.	b Big Bank, N.B.
Allandale Mills, O.	Atherley, O.	Bay du Vin, N.B.	b Big Bras d'Or, N.S.
Allan Park, O.	Atterton, O.	Bayfield, O. s m b	b Big Cove, N.B.
Allan's Corners, Q.	Athlone, O.	m Bayfield, N.B.	b Big Glace Bay, N.S.
Allendale, O. s m t	Atkol, O.	b Bayfield, S.S.	b Big Harbor, N.S.
Allenford, O.	Attercliffe, O.	b Bayham, O.	b Big Interval, Grand
Allisonville, O.	Aubigny, Q.	Bay St. Lawrence, N.S.	Narrows, N.S.
Alliston, O.	Aubrey, Q.	Bay Side, N.B.	b Big Interval Mara-
Alloa, O.	Aucrim, O.	b Bay Verte, N.B.	ree, N.S.
Allumette Island, Q. b l	Aultsville, O. s m b t	Beachburg, O. s m b	b Big Island, N.S.
Alma, N.S.	Aurora, O. s m b	b Beachville, O.	b Big Lorain, N.B.
Alma, O.	Avening, O.	Beamsville, O. s m b t	b Big Pond, N.S.
Almonte, O. s m b t	Avignon, Q.	b Bear Brook, O.	b Big Portle Bear, N.S.
Alport, O.	Avoca, Q.	Bear Island, N.B.	b Billings' Bridge, O.
Alton, O.	Avon, O.	Bear Point, N.S.	b Bill Town, N.S.
Altona, O.	Avonbank, O.	Bear River, N.S.	b Einbrook, O.
Avanley, O.	Avonmore, O.	Beauharnois, Q. s m b r	b Bingham Road, O.
Alvinston, O.	Avonport, N.S.	Beaulac, Q.	b Birchton, Q.
Amberley, O.	Avonton, O.	Beaumont, Q.	b Birkhall, O.
Amblestide, O.	Ayer's Flat, Q.	Beauport, Q.	b Birmingham, O.
Ameliasburg, O.	Aylesford, N.S.	Beaurivage, Q.	b Birt, O.
Amherst, N.S. s m t	Aylmer (E.), Q. s m b	t Beaver Bank, N.S.	b Bishop's Mills, O.
Amherstburg, O. s m b t	Aylmer (W.), O. s m b	b Beaver Brook, N.B.	b Black Bank, O.
Amherst Point, N.S.	Aylwin, Q.	b Beaver Harb., N.B.	b Black Brook, N.B.
Amies, O.	Ayr, O. s m b t	t Beaver River, N.S.	b Black Creek, O.
Ancest, O. s m b	Baby's Point, O.	b Beaver River, Cor-	b Black Heath, O.
Ancient Lorette, Q.	Back Settlement, West	ner, N.S.	b Black Land, N.B.
Anderson, O.	Corwallis, N.S.	Beacourt, O. s m b	b Black Point, N.B.
Andover, N.B.	Baddeck, N.S. t m	b Beacourt Stat'n, Q. b t	b Black River, N.B.
Ange Garden, O.	Baddeck Bridge, N.S.	Bedford, Q. s m b t	b Black River, W.O., N.B.
Angus, O. s m b	Baden, O. s m t	Bedford Basin, N.S.	b Black Riv. Bridge, N.B.
Annapance, N.B.	Baget, O.	Beche Plain, Q.	b Black Riv. Stat'n, Q.
Annapolis, N.S.	Bagetville, Q.	Beech Hill, N.S.	b Black Rock, N.S.
Antigonish, N.S. s m t	Bagetville, Q.	Begon, Q.	b Black Sands, N.S.
Antrim, O.	Bale Verte, N.B.	Belast, O.	b Blackville, N.S.
Antrim, N.S.	Ballargeon, Q.	b Bedford, O.	b Blair, O.
Apatroque, N.B.	Balliboro, O. s m b	b Belfountain, O.	b Blairton, O. s m
Appin, O.	Balle Seign, N.B.	Belgrave, O.	b Blandford, Q.
Appleby, O.	Balderson, O.	Belhaven, O.	b Blandford, N.S.
Apple River, N.S.	Balderson, O.	Belledune, N.B.	b Blandry, O.
Appleton, O. s m b	Baldwin, O.	Bellevue Riv., N.B.	b Blessington, O.
Aspley, O.	Baldwin, O.	Belleisle Bay, N.B.	b Blissfield, N.E.
Aspic, O.	Baldwin, O.	Belleisle Creek, N.E.	b Blissville, N.E.
Archibald Settlement, N.B.	Ballaclue, O.	* Belle River, Q.	b Bloomfield, King's
		Belle River, Q.	County, N.B.

**Bloomfield Station.**—(Barometer 98.0; thermometer 67° F., 37° C.)

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## List of Post Offices, Telegraph Stations, &amp;c., in the Dominion of Canada.—(Continued.)

Cocalgic, N.B.	Cross Roads, Saint	Dorchester, N.B.	East Side of Chezzet-
Codrington, O.	George's Channel,	Dorchester Station, O.	cook, N.S.
Cogmaguag Riv., N.S.	N.S.	Dorking, O.	East Side, W. Branch,
Colborne, O.	Croton, O.	Dornock, O.	East River, Pictou,
Colchester, O.	Crow Harbor, N.S.	Doucet's, Q.	N.S.
Coldsprings, O.	Crowland, O.	Douglas, N.B.	East Templeton, Q.
Coliscream, O.	Croydon, O.	Douglas, N.B.	Eastville N.S.
Coldstream, N.B.	Crumlin, O.	Douglas Harbor, N.B.	East Williams's, O.
Coldwater, O.	Crysler, O.	Douglas Town, N.B.	Eastwood, O.
Colebrook, O.	Culloden, O.	Douglastown, Q.	Eaton, Q.
Coleraine, O.	Cumberland, O.	Douglas Valley Road,	* Ecclesburg, O.
Coleridge, O.	Cumberland Bay, N.B.	N.B.	Economy, N.S.
Cole's Island, N.B.	Cumberland Point,	Dover, N.B.	Economy, Up, N.S.
Colville, O.	N.B.	Dover, N.B.	Eldystone, O.
Colfield, O.	Cummins, O.	Dover South, O.	Eden, O.
Collins, N.B.	Cummock, O.	Downeyville, O.	Eden Mills, O.
Collingwood, O.	Curran, O.	Downes, O.	Edgar, O.
Collins Bay, O.	Curryville, N.B.	Doyle Settlement, N.B.	Edgett's Landing, N.B.
Collins, Inlet,	Cushing, O.	Drayton, O.	Edgworth, O.
Colpoys Bay, O.	Dacre, O.	Dresden, O.	Elmington, O.
Columbus, O.	Dalbousie, Q.	Drew, O.	Elmington, N.B.
Comber, O.	Dalbousie, Q.	Drew's Mills, Q.	Elwadsburg, O.
Combermere, O.	Dalhousie, N.B.	Dromore, O.	El Brook, N.S.
Compton, Q.	Dalhousie Mills, O.	Drumbo, O.	El River, N.B.
Concord, O.	Dalhousie Road, N.S.	Drummondville, Q.	Edinburgh, O.
Conestogo, O.	Dalhousie Settlement,	Drummondville, O.	Edenville, O.
Coningsby, O.	N.S.	Drumquinn, O.	Egbert, O.
Connor, O.	Dalbair, Q.	Drury, O.	Egerton, O.
Conquell Bk, N.S.	Dalkeith, O.	Dryden, O.	Elington, O.
Conroy, O.	Dalton, O.	Duart, O.	Elmwood, O.
Consecon, O.	Danforth Lake, Q.	Dublin Shore, N.S.	Elmwood, O.
Constance, O.	Danforth, O.	Du'swell, Q.	Egypt, O.
Contra, Q.	Danville, Q.	Dufferin, O.	Elder, O.
Contra, Q.	Dartmouth, N.S.	Duffington R.R. Station,	El Dorado, O.
Cook's Brook, N.S.	Dartford, O.	N.B.	Elfrida, O.
Cookshire, Q.	Dartmouth, N.S.	Dumbane, O.	Elgin, O.
Cookstown, O.	Dawn Mills, O.	Dumfries, N.B.	Elgin, N.B.
Cooksville, O.	Dawson St. R., N.B.	Dunary, Q.	Elginburg, O.
Cooper, O.	Daywood, O.	Dunbar, O.	Elmfield,
Copetown, O.	Dealtown, O.	Dunbarton, O.	Elizabethville, O.
Coppleston, O.	De Cewarsville, O.	Duncraig, O.	Ellengowan, O.
Corinth, O.	Deep Brook, N.S.	Dundas, O.	Ellershausen, N.S.
Cornebas, O.	Deerfield, O.	Dundas, O.	Ellersmore, O.
Corn Hill, N.B.	Deerfield, N.S.	Dundee, Q.	Elm Grove, O.
Cornwall, O.	Deerhurst, O.	Dundee, N.B.	Elmira, O.
Cornwall, E. N.S.	Delaware, O.	Dundee Centre, Q.	Elmsdale, N.S.
Cornwall, N.S.	Delaware, O.	Dundee, O.	Elmsville, N.S.
Coteau du Lac, Q.	Delta, O.	Dundonald, O.	Elmvale, O.
Coteau Landing,	Demorestville, Q.	Dungannon, O.	Elmwood, O.
Q.	Dempsey's Cor. N.S.	Dungiven, N.B.	Elora, O.
Coteau Station, Q.	Denbigh, O.	Dunham, Q.	Elisnore, O.
Cote des Neiges, Q.	Denbigh, O.	Dunkirk, O.	Embro, O.
Cote St. Paul, Q.	Denton's Mills, Q.	Dunville, O.	Embrun, O.
Cotwood, O.	Deulston, O.	Dunphy, N.B.	Emerald, O.
Coulson, O.	Deulston, O.	Dunraven, Q.	Emigrant Road, N.B.
County Har., N.S.	Deulston, O.	Dunsford, O.	Emigrant Settlement, N.B.
Courtland, O.	Derby, N.B.	Dunsinane, O.	Endfield, N.S.
Coventry, O.	Derryville, O.	Dunroon, O.	Endfield, O.
Coverdale, N.B.	Derry West, O.	Dunvegan, O.	English Cor. N.S.
Coverley, O.	Deschambault, Q.	Durham, O.	English Settlement, N.B.
Covey Hill, Q.	Desmond, O.	Durham, N.S.	English Town, N.S.
Cowal, O.	* Des Diviere, Q.	Eagle, O.	Enniskillen, O.
Cowanville, O.	Deton du Lac, Q.	Eardley, Q.	Ennismore, O.
Cow Bay, N.S.	Deux Rivières, O.	Eartown, N.S.	Enterprise, O.
Cox's, N.S.	Devizes, O.	East Arthabaska, Q.	Epping, O.
Craghurst, O.	Devon, O.	East Bay, N.S.	Epsom, O.
Cragleth, O.	Dewittville, Q.	East Bay North Side,	Famosa, O.
* Craigs Road, Q.	Dexter, O.	N.S.	Erbsville, O.
Craigvale, O.	Diamond, Q.	East Bolton, Q.	Erie, O.
Cranbourne, Q.	Dickinson's Land-	East Chester, Q.	Erin, O.
Cranworth, O.	ing, O.	East Clifton, Q.	Erinsville, O.
Crawford, O.	Dickson's Store, N.S.	East Dunham, Q.	Erinsville, N.S.
Credit, O.	Digby, N.S.	Eastern Har., N.S.	Errol, O.
Crediton, O.	Diedgash, N.B.	East Farnham, Q.	Escott, O.
Creek Bank, O.	Dilligent River, N.S.	East Glasgow, O.	Escumac, N.B.
Creemore, O.	Dingle, O.	East Hawkesbury, O.	Escumac, Q.
Creighton, O.	Dipper Harbor, N.B.	East Hereford, O.	Esperance, Q.
Cressy, O.	Dixie, O.	East Jeddore, N.S.	Esquimaux, O.
Crief, O.	Dixon's Corners, O.	East's Corners, O.	* Eschenau, Q.
Criman, O.	Dobson, N.B.	East Oro, O.	Etbel, O.
Crofton, O.	Doherty's Mills, N.B.	East Port, Medway,	Etobicoke, O.
Cromarty, O.	Dollar, O.	N.S.	Eugenia, O.
Cromwell, N.B.	Domine de Gentil, Q.	East Riv., St. Mary's,	Evangeline, Q.
Crossbill, O.	Doubt, N.B.	N.S.	Evangeline, Q.
Crosspoint, Q.	Dobson's Mills, N.B.	East Riv., St. Mary's,	Everett, O.
Cross Roads, Ohio, N.S.	Dolan, O.	Co. Guysboro, N.S.	Everale, O.
Cross Roads, County	Dome, N.S.	East Scotch Settle-	Everton, O.
Harbor, N.S.	Dome, N.S.	ment, N.B.	Exeter, O.
Cross Roads, Lake	Dome, N.S.	East Side, Lake Abino,	Fafard, Q.
Ainslie, N.S.	Dome, N.S.	He, N.S.	Fairfield, N.B.
Cross Roads, Middle	Dome, N.S.	East Side, Pubnico	Fairfield, O.
Medford, N.S.	Doran, O.	Harbor, N.S.	Fairfield Plain, O.

LIST of Post Offices, Telegraph Stations, &c., in the Dominion of Canada.—(Continued.)

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Awatha, O.....	Isle aux Coudres, Q..	Kingsbury, N. S.....	m	L'Anse a Gilles, Q.
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## List of Post Offices, Telegraph Stations, &amp;c., in the Dominion of Canada.—(Continued.)

Pettit, Metla, Q.	Port Daniel, Q.	Rawdon Sh., N.S.	Rolling Dam, N.B.
Pettit River Bridge, N.S.	Port Dover, O. s m b t	Rawdon Upper, N.S.	Romney, Q.
Pettit Passage, N.S.	Port Elgin, N.B.	Raymond, O.	Ronaldsay, O. b
Petrolia, O. s m b t	*Port Elgin, O.	Read, O.	Rondeau, O. m b
Petworth, O.	Port Elmley, O.	Reading, O.	Rondeau Harbor, O.
Peverly, Q.	Porter's Hill, O.	Rear Black River Co., Richmond, N.S.	Rosa, O.
Phillips, East, Q. m b l	Port George, N.S.	Rear Lands, N.S.	Rosebank, O.
Phillips, West, Q.	Port Greenville, N.S.	Rear Bank, N.B.	Rosedale, O.
Phillipsville, O.	Port Granby, O.	Red Islands, N.S.	Rosedene, O.
Pickering, O. m b	Port Hawkesbury, N.S.	Riversville, O.	Rosemont, O. m b
Pictou, O. s t m b	Port Hood, N.S.	Melessey, O.	Rosetta, O.
Pierrefort, N.S.	Port Hood Isl'd, N.S.	Renfrew, N.S.	Rosevale, N.B.
Piedmont Valley, N.S.	*Port Hoover, O.	Renfrew, O. s t m b	Roseville, O. b
Pierreville, Q.	*Port Richmond, N.S.	Renous Bridge, N.B.	Roseway, N.S.
Pigeon Hill, Q.	Port Hope, O. s m b t	Renton, O.	Roslin, O. b
Pike River, Q. m b l	Port Jolly, N.S.	Repenigny, Q.	Roslin, N.S.
Pine Grove, O.	Portland, O.	Rhodes, N.S.	Ross, O.
Pine Orchard, O.	Port Latour, N.S.	Riceburg, Q.	Rousseau, O.
Pine River, O.	Port Lewis, Q.	Riceville, Q. m t	Rossby, N.S.
Pine Village, N.S.	*Portland, N.S.	Richibucto, N.B. m t	Rothsay, O. b
Pinkerton, O.	Port Maitland, O.	Richmond, N.B.	Rothsay, N.B. t
Pirate Harbor, N.S.	Port Matton, N.S.	Richmond, N.B. s t m b	Rouge Hill, O.
Pisano, N.B.	Port May, N.S.	Richmond, W. O. m b t	Rougemont, Q.
Pittsford, O.	Port Mulgrave, N.S. m t	Richmond Hill, O. m b t	Round Hill, N.B.
Plainfield, O.	Port Nelson, O.	Richmond Station, O. t	*Round House, O. t
Plainfield, N.S.	Portneuf, Q.	Richmond Ter., N.S.	Round Plains, O.
Plaster Cove, N.S. m t	Port Perry, O. t m b	Richview, O.	Roxburg, N.B.
Plantagenet, Q.	Port Richmond, N.S.	Richwood, O. s m b t	Roxham, Q.
Plattville, O. b t	Port Robinson, O. m b t s	Ridgetown, O. m b	Roxton Falls, Q. m b l
Playfair, O.	Port Rowan, O. t m b s	Rigaud, Q.	Roxton Pond, Q.
Pleasant Hill, O.	Port Royal, O.	Elley Brook, N.B.	Royal Road, N.B.
Pleasant Ridge, N.B.	Port Royal, N.S.	Rimouski, O. s m b t	Rugby, O.
Pleasant River, N.S.	Port Ryegate, O.	Ringwood, O.	Ruisseaudes Chenes, Q.
Pleasant Valley, N.S.	Port Severn, O.	Ripley, O.	Runnymede, Q.
Plum Hollow, O.	Portsmouth, O.	River Beaudette, Q.	Rupert, Q.
Plumswamp, N.B.	Port Stanley, O. t m b s	River Bourgeois, N.S.	Russagong, N.B.
Plymouth, N.B.	Port Talbot, O.	River Bourgeois, N.S.	Russell, O.
Pockmouche, N.B.	Portuguese Cys, N.S.	River Charlo, N.B.	Russelltown, Q.
Pockshaw, N.B.	Port Union, O.	River David, Q. b l t	Rutherford, O.
Point Abino, O.	Port Williams, N.S.	River Debert, N.S.	Ruthven, O. m
Point Alexander, O.	Powell, O.	River DeChute, N.B.	Ryckman's Corner, O.
Point Brule, N.S.	Prescott, N.S.	River Dennis, N.S.	Ryckman's Corner, O.
Point au Bouleau, Q.	Prescott, O. s m b t	River Dennis, Upper	Ryckman's Corner, O.
Point au Chene, Q.	*Prescott Junction, O. t	Settlement, N.S.	St. Adèle, Q.
Point aux Trembles, Q.	Prescott Wharf, O.	River Desert, Q.	St. Agatha, O.
Hochelaga, Q.	Priceville, O. t m b	River Gilbert, Q.	St. Agathe, O.
Point aux Trembles, Q.	Priceville, O. t m b	River Hebert, N.S.	St. Agnes, Q.
Portneuf, Q.	Primrose, O.	River John, N.S.	St. Alme, Q.
Point Claire, Q. t	Prince Albert, O. t m b	River John, W.	St. Alban, Q.
Point du Chene, N.B.	Prince of Wales, N.B.	Branch, N.S.	St. Albert, Q.
Point du Lac, O.	Prince Louis, N.B.	River Louis, N.B.	St. Alexander (Ber-
Point Edward, O.	Princeton, O. m b	River Philip, N.S.	villes), Q.
Point Fortune, Q.	Prince William, N.B.	Riversdale, O. m t	St. Alexandre (Kam-
Point la Nim, N.B.	Prospect, O.	Riversdale, N.S.	ouraska), Q.
Point of Cape, N.S.	Prospect, N.S.	River Side, N.B.	St. Alexis, Q.
Point Petre, O.	Public Beach, N.S.	Riverside, O.	St. Alphonse, Q.
Point Platon, Q.	Publico Harbor, N.S.	Riviere Bois Clair, Q.	St. Anaclet, Q.
Point St. Charles, O. m b t s	Pugwash, N.S.	Do. DesPrairies, Q.	St. Andre, Q.
*Point St. Charles, Q.	Pugwash River, N.S.	Riviere du Loup, (en	St. Andre Avelin, Q. b l
*Point St. Charles, Q.	Purdy, O. s m b t	bse), Q. s m b t	St. Andrews, Antigo-
Point St. Peter, Q.	Purpleville, O.	Riviere du Loup, (en	nische, N.S. m t
Point Traverse, O.	Puslinch, O. m b	baut), Q. m b l r t	St. Andrew's, N.B.
Point Wolf, N.B.	Putnam, O. m t	Riviere Ouicelle, Q. t	St. Andrew's Colches-
Poland, O.	Quanco Road, N.B.	Riviere Rainsin, O.	ter, N.S.
Pollett River, N.B.	Quebec, Q. s m b t	Riv. Trois-Pistoles, Q.	St. Andrew's, Q. m b l s t
Pomeroy Ridge, N.B.	Queensborough, O.	Robert's Isl'd, N.S.	St. Andrew's, Q.
Pomona, O.	Queenston, O.	Roberval, Q.	St. Angele, Q.
Pomquet Chapel, N.S.	*Queen Street Junc-	Robinson, Q. m b l	St. Angèle, Q.
Pomquet Forks, N.S.	tion, O.	Rob Roy, O.	St. Anicet, Q.
Ponds, N.S.	Queensville, N.S.	Rochelle, Q.	St. Anne, Bout de
Ponseby, O.	Queensville, O.	Rochester, O.	l'Isle, Q. t l
Port Chateau, Q.	*Queen's Wharf, O.	Rochford, Q.	St. Anne de la Pa-
Port de Maskinonge, Q.	Raidstock, Q.	Rockburn, Q.	trie, Q. t
Port Bourge, Q.	Ragged Island, N.S.	Rockford, O.	St. Anne des Monts,
Pondiac, N.B.	Ragged Island, N.S.	Rockingham, O. m	Q.
Poole, O.	Do (E. side) N.S.	Rock Island, Q.	St. Anne des P. Q. i
Pope's Harbor, N.S.	Raglan, O.	Rockland, O.	St. Anne la Poca-
Pogitlock, N.B.	Ballton, O.	Rockland, N.B.	riere, Q. t m b l
Port Acadia, N.S.	Estimara, O.	Rockport, N.B.	St. Ann's, N.S.
Portage du Fort, Q.	Rainham Centre, O.	Rockport, O.	St. Ann's, O. b
Portage du Fort, Q.	Rama, O. m b t s	Rockville, N.S.	St. Antoinette, Q. l
Portage River, N.B.	Ranelab, O.	Rockwell Settlement,	St. Antoine, River Ri-
Port Albert, O.	Rankin, O.	N.S.	chelleu, Q. t
Port-a-Pique, N.S.	Rankin's Mills, N.B.	Rockwood, O. m b t	St. Antonin, Q.
Port-a-Pique Moun-	Rap's des Joachims, Q.	Rodgerville, O. m	St. Apollinaire, Q.
tain, N.S.	Ratho, O.	Rodney, O.	St. Armand Ctre, Q.
Port au Perral, Q.	Rattier's Corner, N.B.	Roebuck, O. m b t	St. Armand Station, Q.
Port Bruce, O.	Ravenna, O.	Rogers, N.S.	St. Arsene, Q.
Port Burwell, O. s m b t	Ravenshoe, O.	Rogers, N.S.	St. Athanasie, Q. b l
Port Colborne, O. m b t s	Ravenswood, O.	Rogers, N.S.	St. Aubert, Q.
Port Credit, O.	Rawdon, N.S.	Rogers, N.S.	St. Augustin, P. t. Q.
Port Dalhousie, O. m b t	Rawdon, Q.	Rokey, O.	



## List of Post Offices, Telegraph Stations, &amp;c., in the Dominion of Canada.—(Continued.)

St. Augustin, T w o	St. George's Channel,	St. Maurice, Q. ....	Salford, O. ....
St. Barnabé, St. Mau-	St. N. S. ....	St. Maurice Forges, Q. ....	Salisbury, N. B. ....
rice, Q. ....	St. Germain de Gran-	St. Michel, Q. ....	Salmon Beach, N. B.
St. Barnabé, River	St. Modeste, Q. ....	St. Modeste, Q. ....	Salmon Brook, N. B.
Yamaska, Q. ....	St. Gertrude, Q. ....	St. Monique, Q. ....	Salmon Hole, N. B.
St. Barthélemy, Q. ....	St. G. rvals, Q. ....	St. Narcisse, Q. ....	Salmon Riv., N. B.
St. Bazile, Q. ....	St. Gilles, Q. ....	St. Nicholas, Q. ....	Salmon River, Albert
St. Beatrix, Q. ....	St. Gregoire, Q. ....	St. Norbert, Q. ....	Co., N. B.
St. Benoit, Q. ....	St. Guillaume d'Up-	St. Octave, Q. ....	Salmon River, C. B.
St. Bernard, Q. ....	ton, Q. ....	St. Onezime, Q. ....	N. B. ....
St. Bonaventure, Q. ....	St. Helene, Q. ....	St. Ours, Q. ....	Salmon River, Co.
St. Buvette, Q. ....	St. Helene de Bagot	St. Pacome, Q. ....	Digby, N. S. ....
St. Brigitte des Sauls,	St. Helens, O. ....	St. Paschal, Q. ....	Salmon River
Q. ....	St. Heneditine, Q. ....	St. Patrick, N. B. ....	Co. ....
St. Bruno, Q. ....	St. Henri, Q. ....	St. Patrick's Channel	Guyaboro, N. S.
St. Camille, Q. ....	St. Hermas, Q. ....	N. S. ....	Salmon River Co.
St. Canot, Q. ....	St. Hilaire Station, Q	St. Patrick's Hill, Q. ....	Salmon River Lake
St. Casimir, Q. ....	St. Hilaire Village, Q	St. Paul d'Industrie, Q	Settlement, N. B.
St. Catharines, E. Q. ....	St. Hubert, Q. ....	St. Paul P. H. mite, Q. ....	Salmonville, O. ....
St. Catharines, W. O. m b	St. Hugues, Q. ....	St. Pauls, N. S. ....	Salt Spring, N. B.
St. Celestin, Q. ....	St. Hyacinthe, Q. m b	St. Paul's Bay, Q. s b i r	Sambro, N. S. ....
St. Cesaire, Q. ....	St. Irene, Q. ....	St. Peter's, N. S. ....	Sanborn, O. ....
St. Charles de Stan-	St. Isidore, Dorches-	St. Philippe, Q. ....	Sandfield, O. ....
bridge, Q. ....	ter, Q. ....	St. Philomene, Q. ....	One, O. ....
St. Charles, River Ri-	St. Isidore, Lap. Q. ....	St. Pie, Q. ....	Sandhill, O. ....
cheleu, Q. ....	St. Ives, Q. ....	St. Pierre d'Orleans, Q	Sandhurst, O. ....
St. Charles, River	St. Jacobs, O. ....	St. Pierre Montmag-	Sand Point, N. S.
Boyer, Q. ....	St. Jacques, Q. ....	ny, Q. ....	Sandwich, O. ....
St. Christophe d'Ar-	St. Jacq. le Mineur, Q	St. Pierre les Bec-	Sandy Beach, Q. ....
chabaska, Q. ....	St. Janvier, Q. ....	quets, Q. ....	Sandy Beach, N. S.
St. Claire, Q. ....	St. Jean Baptiste,	St. Placide, Q. ....	Sandy Bay, N. S.
St. Clements, O. ....	Rouville, Q. ....	St. Polycarpe, Q. ....	Sandy Point, N. S.
St. Clet, Q. ....	St. Jean Baptiste,	St. Prosper, Q. ....	Sarawak, O. ....
St. Clothilde, Q. ....	Heckaga, Q. ....	St. Raphael, E. Q. ....	Sarepta, O. ....
St. Columbin, Q. ....	St. Jn. Chrysostome,	St. Raphael, W. O. ....	Sarnia, O. ....
St. Come, Q. ....	Chateauguay, Q. m b	St. Raymond, Q. ....	Saugeen, O. ....
St. Constant, Q. ....	St. Jean Chrysos-	St. Regis, Q. ....	Saulterville, N. S.
St. Croix, N. S. ....	tome, Levis, Q. ....	St. Remi, Q. ....	Sault au Lac, Q. 1
St. Croix, Q. ....	St. J. des Chateaux, Q	St. Robert, Q. ....	Sault Ste. Marie, O. b
St. Cuthbert, Q. ....	St. Jean de Matha, Q. ....	St. Roch de Quebec, Q	Savage's Mill, O. ....
St. Cyrille, Q. ....	St. Jean d'Orleans, Q. ....	St. Roch de Richm'd	Sawmill Creek, N. S.
St. Damase, Q. ....	St. Jean Port Joli, Q. ....	St. R. h des Aulnais, Q	Sawverville, Q. ....
St. David, Q. ....	St. Jerome, Q. ....	St. Roch l'achigan, Q	Schomberg, O. ....
St. Denis, River Ri-	St. Joachim, Q. ....	St. Romaine, Q. ....	Schooner, O. ....
cheleu, Q. ....	St. John, N. B. ....	St. Rosalie, Q. ....	Scotches, O. ....
St. Denis de la Bou-	St. John's, E. Q. ....	St. Rose, Q. ....	Scotch Block, Q. ....
teillerie, Q. ....	St. John's West, O. ....	St. Sauveur, Q. ....	Scotch Settlement,
St. Didace, Q. ....	St. Joseph, N. B. ....	St. Sauveur de Q. b. Q	N. B. ....
St. Domingue des	St. Joseph du Lac, Q. ....	St. Scholastique, Q. m b	Scotch Town, N. B.
Cedres, Q. ....	St. Jude, Q. ....	St. Sebastien, Q. ....	Scotch Village, N. B.
St. Dominique, Q. ....	St. Julie, Q. ....	St. Severe, Q. ....	Scotland, O. ....
St. Edouard, Q. ....	St. Julie de Somer-	St. Simon de Yamas-	Scott's Bay, N. S.
St. Edward de Fram-	set, Q. ....	ka, Q. ....	Scott's Mills, N. B.
pton, Q. ....	St. Julien, Q. ....	St. Simon de Rimous-	Scugog, O. ....
St. Elbridge, Q. ....	St. Justine, Q. ....	ki, Q. ....	Seaford, O. ....
St. Elizabeth, Q. ....	St. Justine de New-	St. Sophie, Q. ....	Sebringville, O. ....
St. Elol, Q. ....	ton, Q. ....	St. Sophie de La-	Second Falls, N. B.
St. Elzear, Q. ....	St. Lambert, Q. ....	corne, Q. ....	Seeley's Bay, O.
St. Ephrem d'Upton, Q	St. La'bert, M'treal, Q	St. Stanislas, Q. ....	Seeley's Mills, N. B.
St. Esprit, Q. ....	St. Laurent M'treal, Q	St. Stanislas de Kost-	Seely, O. ....
St. Etienne, Q. ....	St. Lazare, Q. ....	ka, Q. ....	Seckirk, O. ....
St. Etienne de Beau-	St. Leon, Q. ....	St. Stephen, N. B. ....	Selma, N. S. ....
harnois, Q. ....	St. Leonard, Q. ....	St. Sulpice, Q. ....	Selton, O. ....
St. Eugene, Q. ....	St. Leonard, N. B. ....	St. Sylvester, Q. ....	Selwin, O. ....
St. Eustache, Q. ....	St. Liboire, Q. ....	St. Sylvester, E. Q. ....	Seneca, O. ....
St. Evariste de For-	St. Liguori, Q. ....	St. Theodore, Q. ....	Settlington, O. ....
syth, Q. ....	St. Lin, Q. ....	St. Therese de Blain-	Seymour, N. B.
St. Fabien, Q. ....	St. Luc, Q. ....	villie, Q. ....	Sevigne, Q. ....
St. Famille, Q. ....	St. Lucie, Q. ....	St. Thomas, E. Q. ....	Shag Harbor, N. S.
St. Filicite, Q. ....	St. Malachy, Q. ....	St. Thomas, W. O. m b	Shakespeare, O. ....
St. Felix de Valois, Q	St. Louis, Q. ....	St. Timothee, Q. ....	Shamrock, O. ....
St. Ferol, Q. ....	St. Malo, Q. ....	St. Titte, Q. ....	Shanick, O. ....
St. Fidele, Q. ....	St. Marc, Q. ....	St. Tite des Caps, Q. ....	Shanklin, N. B.
St. Flavien, Q. ....	St. Marcel, Q. ....	St. Urbain, Q. ....	Shanly, O. ....
St. Flore, Q. ....	St. Margare's Bay,	St. Ursule, Q. ....	Shannonville, N. B.
St. For, Q. ....	N. S. ....	St. Valentin, Q. ....	Shanty Bay, O. ....
St. Francis, Q. ....	St. Marguerite, Q. ....	St. Valerien, Q. ....	Sharon, O. ....
St. Francois, Mont-	St. Marie de Mon-	St. Vallier, Q. ....	Sharp's Bridge, N. S.
magny, Q. ....	ton, Q. ....	St. Victoire, Q. ....	Sharpton, O. ....
St. Fran's, Beauce, Q. ....	St. Martin, Q. ....	St. Vincent Paul, Q. ....	Shawbridge, O. ....
St. Fran's, d'Orleans, Q	St. Martin, N. B. ....	St. Williams, O. ....	Shawenagan, Q. ....
St. Frederic, Q. ....	St. Martin, Q. ....	St. Winceslas, Q. ....	Shea's River, N. S.
St. Gabriel de Bran-	St. Martin, Q. ....	St. Zephirin, Q. ....	Shediac, N. B. ....
don, Q. ....	St. Martin, Q. ....	St. Zotique, Q. ....	Shediac Bridge, N. B.
St. Genevieve, Q. ....	St. Mathieu, Q. ....	Sable, O. ....	Sheet Harbor, N. S.
St. George, N. B. ....	St. Mary's, N. S. ....	Sable River, N. S. ....	Shemfield, O. ....
St. George, Beauce, Q. b	St. Mary's Bay, N. S.	Sabrevois, Q. ....	Shemfield, N. B. ....
St. George Brnt, O. ....	St. Mary's Ferry, N. S.	Sackville, N. B. ....	Shemfield Mills, N. B.
St. George de Wind-	St. Mathias, Q. ....	Saintfield, O. ....	Shelford Mount'n, Q
sor, Q. ....	St. Mathieu, Q. ....	Salem, N. S. ....	Shelburne, N. S. ....
		Salem, O. ....	Shelburne, O. ....

[illegible]

**List of Post Offices, Telegraph Stations, &c., in the Dominion of Canada.—(Continued.)**

# PATENTS OF INVENTION.

On this Continent, where circumstances are novel and labor scarce, the multiplicity of inventions is great, and a wonderful amount of ingenuity is always at work to contrive something of value to the various classes of society. Patent laws, both in Canada and in the States, protect from unappropriated use the inventions put on record as original, and for the advantage of Canadian inventors who may wish to know the routine in which such record is made, we subjoin the Rules and Forms issued by the Canada Patent Office on the 2nd July, 1893, referring to the New Patent Act, of which an abstract will be found in our article on Legislation. These rules also cover registration under the Copyright Act of 1868, and the Trade Mark and Design Act of 1888, of which a synopsis is given in our last Year Book (1892).

## GENERAL RULES.

1. There is no necessity for any personal appearance at the Patent Office, unless specially called for by order of the Commissioner or the Deputy Commissioner, every transaction being carried on by writing.
2. In every case the applicant or depositor of any paper is responsible for the merits of his allegations and of the validity of the instruments furnished by him or his agent.
3. The correspondence is carried on with the applicant, or with the agent who has remitted or transmitted the papers to the office, but with one person only.
4. All papers are to be clearly and neatly written on foolscap paper, and every word of them is to be distinctly legible, in order that no difficulty should be met with in the taking cognizance of, and in registering and copying them.
5. All communications are to be addressed in the following words:—"To the Commissioner of Patents, Ottawa."
6. As regards proceedings not specially provided for in the following forms, any form being conformable to the letter and spirit of the laws will be accepted, and if not so conformable will be returned for correction.

## COPYRIGHTS.

7. An application for the Registration of a copyright shall be made after the following form, when the applicant is a resident of Canada:  
*To the Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa:—I, (name of person,) being a resident of Canada, and now residing in the (city, town, parish, township or locality,) in the Province of (Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, as the case may be,) hereby declare that I am the Proprietor of the (book, map, chart, statutory, &c., &c., as the case may be) called (title of the book, map, &c., &c., as the case may be), and hereby request the Registration of the same, and for that purpose I herewith forward the fee required by the Copyright Act of 1868, together with two copies of the (book, map, chart, &c., as the case may be; and if the object is a painting, a sculpture, or any other work of art, a written description of such work of art.)*  
 In testimony thereof, I have signed, in the presence of the two undersigned witnesses, at the place and date hereunder mentioned.  
*(Place and date.)*  
*(Signature of the Proprietor.)*  
*(Signature of the two witnesses.)*

8. An application for the Registration of a Copyright shall be made after the following form when the applicant is a British subject, resident in Great Britain or Ireland.  
*To the Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa:—I, (name of person) being a British subject and a resident in the (city, town or other locality, as the case may be,) in (Great Britain or Ireland, as the case may be), hereby declare that I am the proprietor of the (book, map, chart, &c., &c., as the case may be), called (title or name as the case may be,) and that the said (book, map, &c., &c., as the case may be), has been published in Canada by (name of the publisher thereof) in the (name of the locality where the publication has taken place) in the Province of (Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, &c., as the case may be), and hereby request the Registration of the same, and for that purpose I herewith forward the fee required by the Copyright Act of 1868 (§1), together with two copies of the (book, map, chart, &c., as the case may be; if the object is a painting, a sculpture, or any other work of art, a written description of such work of art.)*  
 In testimony thereof, I have signed, in the presence of the two undersigned witnesses, at the place and date hereunder mentioned.  
*(Place and date.)*  
*(Signature of the Proprietor.)*  
*Signature of the two witnesses.*

## TRADE MARKS AND INDUSTRIAL DESIGNS.

9. An application for the registration of a Trade Mark shall be made after the following form:  
*To the Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa:—I, (name of person) of the (City, Town or other locality, as the case may be,) in (name of County, Province or State, as the case may be), hereby furnish a duplicate copy of a Trade Mark, which I verily believe to be mine, on account of having been the first to make use of the same, (or on account of having acquired it from, naming the person, whom I verily believe to be the original proprietor thereof).*  
*The said Trade Mark consists (here must be inserted a description of the Trade Mark, recital of the Mark or Mottoes, &c., &c., in order to explain the pattern furnished), and I hereby request the said Trade Mark to be registered in accordance with the law.*  
 In testimony thereof, I have signed, in the presence of the two undersigned witnesses, at the place and date hereunder mentioned.  
*(Place and Date.)*  
*(Signature of the Proprietor.)*  
*Signature of the two witnesses.*
10. An application for the Registration of an Industrial Design shall be made after the following form:  
*To the Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa:—I (name of the person,) being a resident of Canada, and now residing in the (City, town or other locality, as the case may be,) in the (name of the Province, as the case may be), hereby declare that I am the proprietor of the Industrial Design, of which duplicate copies are herewith forwarded, and which consist (here insert a description of the design and an explanation of its use), and I hereby request that the said Industrial Design be registered in accordance with the law.*

In testimony whereof, I have signed, in the presence of the two undersigned witnesses, at the place and date hereunder mentioned.

(Place and date.)

(Signature of the Proprietor.)

Signature of the two witnesses.)

#### PATENTS OF INVENTION.

11. The Petition asking for the granting of a Patent of Invention shall be made after the following form:

To the Commissioner of Patents, Ottawa:—The Petition of (Christian name or names in full of Inventor, Inventors, Assignee or other legal representative of Inventor, of the (City, town or other locality, as the case may be,) in the Province of (as the case may be,) (trade or profession,) Sheweth, that your petitioner has been a resident of Canada for at least one year next before the present application.

(Mention to be made of place and changes of residence.)

That he hath discovered (or "invented," as the case may be) a certain new and useful (art, "machine," "manufacture," or "composition of matter," as the case may be; or a certain new and useful "improvement" (or certain new and useful "improvements") or a certain (art, "machine," "manufacture," or "composition of matter," as the case may be), now in ordinary use for (stating the use or object of the art, &c., as the case may be), to be called or known as ("name of invention or improvement," and that such his discovery (or "invention," as the case may be) was and is not known or used by others before his discovery (or "invention," as the case may be) thereof, and was and is not at the time of this application in public use or for sale, with his consent or allowance as such inventor, (or discoverer, as the case may be) and that the oath of affirmation, drawings, descriptions and specifications thereof, in duplicate, are transmitted herewith, pursuant to the Statute in such case made and provided; the said invention being (insert here a very short description of the invention and of its object.)

Your petitioner being desirous of obtaining an exclusive property in the said invention or discovery [as the case may be] therefore prays that a Patent may be granted to your petitioner therefor, for the term allowed by law: and, for the purposes of the Patent Act of 1869, your Petitioner elects his domicile in the (city, town, or locality, as the case may be) in the County of [name of County] in the Province of [name of Province].

(Signature of Inventor.)

(Place and date.)

In cases of joint applications, in cases of applications from assignees, heirs, or other legal representatives, the petition should, otherwise being made after the above given form, be altered according to the circumstances of the case to meet the requirements of the Statute, particularly of clauses 8, 10, 11, and 12.

12. The Oath to be subscribed by an applicant for a Patent of Invention, shall be made after the following form:

Canada, Province of  
County of

I, ..... of ..... in the County of ..... in the Province of ..... make oath and solemnly swear, that I verily believe that I am the inventor (or discoverer) of the invention which I call (name of the invention), and for which I solicit a patent by my petition to the Commissioner of Patents, dated the (insert date of petition,) and I further make oath that I have been a resident of Canada for one year next before my application.

Sworn and Signed before me this (day of month and year,) at

(Signature of Deponent.)

(Name of place.)

(Signature of J. P.)

Justice of the Peace.

The same general form is to be adopted with such alterations as may be necessitated by circumstances, where the application is made abroad or by joint inventors, by assignees, heirs or other legal representatives, in conformity with the Patent Act, clause 11.

13. The specification accompanying a Patent of Invention shall be made in duplicate, and after the following form:

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:—Be it known that I, [name of inventor or discoverer, as the case may be], of [place of residence and trade or profession; if more than one inventor, add his or their names, place of residence, and trade or profession, and word the specification throughout according to circumstances,] have invented a new and useful [art, "machine," &c., same as in petition,] and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the construction and operation of the same, [reference being had to the annexed drawings; where the nature of the case admits of drawings, describe the several drawings, and refer to the parts by letters. Here describe the principle and the several modes in which the applicant contemplates the application of that principle or character by which the invention or discovery may be distinguished from other inventions or discoveries.] What I claim as my invention is, [here express the nature and character of the invention in short, without reference to its advantages, and identify the parts claimed separately or in combination. If the specification is for an improvement or improvements, the original invention should be disclaimed, and the improvement or improvements clearly and separately characterized as distinguished from the original object so improved.]

(Place, date, and year.)

Signed in the presence of

(Signatures of two witnesses, and to be the same as those who attest the drawings.)

(Signature of Inventor.)

14. The drawings illustrating the specification, filed with an application for a Patent of Invention, shall be made in accordance with the following directions and form, and furnished in duplicate:

The drawings are to be made on tracing linen, each sheet to be of the size of a foolscap sheet of paper, and the said sheets as few in number as possible. The different figures of the drawings are to be marked thus:—Fig. 1, front view; Fig. 2, side view, &c., &c.; and the separate parts are to be marked with letters referred to in the Specification, and on the drawing sheet itself; the drawing must bear the name of the invention, and be signed by the Inventor and the two same witnesses who signed the specification, all after the following general form. The drawings are to be neatly executed, and without colors:

#### TITLE OF INVENTION.

Fig. 2, side view:  
DRAWING.

Fig. 1, front view:  
DRAWING.

Fig. 3, cross section:  
DRAWING.

Fig. 4. wheel:  
DRAWING.

Reference for example:

- a. Shaft.
- b. Valve.
- c. Regulator.
- &c., &c., &c.

Certified that this is the drawing referred to in the specification hereunto annexed.  
(Signature of the Applicant.)

(Place and date.)

Signature  
Signature

} Witnesses.

(Signature of Inventor.)

15. An application to obtain the extension of a former Patent to the whole of the Dominion, must be accompanied with the former Patent itself, with neat DUPLICATE COPIES of the original specification and drawings, certified by the inventor before the same two witnesses signing the Petition, and the said Petition shall be made after the following form:

To the Commissioner of Patents, Ottawa:—I, (names) of the (locality of residence) in the County of (name of County) in the Province of (or elsewhere as the case may be) being a British subject (or a resident of Canada for upwards of a year), and being the discoverer (or inventor) of the subject matter of a Patent granted to me on (day, month and year), in the Province of (Nova Scotia, New Brunswick or former Provinces of Canada, or for the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec as the case may be,) which I now produce, and the said subject matter of my said invention and patent called (name of invention) being not, with my consent, known, or used nor on sale in any of the other Provinces of the Dominion, I hereby, therefore, pray, that a Patent, under the "Patent Act of 1869," be granted to me extending the privileges of my former Patent over the whole of the Dominion, for the remainder of the term mentioned in my former Patent, namely to the (insert day, month and year at which the former Patent was to expire.)

In testimony thereof, I have signed, in the presence of the two undersigned witnesses, at the place and date hereunder mentioned.

(Place and date.)

(Signature of Applicant.)

Signature of the two witnesses.

CANADA PATENT OF INVENTION.

16. A Patent of Invention will be made after the following form:

[Seal]—Whereas, in accordance with an Act of the Parliament of Canada, called "THE PATENT ACT of 1869,"

(Name of Patentee.)

of the [name of locality] in the Province of [Name of Province] being a resident of Canada, having elected his domicile for the purposes of the present patent in [designation in full of domicile elected] having otherwise complied with the requirements of the said Act, to obtain a patent, and having furnished specification and drawings, one duplicate of each being herewith annexed, as part essential of this present patent, the said specification and drawings being the description and illustration of the said invention called [name of the invention or improvement] of which the said [names] declares himself to be the inventor.

THE PRESENT PATENT is granted to him, his heirs, assigns or other legal representatives for the period of five years from the date thereof, subject to extension of further periods, in accordance with the "PATENT ACT of 1869," to confer on the said Patentee all the privileges intended to be conferred by the said Act, or by the Patentee complying with the further obligations required by the said Act.

PROVIDED ALWAYS, that the validity of this present Patent rests on the truthfulness of the allegations, description and specification of the said Patentee.

The present Patent, however, shall cease and determine, and be null and void at the end of three years from the date thereof, unless the patentee shall, within that period, have commenced, and after such commencement, carry on in Canada the construction or manufacture of the said invention and shall cease and determine and be null and void at the end of eighteen months from the granting thereof, if the patentee or his legal representatives import or cause to be imported into Canada the invention for which this patent is granted.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF the present Patent has been signed, according to the said Act, sealed with the seal of the Patent Office, and countersigned in the Department of Agriculture on the (date, month and year written in full, and prominently.)

Countersigned Deputy Commissioner.

Signature of the Commissioner of Patents or of a Member of the Privy Council.

The Specification will be attached to the patent to form an essential part thereof, and the first folio of the said specification will be sealed at one corner with the seal of the Patent Office.

The present form, otherwise remaining the same, will be altered in some particulars to meet the circumstances of the case, when the Patent is given to joint inventors, to an assignee or assignees, to legal representatives, or when it is a patent extending a former patent to the whole of the Dominion, or is a re-issue, or in any other special case.

17. The models required by law must be neat and substantial working models, the dimensions of which are not to exceed, in any case, eighteen inches in their longest side, unless otherwise allowed by special permission previously obtained; 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 and samples of the composition made of such ingredients, (neither of which being dangerous or explosive substances) are required by law, they must be contained in glass bottles properly arranged. Both models and bottles must bear the name of the inventor, the title of the invention and the date of the application; and they must be furnished to the Patent Office free of every charge and delivered in good order.

18. All fees required by law shall be transmitted with the application to which they appertain in values not subject to any discount, and are better made, whenever practicable, in Post Office money orders, inclosed in registered letters.

19. All applications 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.

20. Two or more separate inventions cannot be claimed in one application, nor patented in one patent, unless they are so dependent of and connected with each other as to be necessarily taken together to obtain the end sought for by the inventor; and in this latter case the Commissioner of Patents is the judge as to whether or not the pretensions of the applicant are founded in fact and reason.

21. The filing of a protest against the issuing of a patent shall not be taken in itself as a sufficient reason to withhold the granting of such patent to an applicant.

In cases of doubt, and in accordance with the letter and meaning of the law, patents may be issued for an invention already patented, a trial before a judicial tribunal being in such cases the only means of ascertaining who is the real or first inventor.

22. A *Caveat* must be composed of a specification, (and drawings,) and as long as it remains uninterfered with, and that the filer is not called upon to lodge his application, in due form, on account of an interfering application, the said proprietor thereof can lodge with it additional papers, provided these papers are relevant exclusively to the perfecting of the same invention in progress of completion.

24. All cases connected with the intricate and multifarious proceedings, issuing from the working of a law of Patents of Invention, which are not specially defined and provided for in these Rules shall be decided, in accordance with the merits of each case, by authority of the Commissioner of Patents, and the decision shall be communicated to the interested parties, through the Departmental correspondent of the Patent Office.

The correspondence with the Department is carried, through the Canadian mail, free of postage.

The forwarding of any paper should always be accompanied by a letter, and a separate letter should be written in relation to each distinct subject.

It is particularly recommended that reference should be made to the law before writing on any subject to the Department, in order to avoid unnecessary explanations and useless loss of time and labor; and it is also recommended, in every case, to have the papers and drawings prepared by a competent person, for the interest both of the applicant and of the public service.

A sufficient margin should be left on every paper, and specially on specifications and assignments, for the insertion of references or certificates, and for the affixing of the seal thereto.

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 party, always to attach drawings to the said specification.

It must be remembered, that the better papers are executed, the sooner the work is despatched at the office, and the surer the regularity of the proceedings is guaranteed.

It must be remembered, when drawing the petition for a Patent of Invention, that, if a change in the residence mentioned has taken place during the year next to the date of the petition, the change or changes should be mentioned, in accordance with the 12th section of the Patent Act of 1869.

In accordance with the Provisions of "The Copyright Act of 1868," and "The Trade Mark and Design Act of 1868," the following Copyrights, Industrial Designs, and Trade Marks were duly registered in the Office of the Minister of Agriculture, on the dates hereinafter recited.

#### COPYRIGHTS.

The following as a brief index to them:—Arithmetic, Nos. 63, 73—Grammar, 8, 24, 32—Geography, 23, 72—History, 40, 45, 59, 60—Law, 14, 19, 43—Poetry, 6, 20, 62, 64—Music, 7, 12, 21, 22, 23, 37, 60—Photographs, 3, 4, 5, 9, 10, 16, 26, 27, 36½, 39, 51, 60—Tables, 1, 44, 52, 54—Others Miscellaneous.

No. 1. JOHN YEATS WELCH and ALEXANDER FREW, of the City of Quebec, a work in one volume, intitled: "Tables for converting one inch lumber and Quebec Standard into Board Measure"—[14th July, 1868].

No. 2. JOHN WILLIAM DAWSON, of Montreal, a work in 1 vol. on the Geological Structure, Organic Remains, and Mineral Resources of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, intitled: "Acadian Geology"—[16th July, 1868].

No. 3. MESSRS. SHELTON & DAVIS, Kingston, Ontario, "A Photograph Portrait of the Revd. William Morley Punshon"—[16th July, 1868].

No. 4. MESSRS. SHELTON & DAVIS, Kingston, "A Photograph Portrait of the same," (differing from No. 3).—[7th July, 1868].

No. 5. MESSRS. SHELTON & DAVIS, Kingston, "A Photograph Portrait of the same," (differing from Nos. 3 and 4).—[17th July, 1868].

No. 6. JAMES K. LISTON, Toronto, 1 vol. of Poetry consisting of—I. Songs of the Canadian Winter; II. Songs of the Morning Stars; III. Shouts of the Sons of God; IV. The Ante-Mundane State, intitled: "Poetry for the Dominion of Canada"—[21st July, 1868].

No. 7. A. & S. NORDHEIMER, Toronto, A piece of Music, (A Waltz), intitled "The Rose of Ontario"—[24th July, 1868].

No. 8. REV. EGBERTON RYERSON, Toronto, Ontario, a new work on English Grammar, 1 vol., intitled "An Analytical and Practical English Grammar"—[29th July, 1868].

No. 9. A. BAZINET, Montreal, of "A Photograph representing the Boy's Orphanage in Algiers"—[4th August, 1868].

No. 10. R. CARSWELL, Toronto, Ontario, "A Photograph Portrait of the Rev. William Morley Punshon"—[4th August 1868].

No. 11. Cancelled.

No. 12. A. & S. NORDHEIMER, Toronto, Ontario, A piece of Music, (A Waltz), intitled "The Filtration Waltz"—[10th August, 1868].

No. 13. C. B. CHISHOLM, Montreal, A work in 1 vol., containing a Panoramic or Picture Map of all the most Picturesque Sceneries from Niagara Falls to Quebec, intitled "Chisholm's Panoramic Guide"—[11th August, 1868].

No. 14. GONZALVES DOUTRE, of Montreal, the first volume of a work on the Rules of Legal Procedure, intitled "Les Loix de la Procedure Civile"—[14th August, 1868].

No. 15. ANTHONY NEVILLE, Napanee, Ontario, A Card ornamented with drawings for family record, intitled "Family Record"—[3rd September, 1868].

No. 16. ROBERT & HENRY O'HARA, of Bowmanville, Ontario, A Photograph Card of Photographic Portraits, called the "Congregational Union of Canada"—[12th September, 1868].

No. 17. GEORGE H. CORNISH, of Cainsville, Ontario, A work in 1 vol. being an Alphabetical Arrangement of all the Ministers and Preachers whose names have appeared in connection with the Methodist Congregation; Also of all the Wesleyan Missions in Canada, intitled "Hand-Book of Canadian Methodism"—[14th September, 1868].

No. 18. GEORGE ISIDORE BARTHE, of Sorel, Quebec, A work in 1 vol. intitled "Proces Provencher-Bolsclair"—[19th September, 1868].

No. 19. CHAS. W. COOPER, Toronto, Ontario, A work in 1 vol. being a compilation of Reports of

- Cases decided in the Court of Chancery, &c., &c., intituled "Cooper's Equity Digest"—[26th September, 1868].
- No. 20. CHARLES MAIR, of Ottawa, Ontario, 1 vol. of Poetry, intituled "Dreamland and other Poems"—[29th September, 1868].
- No. 21. A. & S. NORDHEIMER, Toronto, A piece of Music (Song and Chorus) intituled "Our Old Canadian Home"—[9th October, 1868].
- No. 22. ROBERT BLACKBURN, Toronto, A piece of Music (Song and Chorus) intituled "The absurdity of it, Five o'clock in the Morning"—[17th October, 1868].
- No. 23. TRYD. EYERTON RYERSON, Toronto, A work in one vol., intituled "Lovell's General Geography"—[21st October, 1868].
- No. 24. MR. L'ABBE ANT. NANTEL, of Ste. Therese, Province of Quebec, A work on Grammar, in 1 vol., intituled "Nouveau Cours de Langue Anglaise"—[3rd November, 1868].
- No. 25. WILLIAM B. ORP, Toronto, A work in 1 vol., being a new method of teaching the Irish National Book-keeping, intituled "The Dominion Accountant"—[9th November, 1868].
- No. 26 and 27. G. P. ROBERTS, of St. John, in the Province of New Brunswick. "The Photograph Portraits of the New Brunswick Oarsmen, Champions of the World," (large and small editions)—[12th November, 1868].
- No. 28. A. & S. NORDHEIMER, Toronto: Musical Composition. "Young Artist"—[23rd Nov., 1868].
- No. 29. E. R. GRAVES & H. PRUDDEN, Toronto: Book "The Horse"—[24th November, 1868].
- No. 30. JOHN LOWE & Co., Montreal: "The Year Book"—[7th December, 1868].
- No. 31. E. A. TAYLOR & Co., London, Ont.: "Genealogical Chart of the Sovereigns of England"—[9th December, 1868].
- No. 32. REV. E. RYERSON, Toronto: English Grammar for Junior Classes"—[18th Dec., 1868].
- No. 33. JOHN HUTTON, Yorkville, Ont.: "Fulton's Manual of Physiology"—[23th Dec., 1868].
- No. 34. REV. E. RYERSON, Toronto: "The Spelling Book"—[31st December, 1868].
- No. 35. LEROY FOOTE, Montreal: Book "Christian Liberties and its enemies"—[13th Jan., 1869].
- No. 36. ALFRED TODD, Ottawa: "A Treatise on Private Bills, &c."—[13th January, 1869].
- No. 36½. B. CARSEWELL, Toronto: "Photograph, Wesleyan Methodist Ministers, Canada"—[23th January, 1869].
- No. 37. EDWIN GLEDHILL, Toronto: Musical composition "Adeline"—[4th February, 1869].
- No. 38. MONSIEUR L'ABBE N. A. LECLERC, Quebec: "Catechisme d'Agriculture"—[5th Feb. 1869].
- No. 39. J. P. FORTIN, Montreal: Picture "View of the First American Railway Train"—[11th February, 1869].
- No. 40. MONSIEUR L'ABBE CHAS. H. LAVERDIERE, Quebec: "Histoire du Canada"—[11th Feb., 1869].
- No. 41. JEREMIE LAMONTAGNE, Montreal: "La Nouvelle Decouverte ou le Guide de la Ferrure"—[12th February, 1869].
- No. 42. W. O. CHEWETT & Co., Toronto: "Christian Epitaphs of the First Six Centuries"—[16th February, 1869].
- No. 43. W. O. CHEWETT & Co., Toronto: "The Assessors' Guide"—[16th February, 1869].
- No. 44. J. P. FORTIN, Montreal: "Fortin's Note Calendar"—[16th February, 1869].
- No. 45. ALFRED TODD, Ottawa: "Treatise on Mode of Conducting or Opposing Private Bills"—[26th February, 1869].
- No. 46. B. E. GAGNON, Quebec: Book "St. Patrick's Manual"—[8th March, 1869].
- No. 47. B. E. GAGNON, Quebec: Book "Duties of a Christian"—[8th March, 1869].
- No. 48. B. E. GAGNON, Quebec: Book "New Compendium of Sacred History"—[8th March, 1869].
- No. 49. ROBERTS & REINHOLD, Montreal: Chromo-lithograph, entitled, "The Early Bird picks up the Worm"—[16th March, 1869].
- No. 50. REV. E. RYERSON, Toronto: "Book "Three Part Songs"—[2nd April, 1869].
- No. 51. LIVERNOIS & BIENVENU, Quebec: "Tableau des Orateurs"—[5th April, 1869].
- No. 52. PIERRE MILLER, Quebec: Book "Ready Reckoner"—[8th April, 1869].
- No. 53. C. J. ARDOUN, Quebec: Penmanship, entitled "Inauguration of the City of Quebec"—[10th April, 1869].
- No. 54. REV. GEO. MAYNARD, Toronto: Book "Original Memorial Tables"—[14th April, 1869].
- No. 55. WILLIAM HALLEY, Toronto: "Wood Cut Engraving of a Horse"—[16th April, 1869].
- No. 56. AGNES FITZGIBBON, Montreal: Book "Canadian Wild Flowers"—[24th April, 1869].
- No. 57. AUGUSTE COTE, Quebec: "Manuel du St. Rosaire"—[10th May, 1869].
- No. 58. PETER COLLINS, Dundas: Chart "Collin's & Bennett's Base Ball Scorer"—[12th May, 1869].
- No. 59. J. & A. McMILLAN, St. John, N.B.: "Catechism of the History of England"—[20 May, 1869].
- No. 60. SAMUEL ROSE, Toronto: Photograph "Wesleyan Ministers of the Canada Conference, 1869"—[28th May, 1869].
- No. 61. C. E. ANDERSON, JOHN ROSS ROBERTSON, and JAMES B. COOK, Toronto: "The Province of Ontario Gazetteer and Directory"—[28th May, 1869].
- No. 62. MONSIEUR L'ABBE ANTOINE NANTEL, Ste. Therese: "Les Fleurs de la Poesie Canadienne"—[31st May, 1869].
- No. 63. F. E. JUNEAU, Quebec: "A Compendium of Mental Arithmetic"—[4th June, 1869].
- No. 64. ROBT. MCBRIDE, Ott Springs: "Poems Satirical and Sentimental"—[17th June, 1869].
- No. 65. HUNTER, ROSE & Co., Ottawa: Book "Ned Fortescue"—[22nd June, 1869].
- No. 66. WM. WAINWRIGHT, Montreal: Book "All round route Guide"—[23rd June, 1869].
- No. 67. GEO. W. LINTON, Hamilton: Book "Linton's Induction Method"—[24th June, 1868].
- No. 68. WM. EASTLAID, Peterboro': Book "Ritual of the British American Order of Good Templars"—[28th June, 1868].
- No. 69. MRS. C. M. DAY, Waterloo, Quebec: "History of the Eastern Townships"—[7th July, 1869].
- No. 70. F. J. BOOKLIDGE, Toronto: A Print entitled "The Legal Record"—[23th July, 1869].
- No. 71. SEIGNS DE L'ASILE DE LA PROVIDENCE DE MONTREAL: "Traite Elementaire de Matière Medicale"—[30th July, 1869].



- No. 72. JAMES CAMPBELL & SON, Toronto: "Modern School Geography and Atlas"—[17 Aug., 1869].  
 No. 73. REV. EGERTON RIVERS, N. Toronto: "Elementary Arithmetic"—[19th August, 1869].  
 No. 74. G. E. DESBARATS, Ottawa: Book "The Red River Country, &c."—[20th August, 1869].  
 No. 75. WM. BRYCE, London: "Wm. Bryce's Base Ball Scorer"—[26th August, 1869].  
 No. 76. EDMUND W. PLUNKETT, Montreal: "Inventors and Patentees Manual"—[28th Aug., 1869].

## INDUSTRIAL DESIGNS.

- No. 1. THOMAS JAY HUDSON, of Petrolia, Ontario, A Design for cutting Shirts, called "The Dominion Chart for cutting the English Yoke Shirt"—[28th August, 1868].  
 No. 2. CHS. WILLIAM CARRIER, PIERRE SEVERE RIVERIN & DAMASE LANE, of Levis, Quebec, carrying on business under the name, style and firm of "D. Lane & Co.," "A Design for two or three stories Cast Iron Stove"—[4th September, 1868].  
 No. 3. EDWARD & CHS. GURNEY, of Hamilton, Ontario, Iron Founders, and carrying on business as such under the name, style and firm of "E. & G. Gurney," "A Design of a Cooking Stove, called 'The British Crown'"—[8th September, 1868].  
 No. 4. THOMAS NEWTON PAGE, of the city of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, Manufacturer of Shoes, "A Design of a Pattern of a cover for placing on the soles and heels of Boots and Shoes, made of paper or other analogous substance"—[6th November, 1868].  
 No. 5. S. C. LINX, Toronto: "Madame LaRue's French Models for Cutting and Fitting Ladies and Children's Garments"—[9th December, 1869].  
 No. 6. THOMAS R. JOHNSON, Montreal: "Patent Chart for Cutting Shirts of any size and giving full directions for making, warranted to fit"—[3rd January, 1869].  
 No. 7. E. & C. GURNEY, Hamilton: "New Nation Stove"—[11th February, 1869].  
 No. 8. Do. do. "The Crown Piece Stove"—[11th February, 1869].  
 No. 9. MARGARET MCCORMICK, Chatham, Ont.: "Improved Rule for Measuring and Cutting Ladies and Children's Dresses"—[12th February, 1869].  
 No. 10. SAMUEL NORTH, Hamilton: "Design for Drumb Stove"—[13th May, 1869].  
 No. 11. Do. do. "Attachment of Drum to Stovepipes"—[13th May, 1869].  
 No. 12. PAUL HORTON, Hendershot, Dunville: "Merchants' Cash and Check Desk"—[22nd May, 1869].  
 No. 13. JAMES STEWART, Hamilton: "Direct Radiator Heater Stove"—[26th May, 1869].  
 No. 14. WM. DUCK, Brantford: "Reliance Cooking Stove"—[21th August, 1869].

## TRADE MARKS.

- No. 1. HENRY SMITH NORTHRUP and JAMES RUSSELL, of Montreal: "Canadian Washing Compound"—[17th July, 1868].  
 No. 2. HENRY WELLINGTON BILTON, of Hamilton, Ontario: For distinguishing the Glass Bottles containing Soda Water or Ginger Ale,—the representation of an "Anchor and Cable in combination with the letters W. B. on the left side of the device, and the letter H. on the right hand side"—[18th July, 1868].  
 No. 3. ALFRED SAVAGE and JOHN GEORGE SAVAGE, of Montreal: "Savage's Ursina Soap"—[18th July, 1868].  
 No. 4. DAMON & BAKER, of Coatcook, Province of Quebec: For distinguishing certain Medicines sold by them,—"Duke's coronet on centre, surrounded by a wreath of leaves, with diamond at the apex, the word 'Trade' on the left, and 'Mark' on the right"—[18th July, 1866].  
 No. 5. THOMAS GRAHAM, of Carleton, in the city of St. John, in the Province of New Brunswick, Druggist: "Graham's Pain Eradicator and Magnetic Oil"—[18th July, 1868].  
 No. 6. OLIVIN POMEROY REID and CHARLES BROWN, of Toronto, Province of Ontario, Merchants: For distinguishing articles of tobacco manufacture, called "Duke of Wellington"—[20th July, 1868].  
 No. 7. ISAAC BUCHANAN, &c. (Buchanan, Leckie, & Co.) of Hamilton and Montreal, Agents for and on behalf of: James Hennessy & Co., of Cognac, France: A trade mark is applied to an article called "Hennessy's Brandy," when put up in bottles—[30th July, 1868].  
 No. 8. Do. do., for "Hennessy's Brandy," when put in wood—[30th May, 1868].  
 No. 9. PIERRE POULIN, junior, of Ottawa, Ontario, Merchant: For the purpose of distinguishing Bitters called "Le Coup d'Appetit"—[12th August, 1868].  
 No. 10. JOHN GARDNER, of Montreal: It consists of a circle in which a Griffin, with an Anchor, are represented, surrounded by the device, "Valet Anchora Virtus," and accompanied by the words, "Trade Mark, Gardener, Montreal"—[13th August, 1868].  
 No. 11. WILLIAM DUNCAN McLAREN, of Montreal, For distinguishing a certain Baking Powder, called "The Cook's Friend Baking Powder"—[12th September, 1868].  
 No. 12. MARY BOWMAN, of Montreal: For distinguishing a certain composition, compound or medicine. It consists of a long, narrow strip of paper, with a girl's head engraved on about the centre of its length; the words, "A Genuine Bottle," also engraved at one end of the strip, and a *fac simile* signature, "Mary Harwood," engraved at the other end of the strip—[4th November, 1868].  
 No. 13. CHAS. J. BARTH & Co., of Montreal: "Dr. Hislop's English Remedies"—[27th Nov., 1868].  
 No. 14. ISAAC LOVEJOY HIBBARD, of Montreal: "Dr. Lovejoy's Bronchial Asthmatic Cure"—[28th August, 1868].  
 No. 15. ADAM KING, Village of Colborne, Ontario: "King's Eugenie Biscuit"—[28th Nov., 1868].  
 No. 16. MERCHANTS' GARGLING OIL COMPANY, JOHN HODGE, Secretary, Lockport, N. Y.: "Merchants' Gargling Oil"—[16th December, 1868].  
 No. 17. IVES & ALLEN, of Montreal: "Abyssinian Stove"—[11th December, 1868].  
 No. 18. JAMES J. FELLOWS, of St. John, N. B.: "Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites"—[24th December, 1868].  
 No. 19. IVES & ALLEN, of Montreal: "Dome Lead"—[11th December, 1868].  
 No. 20. CARLOS SKINNER, Village of Waterloo, Province of Quebec: Dr. Washburn's Vegetable Lung Syrup"—[14th January, 1869].

- No. 21. ALLEN, TAYLOR & Co., Village of Waterloo, Province of Quebec: "Fountain Clothes Washer, Boiler, &c."—[29th January, 1869].
- No. 22. E. F. McAVAY & Co., of Montreal: "New Dominion Cement"—[2nd February, 1869].
- No. 23. JOHN SMARDON, of Montreal: "J. Smardon's Extra Royal Crown Soap"—[11th Feb., 1869].
- No. 24. EDWARD & CHARLES GARNEY, of Hamilton: "Alexandra Stove"—[20th February, 1869].
- No. 25. SAMUEL BELCH, of Belleville: "Certain Beverages—Mark—Arrow on Bottle"—[23rd Feb., 1869].
- No. 26. JAMES L. ADAMS, of Montreal: "Maggie Mitchell"—Tobacco Mark.—[3rd March, 1869].
- No. 27. Do., McMULLEN, ADAMS & Co., of Montreal: "Diadem" Tobacco.—[3rd March, 1869].
- No. 28. Do. Do.: "Sailors' Solace Tobacco"—[3rd March, 1869].
- No. 29. Do. Do.: "Neptune Tobacco"—[3rd March, 1869].
- No. 30. CHRISTOPHER PREFONTAINE, of Chambly Parish: "Corns Destroyer"—[8th March, 1869].
- No. 31. A. W. HOOD & SON, of Montreal: "Golden Family Soap"—[15th March, 1869].
- No. 32. STEPHEN PAYSON, of Hamilton: "Combination Grain Drill"—[23rd March, 1869].
- No. 33. JOHN CHAPMAN, of Chatham, Ontario: "Tobacco Antidote, or Tobacco Cure"—[27th March, 1869].
- No. 34. JAMES BUCKLEY TRAVIS, of Windsor, Ontario: "Travis' Palatable Cod Liver Oil"—[2nd April, 1869].
- No. 35. CHAS. W. WEBB & H. R. GRAY, of Montreal: "Dr. Webb's Odontine"—[14th April, 1869].
- No. 36. JOHN McDONALD, of Windsor, Ontario: "Victoria Chewing Tobacco"—[23rd April, 1869].
- No. 37. Do. do. "Wig-Wag Smoking Tobacco"—[23rd April, 1869].
- No. 38. JOHN PALMER, of Montreal: "Monogram for Perfumery"—[26th April, 1869].
- No. 39. SAMUEL NORTH, of Hamilton: "Economical Drum Heater"—[13th May, 1869].
- No. 40. HENRY POWELL, of Toronto: "Flexman's Prepared Flour"—[18th May, 1869].
- No. 41. WANZER & Co., of Hamilton: "Time Utilizer"—[25th May, 1869].
- No. 42. J. HENRY E. MOLSON, of Montreal: "XX. Mild Ale"—[28th May, 1869].
- No. 43. Do. do. do. "India Pale Ale"—[28th May, 1869].
- No. 44. Do. do. do. "XXX. Porter"—[28th May, 1869].
- No. 45. CHRISTOPHER LOCKMAN, of Hamilton: "Sewing Machine"—[10th June, 1869].
- No. 46. W. A. CAMPBELL, of Montreal: "The Cook's Favorite Baking Powder"—[15th June, 1869].
- No. 47. HARRIS & BERTSON, of St. Catharines, Seed Importers: "Crown"—[30th June, 1869].
- No. 48. Do. do. do. "Moro Castile"—[30th June, 1869].
- No. 49. Do. do. do. "Monogram H. B."—[30th June, 1869].
- No. 50. GEORGE SAVAGE HOBART, of Kingston: "Arnot's Arnica Anodyne"—[19th August, 1869].
- No. 51. Do. do. do. "Coco Glycerine"—[19th August, 1869].
- No. 52. NATHAN MERCER, Montreal: "Alzono Oil"—[30th August, 1869].

PATENTS OF INVENTION, REGISTERED UNDER THE NEW PATENT LAW OF 1869.

- No. 1. WILLIAM HAMILTON, Toronto: "Hamilton's Eureka Fluid Meter"—[18th August, 1869].
- No. 2. DAVID JACOB ELLIS, Southwold Township: A Composition for the Destruction of the Canada Thistle.—[18th August, 1869].
- No. 3. HIRAM KIMBALL, Toronto: Improved Low Water Indicator for Boilers.—[18th Aug., 1869].
- No. 4. JAMES KELLEY, Oakville: A Portable Grapple.—[18th August, 1869].
- No. 5. JAMES WILTON, St. Catharines: An Improved Art of Distilling Whiskey.—[18th Aug., 1869].
- No. 6. JAMES WANDY, Toronto: Improved Mustard or Ketchup Bottle.—[18th August, 1869].
- No. 7. THOS. L. SIMPSON, Shediac, N.B.: Diamond Soap.—[19th August, 1869].
- No. 8. FREDERICK OAKLEY, Toronto: Improved Lock Washer.—[19th August, 1869].
- No. 9. THOMAS DIMMA, Aurora Village, Ont.: Potatoe and Apple Parer.—[19th August, 1869].
- No. 10. THOMAS BASSETT, Collingwood: Improved Pease and Barley Horse Fork.—[19th Aug., 1869].
- No. 11. THOMAS MACKIE, Melbourne Village, Q.: A Process of separating Copper and Silver from the Ores thereof.—16th August, 1869.
- No. 12. ELIJAH ABBOTT, Gananoque: Improved Chuck for Lathes.—[19th August, 1869].
- No. 13. JOHN BLACKLOCK, Hastings Village, Ont., and WILLIAM T. SMITHETT: An Improved Washing Boiler.—[19th August, 1869].
- No. 14. WILLIAM MILNER, Strathroy Village, Ont.: Improved Waggon Stake.—[19th Aug., 1869].
- No. 15. JOHN PALMER JOHNSTON, Oshawa: A Self-acting Drawhead.—[16th August, 1869].
- No. 16. GEORGE JAMES BAKER, Oakville: Carriage Rub-iron.—[19th August, 1869].
- No. 17. F. A. H. LARUE, Quebec: An Improvement called "Procède Larue pour la Fabrication de la Fonte de l'Acier"—[19th August, 1869].
- No. 18. JAMES F. CASS, L'Orignal: An Improved Wrench.—[24th August, 1869].
- No. 19. JONAH H. WILLIAMS, Saltfleet Township: Improved Adjuster for Raising or Lowering the platform of Reapers.—[24th August, 1869].
- No. 20. WM. MILNER, Strathroy Village: Improved Sleigh and Cutter Bench.—[26th Aug., 1869].
- No. 21. J. W. DE CASTRO, Montreal: Improved Filtering Machine.—[15th August, 1869].
- No. 22. JOHN S. JACKSON, Stratford, and ANTOINE FRECHETTE, of Ottawa: Improved Portable Pedal Acting Gig Saw.—[23th August, 1869].
- No. 23. CYRUS W. SALADEE, St. Catharines, Assignee of GEORGE EZRA SMITH, of Toronto: Improvement in Machine Buck Saws.—[23th August, 1869].
- No. 24. CHAS. BOOCKLE, Toronto: Improved Paint Brush.—[22nd August, 1869].

- No. 25. BENJAMIN H. MORRILL, Rock Island Village, Q.: Improved Mould Board for Plough—[27th August, 1869].
- No. 26. ANDREW KENNEDY, East Zorra Township: A Flexible Land-roller—[7th September, 1869].
- No. 27. JOSEPH SPRAIN, Artemesia Township: Improved Spinning wheel—[7th September, 1869].
- No. 28. GEORGE McLEAN, Aberfoyle Village, Ont.: Improved Bee Hive—[7th September, 1869].
- No. 29. JOHN NELSON, Belleville: Improved Threshing Machine—[7th September, 1869].
- No. 30. JOHN W. JACOBS, Reach Township: Patent Combination Wrench—[7th September, 1869].
- No. 31. WM. BENTLY, Normanby Township, Ont., and CHARLES MEX, of the same place: An Improved Lock—[7th September, 1869].
- No. 32. AMOS G. BATSON, Brantford: Improved Elastic Bedstead Bottom—[8th September, 1869].
- No. 33. ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, Badenoch Settlement, County Wellington, Ont.: A Turnip Puller and Dresser—[8th September, 1869].
- No. 34. JOHN DOTT, Oakville: Improved Solid Collar Carriage Axle—[8th September, 1869].
- No. 35. JOHN MARBRITT, Aurora Village: Improved Bagholder and Barrow Combined—[8th September, 1869].
- No. 36. CHARLES ALBERT, Waterloo Village, Q.: Improved Manufacture of Stoves—[8th September, 1869].

(Continued from our last YEAR BOOK, page 151.)

LIST of Charters of Incorporation granted by the Government of the Province of Ontario, since 5th September, 1868.

DATE OF INCORPORATION.	NAME OF COMPANY.	CAPITAL.	PLACE OF OPERATIONS.	HEAD OFFICE.
1868. Sept. 5	"Ontario Concentrated Tanning Co. of Perth."	\$ 40,000.00	Bathurst and S. Sherbrooke Co., Lanark, - - - - -	Perth.
Nov. 7	Kincardine Salt Prospecting Co.	5,000.00	Kincardine, - - - - -	Montreal.
" 10	Anglo-American Peat Co., - - -	200,000.00	Co. Welland, - - - - -	
Dec. 1	Tilsenbury Salt Co., - - -	10,500.00	Lot 5, Con. 12, Towp. Dereham, - - - - -	
" 1	Canada Bolt Co., - - -	40,000.00	Town of Perth, - - - - -	
" 15	Church Printing & Publish'g Co.	6,000.00	Toronto, Hamilton & other towns	
1869. Jan. 18	Joseph Hall Manufacturing Co.	100,000.00	Village of Oshawa, - - - - -	
" 30	Oshawa Cabinet Co., - - -	100,000.00	" " " " " " " " " " " "	
May 15	McNab Iron Co., - - -	50,000.00	Tw'p McNab, Co. Renfrew, - - -	
" 15	Avon Cheese Co., - - -	1,000.00	Village Avon, Tw'p S. Dorchester	
July 17	Ontario Carbon Oil Co., Hamilton, Ontario, - - - - -	50,000.00	In or near the City of Hamilton and in the Co. of Lambton.	

In all, 11 Companies, with an authorized Capital of \$602,000.

#### CHARTERS ISSUED IN QUEBEC, FROM JULY, 1868, TO JULY, 1869.

	Capital.
1. Compagnie d'Imprimerie et de Publication du Canada.....	\$20,000
2. Erskine Slate Company.....	50,000
3. Victoria Spring Company.....	25,000
4. La Compagnie des Remorqueurs du Port de Montreal.....	9,000
5. Danville School Slate Company.....	150,000
6. Valleyfield Peat Coal Company.....	50,000
7. Gae's Literary Institute.....	1,500

#### BILL STAMPS.

BILL STAMPS are of the denominations of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 20, 30, 40, and 50 cents, and 1, 2, and 3 dollars. They are to be affixed to Bills of Exchange, Drafts, and Promissory Notes, as under; the person affixing the stamp to write or stamp thereon the date:—

Amount.	Singly.	Duplicate each part.	Triplicate each part.
Or \$25	\$0 01	\$0 01	\$0 01
Over \$25 and not exceeding \$50.....	0 02	0 01	0 01
" 50 " " 100.....	0 03	0 02	0 01
" 100 " " 200.....	0 06	0 04	0 02
" 200 " " 300.....	0 09	0 06	0 03
" 300 " " 400.....	0 12	0 08	0 04
" 400 " " 500.....	0 15	0 10	0 05
" 500 " " 600.....	0 18	0 12	0 06

For an analysis of the Act 31 Vict., cap. 9, respecting stamp duties, see the YEAR BOOK, 1869, article Legislation.

This is the first year in which we are able to present anything like an accurate synopsis of the nature and extent of the Insurance business in Canada.

The feeling has long existed that insurance was hardly like ordinary commercial business, and that the State ought, in some way, to investigate, if not guarantee, the solvency of all Insurance Companies. The Right Hon. Mr. Gladstone seems to have been impressed with this feeling when he introduced in England the system of Government inspection for the humbler classes, transacted by the Post Office Department. In the United States, New York compels the companies to make annual valuations of their liabilities, and annual exhibits of their valuations and of their assets; while, in Massachusetts, the companies are required to go before the State and themselves value all outstanding policies of every company doing business in the state—prohibiting the company from continuing its business if its assets are not equal to the prescribed standard. In Canada, the question was forced upon the attention of the government by the failure of the Western of England Fire Insurance Company, and a sort of compromise between the system of inspection and annual valuations and that of non-interference of any kind was adopted—the more readily, as it offered a means of providing for the Dominion a considerable amount of money, deposited in large sums, and therefore not so costly to manage as other portions of the public debt. It was enacted by first Vic. cap. 48, that no foreign company should transact any business in Canada except under a license by the principal officer of the Receiver-General, and that such license should be obtained by the deposit, in the hands of the Receiver-General, of \$50,000 for each kind of insurance business engaged in. This ensures that no company shall transact business in Canada unless it has control of a considerable sum of money; and in the case of stock companies, the money is deposited for the benefit of Canadian policy-holders, in the event of loss and refusal to pay legal claims. The \$50,000 is, moreover, to increase by the semi-annual addition of interest, and the annual addition of a sum which represents the net receipts of the company in Canada, until it reaches \$100,000. Foreign companies, which were actually transacting business in Canada, at the time of the act, had to obtain a license by the principal officer of the Receiver-General, and furnish securities, but in three-fourths of the cases they deposited all such securities must be replaced by cash. If it had been possible to enforce an annual inspection law, government would, possibly, have preferred to ask for legislation in that direction; but in Canada the business of insurance is at present done, in great part, by English insurance companies. Now, to be of any use, the valuations must be of ~~all~~ the policies of a company, not of the Canadian part only; and a law, forcing the great English companies to submit to a valuation of their whole business, for the sake of retaining so small a percentage of it as is done in the Dominion, would not have been complied with, and they would have withdrawn from the whole of the business wholly or in part. The same holds true of American companies, which already submit to valuations in several states; and would only have had to send on a copy of documents they were, in any case, obliged to draw up. In a few years, perhaps, the Canadian companies (which have already been much strengthened since the passage and in direct consequence of the insurance act—under the provisions of which certain deposits in the hands of the Receiver-General have to be made by them also,) will be important enough to carry the principal burden of the business of Canada—the English companies will be brought under an inspection system at home—and the writer will then be as strong an advocate of an annual inspection of the official law as *Mr. Aker*, as he is now an opponent thereof.

It is to be regretted that the English, American, and Canadian companies, certain forms of returns, respecting Canadian business, are called for from all companies. These returns were submitted to Parliament last session—of course, without the national classification, and simply in the order of the numbers of the company's licenses.

From the quarterly return, published in October, we gather the following particulars of the deposits made by the insurance companies :—

The official returns of deposits made, published in another part of this book, shews that thirty-nine companies were licensed on the 1st of October last, and that the following securities are held by the Government on behalf of policy-holders :—

Cash—invested in Dominion Stock .....		\$2,115,956
Canadian Bonds, viz., “                ”      “                ”      “                ”	\$57,246 92,246	
		619,792
British Consols .....		54,098
Canada Bank Stocks .....		45,510
American Bonds.....		1,075,000
Total.....		\$3,911,351

We now come to the business done by these several companies. The returns for 1868 are by no means perfect; but they are, nevertheless, valuable, and an earnest of better things for 1869—when all doubts as to whether the companies are or are not bound to furnish statements for the season will have ceased to exist. Moreover, the government is not bound to furnish the issuers of policies on behalf of licensed insurance companies, showing itself equal to its responsibility under the act, will, no doubt, insist on the few companies which have not fulfilled their share of the statutory obligation doing so thoroughly. This is to be hoped, since the neglect of some must not be allowed to injure the value of statistics cheerfully furnished by the majority :—

I. *Fire Insurance*.—Fire Insurance is done by two classes of companies—Stock and Mutual. The business of Stock Companies, as returned to Government, and also of the only Mutual which has felt itself able to make a deposit with Government.

The business of other mutual companies, either strictly premium note companies, or if cash companies, not strong enough even to appear to enter into competition with the above-named, is shewn, in detail, for 1867-8, in the "Miscellaneous Statistics of Canada" for that year. For 1868, they are officially estimated to have taken \$170,000 in cash, or assessments on notes; to have issued 20,000 policies, amounting to \$14,500,000; which, like those of the Agricultural Mutual, mostly cover three years; to have \$36,000,000 at risk—to have met with 150 losses—to have paid for them \$110,000—besides having \$5,000 in suspense, and \$14,000 resisted.

This would give, adding for the blanks in the stock companies' returns, as the total Fire Insurance Business of Canada, 1868:—

Premiums paid during the year .....	\$1,992,602 41
Number of new and renewal policies .....	76,882 00
Amount of new policies of the year .....	\$129,844,321 66
Total amount at risk, December 31st .....	\$203,653,894 66
Number of losses of the year .....	1,715
Amount of losses paid in the year .....	\$1,095,494 27
Losses in suspense .....	\$64,178 11
Losses resisted .....	\$61,484 16

II. *Life Insurance*.—Canada has not hitherto had enough Life Insurance Companies of its own,—a want which is, however, soon likely to be supplied. It has on this account been the battleground for all sorts of foreign companies. Every office commencing business in England or the United States used to appoint agencies here, and in a few months or years, if the company or its agent found business less profitable than it expected, the insured were notified that their future premiums would have to be paid to the head office,—a nuisance which, with many others, the new Insurance Act, (which requires a heavy deposit before commencing an agency), has abated. The warfare between the Companies has therefore taken a different shape, and, for the past year, most strenuous exertions have been made by American and by English Offices to excel in the amount of business done. The figures, two pages further on, do not shew the latest phase of this rivalry, because they are for the year 1868, during the latter part of which alone this unusual energy was displayed. It is, nevertheless, an indication of the comparative favor in which the Companies stand:—

It is, however, doubtful whether the premiums of the year, or the amount of policies issued, should be taken as the leading column. If the latter, the Standard leads the Life Association among British Companies.

The estimated totals for the Companies, whose returns from various causes do not appear in the table, swell the figures to the following:—

Premiums paid during the year .....	\$960,331 33
Number of new policies .....	3,090
Amount of new policies of the year .....	\$8,971,967 86
Total amount of policies .....	\$29,577,188 21
Number of policies become claims during the year .....	106
Amount of policies become claims during the year .....	\$238,482 34
Claims paid during the year .....	\$210,423 90
Claims in suspense .....	\$24,128 44

What will be the future of Life Insurance here does not seem hard to foretell. The most common transactions here are of the nature of investments, and these investments will, in the long run, be made on the same sorts of securities which are preferred in other transactions of the kind, Canadians naturally prefer their own government and municipal securities, their own Bank and Building Society Stocks, to those of the States; they prefer those of the States to those of Europe, as may be understood by considering how many U. S. Bonds, yielding 6 and 7 per cent, are held in comparison with British 3 per cent. Consols, which can seldom be bought so low as to yield 4. Thus, by analogy, it seems evident that the business of Canadian Companies will grow in the greatest ratio,—that of American next,—while that of English Companies will be comparatively slow. Still, many circumstances will conduce to prevent the decadence of the business of British offices; the long and deservedly-high standing of many of them; the greater hold they have had upon the country in years past; and, lastly, the disposition many of them evince to adopt the modern plans and tables for insurance, initiated by American offices, which have shewn what peculiar features the state of society on this continent render particularly acceptable to Canadians. If they would go a step further, and invest their Canadian receipts in Canadian securities, charging the fund thus formed with but a reasonable percentage by way of guarantee against an excess of mortality, and giving Canadian insurers the benefit of the much higher rate of interest thus to be obtained; in fact, establishing semi-independent Canadian branches, the complaint now generally made by the British Companies that the American agents were doing all the business, would soon cease to be heard.

We now come to the minor classes of Insurance,—Inland Marine and Accident:—

III. *Inland Marine Insurance*.—This is understood to be insurance against losses on the canals, rivers and lakes with which this continent abounds. If, however, any portion of the voyage is in salt water, as, say from Halifax to Chicago, (but goods must not be trans-shipped *en route* on the character of the risk is changed,) it is held to be Ocean Marine Insurance, which can still be transacted here without a license.

\* The effect of this interest-question on an Insurance commenced at an early age is easily seen. The funds of British institutions, after deducting cost of Life Insurance proper, usually pay the insurer about 2 per cent. Those of American institutions average, in the same way, about 5. One dollar a year for fifty years, at two per cent., yields \$64.68, while at five per cent. it yields \$209.35. This example is, perhaps, more intelligible to the ordinary reader than if the writer were to go into the details of an actuarial calculation in reference to this point.

Companies.	Premiums of the year.	No. of Policies (new.)	Am't of Policies (new.)	Amount at risk Dec. 31st, 1868.	No. of Losses during the year.	Amount of Losses paid.	Losses in suspense.	Losses Resisted.
<b>CANADIAN COMPANIES.</b>								
Western.....	\$ 146,061 35	3,361	\$ 4,928,084 00	\$ 9,783,776 00	111	\$ 77,297 74	\$ 1,160 00	\$ 800 00
British America.....	121,162 00	3,033	5,808,849 00	10,287,751 00	152	55,493 67	643 30	3,200 00
Provincial.....	98,966 66	3,940	2,732,173 00	5,806,583 00	108	37,209 85	10,836 75	4,384 16
Quebec.....								
<b>BRITISH AND FOREIGN COMPANIES.</b>								
Royal.....	237,810 32	11,535	29,487,665 00	26,284,880 00	204	94,229 25	6,355 70	5,150 00
North British and Mercantile.....	129,715 82	4,750	11,049,077 00		154	82,212 38	None.	None.
Etna.....	87,000 00					78,858 00		
Phoenix.....	84,562 15	1,069	4,150,188 00	9,202,093 00	41	37,988 49	1,500 00	
Commercial Union.....	71,067 57	2,531	5,502,574 00	6,573,450 00	60	42,581 71	6,850 00	5,650 00
Home.....	68,144 76			3,076,530 00		75,279 86	11,097 00	6,000 00
Imperial.....	57,600 94	2,353	7,150,368 00	5,870,384 00	37	19,384 34	483 57	3,400 00
Hartford.....	53,687 43					41,277 84	700 00	None.
London Assurance.....	35,234 74	1,154	4,230,228 00	6,500,000 00	39	16,494 06	None.	None.
Lancashire.....	49,835 52	1,945	3,646,734 66	5,804,498 66	55	39,350 70	1,150 20	1,900 00
Northern.....	11,838 78	647	2,890,931 00	1,815,365 00	6	269 73		
Scottish Provincial.....	10,000 00	232	852,530 00	1,190,625 00	3	1,203 62	2,901 59	None.
Liverpool & London & Globe.....								
Queen.....								
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$1,279,688 25</b>	<b>35,156</b>	<b>\$82,453,403 66</b>	<b>\$92,724,949 66</b>	<b>970</b>	<b>\$699,101,24</b>	<b>\$43,678 11</b>	<b>\$30,484 16</b>

The Guardian only commenced business in 1868. The Liverpool & London and The Queen have not separated their Fire and Life business.

Agricultural Mutual.....	\$67,914 16	11,526	\$8,390,928 00	\$23,428,945 00	(a) 50	\$32,393 03	None.	\$1,000 00
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Companies.	Premiums of the year in Canada.	No. of Policies issued during the year.	Amount of Policies issued during the year.	Amount of Policies, Dec. 31st, 1868.	No. of Policies become claims.	Amount of Policies become claims.	Claims paid in 1868.	Claims in suspense.* Dec. 31st, 1868
<b>CANADIAN COMPANY.</b>	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
The Canada Life Insurance Co.	Sent returns for	a year ending la	ter than Dec. 31st,	1868.				
<b>BRITISH COMPANIES.</b>								
Life Association of Scotland...	116,795 59	231	443,450 13	3,606,563 73	18	34,369 25	22,687 23	11,680 02
Standard .....	112,562 80	292	527,552 00	4,236,915 19	8	15,921 92	6,450 16	9,471 76
Scottish Provincial .....	72,000 00	217	370,000 00	1,703,000 00	10	28,810 66	26,864 00	1,946 66
North British and Mercantile ..	35,866 87	37	81,223 31	1,250,000 00	5	14,920 51	14,920 51	.....
Royal .....	34,462 66	27	58,217 42	1,165,837 52	3	7,300 00	7,300 00	.....
Commercial Union .....	21,610 51	147	320,470 00	740,210 77	2	1,460 00	1,000 00	530 00
London and Lancashire .....	13,026 62	159	242,450 00	501,365 00	4	6,500 00	6,000 00	500 00
Briton .....	Not commenced	business at the date of the return.						
Reliance Mutual .....	Star .....	Sent returns for	a year ending later than Dec. 31st,	1868.				
Edinburgh Life .....	Did not separate	their Life from t	heir Fire Insurance	business.				
Liverpool & London & Globe								
Queen .....								
<b>AMERICAN COMPANIES.</b>								
Ætna Life .....	165,175 73	1,008	2,684,130 00	4,066,896 00	8	29,600 00	29,600 00	.....
Connecticut Mutual .....	51,155 27	444	1,211,650 00	1,750,000 00	1	3,000 00	3,000 00	None.
Union Mutual .....	43,987 70	235	417,400 00	801,000 00	6	12,600 00	12,600 00	.....
Phoenix Mutual .....	25,499 69	246	569,925 00	786,600 00	1	4,000 00	.....	.....
New York Life .....	9,944 47	103	301,600 00	302,600 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Atlantic Mutual .....	4,619 64	140	215,000 00	400,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Travelers (Life Branch) .....	2,343 60	81	130,700 00	130,700 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Equitable .....	1,299 88	21	98,200 00	141,500 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
National .....	Did not commence	business in 1868.						
<b>Totals, as reported. ....</b>	<b>710,331 33</b>	<b>3,390</b>	<b>7,671,967 86</b>	<b>21,577,188 21</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>158,482 34</b>	<b>130,423 90</b>	<b>24,128 44</b>

\* None resisted.

## OCEAN STEAM NAVIGATION ON THE ST. LAWRENCE.

The rapid progress of Steam communication forms one of the most instructive chapters in the history of commerce. Many persons yet alive will recollect Fulton's making the first Steamboat journey between New York and Albany, in 1807; since that time, every port in the world, possessing the slightest pretensions to trade, has become possessed of Steamers; England has come to own a merchant navy of 2,931 steamers, of 901,062 tons; France, of 407 steamers, with 129,777 tons; the United States, 1,083,362 tons, chiefly inland and coasting steamers, and even Canada has, owned and registered in the Dominion, 1,335 steamers, of 45,766 tons.

It is often to be remarked that special kinds of trade or industry centre in special districts. Thus, the little town of Yarmouth, in Nova Scotia, is the port which owns most large sailing ships of any in the Dominion. And so it seems that Montreal is the head-quarters of steam navigation and ownership in Canada, notwithstanding the superiority in position which Quebec would seem to occupy. It remains to be seen whether, on the completion of the Intercolonial Railway, Halifax or St. John will be able to enter into rivalry with it. The energy which Montreal has shewn in this particular, certainly entitles her to the greatest credit.

It will be in the recollections of most Canadians that the shallowness of Lake St. Peter, in which there were only 11 feet at low water, at first so impeded navigation between Quebec and Montreal, that all ocean steamers had to convey part of their cargo between these places in lighters. The deepening of the channel was discussed in the Legislature for ten years, and in 1841, the Board of Works was authorized by act to commence operations. Up to 1846, some \$400,000 had been expended without important results, but a change in the management of the works and in the principle on which they were conducted being made, a channel was completed by the end of 1851, 75 feet wide and 2 feet deeper than the natural channel. By 1853, it was widened to 150 feet, with an extra depth of 4 feet. The Hon. John Young, and his fellow harbor commissioners, then decided to secure a 20 feet channel, a work of which the magnitude may be imagined when it is considered, that 30 miles of the old route had to be abandoned, and a new one on the southern side of the river adopted. In 1853, the channel had been made 3 feet deeper than in 1853, that is, 18 feet deep at low water. In November, 1853, the channel was 300 feet wide at the bottom, and the *Ocean Monarch* was taken through from Sorel to Quebec (there being no vessel at Montreal) drawing 19 feet, 8 inches, when there was the unusually low water of only 10 feet 6 inches on the Lake St. Peter flats, since which time difficulties in connection with the management of the work have interfered with its continuance, so that although it is said the 20 feet channel exists, it has not been made available, and the one used is the old 18 feet channel completed in 1850. It is only just to say that the cost of this great improvement has been assumed by the Government, and now stands in the Public Accounts at the sum of \$1,164,235.

The first Company to commence running a regular line of Steamers from Great Britain to Montreal was chartered on the 23rd of May, 1853, the act being entitled "An Act to Incorporate *The Canadian Steam Navigation Company*." It was composed of Messrs. Robert McLean, Donald McLarty, Robert Lamont, John Carmichael, John Laird, John Holme, of Liverpool; Robt. Gillespie, jun., Thos. H. Broodings, Robert Carter, Matthew H. Chaytor, of London; Patrick Henderson, of Glasgow; and Thos. Rya, Luther H. Holton, and J. B. Greenfields, of Montreal. They were authorized to raise £250,000 stg. (with power to increase to £1,000,000) for the purchase and maintenance of steamships or other vessels, for the transport of passengers and merchandise from the ports of Montreal or Quebec, and any port or place in Great Britain, and to buy or rent such wharves, warehouses, &c., as might be necessary for their use. The Canadian Government granted them a subsidy of £19,000 stg. per annum for carrying a fortnightly mail between Montreal and Liverpool, and the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railway supplemented the amount by £4,000 stg. and the city of Portland by £1,000, on consideration of the steamers running to Portland during the winter months. Although the regular trips were to commence in 1854, the "Genova" of 350 tons was dispatched from Liverpool, and arrived at Montreal on the 10th May, 1853. She was succeeded by the "Lady Eglinton," (335 tons) which made two trips.

In the same year, the "Sarah Sands," formerly running from Liverpool to New York, was sent from the former city to Montreal, consigned to Messrs. Gillespie, Moffatt & Co., arriving in October. The total steam tonnage at Montreal for 1853, was therefore—

3 trips by vessels of the Canadian Steam Navigation Co.,	tons 1020
1 to Gillespie, Moffatt & Co.,	" 931
4 trips—total tons,	tons 1951

In 1854, the Company put the steamers "Charity," "Sarah Sands," "Ottawa," and "Cleopatra" on the route and five trips were made; the first vessel (the "Charity") arriving on the 2nd June. The total steam tonnage of Montreal for this year was therefore 5 vessels—tons 4,652. Fourteen more trips were made during the season, but the vessels only came to Quebec, not ascending the river to Montreal.



In 1855, the British Government being very much in need of vessels for the transport of troops and ammunitions of war to the Crimea, these steamers were, with the consent of the Canadian Government (which consent was obtained by Mr. Bellhouse, the agent of the line at Montreal) chartered for that purpose, and no steamer came to the port. The Company were moreover not satisfied with their experiment, nor the Government with the manner in which the mail service was conducted; some of the steamers having had, in 1854, to run into Halifax, and one into Portland. Indeed, their vessels were not, either as regards size or speed, suitable for the navigation of the St. Lawrence. The Company did indeed build new and more powerful boats to be put on the route; but considering £19,000 stg. not a sufficient subsidy, demanded an increase, which the Government declined to give. Mr. Bellhouse strongly advised the Company to run the new vessels for at least one year at the old rate, but a gentleman who was sent out from England to co-operate with him was of a different opinion, and without consulting the shareholders signed away the charter, and thus terminated the existence of the Canadian Steam Navigation Company.

Thereupon the well-known firm of Messrs. Edmonstone, Allan & Co., (now Messrs. H. & A. Allan, of Montreal, Messrs. Allan, Rae & Co., of Quebec, with branch firms in Liverpool, Glasgow, and London,) tendered for and obtained the Government contract for carrying the mails at first fortnightly, and afterwards weekly. Their steamers commenced their regular trips in 1856, the following vessels being placed on the route: the "North-American," "Canadian," "Indian," and "Anglo-Saxon." The first vessel, the "North-American" arrived in Montreal on the 9th May, and they made 13 voyages during the season to Montreal and to Quebec. Besides these, two small steamers arrived in Montreal from London, consigned to Messrs. Buchanan, Harris & Co., the "Chester," of 441 tons, and the "Black Prince," 404 tons. We give a summary of the season's tonnage—

13 vessels from Liverpool, - - - - -	tons 14,856
2 " " London, - - - - -	" 845
15 trips, - - - - -	tons 15,701

The mail steamers placed on the route in 1857 were the "North-American," which arrived in Montreal on the 5th May; the "Canadian," "Indian," and "Anglo-Saxon." There were only three voyages made to Montreal this season, one in May, one in June, and one in November, the other eleven being made to Quebec, on account of the Company being short of vessels, the "Canadian" having been lost on her first voyage.\* Besides the mail line, the following steamers arrived: the "Clyde," 776 tons, from Glasgow; the "United Service," 316 tons, and the "Elizabeth Jane," 700 tons, both from London, and all consigned to Messrs. H. Routh & Co. This gives for 1857—

3 vessels from Liverpool, - - - - -	tons 3,483
2 " " London, - - - - -	" 1,016
1 " " Glasgow, - - - - -	" 776
6 vessels, - - - - -	tons 5,275

1858.—The mail line in this year comprised the "Anglo-Saxon," which arrived on the 5th May, the "North-American," "Indian," "Nova-Scotian," and "North Briton." They made their fortnightly trips with great regularity. Besides them only one other steamer visited the port, viz., the "Lady Eglinton," which made two trips from Galway, consigned to H. Chapman & Co. Thus we have—

14 vessels from Liverpool, - - - - -	tons 18,610
2 " " Galway, - - - - -	" 454
16 vessels, - - - - -	tons 19,064

In 1859, a new contract—still in existence—was made with Government by the Messrs. Allan, and the mails were carried weekly between Liverpool and Montreal. The vessels employed were the "North Briton," which arrived 3rd May, the "Anglo-Saxon," "Nova-Scotian," "North American," "Hungarian," and "Indian." They made twenty-eight passages between the ports during the season.

In this year a Company was organized in Glasgow, and a line of steamers was placed on the route between that port and Montreal. It was styled the "Anchor Line," and continued to run for six

\* This was the first of a sad series of losses which took place during the seven succeeding years, and involved the destruction of nine splendid vessels and such a lamentable loss of life that for a considerable time public confidence was shaken in the line, and it has only been completely restored by the brilliant success of later years. The Editor has been informed that these sad losses so dispirited the owners of the line, that had it not been for the perseverance and pluck of Mr. Hugh Allan of Montreal, the enterprise would have been abandoned. It is now clear that these losses proceeded from nothing but ignorance of the proper method of navigation of the St. Lawrence river and gulf by steam vessels. The magnetic deviations, the eccentric currents, are only two of the incidents which experience has now taught the navigators of the line to understand. It is perhaps noteworthy that however frequent the disasters were, no two happened from the same cause; a danger once understood has always been thenceforward avoided. These sad accidents were fully commented on at their occurrence, and after giving the names of the wrecked vessels we shall dismiss this painful part of our history. They were the "Canadian, (No. 1)" the "Canadian, (No. 2)" the "Indian," the "North Briton," the "Hungarian," the "Anglo-Saxon," the "Bohemian," the "Norwegian," and the "Jura."

years. Messrs. G. & D. Shaw, were the agents in Montreal. The "United Kingdom," 1,067 tons, and "John Bell," 980 tons, of this line made monthly trips during the season. We had therefore in this year—

28 vessels from Liverpool,	- - - - -	tons 36,745
7 " Glasgow,	- - - - -	" 7,141
35 vessels,	- - - - -	tons 43,886

In 1860, the Mail Line comprised the "North Briton," arriving on the 2nd May, the "Bohemian," "Canadian," "Anglo-Saxon," "Palestine," "Nova Scotian," "Melita," "North-American," and "Jura." The "Palestine" and "Melita" did not properly belong to the line, but were chartered as intermediates. Twenty-nine voyages were made during the season.

The "Anchor Line" had the "United Kingdom," "John Bell," and "the United States," and made seven trips. In all, then, there were—

29 vessels from Liverpool,	- - - - -	tons 37,122
7 " Glasgow,	- - - - -	" 7,176
36 vessels,	- - - - -	tons 44,298

In 1861, the vessels on the Mail Line this year were the "Jura," the "Bohemian," "North American," "Nova Scotian," "Canadian," "North Briton," "Hibernian," "Norwegian," and "Anglo-Saxon," and thirty voyages were made. The "Anchor Line" had only the "United Kingdom" and "John Bell" on the route, and made six trips. It was in the fall of this year that Messrs. H. & A. Allan started their Glasgow Line with two new vessels, the "St. Andrews," 1062, and the "St. George," 1,141 tons. The tonnage in this year was—

30 vessels from Liverpool,	- - - - -	tons 42,686
8 " Glasgow,	- - - - -	" 8,347
38 vessels,	- - - - -	tons 51,033

In 1862, the Mail Line comprised the "North American," arrived 1st May, "Nova Scotia," "Jura," "Damasus," "Anglo-Saxon," "Bohemian," "Hibernian," "Norwegian," with the "Pactolus" and "Copernicus" as intermediates, and made thirty-two voyages. The "Anchor Line" comprised the "United Kingdom" and the "Caledonia," (which replaced the "John Bell,") and made nine trips. The Allan's Line to Glasgow comprised the "St. Andrew" and "St. George," and in the fall the "John Bell;" they made 10 voyages. *Resume of tonnage, 1862—*

32 vessels from Liverpool,	- - - - -	tons 40,552
19 " Glasgow,	- - - - -	" 20,625
51 vessels,	- - - - -	tons 61,177

In 1863, the Mail Line this year comprised the "Norwegian," which arrived 9th May, the "Bohemian," "North American," "Hibernian," "Jura," "Nova Scotian," and "Damasus," They made only 25 trips to Montreal, the balance were to Quebec. The "Anchor Line" had the "United Kingdom" and "Brifannia," and made eight voyages. The "Allan's Glasgow Line," comprised the "St. George," "St. Patrick," and "St. Andrew," making nine trips. Of miscellaneous steamers during the year, there came the "Copernicus," 1,149 tons, from Liverpool, consigned to W. Gurdell & Co.; the "Regas Ferreos," 234 tons, from do. to P. Clark; the "George Olympus," 226 tons, from do. to James & Co., and the "Regas Ferreos," from Pictou, being the first steamer from the Lower Ports, the pioneer in the employment of steamers in a trade which has since been largely increased. In this year the tonnage was—

38 vessels from Liverpool,	- - - - -	tons 36,003
17 " Glasgow,	- - - - -	" 18,019
1 " Lower Ports,	- - - - -	" 234
46 vessels,	- - - - -	tons 54,336

In 1864, the Mail Line consisted of the "Belgian," which arrived 6th May, the "North-American" "Hibernian," "Peruvian," "Nova Scotian," "Damasus," (intermediate) "St. Patrick," and made 27 voyages. The "Anchor Line" ran the "United Kingdom," which made four trips. The "Allan's Line" had the "St. George," "St. Andrew," and "St. David," and made seven voyages. This year a new line was started between London and Montreal, called the British and Colonial, Messrs. Gillespie, Moffatt & Co., being the agents. This line continued till the close of 1868, when it was discontinued. The "Thames," 1090 tons, and "Hector," 1295, were the first vessels: they made four monthly trips. The "Thames" arriving 18th July. One steamer (the "Wolf," 213) arrived from St. John, N.F., R. St. Johns, agent. *Resume of tonnage, 1864—*

27 vessels from Liverpool,	- - - - -	tons 38,543
11 " Glasgow,	- - - - -	" 12,154
4 " London,	- - - - -	" 4,570
1 " Lower Ports,	- - - - -	" 213
43 vessels,	- - - - -	tons 55,480

In 1865, the Mail Line comprised the "Peruvian," which arrived May 3rd, the "Hibernian," "Moravian," "Belgian," "North-American," and "Damascus," and made 29 voyages. The "Anchor Line" made its last trip this year, the "United Kingdom" the vessel sent out. The "Allans' Glasgow Line" had the "St. David," "St. Patrick," "St. George," "St. Andrew," and made 16 trips commencing 15th May. The "British and Colonial Line" had the "St. Lawrence," arriving in May, the "Thames" and "Ottawa" and made 10 trips. From Halifax, N.S., two steamers arrived, the "Merritt," 979 tons, (still on the route), and the "Osprey," 789 tons. The irregular steamers were the "Merritt," from Cardiff, 979 tons, and the "S. P. Chase," 500 tons, from New York. The resume of tonnage for the year was—

29 vessels from Liverpool,	- - - - -	tons 43,486
17 " Glasgow,	- - - - -	" 16,789
10 " London,	- - - - -	" 11,941
2 " Lower Ports,	- - - - -	" 1,768
2 " Miscellaneous,	- - - - -	" 1,479
60 vessels,	- - - - -	tons 75,463

The vessels of the Mail Line in 1866, were the "Hibernian," which arrived May 3rd, the "Peruvian," "Moravian," "Belgian," "Nova Scotian," "Damascus," (intermediate) "St. David," "St. Andrew," "St. George," and made 33 voyages. The "Allans' Glasgow Line" had the "St. Andrew," (7th May) "St. George," and "St. David," and made 12 trips. The "Colonial Line" had the "Ottawa," (10th May) "St. Lawrence," "Achilles," "Narva," and "Thames," and made 10 trips. From the Lower Ports (Halifax), the "Bothesay Castle," 85 tons, "Merritt," three trips, "Her Majesty," 337 tons, two trips, (Labrador), the "Hawk," 172 tons. From New York one steamer, the "Congress," came into port. This gives as our resume of tonnage for 1866—

30 vessels from Liverpool,	- - - - -	tons 43,386
12 " Glasgow,	- - - - -	" 12,310
10 " London,	- - - - -	" 10,162
6 " Lower Ports,	- - - - -	" 3,265
1 " New York,	- - - - -	" 452
59 vessels,	- - - - -	tons 69,795

The Mail Line in 1867 consisted of the "Moravian," (4th May) "Nestorian," "Hibernian," "Peruvian," "Nova Scotian," "North American," Austrian," "Belgian," "Damascus," (intermediate) and "St. David," and made 35 voyages. The "Allans' Glasgow Line," "St. George," (5th May), "St. Andrew," "St. George," "St. David," and made 14 trips. The Colonial Line "St. Lawrence," (13th May) and "Thames," and made four trips. From Halifax came the "Merritt," two trips, "Her Majesty," four trips, "Osprey," one trip, "Avon," one trip, "Hawk," two trips, "Chloro," one trip. From Pictou, we had the "Flamborough," 435 tons, six trips. From the Moisie River, the "Margaretha Stevenson," 66 tons, eight trips, and from other Lower Ports, the "Bloodhound," 153 tons, and "Panther," 222 tons.

From the United States eight steamers arrived, but as these were vessels purchased from the U. S. Government at the close of the war, and only passed through Montreal en route to the Upper Lakes, they cannot be included amongst the Ocean tonnage of the port.

Of Miscellaneous arrivals, we have the "Greek," 450 tons, from Charente, and the "Louisiana," 1,473 tons, from Liverpool. This gives as our resume of tonnage for 1867—

35 vessels from Liverpool,	- - - - -	tons 49,172
14 " Glasgow,	- - - - -	" 13,477
4 " London,	- - - - -	" 4,438
27 " Lower Ports,	- - - - -	" 8,612
2 " Various Ports,	- - - - -	" 1,923
82 vessels,	- - - - -	tons 77,622

In 1868, the Allans' Mail Line had the "Hibernian," 4th May, "Moravian," "Peruvian," "Nestorian," "Nova Scotian," "Damascus," "Austrian," and "Belgian," and as intermediates, the "St. Andrew," and "Germany," the whole making 39 voyages. The "Allans' Glasgow Line" had the "St. Andrew," (4th May) the "St. George," "St. David," and "St. Patrick," and as intermediates, the "Ottawa," and "Damascus," they made 23 trips. The Colonial Line had the "St. Lawrence," (9th May) "Thames," and "Cleopatra," and made seven trips. This Line was taken off the route at the close of the year, the last arrival being the "Cleopatra," on the 6th November. From Halifax and Pictou "Her Majesty" made three trips; the "Flamborough," eight trips; the "Merritt," four trips. From the Moisie River, the "Margaretha Stevenson" made seven trips. Only one Miscellaneous arrival is to be counted, viz., the "Flamborough," from Glasgow. This gives as the tonnage of 1868—

39 vessels from Liverpool,	- - - - -	tons 87,175
24 " Glasgow,	- - - - -	" 23,234
7 " London,	- - - - -	" 7,386
23 " Lower Ports,	- - - - -	" 9,092
93 vessels,	- - - - -	tons 96,887

In 1869, the Mail Line consists of the "Nestorian," 30th April, "Damascus," "Peruvian," "Prussian," "Nova Scotian," "Austrian," "Moravian," "North American," "Hibernian," and as intermediates, "Germany," "Millbank," and "European." The Atlantic Glasgow Line comprises the "Ottawa," 3rd May, "St. David," "St. Andrew," "St. Patrick," and "Damascus." The "Dacia," 1,102 tons, the first vessel of a new line called the "London New Line," D. Shaw, Montreal agent, arrived May 11th; she was succeeded by the "Cleopatra," 786 tons, and the "Medway," 1,189 tons. From Halifax and Pictou the "Flamborough," "Merritt," and "Her Majesty," have made several trips, also the "M. Stevenson," from the Moisie River. The tonnage will considerably exceed that of 1868.

A summary of the preceding statements gives the following:

YEARS.	DIFFERENT STEAMERS.	TRIPS.	TONNAGE.	FIRST ARRIVAL IN PORT.
1863	3	4	1,951	May 10th.
1864	4	5	4,052	June 2nd.
1865	5	6	5,701	May 9th.
1866	6	7	6,275	May 5th.
1867	6	8	19,084	May 3rd.
1868	8	10	43,866	May 2nd.
1869	12	36	44,298	May 2nd.
1870	13	38	51,033	May 1st.
1871	15	51	61,177	May 9th.
1872	15	46	54,356	May 6th.
1873	15	43	55,480	May 3rd.
1874	16	60	75,413	May 3rd.
1875	21	59	69,506	May 3rd.
1876	25	82	77,622	May 4th.
1877	23	83	96,587	May 12th.
1878	23	83	96,587	April 30th.
1879	23	83	96,587	April 30th.

This short sketch of the Steam Navigation of Montreal shows a most satisfactory development of trade in this respect. The time seems to be rapidly approaching when nearly all the ocean carrying trade of Montreal will be done by steamer.

The following statement shows the average length of the Passages of the Mail Line:—

Liverpool and Quebec.						Liverpool and Portland.					
YEARS.	Westward.	days	h's	Eastward.	days	h's	YEARS.	Westward.	days	h's	Eastward.
1856	12	1	3	11	6	1856-57.	13	25	11	12	13
1857	11	1	1	10	13	1857-58.	13	5	11	23	13
1858	12	1	1	11	2	1858-59.	14	21	11	11	13
1859	11	5	10	10	10	1859-60.	12	1	11	16	6
1860	11	19	11	11	1	1860-61.	12	1	11	11	6
1861	12	14	11	6	1861-62.	12	17	11	12	0	0
1862	13	14	11	8	1862-63.	14	10	11	11	12	13
1863	12	19	11	11	1863-64.	14	14	11	11	12	13
1864	11	1	10	4	1864-65.	11	1	11	10	12	1
1865	10	14	10	11	1865-66.	13	9	11	11	19	0
1866	10	16	9	23	1866-67.	12	22	11	12	0	12
1867	10	12	9	23	1867-68.	12	22	11	10	12	13
1868	10	15	9	17	1868-69.	11	22	11	10	12	13

The following abstract shows the average length of the Passages of the Montreal Ocean Steamship Line—Summer Service, 1868:—

Steamships.	Left Liverpool.	Arrived at Quebec.	Net Passage.	Left Quebec.	Arrived at Liverpool.	Passage. Net
Hibernian	April 16.	May 2.	11 21.25	May 9.	May 20.	10 4
Moravian	" 23.	" 7.	12 8.30	" 16.	" 22.	9 22.20
Peruvian	" 30.	" 12.	11 4.15	" 23.	June 2.	9 13
Nestorian	May 7.	" 25.	10 14.30	" 30.	" 9.	9 20.30
Nova Scotian	" 14.	June 1.	10 4.10	" 13.	" 23.	9 19
Austrian	" 21.	" 9.	11 4.50	" 20.	July 1.	9 14.20
Hibernian	" 28.	" 17.	11 16	" 27.	" 11.	9 21.15
Moravian	June 4.	" 30.	10 10.45	July 4.	" 14.	9 17
Peruvian	" 11.	" 30.	10 7	" 11.	" 21.	9 14
Nestorian	" 18.	July 8.	10 11.30	" 19.	Aug. 29.	10 5.55
Nova Scotian	" 25.	" 13.	9 16	" 26.	Aug. 9.	9 13
Austrian	July 2.	" 23.	10 19.10	Aug. 2.	" 12.	9 15.20
Hibernian	" 9.	" 23.	10 2.10	" 8.	" 18.	9 6
Moravian	" 16.	" 30.	9 1	" 15.	" 24.	8 22
Peruvian	" 23.	Aug. 3.	9 6.30	" 22.	" 31.	9 8.30
Nestorian	" 30.	" 17.	10 12.30	" 29.	Sept. 8.	10 1
Nova Scotian	Aug. 6.	" 23.	9 15.30	Sept. 5.	" 13.	9 7.15
Austrian	" 13.	" 31.	10 16.20	" 12.	" 23.	10 2.20
Hibernian	" 20.	Sept. 7.	10 6.30	" 19.	Oct. 29.	9 13
Moravian	" 27.	" 13.	8 21.35	" 26.	Oct. 5.	8 19
Peruvian	Sept. 3.	" 20.	9 3.30	Oct. 3.	" 12.	8 16
Nestorian	" 10.	" 28.	10 1.25	" 10.	" 21.	10 12.20
Nova Scotian	" 17.	" 4.	9 3.20	" 17.	" 26.	8 14.15
Austrian	" 24.	Oct. 1.	12 13.10	" 24.	Nov. 2.	9 20.30
Hibernian	" 31.	" 14.	10 14	" 31.	" 9.	9 20
Moravian	" 8.	" 20.	12 17.15	Nov. 7.	" 17.	10 2.30
Peruvian	" 15.	" 29.	11 21	" 14.	" 24.	10 12
Nestorian	" 22.	Nov. 6.	13 16	" 21.	Dec. 4.	10 2.20
Nova Scotian	" 29.	" 12.	10 11.45	" 28.	" 11.	9 1
Austrian	Nov. 5.	" 16.	10 11.45	" 28.	" 11.	9 1
Average 10.15.			Average 9.1.			

## ABSTRACT FROM STEAMSHIP REGISTER—Winter Service 1868-69.

Steamships.	Left Liverpool.	Arrived at Portland.	Net Passage.		Left Portland.	Arrived at Liverpool.	Net Passage.	
			days	hours			days	hours
North American.....	Nov. 12.....	Nov. 23.....	10	13.30	Dec. 5.....	Dec. 17.....	11	12.5
Damascus.....	" 19.....	Dec. 3.....	12	21	" 12.....	" 24.....	11	15.30
Peruvian.....	" 26.....	" 6.....	9	7	" 20.....	" 29.....	9	14.30
Nestorian.....	Dec. 3.....	" 15.....	11	11	" 27.....	Jan. 6.....	9	15
Hibernian.....	" 10.....	" 23.....	11	1	Jan. 3.....	" 13.....	9	20.1
Austrian.....	" 17.....	" 29.....	10	21.40	" 9.....	" 20.....	10	12.1
North American.....	" 24.....	Jan. 9.....	15	3	" 17.....	" 28.....	10	7.25
Moravian.....	" 31.....	" 14.....	14	5.30	" 24.....	Feb. 3.....	10	22.15
Peruvian.....	Jan. 7.....	" 19.....	10	22.15	" 31.....	" 10.....	10	22.15
Nestorian.....	" 14.....	" 29.....	14	4	Feb. 7.....	" 16.....	9	14
Hibernian.....	" 21.....	Feb. 4.....	13	9.29	" 14.....	" 23.....	10	20.55
Austrian.....	" 28.....	" 9.....	10	17.40	" 21.....	Mar. 3.....	10	4.50
North American.....	Feb. 11.....	" 26.....	12	1.30	Mar. 3.....	" 15.....	11	15
Moravian.....	" 18.....	" 3.....	13	17.25	" 7.....	" 17.....	9	20.45
Prussian.....	" 25.....	Mar. 3.....	12	7.30	" 14.....	" 23.....	10	8.40
Peruvian.....	" 28.....	" 11.....	13	8.45	" 21.....	" 31.....	9	18.20
Nova Scotian.....	Mar. 4.....	" 16.....	11	8.25	" 28.....	April 9.....	11	18
Hibernian.....	" 11.....	" 24.....	11	23.5	April 4.....	" 14.....	10	11.10
Austrian.....	" 18.....	" 30.....	10	18.20	" 11.....	" 22.....	10	12
Moravian.....	" 25.....	April 5.....	10	2	" 18.....	" 28.....	9	18
North American.....	April 1.....	" 14.....	12	9.25	" 25.....	May 10.....	14	9
Peruvian.....	" 8.....	" 20.....	10	12	May 2.....	" 14.....	11	23.10
Average 11.22.					Average 10.13.			

## STATEMENT showing NUMBER OF PASSENGERS,—Cabin and Steerage,—carried by CONTRACT MAIL STEAMERS of the MONTREAL OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, from 1856 to 1859.

Year.	Westward.		Eastward.		Year.	Westward.		Eastward.	
	Cabin.	Steerage.	Cabin.	Steerage.		Cabin.	Steerage.	Cabin.	Steerage.
1856 Summer	1080	1568	837	836	1862-3 Winter	554	1375	478	338
1856-7 Winter	174	209	154	75	1863 Summer	983	4046	822	1249
1857 Summer	1451	2683	394	1581	1863-4 Winter	406	2199	295	527
1857-8 Winter	259	417	242	213	1864 Summer	900	4030	955	2105
1858 Summer	1431	1762	1096	2688	1864-5 Winter	306	2904	314	460
1858-9 Winter	267	257	188	237	1865 Summer	1248	7049	1018	1391
1859 Summer	1469	2241	1288	1853	1865-6 Winter	491	4531	421	469
1859-60 Winter	417	701	627	650	1866 Summer	1307	7065	1089	1309
1860 Summer	1306	2608	1165	1796	1866-7 Winter	416	2524	644	456
1860-1 Winter	331	755	430	348	1867 Summer	1840	7775	1551	1469
1861 Summer	1377	2696	1226	2144	1867-8 Winter	518	3792	487	539
1861-2 Winter	451	1522	443	597	1868 Summer	1488	12523	1473	3571
1862 Summer	1606	3778	1415	2547	1868-9 Winter	478	3552	.....	.....

## GAME AND FISHERY LAWS.

BY E. C. BARBER, ESQ., OTTAWA, AUTHOR OF "THE CRACK SHOT." &c.

Very few alterations have been made in the laws since my last article on this subject, and indeed very few are desirable. Previously, the constant changes having created much trouble and annoyance. Parties in the country can hardly be expected to be thoroughly "posted up" when changes are frequent, and many of the contraventions of the Acts respecting fish and game are attributable to ignorance. Still there is a large body of men, poachers by instinct, whom nothing can deter from their nefarious pursuits but the vigorous enforcement of stringent enactments. The Legislature of Ontario at its last session while making some changes in the law, provided no means for their enforcement, while the Legislature of the sister Province of Quebec were amending (?) the statute, empowered the Commissioner of Crown Lands to appoint officers to carry out its provisions, and granted \$2,000 to defray the expenses incident thereto. I have not learned that any action has been taken by the Government in the matter, certainly no good results have appeared; indeed the gross violations of the law in some of the more remote parts of the country seem more bold than ever; it has come to my knowledge that early last spring a man holding an official position, and a magistrate to boot, with his sons turned out on the Sabbath and slaughtered deer out of season. No matter how zealous the game clubs may be they cannot check the evil without efficient aid from Government. The trouble, difficulty, and heavy expense, of bringing poachers to justice are too great to be overcome by individual efforts. This is a subject that will have to be dealt with energetically ere long, or we shall see our game grow scarcer year by year and in the more populous parts of the country become nearly extinct. Mr. Whitchee, the energetic and efficient head of the Fisheries Department, addressed a letter to the Editor of the *Ottawa Times*, bearing upon this subject and it is worthy the careful perusal and attentive consideration of every one who desires to see our game protected.

In ONTARIO, the close season for Deer or Fawn, Elk, Moose or Cariboo extends from 1st December of one year to 1st September of the year following, they are not to be taken by traps or snares at any time, nor shall traps be set for that purpose: for Quail from 1st January to 1st October; for woodcock and Snipe from 1st March to 12th August; and for Wild Swan, Goose or any description of Duck from the 15th April to 15th August, nor shall any nets, traps, snares, batteries, night lights or sunken punts be used in hunting them. Wild Turkey, Grouse, Pheasant and Partridge may be shot from the 1st September to 1st January, and Hares are exempted from 1st March to 1st September. No eggs of any of the above mentioned birds shall be at any time taken. No Beaver, Muskrat, Mink, Sable, Otter or Fisher to be taken or trapped between the 1st May and 15th October. There is also a clause protecting any particular kind of game that may be imported by parties desirous of breeding the same. The fine varies from \$2 to \$25 for each head of game illegally killed, and in default of payment offenders are to be imprisoned in a common jail for a term not exceeding 30 days. Confiscation of game to follow conviction, and the game to be given to some charitable institution at the discretion of the convicting Justice.

Speckled Trout can only legally be taken by angling by hand with hook and line, and then only in the months of May, June, July, August and September. Whitefish or Salmon Trout are not to be taken by any means between the 19th November and 1st December: nor by means of any kind of seine between 30th May and 1st August. Gill nets for Salmon, Trout, or White Fish must have meshes of at least 5 inches extensions, and seines for White Fish of not less than 4 inches. Bass, Pickerel, Maskinonge, and other fish may be taken at any time except from 15th April to 1st May. The Governor in Council may by order in Council vary this time.

The section of the Fishery Law forbidding the throwing of sawdust and millrubbish into streams frequented by fish, remains a dead letter. At Ottawa, the principal seat of the sawed lumber manufacture, the quantity thrown in is incredible.

In QUEBEC, the close season for Elk, Moose, Cariboo, Deer, Fawn or Hare is from the 1st February to 1st September; for Grouse, Ptarmigan, Partridge, Woodcock and Snipe from 1st March to 1st September; for Wild Swan, Wild Goose, Wild Duck, Widgeon and Teal from 1st May to 1st September, west of Three Rivers and 15th May to 1st September, east of the same place. Neither is it lawful to kill any of the above birds between one hour after sunset and one hour before sunrise. No eggs of any of the kinds mentioned or any species of wildfowl are allowed to be disturbed, injured or taken. All the game animals and birds mentioned in the Act, except Hares are protected from trapping. No Lynx, Wild Cat or Martin to be taken or killed between 15th April and 1st November. Mink from 15th April to 1st November; Otter from 1st May to 1st November; Beaver from 1st May to 1st September; Muskrat from 1st June to 21st October, except west of Quebec, while the time is from 1st May to 21st October. Fines vary from \$1 to \$30 and go to the informer, and in default of immediate payment the penalty is imprisonment in the common jail for a term not exceeding three months. No proceeding under this Act can be set aside by *certiorari*, an appeal only lying to the Circuit Court of the chief place of the district wherein the offence was committed.

No Trout (or Lunge) to be taken between the 1st October and 1st January, except in Lake Memphragog where the close time is only during the months of October and November. Trout are only

to be taken by angling by hand with hook and line, except in tidal waters. Whitefish not to be taken between 19th November and 1st December. The same regulations in force in Ontario as to gill nets and seines apply to Quebec. Bass, Pickerel, Dore or Maskinonge are not to be taken from 15th April to 24th May. The close season for Salmon is the same in both Provinces, viz., from 1st September to 1st May for Surface-Fly-Fishing, and from 1st August to 1st May by any other manner of fishing. It is to be regretted that the salutary provision of compelling the nets to be raised from Saturday night until Monday morning has been in a measure remitted, I am greatly afraid that abuses will creep in and ere long means will be found to evade the lifting the nets at the time specified.

In New Brunswick, the only game laws in force are those relating to Moose and Partridge. There was an act making it unlawful to kill deer on the Island of Grand Manan for a period of three years, but it expired June 8, 1868. The close season for Moose only extends from 1st February to 1st May. Fine \$40, and anyone is empowered to kill any dog found hunting within the prohibited time. Not more than two Moose can be killed by any one person within a period of 12 months, \$12 for each offence. The killing, except for food is prohibited, and the leaving the carcasses in the woods subjects the offender to a fine of \$20. Partridges are not to be killed between 1st March and 1st September. The Fishery regulations are the same as those of Ontario and Quebec, except that the close season for Salmon is, for net fishing from 15th August to 1st March, and fly-surface-fishing from 15th September to 1st March. The river Ristigouche is made an exception, the close time being from 31st July to 1st May.

In Nova Scotia, Cap. 92 of the Revised Statutes, provides that no Moose shall be killed between January 1 and September 1; no Cariboo between 1st March and 1st September. The close time for Partridge is from January 1 to September 1, and for Woodcock and Snipe from March 1 to September 1. The prohibitions respecting the killing of Cow Moose, and the limitation of the number allowed to be killed have been removed. Pheasants are not allowed to be killed. The export of Moose and Cariboo hides is prohibited. Fines from \$20 to \$50, and forfeiture of game or hides. Otter, Mink and Muskrat not to be killed between 1st May and 1st November, under a penalty of \$3. It is absolutely forbidden to kill Robins, Swallows, Sparrows, &c., and birds of song. Penalty for each offence, \$1.

In the other Provinces (Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland, British Columbia) the game laws remain the same as given at page 91 of the Year Book for 1868.

In conclusion, I append a

TABLE OF CLOSE SEASONS:—

	ONTARIO.	QUEBEC.	NEW BRUNSWICK.	NOVA SCOTIA.
Elk, Moose, Cariboo, Deer & Fawn	1 Dec. to 1 Sep.	1 Feb. to 1 Sep.	- - - - -	- - - - -
Moose - - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	1 Feb. to 1 May	1 Jan. to 1 Sep.
Cariboo - - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	1 Mar. to 1 Sep.
Hare - - - - -	1 Mar. to 1 Sep.	1 Feb. to 1 Sep.	- - - - -	- - - - -
Wild Turkey, Grouse, Pheasant and Partridge - - - - -	1 Jan. to 1 Sep.	1 Mar. to 1 Sep.	1 Mar. to 1 Sep.	- - - - -
Partridge - - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	1 Jan. to 1 Sep.
Quail - - - - -	1 Jan. to 1 Sep.	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
Woodcock and Snipe - - - - -	1 Mar. to 12 Aug.	1 Feb. to 1 Sep.	- - - - -	1 Mar. to 1 Sep.
Wild Swan, Wild Goose and Wild Duck - - - - -	15 Apr. to 15 Aug.	1 May to 1 Sep.	- - - - -	- - - - -
Wild Duck—East of Three Rivers	- - - - -	15 May to 1 Sep.	- - - - -	- - - - -
Beaver - - - - -	1 May to 15 Oct.	1 May to 1 Sep.	- - - - -	- - - - -
Otter - - - - -	" "	1 May to 1 Nov.	- - - - -	1 May to 1 Nov.
Mink - - - - -	" "	15 Apr. to 15 Oct.	- - - - -	- - - - -
Marten - - - - -	" "	15 Apr. to 1 Nov.	- - - - -	- - - - -
Muskrat - - - - -	" "	1 May to 21 Oct.	- - - - -	- - - - -
Salmon - - - - -	1 Aug. to 1 May	1 Aug. to 1 May	15 Aug. to 1 Mar.	31 July to 1 Mar.
Do. by fly-surface-fishing - - - - -	31 Aug. to 31 May	31 Aug. to 31 May	15 Sep. to 1 May	- - - - -
Do. East of Halifax, &c., &c. - - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	15 Aug. to 1 Mar.
Trout (or Lange) - - - - -	1 Oct. to 1 Jan.	1 Oct. to 1 Jan.	1 Oct. to 1 Jan.	1 Oct. to 1 Jan.
Speckled Trout - - - - -	1 Oct. to 1 May	1 Oct. to 1 Jan.	- - - - -	- - - - -
White Fish, in any manner whatsoever - - - - -	19 Nov. to 1 Dec.	19 Nov. to 1 Dec.	- - - - -	- - - - -
Do. by seines or nets - - - - -	30 May to 1 Aug.	31 July to 1 Dec.	- - - - -	- - - - -
Bass, Pickerel, or Dore, Maski- nonge, &c. - - - - -	15 Apr. to 1 May	15 Apr. to 24 May	- - - - -	- - - - -
Insectivorous Birds - - - - -	1 Mar. to 1 Aug.	1 Mar. to 1 Aug.	- - - - -	{ Not to be killed at any time.

## PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

## THE DOMINION.

The first volume of Public Accounts of the Dominion was laid before Parliament in May of the year 1869. The Dominion commenced its existence on the 1st July, 1867, and the 30th June, 1868, is consequently the end of its financial year. The preparation of the accounts, which contain thirty-nine principal heads on the receipt side, and thirty-seven on the expenditure side, besides sub-heads in great variety, is necessarily a work of great labor; and it will always be more than six months from the end of the fiscal year before they can be, in parliamentary phrase, "brought down,"—that is, submitted, in complete shape, to the House of Commons. At this time, therefore, we are discussing accounts more than a year old, and the financial position of the Dominion not having yet crystallized, this is an unsafe basis for much reasoning. We can thus do little besides presenting the facts as given, with some running comments, which may be useful to the general reader.

**I. RECEIPTS.**—The duties of Customs are, as yet, the great source of the Canadian revenue—a happy thing for the tax-payer, though at times not a little embarrassing to the Minister of Finance—for it means, that our burdens are still so light that a revenue tariff on imports is sufficient, in great part, to enable us to bear them. The receipts from this source, in the year under consideration, were—

In Ontario ports .....	\$2,222,162 07
Quebec ports .....	4,578,073 31
Nova Scotia (Canada currency) .....	1,040,401 73
New Brunswick .....	842,684 39
	\$8,683,321 50
Less—Balances outstanding, June 30, 1868, &c. ....	59,003 08
Gross receipts .....	\$8,624,318 42

There is, however, no doubt that a large proportion of the goods imported into the Province of Quebec is consumed in Ontario, the people of which Province, therefore, virtually pay the duty upon them. How much of the customs revenue thus comes from Ontario may be guessed at, but not accurately determined—and the same remark applies to the revenue from excise, public works, &c. This point is, moreover, not of the practical importance now that it was before the representation of the people in the Commons House was based upon numbers.

The ports which collected over \$100,000 of duties were—

Hamilton .....	\$507,465	Toronto .....	\$ 953,633	Quebec .....	\$513,162
Kingston .....	108,885	Montreal .....	4,009,675	Halifax .....	927,776
London .....	169,461			St. John .....	669,156

Those which collected between \$20,000 and \$100,000, were—

Bellefleur, O. ....	\$21,486	Guelph, O. ....	\$23,179	Yarmouth, N. S. ...	\$32,473
Brantford, O. ....	30,636	Port Hope, O. ....	26,949	Chatham, N. B. ....	28,351
Bytown (Ottawa) O. ....	79,493	Prescott, O. ....	23,317	Fredericton, N. B. ...	38,946
Chilton, O. ....	55,311	Windsor, O. ....	31,016	St. Andrews, N. B. ...	25,220
Dalhousie, O. ....	23,496	Pictou, N. S. ....	40,943	St. Stephens, N. B. ...	38,520

The receipts from customs duty, in the various Provinces, for several years past, (Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island added for convenience of future reference) were—

Quebec and Ontario.	New Brunswick.	Nova Scotia.	Newfoundland.	P. E. Island.
1861 ... \$4,774,562	1861.. \$564,839	1861.. \$608,939	1861.. \$.....	1861.. \$ 89,563
1862 ... 4,652,183	1862.. 617,055	1862.. 830,126	1862.. 424,250	1862.. 82,040
1863 ... 5,171,080	1863.. 767,353	1863.. 853,762	1863.. 498,635	1863.. 149,350
1864.. 3,074,800	1864.. 907,997	1864.. 680,015	1864.. 519,625	1864.. 167,765
1864-5.. 5,660,741	1865.. 729,091	1865.. 1,040,584	1865.. 425,800	1865.. 167,840
1865-6.. 7,328,146	1866.. 1,033,609	1866.. 1,226,398	1866.. 588,402	1866.. 217,873
1866-7.. 6,973,262	1867.. 525,505	1867.. 831,436	1867.. 554,420	1867.. 163,654

The duties of excise on articles manufactured in Canada produced, in 1867-8, \$3,006,192 06. This is the net revenue—the drawbacks on exports, the duty on goods



still in bond, &c., reducing to these figures a somewhat larger sum. These duties of excise accrued from the following sources :—

Sources of Duties.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.
Malsters' licenses .....	\$1,350	\$6,900	\$275	300
Distillers' (still) licenses .....	600	4,000	.....	.....
Duty on spirits .....	103,511	2,380,228	.....	.....
Brewery licenses .....	1,155	7,160	150	125
Malt liquor duty .....	56,518	52,263	18	119
Malt duty .....	69,867	136,730	5,862	4,744
Tobacco manufacturers' licenses ..	750	2,300	150	175
Tobacco duty .....	232,389	219,966	30,379	1,723
Snuff duty .....	6,705	58	.....	.....
Cigar duty .....	5,450	19,728	83	353
Petroleum duty .....	84	10,470	.....	74
Bonded manufactory licenses .....	150	450	.....	.....
Do. duty .....	5,003	15,155	.....	.....
	\$483,532	\$2,855,408	\$36,917	\$7,613

The duties on goods in bond, June 30, 1867, were \$654,495. Adding this, and subtracting \$779,680—duties on goods in bond, June 30, 1868, also \$67,262, drawback on exports, and a few other miscellaneous items, the accountants arrive at the above total.

The amount of the duties of excise, accrued from various sources, in the old Province of Canada, in each year since 1841, may be seen in the *Year Book* for 1869, page 124. In the other Provinces they have always been nominal. Since 1861, the actual receipts have been as under :—

1861 .....	\$344,665	1863 .....	\$ 829,802	1865-6 .....	\$1,888,577
1862 .....	500,313	1864 .....	519,350	1866-7 .....	1,950,701
		1864-5 .....	1,302,975		

It will be noticed that there has been a rapid increase in this branch of the revenue. At the Union, a separate department for its management was created, and, as years progress, as the manufactures of the Dominion increase, and by supplying the home market, diminish imports—so Government will have to look more and more to excise or inland revenue, and less to customs or revenue from imports.

We next come to the Post Office revenue, given under three heads—the Post Office proper, the Ocean Postage, and the Money Order Office revenue. These appear to be, respectively, \$479,173; \$32,811, and \$13,708—together, \$525,692; but the detailed accounts better show the revenue from this service, and they give as—

Postal revenue proper to the year .....	\$854,225 30
Ocean postage, (gold value) .....	23,361 31
Money order revenue .....	25,888 81
Nova Scotia and New Brunswick receipts .....	56,225 24
	<b>\$959,700 66</b>

In round numbers, a million. It may be stated here, that the expenditure, excluding the subsidies to ocean steamers, was—

General expenses .....	\$862,814 38
Money order office .....	12,181 32
Nova Scotia and New Brunswick expenditure..	113,091 42
Departmental salaries .....	43,830 00
	<b>\$1,031,917 12</b>

The annual subsidies to steamers are (Estimates, 1869) :—

Montreal Ocean Steamship Co. ....	\$218,000
Inman Line, moiety .....	39,541
Various Lines in the Gulf of St. Lawrence .....	15,000
Steamers in Bay of Fundy .....	4,000
	<b>\$276,541</b>

The next important item is the Public Works revenue, amounting to \$877,502. The gross revenue was, indeed, \$900,791—the difference being outstanding balances. It consists chiefly of the following heads:—

Public Works.	Gross Revenue	Deductions.	Net Revenue.
Canals and Locks .....	\$403,826	\$217,681	\$186,145
Harbors .....	4,699	.....	4,699
Slides (timber) .....	71,334	39,121	32,213
Railways .....	413,979	359,961	54,018

These accounts are not, of course, charged with interest on the cost of construction. It may, however, be useful, as well as interesting, to see what percentage on their cost the net revenue pays. It is shewn hereunder:—

Public Works.	Gross Revenue.	Deductions.	Net Revenue.	Cost.	Per cent of Profit.
Welland Canal .....	\$236,876	\$76,416	\$160,460	\$7,428,117	2.1
St. Lawrence Canal .....	38,385	72,952	15,433	7,431,208	.2
Burlington Bay Canal .....	14,863	562	14,301	308,328	4.6
Ottawa River (slides) .....	62,326	21,913	40,413	1,236,319	3.3
Nova Scotia Railways .....	247,221	228,276	18,945	6,520,990	.3
European & N. A. R., N. Bruns.	166,758	131,685	35,073	4,650,903	.8

The investments are thus not very productive, even were there no expenditure on capital account, which there always is—but they should not be looked on in this light. The Welland and St. Lawrence canals, in Ontario and Quebec, and the railways in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, were built for the development of the country, and for what we may now call national purposes. They may not pay as investments, but they render business possible which would not be possible without them, and annually add to the wealth of the country many times the interest on their cost.

Several minor heads of revenue now follow, of which the only two that exceed \$100,000, are interest on investments, \$117,343, and bill stamps revenue, \$119,713. The former is chiefly interest on the sinking fund—properly put among the receipts as a matter of account, but wrongly placed there when the intention of a sinking fund is considered—which is, that the interest on the securities purchased for it should not be considered part of the public revenue. After these items, amounting to \$23,417,372, which are usually held to constitute the ordinary revenues of the Dominion, come sundry special revenues, amounting to \$299,214. Receipts from loans, \$2,994,600; open accounts, concerning some of which there may be a question if they should not be otherwise classed, \$118,673 35, making the total receipts of the Dominion, on Dominion account, \$16,830,060 73. During the first year of Confederation, \$1,335,558 were also received, on account of the Provinces, and the amount appears in the sheet, to make it balance; but it does not really affect the public chest, as it had to be accounted for to the Provinces.

II. PAYMENTS.—The first item on the expenditure side, and the largest, is the interest on the public debt, \$4,106,021; the next, charges of managing the same, \$281,113—together, \$4,388,034. This interest is paid partly in London, by Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., and Messrs. Baring Bros. & Co., the fiscal agents of the Dominion; and partly in Canada, by the Bank of Montreal. A great outcry was recently made about getting this debt “placed” in the country, but a moment’s reflection will shew that stock or debentures, being transferable, will gravitate to the place where money is most plentiful. Except investments by corporations, legally bound to hold debentures, and such debts as those to savings’ banks depositors, which cannot be transferred, our obligations will long continue to be held abroad.

The next great item is the subsidies to the Provinces, which, considerable as it is, \$2,228,107 81, was only “on account”—the full subsidies being now fixed at \$2,522,611 44 per annum. The amount, by the way, is thus arrived at:—

ONTARIO:	
Population in 1861—1,396,091, at 80 cts. ....	\$1,116,872 80
Add grant for legislative expenses .....	80,000 00
	<b>\$1,196,872 80</b>

## QUEBEC :

Population in 1861—1,111,566, a 80 cts. ....	\$ 889,252 80
Add grant for legislative expenses .....	70,000 00
	<u>959,252 80</u>
	\$2,156,125 60

The division of the excess of debt, &c., not being yet completed, we subtract, in one sum, as common to the two Provinces:

Five per cent interest on the excess of the debt of Quebec and Ontario, beyond the amount authorized by the Union Act, say \$11,000,000 .....	\$ 550,000 00
Less one year's interest on trust funds, .....	177,162 64
	<u>372,837 36</u>
Total, for Ontario and Quebec .....	\$1,783,288 24

(It is estimated that five-ninths of this sum of \$372,837 36, is to be subtracted from the Ontario subsidy, and four-ninths from that of Quebec.)

## NOVA SCOTIA :

Population in 1861—330,857, a 80 cts. ....	\$ 264,685 60
Add grant for legislative purposes .....	60,000 00
Add increased vote, under re-arrangement of 1869 .....	100,000 00
	<u>\$ 424,685 60</u>

## NEW BRUNSWICK :

Population in 1861—252,047, a 80 cts. ....	\$ 201,637 60
Add grant for legislative purposes .....	50,000 00
Add special annuity for ten years, (ending June, 1877) .....	63,000 00
	<u>\$ 314,637 60</u>

In the case of Nova Scotia, and possibly that of the other provinces, some alterations may have to be made, in consequence of the exact sums to which their debts, at June 30, 1867, may be found to amount. The liabilities of the maritime provinces, on guarantees, &c., are not yet ascertained; and, indeed, the arbitration between the late Province of Canada and the Dominion is not yet completed, so that the sum, over or under the authorized amount not being yet known, the payments on subsidy account may differ slightly from these figures. As Newfoundland is, apparently, about to enter the Union, the subsidy guaranteed that island may be added here.—

## NEWFOUNDLAND :

Population, (assumed to be 130,000,) a 80 cts. ....	\$ 104,000 00
Add grant for legislative purposes .....	35,000 00
Add grant for the surrender of crown lands .....	150,000 00
	<u>\$ 289,000 00</u>

The colony is also to receive 5 per cent on the difference between its own debt (thought to be \$1,000,000) and \$3,610,440, which it should be allowed to have at \$27.77 per head, which is the amount of the New Brunswick authorized debt—\$7,000,000, divided by the New Brunswick population, 252,047—say .....

130,522 00  
\$ 419,522 00

Civil government, in the year under review, cost \$594,442; legislation, \$594,810; militia, \$734,364; public works, &c., \$716,421; the other items of ordinary expenditure are smaller, and can be seen in the subjoined statement. It is, however, perhaps interesting to examine somewhat closely the "charges on the revenue"—that is, the cost of collecting it—on the three principal items:—

1. *Customs*—\$477,504. The customs gross revenue being \$8,624,318, from which \$45,938, returned duties, should be deducted, and to which \$21,911, salaries at the head office, and \$33,349, contingencies at do., should be added, the cost of collecting the customs revenue is 5½ per cent.

2. *Inland Revenue*.—Cost of collection, \$78,939; add \$13,632, and \$13,490, cost of head office for salaries and contingencies respectively. Deduct from \$3,006,192, total receipts, \$3,604, returned duties. This gives, as the cost of collection, 3½ per cent.

3. *Public Works*.—Gross revenue, \$877,502; deductions, \$626,286, or 71 per cent. If we add the cost of the head office, \$30,416 for salaries, and \$13,987 for contingencies, it is 76½ per cent. It is, of course, not comparable with the preceding items—the expenditure being more of the nature of "working expenses."

The Statement of the Entire Receipts and Payments of the Dominion, 1867-8, from the Public Accounts, is as follows:

## R E C E I P T S.

Customs .....	\$ 8,624,318 42	
Excise .....	3,006,192 06	
Post Office .....	479,172 80	
Ocean postage .....	32,811 51	
Money order office .....	13,707 49	
Public works .....	877,501 77	
Dominion steamers .....	23,964 64	
Territorial .....	42,332 99	
Casual .....	15,884 97	
Interest on investments .....	117,343 14	
Bank imposts .....	11,639 44	
Law fees .....	22,634 68	
Fines and forfeitures .....	30,305 49	
Bill stamps .....	119,712 83	
		\$13,417,572 23

## SPECIAL REVENUES:

Law fee fund, Upper Canada .....	\$ 33,677 89	
Tonnage duties, river police .....	11,918 76	
Do. mariners' fund .....	20,672 66	
Emigration .....	31,064 04	
Railway and steamboat inspection .....	5,682 36	
Fisheries .....	19,556 97	
Cullers' fees .....	69,797 01	
Militia .....	26,155 70	
Penitentiary .....	47,774 73	
Sundry special receipts .....	3,377 05	
Light-house duty .....	29,181 78	
Cape Race light .....	355 54	
		299,214 49

## LOANS, &amp;c.:

Debentures .....	\$ 620,000 00	
Stock .....	1,393,872 00	
Provincial notes .....	681,300 00	
Insurance deposits .....	33,666 66	
Savings Banks, Post office .....	204,588 89	
Do. Nova Scotia .....	24,950 16	
Do. New Brunswick .....	36,222 95	
		2,994,600 66

## OPEN ACCOUNTS:

Great Western interest account .....	\$ 47,653 62	
Northern Railway interest .....	9,076 70	
Sales of public works .....	13,575 00	
Indians .....	43,138 15	
Consolidated fund investment account .....	4,603 04	
Copyright .....	626 84	
		118,673 35

Total Dominion receipts ..... \$16,830,060 73

## PROVINCIAL ACCOUNTS:

Province of (old) Canada .....	\$ 491,743 01	
Do. Nova Scotia .....	302,270 37	
Do. New Brunswick .....	22,578 49	
Do. Ontario .....	110,488 68	
Do. Quebec .....	115,391 45	
Special accounts, Ontario and Quebec .....	293,086 69	
		1,335,558 69
		\$18,165,619 42

## P A Y M E N T S .

Interest on public debt .....	\$ 4,106,921 34	
Charges of management .....	281,112 41	
Redemption of debt .....	337,679 98	
Sinking fund .....	355,266 66	
Premium, discount, and exchange .....	73,676 54	
Civil government .....	594,441 82	
Administration of justice .....	291,267 73	
Police .....	49,176 17	
Penitentiaries and prison inspection .....	209,369 42	
Legislation .....	595,810 48	
Geological survey and observatories .....	28,600 00	
Arts, agriculture, and statistics .....	5,580 59	
Emigration and quarantine .....	60,396 23	
Marine hospitals .....	21,048 22	
Pensions .....	56,421 60	
Militia .....	734,364 66	
Public works and buildings .....	716,421 44	
Ocean and river steam service .....	269,511 57	
Light-houses and coast service .....	174,982 78	
Fisheries .....	30,572 06	
Culling timber .....	70,500 00	
Railway and steamboat inspection .....	10,406 93	
Compensation to seigniors .....	189,586 06	
Seigniorial indemnity to townships .....	107,433 23	
Indians .....	747,909 49	
Miscellaneous .....	69,241 19	
Subsidies to Provinces .....	2,228,107 31	
Advances and repayments .....	20,000 00	
		11,835,805 91

## CHARGES ON REVENUE, viz :

Customs—Collections .....	\$ 477,503 82	
Do. Returned duties .....	45,938 33	
Excise—Collections .....	78,939 00	
Do. Returned duties .....	3,603 90	
Public works .....	626,286 33	
Post office .....	616,802 21	
Minor revenues .....	3,331 20	
Seizures .....	8,318 85	
Stamps .....	7,640 98	
		1,868,364 62

Total Dominion payments ..... \$13,704,170 53

## PROVINCIAL ACCOUNTS :

Province of Canada .....	\$ 1,535,675 00	
Do. Nova Scotia .....	838,236 67	
Do. New Brunswick .....	469,294 59	
Municipalities' fund, Ontario .....	151,117 63	
Special accounts, Ontario and Quebec .....	76,717 75	
		3,071,041 64
		\$16,775,212 17

In the "Miscellaneous Statistics of Canada"—a blue book which receives great attention on the part of the Auditor—the following *résumé* of the above figures appears.

## Summary Statement of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Dominion of Canada, 1867-8.

REVENUE :		EXPENDITURE :	
Customs .....	\$ 8,624,318 42	Interest and management	
Inland revenue, including		of public debt .....	\$ 4,816,976 95
stamps .....	3,125,904 89	Subsidies to Provinces .....	2,228,107 31
Miscellaneous .....	1,966,563 41	General expenditure .....	4,453,041 67
		Collection of revenue .....	1,868,364 62
Ordinary revenue .....	\$13,716,786 72	Ordinary expenditure .....	\$13,366,490 55
Open accounts .....	1,454,232 04	Open accounts .....	3,071,041 64
Loans .....	2,994,600 66	Redemption of debt .....	337,679 98
	\$18,165,619 42		\$16,775,212 17

III. ASSETS.—The assets of the Dominion at June 30th, 1868, are set down in the Public Accounts at \$93,518,129.12, or only \$916,314.62 less than the liabilities. The principal items are:—

Sinking Fund and investments for Consolidated Fund.....	\$ 3,325,945 91
Public Works.....	39,291,874 08
Miscellaneous accounts.....	47,619,616 40
Banking accounts and cash.....	3,280,692 73
	<hr/> \$93,518,129 12

The first of these accounts needs but little explanation. The Sinking Funds proper—about two millions and a quarter—stands in the names of the financial agents in England, who purchase the requisite securities—our own 5 per cent.—as they offer, and, if they happen to be debentures, convert them into inscribed stock, so as to be free from the risks of loss. The principal Public Works are enumerated in a former part of this article. Those there mentioned cost \$27,575,865. Then we have the Desjardins Canal set down for \$120,263.93; the Chambly Canal and Richelieu River improvements for \$433,807.83; the deepening of Lake St. Peter, \$1,164,235.08; the improvement of the Trent, \$558,506.20; Harbors and Lighthouses, \$2,658,748.59; the Government Buildings at Ottawa, \$2,765,683; Custom-houses and Post-offices, \$222,531.49; Roads and Bridges in Ontario, \$532,001.20; and in Quebec, \$1,163,829.34. The rest consists of a number of smaller items.

The Miscellaneous Accounts, the largest of the whole, are, to a great extent, fictitious. They include, among other items, \$11,366,016.01, as interest on the advances made for building the Grand Trunk Railway, which will certainly never be recovered, even if the \$15,142,633.34 of principal should ever become of any value, which is most unlikely, as it is, by Act of Parliament, postponed to all other claims on the Company. It is probable that the accounts of another year will see much of this "Miscellaneous" load carried to "Consolidated Fund"—i. e., Profit and Loss.

IV. LIABILITIES.—The liabilities of the Dominion at June 30th, 1868, were:—

Debt to the public.....	\$78,665,135 06
Debt to Trust Funds.....	8,472,499 18
Miscellaneous accounts.....	2,122,349 28
Banking accounts.....	3,974,460 22
	<hr/> \$94,434,443 74

Perhaps it may be desirable to state the *net* debt, which is thus given in the Miscellaneous Statistics, and analyzed with reference to the interest it bears:—

PUBLIC DEBT PAYABLE IN LONDON:

Bearing interest at 4 per cent.....	\$681,333 34
Do. at 5 per cent.....	31,822,282 55
Do. at 6 per cent.....	35,773,893 33
	<hr/> \$67,277,509 27

PUBLIC DEBT PAYABLE IN CANADA:

Bearing interest at 5 per cent.....	\$296,991 67
Do. at 6 per cent.....	3,453,982 02
Do. at 7 per cent.....	3,373,200 00
Savings Banks, 4 and 5 per cent.....	1,688,126 31
Provincial notes not bearing interest.....	4,347,325 79
Trust Funds bearing 5 per cent.....	4,294,840 61
Do. bearing 6 per cent.....	5,048,220 60
	<hr/> 22,430,707 00
	<hr/> \$89,708,216 27

Less Sinking Funds.....	\$2,243,822 24
Investments.....	1,082,123 67
Balance of Cash and Bank Accounts.....	1,806,232 51
	<hr/> 5,132,178 42
Net Debt.....	<hr/> \$84,576,038 85

The operations which have taken place since June, 1868, have materially altered the figures respecting the debt. The Intercolonial Railway Loan has been paid into the Treasury, and the Insurance Companies deposits received; while the 7 per cents. have been paid off, never, it is to be hoped, again to appear in our balance sheet.

## NEW BRUNSWICK :

The New Brunswick financial year ends October 31st, and the following are the Receipts and Expenditures of that Province for the year ending October 31st, 1868 :—

Dr.	RECEIPTS.	PAYMENTS.	Cr.
Subsidy from Dominion Government :—		Education.....	\$159,951 05
Balance.....	\$107,318 80	Board of Works.....	111,127 89
Subsidy, annual.....	314,637 60	Bye Roads.....	72,616 07
	\$421,956 40	Agricultural Societies.....	11,839 37
Export Duty on Timber.....	71,059 73	Legislature.....	\$24,144 79
Crown Lands and Crown Timber...	41,829 18	Elections.....	3,844 25
Royalties (Mines).....	2,684 08		28,189 04
Fees—Prov. Sec'y's Office.....	8,232 91	Lunatic Asylums.....	22,239 24
Miscellaneous.....	7,538 20	Audit Office, Attorney and Solicitor	12,712 77
Ordinary Revenue.....	\$553,298 50	General's Offices, Executive Gov-	
Advances to Railway Companies re-		vernment and Lieut.-Governor's	
funded by Dominion Government.	176,064 57	Office, Secretary's Office, Gov.	
Other advances refunded by do.....	1,995 16	Engineer.....	19,188 61
		Queen's Printer.....	12,075 56
		Miscellaneous.....	35,327 01
		Ordinary Expenditure.....	\$485,166 61
		Subsidies to Railway Companies,	
		to be refunded by Dominion.....	173,264 57
		*Balance of the year.....	72,826 05
	\$731,357 23		\$731,357 23

The estimated Expenditure for 1869 was \$481,976.91, and the estimated Revenue, \$484,174.02. The Debt of the Province, 31st October, 1868, was \$6,781,687.43, part of which perhaps \$200,000—was an unadjusted claim against the Dominion Government.

## QUEBEC :

The accounts of the Province of Quebec for the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1868, are those which are before us for review. If not recent, they are, it must be admitted, clearly prepared and easily to be understood. The headings of the accounts are definite and precise, and their preparation does credit both to Mr. Jos. Elliot, the Assistant Treasurer, and Mr. Gaspard Drolet, the Auditor. The following is the statement of Receipts and Payments :—

Dr.	RECEIPTS.	PAYMENTS.	Cr.
From the Dominion.....	\$915,309 23	Civil Government.....	\$104,096 45
Crown Lands.....	379,771 33	Crown Lands Expenditure.....	55,393 87
Licences.....	62,392 89	Administration of Justice.....	274,691 60
Court Houses — Licences, Stamps,		Building and Jury Fund Disburse-	
Fees, &c.....	33,761 06	ments.....	49,771 32
Fines and Forfeitures.....	2,695 35	Police.....	9,738 64
Building and Jury Funds—Stamps,		Reformatory Prison Maintenance...	26,964 40
Fees, &c., on legal proceedings....	21,506 94	Legislation.....	109,144 06
Law Fee Fund, do., do.....	83,503 32	Education.....	272,205 27
Municipal Loan Fund.....	5,577 46	Hospitals and Charities.....	125,256 53
Educational Funds, &c.....	8,574 92	Agricultural Societies.....	\$46,279 30
Miscellaneous items.....	22,743 26	Arts and Manufactures.....	2,000 00
			48,279 30
		Public Works and Buildings.....	18,305 09
		Rents and Repairs of Buildings....	65,500 28
		Colonization Roads.....	9,671 27
		Removal.....	14,978 08
		Miscellaneous items.....	21,239 28
			\$1,183,238 44
		Balance.....	354,598 22
	\$1,535,836 66		\$1,535,836 66

## ONTARIO :

The accounts of the Province of Ontario, for the nine months ending Sept. 30th, 1868, are the latest printed. The fiscal year, it is believed, now corresponds with the calendar year. The receipts in the nine months were \$1,704,406.65, and the payments \$1,374,230.37. The balance, including \$26,229.66 on hand Jan. 1st, 1868, was \$456,405.94.

In the absence of a proper statement, the best we can here do is to reproduce the estimated receipts and expenditure as given in the speech of the Hon. E. B. Wood, Treasurer, Dec. 15, 1868, being so near the end of the year as to be almost exact :—

\* The balance does not exactly agree with the printed accounts, because the unpaid warrants, \$51,047.07, are therein added to the balance at Cr. of the Province, making, with \$85,230.46 balance brought forward from preceding year, less \$6,030.40 paid on account warrants of previous year, and two small over-drafts, \$213,073.09 as the actual cash in hand. The above figures are from the report of the Auditor-General.

## Estimated Expenditure for the Year ended 31st Dec., 1868 :—

Civil Government.....	\$98,233 66
Crown Lands Expenditure.....	43,396 29
Legislation—two Sessions.....	89,129 96
Administration of Justice.....	184,372 05
Public Works and Buildings.....	180,838 62
Agriculture.....	60,859 00
Miscellaneous.....	18,714 80
Hospitals and Charities.....	39,000 00
Lunatic Asylums.....	126,958 83
Reformatory, Penetanguishen.....	23,013 37
Literary and Scientific Institutions.....	3,600 00
Education.....	296,965 00
Aid to Superior Education.....	30,600 00
Unforeseen and Unprovided Expenses.....	11,925 23
Investment of Surplus Funds.....	859,968 75
	<u>\$2,067,635 56</u>

From this \$2,067,635.56 should be deducted the investment account, leaving as ordinary expenditure \$1,207,666.81.

The estimated balances at this date were to have been :—

Debentures, Canada.....	\$500,000 00
Dominion Stock.....	350,000 00
Cash.....	192,945 75
	<u>\$1,042,945 75</u>
Less due to Trust Funds.....	257,812 67
In hand, value for.....	<u>\$785,133 08</u>

The estimated receipts for 1869 were \$2,659,461.38, and the estimated payments \$2,116,086.85, which would give a further surplus of \$543,374.53, or \$1,328,507.61 in all, invested or in bonds.

## NOVA SCOTIA :

The Nova Scotia accounts for 1868 (calendar year) shew the following statement :—

Dr.	CASH PAID FOR	CASH RECEIVED.	Cr.
Education.....	\$165,403 56	Dom. of Canada Arrears..	\$135,534 08
Road Service.....	122,188 21	“ “ Subsidy..	235,953 18
Local Works.....	59,404 94		<u>\$371,487 26</u>
Public Building.....	42,357 43	Mines.....	56,346 54
Salaries to Officers of Gov..	\$14,610 37	Royalty on Coal.....	44,613 52
Crown Land Department..	22,572 95		<u>101,160 06</u>
Mines.....	16,500 00	Crown Land Department.....	28,288 78
	<u>53,683 32</u>	Hospital for the Insane.....	21,466 68
Poor's Asylum.....	\$40,087 13	†Destitution.....	24,281 07
Destitutionary Poor.....	28,927 06	†Education.....	22,870 77
Transient Poor.....	1,897 99	†Railway Damages.....	9,036 77
	<u>70,912 18</u>	Miscellaneous.....	7,604 86
Legislative Expenses.....	36,254 34		<u>\$586,696 25</u>
Steamboats, Packets, and Ferries.....	10,415 00	†Balance in favor of the Province.....	66,627 30
Navigation Securities.....	15,621 35		
Railway Damages.....	8,207 69		
Public Printing.....	15,413 71		
*Advances.....	22,605 55		
Miscellaneous.....	20,851 93		
Other Payments.....	9,804 32		
	<u>\$653,323 55</u>		<u>\$653,323 55</u>

It must be noticed that, next to the subsidy from the Dominion, the mines and royalty on coal raised afford the principal revenue of the Province. These are certain to increase largely, if not at once, at any rate in a few years. On the other hand, the expenditure for road service might easily be shifted to the localities interested, by the organization of a municipal system like that of Ontario. The expenditure on the public building will not recur. The pauperism which appears to prevail can surely be less expensively dealt with on this, the continent of Plenty, where none who can work need starve. It would thus appear that the financial position of Nova Scotia, under Confederation, is good, and likely to improve; neither of which statements could be truly made with reference to its position before the Union.

\* These "advances" are somewhat misnamed. \$9,378 24 were the expenses of a Delegation to England \$4,610 28 on account of the Liverpool bridge; some \$5,000 for seed, oats, potatoes, &c., for outlying districts.

† It seems difficult to understand how large sums can be received from such sources as these. Equity will be made, and these items explained in a future Year Book.

‡ Of this balance \$25,925 27 was in hand, the rest going to meet a former deficiency. But it seems that \$2,394 11 of this balance was yet unknown at the date of the account; which should perhaps be deducted before reckoning the balance.



## PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND:

The latest published accounts of the Revenue and Expenditure of P. E. I. are for 1867.

They are as follows:—

Dr.	RECEIPTS.	Island Cy.	Cr.	EXPENDITURE.	Island Cy.
Collectors of Import, Customs and Excise.....	£51,390	19 0	Education .....	£15,737	10 1
Light and Anchorage Dues.....	1,146	10 1	Roads, Bridges, and Ferries.....	13,475	8 2
Sale of Crown Lands.....	84	1 7	P. O. Service.....	6,636	2 3
“ Public Lands.....	13,095	8 8	Lighthouse Service.....	2,175	7 5
Collectors of Land Assessment.....	4,091	3 10	Buoys and Beacons.....	247	6 7
Post Office.....	2,153	8 11	Jails.....	1,238	3 8
Miscellaneous.....	6,064	6 7	Supreme Court.....	2,208	2 1
			Colonial Building.....	574	8 2
			Lunatic Asylum.....	1,617	10 0
			Agricultural Societies, &c.....	933	17 11
			Legislative Assembly.....	2,521	13 1
			“ Council.....	998	14 4
				3,520	7 5
			Paupers.....	1,014	10 0
			Militia.....	3,119	2 9
			Interest on Public Debt.....	8,375	10 7
			Miscellaneous.....	13,094	19 9
Total Receipts.....	£78,025	18 9	Total Expenditure.....	£73,962	15 10
Or.....	\$260,086	46	Or.....	\$246,542	64

The balance against the colony at 31st January, 1868, was as follows:

The Debentures amount to.....	76,158	0 0
“ Treasury Notes in circulation, to.....	11,500	0 0
“ Deposits in Savings Bank, to.....	15,669	9 0
“ Unpaid Warrants, to.....	63,738	15 6
Less Cash.....	£30,739	8 1
Bonds to pay Customs duties.....	16,249	1 8
	166,458	4 6
	47,688	9 9
Leaving as above a debt of.....	£129,460	14 9
Or.....	\$431,565	79

## NEWFOUNDLAND:

The Newfoundland Returns for 1867, as received, shew simply the funded debt of the Province at 31st December of that year.

It was.....	\$ 983,344	28
There seemed to be a floating debt also of.....	353,011	27
	\$1,336,355	55
The only item which could be deducted is the unexpended Legislative grants.....	18,907	06
Leaving a total debt of.....	\$1,317,848	49
The Bonds and Outstanding Accounts being.....	84,726	75
Shewed a net debt of.....	\$1,223,121	74

The estimated Revenue for 1868 was \$468,600, of which \$450,000 was to be from Customs, but this estimate was far from being realized. The estimated Expenditure was \$556,828 51, showing a large deficiency. The accounts for 1868, and the estimate for 1869, have not yet (Nov. 1st) been received in Canada, so that we cannot tell how the unpromising state of affairs was actually dealt with. The expenditure for the relief of the poor—some \$90,000—was probably the great item retrenched. The sums spent in the annual encouragement of laziness in Newfoundland have been frightfully large.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA:

The Revenue and Expenditure of British Columbia in 1866 and 1867 (for previous years see the Editor's work on that colony) was

	REVENUE.	EXPENDITURE.
1866—British Columbia.....	\$450,000	\$530,000
Vancouver Island.....	151,203	141,295
	\$601,203	\$671,295
1867—United Colony.....	486,821	451,784
1868—(Estimate).....	576,000	572,553
The Public Debt of the colony was—1867:		
Loans.....		\$1,164,000
V. I. Debentures.....		70,000
Exchequer do.....		140,000
		\$1,374,000

## THE ACCOUNTS OF THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF CANADA.

## MONTREAL.

The affairs of the City of Montreal, which were not in the best possible shape some years ago, have recently been brought into admirable order by the combined exertions of the City Treasurer, Mr. J. F. D. Black, and the City Auditor, Mr. Wm. Robb. From the report for the financial year, ended 31st January, 1869, we condense the following particulars:—

ASSETS.	
Water Works Property.....	\$3,250,851
Market Properties.....	661,470
Road Department Property.....	490,093
Main Sewers.....	398,233
Drill Shed.....	99,744
Fire Department Property.....	69,925
Miscellaneous (including \$1,989 Sinking Fund).....	46,391
Total, representing Funded Debt.....	\$5,016,707
Cash Accounts.....	196,357
Arrears of Street and Draining Improvements.....	224,396
Claim against Grand Trunk Railway, Miscellaneous Debts, &c.....	410,723
	831,476
Arrears—Assessments.....	462,367
Do. Water Works.....	174,963
	637,330
	\$6,485,513
LIABILITIES.	
Funded Debt—Bonds (6 p.c.).....	\$4,314,833
Stock (7 p.c.).....	604,800
	\$4,919,633
Floating Debt.....	237,754
Balance.....	1,328,126
	\$6,485,513

## RECEIPTS.

The receipts of the year were \$2,420,009, but as \$1,257,972 of this was from the sale of Bonds to replace maturing ones, and \$203,775 from the realized Sinking Fund, we set down the Revenue at \$958,262, viz.:—

Assessments.....	\$248,492
Personal Taxes, Business Duty, &c.....	99,794
Licenses.....	5,431
	\$353,717
Arrears of the above.....	86,054
Water Works Revenue.....	223,237
Market do.....	58,928
Miscellaneous.....	56,343
	\$778,289

To this should be added the following:—

Arrears from Street Improvements, Drains, &c.....	\$26,638
Special Assessments—Streets, &c.....	714,431
Open Accounts and Miscellaneous.....	38,904
	179,973

Shewing a total Revenue of..... \$958,262

## EXPENDITURE.

The total payments of the year were \$2,410,505, but \$1,180,546 thereof was for redemption of debt, and \$85,000 for a special deposit in the Bank of Montreal, leaving \$1,285,204 as the expenditure proper. This, it will be noted, is some \$327,000 in excess of the revenue; but a great deal of this is represented by new and necessary property acquired, such as a new Water Works engine, and reservoir, \$45,233; a new city map, \$10,050; \$38,574 on account of a new Drill Shed; protection of aqueduct, extension of water pipes, &c., \$77,093. Some \$257,428 also appear as disbursements for the widening, &c., of streets.

Mr. Auditor Robb states, that while the ordinary revenue was \$778,289, the ordinary expenditure was \$745,947, shewing a surplus of \$32,342; but, in the opinion of the writer, it is better at once to admit that there was a deficiency as above mentioned. In a great and growing city like Montreal, there must always be an expenditure on capital account. Wider streets, better drainage, larger parks, and public buildings have to be provided from year to year, continuously, and it by no means follows that to spend in excess of the ordinary revenue is improvident or unjust to a future generation.

## PROPERTY AND POPULATION.

The assessed value of real estate in Montreal, 31st May, 1869, was \$45,259,520, divided among 5,250 proprietors. There were 19,050 tenants paying rates. The population of the city proper—

chargeable with the debt, &c., above given—is not far short of 135,000, but it is officially set down at 130,000. The continuation of the city outside the limits, which was 10,433 in 1861, is now some 20,000. This shews the total population of what may fairly be called Montreal to be about 160,000 souls.

## TORONTO.

## ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

Mr. A. T. McCord, the City Chamberlain of Toronto, reports the debenture debt of the city, at 51st Dec., 1868, at \$2,278,840. The floating liabilities are set down at \$376,831. Together, \$2,655,671.

The assets, it is considered, are of the value of from \$1,000,000 to \$1,500,000. It consists, besides its usual civic buildings, principally of extensive water-frontage, and several blocks of ground in the centre of the city. The amount at credit of Sinking Fund, \$178,678, should possibly be from the above liabilities.

## RECEIPTS.

The receipts of the year 1868 were \$752,368, but as \$318,277 were received as proceeds of discounts, and \$29,000 for debentures sold, only the balance, viz., \$404,241, should be set down as the year's revenue. The items are:—

Municipal Taxes, on account of 1868.....	\$157,056	
Do. do. 1867.....	148,323	
Do. do. 1857 to 1866.....	3,036	
		\$308,415
Licenses.....		18,883
Market Fees.....		7,871
Rental of City Property.....		16,580
Sewer Rates.....		5,144
Esplanade Arbitrations.....		10,677
Miscellaneous.....		36,671
		<u>\$404,241</u>

## EXPENDITURE.

The expenditures were \$692,209; but deducting \$57,557 for Debentures redeemed and \$243,329 paid to Banks to retire notes discounted, there remains but \$391,323 as the ordinary expenditure, consisting of the following principal items:

Interest on City Debt Debentures.....	\$135,599	
Floating.....	6,209	
		\$141,808
Salaries.....	\$31,575	
Administration of Justice.....	7,136	
Board of Health.....	2,840	
Charitable Grants.....	5,350	
Fire Department.....	13,264	
Gas and Fuel.....	10,486	
Law Expenses.....	4,544	
Police Department.....	29,042	
Public Buildings, Gardens, &c.....	7,590	
Street Repairs, Sidewalks, &c.....	40,216	
Water Supply.....	3,735	
		<u>155,778</u>
Jail and Industrial Farm.....		20,630
Education.....		29,329
Miscellaneous.....		43,778
		<u>\$391,323</u>

The number of ratepayers in Toronto was 15,216, the estimated population 47,019, and the assessed value of property \$28,455,392. These details were kindly furnished by Mr. Carr, the City Clerk, and Mr. McCord, the Chamberlain.

## QUEBEC.

The number of rate-payers in Quebec is 12,500; the population is not ascertained. If the population is the same as in Montreal, it would be about 66,000; but it will hardly reach this figure. The value of real estate taxable is \$15,000,000.

The net debt of the city, 1st May, 1868, was \$2,670,000; the annual expenses of the city are \$317,000; the revenues about as follows:—

Assessments, about.....	\$180,000	
Market Revenues.....	26,000	
Licenses.....	12,000	
Waterworks.....	85,000	
Sundries.....	18,000	
		<u>\$321,000</u>

These figures are from Mr. Mayor Lemesurier's statement to the City Council in 1868. The later accounts have not reached the writer.

## OTTAWA.

The number of rate-payers in Ottawa is 6,179; the population, as given by the assessors, 20,550. With Hull, on the opposite bank of the river, and New Edinburgh, a suburb across the Rideau, it is probably at least 25,000.

The assessed value of real property is \$4,528,222, and of personal property \$454,317.

## ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

The liabilities of the city are:—

Debenture Debt.....	\$124,636
Due the Municipal Loan Fund.....	273,959
Outstanding Cheques.....	28,942
Miscellaneous.....	427,537

\$450,547

The assets are small, some \$50,000, chiefly market property.

## RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

The receipts of the city in 1868 were:—

Taxes collected, for the year.....	\$79,471
“ in arrear.....	4,275
Licenses.....	\$83,746
Miscellaneous.....	10,249
	75,547

\$169,542

26,009

Included in Miscellaneous, appears to be repayment of debt.....

Leaving as ordinary expenditure.....

\$143,542

The principal expenditures for 1868 were:—

School Fund.....	\$16,872
Grammar Schools.....	1,275
General improvements in streets.....	\$18,147
Police Department.....	20,802
Recorder's Court.....	\$7,273
Salaries.....	383
Law Expenses.....	5,863
Jail do.....	1,236
Fire Department.....	4,160
	6,751
	\$25,666

Interest Account—

Municipal Loan Fund.....	\$19,661
	10,709
	39,370
Miscellaneous.....	57,304

\$152,289

Total.....

34,795

Less redemption of debt, purchase of school bonds, &c.....

\$117,494

If the above figures are at all complete and reliable—and they are taken from the Auditor's report—the financial position of the Capital is enviable, in spite of the defective finance which allows cheques to remain in the hands of laborers unpaid, and confessions of judgment to be obtained against it by banks.

## KINGSTON.

## ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

The City of Kingston is liable for the following debt, viz:

Debenture Debt.....	\$300,733
Floating.....	43,515
	\$344,248

Against this it has:—

Market Buildings and Grounds, costing.....	\$225,713
Amount at credit of Sinking Funds.....	147,619
Sundries, viz., Arrears of Taxes, &c.....	105,844
	\$479,176

The revenues of the city for 1868 were:—

From Taxes.....	\$60,655
Rents and Market Tolls.....	7,211
Licenses.....	8,423
Miscellaneous.....	3,462
	\$79,751

The expenditures were \$72,823, of which \$9,240 was for educational purposes, \$22,437 for interest, \$7,034 for streets, \$2,107 for fire department, and \$6,416 for the sinking funds. This also shows a healthy state of things. The Kingston water supply, unlike that of Montreal, Quebec, Hamilton and St. John, is in the hands of a private company.

The assessed value of real estate in that city for 1868 was \$4,551,300; rate-payers are 3,485, and the estimated population\* 12,000. In 1857 real estate was \$3,717,883, and there were 3,711 rate-payers.

\* This is Mr. Ireland's (the city chamberlain) estimate, but it appears too low, perhaps it should be 22,000.

## HAMILTON.

The City of Hamilton has 6,067 rate-payers, a population of 22,945, and \$3,996,941 as the assessed value of real estate.

## ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

The City of Hamilton, being unable a few years since to meet the full interest on its debentures compounded with its creditors, agreeing to pay 4 per cent. for 10 years, 5 per cent. for 10 years thereafter, and 6 per cent. thenceforward for 10 years more. Its debts now are:—

Debentures—New issue, Water Works.....	\$883,017
General.....	1,495,192
Great Western Railway.....	42,620
	<u>\$2,420,829</u>
“ Old issue, Railways.....	92,000
Floating Liabilities.....	77,170
	<u>\$2,589,999</u>

The principal item in the balance sheet on the other side is the loss account of \$1,017,245, which about represents the city's losses by the investment of its monies in the railway mania of twelve or fifteen years ago. Other cities and towns borrowed largely from the Municipal Loan Fund, and eventually saddled Government with their bad bargains. Hamilton preferred to rely on its own credit. It lost heavily in consequence; but it would be indiscreet for the inhabitants of places which borrowed from the M. L. Fund, and were whitewashed by general Acts of Parliament, to cast the stones at their more unfortunate sister.

The City Water Works are an asset valued at \$773,818, and although their net revenue is but \$11,000, they are worth all their cost, the supply being unlimited, the demand increasing, and the fire insurance premiums much reduced from their former figures. The real estate of the city is set down at \$369,721, including the school houses, which are the pride of the city. The G. W. Railway stock of the city is set down at \$90,295, and its cash in hand in London and Canada reaches the respectable sum of \$88,521.

## REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The principal item of expenditure, it may be imagined, is the interest on the city debt. This and the other chief sums were for 1868:—

Interest.....	\$102,884
Educational.....	27,584
Salaries, \$8,650; Administration of Justice, \$6,095; Board of Works, (streets, &c.), \$14,170; Fire Department, \$1,900; House of Refuge and Hospital, \$8,070; Police Department, \$11,844.....	50,729
Water Works and Street Watering.....	17,242
Miscellaneous (including \$6,645 expenses of Provincial Exhibition).....	29,186
	<u>\$227,625</u>
The receipts were:—	
Municipal Taxes.....	\$120,917
Arrears.....	908
Water Works—Rents, Rates, &c.....	28,756
	<u>\$150,575</u>
Schools, Common and Grammar.....	26,503
Market Fees and Rents.....	9,319
Licenses.....	9,945
Miscellaneous.....	24,435
	<u>\$220,777</u>

## LONDON, ONT.

London contains a population (1869) of 13,691. The rate-payers, 3,489, pay taxes on real estate assessed at \$5,245,780

## ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

The liabilities of the city are:

Debentures, General.....	\$204,722
“ Great Western Railway.....	100,000
“ London and P. S. Railway.....	260,000
	<u>\$564,722</u>
Due Government Municipal Loan Fund, Principal.....	8375,400
Interest.....	239,799
	<u>615,199</u>
Miscellaneous.....	5,425
	<u>\$1,185,346</u>

Against this there are the following assets, virtually the London and Port Stanley Railway, viz:—

Stock in the Road.....	\$220,000
Loan secured by 1st and 2nd Mortgage Bonds.....	220,000
Loan secured by 1st Mortgage Bonds.....	175,400
Interest, &c., on above.....	463,410
	<u>\$1,078,810</u>
Miscellaneous.....	66,963
	<u>\$1,145,773</u>

## RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The receipts were, for 1868 :—

Taxes.....	\$53,020
Market Fees and Rents and Licenses.....	19,561
Miscellaneous.....	8,016

\$80,597

The expenditures were :—

Interest on G. W. R. Debentures.....	\$6,012
Do. L. & P. S. do.....	12,977
Do. City Debentures.....	12,254
Education (School Trustees).....	\$31,243
General City Expenses.....	13,247
Miscellaneous.....	35,249
	3,107

\$82,846

## ST. JOHN, N.B.

Mr. James R. Ruel, City Chamberlain of St. John, N.B., has kindly furnished very full statistics as to that city :—

The number of tax-payers is—

St. John proper, East side of the Harbor.....	\$5,270
Carleton, West Side of the Harbor.....	1,117
	\$6,387

The Population is—East Side.....	\$30,000
West Side.....	5,000
	\$35,000

The Value of Real Estate is—East Side.....	\$7,723,800
West Side.....	623,750
	\$8,347,550

## ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

The debts of the East and West Sides appear to be administered quite separately, and are as follows :—

	East Side.	West Side.	Total.
Funded Debt, viz., Debentures.....	\$369,122	\$98,800	\$467,922
Miscellaneous &c.....	27,345	.....	27,345
Floating Debt.....	8,000	.....	8,000
Special Fund Debentures.....	159,100	.....	159,100
	\$563,567	\$98,800	\$662,367

The assets of the city are stated in a previous report of the Chamberlain to be \$1,133,738, in lands and property of various kinds. A small sum is on hand in the Sinking Fund, which might go in mitigation even of the above small amount of debt.

## RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

The receipts and expenditure of the City of St. John are not easy to be ascertained, the accounts being kept as the personal accounts of the Chamberlain, and the revenues being split up among a number of special funds. The following statement has been prepared from the printed book of accounts, with a view to bring the figures into a shape in which they can be contrasted with those of other Canadian cities, and it is believed that they are tolerably accurate, although possibly more local knowledge might have led to some re-arrangement of a few of them.

It may be premised that the taxation in St. John is \$3.88 on \$1000 property, real or personal, and \$20.65 on \$1000 income.

## EAST SIDE.

## Receipts.

From Assessments of all kinds.....	\$59,821 91
" Licences.....	13,063 96
" Rents of Wharfs, Markets, Harbor Master's Office, Lights, &c.....	26,224 38
" Police Court and Fines, &c.....	9,848 54
" Fees, &c.....	2,586 84
" Fire Department.....	3,041 00
" Interest on Debentures.....	900 00
Ordinary Revenue.....	\$115,546 63
" Sale of lots, &c.....	\$3,998 05
" " Debentures.....	82,168 19
	86,139 24

Total Receipts.....\$201,682 87

*Payments.*

Interest on City Debt.....	\$33,605 47
Mayor's and Clerks' Salaries, and General Expense of the City Govt.....	14,429 64
Cleaning, Lighting, and Repairing Streets.....	\$20,512 30
Police Department, Magistrate, &c.....	16,933 26
Market Expenditure.....	2,685 05
Fire Department.....	19,280 24
Harbor, Ferry, Ferry Steamers, Repairs to Reed's Pond, &c.....	10,399 24
	69,809 09

Ordinary Expenditure..... \$117,844 20

Paid for Street Widening.....	\$34,276 79
" Railway Stock.....	36,000 00
Debentures Redeemed.....	14,195 65

84,472 44

\$202,316 64

## WEST SIDE.

*Receipts.*

* Hospital Assessment.....	\$5,630 78
Other Assessments.....	2,517 33
Rents.....	9,775 88
Public Works, &c.....	223 50
Interest on Debts.....	4,169 75
Miscellaneous.....	61 00

Ordinary Revenue..... \$22,278 24

Debts Sold.....	\$4,800 00
Sale of Fishing Lots.....	1,853 11
	6,653 11

Total Receipts..... \$28,931 35

*Payments.*

† Hospital Commissioners.....	\$5,635 37
Interest on Debt.....	13,729 00
General Expenses.....	2,505 56
† Streets.....	\$6,416 76
Police.....	516 82
Fire Department.....	704 17
Fisheries Expenses.....	1,848 91
	9,486 66

Ordinary Expenditure..... \$31,356 59

Debentures Redeemed and Sinking Fund.....	1,940 00
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\$33,296 59

## HALIFAX.

The only account which we are in a position to give of the condition of Halifax, is taken from the official "Miscellaneous Statistics," and it is as follows, for 1868 :—

No. of Rate-payers Assessed.....	3,646
Assessed Value of Real Estate.....	\$9,245,944
Do. do. Personal Property.....	\$7,431,753
\$ Other Assets.....	\$777,000
Liabilities.....	\$812,000
\$ Revenue.....	\$126,212
Expenditure†.....	\$92,370

\* Possibly a proportion of this Hospital Assessment and Expenditure should be charged against the East Side, but as the account nearly balances, it will not disturb the statement materially.

† Part of this Street Expenditure is possibly "extraordinary," the streets in part of the West Side being in course of construction.

‡ City Building, Market, Police Station, Waterworks, Poor Asylum and Hospital, Wharf, Steamboat Landing, &c.

§ Estimate.

## IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The first annual volume of the Trade and Navigation Returns of the Dominion was presented to Parliament at its late session. Although we had been in possession of the Trade tables of the several Provinces, and could therefore well estimate the total volume of trade, this first actual statement possesses much interest.

The following Summary shows the total volume of trade for 1867-8 to have been \$131,027,532, and as the "Short Exports" have not been added in for New Brunswick, or Nova Scotia, the real total is perhaps a million more.

Summary Statement showing the Total Value of Exports, the Total Values of Goods Imported and Entered for Consumption, and the Amount of Duties collected in the Dominion of Canada, during the Fiscal Year ending 30th June, 1868.

	Total Exports.	Total Imports.	Entered for Consumption.	Duty.
Ontario and Quebec.....	\$47,499,876	\$57,805,013	\$57,248,229	\$6,800,235 39
Nova Scotia.....	5,441,285	9,131,236	8,213,682	1,132,609 60
New Brunswick.....	4,626,727	(a) 6,523,395	9,523,395	886,586 64
Grand Total.....	\$57,567,888	\$73,459,644	\$71,985,306	(b) 8,819,431 63

(a) Goods entered for Consumption only.—Total Imports not given in Return from Port of St. John.

(b) These duties are those "accrued." Those actually collected were \$8,624,318.42.

The Countries with which the trade was carried on were :—

	Exports.	Imports.	Total.
Great Britain.....	21,329,010	\$36,663,695	\$57,992,705
United States.....	27,534,292	26,315,052	53,849,344
B. N. A. Colonies.....	634,166	1,634,414	3,268,580
Br. West Indies.....	1,718,463	926,997	2,647,370
France.....	96,672	1,266,295	1,461,997
Germany.....	44,943	485,943	530,886
Other Foreign Countries.....	2,248,620	2,114,354	4,362,974
Short returned at inland ports (Ontario and Quebec).....	2,961,722		2,961,722
Free Goods entered for Consumption in New Brunswick, distribution by countries not given.....		2,477,646	2,477,646
Totals.....	\$57,567,888	\$71,985,306	\$129,553,194

The articles imported and exported were as under :—

SUMMARY STATEMENT of the Principal Articles entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada, during the Fiscal Year ending 30th June, 1868, shewing the Quantity and Value of each Article.

ARTICLES.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.
Animals.....	No. 41	\$4.287
Morned Cattle.....	" 5	193
Swine.....	" 12	74
Sheep.....	" 55	178
Acid Sulphuric.....	Lbs. 35,189	645
Wine of all kinds.....	Doz. 568,525	561,095
Cordials.....	Gals. 10,239	11,039
Perfumed Spirits.....	" 1,387	5,670
Tinctures.....	" 338	548
Brandy.....	" 357,579	463,132
Gin.....	" 497,718	227,040
Rum.....	" 333,941	158,782
Whisky.....	" 199,861	129,344
Spirits and Strong Waters, including Spirits of Wine, &c.....	" 149,442	47,981
Oil—Coal and Kerosene.....	" 383,747	115,831
Benzole and Naphtha and Refined Petroleum.....	" 33,435	7,734
Products of Petroleum.....	" 13,940	2,632
Crude do.....	" 42,813	4,508
Molasses, all kinds.....	Lbs. 37,854 074	732,209
Sugar, all kinds.....	" 57,372,786	2,898,805
Cane juice.....	" 9,300,609	216,902
Confectionery.....	Doz. 185,605	37,096
Coffee—Green.....	Lbs. 1,539,666	206,758
Do. Ground or roasted.....	" 17,916	3,025
Chicory—Raw or Green.....	" 16,288	485
Chicory—Roasted or ground.....	" 146,141	6,011
Common Soap.....	" 752,309	26,408
Starch.....	" 104,037	7,783



ARTICLES.	QUANTITY.		VALUE.
Cigars.....	Pkgs.	Mille.	
Butter.....	199	15,508	135,440
Cheese.....	Lbs.	16,932	2,719
Lard and Tallow.....	"	102,268	15,052
Fish—Salted or Smoked.....	"	492,173	43,545
Flour and Meal.....	"	445,659	24,323
Indian Corn and Grain of all kinds, except Wheat.....	Brls.	138,571	974,576
Malt.....	Bush.	979,048	736,140
Meats—Fresh, Salted, or Smoked.....	"	564	920
Ale, Beer and Porter.....	Lbs.	4,065,309	348,494
Tea.....	Gals.	239,643	99,798
	Lbs.	9,434,120	3,037,714
Tobacco and Snuff.....	Pkgs.	Lbs.	
Spices.....	6	1,390,046	254,188
Patent Medicines and Medicinal preparations.....	231	98,449	31,949
Playing Cards.....			62,038
Perfumery and Fancy Soap.....			7,319
Acetic Acid and Vinegar.....			35,515
Bagatelle Boards and Billiard Tables.....			36,590
Blacking.....			20,050
Brooms and Brushes of all kinds.....			7,154
Cabinet Ware or Furniture.....			24,610
Candles and Tapers of all kinds.....	Lbs.	148,831	58,188
Carpets and Hearth Rugs.....			26,363
Carriages.....			298,137
Coach and Harness Furniture.....			29,668
Chandeliers, Girandoles Gas-fittings, &c.....			50,215
China Ware, Crockery and Earthenware.....			9,705
Cider.....			428,730
Clocks.....			1,657
Clothing or Wearing Apparel.....			50,766
Cocoa and Chocolate.....			106,223
Cordage and Canvass.....			6,386
Corks.....			246,473
Cottons.....			52,546
Dried Fruits and Nuts of all kinds.....			7,675,433
Drugs not otherwise specified.....			553,937
Engravings and Prints.....			318,247
Fancy Goods and Millinery.....			15,852
Foreign Newspapers.....			963,840
Fireworks.....			19,950
Flat Wire for Crinolines-covered.....			2,609
Gunpowder.....			22,805
Guns, Rifles and Fire Arms.....			25,336
Glass—Plate and Silvered.....			14,024
Do Window-stained.....			41,230
Glassware.....			93,894
Hats, Caps and Bonnets.....			451,389
Hat Plush.....			479,261
Hosiery.....			4,734
Ink—all kinds except Printing.....			190,341
Iron Ware and Hardware.....			6,246
Jewellery and Watches.....			2,734,678
Lumber—Sawn or Plank not being Mahogany, &c.....			382,026
Leather—Sheep, Calf, &c., dressed.....			26,281
Do other except Sole and Upper.....			29,987
Linen.....			349,961
Locomotive Engines and Rail-Road Cars.....			791,737
Maccaroni and Vermicelli.....			33,444
Maps, Charts and Atlases.....			5,072
Manufactures of Marble.....			4,801
Do Caoutchouc &c.....			21,010
Do Fur or of which Fur is the principal part.....			72,223
Do Hair or Mohair.....			109,776
Do Papier Mache.....			23,372
Do Grass, Ostrer, &c.....			483
Do Bone, Shell, &c.....			87,061
Do Electro Plate, German Silver &c.....			6,499
Do Brass or Copper.....			96,726
Do Leather or imitation thereof.....			29,920
Do Boots and shoes.....			284,110
Do Harness and Saddlery.....			113,362
Do Wood not elsewhere specified.....			15,501
Mowing, Reaping and Threshing Machines.....			158,382
Musical Instruments.....			24,246
Mustard.....	Pkgs.	Lbs.	218,235
Machinery not elsewhere specified.....	13	466,438	27
Ochres—ground or calcined.....			

*Imports and Exports.—Continued.*

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ARTICLES.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.
Oil Cloths .....		69,622
Oils—Rectified or prepared, not elsewhere specified .....		251,439
Do Crude except Whale Oil and others elsewhere specified ..		1,164
Opium .....		11,317
Packages .....		308,737
Paints and Colors .....		213,945
Paper and Paper Hangings .....		328,147
Parasols and Umbrellas .....		51,058
Plaster of Paris and Hydraulic Cement, ground and calcined ..		15,259
Pickles and Sauces .....		56,928
Portable Hand Printing Presses .....		1,661
Preserved Meats, Fish, Vegetables, &c. ....		85,911
Printed Lithographed or Copper Plate Bills, Advertising Pam- phlets, &c. ....		20,102
Sails ready made .....		14,084
Silks, Satins and Velvets .....		1,089,365
Soap—not elsewhere specified .....		11,630
Spices—including Ginger, Pimento and Pepper—unground ..		62,434
Spirits of Turpentine .....		41,121
Stationery .....		296,197
Steam Engines other than Locomotive .....		17,981
Small Wares .....		1,484,029
Tobacco Pipes .....		20,779
Toys .....		19,600
Varnish—other than Bright or Black .....		14,803
Woolens .....		7,667,335
Unenumerated Articles .....		985,165
Tea, Sugar, Coffee, Wine, Cigars, &c, for the use of H. M. Troops serving in Canada .....		3,587
American Silver Coin .....		325
Sole and Upper Leather .....		275,934
Printed Books, Periodicals and Pamphlets .....		130,647
Iron .....		606,590
Type .....		3,886
Total Dutiable Goods .....		43,655,696
Total Free Goods .....		23,428,320
Coin and Bullion .....		4,895,147
Total .....		71,979,163
Foreign Reprints of British Copyright works .....		6,143
Grand Total .....		71,985,306

SUMMARY STATEMENT of the Quantity and Value of the Principal Articles, the Growth, Produce and Manufacture of the Dominion of Canada, Exported during the Fiscal Year ending 30th June, 1868.

ARTICLES.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.
<b>PRODUCE OF THE MINE:</b>		
Gold bearing Quartz .....		\$5,814
Copper .....	Tons 135	17,922
Copper Ore .....	5,440	376,298
Coal .....	265,335	640,708
Lead Ore .....	36	2,893
Iron Ore .....	25,312	54,723
Antimony Ore .....	2	35
Manganese .....	1,017	23,719
Pig and Scrap Iron .....	7,929	170,728
Stone .....		131,677
Mineral or Earth Oil .....	Galls. 46,282	9,341
Other Articles .....	\$	3,009
Total Produce of the Mine .....		\$1,446,857
<b>PRODUCE OF THE FISHERIES:</b>		
Salmon—Fresh .....	\$	\$58,249
Smoked .....	No. 6,673	9,699
Pickled .....	Lbs. 4,469	62,829
Canned .....	Lbs. 29,402	45,765
Fish—Preserved and Spiced .....	Lbs. 588	8,605
Salted, dry .....	Lbs. 60,351,064	1,955,070
Salted, wet .....	Brls. 197,995	974,555
Smoked .....	Boxes. 58,417	20,885
Fresh .....	\$	59,999
Oil .....	Galls. 195,840	100,236
Furs or Skins of .....	\$	10,858
Products of Fish .....		696
Total Produce of the Fisheries .....		\$3,357,510

ARTICLES.	QUANTITY.	VAL. \$.
<b>PRODUCE OF THE FOREST:</b>		
Ashes—Pot .....	Brls. 16,855	\$ 63,408
Pearl .....	" 5,313	156,205
Timber—Ash .....	Tons. 3,909	32,715
Birch .....	" 23,183	164,356
Elm .....	" 33,657	309,518
Maple .....	" 472	3,368
Oak .....	" 63,841	723,911
White Pine .....	" 455,837	2,407,629
Red Pine .....	" 65,952	438,256
Tamaric .....	" 4,077	20,794
Walnut .....	M. feet 800	28,045
Basswood, Butternut and Hickory .....	" 607	11,477
Standard Staves .....	Mill No.   Pks   M. 5,63	437,759
Other Staves .....	5741   1115   111 J4	345,437
Battens .....	Pieces 10,646	2,043
Knees .....	" 8,999	6,577
Scantling .....	M. 2,167   861 302	102,581
Treenails .....	Pieces 1,110	212
Deals .....	St. Hd. 140,396	3,089,761
Deal Ends .....	M. Pieces \$ d. H. 17   1,077   2,657	131,778
Planks and Boards .....	M. feet 6,110,25	6,640,689
Spars and Masts .....	Pieces 12,080	85,538
Handspikes .....	" 978	371
Lath and Lathwood .....	Mill. Cords 63,013	143,982
Firewood .....	Cords 226,378	495,648
Saw Logs and Shingle Bolts .....	\$ 91,965	78,524
Saw Logs for Duty at \$1 per M. feet .....	17,984	257,133
Shingles .....	Mill. 127,371	122,834
Sleepers and Railroad Ties .....	Pieces 630,810	20,769
Oars .....	Feet. Pieces 35,762   15,348	388,887
Other Woods .....		
Total Produce of the Forest .....		\$18,262,170
<b>ANIMALS AND THEIR PRODUCE:</b>		
Horses .....	No. 7,175	\$590,054
Horned Cattle .....	" 44,442	1,099,940
Swine .....	" 10,902	42,898
Sheep .....	" 102,433	233,615
Poultry .....	\$ 44,286	783,481
Bacon and Hams .....	Cwt. 94,469	203,255
Beef .....	" 24,246	4,200
Beeswax .....	Lbs. 19,063	9,560
Bones .....	Cwt. 1,941	2,427,662
Butter, Cheese and Lard .....	Lbs. 17,865,310	450
Mutton .....	\$ 205,971	564
Eggs .....	Doz. 1,893,872	422,835
Feathers .....	Lbs. 1,887	83,462
Furs—dressed and undressed .....	\$ 1,100	342
Hides .....	Cwt. 595	239,452
Horns and Hoofs .....	Lbs. 2,964	48,652
Honey .....	Cwt. 31,304	1,127
Pork .....	No. 160,964	1,076
Sheep's Pelts .....	Lbs. 14,100	1,333
Tallow .....	Kegs. 152	444,195
Tongues .....	No. 192	3,665
Venison .....	Lbs. 1,605,635	
Wool .....	\$ 3,665	
Other Articles .....		
Total Animals and their Produce .....		\$6,893,169
<b>AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS:</b>		
Balsam .....	\$ 7,787	
Barley and Rye .....	Bush. 4,055,872	3,186,556
Barley—Pot and Pearl .....	Lbs. 1,424	46
Beans .....	Bush. 33,340	56,146
Brass .....	Cwt. 141,232	83,126
Flax .....	" 16,134	80,594
Flax Seed .....	Bush. 457,743	2,809,540
Flour and Meal .....	Brls. 283,344	87,333
Fruit—Green .....	" 34,405	90,621
Hay .....	Tons. 7,859	1,463
Hemp .....	Cwt. 2,512	

ARTICLES.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.
<b>AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS:—Continued.</b>		
Hops.....	Lbs. 220,457	72,677
Indian Corn.....	Bush. 10,057	6,191
Malt.....	" 33,896	38,382
Maple Sugar.....	Lbs. 5,832	568
Oats.....	Bush. 1,738,441	754,526
Peas.....	" 2,133,817	1,850,665
Other Seeds.....	" 35,398	85,853
Tobacco.....	Lbs. 388,740	12,942
Vegetables.....	\$.....	17,960
Wheat.....	Bush. 2,284,792	3,648,081
Total Agricultural Products.....		\$12,871,055
<b>MANUFACTURES:</b>		
Books.....	\$.....	\$13,793
Biscuit.....	Box's Brls. Cwt. 1,282   508   3769	18,985
Candles and Soap.....	Lbs. 205,505	18,330
Carriages.....	No. 424	21,952
Cottons.....	\$.....	3,000
Furs.....	".....	2,339
Glass.....	".....	2,079
Ground Plaster and Lime.....	".....	42,261
Hardware.....	".....	150,411
Gritstones.....	".....	60,412
Indian Rubber.....	".....	9,270
Indian Barkwork.....	".....	28
Leather.....	".....	112,094
Linen.....	".....	1,017
Machinery.....	".....	92,380
Musica. Instruments.....	".....	5,529
Oil Cake.....	".....	37,051
Rags.....	".....	28,384
Starch.....	Lbs. 24,926	2,490
Straw.....	\$.....	11,202
Sewing Machines.....	Pkgs. 784	52,901
Sugar Boxes.....	No. 1,062,359	480,455
Tobacco.....	Lbs. 272,452	32,340
Wood.....	\$.....	71,493
Woolens.....	".....	28,875
Extract of Hemlock Bark.....	Brls. 23,098	205,600
Ale, Beer and Cider.....	Galls. 52,662	15,785
Whisky.....	" 6,990	4,837
Other Spirits.....	" 45,707	39,223
Vinegar.....	" 42,162	8,030
Total Manufactures.....		\$1,572,546
<b>OTHER MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES</b>		
Ships built at Quebec during the Fiscal Year ending 30th June, 1868. 32—22,722 Tons at \$37 per Ton.....	\$.....	\$837,592
Coin and Bullion.....	\$.....	\$4,866,168
<b>RECAPITULATION:</b>		
Produce of the Mine.....	\$.....	\$1,446,857
do Fisheries.....	".....	3,357,510
do Forest.....	".....	18,262,170
Animals and their Products.....	".....	6,893,167
Agricultural Products.....	".....	12,871,055
Manufactures.....	".....	1,572,546
Other Miscellaneous Articles.....	".....	302,280
Ships built at Quebec during the Fiscal Year ending 30th June, 1868. 32—22,722 Tons at \$37 per Ton.....	".....	837,592
Total Produce of the Dominion.....	\$.....	\$45,543,177
Coin and Bullion.....	\$.....	\$4,866,168
Goods not Produce of the Dominion.....	".....	4,196,821
Estimated Amount short returned at Inland Ports in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.....	".....	2,961,722
Grand Total of Exports for Fiscal Year ending 30th June, 1868.....		\$57,567,888

## EDUCATIONAL SKETCH.

(By J. C. PATTERSON, Esq., Ottawa.)

## ONTARIO.

It is now about sixty-two years since the educational interests of this Province first became the subject of legislative interference. In 1807 the first Education Act was passed, establishing Grammar Schools in each of the eight districts into which the Province was then divided, and endowing them with an annual stipend of \$400 each. The Cornwall Grammar School, under the mastership of Mr. Strachan, (late Lord Bishop of Toronto,) had the greatest reputation for efficiency.

In 1816 the first Common School law was passed, and the sum of \$24,000 per annum appropriated for the support of Common Schools; but afterwards, in 1820, this amount was reduced to \$10,000. A Board of Education was established in 1822 for the supervision of the Grammar Schools, and the management of the University and School lands, granted for their endowment by King George III. in 1798. The Board adopted some resolutions, and established regulations, and, a year or two later, attempted the introduction of school libraries. But public indifference on the subject of education was hard to overcome, and, for the next ten or twelve years, it was almost entirely neglected. In 1835 and 1836 a new interest was awakened, but, before any decided course could be adopted, came the attempted rebellion of 1837, which prevented any further attention being given to the subject of education at that time.

In 1841 a bill was passed restoring the Common Schools, authorizing the establishment of Separate Schools, and sketching the outlines of a national system of education. In 1844 the Rev. Dr. Ryerson, the present Chief Superintendent of Education, was appointed, and to him, so entirely did he remodel and reconstruct it, the Province owes its existing system, which is a partial adaptation of the best features of the school systems of New York, Massachusetts, Ireland and Germany, blended and modified to suit the circumstances of the country, but differing also in several points of importance from all other school systems. Some of the chief points of difference are as follows:—1. Religious instruction is provided. 2. The chief executive is a non-political and permanent officer. 3. Taxation for school purposes is voluntary on the part of the various Municipalities. 4. It prohibits the use of foreign books in the English branches of instruction, except by special permission, thus preventing heterogeneous text-books and those inimical to our institutions. 5. It provides for the supply of maps, school apparatus, prize and library books, to all the schools, direct from the Department, and grants 100 per cent. on local appropriations for such purposes. 6. It provides for the pensioning of superannuated or worn-out teachers. 7. It provides for taking and recording meteorological observations at ten selected County Grammar Schools, results being published periodically.

*Common Schools.*

The several townships are divided into school sections, each of a suitable extent for one school, and, in each, three trustees are elected to manage school affairs. In cities, towns and villages the schools are managed by a Board of School Trustees elected by the rate-payers. The same general dispositions apply to the Catholic separate Schools. According to the last Report there were 4,490 Common Schools in operation, and 4,900 teachers employed, of whom 2,859 were males and 2,041 females. Attending these schools there were 401,633 scholars, of whom 213,019 were boys and 188,624 were girls. This large majority of boys is fully counter-balanced by the greater number of girls attending private schools. It is to be regretted that the number of children reported as not attending schools amounts to 39,515. This is the more noticeable, inasmuch as no less than 3,912 schools are entirely free, while in the remaining 584 the highest fee charged is 25 cents per month.

The highest salary paid in a county, to a teacher, was \$635; the lowest, \$96. The highest salary paid in a city was \$1,350; the lowest, \$225. The highest salary paid in a town, \$1,000; the lowest, \$180. The highest salary in a village, \$760; the lowest, \$260. The average salaries of male teachers, in counties, amounted to \$261; of female teachers, \$189. In cities, of male teachers, \$532; of female teachers, \$243. In towns, of male teachers, \$464; of female teachers, \$240. In villages, of male teachers, \$409; of female teachers, \$215. This shows a slight increase on the preceding year in the average salaries of teachers.

The expenditure of the Common School branch, according to the last return, was:—For salaries of teachers, \$1,093,516, showing an increase on the previous year of \$26,636; for maps, apparatus, libraries, &c., \$21,354; school sites and buildings, \$142,195; rents and repairs, \$50,634; school books, stationery, fuel and other expenses incurred by trustees, \$148,487—total expenditure, \$1,473,188. Increase on previous year, \$85,955; balance of appropriation on hand, \$197,146.

The receipts during the same period were a trustees' rate of \$799,708 on the inhabitants of the towns and counties, and a legislative grant of \$172,542 for teachers' salaries; also, \$14,611 for maps, prize books, &c., \$51,197; fees from pupils, and from the Clergy Reserve Fund, (the annual receipts from which are placed at the disposal of the Municipalities, and are by them applied to school purposes,) together with other sources not mentioned above, \$280,401. The total receipts amounted to \$1,670,335, which, compared with the revenue of the preceding year, shows an increase of \$62,364.

*Separate Schools.*

The Ontario School law also provides for the establishment and maintenance of Roman Catholic Separate Schools. There were 161 of these schools in operation, in charge of 210 teachers. Total number of pupils, 18,924, the average attendance being 10,857. The expen-

diture for teachers came to \$34,830; for maps, books, &c., \$1,039; and for miscellaneous purposes, \$12,757—total expenditure, \$48,626. The legislative grant towards the sum was \$9,523, based on the average attendance as compared with that of the Public Schools in the same locality, the trustees levied a rate of \$26,781. Fees, subscriptions, &c., made up a further sum of \$12,316. As regards Common School education generally the Chief Superintendent expresses his gratification that the statistics present an increase in all the higher subjects of education, and also show that maps, globes, blank boards, &c., are used in a greatly increased number of schools.

#### Grammar Schools.

Grammar Schools were first established in Ontario in 1807. They were then eight in number, one for each of the eight districts into which the Province was then divided. In 1855 the present County Grammar School system was adopted. It was designed to form the link between the Common School and the University, and to provide greater facilities for "instruction in the higher branches of a practical English and commercial education, including the elements of Mechanics and Natural Philosophy, and also in the Greek and Latin languages, and in Mathematics, so far as to prepare students for University College, or any other College affiliated to the University of Toronto." Grammar School masters must either be graduates of some University or possess a certificate of qualification from a Committee of Examiners appointed by the Council of Public Instruction. Pupils, on entering, are required to pass an examination in the rudimentary English branches. There are four Grammar School terms in each year, and the fees are determined by the local Boards of Trustees, who are appointed by the County Councils.

The whole number of Grammar Schools reported is 106, with 5,696 pupils. These are grounded in Latin, Greek, and French; Arithmetic, Algebra, and Euclid; Ancient and Modern History; the elements of Natural History, Natural Philosophy and Geology; Physiology, Chemistry, Bookkeeping, Drawing and Vocal Music. The Grammar School Acts provided that the head masters of certain of the County Grammar Schools should take Meteorological observations; and, under this provision, the Governor General has authorized the establishment of Meteorological Stations at the following Grammar Schools:—Windsor, Goderich, Stratford, Simcoe, Hamilton, Barrie, Peterborough, Belleville, Cornwall, and Pembroke. An observer at the Red River Settlement is also in correspondence with the Department. These stations are provided with barometers, maximum and minimum thermometers, wet and dry bulb thermometers, a rain-gauge and measure, and a wind-vane. Monthly reports of observations are forwarded to the Education Office at Toronto, where the results are tabulated, and barometric and thermometric curves prepared for record.

The amount of Grammar School expenditure was:—"For head masters' and teachers' salaries, \$94,820; for buildings, rent and repairs, \$19,180; maps, apparatus, prize books, &c., \$2,138; fuel and sundries, \$8,033,—making a total of \$124,181. Towards meeting this there was a legislative grant of \$54,561, the sum of \$39,110 from the several Municipalities, and \$15,605 from fees,—these, with the balance from the previous year, making the total Grammar School revenue amount to \$134,579.

The Normal School of Ontario is at Toronto, where it was formally opened on the 24th November, 1852, the corner stone having been laid on the 2nd of July, 1851, by the late lamented Earl of Elgin, the then Governor General. The cost of the building was upwards of \$100,000. Some 300 students annually receive the benefit of the Normal School training and instruction, while in the Model Schools they enjoy the opportunity of giving practical effect to these instructions, as well as of observing the system pursued, and the general arrangements, which furnish excellent models for the Public Schools of the Province. Teachers from the Normal School are very much preferred to those who merely hold County Board certificates, and thus its influence is felt throughout Ontario, in the improved methods of school organization and teaching, and in the qualifications, character, and social position of the teachers.

In addition to the Grammar and Common Schools of Ontario, the Private Schools, Academies and Colleges must also be taken into consideration before one can form any correct idea of the state and progress of her educational agencies. The Private Schools and Academies are 298 in number, and contain 399 teachers and 6,462 pupils, their income amounting to \$78,482. The Colleges are 16 in number. They had 1,931 students in 1868, and an income from legislative and other sources of \$159,000. They also received a further sum of \$53,000 in fees. They are as follow:—The University of Toronto; University College, (sum of \$53,000 in fees. They are as follow:—The University of Toronto; University College, Toronto; Upper Canada College, and Royal Grammar School, in connection with the University of Toronto; University of Trinity College, (Church of England), Toronto; University of Queen's College, (Presbyterian), Kingston; University of Victoria College, (Wesleyan Methodist), Cobourg; Regiopolis College, (Roman Catholic), Kingston; Roman Catholic Ecclesiastical Seminary and Classical College, Ottawa; St. Michael's College, (Roman Catholic), Toronto; Knox's College, (Presbyterian Free Church), Toronto; Huron College, (Church of England), London; Belleville Seminary, (Methodist Episcopal), Belleville; Canadian Literary Institute, (Baptist), Woodstock; Wesleyan Female College, Hamilton; Friends' Seminary, Picton; and the "Hellmuth Ladies' College" (established through the munificence of Dean Hellmuth) has also been recently opened at London.

A new School Act, containing several important amendments, was introduced during the last session of the Ontario Legislature, but was laid over until next session for further consideration. One of its most useful clauses is that appointing County Inspectors of Schools, nominated by the County Councils, but subject to examination as to fitness. In this respect the Education Office is responding to the expressed wish of the trustees and teachers of Ontario. We see, from the last report from the Education Office, that Alexander Bisset, Esq., of Windsor, who has been, for years, one of the most unflinching promoters of the educational interests of his section of the country, in his report of two years ago recommended the appointment and examination of School Superintendents in accordance with the proposed system.

## QUEBEC.

Under the old French *regime* much attention was given to the subject of public instruction in Canada. The first school in Canada was opened at Three Rivers in the year 1616, by Father Pacifique Duplessis, a Franciscan. In 1618 there was another school opened at Tadoussac, under Father Joseph Le Caron, of the same order. In 1632 the Jesuits opened a school at Quebec, which became a great and flourishing college. Mgr. De Laval founded the Seminary at Quebec in 1663. The Franciscans had a good many elementary schools for boys, and the Jesuits supported, out of their revenues, several lay teachers, who were mostly old pupils of their college. The two orders having been suppressed after the conquest, there were, for a long time, scarcely any schools save the two seminaries at Quebec and Montreal, the convents of the Ursulines at Quebec and Three Rivers, and the schools of the Congregation of Notre Dame, at some of the villages throughout the country. Lord Dorchester, Governor of the old Province of Quebec, appointed a commission in 1787 to inquire into the subject of education. A report recommending the establishment of elementary schools was made, but no further action was taken at the time. In 1801 the Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning was created, but the Board being composed of men with whom the mass of the people had no sympathy, and the teachers being, for the most part, without any knowledge of the French language, it was a complete failure. It had only 37 schools and 1048 pupils after an existence of twenty years, reaching, as a maximum, about 80 schools and some 8,500 pupils. In 1824 an Act was passed providing for the establishment of elementary schools, one in each Parish. In 1829 an Act was passed providing for the election of school trustees, the payment of teachers, and the erection of school-houses, under certain conditions. Several wise enactments for collecting statistics, distribution of prize-books, visiting schools, the erection of a Normal School, &c., followed; but, the provision for the maintenance of the Common Schools having been allowed to fall through during the constitutional troubles of 1837 and following years, the system, which had been gradually developing itself, was destroyed. At the time this calamity befel the Province there were 1,600 schools in operation wherein 40,000 children were taught. Most of these schools had to be closed.

The Legislature of the United Provinces passed a law in 1841 for the establishment and maintenance of public schools. It appropriated a sum of \$200,000 for the support of Common Schools, and provided for the appointment of a Superintendent of Education for the whole Province. Hon. Mr. Jamieson was the first incumbent of this office, but, to meet the wants of the two sections, Rev. Mr. Murray and Dr. Meilleur were also appointed Superintendents. In 1851 a law was passed providing for the establishment of a Normal School, and for the appointment of School Inspectors. Dr. Meilleur labored with great assiduity and perseverance in the discharge of his difficult duties, and the general principles of the school system of the Province are due to him. He resigned his position in 1855, and was succeeded by the Hon. Pierre J. O. Chauveau, who had represented the County of Quebec in the House of Assembly for eleven years, and had filled successively the offices of Solicitor-General and Provincial Secretary. In 1867, upon the establishment of the present system of Government, Mr. Chauveau, being called upon to form a Ministry, returned to public life, and was elected to both the Local and Dominion Parliaments by his old constituency. He preferred retaining the control of the Education Department, and accordingly chose the title of Minister of Public Instruction in conjunction with that of Premier.

The School Acts of 1856 embody various reforms and improvements recommended by Mr. Chauveau. Among these were the appointment of a Council of Public Instruction, the publication of a French and English *Journal of Education*, the creation of three Normal Schools instead of one, as also of a pension fund for teachers, and the placing the disposal of all public grants for educational purposes in the hands of the Superintendent.

For statistical purposes the educational institutions of Quebec are divided into Superior, Secondary, Normal, Special and Primary Schools. The first division comprises the Universities, and Schools of Theology, Law and Medicine. The second, Classical Colleges, Industrial Colleges, and Academies. Under the head of special come the Deaf and Dumb Asylums, the Agricultural Colleges, and the Board of Arts and Manufactures. Lastly, under Primary, we find all Elementary and Model Schools (under the control of School Commissioners and Dissentient Trustees), as well as Private Schools. Adopting this classification, the following table will show the divisions into which they fall:—

DIVISIONS.	No. of Schools.	No. of Teachers.	No. of Scholars.
Superior Schools.....	10	74	668
Secondary ".....	227	1,173	33,428
Normal ".....	3	26	233
Special ".....	5	29	412
Primary ".....	3,468	3,603	173,294
Total.....	3,713	4,905	208,030

The next table will show, at a glance, the progress which has taken place in education, in Quebec, since the year 1860:—

	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
Schools....	3,224	3,345	3,501	3,552	3,604	3,706	3,826	3,712
Scholars....	172,155	180,845	188,635	193,131	196,739	202,648	206,820	208,030
Am't. raised	\$503,559	\$526,219	\$542,728	\$554,810	\$593,964	\$597,448	\$647,067	\$728,494

The following table will further show the amount raised yearly, in Quebec, by the Municipalities, for the support of the Common Schools:—

YEAR.	Assessment to equal the Gov't Grant.	Special Assessment.	Monthly Fees.	Buildings and Repairs.	TOTAL.
1860.....	\$114,424 76	\$123,939 64	\$249,717 10	\$15,778 23	\$503,859 73
1861.....	113,969 29	130,560 92	264,089 11	17,099 60	525,719 82
1862.....	110,966 75	134,033 15	281,339 23	15,796 84	542,728 97
1863.....	110,534 25	134,898 50	307,638 14	11,719 76	564,810 65
1864.....	112,158 34	144,315 61	321,037 30	15,532 12	593,243 37
1865.....	112,447 03	147,158 23	324,801 87	13,041 57	597,448 76
1866.....	113,657 35	153,732 38	336,791 53	22,083 32	617,975 18
1867.....	113,909 64	196,036 58	394,063 37	24,417 46	728,494 05

The branches taught in the Common Schools comprise reading, writing, simple and compound arithmetic, bookkeeping, geography, history, French and English grammar.

There were 146 Separate or Protestant Dissident Schools in operation in 1867, with 5,613 pupils, as also 44 Catholic Separate Schools, in localities where the Protestant element prevailed, with 1,463 pupils.

The Normal Schools have already been alluded to. Two of them—the McGill, (English,) and the Jacques Cartier, (French)—are situated in Montreal, and one—the Laval, (French)—in Quebec. The course of studies followed in them, and their purport, is similar to that of the Ontario Normal School. In the session of 1866-67 there were 35 scholar-teachers in attendance at the Jacques Cartier School; 2 at the McGill School, which also gave instruction to 73 female teachers, and 43 at the Laval School, where were also 55 female teachers. Since their establishment in 1857 the number of diplomas granted by the Normal Schools, through the Superintendent, have been:—

*Jacques Cartier School.*—To teach in an Academy, 20; Model School, 98; Elementary or Primary School, 85—total, 203.

*McGill School.*—Diplomas for Academies: Male teachers, 12; female teachers, 10; Model School teachers, 15; Female teachers, 130; Elementary School teachers, 23; Female teachers, 24—total male teachers, 55; total female teachers, 394.

*Laval School.*—Diplomas for Academies: Teachers, 13; Model School teachers, 81; Female teachers, 102; Elementary School teachers, 36; female teachers, 129—total male teachers, 130; female teachers, 231.

These figures, therefore, show that since the introduction of the Normal School system 1013 diplomas have been granted authorizing the recipients to teach an Academy, a Model School, or an Elementary School, and, as upwards of 600 of the number are known to be engaged in the work, the result, when their qualifications and improving effect upon the great body of teachers are considered, must be regarded as highly satisfactory.

The labors of the Board of Examiners must not be lost sight of in this connection. In 1867 they granted 599 diplomas authorizing the holder to teach in Quebec, subject to the conditions already mentioned. Of these diplomas 4 were granted for first-class Academies, 24 for Model Schools, 345 for first-class Elementary Schools, and 230 for second-class ditto.

The principal Colleges and Universities in the Province of Quebec are the McGill College University, Montreal; Laval University, (Catholic,) Quebec; the St. Hyacinthe, Montreal, Masson, and L'Assomption Colleges; the Bishops' College, (Church of England,) Rimousville, the St. Francis College, Richmond; the Nicolet, Three Rivers; and several other colleges and institutions, the revenues of which are mainly derived from landed property. Their collective revenue amounts to from about \$200,000 to \$250,000 a year, irrespective of fees, &c.

The Dissident School Act, passed during the late session of the Quebec Legislature, places the Protestant minority of Quebec in a much more favorable position, in as far as their educational interests are concerned, and the liberal spirit in which it is conceived gives general satisfaction.

#### NEW BRUNSWICK.

The Provincial Board of Education in New Brunswick consists of the Governor and Council, with the Chief Superintendent of Schools. The Governor, with three other members, and the Chief Superintendent, form a quorum. This Board of Education has the power to make regulations for the organization, government, and discipline of the Public Schools, and the examination, classification, and mode of licensing teachers, and the mode of certifying to the time they have taught, and of paying them. It appoints examiners of teachers, grants and cancels licenses to teach, hears and determines all appeals from the decision of trustees, and prescribes the duties of Inspectors of Schools.

The Board of Education also apportions all moneys granted by the Legislature for the support of schools among the several Parishes, not exceeding an average of \$1,000 to each Parish in any one County, nor \$1,300 to any one Parish. It provides for the construction and regulation and government of school libraries; makes regulations for the construction and ventilation of schoolhouses, and the furniture and apparatus to be provided and used therein, and makes such further regulations as may be necessary to carry the School Act into effect.

The Chief Superintendent enforces and gives effect to all the regulations made by the Board. He exercises a general supervision and direction over the Training and Model Schools, and the Parish Schools, subject to the order of the Board. He has entrusted to him the adoption of all measures necessary to the furtherance of education throughout the Province, and reports annually to the Legislature.



The Province is divided into four districts—Western, Southern, Eastern and Northern—each of which is under the superintendence of an Inspector, who is subject to the Chief Superintendent, and whose duty it is to visit each school in their districts at least twice a year; and, at their visits, to inquire as to, and to note, the qualifications and standing of the teachers, the number of pupils, their progress, discipline, and the result of the instruction imparted, state of school registers, supply of books, maps, and apparatus. They have also to collect educational statistics, to assist and advise teachers, to instruct and aid trustees in the full discharge of their duties, and each year to transmit to the Chief Superintendent a report on the general character of the schools in their respective district.

Three School Trustees are annually elected in each town and parish, at the same time, and in the same manner as the other town or parish officers. Their duty is to divide their respective parishes into school districts, and to apportion among such school districts any money raised by county or parish assessment for the support of schools therein, in such manner as they shall deem just and equitable. They also can authorize any licensed teacher to open a school in any district where the inhabitants have provided a sufficient school-house, and secured the necessary salary, and they have power to suspend or displace any teacher for incapacity or improper conduct.

The rate-payers of each school district elect annually, or, as necessity may require, three persons, who constitute a School Committee for the district, having charge over the school-house, furniture, apparatus and grounds. They receive and appropriate any money raised in the district for providing a library or increasing the same, and have immediate control of any library, appointing a Librarian, Secretary and Treasurer. They also have authority to call meetings of the inhabitants of districts, in order to provide a school-house, and books, maps, apparatus, furniture and fuel for the support of the school and the comfort of the scholars, and can admit, free, scholars and children of the poor at reduced rates, as they may deem proper.

Teachers are divided into three classes according to their qualifications, and must hold a license to teach from the Chief Superintendent. The Provincial allowance to teachers is as follows:—

Male Teachers, 1st class .....	\$150	Female Teachers, 1st class .....	\$110
“ “ 2nd “ .....	120	“ “ 2nd “ .....	90
“ “ 3rd “ .....	90	“ “ 3rd “ .....	70

provided always that the rate-payers of the district raise by assessments, or otherwise, an amount equal to the Provincial allowance.

When the inhabitants of a district shall raise, by assessment or otherwise, the sum of \$200 or upwards, for the support of a superior school, the Province grants a sum equal to the amount raised, but not to exceed \$300 per annum, which is paid to the teacher, on the certificate of the Inspector, that the school has been conducted to his satisfaction. Only one such school is allowed in each parish.

The Chief Superintendent, John Bennet, Esq., supplies the following statistics in his report for the year ending October, 1868:—

	Winter Term.	Summer Term.		Winter Term.	Summer Term.
Schools .....	809	861	Av. increase over 1867.	364	196
Teachers .....	833	831	Prov. Expenditure ..	\$39,431 73	\$42,617 82
Pupils .....	27,726	31,426	Local Expenditure ..	52,517 69	57,530 57
Average attendance.	14,836	16,670			

The number of different pupils at school during the year is estimated at 44,819. The estimated proportion of present population is one in 5.07. The following table shows the number of pupils in the different branches:—

	Winter Term.	Summer Term.		Winter Term.	Summer Term.
Reading .....	26,022	28,824	History .....	4,802	4,737
Writing .....	21,687	23,130	Bookkeeping .....	675	499
Arithmetic .....	21,035	22,319	Mathematics .....	702	696
Grammar .....	8,006	8,752	Land Surveying and		
Geography .....	8,041	8,841	Navigation .....	58	79

#### Superior Schools.

There were 23 Superior Schools open during the winter term of the past year, attended by 1,434 pupils; in the summer term, there were 24 schools and 1,402 pupils; the Provincial expenditure in the maintenance of these schools, for the year, amounted to \$7,768.34, and the local expenditure to \$8,973.76—total expenditure, \$16,742.10. In addition to the ordinary English course, taught by a first-class teacher, the pupils in these schools are taught Latin, Greek and French, and advanced Mathematics. Last year there were 203 in Latin, 32 in Greek, and 123 in French. These figures show an increase in the study of the higher branches over the preceding year.

#### Grammar Schools.

Of the 13 Grammar Schools under the supervision of the Board of Education 12 have been in operation throughout the whole of the past year. The estimated number of pupils

### *Training and Model School.*

The following is a summary of the Provincial grant for Public Schools for 1868:—

NOVA SCOTIA.

**This shows a marked increase over the average of previous years.**

The Provincial Superintendent, Rev. H. Rand, Esq., M.A., supplies the following statistics in his report for the year ending 31st October, 1868 :

NUMBER OF SCHOOL SECTIONS, 1868.

	Winter Term.	Summer Term.		Winter Term.	Summer Term.
Schools .....	1,281	1,458	Average attendance.	34,102	39,109
Teachers .....	1,238	1,482	Increased average		
Pupils .....	65,083	72,141	over 1867 .....	3,582	3,218

The number of different pupils at school during the year is estimated at 88,707. The estimated proportion of present population at school, during the year, is 1 in 4.33.

The following table shows the number of pupils receiving instruction in the various branches :—

	Winter Term.	Summer Term.		Winter Term.	Summer Term.
Reading .....	59,564	64,258	Mathematics .....	2,279	1,981
Writing .....	50,755	50,786	Surveying and Navigation .....	633	365
Arithmetic .....	45,571	55,580	Natural Philosophy .....	1,269	1,024
Geography .....	29,792	35,534	Chemistry .....	2,064	1,938
Grammar .....	21,286	23,494	Classics .....	892	777
History .....	14,844	15,336	Composition .....	8,763	8,036
Book-keeping .....	2,988	1,922			

In winter term 61, and in summer term 45 schools were successful in the competition for the superior grant, which is awarded to those schools that excel, not only in educational attainments, but also as regards school buildings, organization and discipline.

*Academies.*

In addition to the above public schools there are 10 county academies containing about 2,500 pupils, who are taught the higher branches of education preparatory to a college course. There are 39 teachers employed in these academies. There are also 5 special academies not under the jurisdiction of the Education Office. The number of pupils during the past year was 1,145, who were instructed by 40 teachers. The Institution for the Deaf and Dumb is supported by a Provincial grant of \$3,000, in addition to fees and contributions. There are 5 teachers and 35 pupils, of whom 33 can write and spell; 33 are studying arithmetic, 15 geography, and 22 composition.

*Normal and Model Schools.*

The Provincial Normal and Model Schools are situated at Truro, the geographical centre of the Province. During the winter term, 71 students attended the Normal School, and in the summer 36; of the former 53 obtained licenses from the Provincial Examiners, and of the latter 24. The Institution has been in operation 13 years, and has done good service in the way of qualifying teachers. The Model Schools were attended by 360 pupils in the winter term, and 393 in the summer. They are conducted by 4 teachers, in addition to the pupil-teachers from the Normal School. The Provincial grant for the past year was \$4,457.71.

*Colleges.*

There are also in Nova Scotia the following colleges :—King's College, having 5 Professors and 29 students; Dalhousie College, 6 Professors and 53 students; Acadia College; 4 Professors and 37 students; St. Francois Xavier College, 6 Professors and 85 students; and St. Mary's College, 5 Professors 78 students. They are all under the control of independent Boards of Governors, but each receives an annual grant from the public treasury.

The following is a statement of the Provincial grants for Education for 1868 :—

Public Schools .....	\$116,783 38	Education Office .....	\$ 2,400 00
Normal and Model Schools .....	4,457 71	Printing Reports, Laws, School	
Colleges and Special Academies .....	13,000 00	Returns &c. ....	3,708 83
Books and Apparatus .....	12,000 00	Travelling expenses of Teachers	
Inspectors and Examiners, &c. ....	11,710 36	at Normal School .....	690 20
Total grants for 1868 .....			\$164,750 48

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

There is a Board of Education in Prince Edward Island, composed of eleven members appointed by the Governor in Council, by whom licenses to teach are granted to persons who have been five months at the Normal School, or who have received certificates of qualification. Every first class male teacher properly certificated receives £40 Island currency for teaching for one year, and every second (or highest) class male teacher £45. Female teachers receive £23 and £28 per annum, according to their class. All children over five years of age are entitled to attend District Schools, whose teachers receive these

salaries from Government. The School Trustees may assess all householders, who have a child or children between 5 and 16 years for school-house building, repairs, fuel and furniture, books or maps, also for making up the teacher's salaries to £80, in the case of those of the highest class, and corresponding amounts in others. The teachers in Charlottetown and Georgetown are exceptionally treated, and have somewhat higher salaries.

The introduction of the Bible to be read in all the public schools of the Island is authorized, and the teachers are required to open the schools with the reading of the Scripture by those children whose parents desire it, but no children are required to attend such reading contrary to the wishes of their parents.

There are three school visitors for King's, Queen's and Prince's counties respectively.

The following are the statistics furnished by these gentlemen :—

	King's Co.	Queen's Co.	Prince's Co.	Total.
Number of Schools.....	92	163	90	345
Pupils on Registers.....	3,126	6,623	3,601	13,350
Average Attendance.....	1,917	3,933	1,890	7,740

There are two Colleges on the Island—St. Dunstan's with five professors, and Prince of Wales' with three.

#### NEWFOUNDLAND.

There are in Newfoundland, endowed by Governments on the denominational principle, four Academies. At St. John's, the Church of England, the Roman Catholic, the Wesleyan, and the General Protestant Academies; two Grammar Schools at Harbour Grace and Carbonear, where pupils of any religious persuasion may be educated; one hundred and eighty Protestant, and one hundred and eight Roman Catholic Elementary Board and Commercial Schools. There are, besides, thirteen Convent Schools for the education of young ladies, most of these being endowed.

At the Academies and Grammar Schools the education is Classical, Mathematical, Commercial, and General. At the Board Schools are taught Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, History, and the other branches of an ordinary education.

Number of pupils attending Church of England Academy.....	37
Roman Catholic College.....	161
Wesleyan Academy.....	79
General Protestant Academy.....	55
Carbonear Academy.....	115

The Protestant board schools number nine thousand four hundred (9,400) and the Roman Catholic seven thousand three hundred and forty-nine (7,349) pupils. The majority of the children leave school early, and are not as regular as is desirable in their attendance. Their educational attainments are, therefore, below the standard placed within their reach by the bounty of the Government.

At the Convent schools there are two thousand two hundred (2,200) Roman Catholic girls receiving instruction in reading, writing, geography, grammar, maps, globes, history, drawing, plain and fancy work of all kinds, knitting, weaving, carding, &c. At the Schools of the Order of Mercy are taught in addition, music, languages, &c. The attainments generally in these establishments are superior.

The following were the educational statistics, according to the last returns :—

PROTESTANT SCHOOLS.		ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOLS	
Government Elementary Board Schools.....	139	Government Elementary Board Schools.....	100
Commercial Schools.....	5	Commercial Schools.....	8
Colonial Church and School Society.....	19	Convent Schools.....	13
Wesleyan School Society.....	14		
Church of England.....	2		
Presbyterian Church.....	1		
Total number of Schools.....	180	Total number of Schools.....	121
Number of Pupils.....	9,400	Number of Pupils.....	7,349

## MONTREAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY

*Incorporated 1847.*

*President*.—HUGH ALLAN.

Head Office—MONTREAL.

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**JAMES DAKERS,—Secretary.**

There is also a Telegraph Office at the Railway Station at all places marked thus (\*).

[illegible]

Tariff for 10 words from 10	to										Tariff for 10 words from 10	to									
	Halifax, N. S.	St. John, N. B.	Quebec	Montreal	Ottawa	Toronto	Hamilton		Halifax, N. S.	St. John, N. B.	Quebec	Montreal	Ottawa	Toronto	Hamilton						
	\$	c	\$	c	\$	c	\$	c		\$	c	\$	c	\$	c						
*Edwardburg, O.	1	05	1	00	23	23	23	40	50	50	50	50	50	50	50						
Ellensburg, N.Y.	1	05	1	00	40	25	40	25	40	50	50	50	50	50	50						
Elizabethtown, N.Y.	1	05	1	00	40	25	40	25	40	50	50	50	50	50	50						
Elora, O.	1	05	1	00	23	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25						
Elroy, N.Y.	1	05	1	00	23	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25						
Essex, N.Y.	1	05	1	00	40	25	40	25	40	50	50	50	50	50	50						
Etchemin, Q.	80	75	23	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25						
Evans Mills, N.Y.	1	05	1	00	60	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50						
Fairfax, N.Y.	1	05	1	00	60	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50						
Falmouth, Me.	1	05	1	00	40	25	40	25	40	50	50	50	50	50	50						
Farnham, Q.	1	05	1	00	23	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25						
Father Point, Q.	70	65	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25						
Fergus, O.	1	05	1	00	40	25	40	25	40	50	50	50	50	50	50						
Fitchburg, Q.	1	05	1	00	60	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50						
Forrest, O.	1	05	1	00	60	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50						
Fort Covington, N.Y.	1	05	1	00	23	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25						
Fort Erie, O.	1	05	1	00	23	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25						
Freshburg, Q.	1	05	1	00	23	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25						
Frenchman's Bay, O.	1	05	1	00	40	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25						
Gait, O.	1	05	1	00	60	40	40	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25						
Gaithersburg, N.Y.	1	05	1	00	60	40	40	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25						
Gaithersburg, N.Y.	1	05	1	00	60	40	40	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25						
Garden Island, O.	1	05	1	00	10	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35						
Georgetown, O.	1	05	1	00	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25						
Georgetown, O.	1	05	1	00	40	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25						
Georgetown, O.	1	05	1	00	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25						
Gilford, N.H.	1	05	1	00	23	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25						
Gilford, N.H.	1	05	1	00	50	40	40	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25						
Glenora, N.Y.	1	05	1	00	60	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50						
Goderich, O.	1	05	1	00	60	50	40	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25						
Gorham, N.H.	1	05	1	00	60	50	40	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25						
Gouldsboro, N.Y.	1	05	1	00	40	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25						
Gouverneur, N.Y.	1	05	1	00	40	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25						
Grafton, O.	1	05	1	00	40	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25						
Granby, Q.	1	05	1	00	23	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25						
Granby, Q.	1	05	1	00	23	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25						
Granby, Q.	1	05	1	00	23	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25						
Greenboro, N.Y.	1	05	1	00	50	40	40	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25						
Greenville, Q.	1	05	1	00	23	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25						
Grimsby, O.	1	05	1	00	50	40	40	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25						
Guelph, O.	1	05	1	00	50	40	40	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25						
Hadow, Q.	80	75	23	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25						
Hamburg, O.	1	05	1	00	50	40	40	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25						
Hamilton, O.	1	05	1	00	50	40	40	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25						
Hanover, O.	1	05	1	00	60	50	40	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25						
Harrisburg, O.	1	05	1	00	60	50	40	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25						
Hartford, O.	1	05	1	00	50	40	40	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25						
Hastings, O.	1	05	1	00	50	40	40	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25						
Havelock, Q.	1	05	1	00	40	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25						
Hawkesbury, O.	1	05	1	00	40	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25						
Hawkesbury, O.	1	05	1	00	40	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25						
Henderson, N.Y.	1	05	1	00	50	40	40	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25						
Hesper, O.	1	05	1	00	50	40	40	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25						
Hewellton, N.Y.	1	05	1	00	50	40	40	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25						
Holbrook, N.Y.	1	05	1	00	50	40	40	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25						
Hudson, Q.	1	05	1	00	23	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25						
Hull, Q.	1	05	1	00	23	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25						
Huntinton, Q.	1	05	1	00	23	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25						
Industry (Oilette) Q.	1	05	1	00	23	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25						
Ingersoll, Q.	1	05	1	00	50	40	40	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25						
Irish Creek, O.	1	05	1	00	40	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25						
*Iroquois, O.	1	05	1	00	23	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25						
Island Pond, Vt.	1	05	1	00	23	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25						
Isle, O.	1	05	1	00	23	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25						
Kamouraska, Q.	70	65	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25						
Kempville, O.	1	05	1	00	23	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25						
Keseeville, N.Y.	1	05	1	00	40	25	40	25	40	50	50	50	50	50	50						
Kincardine, O.	1	05	1	00	40	25	40	25	40	50	50	50	50	50	50						
King, O.	1	05	1	00	60	50	40	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25						
Kinston, N.B.	1	05	1	00	50	40	40	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25						
*Kingston, O.	1	05	1	00	50	40	40	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25						
Knapps, N.Y.	1	05	1	00	40	25	40	25	40	50	50	50	50	50	50						
Knowlton, O.	1	05	1	00	40	25	40	25	40	50	50	50	50	50	50						
Komok, O.	1	05	1	00	40	25	40	25	40	50	50	50	50	50	50						
L'Acadie, Q.	1	05	1	00	23	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25						
Lachine, Q.	1	05	1	00	40	25	40	25	40	50	50	50	50	50	50						
Lachine Junction, Q.	1	05	1	00	40	25	40	25	40	50	50	50	50	50	50						
Lachute, Q.	1	05	1	00	23	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25						
Lacolle, Q.	1	05	1	00	23	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25						
Lake Metapedia, Q.	50	50	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25						
Lancaster, O.	1	05	1	00	40	25	40	25	40	50	50	50	50	50	50						
Lanawick, Q.	1	05	1	00	23	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25						
L'Assomption, Q.	80	85	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25						
Lawrence, N.Y.	1	05	1	00	40	25	40	25	40	50	50	50	50	50	50						
Lefroy, O.	1	05	1	00	40	25	40	25	40	50	50	50	50	50	50						
Lefroy, O.	1	05	1	00	23	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25						
L'Elphantie, Q.	90	85	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25						
Levis, Q.	80	75	23	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25						
Lindsay, O.	1	05	1	00	50	40	40	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25						
Lisbon, N.Y.	1	05	1	00	40	25	40	25	40	50	50	50	50	50	50						
L'Islet, Q.	1	05	1	00	60	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50						
Little Metis, Q.	70	65	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25						
*London, O.	1	05	1	00	50	40	40	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25						
Longwood, Q.	1	05	1	00	60	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50						
L'Orignal, Q.	1	05	1	00	60	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50						
Malvern, N.Y.	1	05	1	00	13	10	60	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50						
*Lucan, O.	1	05	1	00	60	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50						
Lyon, O.	1	05	1	00	23	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25						
Lynden, O.	1	05	1	00	50	40	40	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25						
Madawaska, N.Y.	1	05	1	00	50	40	40	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25						
Madrid, N.Y.	1	05	1	00	40	25	40	25	40	50	50	50	50	50	50						
Magog, Q.	1	05	1	00	23	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25						
*Maitland, Q.	1	05	1	00	23	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25						
Malvern, N.Y.	1	05	1	00	60	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50								

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Tariff for 10 words from } to	Halifax, N. S.						Tariff for 10 words from } to					
	Halifax, N. S.	St. John, N. B.	Quebec.	Montreal.	Ottawa.	Toronto.	Halifax, N. S.	St. John, N. B.	Quebec.	Montreal.	Ottawa.	Toronto.
Wilder, O. ....	1 05	1 00	60	50	40	25	Wolf Island, O. ....	1 05	1 00	25	25	25
Willsboro', N. Y. ....	1 05	1 00	40	35	40	50	Wroxeter, O. ....	1 05	1 00	60	50	25
Williamsburg, O. ....	1 05	1 00	25	25	25	25	Wyoming, O. ....	1 05	1 00	60	50	25
Windsor, O. ....	1 05	1 00	60	50	50	25	Yamachiche, Q. ....	80	75	25	25	40
Windsor, O. ....	1 05	1 00	25	25	40	50	Yamaska, Q. ....	80	75	25	25	50
Winham, O. ....	1 05	1 00	60	50	50	25	Yarmouth, Me. ....	1 05	1 00	40	25	40
Woodstock, O. ....	1 05	1 00	50	40	40	25	Yorkville, O. ....	1 05	1 00	50	25	25

## CURRENCY.

Full details as to the legal currency and the coinage of the old Province of Canada and the other British North American Colonies are to be found in former Year Books.

For the use of the foreign readers of this volume, we may here briefly state that the Canadian dollar and the United States gold dollar are of equal value; the British sovereign in both currencies being equal to \$4.86 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Sterling pounds are therefore brought into dollars by multiplying by 73 and dividing by 15—dollars into pounds sterling by the contrary process.

Four dollars make one pound Canada currency, but this currency is rapidly going out of use. To bring sterling pounds into Canada pounds we, therefore, multiply by 73 and divide by 60; Canada pounds into sterling pounds, the reverse. The ordinary process of bringing sterling into Canada pound is to add to the sterling sums a fifth and a twelfth of that; which is of course the same—a fifth of 60 being 12, and a twelfth of that 1; 60, 12 and 1 making 73.

But in Nova Scotia the British sovereign is five dollars: so that it is easy to convert pounds sterling into Halifax dollars by multiplying by 5. Four dollars make a Nova Scotia currency pound; so that to bring sterling into Nova Scotia pounds we simply divide by 4 and multiply by 5, and *vice versa*.

It follows that the dollar and pound, Nova Scotia currency, are not equal in value to the dollar and pound in the rest of Canada.

The proportion is, of course, \$4.86 $\frac{1}{2}$  to \$5.00, or 73 to 75. Thus, to bring Nova Scotia dollars or pounds into Canada dollars or pounds we multiply by 75 and divide by 73—Canada into Nova Scotia the reverse.

The difference in currency between Nova Scotia and the rest of the Dominion gives rise to many inconveniences, which will be aggravated when the United States currency is restored to a specie basis, unless by that time the Dominion laws on the subject are made uniform.

For convenience we give the following short table:—

Canada Currency.			Sterling.		Currency.		Sterling.		Currency.		Sterling.	
cts.	d.	d.	cts.	s. d.	s. d.	\$	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	10	0 6	0 5	1.00	0 5 0	0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$				
2	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	20	1 0	0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.00	0 10 0	0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$				
3	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	30	1 6	1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	4.00	0 15 0	0 12 4				
4	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	40	2 0	1 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.00	1 0 0	0 16 $\frac{1}{2}$				
5	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	50	2 6	2 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	6.00	1 5 0	1 0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$				
6	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	60	3 0	2 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	7.00	1 10 0	1 4 8				
7	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	70	3 6	2 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	8.00	1 15 0	1 8 9				
8	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	80	4 0	3 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	9.00	2 0 0	1 12 10 $\frac{1}{2}$				
9	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	90	4 6	3 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	10.00	2 5 0	1 17 0				
10	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	100	5 0	4 12		2 10 0	2 1 1				

## PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

In the currency of Prince Edward Island, the sovereign is legal for thirty shillings. Thus, to bring sterling into Island money, add one-half. To bring Island money into sterling, deduct one-third. The American eagle (\$1.00) is legal at £3 cy., or £1 cy.=£3.33 $\frac{1}{3}$ . These two standards, not exactly agreeing, is productive of some inconvenience. For a more detailed account of the currency, see the *Year Book* of 1868, page 93.

## NEWFOUNDLAND.

In Newfoundland, the British sovereign is legal tender for \$4.80, instead of \$4.86 $\frac{1}{2}$ , as in the greater part of the Dominion. The Newfoundland dollar and pound are therefore of somewhat greater value than the Canadian. The American or Canadian dollar is legal for 98 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA.

In all dealings with the British Columbia Government, the £1 stg. is \$5.00. In private transactions it is \$4.85.



## LEGISLATION OF 1869.

## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS USED.

G. in C.—Governor in Council.  
 L. G. in C.—Lieut. Govern. in Council.  
 P. C.—Privy Council.  
 M. C.—Minister of Customs.  
 C. C.—Commissioner of do.  
 A. 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.  
 M. of A.—Minister of Agriculture.  
 H. of C.—House of Commons.  
 C. C. G.—Clk. of the Crown in Chancery.  
 The Co.—The Company.  
 J. P.—Justice or Justices of the Peace.  
 C. C. L.—Commis. of Crown Lands.  
 A. C. C. L.—Assist. do. do.  
 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.—Min. of Public Instruction.  
 C. C.—Civil Code.  
 C. C. P.—Code of Civil Procedure.  
 C. S. C.—Consolidated Statutes of Canada.  
 C. S. L. C.—Do. do. of Lower Canada.  
 C. S. U. C.—Consolidated Statutes of Upper Canada.  
 V.—Victoria.  
 c.—Chapter.  
 s.—Section.  
 sub.—Subsection.

## PARLIAMENT OF CANADA.

*Opened on the 15th April,—Prorogued on the 22nd June.*

## SUPPLIES.

*Cap. 1*—Is the supply bill, granting \$380,904 for the financial year 1868-'9, and \$14,205,018 for the year 1869-'70. It authorizes a loan of \$1,460,000 for the acquisition of the rights of the Hudson's Bay Co.; \$1,460,000 for other expenses relative to the North-West Territory. The borrowing powers of government are reduced from \$8,380,000, (or, with debentures redeemed since 30th June, 1868, and for which a re-issue of debentures is authorized by law, \$9,954,000), to \$7,000,000, exclusive of the balance of the Intercolonial, that for fortifications, the issue of Dominion stock to Insurance Co.'s, and the unissued Dominion notes. The forms of any portion of the debt may be changed so that the amount is not increased.

## NOVA SCOTIA.

*Cap. 2*—Enacts that the permitted debt of Nova Scotia at the union was \$9,186,000, interest being chargeable to her on any excess, and payable to her on any amount by which it is less than that sum. She is to receive for 10 years, from 1st July, 1867, \$82,698 annually, in addition to payments under the B. N. A. Act. She is debited in account with Canada for 5 p. c. upon the cost of the Provincial building until it is placed at the disposal of the Dominion. All sums are payable in currency of Old Canada. This is in full settlement of all demands of Nova Scotia upon Canada.

## RUPERT'S LAND AND THE NORTH-WESTERN TERRITORY.

*Cap. 3*—Provides for the temporary government of these territories, to be known, when acquired as the North-West Territories. It authorizes the appointment of a Lieut. Governor, who, under direction of orders of the G. in C., is to provide for the administration of justice there, and peace, order and good government of her Majesty's subjects and others. The G. in C. may also appoint 7 to 15 councillors to aid the L. G. All laws in force there not inconsistent with the B. N. A. Act, this Act, or the terms of admission, are to remain in force till altered or repealed. All public officers there, except the chief, will continue in office till others are appointed.

## DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.

*Cap. 4*—Provides for the Department of Finance, with the Auditor General and Deputy Inspector General as Deputy Heads. The audit board is subordinated to it. The G. in C. and M. F. are given power to distribute the work among the employees and branches of the department. Provision is also made for a committee of council to be called the Treasury Board, and to consist of the M. F., the R. G., the M. C. and M. I. R., to consider all matters of accounts or finance submitted to it by council, or which they deem it necessary to bring under its notice. The secretary of the Board may or may not hold another office in the Civil Service.

## OCEAN MAIL SERVICE.

*Cap. 5*—Confirms the contract between Hugh Allan, Esq., and the P. M. G. for a weekly line of Ocean Steamers.

## ENFRANCHISEMENT OF INDIANS.

*Cap. 6*—Provides that any Indian, or person claiming Indian blood, or intermarried with an Indian family, shall not be deemed to be lawfully in possession of any land in a reserve divided into lots, unless he has a location ticket from the Superintendent General, but may be ejected like any other person, under 31 V., c. 42, s. 18.—(See *Year Book for 1869*.) Persons selling or giving intoxicating liquor to an Indian, or opening a bar or tavern to sell it on a reserve, or the commander of a steamer or other vessel, from which it is given or sold, are liable, on conviction, to the penalty under s. 12 of that act. No person of less than one-fourth Indian blood is entitled to share in annuities, &c., to his tribe; nor is any Indian convicted of crime, while imprisoned, therefor, and the costs of his prosecution may be taken from the moneys of his tribe. An Indian woman marrying any one not an Indian, ceases to be so herself, as do her children; and marrying out of her tribe, herself and children become members of the husband's tribe. The Superintendent General may stop the annuity of an Indian who has deserted wife or child, and employ it for her or his support. He may also use the funds of a tribe for the support of aged and infirm members who are neglected. Land held by an Indian, under a location ticket, is not transferable or liable to seizure for debt. It descends to his children with the obligation to support their mother if living. Failing direct heirs, it reverts to the Crown, for the benefit of the tribe. Any band or tribe of Indians

QUEEN'S PRINTER.

**JUDGES' SALARIES AND TRAVELLING ALLOWANCES.**

### ONTARIO FEE FUNDS.

## IMMIGRATION AND IMMIGRANTS.

*Capt. 10*—The Recited Act confirms the agreement entered into between the Canadian Government and the Provincial Government of Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick, by which the first maintains agencies in London and elsewhere in Europe, and at Quebec, Montreal, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, Ottawa, Halifax and St. John, N. B., and Quarantine Stations at Grosse Isle, St. John and Halifax; and the latter appoints to such agencies as they see fit in Europe and in their own Provinces; and furnish the Department of Customs with Immigration, and agents abroad, with full powers and all moneys furnished by any Province upon the &c. Dominion agents receive immigrants to such Province. Masters of vessels must pay \$1 per head upon all immigrants over 1 year brought into the country with the sanction of the Government: if the country whence they come; \$1.50 on those brought without sanction, and landed or to be landed in Canada, to the Collector of Customs where they are received: British Commissariat drafts are accepted in payment of passenger (14 yrs. or over) to 12 super-port may not carry more than in proportion to their use, exclusive of all goods except their own tonnage fee of lower deck passengers to Master, crew and cabin passengers) for every 2 tons British measurement, under a penalty upon the master of \$8 to \$20 for each passenger in excess; 2 persons between 1 and 14 yrs. to be reckoned as 1 adult. The vessel must have no passenger lists delivered to the proper officer, nor list is delivered and duty paid, under a penalty of \$20 to \$100 payable by the Master; the list to contain the name of each passenger according to his profession or trade, his country and destination, with the number of adults and children in his family, also the names, &c., of all persons, not heads, belonging to families aboard. Passengers may leave before the vessel reaches her final port, but their names must

be entered in the manifest, which they must sign, and if the numbers are not correct, after deducting them, the Master incurs a penalty of \$20 for each such passenger. The pilot is bound to inform the Collector of any illegal landing of passengers, under a penalty of \$5 for each. A correct report of passengers must be delivered to the Collector within 24 hours of arrival and before entry of the vessel is permitted. Penalty for neglect, \$20 per day. The Master must report all passengers who are lunatic, idiotic, deaf or dumb, blind or infirm, and whether relatives come also, able to support them. Penalty for neglect or report, \$20 to \$100 for each such passenger, the Master and owners being jointly and severally liable. The report must also state what passengers have died, and whether they have relatives entitled to take charge of their effects. If not, a list thereof must be furnished and accounted for under a penalty of \$20 to \$1000. The collector grants a receipt containing detailed list for effects so delivered. So soon as a vessel anchors at a Quarantine Station, the Medical Superintendent shall board and examine her, inspecting the passenger list, bill of health and other papers, and taking extracts, if necessary. If there be any infirm person as above on board, without relatives, he reports to the Collector, who takes a bond from the Master for \$300, to indemnify the Government or any municipality, or charitable institution, for any expense to be incurred for such person's maintenance within 3 yrs.; or the master may pay such sum as the Government may fix in lieu of security; but if the Superintendent shall certify that the infirm arises from a cause not discernible at the embarkation, the Master is exempt from such bond or payment. Arrangements may be made to carry back such person, and pay money received in lieu or on forfeiture of bond for that purpose, the bond to be cancelled or balance of money returned, upon receipt of a certificate of safe arrival of such person at the port whence he embarked, from the British Consul or Emigration officer, or of his death on the voyage. A Master refusing to execute such bond incurs a penalty of \$400, nor can his vessel be cleared till it is executed or the penalty paid. The bond is deposited with the R. G., and immigration agents must report to the M. of A., from time to time, concerning such passengers. Whenever they have become chargeable, the action is brought, in Her Majesty's name, before any Court having jurisdiction to the amount; and the whole amount, or what is necessary to pay charges, is collected, the report of the officer being proof of fact. The Governor may prohibit the landing of pauper immigrants until moneys are paid to the immigration agents for their support and transport to their destination; proper anchorage being meantime found for the vessel and Medical superintendence provided. Masters must allow passengers to remain on board 48 hours after arrival in port, under penalty of \$20 each. Passengers and their luggage are to be landed free of expense, between 6 a.m. and 4 p.m., at places appointed by the port authorities. Such landing places may be appointed by the G. in C. by proclamation, and the Governor may cause proper shelter and accommodation to be provided there. Thereafter landing such passengers elsewhere incurs a penalty of \$40 for each offence. The Master or any of the crew of a vessel bringing immigrants from a foreign country, if guilty of any breach of the law of such country or of contract with such passengers, incurs a penalty of \$20 to \$100, besides any other legal liability. Proof of the law may be made by the Consul, and of contract by a party to it. No person can act as "touter" for lodging houses, or steamboat or railway lines, without first obtaining a license from the municipality, under a penalty of \$50. Such license can only be granted on the recommendation of the Immigration agent, and entering into a bond for good behaviour of \$300; the license to be for 1 year and the fee not more than \$100. Hotels, taverns and boarding-houses, in places named in the Governor's proclamation, taking immigrant boarders, must have prices of board and of separate meals publicly posted in their houses. Neglect of this, or the charging of higher prices, renders the keeper liable for a penalty of \$5 to \$20 and forfeiture of license. He has no lien on the effects of such immigrant for more than \$5. Detention after tender of \$5, or any less amount due, incurs the same penalty, besides the value of effects. Penalties are recoverable before any Magistrate having jurisdiction at suit of an immigration agent, and payable to the R. G.; or the Magistrate may award part of it to the party aggrieved. The duties, penalties, &c., under this act, for which Masters or owners are liable, constitute a lien on the vessel, ranking before all others, except that for seamen's wages. Penalties other than against lodging-house keepers, &c., are recoverable before 2 J. P., if under \$80, at suit of collector or Immigration agent; over that amount before a competent Civil Court. J. P. may commit for non-payment. Half of such penalties are payable to the R. G., and half to the prosecutor. But every offence punished by more than \$40 fine, is also a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment at the discretion of the Court.

#### PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS.

*Cap. 11*—Constitutes a Patent Office presided over by the M. of A., and made a branch of his department, he becoming commr. of patents. It has a seal which all judges and courts will recognize as evidence. He makes rules, with the approval of the G. in C., to carry the Act into effect, notice being given in the *Canada Gazette*. Proceedings under this Act are reported annually. Any person having been resident in Canada for 1 year next before his application, and having invented or discovered any new or useful art, machine, manufacture or composition of matter, or improvement thereof, not known or used by others before his invention or discovery, or not being in public use or on sale in any Province of the Dominion, with consent of the inventor, may procure a patent therefor; but no patent shall issue for an invention or discovery having an illicit object, or for a mere scientific principle or abstract theorem. A foreign patent, taken not more than 6 months before, does not disqualify bequeath his right, and his representative takes out the patent. A patent for an improvement of a thing already patented does not give the right to make or vend such article, nor to the original patentee to make or sell the article with the improvement. The applicant must make oath to the residence, and his belief that he is the original and true inventor or discoverer, before a J. P. in Canada, or before a British Minister, Consul, &c., or a judge abroad. He must, in his petition, elect a domicile in Canada, and state the place or places wherein, for the year, he was resident in Canada. He must set up the title of his invention, &c., with a short description, and allege all facts necessary to entitle him to a patent in his petition, and with it must send a written specification, in duplicate, describing his invention in such full

and exact terms as to distinguish it from all other similar contrivances or processes. (For other proceedings, see regulations, &c., elsewhere.) Patents give an exclusive right for five years; but two extensions, of five years each, may be obtained at the end of five and ten years. Every patent and extension must be examined and certified by the Minister of Justice before it is signed or sealed. In case of error in the specification, &c., if unintentional, the patent may be cancelled and a new one issued; or the patentee may file a disclaimer of anything he has so claimed too much, which, being registered, and a copy attached to the patent, forms part of it. It shall not affect pending proceedings, unless unreasonable neglect or delay is shown. The Government may use a patented invention, &c., upon payment of a reasonable sum fixed by the M. of A. Patents are assignable, but transfers must be registered at the Patent Office, or are null as against a subsequent one registered. Actions for damages for the infringement of a patent are to be brought in a competent Court in the Province in which it has taken place, at the place nearest the defendant's residence; and the court or a judge may, pending proceedings, issue an injunction to restrain defendant from using the invention; but this order may be appealed from. Judgment may go for plaintiff, although he has claimed too much, if defendant has used that to which his claim is good. If patentee has claimed too much, or set up too much or too little in his specification, with the intent to mislead, the patent shall be declared void. But if no such intent be shown, and judgment be rendered for the valid portion, copies shall be filed in the office and attached to the patent to form part of it. Patents become void unless within three years the patentee or his assignee apply the invention in manufactures, and continue to do so; and it is also void if the patentee or his assigns import such articles from a manufactory abroad, after 18 months from the issue of the patent. A person desiring to impeach a patent may do so by *scire facias*, in the Q. B. or Common Pleas of Ontario, the Superior Court of Quebec, the Supreme Court in Nova Scotia, and Q. B. in New Brunswick, first procuring and filing a copy of the application, &c., and patent with the clerk or prothonotary of such court. A certificate of judgment voiding a patent is to be registered in the office, and it becomes of no effect until such judgment is reversed, on appeal; an appeal lying as in other cases. Existing provincial patents remain in force in and for such Province for the periods fixed therein. A patentee in either Province, qualified by residence, may have his patent extended to the other Provinces in which it has been unknown and unused, and not on sale with his consent. The records of the patent offices of the several Provinces shall be handed over to form part of the records of the patent office at Ottawa. A person may file a *caveat* to prevent the issue of a patent to another, for an invention not yet perfected, with such description as he deems necessary, the Comr. keeping it secret. If such other application be made, the Comr. informs the person who has lodged his *caveat*, and he must, within three mos., take proceedings for a patent. If he do not proceed within three years the *caveat* is of no effect. The Comr. may refuse a patent when he deems the invention, &c., not patentable; when it is in use, with the inventor's consent; when a description of it has been published before application; when it has already been patented, or when the Comr. has doubts whether the applicant is the first inventor or discoverer. He notifies the applicant of his decision and he may appeal to the G. in C. In case of interfering applications, the matter is referred to three experts, one named by each party and one by the Comr. If one applicant refuses to appoint, judgment may go against him. In case of more than two applicants they are to agree upon three arbitrators, or the Comr. appoints them all. The decision of the arbitrators is final. A patent shall not prevent the use of an invention on a foreign ship, not being used for manufactures to be sold in or exported from Canada. A person who has acquired or used an invention before it is patented, may continue to do so after, nor shall this invalidate the patent, if it were not so acquired or used more than one year before the application for patent. All patented articles sold must be stamped or engraved with the word "patented" and the year in which the patent issues, under a penalty of \$100 or two mos. imprisonment. Any person marking any article made or sold by him as patented, for which he has no patent, and without the patentee's consent is guilty of a misdemeanor, and liable to a fine of \$200, and imprisonment for three mos. Making a false entry or copy of an entry or document is a misdemeanor, punishable accordingly. C. 34 of C. S. C., c. 117 of Rev. Stat. of N. S. and c. 118 of Rev. Stat. of N. B. and amending Acts, are repealed wherever inconsistent with this Act.

#### JOINT STOCK CO.'S CLAUSES ACT.

Cap. 12.—Is a copy of the former Act of the Province of Canada on this subject, containing like provisions with the Quebec Act 31 V., c. 24.—(See *Year Book* for 1863.) It is made to apply to all Joint Stock Co's over which Parliament has jurisdiction, except those for railways, banking, or issue of paper, money or insurance. It is not provided that the books of the Co. shall contain minutes of its proceedings. Directors are jointly and severally liable on all written contracts, &c., on which the word "limited" or words "limited liability" are not distinctly written or printed after the name of the Co. Co's are made subject to any further legislation found necessary for them or for winding them up.

#### JOINT STOCK CO'S LETTERS PATENT ACT.

Cap. 13.—Provides for the incorporation of Co's by Letters Patent, as in the Canada Provincial Act and Quebec Act 31 V., c. 25.—(See *Year Book* for 1863.) It provides for minutes being kept. The nature of Co's to be created and liability of directors is settled as in last preceding act.

#### ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH CO'S.

Cap. 14.—Such Co's may, when physical causes render it necessary, diverge from the line designated in their certificate, but the directors must first execute an amended certificate stating the deviations, which shall be acknowledged before a notary, and it or a notarial copy filed with the Secretary of State for Canada.

#### PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

Cap. 15.—Provides that commissions and other public documents may be engrossed on paper instead of parchment.

\* An apparent error. It should be: Supreme Court in N. B.

## INSOLVENCY.

*Cap. 16*—Amends and consolidates the laws relating to insolvency. It applies only to traders. Any debtor unable to meet his engagements, and desiring or bound to make an assignment, must do so to the official assignee of the county, or, if there is none, to the nearest official assignee. Assignee must call a meeting three weeks after assignment, in the mean time making up a list of the debts and statement of the assets of the insolvent, and mailing a copy of the former, 10 days before meeting, to each of the creditors, so far as he is able to ascertain them. At the meeting the insolvent may be examined on oath respecting the accuracy of such statements. The creditors may then name another assignee to whom the official assignee transfers the estate. If none is named, the official assignee continues to act as such. Failing to make the transfer to the new assignee in 24 hours, he is liable to imprisonment for one month. Deeds of assignment vest all the property, effects and securities of the insolvent in the assignee, but not those in hands of a pledgee or other possessor with a lien on them, unless such party have proved his claim, &c. But before maturity of the advance, or for 2 weeks after, effects pledged may be sold by assignee, and if for an amount sufficient to pay it pledgee must deliver. A duplicate (or in Quebec, an authentic copy) of the deed of assignment, &c., is to be lodged with the proper Court. These deeds, where they include real estate, are to be registered.

*Compulsory Liquidation.*

A debtor is insolvent and his estate subject to compulsory liquidation if he absconds or is about to abscond, remains out of Canada or conceals himself within it; if he secretes or is about to secrete his property, or assigns or is about to assign it, either being with intent to defraud any creditor or deprive him of recourse; if he have procured the seizure of his property for a debt over \$200 proveable under this act; if he be in prison or on limits for 30 days for a debt of or over that amount, or have escaped from such imprisonment, or if he does not appear, when summoned, to be examined respecting his debts; or does not pay in compliance with an order of Court; or if he has made any assignment for the benefit of his creditors, or, being unable to pay his debts, sells the whole or main part of his assets without paying, or allows an execution to remain unsatisfied for 15 days or within 4 days of that fixed for sale. If a debtor fails to meet his engagements generally as they fall due, any one or more claimants for \$500 may demand that he assign. But if their claims are less, or procured for the purpose of taking proceedings, or the stoppage was only temporary and neither fraudulent nor owing to lack of sufficient assets, the debtor may, within 5 days of such demand, on application to the judge, procure a suspension of proceedings; and if taken in order to compel payment under color of proceedings under the act without reasonable ground, the judge may order payment of treble costs by the creditors so proceeding. If the debtor is absent, an enlargement of the time for proceeding may be granted by the judge. If debtor's petition fails, or he continues trade, or disposes of his assets, unless he makes voluntary assignment, compulsory liquidation is ordered, and a writ of attachment issues. But the act or omission relied upon must have occurred within 3 months of the application of the creditor. If the debtor has no domicile or absconds, the judge may order service to be made in any way he sees fit. Concurrent writs of attachment may issue to sheriffs of several counties or districts. Under it the sheriff who is an officer of the court for the purpose, or his deputy or messenger, may seize all the estate and effects in his county or district, and may forcibly enter premises for that purpose. The official assignee becomes guardian where the debtor has his chief place of business; if there be none in the county the sheriff appoints a guardian. If no such petition as above have been previously presented by the insolvent, he may, within 3 days, petition to set aside the writ for similar causes, as availed against the demand for assignment. If the writ be not quashed, the judge orders a meeting of the creditors, the assignee or guardian preparing for it, as in case of assignment. The judge, prothonotary or clerk presides at the meeting, and an assignee is appointed, to whom the guardian transfers the estate, &c. He becomes vested with all the estate and effects of the insolvent, whether seized under the writ or no. His appointment is registered against real estate.

*Official Assignees, &c.*

Each Board of Trade appoints an official assignee for each county or three for each district in Quebec, in which such board exists, or adjacent to it, and having no board therein, within 3 months after the act comes into force or after any future vacancy. In districts or counties not adjacent to that wherein there is a board or in which the board neglects to appoint, the judge may do it. Official assignees are to give security to the judge or president of the board. But creditors of an estate may require special security therefor, to which the former thereupon becomes supplementary. The interim (official) assignee or guardian may, with leave of the judge, take any conservatory process for protection of the estate. The creditors may appoint one or more inspectors to superintend and direct the assignee, and their unanimous consent shall be held to be the consent of the creditors, except in case of the sale of the whole estate. They may also fix the place of meetings of creditors. At such first meeting the insolvent may offer a composition, and the creditors, if they accept it, may order the suspension of proceedings for such time as may be fixed.

*Assignees.*

Immediately on the appointment of an assignee to an estate he gives notice thereof. He calls meetings on the demand of the inspectors, or of 5 creditors, or by order of the judge, or when he needs instructions. He is subject to any order of the creditors not contrary to this Act. Until otherwise ordered by creditors he deposits all moneys of the estate weekly with a bank or bank agency, if there be any within fifteen miles of the place of business of the insolvent. He must not deposit it in his own name. All accrued interest is divided in each meeting of creditors. He is to attend and keep minutes of all proceedings at meetings of creditors, and minutes of all his proceedings, &c., a duplicate of which, written up monthly, is deposited with the prothonotary. All powers of any insolvent, respecting property, become vested in the assignee, except his powers as trustee, &c. The estate is to be wound up by the assignee by sale of lands, effects, &c., and collection of debts. With consent of the creditors

he may sell all the assets for a fixed price, or a dollar rate upon the amount of liabilities. If after the appointment of assignee, the insolvent takes out, or continues any proceedings in his own name, he must give security for costs before the other party requires to plead or proceed. If any partner becomes insolvent the partnership is dissolved, and the assignee has the same rights of action against the other partners as the insolvent would have had had the partnership been otherwise dissolved. Any creditor may, on the refusal of the assignee or inspectors, obtain the order of a judge to take any proceeding, at his own risk, which he may think beneficial for the estate. Purchasers of debts acquire all rights of the insolvent or assignee against debtors, but have no warranty except of assignee's good faith. Sales of real estate must be advertised for 2 mos., unless the time is abridged by the creditors, with approval of the judge, to not less than 1 month. In Quebec the hypothecary creditors must consent. If the price offered is too small the property may be withdrawn. The deed executed by the assignee has the same validity as a sheriff's deed. In Quebec the sale may be made subject to such charges as are allowed to remain on the property after sheriff's sale. The assignee obtains the registrar's certificate, and collocates the privileged and hypothecary creditors, according to it, in the dividend sheet. Assignees are officers of the court, and subject to the orders of the court or judge. Proceedings are summary, by order of the judge or rule of court in term. The judge may imprison as for contempt of court, or dismiss an assignee for disobedience to such orders or rules. An assignee may resign or be removed at a meeting of the creditors, and be replaced in like manner. The creditors decide upon the remuneration of the *interim* official assignee, guardian and assignee. If they neglect it the assignee inserts their amounts in a dividend sheet, his own not to exceed 5 p. c. of the cash receipts. When the place of assignee is vacant the estate is under the control of the judge. When the assignee has wound up the estate he applies for his discharge, first giving notice to the insolvent and the inspectors, or creditors if there are no inspectors. After hearing the parties the judge grants it absolutely or conditionally, or withholds it.

#### *Dividends.*

Within one month after notice of his appointment, or as soon after that period as possible, and every three months thereafter, the assignee must make up a statement of his proceedings for the information of the creditors, and, at similar intervals, a dividend sheet. Debts due and payable, and due but not payable, subject to rebate of interest, may be proved. A surety, or one liable on a debt, paid subsequently to insolvency, takes the place of the creditor, to whom it is paid as claimant. The assignee may reserve money to meet contingent or conditional claims, or, by order of the judge, award an amount as the value of such a claim on which to rank it for dividend. No lien or privilege except for costs, is acquired to any creditor who, after judgment, has taken out a writ of execution and seized the property of the debtor, if, before the assignment or order for compulsory liquidation, the money proceeds of sale have not been actually paid over. A creditor secured can only rank for the difference between the total amount of his claim and the amount of such security declared under oath. The inspectors or creditors decide whether he shall retain such security at the valuation, or assign it at 10 p. c. advance. If they fail to do so, the assignee acts at his own discretion. No claim, or part of it, shall be ranked on more than once, and the assignee may, at any time, require any creditor to state, under oath, if he has received anything on account since filing his claim. If he neglect or refuse he is not collocated. A claim against a person who is insolvent personally, and as member of a firm, or of two firms, shall rank first against the estate which contracted the debt, and only against the other when its creditors are paid in full. The creditors settle the allowance to be made to the insolvent. Costs incurred in actions against the insolvent, up to the time of the assignment, rank as part of the demand; incurred after, are not ranked. Clerks and employees rank, by special privilege, for 4 mos. arrears of salary; or more, if allowed by creditors. Notice, by advertisement, is given of a dividend sheet so soon as prepared, and dividends not objected to are payable one day after the last insertion of it. The necessary amounts for dividends of creditors not filing their claims are reserved by the assignee, who notifies them, but, if not claimed before the last dividend, such sums are included in it and go to the other creditors. Disputes respecting claims or dividends are heard and determined by the assignee. His decision is final, unless appealed from, in 3 days after notice thereof is served on the parties. Inspectors, or the assignee, may order the contestation of any claim they consider objectionable, at the expense of the estate. The proceedings for sale of property, under a writ of execution, may be stayed by order of court upon the application of the assignee, &c., the seizing creditor ranking, by privilege, for costs; or the sale may be proceeded with and moneys paid over to the assignee. Dividends remaining unpaid in bank, 3 years after the discharge of the assignee, are transferred to the government. It pays them over to the proper claimant when called for, with 4 p. c. interest.

#### *Leases.*

A lease of property worth more than the rent may be sold. The creditors may terminate the lease at the end of the next yearly period, at a meeting held at least a month before it, notice being forthwith given to the lessor, who may put in his claim for damages to be dealt with like other claims. The landlord's preferential claim in Ontario, N.B., and N.S. is only for 1 yr. next before the assignment or issue of writ.

#### *Appeals.*

An appeal lies from the award of an assignee to the judge, but must be taken within 3 days of the notification of award. An appeal from the judge lies, in Quebec, to the Court of Review or Q. B.; in Ontario, to either of the Superior Courts or to a judge thereof; in N. B. and N. S. to the Supreme Court or a judge thereof; but appeals to a single judge, on a case stated, may be referred by him to the Court. Notice of appeal must be given and security put in within 5 days.

#### *Frauds, &c.*

Contracts gratuitously made, or for a merely nominal consideration, within 3 mos. of assignment or writ, or contracts obstructing the recourse of creditors, made after the one party knew of the other's insolvency or had cause to know it, or after it was notorious, are

held to be fraudulent and are null and void. Any contract made by a party in ignorance of such insolvency 30 days before the assignment or writ for a consideration but to the detriment of creditors is voidable. Fraudulent preferential sales or transfers of property are null, and transfers made within the 30 days are presumed to be fraudulent. Payments made to a creditor knowing the debtor's insolvency, within the 30 days, may be recovered back by the assignee. Transfers of debts within that time to insolvents' debtors, who know his insolvency, in order to procure a set off, are null for that purpose so far as the estate is concerned. Purchasing goods or obtaining advances by a person knowing his inability to pay for or repay the same, is fraud, punishable by imprisonment for 2 yrs., unless payment be sooner made. Every partner cognizant of such proceeding is liable. The plaintiff must, however, allege and prove the fraud, in his action for the recovery of such debt.

#### *Composition and Discharge.*

A deed of composition and discharge, signed by a majority of \$100 claimants and three-fourths in value, binds the other creditors. If the discharge be conditional upon payment of the composition, and that is not paid, the assignee resumes possession of the estate; but creditors previously to such composition, will only rank for the amount of composition paid in full. The recovery of estate or effects by the assignee to insolvent under terms of such deed has the effect of a sale by the assignee. If a payment under the composition falls due while it is being contested, it is postponed until 10 days after final judgment therein. Notice of opposition must be filed within 3 days after such deed is lodged with the assignee. The consent to a discharge by the above proportion of creditors frees insolvent from all claims stated in his list, or proved before the assignee, whether exigible at the time of insolvency or not, also all claims on negotiable paper mentioned in the list, although the holder is unknown to the insolvent. But a discharge without composition does not affect secondary liabilities, as those of partners, guarantors, endorers, &c. And it does not release the insolvent from liability for debt, for which he may be imprisoned under this act, or for damages for any criminal act, or for maintenance of relatives (unless the creditor shall have filed a claim or shall expressly consent) or for any trust account, without such consent; but claimants on such accounts may claim and receive dividends. The holders of any such claims as above or privileged claims shall not be counted in reckoning the proportion of creditors necessary for a discharge. The discharge is deposited with the Court and one month's notice of application for its confirmation is given. It may be contested on the ground of fraud, of false swearing, evasion or prevarication at examination of the insolvent, of neglect to comply with the act or orders of the judge, or failure to keep proper books since 1864, in Ontario and Quebec, or after the passing of this act in the other Provinces. No act is fraud, although so declared by this act, if committed before the act of 1864, in Ontario and Quebec, or before the passing of this act in the other Provinces, unless it was punishable as such under previous laws. If the insolvent do not file the consent or deed, &c., of discharge within one month, a \$200 creditor may give him notice to do so and proceed to have it annulled for any of the above reasons. If it be shown that the insolvent has been guilty of misconduct in his business, extravagance in expenses, recklessness in indorsing or becoming surety, continuing trade after he believed himself insolvent, purchasing goods without reasonable expectation of paying for them, or negligence in keeping his accounts, his discharge may be suspended for 5 yrs. or made second class, or both. If within 1 year he do not secure the consent of the required creditors, the insolvent may apply to the judge for discharge, who grants, refuses or suspends it for reasons as above. A creditor or the assignee may contest the application, and the judge himself may examine the insolvent, assignee and others, if there be no contesting creditor. The requisite number of creditors may demand of the judge that he suspend the certificate or rank it second class. Any discharge procured by fraud or preferential payment to obtain creditor's consent is void.

#### *Examination of Insolvent and others.*

So soon as one month has expired after the appointment of assignee, a meeting is held to examine the insolvent under oath, by each creditor present in turn, his evidence being taken down, and signed and deposited in the office of the court. He may further be examined, at any time, before the judge, upon an order or subpoena, or on application for discharge or contestation of it. He must attend all meetings of creditors, when summoned, and give evidence. Insolvent's wife or husband may also be examined touching the estate and effects and disposal of them.

#### *Procedure.*

Procedure deeds, validly executed in one Province, shall have the same effect and make the same proof in all others. Notices, under this Act, must be inserted for 2 weeks in the *Official Gazette*, and in one other paper published at or nearest to the place of business of the insolvent, and, in Quebec, in one such English and one such French paper. At meetings of creditors the majority of numbers, and value of those above \$100, decides; where the two majorities differ the judge decides. When a majority of value cannot otherwise be obtained, creditors for less than \$100 may vote. Claims may be attested before judges, comrs. of the courts, or J. P. or assignee in Canada, and by the usual persons abroad, affidavits, before judges or comrs. 1 clear day's notice of proceedings must be given within 15 miles of place of proceeding, and 1 clear day for each further 15 miles. Persons not obeying a summons, order, or subpoena of a judge or assignee, may be punished for contempt of court; if a proper tender of money for his expenses have been made to him. The ordinary rules of procedure apply to amendments, &c. A foreign discharge shall not bar an action in Canada. The judge has power, special cause being shown, to order a postmaster to deliver letters addressed to the insolvent to the assignee, to be opened and read by him in presence of the prothonotary or clerk of court, and to be retained if connected with business of the estate, or re-sealed and returned if not. If the judge have a claim against the insolvent the judge of an adjacent county or district must act in the case. If the assignee have such a claim as principal or agent he cannot decide upon the validity of such claim or its collocation in any dividend sheet, but the judge must do so. Traders having marriage contracts in Quebec

must register them within 3 months of execution, and non-traders within 30 days of becoming traders, else they will be of no effect as respects their estates when insolvent. With reserve of pending contentions the words "any official assignee" in 29 Vic., c. 18, are to be read as if followed by the words "resident or appointed in any part of the Province of Canada," a proceeding preliminary to the appointment, nor the appointment of an assignee, can be set aside or called in question after the expiry of one year thereafter.

#### *Imprisonment for Debt.*

After the first meeting of creditors of a person confined in gaol, or on the limits, in any civil suit, a judge may, on application, of which 7 days' notice has been given to the plaintiff and the assignee, discharge him from custody, if it appear that he have made a *bona fide* assignment of all his estate and effects: and he may be forthwith discharged from any subsequent arrest in a civil action for causes arising previous to the assignment or writ of attachment.

#### *Offences and Penalties.*

Every assignee is an agent within the meaning of the Act respecting larceny, and the provisions of this Act, and resolutions of creditors, are "direction in writing;" under it. The insolvent is guilty of misdemeanour, and liable to 3 years imprisonment (or greater punishment if provided by any other Act) if he do not fully discover and deliver up to the assignee the whole of his estate and effects, and the books and papers relating thereto; if, within 30 days before the assignment or writ, he remove or conceal property worth \$50; if he do not denounce false claims; if he falsifies or destroys his books or writings; or states fictitious losses or expenses upon examination; or pawns or disposes of (otherwise than in ordinary way of trade) goods bought within 3 months on credit and not paid for. Such offences are tried in the ordinary courts for such offences, but with a special jury. A creditor accepting a payment or gift for signing a composition or discharge, or ranking for a sum not actually due, forfeits treble the amount, which is recoverable by the assignee. An insolvent receiving moneys, effects or securities belonging to his estate, and not handing them over to the assignee, may be ordered to do so, and failing compliance, may be imprisoned for one year. 1 p. c. on the proceeds of sale of real estate in Quebec is paid over by the assignee to the sheriff for the Building and Jury Fund, and the G. in C. may impose duties on proceedings, as under c. 109, ss. 32 and 33 C. S. L. C.

#### OFFENCES NOT WHOLLY COMMITTED IN CANADA.

Cap. 17—Amends 31 V., c. 63, striking out the words "or without" in ss. 2 and 5, and repeals so much of c. 72, s. 8, as relates to felonies as above, and accessoriis to such felonies.

#### \* COINAGE OFFENCES.

Cap. 18.—Counterfeiting current gold or silver coin is punishable by imprisonment for life, or any lesser period. Colouring coins or metals, with intent to pass them as genuine coin, or manufacture them to be so passed, or to make genuine coin pass for coin of a higher value, the same. Impairing or lightening coin, 14 years or any less time. Filing or clipping it, 7 years. Buying or selling counterfeit coin for less than its apparent value, for life. Importing it, the same. Exporting it, less than 2 years. Uttering it, 14 years. Passing light coin, 1 year. Possessing counterfeit coin, 3 years. Subsequent offences, felony, for life. Uttering foreign coin, medals, &c., as current coin, 1 year. Defacing coin by stamping words thereon, 1 year. A tender of coin so defaced is not legal, and uttering it is punishable by \$10 fine, if Attorney General consents to the prosecution. Counterfeiting foreign gold and silver coin not current in Canada, 7 years. Bringing such coin into Canada, the same. Uttering it, 6 months. Second offence, 2 years. Any subsequent offence, 7 years. Having it in possession, 3 years. Counterfeiting foreign coin other than gold or silver, 1 year. Second offence, 7 years. Making, mending, or having unlawfully in possession coining tools, felony, for life. Conveying the same out of H. M.'s mints into Canada, for life. Suspected coin may be cut or otherwise tested by any person to whom it is tendered. If genuine, he bears any loss; if not, the tenderer. Revenue officers must cut, break or deface all light coin coming into their possession. Any person finding counterfeit coin, or materials, machines or tools for coining, or filings or chippings or dust from lightened coin, may at once seize them, and take them before a J. P., or a J. P. may issue his warrant to seize the same by day or night. When no longer needed for evidence, such coin or tools, &c., are to be defaced, broken or destroyed. The coin to be cut or broken in open court or before a J. P. Where offences have been committed in two provinces, districts or counties within ten days by the same person or by confederates, proceedings may be taken in either of them for the whole. The evidence of a surveyor or officer of the mint is not necessary to prove a coin counterfeit; that of any other creditable witness is sufficient. The offence is complete, though the true coin and counterfeit is not a ground for acquittal. Any person may arrest and deliver to the counterfeit coin made or uttered is not finished. A person convicted of a misdemeanor may be fined and ordered to find sureties to keep the peace and be of good behaviour, instead of any other penalty; if convicted of felony, may be ordered to find sureties in addition thereto, but no one can be detained more than one year for the failure to find sureties.

#### FORGERY.

Cap. 19—Any person forging Her Majesty's seal, the great seal of Britain, or of Ireland, or of Canada, or of any colony, or sealing a document with such forged seal, is guilty of felony.

\* The precise definitions of crime in this and several succeeding statutes cannot be condensed, or, without taking too much space, inserted at length. All sentences for 2 years or more are to the Penitentiary; under that, to the Common Gaol or Reformatory, unless otherwise mentioned. When 2 years is stated in this synopsis, it means a non-penitentiary period. The maximum period is always stated: except in a very few cases, the judge may sentence, with or without solitary confinement, and with the non-penitentiary imprisonment is in almost cases, with or without solitary confinement, and with or without hard labor, at the discretion of the judge.



any, and may be imprisoned for life. Forging or uttering a document with a forged signature of the Governor-General or any L. G., the same. Forging or altering letters patent, 7 years. Forging or altering any public register, or anything purporting to be a true copy therefrom, 14 years. Forging transfers of stock or powers of attorney relating thereto, or land scrip, for life. Personating the owner of any such stock, &c., and transferring or receiving dividends or trying to do so, the same. Forging attestations to such power of attorney, 7 years. Making false entries in books of public funds or making fraudulent transfers of any share, interest, &c., in or of such funds, for life. A clerk or employee of government, or a bank at which a government account is kept, making false dividend warrants 7 years. Forging debentures, Dominion notes, exchequer bills, &c., of Canada, or either Province, or coupons or endorsements—for life. Making plates, &c., for paper in imitation of those used for such securities, 7 years. Having such plates, &c., in possession, the same. Having such papers &c., 2 years. Forging stamps or stamped paper, or using or selling them, or engraving or making dies, plate, &c., for them, or having possession of them, or removing stamps from instruments, or any mark showing them to have been used, 21 years. Forging or uttering bank notes, &c., for life. Purchasing or having them in possession, 14 years. Making or selling paper with marks, such as used for Dominion, Provincial, or bank notes, &c., 14 yrs. Any one making or engraving a plate, &c., for a Dominion, Provincial, or bank note, or a part of it, or having or using such plate, &c., or paper for such notes, or on which a word or device from such plates has been impressed, the same. Making or having the mould for paper with the name of any bank on it, or making or having such paper, the same. Engraving plates for foreign bills or notes, or using or having them, or uttering paper on which any part of such bill or note is printed, the same. In the foregoing cases authority must be shown to engrave, have or use such plates, dies, &c., or such moulds, paper, notes, &c., by the party accused, to procure acquittal. Forging deeds, wills, bonds, bills of exchange, promissory notes, or orders or receipts, or uttering them, for life. Making or accepting by procuration, but without proper authority, any bill, note, order, &c., or uttering it, 14 years. Obliterating the crossing on cheques, for life. Forging debentures, 14 years. Forging a private or trade mark, common seal. Vending goods falsely marked, 6 mos., or \$100 fine, or both. Forging railway or steamboat tickets, 3 years. Forging proceedings of courts of record, or of equity, admiralty, or other courts of justice, 7 years. Uttering false certificates or copies of them, or forging a seal of any court, or acting upon a forged process, the same. Forging or uttering any forged instrument made evidence by act of Parliament or of one of the Legislatures, the same. Such forged document, when produced in evidence may be impounded by the court. Forging title deeds or documents necessary for registration, or any notarial act or process verbal of a surveyor, or any seal or signature thereto, or uttering the same, 14 yrs. Forging orders, &c., of J. P. or recognizances or affidavits taken before them, 3 years. Forging any order of a judge, &c., or the signature of a judge, clerk, or other officer of court, thereto, 14 years. Entering into recognizances in the name of any other person, without authority, 7 years. Forging or uttering forged marriage licenses, 7 years. Forging, altering, defacing or destroying registers of marriages, births, deaths or burials, or uttering false certificates or copies thereof, for life. Uttering forged copies or certificates therefrom, the same. Demanding or receiving property, or money, &c., upon a forged document, 14 years. Forging any document for purposes of fraud or deceit, for life. Any alteration for such purposes of a genuine document is a forgery of it. Forging or altering in Canada of a document purporting to be dated out of it, or for money payable, or goods, &c., deliverable out, of Canada, is forgery within the act. Forgers and their accessories or abettors may be tried in the county or district where they are apprehended or are in custody. A copy or facsimile of a forged document need not be set out in the indictment. Intent to defraud particular persons need not be set up or proved. Possession of things forbidden, by any other person on behalf of accused, or possessed by him upon any premises, whether occupied by him or not, is possession within the law. Evidence of parties interested in the document forged must be corroborated to sustain a conviction. Any person made liable by any act to the penalties imposed by the act 5 Elizabeth c. 14, shall be guilty of felony, and liable to 14 years imprisonment instead. Any forgeries, which were formerly capital, or punishable more severely than under this act, and which are not otherwise punishable under this act, are hereafter punishable by imprisonment at the discretion of the court. Accessories after the fact to felonies under this act—common law. Aiders or abettors of a misdemeanor, the same as principal. Same provision in this as at the end of last preceding act respecting sureties.

#### OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.

Cap. 20.—The punishment for murder is death. Conspiring or soliciting it, imprisons men for ten years. Accessories after the fact, for life. For manslaughter, for life or a fine. In indictment for murder, or manslaughter, the manner of killing, or instrument, or means used need not be set up. All crimes formerly petit treason are now made murder. If the offence be commenced out of Canada, and the person die in it, or be commenced in Canada, and the person die without it, the parties may be indicted and punished as if all had occurred in Canada. Administering poison, or wounding with intent to murder, death. Destroying or damaging a building with gunpowder, with intent to murder, death. Destroying fire to or casting away or destroying a ship, with intent to murder, for life. Set to administer poison, or shooting or attempting to shoot at, or attempting to drown or strangle a person, the same. Attempting murder by any other means, for life. Sending letters threatening murder, 10 years. Impeding a person endeavouring to save himself or another from death by drowning, &c., after ship-wreck, for life. Shooting or attempting to shoot, or wounding with intent to do grievous bodily harm, or to resist apprehension, for life. Inflicting in order to commit an indictable offence, for life. Choking a person to render him insensible same intent, for life. In these last two cases whipping may be added to the punishment of 10 years. Administering poison or other noxious thing, so as to annoy or injure another, 3 years. The jury may convict of the latter less offence upon an indictment for the former.

**Any person not providing food and clothing for his family, servants, apprentices, wards, &c., 3 years.** Injuring a child under 2 years so that its life is endangered the same. Causing gunpowder to explode, or sending an explosive substance to any person or throwing a corrosive fluid upon him with intent to maim or disfigure him, for life. Placing gunpowder, &c. near a building or vessel with intent to do bodily injury, 14 years. Setting spring guns, man traps, &c. calculated to destroy human life or inflict grievous bodily harm upon trespassers, &c., 3 years. This does not apply to the usual gins or traps for vermin. Placing wood, &c. upon a railway track, removing rails or disturbing signals with intent to endanger the safety of passengers, for life. Casting stones, &c. at a railway carriage, &c., with the like intent, the same. Otherwise endangering passengers by a railway, 2 years. Drivers of vehicles causing bodily harm by furious driving, 2 years. Causing bodily harm by doing any unlawful act, or by negligence, the same. Interrupting or preventing the performance of any religious service or rite by any priest or minister, the same. Arresting a clergyman upon civil process during such rite, or when about to perform it is such offence. For disturbing congregations met for religious service the offender may be arrested by any peace officer on view and brought before a J. P. and fined \$20 or imprisoned 1 month in default. Assaulting a magistrate or other officer engaged in preserving a wreck, &c., or vessel in distress, 7 years. Assault with intent to commit felony or in resistance of a revenue or peace officer, 2 years. Assaults with intent to obstruct the sale of grain or other produce or goods in market or its free passage thereto, on conviction before a J. P., 3 months. Assaulting seamen, stevedores &c., with intent to prevent them from working, the same. Assaults or threats made to prevent persons from working in pursuance of an unlawful combination to raise the rate of wages, 2 years. Common assault and battery, on conviction before a J. P., 2 months, or \$20 fine and 2 months in default. If the complaint is dismissed the J. P., shall deliver a certificate to the defendant. Such conviction and order going the punishment, or certificate is a bar to any further proceedings. If the evidence shew an attempt to commit to commit felony the J. P. commits for that. In case of a dispute respecting title to property or a process of law, he cannot proceed. If convicted, after indictment, for assault producing actual bodily harm, 3 years; if of common assault, 1 year. Rape is punishable by death. Procuring the defilement of a girl under 21, 2 years. Carnally knowing a girl under 10; death; between 10 and 12, 7 years imprisonment. Indecent assault on a girl under 12, 2 years and whipping. Abduction of a woman against her will from motives of lustre; or fraudulent abduction of a girl under 21 without consent of her father, &c., 14 years. And if the offender have married her he can take none of her property which must be settled by the Court of Chancery, in Ontario, Superior Court, Q. C. and Supreme Court in N. B. or N. S. Forcible abduction of a woman with intent to marry or carnally know her, 14 years. Abduction of a girl under 16, 2 years. Child stealing of persons under 14 or harbouring or detaining one stolen, 7 years. This does not apply to a person claiming a right to possession because of relationship, &c. Bigamy, 7 years is punishable where the offender is apprehended. This does not apply to second marriages out of Canada by others than British subjects resident in Canada and leaving it with intent to commit the offence; or to persons who a wife or husband has been absent 7 years continuously and is believed to be dead, or to divorced persons. Administering drugs or using instruments to procure abortion, for life. Supplying or procuring drugs or instruments for that purpose, 2 years. Concealing birth of a child, 2 years. A person indicted for murder of a newborn child may be convicted of concealment on that indictment. Act 21, James I. is declared not to be in force in Canada. Sodomy or bestiality, for life or less in Penitentiary. At tempt to commit such crime, 10 years. Making or having gunpowder or any explosive substance or machine with intent to commit any felony against this act, common gaol. A J. P. may issue warrants to search for them, and officers may seize and hold them until ordered to give them up by a judge of a Superior Court. If the party be convicted they are forfeited and sold, the proceeds being paid to the R. G. Kidnapping, 7 years. Non-resistance is no defence, unless no threats, duress or force or exhibition of force was used. Trial may be had at the place of seizure or at any place through which the person seized was carried. Carrying bowie knives, daggers, skull-crackers or like weapons, or selling or exposing them for sale on conviction before a J. P., a fine of \$10 to \$40 or 30 days in default. Carrying sheath knives in seaport towns, the same; but not to apply to seamen or riggers engaged in their work. Convictions may also be had under cap. 32. Prosecutions must be commenced within 1 month. The weapon is to be impounded and destroyed. The same provision is made respecting fines and sureties as in Co. 18 and 19. In cases of assault a defendant convicted may be ordered to pay complainants costs and allowance for loss of time, or in default to be imprisoned 3 months; or they may be levied by distress. The act comes into force on 1st January, 1870.

#### LARCENY AND SIMILAR OFFENCES.

**Cap. 21—All larcenies rank alike.** A bailee fraudulently converting property to his own use or that of anyone not the owner is guilty of larceny. Any person guilty of simple larceny or any felony made punishable like it is liable to imprisonment for 3 years. 3 larcenies within the space of 6 months may be charged in one indictment. If property be stolen from a person or place, the offender may be charged with stealing from the place alleged to have been stolen at one time and it be proved to have been taken at several times. Whoever prosecutes must elect not more than 3 within 6 months to support indictment. Whoever commits simple larceny after a conviction for felony, 10 years, after a misdemeanour under this act 7 years. After 2 summary convictions for felony, 10 years. Stealing cattle 14 years. Killing an animal with intent to steal any part of it, the same. Stealing dogs, beasts or birds ordinarily in confinement or for domestic uses and not subjects of larceny at common law, or killing with intent to steal any part, on conviction before a J. P., 1 month common law, or killing with intent to steal any part, on conviction before a J. P., 1 month or \$20 besides price of animal, for second offence 3 months. Killing or taking persons or engine a piece. Stealing or dredging for oysters in oyster fisheries, or using any valuable security other than a title there 3 months. Stealing, destroying or concealing any valuable security other than a title to land is punishable as if he stole that which the security represents. If a deed of land, 3 years. Bill or codicil, for life; but the conviction shall not itself be received in evidence, nor shall the party be convicted if he have first revealed the offence on oath in a suit at law

or in equity, or in a matter of bankruptcy. Stealing records of courts or other legal or public documents, 3 years. Stealing a railway or steamboat ticket common gaol. Stealing fixtures of a house or metal work in a garden or fence, as simple larceny. Trees or shrubs in any park, garden, orchard, &c. of over \$5 value, or elsewhere of \$25, felony, as simple larceny. If less, but of the value of 25 cts. on conviction before a J. P. besides the value \$25. Second offence 3 months. Third offence, simple larceny. Purchasing and receiving such trees, &c., or timber therefrom of over \$10 value, the same; not to bar other proceedings, but conviction not to be received in evidence, nor shall any person be convicted upon his own evidence given in a civil suit. Stealing or cutting or breaking with that intent any live or dead fence, &c. on conviction before a J. P., besides value of article or injury done \$20. Second offence 3 months. Suspected persons in possession of such wood, &c. and not accounting, \$10, besides value, &c. Stealing fruit, or damaging with intent to steal, any plant, root or fruit, in any garden or orchard, &c., 1 month or \$20, besides value, &c. Second offence, as simple larceny. Stealing the same, not growing in gardens, orchards, &c., 1 month or \$5, besides value or damage. Second offence, 3 months. Stealing ores or minerals common gaol, if not taken for purposes of exploration or scientific investigation from a place unenclosed and not worked or dry as a mine. Miners removing ore with intent to defraud owners, the same. Holders of mines concealing or withholding ore, &c. to defraud proprietor or his share or crown of royalty, or making false statement, the same. Selling or purchasing quartz, &c. containing gold or silver, or smelted gold or silver, within 3 miles of a gold district, &c., the same. Purchasing the same of value of \$1 or upward without giving and filing a proper receipt within 20 days, double the value and common gaol. A J. P. may issue a search warrant therefor. Appeal allowed as in other summary convictions. Possession contrary to the provisions of law is *prima facie* evidence of theft. Keeping back or concealing ore, &c., with intent to deceive a co-partner is a felony, punishable as larceny. A co-partner stealing or embezzling money or property of the partnership or in which they have a beneficial interest, or converting it to the use of other than the owner is liable for larceny as if he were not such partner, &c. Robbery from the person, 14 years. On trial jury may convict of assault with intent to rob. Such assault, 3 years. Robbery or assault with intent and by an armed party or robbery with wounding or beating, &c., for life. Sending threatening letters demanding money, &c., for life. Demanding money, &c., with menaces or by force with intent to steal, 2 years. Sending or delivering, &c., letters threatening to accuse of crimes, with a view to extort money, &c., for life. Accusing or threatening to accuse as above, the same. Inducing a person by such threats to execute, alter, or destroy any deed or valuable security, the same. Breaking into a church, &c., and committing a felony or being in a church, committing the felony and breaking out, for life. Breaking out of a house at night, entered with intent to commit felony, is burglary. Burglary is punishable by imprisonment for life. Entering a house at night, with intent to commit felony, 7 yrs. Breaking into buildings not part of dwelling house, but within the curtilage, or being there committing a felony and breaking out, 14 yrs. Breaking into any house, school house, shop, warehouse, &c., or being there and committing felony, &c., the same. Breaking in, with intent to commit felony, 7 yrs. When the breaking in or out is proved, but not that it was in the night, conviction may be had under the last clause. Night is from 9 P. M. to 6 A. M. If a person is found armed, or with burglars' tools, or disguised, with intent to break into any house, &c., and commit a felony, or found in such house, &c., with such intent, 3 yrs. If, after conviction of felony or such misdemeanor, 10 yrs. Stealing in a dwelling house to the value of \$25, 14 yrs. If with menaces, the same. Stealing goods in process of manufacture, of \$2 or more value, the same. Stealing or disposing of goods, or materials, or tools entrusted to one for manufacture, Common Gaol. Stealing from vessels, wharves, &c., 14 yrs. From a ship in distress or wrecked, the same. Having such goods in possession and not accounting for them, on conviction before a J. P., 3 mos. or \$20 besides the value. If a person offer shipwrecked goods for sale, they may be seized by a customs, excise, or peace officer, and, unless possession is accounted for, delivered over to the proper owner; and, on like conviction, the party may be punished as above. Larceny by clerks or servants, 14 yrs. Embezzlement by them, the same. Larceny or embezzlement by persons in the public service, or that of a Municipality, the same. They may be indicted where apprehended, or where the offence is committed. Distinct acts of embezzlement, &c., not exceeding 3 within 6 mos., may be charged in the same indictment. The jury may convict of larceny upon an indictment for embezzlement, and *vice versa*. Tenants or lodgers stealing chattels or fixtures from houses or apartments let to them, less than two years; if they exceed \$25 in value, 7 yrs. Embezzling or converting to his use, or that of other than the owner, moneys or securities, or property or their proceeds, entrusted to a broker, merchant, broker, agent, or attorney, 7 yrs. Trustees fraudulently disposing of property held in trust, or converting it to their use, the same. Directors, managers, or officers of a body corporate or corporation. No conviction shall affect the ordinary recourse at law, but it cannot be a defence, so converting its property, or making false accounts, &c., or wilfully destroying or falsifying books or papers, &c. or publishing false statements or accounts, the same. But they must give evidence in court if civil proceedings adduced as evidence in such proceeding, after confession, in course of such proceeding, or employee, giving false receipts for goods or property not delivered, or a person accepting and using such receipts, three years. Selling or disposing of goods in fraud of a consignee who has made advances on them, the same. Any miller, factor, warehouseman, caring Banks, or anyone receiving such certificates, &c., and transferring and endorsing the receipt, &c., the same; or, if a bailee, may be indicted for larceny. None of these the crime committed be proved to be larceny, the party shall not be acquitted, though the false pretences, 3 years. The same rule holds as to proof of larceny. The offence is the

same, although the money, &c., be obtained for another person. Inducing persons by fraudulent means to execute or destroy deeds or other instruments, the same. Falsely pretending to have inclosed money or other property in a post letter. Winning money by cheating at games and betting, the same. Obtaining a passage in steamer or railway, with false tickets, the same. A receiver of goods, &c., which have been so wrongfully obtained as to involve a felony, may be indicted and punished as an accessory, with 14 years. The indictment for stealing may contain a count for receiving, and, if several persons are joined in one indictment, one or more may be found guilty of stealing, and others of receiving. Any number of receivers at different times of property, the subject of one felony, may be indicted together. Receiving, where the principal has been guilty of misdemeanour, 7 years. A receiver may be tried where he has had the goods, &c., or where the principal should be tried. Receivers, where the principal is punishable on summary conviction, are punishable like such principal. All principals in the second degree and accessories before the fact, and all persons, aiding, abetting or counselling the commission of a felony under this Act, are punishable as principals. Accessories after the fact, common gaol. Abettors of any summary conviction offence are punishable as principals. Dealers in marine stores, including iron, copper, brass and lead, may not purchase from persons under 16 years of age, or are liable, on conviction before a J. P., to a fine of \$4 for the first and \$6 for the second offence. He may not receive them between sunset and sunrise under a penalty of \$5 for first and \$7 for second offence. If stolen goods are found secreted, he is liable for a misdemeanour. Any other offence by which a person is defrauded of the use or possession of his property or right, temporarily or absolutely, is punishable as larceny. If over \$200 in value, then it is punishable by 14 years. A person indicted under other sections of this Act, may, if the proof warrant it, be convicted under this. In all cases of stealing, embezzling or obtaining under false pretences, if the value is over \$500, the imprisonment may be 7 years. Concealing or appropriating timber found adrift, and defacing or altering marks, refusing to deliver it up to the proper owner, is punishable as larceny. Bringing embezzled, stolen or unlawfully obtained property into Canada, or having it in possession here, knowing it to have been so obtained, is punishable as if the theft, embezzlement or unlawful obtaining had been committed here. On conviction of the offender restitution is ordered to the owner prosecuting or giving evidence, or if there be no conviction, but the jury declare the ownership; but in case a security has been *bona fide* paid and discharged, or a negotiable security *bona fide* taken by transfer and delivery for a just and valuable consideration, without notice or reasonable ground to suspect the wrong, restitution is not ordered. Restitution of money taken from a prisoner may be made to the purchaser *bona fide* of stolen goods who paid it to him, on restitution of the goods. Taking a reward for the recovery of stolen goods without prosecuting offender, felony, 7 years. Advertising a reward for the return of stolen goods, and that no questions will be asked, or other words importing that no proceedings for punishing the offender will be taken, \$250 fine. A person caught in the act of larceny may be apprehended by any person, and taken before a J. P. A person to whom goods which he believes to be stolen are offered may arrest the party. Whenever a person convicted fails to pay a fine and forfeiture of \$25 or under, he may be imprisoned for 2 months; if over \$25, 3 months. On a first summary conviction, the J. P. may discharge the offender on making restitution and paying damages and costs. A summary conviction and satisfaction thereof is a bar to any further prosecution. A person may be tried and convicted for larceny or receiving in any part of Canada where he has the thing stolen, though the stealing, &c., took place in another province or district. The same provision respecting securities for peace and good behaviour is made in this as in preceding Acts. The Act goes into force on 1st January, 1870.

#### MALICIOUS INJURIES TO PROPERTY.

Cap. 22.—Setting fire to a place of worship; to a dwelling house, any person being therein; to an outhouse, warehouse, factory, &c.; to a railway station, or building belonging to a railway, canal, port, dock, &c.; to Her Majesty's ships, or docks, stores, &c.; or to any public building, is felony, punishable by imprisonment for life. Setting fire to other building, is felony, 14 yrs. Setting fire to anything in or against a building, is punishable as setting fire to such building. Setting fire by negligence, recklessly or wantonly, to any forest tree, lumber, &c., common gaol. In cases not serious J. P. may impose a fine of \$50, or 6 mos. in default. Setting such fire maliciously, 14 yrs. Attempting to set fire to buildings, being felony if effected, is felony, 14 yrs. Destroying or damaging a house with gunpowder or other explosive substance, any person being therein, or of any building whereby life is endangered, for life. Attempting it, or the destruction of machinery or other property, 14 yrs. Riotously tearing down or demolishing any church or public building, or house, shop, warehouse, factory, or farm building, &c., or any machinery, felony, for life. Injuring or damaging such buildings or machinery, misdemeanour, 7 yrs. Under an indictment on the next previous clause the jury may find accused guilty under this. Injuries to buildings by tenants, a misdemeanour. Destroying or damaging goods in process of manufacture, or machinery employed in making textile fabrics, or by force entering a building, or that purpose, felony, for life. Destroying or injuring agricultural and other machines, felony, 7 yrs. Setting fire to any standing crop, or wood, heath, &c., felony, for life. Setting fire to stacks of corn or other farm produce, or fuel, or bark, felony, for life. Attempting to set fire to either, felony, 7 yrs. Destroying hop-binds, grape vines, felony, 14 yrs. Destroying trees, &c., worth more than \$5, growing in a pleasure ground, or growing elsewhere, and worth more than \$20, felony, 3 yrs. Damaging or destroying trees, shrubs, &c., anywhere, of the value of 25 cents, 1 mo. or \$5 besides damage; second offence, 3 mos. or \$20; third offence, misdemeanour, common gaol. Destroying or damaging any fruit or vegetable production in a garden, &c., 3 mos. or \$20 besides damage; second offence, felony, 1 mo. or 2 yrs. Destroying or damaging vegetable productions not growing in a garden, &c., 1 mo. or \$5 besides damage; second offence, 3 mos. Destroying or injuring fences, &c., \$5 and \$5 besides damage; second offence, 3 mos. Setting fire to a coal mine, oil well, &c., felony, for life. Damages; second offence, 3 mos. Setting fire to a shaft, airway, gateway, &c., of a mine, with attempting it, felony, 14 yrs. Obstructing a shaft, airway, gateway, &c., of a mine, with water, earth, rubbish, or other material, 7 yrs. Not to apply to damage underground by those working in adjoining mine. Damaging steam engines or other machinery, or tackle, or

any building, waggon-way, &c., for working a mine, felony, 7 yrs. Destroying any sea-bank, dyke or wall, or any canal, dam, or hydraulic works, felony, for life. Removing piles or materials from any sea-bank, &c., or hydraulic works, or doing mischief to a canal or navigable river, obstructing the navigation, felony, 7 yrs. Destroying the dam or sluice of a fish pond, to take or destroy the fish, or poisoning the fish therein, or destroying a mill dam, &c., misdemeanor, 7 yrs. Injuring a public bridge, or viaduct, or aqueduct; making the highway, railway or canal passing over or under it dangerous or impassable, felony, for life. Destroying a turnpike gate, toll-house, &c., a misdemeanor. Placing any obstruction on a railway, or injuring the rails or track, or improperly hiding or showing a signal, or doing anything to cause injury to a train, felony, for life. Obstructing a locomotive by an unlawful act or neglect of duty, misdemeanor, common gaol. Injuring a telegraph line, or preventing the sending of messages, misdemeanor, common gaol. Attempts to do this, 3 mos. or \$50. Destroying or damaging works of art, science, or literature, in any place, at any time open to the public; or any statue, monument or memorial in any place of worship, public building, or any graveyard, grounds, public place, or square, &c., or any railing or protecting erection surrounding it, 1 yr., besides damages recoverable by civil process. Killing, maiming, wounding, or injuring cattle, felony, 14 yrs. Attempting it, a misdemeanor. Killing, &c., any other animal kept in confinement, or domesticated, 3 mos. or \$100 besides damages; second offence, a misdemeanor. Setting fire to, casting away, or destroying a ship, felony, for life; whether to prejudice the owner or underwriter, or otherwise. Attempting to do this, felony, 14 yrs. Placing gunpowder or other explosive substance near a vessel, with intent to do this, or any machinery or tools, felony, 14 yrs. Otherwise damaging ships, felony, 7 yrs. Masking or altering a light or signal, or exhibiting a false one, in order to wreck or bring into danger a ship, boat, or other vessel, felony, for life. Removing, defacing, or concealing buoys or other sea marks, felony, 7 yrs. Making a vessel fast to such buoy, beacon, or sea-mark, \$10 or 1 mo. in default. Cutting or loosening booms, or letting rafts or timber adrift, a misdemeanor. Destroying wrecks or anything belonging thereto, felony, 14 yrs. Sending letters threatening to burn or destroy any house or other property, felony, 10 yrs. Committing malicious injuries not otherwise provided for, to the value of \$20, misdemeanor, 5 yrs.; under that value, \$30 or damages, or 2 mos. in default. This provision not to apply to cases where the party acted under a fair and reasonable supposition that he had the right, or to any trespass not wilful and malicious in hunting, fishing, or pursuit of game. Making or having in possession gunpowder or other explosive substances, or engines or machinery for the purpose of committing a felony under this act, a misdemeanor, less than 2 yrs. J. P. may issue search warrants to search for them, and, being found and seized, they are to be held till ordered to be delivered up by a judge of one of the Superior Courts, the searcher or seizer being liable for no loss or damage not resulting from his fault. If the party is convicted the articles seized are to be sold, and the proceeds go to the Province. In cases under this act, malice against the owner of the property need not be shown, nor need an intent to injure any particular person be stated in the indictment. Its provisions apply equally to offenders legally in possession of the property injured as to others. Persons in the act of committing the offence may be apprehended without warrant by a peace officer, or the owner or his servant, or any one authorized by him, and taken before a J. P. Then follow similar provisions to those in the last preceding acts respecting abettors, commitment for non-payment of fine, &c., the discharge of parties after a first offence, summary conviction being a bar to other proceedings, and bne, and sureties for the peace, &c., besides other punishment.

#### PERJURY.

Cap. 23—Perjury or subornation of it is a misdemeanour punishable by imprisonment for 14 years. In every case in which any law of the dominion or of any Province requires an oath, affirmation or declaration to be made to verify any statement, if any person having taken such oath he wilfully and corruptly states what is false or omits to state that which he is bound by such law to state or signs an affidavit, &c., containing such falsehood, he is guilty of perjury. But this is not to affect perjury at common law or any offence for which special provision is herein made. A person making a false affidavit out of Canada before a person duly authorized to that effect to be used on it may be charged with the offence as committed in Canada and tried whenever apprehended. Affidavits, &c., required of Insurance Companies may be made before any Comr. of a Superior Court, a J. P. or Notary. Any wilfully false statement therein is perjury. Any judge may direct that a person guilty of perjury before him be prosecuted, and commit till next term of a Criminal Court or take bail for his appearance. All evidence whether given orally or in an affidavit, &c., shall be deemed material. Any person accused of perjury may be tried where apprehended and held in custody. This act goes into force upon 1st January, 1870.

#### PRESERVATION OF PEACE ON PUBLIC WORKS.

Cap. 24—This act may be put in force by proclamation of the G. in C. in any place within or in the vicinity of which public works are being constructed, but not within a city. And such proclamation may be revoked at any time and afterwards renewed. After proclamation no one employed on such works shall keep arms or weapons, under penalty of \$2 to \$4. On or before a day fixed they must be delivered up to some court or officer appointed for that purpose, who grants a receipt for the same; and are to be returned when the proclamation is withdrawn. Any not delivered up may be seized by any Comr., J. P., or peace officer, and forfeited. Any person concealing such arms, or receiving them for concealment, forfeits \$40 to \$100, one half to go to the informer. The Comr. or a J. P., on affidavit of just cause of suspicion, may issue a search-warrant to search for them, and the constable or other peace officer charged with its execution may enter any house or premises by day or night, and with force, if entry be refused, to effect the search. Any arms, &c., found are forfeited, unless the party proves within 4 days that they were not held contrary to the meaning of the Act. Any person carrying arms may be arrested by a Comr., J. P., constable or peace officer, or any one having a warrant, if there is just cause to suspect they are carried for purposes dangerous to the public peace, and such person may be tried for misdemeanor. The Comr. makes a monthly return of the weapons received and detained. Those seized and forfeited

are to be sold or destroyed. After proclamation, no person within the limits shall sell or dispose of intoxicating liquors, unless he be a brewer or distiller selling by wholesale; penalty for 1st offence, \$20; 2nd, \$40; 3rd, 3 months' imprisonment. A clerk, servant or agent selling is liable to the same penalty as the principal. On oath of 3 creditable witnesses, a search warrant may issue to search for and seize such liquors kept for sale, &c., within the proclaimed district, but no dwelling house, without a shop or bar attached, shall be so searched, unless proof is had by one witness of sale therefrom within 1 month. If the party fails to appear when summoned to account for possession of such liquor, it is destroyed, and he is fined \$40, or is imprisoned 3 months in default. If the owner or keeper is not known, the seizure is advertised by putting up notices for 2 weeks in 3 public places, and if not claimed is then destroyed. It shall be delivered back to such owner or keeper, if within 2 weeks he prove that such liquor was not kept for sale or barter in such district. Money paid for liquor so illegally sold may be received back, and any promise, bargain or security given for such payment is null and void. Proceedings are summary; and the Court or J. P. may make such order respecting costs as he sees fit. This Act took effect 1st July, 1869.

#### OFFENCES RELATIVE TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Cap. 25—Enticing a soldier or sailor in H. M. service to desert, or assisting, receiving or concealing such deserter, is punishable on conviction before 2 J. P. or a Mayor of a city and a J. P., or a Recorder, Judge of Sessions or Police Magistrate by a fine of \$80 to \$100 or 6 months, or until the penalty is paid, in default. Buying or otherwise receiving and detaining clothing, arms, accoutrements or furniture belonging to H. M., or regimental necessaries of a soldier, or changing the colour of such clothing, or buying provisions without leave of his officer in writing. On like conviction \$20 to \$40, or 9 months in default. Buying like articles from a seaman or marine, \$60 to \$100, or 9 months, one half these fines go to the prosecutor. The party offending may in either case be prosecuted for a misdemeanour and fined or imprisoned at the discretion of the Court, or under the Imperial act. The evidence of any soldier or seaman liable to be ordered away or of any sick or infirm witness, or one about to leave the Province may be taken *de bene case* before a Comm. before the trial. Any person reasonably suspected of being a deserter may be apprehended and brought before a J. P., and if he be, he is confined till claimed by the military or naval authorities. No person shall break into any place in search of deserters unless with a warrant issued on affidavit that admission has been refused. Any J. P. may issue a warrant in usual form to apprehend deserters.

#### H. M. MILITARY AND NAVAL STORES.

Cap. 26—Provides that military and naval stores, being marked as follows—viz., Hempen cordage and wire rope with white, black or coloured worsted threads laid up with the yarns or wire; canvass, Fearnought hammocks and Seamen's bags a blue line in a serpentine form; bunting with a double top in the warp; candles with blue or red cotton threads in each wick or wicks of red cotton; timber, metal and other stores, the broad arrow with or without the letters W. D. shall be recognized as the property of Her Majesty. The marks are to be applied by the Admiralty and War Department or their employees. Unlawfully using them is a misdemeanour, imprisonment in common goal without solitary confinement. Obliterating or concealing such mark, felony, common goal. Unlawfully keeping or selling stores so marked, a misdemeanour, 1 year, without solitary confinement. When the offender is a dealer in marine stores or old metals he is presumed to know that the goods bore the mark until contrary is shown. Where the value does not exceed \$25 the case may be tried summarily before 2 J. P., a Recorder, Stipendiary or Police Magistrate in the City Court, Halifax, and on conviction the offender fined \$100 or 6 months. If a person other than a dealer as above or a person in H. M.'s service is found in possession of such stores he must prove that he came by them lawfully or pay a penalty of \$25. Possession same as in case of counterfeiters or coiners' tools, &c. It is unlawful to dredge, &c., within 100 yards of H. M.'s vessels or wharves, &c., without permission and punishable on similar convictions, by \$25 or 3 months. Only the Commanders of the Naval or Military forces or some one acting with his authority may proceed. The act came in force 1st July, 1869.

#### CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Cap. 27—Wantonly, cruelly or unnecessarily beating, binding or ill-treating, abusing or torturing any horse, cattle, poultry, dog or domestic animal or bird; or causing them mischief by negligence or ill-usage when driving them is punishable before a J. P. by fine of \$1 to \$10, besides damages, or 30 days in default. This not to abridge action for damages. A constable or peace officer or the owner, on view or on information of any other person declaring his or her name and abode may seize and take the offender before a J. P. If he refuse to state his name, &c. he may be imprisoned for 1 month, or until he tells it. Prosecutions must be commenced within 3 months. Summary convictions act applies. Act comes in force 1st January, 1870.

#### VAGRANTS.

Cap. 28—Defines who are vagrants and provides that on conviction before a Stipendiary or Police Magistrate, Mayor or Warden or any 2 J. P. they may be imprisoned for 2 months or fined \$50 or both. Any of the magistrates may issue a warrant to search for and arrest these people, the officer charged with it entering at any time any house of ill-fame, tavern or boarding-house.

#### PROCEDURE IN CRIMINAL CASES.

Cap. 29—[This act is for the most part useful only for professional men. A few particulars only are taken from it.] Any person found committing an offence may be arrested by a constable or peace officer or the owner of the property or any person authorized by him without a warrant. Also any person may arrest another committing any indictable offence at night and deliver him to a constable or Peace officer to be taken before a J. P. A constable or Peace Officer may arrest without warrant any person lying or loitering about, whom he has cause to suspect of having committed or being about to commit a felony, but he must be brought before a J. P. before noon next day. When felonies or misdemeanours are

committed on the boundaries of districts, &c., so that it is uncertain in which, or is begun in one and completed in the other they may be tried in either. When committed on persons *in transitu* by land or water may be tried in any jurisdiction through which the vehicle or vessel passed, or in the case of an offence committed on a road or stream forming the boundary. The venue may be changed by the Judge or Court having jurisdiction over the case at any time whenever it appears to him or is expedient to the ends of justice. No sessions of the Peace or Recorder's Court can try treason or a felony punishable with death, or a libel. Appeals and new trials in criminal cases are taken where the conviction has been affirmed by either of the Superior Courts of Common Law on a question of law reserved. And no writ of error will be granted respecting any point which might have been reserved or which the Judge refused to reserve. But nothing herein warrants the second trial of a person, the first being declared null by such court. The punishment of the pillory is abolished. Persons convicted of a capital offence on confession, whether principal or accessories, are punished as if convicted on other evidence. On a second conviction for felony not capital a criminal may be imprisoned for life. An escape or rescue, if not made felony is a misdemeanour, common gaol, a felonious reserve not otherwise provided for, 7 years. Unlawfully, under colour or pretended authority, procuring the release or discharge of a prisoner, common gaol. Fraud, cheating or conspiracy, not otherwise provided for, 7 years. Felonies not otherwise provided for, for life. The term of imprisonment commences on the day of passing sentence, but not any time during which convict is out on bail. Solitary confinement may not be inflicted for more than 1 month at a time or for more than 3 months in the year. When a person is ordered to be whipped the instrument and number of blows must be stated in the sentence and he is to be whipped on not more than 3 occasions during his imprisonment, under the supervision of the medical officer. A prisoner sentenced by a Military or Naval Court Martial, or any authority under the Military act, or by a court in Nova Scotia or New Brunswick may be imprisoned in a Penitentiary for less than 2 years. All imprisonment there is with hard labour. Convicts under 16 may be sentenced for any period from 6 months to imprisonment in a Reformatory. Whenever a person is acquitted on the ground of insanity the jury must so state in their verdict and the prisoner is ordered to be confined until the pleasure of the L. G. is known. We may give such order for the safe custody of such person as he sees fit. In the case of those heretofore as well as hereafter so acquitted. Also in case a prisoner becomes insane in prison on the certificate of 2 J. P. and 2 medical men, he may order him into other custody till his sanity be certified.

#### EXECUTION OF SENTENCE OF DEATH.

The judge need make no report respecting a capital sentence, unless he deems it right to recommend the prisoner to mercy, or a reprieve is necessary to decide a question of law reserved or for other cause. In that case he or another judge having jurisdiction may grant the reprieve. Convicts under sentence of death must be confined apart from other prisoners and no one but the gaoler and his servants, the Medical officer or surgeon, a chaplain or minister shall have access to him without written permission from the Court, Judge or Sheriff. The sentence is to be executed within the walls of the prison. The sheriff, gaoler, medical officer and such other prison officers and such persons as the sheriff requires shall be present. Any J. P. of the District or County, any relative of the convict or other person whom the sheriff sees fit to admit and any minister of religion may also be present. The medical officer or surgeon certifies the death as soon as may be thereafter, and such J. P., or others present, as the sheriff or gaoler allows, sign a declaration of execution of the sentence. Their deputies may act for the sheriff, gaoler or surgeon. A coroner's inquest is held on the body within 24 hours after the execution. The inquisition is in duplicate, one to be delivered to the sheriff. Officers of the prison or prisoners cannot be jurors. The body is to be buried within the walls of the prison unless the L. G., because of insufficiency of space, allows it in some other place. The G. in C. may make rules to be observed at such executions as well to guard against abuses and to secure greater solemnity as to make known to those outside that the execution is taking place. Such rules are laid before Parliament. Signing a false certificate, a misdemeanour, common gaol. Certificates, declarations and duplicate inquisitions are to be sent forthwith to the Secretary of State, and to be printed and posted and exhibited for 24 hours in the principal entrance to the prison.

#### PARDON.

The crown may pardon although the prisoner is imprisoned for non-payment of money due to others. A pardon under the Royal Sign Manual, countersigned by a Secretary of State or under the seal-at-arms of the Governor General has the effect of a pardon under the Great Seal, but it does not affect the punishment under a subsequent conviction meantime obtained. An instrument under the hand and seal of the Governor General, or a letter from either Secretary of State or his Deputy declaring commutation of punishment, is sufficient as a Pardon under the Great Seal. Prosecutions against persons for illegal acts processedly done in pursuance of any criminal law act of Canada must be commenced within 6 mo., and 1 mo.'s notice of action must be given. A felony committed within admiralty court jurisdiction may nevertheless be inquired of &c. as any other felony. Nothing in this act alters or affects the laws relating to H. M. land or naval forces. The act comes into force 1st January, 1870.

#### DUTIES OF J. P.—INDICTABLE OFFENCES.

Cap. 30.—When a person is charged before a J. P. with an indictable offence committed within his jurisdiction, or without it and in Canada, or on the high seas or within admiralty cases he may, if he think fit, first issue a summons, and, on the party failing to appear to answer then or pending the summons, the warrant. Upon production of the certificate of the clerk of the Crown or the chief clerk of a court that an indictment has been found thereon against any person within his jurisdiction the prosecutor may demand a warrant for his arrest from a J. P. When brought before him the party is committed for trial or admitted to bail on proof that he is the person named in the indictment. If he be already in gaol under another

indictment the J. P. issues a warrant for his detention until removed by Habeas Corpus or the case be disposed of. But Bench warrants for the same purpose may be issued instead. Such warrants or search warrants may be issued on Sunday. The charge on which the warrant issues must be upon oath or affirmation. So with summonses in all cases wherein it is not otherwise provided. No defect in the form or substance of the information or variance between it and the evidence adduced can be urged before the J. P. But if it appears that the party charged has been deceived or misled by such variance, the investigation may be adjourned and the party remanded admitted to bail. Search warrants are issued upon evidence under oath of a credible witness of reasonable cause to suspect the secreted on certain premises of goods &c., about which a larceny or felony has been committed. A summons or warrant of arrest may issue at the same time. Summons are served by constables or peace officers on the party personally or by leaving it with some person at his last or usual place of abode. The party serving appears on the return of summons to depose to its service. The accused failing to appear a warrant issues. Warrants are under the hands and seals of the J. P. and addressed to all or any constables or peace officers in the district &c. It need not be returnable at any particular time but remains in force until beyond its boundary. Any constable may execute a warrant addressed generally to all in the district &c., although he may only be appointed for a portion of it. When the party accused cannot be found in the jurisdiction of the J. P. issuing the warrant, a J. P. of the jurisdiction into which he has escaped or come, on oath being made as to the signature to the warrant, may back or endorse it and it may then be executed in his jurisdiction and the accused taken back to that whence it issued. If the prosecutor or witness be in the jurisdiction of such second J. P. he may order the prisoner brought before him and proceed with the investigation. A J. P. may summons a person to appear and give evidence in any part of Canada, upon deposition that his evidence is material. If he fail to appear a warrant may issue to apprehend and bring him, the warrant to be worked as others if necessary. A warrant may issue on the first instance if the J. P. have reason to think it necessary. A person appearing and refusing to testify may be committed for ten days unless he sooner consent. The evidence of the witnesses must be taken in presence of the accused who may cross-examine them. It is read over to and signed by them; and if at the trial it be proved that a witness is dead or so sick as to be unable to attend the trial his deposition, if properly taken as above and signed by the J. P., may be read and received as his evidence. After examination of witnesses is over the depositions are to be read to him and he is asked what he has to say in answer, being cautioned that anything he says will be taken down and may be used against him at his trial. The J. P. should also caution him that he has nothing to hope from any promise of favor, or to fear from any threat made to induce a confession or admission. But any admission or confession admissible as evidence may be given in evidence by the prosecutor. Prisoner's examination may be given in evidence at the trial if duly taken and signed by the J. P. The room where such investigation is held is not an open court, and no person has a right to be present without leave of the J. P. The prosecutor and witnesses are bound over to appear at the trial and give evidence. The recognizance is signed by the J. P., and notice thereof given to the party bound. They are transmitted, along with the information, depositions, &c., to the proper officer of the court which is to try the prisoner. A witness refusing to enter into recognizance may be committed to gaol till the trial. But if he is not committed or bound for trial the witness is discharged. The prisoner may, by warrant, be remanded from time to time for periods of not more than 8 days, to gaol, when necessary or advisable to complete the investigation; or he may be remanded, for 3 days, by verbal order, to the custody of the officer having him in charge. But he may be again brought up on an earlier day. Accused may be admitted to bail during such remand. If he does not appear, according to his recognizance, the J. P. transmits it, with a certificate of non-appearance on its back, to the clerk of the court where he would have been tried, to be proceeded on as other forfeited recognizances. When a person is arrested in one jurisdiction for an offence committed in another, the examination may be held in the former, and the J. P. commit him for trial in the latter. But if, on such examination, the evidence is not sufficient to commit, the accused may be sent to the district in which the crime was committed, there to be dealt with, the J. P. binding over the witnesses already examined, but sending their depositions, with the other documents in the case, to the J. P. before whom proceedings are continued. The constable delivers the prisoner to the latter, or to a constable named by him or them, together with such depositions, &c., making oath to the signature of the J. P., first examining and receiving from the J. P. in the second district, &c., a certificate of delivery. If the J. P. then proceeds do not find sufficient evidence to commit, the recognizances of the first witnesses become void. In cases of felony other than treason, or capital offences, or felony under the act for the better protection of the crown and government, if the evidence is as strong as, in the opinion of the examining justice, requires the prisoner to be put on his trial, but not to necessitate his committal to gaol, he and another J. P. may admit to bail; and one J. P. may do so, under like circumstances, in a case of misdemeanor, the sureties being required to justify on oath. Failing to obtain sureties the J. P. commit. In all cases but the 3 excepted above, the J. P. judges of superior or county courts may admit persons committed for trial to bail. Two J. P. receive the bail for the amount directed by the judge, and issue a warrant of deliverance, with the judge's order attached, to the gaoler, ordering the prisoner's release, if held for no other crime. In the 3 excepted classes of crimes, only one of the superior courts having jurisdiction, or a judge thereof, can grant bail. When all the evidence adduced by the prosecution has been heard, if the J. P. deem it insufficient to put him on trial, the prisoner is discharged. Bail may be granted, after committal, at any time before the first day of the term in which the case is complete, and before the first sitting of the court to try him, paying not more than 5 cents per 100 words. A judge of sessions for Montreal or Quebec, a police magistrate, district do, or stipendiary do, for any territorial division, or any magistrate authorized by the law of the Province, may do alone what 2 J. P. are required to do under this act. Every coroner



upon an inquisition before him takes the evidence in presence of the party implicated, allowing him to cross-examine the witnesses, and binds over the witnesses, and certifies and transmits the papers as J. P. are required to do. When the prisoner or his counsel, &c., give notice of immediate intention to apply for bail after committal, the coroner, J. P. or magistrate forthwith forward all the papers to the clerk of the crown or other proper officers, delivering the package to the party applying. The court or judge makes the same order as in *habeas corpus*. If any J. P., coroner or magistrate, neglects or offends against these provisions of the act, the court to which the documents should be transmitted fines him. The act comes into force 1st January, 1870.

#### J. P.—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS.

Cap. 31.—When complaint is made before a J. P. that a person within his jurisdiction has committed an act for which summary proceedings may be taken before him, he issues a summons stating the matter of complaint, and ordering the defendant to appear, at a time or place named, before him, or such other J. P. as may be then present. It may be served by any constable or peace officer, or other person to whom it is delivered for that purpose, personally, or by leaving it at the abode of the accused. The person serving attends at the return to depose to the service. But no summons need issue when the proceedings are *ex parte*. The same rule holds respecting variance, as in proceedings for indictable offences. If the summons be not obeyed a warrant issues for the arrest of the party. It may issue, in the first instance, if deemed necessary, upon an information under oath, but in that case a copy must be served on, and left with, each party arrested. The J. P. may proceed *ex parte* if the accused fails to appear, proof of due service being made. The provisions respecting form of warrant, the parties to whom addressed, its duration, the arrest, and the backing of warrant, are the same as in cap. 30. If the defendant does not appear, when bound under his recognizance, it is dealt with as under cap. 30, and the J. P. thereupon issues a warrant to arrest the party. Where property is to be described, held jointly or in common by several persons, it is enough to set it up as belonging to one of them "and others." When property of a municipal corporation, &c., is set up it is stated to be that of the inhabitants of such municipality. Aiders or abettors &c., of offences punishable on summary conviction are liable to like punishment as principals. The same rules apply to summons and warrants for witnesses and their commitment for refusal to give evidence as in cap. 30, complaints. Seeking an order for the payment of money need not be in writing unless the Act specially requires it. Variance as to time, between complaint and evidence is not material if the prosecution be brought within the time limited by statute, nor as to place if the act were committed within the jurisdiction of the J. P., unless Defendant has been misled, when an adjournment is granted. No information or complaint need be under oath unless the law specially directs it, where the jurisdiction is summary, or unless a warrant be issued in the first instance. A complaint or information must be for one matter only. It may be made by complainant or informant in person or by his counsel or attorney. When no time is limited for laying a complaint, or information it must be brought within 3 months, except in the part of Saguenay from Portneuf east, to the limits of Canada including the islands adjoining. There 12 months is allowed. Unless it is otherwise directed in the Act, 1 J. P. may hear all summary cases. The Court is an open one. The defendant may make a full defence and he and prosecutor may be represented by Attorney or Counsel. When defendant does not appear in compliance with summons, the J. P. may proceed *ex parte*, or by warrant, adjoining until arrest be effected. When apprehended, notice to proceed is given to the complainant, &c., the Defendant meantime remaining in custody or being committed to gaol. If when he is brought up under arrest or appears upon summons, the complainant does not appear, the J. P. may dismiss the complaint or adjourn the hearing, re-committing defendant to custody, or letting him go upon recognizances. If both appear, the case is heard. The complaint or information is first stated to him and he is asked to show cause why he should not be convicted or an order made. If he confess, judgment may go against him. If he do not then the evidence is taken first on behalf of the complainant and then on behalf of the Defendant. The prosecutor of an information not having a pecuniary interest other than as to costs, and all complainants are competent witnesses. The prosecutor can make no observations in reply upon Defendant's evidence nor the Defendant on the evidence in rebuttal. After deliberation a minute of conviction is made, to be drawn up and signed in due form after, or a certificate of acquittal is made out, which is a bar to any other proceedings. If the information or complaint negative any exemption, exception or proviso, &c., of a statute, the complainant, &c. shall not be called on to prove the negative but Defendant must prove the affirmative. The J. P. may at any time pending the proceedings, adjourn them for not longer than one week, committing Defendant to custody or gaol or allowing him to stand out on bail. If either complainant or Defendant do not appear on the day fixed the J. P. may proceed, or dismiss the complaint. Before commitment or distress, the Defendant must be served with a copy of the minute or order. Justices may order payment of costs not inconsistent with fees established by law, by either party. They are to be specified in the order, &c. They may be recovered like the penalty if one is imposed, or by distress. In all cases where a penalty or compensation is to be paid or other money ordered, where no other method of levying it is enacted, the J. P. may issue a warrant of distress. If not sufficient be found in the jurisdiction of the J. P. issuing it may be backed like other warrants by a J. P. wherein goods, &c., are found. When distress would ruin the Defendant's family or not sufficient can be found the J. P. may imprison the Defendant instead. When distress warrant issues, the Defendant may be allowed to go at large or given into custody or bailed. Imprisonment in default of distress unless otherwise provided may not exceed 3 months. A sentence or term of imprisonment against a party already in prison for a previous offence, commences to run from the expiry of such previous sentence. If information be dismissed costs may be recovered by distress or prosecutor may be imprisoned in default. In all cases where the sum ordered to be paid exceeds \$10 or the term of imprisonment, 1 month or one J. P. only has decided, an appeal lies (unless taken away by statute) to the General Sessions of the Peace and during the term held not less than 12 days after in Ontario or Quebec; in N. S. to the next term of Supreme Court in the County and in N. B. to do, or to the County Court.

Notice must be given within 4 days after decision of J. P. or 8 days before sitting of Court appealed to. The appellant shall remain in custody, or give security to appear and prosecute and abide by the decision or deposit amount of judgment and costs. If the court quashes the conviction the Clerk or proper officer writes a certificate on the back of the record of conviction. The appeal may be tried by a jury at the request of either party. If not, the Court is judge of law and fact. No witnesses are examined who were not in the Court below. The appeal may not be based on alleged defect in form or substance or on variance not objected to before the J. P., nor unless an adjournment was refused when Defendant had been misled. The decision in appeal must be upon the merits, the Court amending defects of form where necessary. If appeal is abandoned after notice is given, costs may be awarded against appellant. If appeal be decided in favour of respondent the J. P. issues warrant of distress, or commitment to carry out conviction. No conviction or adjudication in appeal shall be quashed for want of form or removed by *certiorari* to a Superior Court if it be therein alleged that the party has been convicted and there be a good and valid conviction to sustain the same. The J. P. must transmit all convictions to the Court to which appeal lies before they could be heard, together with any deposit made. A certificate from the proper officer of such court of such conviction makes proof thereof upon trial for subsequent offence. Costs in appeal are ordered to be paid to the Clerk or proper officer of Court, who pays over to the parties entitled, within a time specified. If not then paid, and no security has been given, the Clerk grants a certificate, whereupon a J. P. may issue warrants of distress or commitment in default. Every J. P. must make a return of all convictions to the next General Sessions of the Peace or Court having jurisdiction in appeal, stating the moneys received or to whom paid. A J. P. neglecting to make them or making false or incorrect returns, or receiving fees to which he is not entitled forfeits \$80 and costs, recoverable by anyone in a Court of Record, one half to the party suing and one half to the R.G. The action must be brought within 6 months. The Clerk of the Peace or proper officer must within 7 days after the sitting of the Court publish such returns in a newspaper and fix up a schedule thereof in his office to remain there till the end of the next ensuing sitting of such Court, transmitting a copy to the M. of C. within 20 d. ys. Nothing herein prevents a person from prosecuting a J. P. by indictment who may legally do so when this act comes into force. A warrant of distress shall not be executed if the Defendant tenders the constable the sums mentioned therein and costs up to tender. A person imprisoned in default, &c. may pay to the gaoler who may thereupon discharge him. In cases where 2 J. P. must hear and determine, one may take the complaint and issue the summons or warrant for the party and witnesses and take all preliminary proceedings up to the hearing of the parties. After the hearing and decision also, one may issue all warrants of distress, &c., nor in either case need he be the one, or one of those who hear or determine, but the same two must be present and acting together during the whole hearing and determination. Where several parties are guilty of an offence together and are each adjudged to pay the whole amount of damage or injury, the aggrieved party receives the amount paid by one alone, the other amounts being disposed of like other penalties. The evidence of the party aggrieved is admitted in proof of the offence. Any Judge of sessions, Recorder, Police Magistrate, District do. or Deputy do. have power within their jurisdiction to do whatever may be done under this act by 2 J. P. These, also (except the Recorder) are given the same power to preserve order in their Courts and to punish resistance to process as any other Courts of Law in Canada. This act comes into force on 1st January, 1870.

#### SUMMARY TRIALS BY CONSENT.

Cap. 32.—Summary trials under this act may be had in Ontario or Quebec before a Recorder, County Judge being a J. P., Comr. of Police, Judge of Sessions, Police or District Magistrate or other officer or court having powers of a Recorder under C. S. C. c. 105; and in N. B. and N. S. before a Comr. of Police or other tribunal or person invested with authority to do above acts ordinarily requiring two J. P. Imprisonment is to be in a reformatory prison for offenders under 16. The offences which may be so tried are, simple larceny, larceny from the person, embezzlement, or obtaining money under false pretences or feloniously receiving stolen property the value not exceeding \$10; attempts at larceny of either kind, an aggravated assault, inflicting grievous bodily harm or cutting, wounding or stabbing, an assault on any female; or on a male under 14 which cannot be sufficiently punished by an ordinary summary conviction, (but not an assault with intent to rape); obstructing officer of the peace or customs or excise in the discharge of duty; or keeping or being an inmate or habitual frequenter of a house of ill-fame &c. When a person so charged is brought before such magistrate, the offence not being one ordinarily tried summarily, the magistrate after stating the charge to him asks him if he will be tried before him or desires to be sent for trial before a jury. If he consents to immediate trial, the charge is reduced to writing and read to accused, and the trial proceeds as in a court of J. P. In case of acquittal a certificate is granted. In cases of simple larceny, attempted larceny from the person, or feloniously receiving stolen goods the sentence is 6 months. In case the prisoner refuses to be so tried or the magistrate holds that, because of a previous conviction or other circumstance the case should be tried by indictment, he proceeds as if this act were not passed. He may try, however, notwithstanding a previous conviction, and he may, in his discretion try cases where the thing stolen, &c. is worth over \$10, if the prisoner consents. The sentence, in that case may extend to 12 months. The power of Magistrates to deal with cases of keepers, &c. of houses of ill-fame is absolute within the Police limits of any city, the consent of accused not being requisite: also in case of a sea-faring person having no permanent domicile in Canada, when charged at any sea-port city or town. In the case so tried other than those of larceny, &c. the sentence may be for 6 months, or \$100 fine or both, with 6 months additional if fine be not paid. If one accused of an offence under this act be brought before a J. P. he may remand him for trial or further proceedings before any such magistrate in the same Province. When so remanded he may be tried before any such Magistrate in the city whoever is named in the remand. Recognizances forfeited by non-appearance after remand are dealt with as those in other cases. Conviction or duplicate certificate of dismissal is to be transmitted to Court of Sessions or other court as by J. P.

The magistrate may order restitution. His court is an open one. Fines are to be paid to the Magistrate or Clerk of the Court, or of the Peace to be paid over to the proper authorities. The act comes into force 1st January, 1870.

#### JUVENILE OFFENDERS.

Cap. 33.—Trials under this act are by 2 J. P., or, in Quebec the Sheriff (except in Montreal and Quebec) the Deputy Sheriff of Gaspé, and any Recorder, Judge of Sessions, Police or District Magistrate or Stipendiary do.; in Ontario a County Judge being a J. P.; a Police or Stipendiary Magistrate; in N. B. and N. S. any magistrate given jurisdiction as 2 J. P. Every person under 15 may be summarily convicted when charged with sim, le larceny or any offence punishable as such, or attempting, or aiding, abetting, &c., providing when called upon for his defence and the question being put he do not object, and demand a jury. Or the justices may send him for trial by a jury if they think it advisable, but he may afterwards be tried for summarily by a County Judge with his consent. Convictions are to be transmitted to Clerk of Peace, &c., and returns to Secretary of State. Restitution may be ordered, or if the property stolen be not forthcoming, payment of its value, which is recoverable by civil process, and such payment, &c., of costs may be ordered even when there is no conviction. Fines are paid to the J. P., &c., or Clerk of the Recorder's or County Court or of the Peace, to be paid over to the proper authorities. Costs, &c., to be certified, but never to exceed \$8, and an order for payment made. The Act comes into force 1st Jan., 1870.

#### JUVENILE OFFENDERS IN QUEBEC.

Cap. 34.—Supplements the Act of the Quebec legislature (32 V. c. 18) repealing part of cap. 10 s. 7, C. S. C. on the subject, providing that offenders under 16 may be sentenced to confinement in Reformatory schools, therein authorized, for not less than 2 nor more than 5 years, or the same after preliminary imprisonment for 3 months in a common gaol. The L. G. may discharge offenders there confined, or order the removal of incorrigibles to the Penitentiary for the remainder of their term. Juvenile offenders awaiting trial are also to be detained in such school, if within 3 miles of the gaol. For breaking rules such offenders may be sentenced to 3 months on conviction before a J. P. If he escapes he may be apprehended and brought back without a warrant and sentenced as above. Aiding or inducing such escape or harbouring one who has escaped \$80 or 2 months. The Reformatory Prison in that Province so long as used for that purpose shall be a Reformatory school under this act.

#### SPEEDY TRIAL OF OFFENCES.

Cap. 35.—In Ontario and Quebec any person committed for trial for an offence which may be tried at General Sessions may with his own consent (to be entered in the record) be tried by the Judge out of sessions. The Sheriff within 24 hours after committal notifies the Judge who orders the prisoner to be brought without delay before him. He then states his offence to him and asks him if he will be tried by him or go before a jury. If he demands a jury, he is remanded for trial. If he consents to immediate trial and pleads guilty he is sentenced. If he pleads not guilty the Judge appoints an early day and the witnesses are summoned and the trial is proceeded with on that day. The Court is one of Record and records of such cases are filed with those of the General Sessions. It has the same powers as the Sessions to compel the attendance of witnesses, &c. In Ontario this power may be exercised by a County Judge, or a junior or Deputy do., authorised to act as Chairman of General Sessions; in Quebec by a Judge of Sessions, or where there is none by a District Magistrate; where neither by the Sheriff.

#### CRIMINAL LAW—REPEAL.

Cap. 36.—Repeals all Acts or parts of Acts of the several Provinces inconsistent with the Criminal Act of this and the last session. Until 1st January, 1871, the law respecting challenges of jurors and backing of warrants is not changed in N. B. Seals need not be attached to warrants or other documents there, and in the other Provinces the statement therein that such document is under seal creates the presumption that it was attached, its absence not invalidating it. Up to the same date sentences under two years may be to the Penitentiary in N. B. and N. S. In Ontario the proper officer to whom to transmit forfeited recognizances is the Clerk of the Peace for the County, and they are estreated by the General Sessions; in the other Provinces they shall be sent to the officer to whom they have been heretofore sent and estreated in the accustomed manner.

#### CONTAGIOUS DISEASES OF ANIMALS.

Cap. 37.—Authorizes the G. in C. to prohibit the importation of cattle, horses, sheep or swine for such period as he may deem necessary to prevent the introduction of contagion or infection. He may establish a quarantine for cattle and order their destruction, or that of fodder or other articles likely to spread contagion, or for their separate keeping and treatment. Any person importing or attempting to import against such regulation forfeits \$200, and the animal is destroyed. The G. in C. by regulations, may prohibit or regulate the removal of cattle, &c. from any district, or any parts of them or of fodder, &c., and order the purifying of stables, &c., and generally the carrying into effect this act. They have force of law and their infraction renders a party liable to \$100 penalty. Such regulations are to be twice published in the *Canada Gazette* and in a paper or papers in any locality specially affected within 14 days after issue. Any person bringing an animal having a contagious or infectious disorder to a fair or market forfeits \$100, and such animal may be seized by the clerk or other market officer or a constable or person authorized by the Mayor or Reeve or a J. P. or the Governor and report to the Mayor, Reeve or a J. P. who may order it destroyed and all articles infected by it. The same penalty is incurred by turning out such animal upon an uninclosed field or land. The G. in C. may define limits of ports and appoint inspectors and other officers to enforce the law and regulations. They may enter on any premises where they suspect diseased animals to be, stating in writing the grounds for their action. A person refusing admission may be punished. The certificate of an inspector is *prima facie* evidence that an animal is diseased. When he finds such disease he makes a declaration in writing, delivering a copy to the owner of the premises which, with contiguous buildings, &c. become an infected

district till the decision of the G. in C. he had. He sends a copy also to the M. of A. who inquires and reports to the G. in C. He either proclaims the district or relieves the premises declared by the inspector. The order is legal proof of the existence of infection. Animals may be moved through an infected place by railway if not detained in it. Any constable may arrest and detain any person committing a breach of the law or regulations till he can be taken before a J. P., but not more than 24 hours. He may require any animal or thing moved out of an infected place to be taken back. The Governor's order supercedes that of a local authority inconsistent with it. The premises within one mile of those on which an infected animal is found, may be declared infected by the inspector presenting a copy of the declaration to the several occupiers. If any person in such place put up a notice forbidding entrance to his premises without permission, any one so entering becomes liable for \$20. Common carriers carrying animals must cleanse their vehicles or vessels as directed by the G. in C. Inspectors may enter upon and inspect them as other premises, under a like penalty upon any one obstructing him.

#### INVESTIGATIONS INTO SHIPWRECKS.

Cap. 38.—In case of the loss, abandonment, or material damage of a ship on the sea, lake or river coasts of Canada, or islands adjacent thereto, or loss or material damage of any ship there caused by another, or loss of life owing to casualty to any such ship, or when these things having occurred elsewhere, competent witnesses arrive in Canada, the principal officer of Customs nearest the place of casualty, &c., or nearest the place where witnesses may be found, or any person named by the Minister of Marine, &c., may make inquiry. For that purpose he may enter upon and inspect any such vessel, or anything on board of her, (not needlessly detaining her,) and enter and inspect any premises he may deem necessary, and require the attendance of witnesses, and answers to inquiries, and production of papers, &c., and may administer oaths or require affirmations from such witnesses. False statements by them are perjury. Refusing to appear or answer, or produce documents, after being summoned and offered their expenses, (as tried by the Prothonotary or Clerk of the nearest Court of Record,) they forfeit \$40; but they are not bound to criminate themselves. Obstructing the officer in his duty is punished with a like penalty, and he, or any person by his orders, may seize and detain offenders until they can be taken before a J. P. The officer reports to the Minister for the information of the G. in C. If the G. in C. see cause they may order the sitting of a court or tribunal, consisting of one or more persons, to try the case, having all the authority of any ordinary court of justice respecting the parties, witnesses, &c. And the tribunal has power, under the Imperial Acts 17 and 18 V., c. 104, s. 242, and 20 V., c. 63, s. 23, upon finding that a master or mate of a ship has been guilty of any gross act of misconduct, drunkenness or tyranny, or that the loss or abandonment, or serious damage to any ship, or loss of life has been caused by his wrongful act or default, to cancel or suspend the certificate of such master or mate. The members of this court must take an oath of office before a J. P. When investigation is concluded the court announces its opinion and reports its proceedings fully to the Minister, who has power to confirm or set it aside, decision in the matter is final. Pending the investigation in the court may order any master or mate whose conduct, or is likely to be called in question, to deliver up his certificate, which is retained and forwarded to the Minister. If he refuses he forfeits \$200. Expenses are defrayed out of moneys specially voted or voted for unforeseen expenses. This act does not affect Vice Admiralty jurisdiction. A ship herein is any vessel used in navigation not propelled with oars.

#### STEAMBOAT INSPECTION, &c.

Cap. 39.—Amends the act of last session on this subject, (see Year Book of 1869). Alters the form of certificate. Life boats may have air-tight metallic compartments at the sides alone or ends alone or both as may be ordered by the Inspector and stated in the certificate. Freight steamers conveying not more than 25 passengers need only carry 2 boats besides the life boat. Such boats when carrying not more than 60 passengers need carry only one life preserver per passenger and for each of the crew. All steamers must be provided with sufficient means for expeditiously lowering every boat it is required to carry. The statement of pumps, boats, buckets, axes and life preservers required to be posted up on board shall be filled up by the owner or master. Steamboats not carrying passengers must be provided with boats sufficient for the safety of the crew, and means of lowering them and a life preserver for each. 2nd class engineers' certificates may be specially limited to a certain class of steamers by endorsement on its back by the chairman and a member of the Board. An Inspector may require the production by the master or owner of the certificate of registry of a steamer, which he is inspecting. For infraction of the law during any trip the master or owner forfeits \$40 to \$100. An Inspector may detain any steamer for non-compliance with the law, and Collector of Customs after notice thereof cannot grant her a clearance, till the Inspector reports that the law has been complied with.

#### IMPROVEMENT OF HARBOURS, &c.

Cap. 40.—Provides for the improvement of the harbours and channels at the ports of Bathurst, Shippegan and Richibucto in N. B., of Mabou, Port Hood, Margaree, Chéticamp and Liverpool in N. S., of Miramichi and House harbours in the Magdalen Islands and several ports and harbours between Cross Point and Cape Chat in the Bay of Chaleur and coast of Gaspé, in Quebec, and Chatham in Ontario. The G. in C. may issue a proclamation imposing dues on vessels entering such harbours, not exceeding 10 cts. per ton, to be collected by the Collector of Customs at the time of the entry of the vessel. She may be refused entry or clearance or detained for non-payment. Such dues are only to be levied once a year upon vessels of 100 tons or under, on their first entry, and twice a year on larger vessels. The sums so levied are paid over to the R. G. to make good sums appropriated for harbours, &c., out of the C. R. F. The Collector reports to the Minister of Marine quarterly and he yearly to Parliament.

#### PILOTAGE—QUEBEC.

Cap. 41.—The exemption from taking a pilot heretofore accorded to Province of Quebec vessels under 125 tons bound to or from the port of Quebec, is extended to all Cana-

all vessels bound to or from that port to or from any in Canada. All government vessels are exempt from the obligation to take a pilot or pay pilotage. The apprenticeship of a pilot is not broken, though interrupted for not more than 4 mos., or by illness or involuntary absence or other legitimate cause, provided the loss of time is made up.

#### LOCAL AND PRIVATE ACTS.

**Cap. 42—Amends 12 V., c. 114, relative to the TRINITY HOUSE, QUEBEC.** If a vessel or anything else is sunk so as to obstruct the channel between Portneuf Basin and a line drawn from Barnaby Island to Cape Columbia, notice shall be given to the Trinity House, if within the harbor, within 48 hours; if outside, as soon as possible thereafter, under a penalty of \$10 to \$40 against the party in charge. Such person must also place sufficient signals on the spot by day, and lights by night, to warn others, under a penalty of \$5 to \$10 for every day or night, and the expenses of the Trinity House in doing so. Penalties recoverable before the Trinity House; expenses before civil court. The owner or person in charge having authority may be rid of further expense by paying part expenses and relinquishing the vessel or thing sunk, if the Trinity House accept. 15 days' neglect to show signals is a relinquishment, after which the Trinity House may take possession and dispose of the thing sunk.

**Cap. 43—Amends the act incorporating QUEBEC PILOTS.** The corporation is not responsible for the acts of any pilot, or damages caused by his fault. Sums earned are paid in monthly dividends not less than six days after declared. A master of vessel may select any pilot on board a schooner found on the pilot ground, who shall be bound to serve. When not occupied he must go on the roster, and must serve whenever selected under s. 32 of 23 Vic., c. 123.

**Cap. 44—Amends the acts respecting QUEBEC HARBOR.** Hereafter all the comrs. are to be elected by the bondholders. Sales of deep-water lots may not be made without consent of the G. in C. The property vested in trust in the comrs. is not liable to be taken in execution. Income, after payment of expenses of collection, to be held in trust for bondholders. They may, at a special meeting, reduce the sinking fund or the rate of interest on the bonds.

**Cap. 45—Annexes the parts of BRANDON, within the Parishes of St. FELIX DE VALENS and St. JEAN DE MATHA to JOLIETTE, for electoral purposes.**

**Cap. 46—Detaches DONCASTER from MONTCALM, and adds it to TERREBONNE, for electoral purposes.**

**Cap. 47—Amends the charter of the TORONTO BOARD OF TRADE, allowing those who are, or have been engaged in trade, to be members. Annual meeting to be in January. All members may be present at meetings of Council, though taking no part in proceedings, and have access to its minutes.**

**Cap. 48—Incorporates the St. THOMAS BOARD OF TRADE, with the usual powers.**

**Cap. 49—Continues the following BANK CHARTERS till the end of the session, after 1st June, 1870, as well as the Act 31 V., c. 11, respecting Banks, viz.:**—The Quebec City, (Montreal,) Du Peuple, Toronto, Ontario, Brantford, Canadian, of Commerce, Royal Canadian, Nationale, Gore and Niagara District Banks.

**Cap. 50—Amends the charter of the QUEBEC BANK, extending the time for subscribing the remaining capital till 1st June, 1870.**

**Cap. 51—Amends the CHARTER of the CITY BANK, enabling it to convert its capital into 1,200 shares of \$100, instead of 1,500 of \$80. Instead of exacting the securities and bonds required by the charter it may set apart a fund to provide for losses sustained through officers and employers.**

**Cap. 52—Amends the charter of the BANK of TORONTO authorizing an increase of stock to \$1,000,000 or \$2,000,000. The annual meeting is held on 3rd Wednesday in June. Each director must hold \$2,000 stock. Its government securities may be payable in sterling or currency in England or Canada.**

**Cap. 53—Amends the charter of the ONTARIO BANK, granting power to change the head office of the bank to any other place in Ontario or Quebec, and providing for a new election of Directors in that case.**

**Cap. 54—Amends the CHARTER of the GORE BANK, authorizing the reduction of the shares from \$41 to \$24, and therefore to increase the capital to 1,000,000, in shares of \$50, and to alter the number of directors and scale of voting, and to change the name to BANK of HAMILTON.**

**Cap. 55—Amends the charter of the UNION BANK of L. C. respecting the election, qualification and powers of Directors.**

**Cap. 56—Amends the charter of the CANADIAN BANK of COMMERCE authorizing an extension of capital by another \$1,000,000, and changing the day of annual meeting to 2nd Tuesday in July.**

**Cap. 57—Amends the charter of the BANK of NEW BRUNSWICK authorizing an increase of capital by \$3,000,000 and reducing the shares from £50 to \$100. Qualification of directors, 20 shares.**

**Cap. 58—Amends the charter of the ROYAL CANADIAN BANK, extending the period of suspension from 60 days to 90 days after passing of the Act (22nd June, 1869), giving power to amalgamate with any other bank, and providing manner of winding up if necessary, similar to those of commercial banks in Act of last session (see Year Book of 1869.)**

**Cap. 59—Incorporates THE MERCHANTS BANK of HALIFAX—capital \$1,000,000, shares \$100 each. \$200,000, to be paid up before 1st November, 1869, and another \$100,000 1st**

November, 1870. When \$200,000 is paid in shareholders meet and organize. Annual meeting 2nd Wednesday of March. Directors to be not more than to hold 50 shares each. Discounts, &c. to Directors, &c., not to exceed one-tenth of total amount.

Cap. 60—Incorporates the DOMINION BANK, its chief place of business to be Toronto. Capital \$1,000,000. Shares of \$50 each. To be organized when \$400,000 is subscribed and \$100,000 paid in; 10 p.c. to be paid on subscribing. 7 Directors to hold 20 shares each. The total amount of notes for less than \$4 shall never exceed one-fifth of the paid up capital. One-tenth of the capital to be invested in Debentures of the late Province of the Dominion of Canada or of the Municipal-loan fund or Dominion stock.

Cap. 61—Gives effect to an agreement between the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY CO. and the GOVERNMENT, the latter receiving \$2,768,234 in full of all claims against it, in 4 p. c. bonds secured on the road, property and revenue of the Co., one-fourth payable in each of the next four years.

Cap. 62—Enables holders of GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY CO. PREFERENCE SHARES to convert them into ordinary shares at their option. The new stocks to the amount of \$1,038,230 created by the shareholders at their meeting of 28th April 1869, is declared to be part of the \$3,000,000 authorized by the 22 v. c. 116. The Directors may not issue the remainder thereof except upon a two-thirds vote of the shareholders, nor create and issue perpetual debenture stock to a greater amount than \$3,254,901, nor issue terminable bonds to a greater amount than one-half of their capital stock.

Cap. 63—Incorporates the CANADIAN & EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH CO., with power to construct a telegraph from Quebec or other place in Canada, by land or water, following the bed of the river St. Lawrence or otherwise to the uttermost point of the Labrador coast or to the island of Belle-Ise or Anticosti or others in the river or gulf over which exclusive telegraph rights do not now exist, and to connect with any islands in the Atlantic ocean or in or near the continent of Europe and the telegraphic lines thereon. Capital \$2,000,000, in shares of \$100 each; with power of increase to \$3,000,000, with borrowing powers also to the amount of \$2,000,000. The Co. has power to amalgamate with others. The meetings to be held in Montreal, London or Copenhagen as may be decided.

Cap. 64—Amends the charter of the NORTH SHORE TRANSPORTATION CO., organized under Letters Patent, increasing its capital to \$200,000, in shares of \$50. Vessels may be taken as stock.

Cap. 65—Amends the charter of the INTERNATIONAL BRIDGE CO. extending the time for commencing it to 1st October, 1872, and completing it to 1st October, 1876. Power is granted to unite in contracts or amalgamate with any New York Co. having the same object. Borrowing powers to \$1,000,000 are granted.

Cap. 66—Increases the stock of the CLIFTON SUSPENSION BRIDGE CO. by \$100,000, in \$100 shares.

Cap. 67—Amends the charter of the B. A. FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CO. The manager need not reside in the head office. An assistant may be appointed.

Cap. 68—Incorporates the DOMINION MUTUAL LIFE GUARANTEE INSURANCE CO., with power to hold real estate to the annual value of \$20,000, for its occupation, &c., and further, as banks, &c., to be sold within 10 yrs. Capital, \$1,000,000 in \$200 shares. May begin business when all the stock is subscribed and \$50,000 paid in and deposited with the R. G. Head Office, Toronto.

Cap. 69—Incorporates the CANADA MARINE INSURANCE CO. It may hold real estate of \$5,000 annual value, and as above, selling in 5 yrs. Capital, \$2,000,000 in shares of \$100, with power to increase to \$5,000,000. The Co. to be organized when \$100,000 is subscribed and 5 p. c. paid up.

Cap. 70—Unites the BEAVER AND TORONTO MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO. The business may be divided into 3 branches, viz., the Farmers', the Household, and the Mercantile. One year policies may be renewed from year to year by receipts.

Cap. 71—Amends the charter of the ST. LAWRENCE TOW BOAT CO., reducing the capital to \$100,000, and the number of directors to 5. It may purchase such further real estate as is necessary for its business, its total value not exceeding \$100,000.

Cap. 72—Enables JAMES BLANCHFIELD SMITH to obtain an EXTENSION OF PATENT for an improvement in stationary or portable steam or water saw mills, upon application to a Board consisting of the President of the Council, Minister of Justice, and Minister of Finance, notice being first given in the Ontario newspapers.

Cap. 73—Naturalizes ELI CLINTON CLARK, of Toronto, upon taking the oath of allegiance.

#### IMPERIAL ACTS 31 AND 32 V. RELATING TO CANADA.

Cap. 105—Enables Her Majesty to accept the surrender of lands, privileges and rights of the Hudson's Bay Co., and to admit the same into the Dominion of Canada, so soon as the terms of admission are approved by Her Majesty and embodied in an address of the Canadian Parliament. Upon the acceptance of the surrender all privileges of the Co., except the power to trade in such territory, cease.

Cap. 129—Authorizes the Governor of any British possession, with the approval of a Secretary of State, to make regulations for the granting, by the Registrar, of certificates terminable in 6 mos. or longer period, to vessels not exceeding 60 tons burthen, such vessels to be deemed, for all purposes, during such period, British registered ships. The Governor may appoint surveyors, to exercise in such possession all the powers respecting inspection of crew, spaces, of Board of Trade surveyors in Britain.

## CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE CLIMATOLOGY OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

SOME-OF THE OBJECTS TO BE SOUGHT AND MEANS TO BE EMPLOYED IN PROSECUTING CLIMATOLOGICAL ENQUIRIES.

*By G. T. KINGSTON, Director of the Magnetic Observatory, Toronto.*

A description of the climate of a country comprises the following particulars :—

- I. In the first place and explicitly for several stations, and secondly but implicitly for all stations, the normal mean annual values of the meteorological elements derived from a series of years, including in the term element the temperature of the air, the barometric pressure, and all numbers that take part in defining the condition of a climate at any instant, as well as the numbers which express the frequency and intensity of occasional phenomena, such as rain, snow, thunder, &c., &c.
- II. The secular or progressive changes from year to year, which in some cases go on continually in one direction either of constant increase or constant decrease; the periodic variations, such as the annual and diurnal variations, which complete their cycles in a year and day respectively, and which include implicitly the normal or most probable values of the element at any instant; and the secular variations (where such exist) which occupy several years in their period.
- III. The *variability* of the climate, or the *extent* of the abnormal deviations of single observed values, as well as of daily, monthly, and annual means in single years, from the corresponding normals and normal means founded on the observations of several years; and also the *rapidity* with which irregular oscillations occur.
- IV. The laws which express the mutual dependence of the abnormal conditions of the several elements.
- V. The dependance of the climate in its normal condition on circumstances affecting the country generally, as well as on special local regularities, such as proximity to water, quality of soil, extent of land cleared, &c. This includes the consideration of any effect which a change of local circumstances produces on the meteorological normals and on their periodic variations.
- VI. The laws which concern the geographical space occupied at any instant by an atmospheric disturbance, the extent of country affected during the whole of a disturbed period, and the direction and rate of its movement.

While the numerical quantities to which reference is made in paragraphs I to IV can be stated explicitly, in the first instance, for definite localities more or less numerous, the most probable values of the corresponding numbers for all other points through the country are to be inferred, and the results expressed either by tables, or graphically, by isothermic lines.

A description of the climate of a place or country would be incomplete, unless a comparison were also made between the normal values of its climatic elements with their variations, and the corresponding numbers for similarly situated countries in other parts of the world.

The foregoing remarks relate to climate and the causes which affect climate, and belong properly to Meteorology. There are other questions of great practical interest, which though not purely meteorological are intimately connected with meteorology. Of this kind are those which concern the general adaptation of the climate to animal and vegetable life and industrial occupations, as well as those which relate to the special influence exerted on them by abnormal circumstances in the climate.

It will be necessary now to dwell more in detail on the various points named above, employing in illustration some numerical results furnished chiefly from the Toronto observations.

The determination of normal means, and normals for days and hours is the business of meteorologist which ranks first in order of time.

Normals constitute the proper standards for comparing different stations with respect to the same element, and they also serve, at the same station, as standards for estimating the character of a particular day and hour relative to the element under consideration, and for computing the general effect produced on this element by any known cause, as well as the effect which is produced by an abnormal condition of the element,

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As all investigations on climate must be preceded by a knowledge of the normals, their computation must be a matter of the first concern.

It is not intended to enter needlessly upon technicalities, but as the principles concerned in computing normals are intimately connected with the question of the external appliances that should be brought into action, it will be necessary to devote some space to this subject.

The value of an element, (such as temperature, for example,) as given by an isolated observation, is affected by various circumstances, of which some, such as the time of the day or of the year, are periodic; while others are in a certain sense accidental, sometimes increasing and sometimes diminishing the temperature, and causing it to deviate above or below the value due in strictness to periodic causes.

Now, if the temperatures observed at the same hour on every day in a month and for several years be averaged, the average will be free to a great extent from the irregularities of single days, as well as from those which affect single years, and may be regarded as the normal or most probable temperature (derivable from the materials employed) for that particular hour and for a day near the middle of the month. From the twelve monthly normal means found separately and for each of the twenty-four hours (if the observations are made at every hour), the normals proper to each hour and for each day in the year may be computed. (a)

From hourly observations of temperature at Toronto continued for six years, were computed the normals for each hour and for every fifth day throughout the year.

The following is a portion of the table of normal temperatures, given for brevity at alternate hours only:—

TABLE I.

	Noon	2	4	6	8	10	Mid't	2	4	6	8	10	Mean
January 30th.....	27.1	28.1	27.7	25.4	24.1	23.3	22.4	21.9	21.4	21.3	21.6	21.7	24.1
July 30th.....	73.9	75.6	75.7	73.4	65.8	62.7	60.5	59.1	57.9	60.4	66.8	71.2	66.9

By subtracting the mean normal of the day (on the extreme right) from the normals for each hour, the diurnal variations for that day are obtained.

A portion of a table thus formed for every fifth day through the year is here given. (b)

TABLE II.

Part of a table of the Diurnal Variations of Temperature at Toronto:—

	Noon	2	4	6	8	10	Mid't	2	4	6	8	10
January 30th...	+3.0	+4.0	+3.6	+1.3	0.0	-0.8	-1.7	-2.2	-2.7	-2.8	-2.5	+0.6
July 30th.....	+7.0	+8.7	+8.8	+6.5	-1.1	-4.2	-6.4	-7.8	-9.0	-6.5	-0.1	+4.3

The monthly and annual means of the diurnal variations are similarly derived by subtracting the *general* (c) monthly and annual means of temperature (for all hours collectively) from the *particular* monthly and annual means for the several hours.

(a) If the monthly means at any hour be considered as the temperatures (for that hour) proper to the middle day of the month, and if the months are supposed to be of equal length, the temperature for that hour on any other day will be given by the formula—

$$T_n = T_0 + T_1 \sin(n \times 30 + C_1) + T_2 \sin(2n \times 30 + C_2) + T_3 \sin(3n \times 30 + C_3) + \&c.$$

The January mean being the temperature corresponding to the 15th of the month, regarded as the zero of time,  $T_1$  the required temperature at time (n) (the unit of time being the twelfth part of the year) and  $T_1, T_2, T_3, \dots, C_1, C_2, C_3, \&c.$ , constants determined from the twelve monthly means.

The assumption that the means of the months are the temperatures proper to their middle days is evidently not necessarily correct. The error occasioned by this assumption will necessitate a correction to the constants  $T_1, T_2, \&c.$

(b) See a paper read by Colonel Sabine before the Royal Society Feb. 10, 1853 and published in the Phil. Transactions. In Colonel Sabine's paper the table gives the corrections to be applied to the temperature observed at any hour in order to give the mean temperature of the day. The corrections are the diurnal variations with their signs changed.

(c) The term *general* annual or monthly mean, is used to express the mean derived from the twenty-four hours collectively, as distinguished from the annual or monthly mean relative to any single hour.



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The following table is given in illustration :—

TABLE III.

MONTHLY and annual means of the Diurnal Variations of Temperature at Toronto, derived from hourly observations continued during six years.

Toronto Astronomical Time.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year
Hours.													
0	+2.5	+3.8	+4.2	+4.9	+5.9	+5.9	+6.9	+6.5	+6.9	+5.2	+3.3	+2.5	+2.8
1	+3.0	+4.7	+4.3	+5.8	+6.8	+6.6	+7.8	+7.3	+6.5	+3.7	+3.7	+3.2	+5.5
2	+3.3	+5.1	+5.4	+6.2	+7.2	+7.0	+8.6	+7.9	+6.9	+6.1	+3.8	+3.4	+5.9
3	+3.3	+5.1	+5.2	+6.3	+7.2	+7.4	+8.8	+8.2	+7.0	+5.8	+3.6	+3.1	+5.9
4	+2.7	+4.5	+4.7	+5.9	+7.2	+7.7	+8.8	+8.1	+6.7	+5.1	+2.7	+2.5	+5.6
5	+1.7	+3.3	+4.0	+5.2	+6.8	+7.0	+8.4	+7.5	+5.8	+3.4	+1.5	+1.5	+4.7
6	+0.9	+1.9	+2.3	+3.4	+5.0	+5.7	+6.9	+5.6	+3.1	+1.3	+0.7	+0.8	+3.2
7	+0.4	+0.9	+0.8	+0.8	+2.2	+3.0	+3.5	+1.7	+0.4	+0.2	+0.1	+0.5	+1.2
8	+0.1	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.7	+1.3	0.9	0.5	0.2	+0.1	+0.4
9	0.1	0.0	1.1	1.8	2.3	2.5	3.1	2.8	1.9	1.3	0.5	0.1	1.5
10	0.5	1.2	1.8	2.6	3.3	3.8	4.3	3.9	3.0	2.0	0.8	0.5	3.8
11	0.8	1.7	2.4	3.1	4.2	4.7	5.5	4.7	3.6	2.7	1.2	0.6	2.9
12	1.5	1.8	3.0	3.0	5.0	5.3	6.5	5.5	4.0	3.3	1.8	0.9	3.4
13	2.0	2.2	3.0	4.0	5.9	6.0	7.4	6.1	4.6	3.9	2.1	1.5	4.0
14	2.1	2.5	3.3	4.7	6.7	6.7	8.0	6.8	5.2	4.2	2.4	1.9	4.5
15	2.2	2.9	3.6	4.9	7.4	7.5	8.7	7.5	5.6	4.3	2.7	2.0	5.0
16	2.3	3.3	4.0	5.3	7.9	8.0	9.3	7.8	6.2	4.6	2.9	2.0	5.3
17	2.5	3.6	4.5	5.7	7.9	7.9	9.4	8.0	6.8	4.8	2.8	2.0	5.5
18	1.8	4.2	4.8	5.6	5.4	5.2	6.2	6.6	6.2	4.6	2.5	2.3	5.1
19	1.9	4.3	3.9	3.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	3.6	3.6	3.8	2.5	2.6	3.1
20	1.6	3.3	2.9	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.9	0.9	1.6	1.4	2.2	1.2
21	0.7	1.9	1.0	1.0	2.1	1.8	2.3	2.2	1.6	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.8
22	+0.6	+1.0	+0.9	+2.5	+3.8	+3.4	+4.0	+4.1	+3.5	+3.0	+1.5	+0.4	+2.5
23	+1.7	+2.6	+3.2	+3.9	+4.9	+4.8	+5.6	+5.6	+5.0	+4.4	+2.5	+1.7	+3.8

It is commonly accepted that although two series of normals derived from two different series of years may not be identical each to each, the diurnal variations will be approximately the same in both series. It is assumed in fact that if the normals be changed they will be all changed to an equal extent and that their mutual differences therefore will be unaltered.

If this assumption be admitted, a table of diurnal variations, such as that of which table II. forms a part, furnishes the means of turning to account other observations made at the same station and less frequently than at every hour and thus of rendering more perfect the normals, or, more properly, the provisional normals computed from the hourly series. A few words will explain how this is done.

It is clear that if the diurnal variation, with its sign changed, be applied to the normal of the day and hour, the mean normal of the day will be found; and it is moreover, true that if the diurnal variation, with its sign changed, be applied to the observed temperature on a day and hour in some year not included in the same six years, the most probable value of the mean temperature of the day will be obtained, as far as it is possible to obtain it by a single observation; and if observations at several hours be taken in the same day, and each be corrected for diurnal variation, as many separate determinations will be made, the average of which will be the true mean of the day with a high degree of probability. If the daily means from a second and less perfect series (consisting of six years in the case discussed in General Sabine's paper) be now grouped into general monthly means, and if these be incorporated with the analogous general monthly means derived from the hourly series, twelve general monthly means will be found which are based on the observations of twelve years. With these new and more perfect means the next step is to compute the daily mean normals for every day in the year, and finally, by applying to these the diurnal variations with their proper signs, we obtain the normals for every hour on every day, as derived from twelve years.

Where hourly observations have been taken the process for computing the daily and hourly normals which has been just described is the most perfect, and should be applied with certain modifications to the other elements. If the observations have been at alternate hours only, some modifications in the process will also be required.

This part of the subject has been dwelt on thus far for the purpose of explaining the course to be followed in computing normals for other stations.

If it were desired to compare the climatic condition of any place during a month or season with the condition of the same place in the same month or season of another year, or with that of some other station, it would be sufficient if the observations were taken two or three times each day, provided that the hours were constant at both the places concerned in the comparison. But this uniformity in the hours at different places can not be generally maintained. Excepting in rare cases, observers are engaged in pursuits that have a prior claim on them, and their selection of hours must usually be determined less by meteorological fitness than by inclination and convenience; so that the observations which they make are not even suited for the simple matter of comparing place and place. Moreover if the different points of observation are to be employed in detecting the presence of anything abnormal in the weather; any small atmospheric disturbance for instance, which may indicate an approaching storm, monthly means are of little direct value: normals more or less near the truth are needed for every day and every hour.

The question here arises how the computation of normals can be effected with materials so irregular in time and scanty in quantity.

The removal of this difficulty involves the assumption that the diurnal variations have the same or a proportional value over regions of great extent, although the corresponding normals may differ very considerably. Hence by applying corrections for diurnal variation computed from those of a central station, results are obtained for all stations that are comparable in a great degree with those derived from hourly observations.

There is however, another difficulty occasioned by the fact that at most places the observations do not embrace a number of years sufficient for the elimination of the non-periodic variations of single years.

To supply the quantities needful for correcting the means derived from a few years so as to render them the same as if they had been derived from several years, it is necessary to draw up a table containing the abnormal deviations of monthly means for several years at a few stations of long standing, and then by examining the changes in the deviation on passing from place to place, to infer the probable deviation at all intermediate stations and the corrections for non-periodic variation applicable to the means obtained in those places for single years. Thus by applying to the monthly means of every year at a station where the series is short the corrections derived from the abnormal deviations or non-periodic variations in the same year at places where the series is long, and by taking the average of the means thus corrected, results are obtained which may be accepted as true monthly means, to be used for comparison between places, months, and seasons, and also to serve as a groundwork for computing the normals for every day and hour at the several stations.

It is seen then that one important service rendered by a central observatory in operation for many years, including a few years of hourly or bi-hourly observations, and affected in its supplying corrections for diurnal and non-periodic variations, by aid of which irregular and scanty observations continued for a few years are made comparable in a great degree with those that are continued hourly for a long term of years.

It is not asserted that corrections observed from one or more centres will render the results at other stations absolutely the same as though they were found by independent observations at the several stations, and still less when the points of observation are scattered over a wide extent of country. The magnitude of the Diurnal variations are affected by a variety of local circumstances that are permanent, as well as by causes that undergo a progressive change, such as the clearing of forests, the drainage of land, &c., &c., and hence the application of corrections must be regarded to some extent as a compromise, the results being much nearer to the truth than if the corrections had not been applied, but not absolutely true.

In an extensive country such as British North America, where local circumstances differ so enormously, the observations of one central station are insufficient to give corrections which are applicable to the observations at remote points. These for Diurnal variation if they may be the same in sign will probably differ greatly in extent, and non-periodic variations of single years are not only different in extent, but are often opposite in character at distant stations. It is only by the knowledge derived from protracted observations at a few well chosen points that the amount of abnormal deviation in particular years can be inferred for intermediate points. At least three good subordinate stations remote from Toronto and from each other are needed, where observations at equal intervals of one, two, or three hours may be made for five or six years, and at which a less onerous system may be pursued for many years. One of these should be at Red River, and while the others should be chosen chiefly on account of geographical fitness, those places at which good observations have been made during recent years have a strong claim for consideration, inasmuch as their results could sooner be made available in determining the non-periodic variations.

The establishment of these few normal stations need not be very expensive. Private enterprise now in operation might be supplemented by moderate annual subsidies sufficient to meet the necessities of extra attendance for five or six years, and as the reductions could be done at the central observatory at Toronto, no heavy outlay need be incurred on account of computation.

A few tables, derived chiefly from the Toronto observations, will now be given as a basis for some general remarks.

By subtracting the general annual means of each element from the special annual means proper to the several hours, table IV is obtained. The variations are derived from hourly observations at Toronto continued for six years, and to save space are here printed in double rows.

TABLE IV.

ANNUAL means of the Diurnal Variations of the principal Meteorological elements at Toronto from hourly observations:—

	hrs. 0 12	hrs. 1 13	hrs. 2 14	hrs. 3 15	hrs. 4 16	hrs. 5 17	hrs. 6 18	hrs. 7 19	hrs. 8 20	hrs. 9 21	hrs. 10 22	hrs. 11 23
Temperature ...	+4.80 -3.42	+5.49 -4.03	+5.90 -4.51	+5.92 -4.97	+5.56 -5.31	+4.68 -5.48	+3.15 -4.56	+1.21 -3.07	-0.41 -1.21	-1.52 -0.80	-2.30 +2.50	-2.94 +3.82
Barometer.....	+ .008 - .005	- .003 - .006	- .013 - .005	- .016 - .006	- .018 - .005	- .017 - .000	- .013 + .010	- .010 + .018	- .005 + .025	- .001 + .027	- .001 + .027	- .001 + .020
Pressure of Dry [Air]	- .019 + .012	- .031 + .015	- .040 + .019	- .042 + .021	- .041 + .024	- .038 + .030	- .029 + .032	- .016 + .023	- .003 + .025	+ .005 + .018	+ .011 + .010	+ .015 + .002
Pressure of Va- [pour]	+ .027 - .017	+ .026 - .021	+ .028 - .024	+ .026 - .027	+ .024 - .029	+ .022 - .030	+ .015 - .022	+ .006 - .011	- .001 - .000	- .006 + .010	- .012 + .017	- .016 + .0.3
Relative Humi- [dity]	- .7 + .5	- .9 + .6	- .9 + .6	- .9 + .7	- .9 + .7	- .7 + .7	- .5 + .7	- .2 + .5	0 + .2	0 + .3	- .3 + .3	- .5 + .4

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It may be seen that on the average of the year the warmest hour is between 2 P.M. and 3 P.M., and the coldest hour between 4 A.M. and 5 A.M.

The so-called pressure of Dry Air varies mostly in a direction opposite to that of temperature, while the march of the pressure of vapour is in the same direction, the pressure of vapour being greatest at or about the warmest hour and vice versa.

As the barometric pressure is occasioned by the joint pressures of the dry air and vapour, whose variations are in opposite directions, it is the numerical preponderance of the one or the other of these that determines the magnitudes and signs of the variations of the barometer. The regular diurnal variations of the barometer are consequently small, and are masked by the irregular movements, which amount on an average to nearly two-tenths of an inch. While the pressure of vapour increases with the temperature, the vapour necessary to saturate the air increases also, but with greater rapidity; hence the relative humidity, which is the ratio of the first of these to the second, diminishes as the temperature increases.

The following table gives the monthly and annual means of temperature and of other elements at Toronto, derived from 25 to 29 years. To save space the heights by which the barometer and the pressure of Dry Air and Vapour exceeds 29 inches, have been given instead of their actual heights.

TABLE V.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year
Temperature.....	22.94	22.95	29.85	40.99	51.41	61.53	67.38	66.09	57.93	45.86	36.96	25.98	44.14
Barometer.....	0.645	0.632	0.590	0.507	0.572	0.576	0.599	0.623	0.603	0.649	0.613	0.653	0.619
Pressure of Dry Air..	0.532	0.520	0.462	0.407	0.287	0.168	0.111	0.140	0.275	0.395	0.430	0.523	0.356
Pressure of Vapour..	0.113	0.112	0.137	0.190	0.275	0.410	0.488	0.483	0.387	0.254	0.180	0.125	0.223
Relative Humidity....	83	81	78	73	71	74	73	76	78	79	81	81	77
Sky Clouded.....	0.72	0.72	0.62	0.60	0.55	0.52	0.49	0.48	0.49	0.61	0.75	0.74	0.61
Depth rain in inches.	1.175	0.965	1.629	2.400	3.375	2.741	3.351	2.970	3.682	2.473	3.089	1.619	2.469
Depth snow in inches.	15.96	16.35	10.15	2.59	0.08	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.88	2.97	14.35	65.33
Total Precipitation..	2.771	2.300	2.644	2.659	3.383	2.741	3.351	2.970	3.682	2.561	3.386	3.054	36.003
Days of Rain.....	4.4	3.6	6.4	9.3	12.0	11.4	10.4	10.8	11.3	12.5	10.2	5.6	109.0
Days of Snow.....	13.6	12.1	9.7	3.7	0.4	0.1	.....	.....	.....	1.8	6.4	13.4	61.2
Days of Precipitation	18.0	16.3	16.1	13.5	12.4	11.5	10.4	10.8	11.3	14.3	16.6	19.0	170.2

Wind.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.
Resultant Direction .....	N78°W	N69°W	N57°W	N17°W	N11°W	N61°W	N68°W
Resultant Velocity .....	3.06	3.10	3.31	2.02	1.66	0.77	0.68
Mean Velocity .....	8.14	8.53	8.80	8.12	6.77	5.15	4.96
Days of Thunder .....	0.0	0.1	0.6	1.8	3.6	5.9	6.7
Days of Lightning .....	0.0	0.3	0.8	1.7	3.2	6.0	8.6
No. of Auroras .....	1.7	3.2	5.9	5.0	4.6	3.1	4.3

Wind.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Resultant Direction .....	N68°W	N55°W	N57°W	N78°W	N75°W	N 61° W
Resultant Velocity .....	1.04	1.08	1.72	2.52	3.14	1.87
Mean Velocity .....	5.19	5.48	6.05	7.51	8.52	6.94
Days of Thunder .....	5.1	2.3	0.9	0.2	0.1	28.3
Days of Lightning .....	7.9	5.1	1.8	0.4	0.0	35.8
No. of Auroras .....	4.7	6.2	4.9	1.6	1.9	47.1

The monthly means of the annual variations of the principal elements at Toronto, or the differences of the monthly means in excess or defect from the annual means, are given below. They are derived from Table V.

TABLE VI.

MEAN Annual Variations of the principal Meteorological elements at Toronto:—

	January	February	March	April	May	June
Temperature .....	-21.20	-21.19	-14.29	-3.15	+7.27	+17.89
Barometer.....	+0.025	+0.013	-0.020	-0.022	-0.047	-0.044
Pressure of Dry Air..	+0.176	+0.164	+0.106	+0.051	-0.069	-0.191
Pressure of Vapour..	-0.150	-0.151	-0.126	-0.073	+0.012	+0.147
Relative Humidity....	+6	+4	+1	+4	-6	-3
Sky Clouded.....	+0.11	+0.11	+0.01	-0.01	-0.06	-0.09

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TABLE VI—Continued.

	July	August	Sept.	October	Nov.	Dec.
Temperature.....	+23.24	+21.95	+13.79	+1.62	-9.23	-18.21
Barometer.....	-0.020	+0.004	+0.043	+0.030	-0.006	+0.034
Pressure of Dry Air.....	-0.245	-0.216	-0.081	+0.039	+0.074	+0.172
Pressure of Vapour.....	+0.225	+0.220	+0.124	-0.009	-0.080	-0.138
Relative Humidity.....	-4	-1	+1	+2	+4	+4
Sky Clouded.....	-0.12	-0.13	-0.12	0.00	+0.14	+0.13

Table VII contains the monthly and annual means of temperature and of other elements compiled from observations made by Dr. Smallwood at Isle Jesus, near Montreal, and published by him in the *Canadian Journal*. The observations were made daily at 6 A.M., 2 P.M., and 10 P.M. The means are derived from the records of ten years, from October, 1853, to September, 1862, inclusive.

TABLE VII.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year
Temperature.....	10.91	12.35	28.18	38.15	55.24	64.69	66.58	66.45	57.70	45.49	31.89	13.46	41.34
Barometer.....	0.8610	0.7300	0.6890	0.7530	0.7430	0.7230	0.7680	0.7890	0.8410	0.8170	0.7670	0.7560	0.7700
Depth Rain in inches	0.4510	0.4570	0.8563	7.514	4.4815	7.135	4.424	9.949	6.018	5.610	4.913	1.099	43.740
Depth Snow in inches	21.38	19.79	12.83	4.43	0.33	.....	.....	.....	inap.	1.201	7.09	18.62	85.67
Total Precipitation..	2.589	2.436	2.139	4.194	4.514	5.7135	4.424	9.949	6.018	5.730	5.622	2.961	52.307
Days of Rain.....	2.9	2.6	3.8	8.7	10.2	11.8	10.1	11.3	11.9	11.6	9.1	3.0	97.0
Days of Snow.....	11.0	9.7	8.7	2.8	0.4	.....	.....	.....	1.1	6.2	10.1	16.0	50.0
Days of Precipitation	13.9	12.3	12.5	11.5	10.6	11.8	10.1	11.3	11.9	12.7	15.3	13.1	147.0

TABLE VIII.

MEAN ANNUAL VARIATIONS OF TEMPERATURE AND BAROMETRIC PRESSURE AT ISLE JESUS, DERIVED FROM TABLE VII.

	January	February	March	April	May	June
Temperature.....	-30.43	-28.99	-15.16	-2.19	+13.90	+23.35
Barometer.....	+0.091	-0.040	-0.081	-0.017	-0.027	-0.047

	July	August	Sept.	October	Nov.	Dec.
Temperature.....	+23.24	+25.11	+15.36	+4.15	-9.45	-28.88
Barometer.....	-0.002	+0.019	+0.071	+0.047	-0.003	-0.014

A few remarks will now be made with reference to the several elements.

## TEMPERATURE.

Professor Dove by taking the average of the normal mean temperatures at thirty-six equidistant points on the same parallel, and deduced from such materials as were at his command,† computed what he termed the mean normal proper to the *parallel of latitude*, as distinguished from the mean normal proper to the *place*. According to Dove the annual mean temperature for the parallel of Toronto is 51°; hence on the average of the year the temperature of Toronto is nearly 7°, or (allowing for elevation,) nearly 6° colder than the temperature due to its latitude; or to use the ordinary term, the thermic anomaly of Toronto is 6° in defect. The anomalies are in defect throughout the year, but less so in the warmer than in the colder months.

## Secular Changes and Non-Periodic Variations of Annual Means.

There is no decided indication of any progressive change in the temperature of Toronto, as a whole, furnished by the annual means. The non-periodic variations in single years are very moderate in extent, their average value without regard to sign being 0°.52, and their extreme values 2° 18 in excess in 1846, and 2° 00 in defect in 1856.

\* The fractions by which the heights of the barometer exceed 29 inches are alone printed.

† Dove on the distribution of heat on the surface of the globe.

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Comparing these figures with those derived from 25 years at four other stations, we see that the climate of Toronto as regards its annual mean is remarkably uniform.

	Toronto.	New Bedford. Mass.	Philadelphia.	New York.	Greenwich.
Average deviation, disregarding sign.....	0.62	0.78	0.85	1.00	1.06
Greatest Excess.....	2.18	1.20	1.40	3.40	2.40
Greatest Defect.....	2.00	2.80	4.40	3.80	2.20
Sum of Excess and Defect....	4.18	4.00	5.80	7.20	4.90

## Annual Variation.

A comparison of table V. and VI. with VII. and VIII. will show that Isle Jesus is nearly 3° colder than Toronto, on the average of the year; that in its warmest month (July) it is more than 2° warmer, and in its coldest month (January) 12° colder than Toronto. The differences between the warmest and coldest months, or the mean annual ranges are 58°-67° at Isle Jesus and 44°-44° at Toronto.

## Progressive Changes in the Annual Distribution of Temperature at Toronto.

According to the investigations of General Sabine, in the paper to which reference has already been made, the coldest day in the year (disregarding accidental irregularities) was February 14 (temp. 23°-4), and the warmest day July 23 (temp. 66°-9). The twelve years from January, 1841, to December, 1852, on which his conclusions were based gave a decided excess in the temperature of January over that of February. This also accords with the remarks of Dove, who represents the isothermals of January in North America as moving southwards in February.

An investigation similar to that of General Sabine, derived from the ten years 1859 to 1868, shows that the coldest day is January 6 (mean temp. 21°-2), and the warmest day July 22 (mean temp. 68°-5).

The progressive change in the occurrence of the lowest temperature will appear by comparing the means of January and February in groups of five years.

1841-45 Jan. warmer than Feb. by..	2°-6	1856-60 Jan. colder than Feb. by	0°-3
46-50.....	2°-6	61-65.....	1°-5
61-65.....	0°-9	66-69.....	2°-1

The fact that January has latterly been colder than February is corroborated by the testimony of other stations.

At Isle Jesus 1853-62 January was colder than February by	3°-4
Quebec.....60-67.....	3°-6
St. John's N.B. 61-68.....	3°-6

And the difference is the same way at all the grammar school stations in Ontario. If the quarterly means at Toronto in groups of several years be compared it will be seen that at Toronto the winters and springs are becoming colder and the summers and autumns warmer.

	Winter.	Spring.	Summer.	Autumn.
1841-50.....	25°-1	41°-0	64°-7	46°-4
61-68.....	23°-4	40°-3	65°-6	47°-4

## Variability of Temperature at Toronto.

The probable variability of the annual mean temperature derived from 23 years is 0°-61; in other words the annual mean of a single year is as likely to differ from the annual normal mean by 0°-61 and more as it is to differ less than that amount.

The average probable variability of single monthly means is 1°-97; but the variabilities are greater in winter than in summer: for example, the variability is 3°-10 in January and 1°-14 in August. The quarterly averages are as follows:—

Winter.	Spring.	Summer.	Autumn.
2°-8	2°-0	1°-5	1°-6

The quarterly and annual averages of the probable variabilities of the daily mean temperatures from twelve years are:—

Winter.	Spring.	Summer.	Autumn.	Year.
6°-3	4°-6	3°-5	4°-2	4°-6

A rough measure of the variability of single observed temperatures is given by the average difference, without regard to sign, between the actual and the normal temperatures. The results given below for the four quarters and year, show that in winter the disturbances of temperature are nearly twice as great as in summer.

Winter.	Spring.	Summer.	Autumn.	Year.
9°-1	6°-1	5°-0	5°-3	6°-5

It has been also found that there is a diurnal period in the extent of temperature disturbances, the nature of which is modified by the seasons, and which may be briefly described by stating that the warm hours are more largely disturbed in the warm months and the cold hours in the cold months.

A rough measure of the rapidity with which changes of temperature occur is given by the average difference between the temperatures observed on consecutive days at the same hour, allowance being made for the change due to annual variation.

The following are the quarterly and annual averages:—

Winter.	Spring.	Summer.	Autumn.	Year.
7°-2	5°-7	5°-2	5°-2	5°-8

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## Dependence of temperature on the direction of the wind.

The following table shows the average difference between the temperatures that accompany each wind and the normal temperatures proper to the times of observation:—

Direction.	N.	N. E.	E.	S. E.	S.	S. W.	W.	N. W.
Deviation from Normal....	-2.9	-0.7	+1.3	+1.6	+2.2	+3.3	-1.0	-2.9

The change in the temperature that takes place in 24 hours depends on the resultant direction of the wind during the interval. Thus if the resultant wind be S. E., the temperature is raised 5°.5, while with a N. W. resultant it is depressed 4°.5. With other resultant directions of the wind the elevations (+) and depressions (-) are as follows:—

Resultant Direction.	N.	N. E.	E.	S. E.	S.	S. W.	W.	N. W.
Increase or decrease of temperature.....	-2.6	+2.0	+3.7	+5.5	+3.9	+2.5	-3.0	-4.5

## PRESSURES OF VAPOUR AND OF DRY AIR, AND TOTAL BAROMETRIC PRESSURE.

The pressure of vapour in its annual march increases and diminishes with the temperature while the pressure of dry air follows an opposite course. Now since the numerical values of the variations of these two elements differ but little each from each, the annual variations of the barometer, which are the same as their algebraic sums, are very feebly marked. The same feebleness characterises the regular annual variations of the barometer in the middle latitudes of Europe and America; but in central Asia, where the variations in the pressure of air are large, and where, as the air is very dry, the variations of the vapour are insufficient to outweigh or balance those of the air, the barometric movements are very strongly developed.

## RAIN AND SNOW.

It is seen by table V. that the mean annual rain-fall at Toronto is 29.47 inches nearly, on the average of 29 years, and the fall of snow 65.3 inches.

### Secular change in the amount of rain and snow.

The important question whether there be a progressive change from year to year in the amount of rain and snow, will be answered by referring to the following table, in which the annual rain-falls are grouped in averages of five years.

	YEARS.					
	1840 (e) 45	1846 50	1851 55	1856 60	1861 65	1866 68
Depth of rain, in inches.....	36.6	29.4	28.2	27.9	27.0	26.6
Depth of Snow, in inches.....	65	54	67	59	72	80
Total Precipitation.....	43.1	34.8	34.9	33.8	34.2	34.6

(e) This group includes for rain four entire years, and parts of two broken years; the snow is the average for 1843, 1844, and 1845.

The table shows a very decided and uninterrupted diminution in the fall of rain, and on the whole a considerable increase in the snow; the joint effect being that there is no very decided progression in the total precipitation, excepting in the interval between the two earliest groups, of which the first is imperfect.

The question whether the rain-fall is decreasing in the country generally is not to be decided by the evidence of our station. During rain there is often great inequality in the amount falling at places a few miles apart; and hence a knowledge of the average fall in different districts can only be acquired by measuring the monthly rain-fall at a very large number of points. The instrumental appliances are simple and inexpensive, and the attention required very trifling, and it is much to be desired that private persons would interest themselves in procuring data for elucidating this important subject.

If the rain-fall in each year at numerous points were collected into district averages, a comparison in the amount from year to year would settle the question of secular change, and if the tables of rain were accompanied by a statement of the per-centage of land cleared, and the connection which subsists between the decrease in the rain and the removal of forests would be made apparent.

Again, if in every district the monthly differences of rain-fall in single years above or below the average of many years, could be tabulated in connection with numbers expressing the yield per acre for different crops, or with some suitable measure of the prevalence and fatality of different diseases, or with the relative heights of the water in lakes and rivers, &c., &c.,—important information ought be elicited with regard to agriculture, medical science and engineering.

### Relation between the depth of rain and the direction of the wind.

The relation commonly given is expressed by the number of times that each wind blows during rain, the times recorded being limited to those when the other elements are observed, and the total number of observations being expressed by 100. In the following tables the total number of hours are taken into account during which the several winds blow in the course of rainy days.

The relative duration of the various winds is not the same for light as for heavy rain,

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and it varies with the time of year; for these reasons days of rain, according to the total fall in 24 hours, have been arranged in three classes.

## Light rain not exceeding .1 of an inch.

Direction.	N.	N. E.	E.	S. E.	S.	S. W.	W.	N. W.
October to March.....	9	11	15	16	15	13	12	9
April to September.....	10	11	13	10	10	16	17	13
Year.....	10	11	14	13	13	14	14	11

## Moderate rain more than .1 of an inch and less than .5 of an inch.

October to March.....	5	13	26	20	17	10	5	4
April to September.....	10	15	14	12	12	15	12	10
Year.....	8	14	20	16	15	12	8	7

## Heavy rain amounting to 0.5 of an inch and upwards.

October to March.....	5	19	30	18	9	5	3	2
April to September.....	9	20	2	13	9	13	8	7
Year.....	7	19	30	15	9	9	6	5

## Rain without regard to season or amount.

8	15	22	15	12	11	9	8
---	----	----	----	----	----	---	---

In the foregoing tables it is apparent that while easterly winds on the whole are most prevalent on days of rain, and N. W. winds most rare, it is only with heavy rains that a like distribution is maintained separately in both half-years, and that in the summer half-year, on days of light rain, the west wind is most frequent.

If the days of snow are classified according to the amount that falls, it is found that while with heavy snow, winds from N. E. are five times as numerous as those from the west, the westerly winds are by far the most prevalent when the snow is 1 inch and under.

If days of rain and days of snow be treated indiscriminately and without regard to season or amount, the distribution of the winds will be shown in the annexed table, where, for comparison, analogous numbers are given for New Haven and Cincinnati. It will be seen that at New Haven and Cincinnati the most rainy winds are from opposite quarters, and that at Toronto the distribution of the winds during rain resembles, but in a less prominent manner, that of New Haven.

	N.	N. E.	E.	S. E.	S.	S. W.	W.	N. W.
Toronto.....	12	19	19	11	8	10	11	10
New Haven.....	8	37	6	19	7	15	1	7
Cincinnati.....	2	10	1	9	10	25	18	25

Having touched very briefly, but as far as space will allow, on a few points connected with the climate of Toronto, it is now necessary to enumerate some of the means to be employed for carrying into effect the objects stated at the commencement of this article.

I. All persons who possess records relative to the climate of British North America, made either by themselves or by others, and who may desire to utilise their contents, should send them either as gifts or on loan to the Toronto observatory.

II. All persons in the habit of recording facts connected with the climate, or who may be disposed to engage in the work, by regular observations or by confining their attention to those points for which they have a special inclination, would confer a great benefit on science by opening a correspondence with the Toronto observatory, and by transmitting periodic as well as special returns of any facts which they may have observed.

Those who are not disposed to incur the cost and labour of observing all the ordinary elements at stated hours, might confine themselves to one or more of the following.

- Thermometric observations.
- A daily record at stated hours of the direction and force of the wind.
- A daily record of rain and snow, and if possible of the times and directions of the wind when rain or snow begins and ends.
- If a daily record be too burdensome, statements of the total monthly fall of rain found in the gauge and the daily fall of snow, with the days of the month in which rain or snow occurs would be very useful contributions.
- Monthly records of the days of the month when occasional phenomena occur, such as thunder, lightning, hail, fog, Auroras, &c., &c.
- Descriptions of unusual storms; special notice being made of the direction and force of the wind, and of the changes in its direction and force, with the times when the changes take place.
- Descriptions of any other unusual phenomena.
- Well authenticated records are desired of all cases of damage by lightning that occur throughout the country.
- Records of first and last snow and frost, opening and close of navigation, leafing and flowering of plants, movements of migratory birds, &c., &c.

III. With a view of increasing the efficiency of the instrumental appliances employed by contributors, and of the methods of observing which they practise, periodic visitation should be made by some one furnished with standard instruments to enable him to detect instrumental errors and supply the necessary corrections.

A system of visitation has prevailed for many years in Germany, and is now in operation in England, and its establishment here would give an opportunity for mutual counsel and interchange of experience.

IV. The establishment of three or four Normal Stations, including one at Red River, where observations at regular intervals of one, two, or three hours, may be carried on for a

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few years, and less frequent observations for many years, in order to furnish corrections for diurnal and non-periodic variations at intermediate stations.

V. To supply materials requisite for the study of storms, correspondents should fill up and promptly return the forms specially sent for the purpose.

Some of the meteorological statistics for the year ending 31st of May, 1869 will now be given.

## CLIMATOLOGICAL STATISTICS OF CANADA,

For the Year ending 31st May, 1868.

By G. T. KINGSTON, M.A., Director of the Magnetic Observations, Toronto.

The following Tables embrace results from a few points of observation in Ontario Quebec, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia. It is hoped that their number will be greatly increased before the next issue of the Year Book.

The Tables have been limited to temperature, and the fall of rain and snow. Barometric Tables and others, though very important in a meteorological sense, would occupy too much space; and hence the elements that are of the greatest practical utility have been alone considered.

The results for Montreal, Quebec, and Halifax, are from MS. papers kindly supplied by Dr. Smallwood, Captain Ashe, R.N., and Dr. McKinnon, the Staff-Surgeon-Major at Halifax.

Those for St. John's, New Brunswick, are from newspaper reports of observations made by G. Murdoch, Esq., C.E.; and the results from the Grammar School Stations are extracted from the printed abstracts in the Ontario Journal of Education.

The mean temperatures, in every case, are uncorrected for diurnal variation. They are the arithmetic means of the observations made at the hours named below:—

Montreal	-	-	-	-	-	7 A.M.	2 P.M.	9 P.M.
Quebec and Halifax	-	-	-	-	-	Daily maxima and minima.		
St. John's	-	-	-	-	-	6 A.M.	2 P.M.	9 P.M.
Grammar Schools	-	-	-	-	-	7 A.M.	1 P.M.	9 P.M.
Toronto	-	-	6 A.M.	8 A.M.	2 P.M.	4 P.M.	10 P.M.	and midnight.

There are two leading purposes for which climatic statistics for a single year are useful. One of these is to supply the materials which, as they accumulate from year to year, may form the groundwork on which general conclusions respecting the climate of the country may be based; and the other to furnish measures of the climatic condition of the year, both as a whole and with reference to its several parts.

To carry out this second purpose effectually, it is needful not only that the values of each element under consideration should be given *absolutely*, but also that they should be compared with the normal or standard values derived from the observations of several years.

As most of the Stations have been in operation a very short time, such comparison this year has been possible only to a limited extent.

Mean Temperatures of the several months for certain Stations in Canada, from June, 1868, to May, 1869.

The Stations are arranged in the order of their latitudes:—

Station.	Latitude.	Longitude.	Height above Sea Level.	1868.							1869.				
				June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.
† Windsor, Ont.	42 20	5 32	630	66.3	78.0	69.0	*	46.2	33.2	23.8	21.7	28.5	26.1	44.6	54.7
† Simcoe	42 51	5 21	716	63.2	75.4	64.5	55.2	42.1	31.1	23.4	29.2	26.5	21.5	42.7	53.7
† Hamilton	43 12	5 19	324	64.9	80.0	70.4	58.2	43.5	37.2	23.3	30.7	26.6	25.4	42.2	53.3
† Stratford	43 25	5 24	1182	62.2	75.0	66.1	54.3	41.0	34.2	20.6	28.2	23.7	20.8	39.9	51.0
† Toronto	43 39	5 18	342	62.0	75.8	67.2	56.6	42.4	36.2	22.9	27.7	23.4	23.1	40.0	50.8
† Rochester	43 45	5 27	715	60.2	74.5	67.5	57.2	43.8	36.6	24.5	29.2	25.8	23.1	39.8	50.4
† Belleville	44 10	5 10	307	64.9	77.1	68.9	57.6	41.6	33.8	18.2	23.8	22.8	23.0	40.8	53.3
† Peterborough	44 20	5 14	629	65.7	77.5	67.8	55.0	39.6	32.2	17.8	23.3	20.3	21.1	39.9	54.0
† Barrie	44 25	5 19	779	63.8	75.3	67.6	56.2	*	34.2	20.5	27.1	22.8	23.7	39.1	52.6
† Halifax	44 43	4 14	125	59.7	65.9	65.1	60.0	46.3	35.9	23.5	23.5	27.1	27.7	39.7	47.7
† Cornwall	45 00	4 59	176	67.7	76.5	69.7	58.5	*	*	*	2.2	19.8	20.4	41.0	54.3
† St. John, N.B.	45 10	4 24	135	52.6	59.0	58.1	54.2	41.9	32.4	21.8	20.2	21.7	26.1	38.2	46.6
† Montreal	45 31	4 54	182	66.4	76.0	69.9	57.9	44.8	33.3	18.0	20.1	19.4	24.1	41.0	53.0
† Pembroke	45 50	5 09	400	63.6	75.1	66.1	54.8	39.6	30.2	11.8	13.4	14.8	16.8	36.6	51.0
† Quebec	46 49	4 45	327	66.3	74.0	66.1	54.7	40.0	28.5	13.2	15.6	17.4	19.0	37.8	49.5

The asterisk \* in this and other Tables shows that the proper number cannot be given, for want of suitable materials.

The Ontario Grammar Schools are indicated by †



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Quarterly and Annual means of Temperature from June, 1868, to May, 1869, with the Annual Extreme of Temperature, and the times at which they occurred:—

Stations.	Mean Temperature.					Highest Temperature.		Lowest Temperature.	
	Summer.	Autumn.	Winter.	Spring.	Year.	Temp- erature.	Time of occurrence.	Temp- erature.	Time of occurrence.
Windsor, Ont.	71.1	67.7	68.0	67.8	68.5	98.8	July 18	- 37	Dec. 11
Simcoe	67.7	67.7	68.0	67.8	68.5	98.8	July 18	- 37	Dec. 11
Hamilton	71.8	68.3	68.0	67.8	68.5	98.8	July 18	- 37	Dec. 11
Stratford	67.8	68.3	68.0	67.8	68.5	98.8	July 18	- 37	Dec. 11
Toronto	68.3	68.3	68.0	67.8	68.5	98.8	July 18	- 37	Dec. 11
Goderich	67.4	68.3	68.0	67.8	68.5	98.8	July 18	- 37	Dec. 11
Belleville	70.3	68.3	68.0	67.8	68.5	98.8	July 18	- 37	Dec. 11
Peterborough	70.3	68.3	68.0	67.8	68.5	98.8	July 18	- 37	Dec. 11
Barrie	68.9	68.3	68.0	67.8	68.5	98.8	July 18	- 37	Dec. 11
Halifax	63.6	68.3	68.0	67.8	68.5	98.8	July 18	- 37	Dec. 11
Cornwall	71.2	68.3	68.0	67.8	68.5	98.8	July 18	- 37	Dec. 11
St. John, N.B.	56.6	68.3	68.0	67.8	68.5	98.8	July 18	- 37	Dec. 11
Montreal	70.8	68.3	68.0	67.8	68.5	98.8	July 18	- 37	Dec. 11
Pembroke	69.0	68.3	68.0	67.8	68.5	98.8	July 18	- 37	Dec. 11
Quebec	68.8	68.3	68.0	67.8	68.5	98.8	July 18	- 37	Dec. 11

Rain-Fall for each each Month, and the Year, at the several Stations:—

Stations.	1868.							1869.							Year.
	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	Year.	
Windsor, Ont.	4.10	0.81	5.21	1.43	2.66	0.00	0.00	3.20	2.27	0.87	2.79	3.18	1.61	39.71	
Simcoe	3.12	0.84	6.57	4.72	5.41	7.94	0.00	0.43	0.18	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.06	
Hamilton	3.76	0.62	0.81	0.52	2.70	3.34	0.06	0.92	0.41	0.47	2.60	2.71	2.31	25.70	
Stratford	5.56	0.75	3.73	4.04	2.13	3.74	0.04	0.69	0.17	1.70	2.98	2.26	2.31	22.88	
Toronto	2.22	0.51	1.56	4.24	1.36	5.15	0.01	0.69	0.17	1.70	2.98	2.26	2.31	21.40	
Goderich	4.26	0.64	3.39	3.82	1.13	2.28	0.15	0.44	0.61	0.32	2.27	2.06	2.31	21.65	
Belleville	1.28	0.64	3.15	3.15	2.63	4.21	0.05	0.69	0.37	1.06	1.54	2.26	2.31	21.40	
Peterborough	1.62	1.96	4.91	2.12	1.40	3.70	0.00	0.47	0.33	0.36	1.96	2.29	2.31	21.65	
Barrie	1.53	2.41	1.63	1.56	*	3.19	0.00	0.00	0.84	0.45	2.06	2.08	2.31	21.65	
Cornwall	1.36	1.50	1.85	4.39	*	*	*	0.00	*	*	*	*	*	*	
St. John, N.B.	3.80	1.06	3.88	7.48	2.14	6.24	1.59	0.81	2.09	3.56	3.86	4.84	4.84	41.35	
Montreal	6.49	2.12	2.36	3.49	0.79	4.47	0.00	0.22	0.00	1.12	1.11	2.89	1.06	19.06	
Pembroke	0.90	1.16	2.36	1.54	0.91	0.83	0.00	0.19	0.00	0.47	0.81	2.16	1.13	11.33	
Quebec	1.94	1.71	4.00	4.77	0.84	1.42	0.00	1.25	0.00	0.36	1.79	1.20	1.20	19.28	

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.	Quarterly depth of Rain, in inches.				Depth of Snow, in inches.										Total Rain and Melted Snow.
					1868.					1869.					
	June to August, 1868.	Sept. to Nov., 1868.	Dec. 1868, to Feb., 1869.	March to May, 1869.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	Total.		
Windsor, Ont.	10.12		*	*	s	s	16.4	*	*	*	0.5	0.0	*		
Simcoe	10.63	18.07	5.47	5.34	s	8.5	21.0	12.5	29.5	9.0	1.0	0.0	81.5		
Hamilton	9.19	10.65	0.67	*	0.4	4.0	17.0	6.5	33.0	14.0	5.0	0.0	81.5		
Stratford	4.29	10.75	1.07	6.72	0.5	6.0	42.2	10.0	42.3	18.0	5.0	1.0	125.2		
Toronto	4.29	10.75	1.07	6.72	0.5	4.3	15.5	9.8	39.7	13.0	0.5	s	85.6		
Goderich	4.29	10.75	1.20	4.65	0.0	2.7	55.8	8.7	43.0	11.5	4.5	0.0	109.0		
Belleville	5.10	9.90	5.11	5.20	4.5	6.1	29.2	10.8	43.1	21.3	0.5	0.0	114.5		
Peterborough	8.43	7.23	0.93	5.11	5.4	4.0	18.4	7.6	41.2	10.7	1.2	0.0	83.3		
Barrie	5.57	*	0.84	4.62	*	4.3	24.2	7.6	41.2	10.7	1.2	0.0	83.3		
Halifax	5.57	*	*	*	*	4.3	24.2	7.6	41.2	10.7	1.2	0.0	83.3		
Cornwall	4.71	*	*	*	*	*	18.4	7.6	41.2	10.7	1.2	0.0	83.3		
St. John's	8.74	18.56	4.49	12.26	6.9	11.3	9.0	4.2	16.0	*	*	*	58.52		
Montreal	4.97	8.75	0.22	5.12	4.9	17.9	29.0	19.6	27.0	11.8	2.2	0.0	88.6		
Pembroke	4.12	3.28	0.91	3.44	1.5	9.8	22.0	23.1	42.6	15.4	1.9	3.1	171.2		
Quebec	7.82	7.03	1.25	3.35	1.5	9.8	22.0	23.1	42.6	15.4	1.9	3.1	171.2		

The letter "g." in the column for Snow, indicates that the amount was too small for measurement.

# Contributions to the Climatology of British North America. 173

The following Table gives the total Depth of Rain and Melted Snow at Halifax for each Month, and the Year:—

June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	Yr.
6'22	1'35	4'03	6'12	6'51	6'60	3'33	3'49	4'72	7'52	2'95	5'43	18'82

In the following tables are given, for a few stations, the quantities by which the mean temperatures, &c., in the year (June) 1868 to (May) 1869, exceeds or falls short of the corresponding mean temperatures, &c., derived from a series of years:—

## MONTHLY, QUARTERLY, AND ANNUAL MEAN TEMPERATURES.

Station.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
Toronto.....	+0.5	+8.7	+7.1	-9.4	-8.5	-0.7	-8.6	+7.8	+8.0
St. Johns.....	-1.8	-0.7	-1.4	-0.3	-3.2	-4.1	-0.6	+2.6	+3.5
Quebec.....	+3.2	+6.6	-0.3	-2.9	-4.7	-5.2	-3.6	+4.1	+2.3

Station.	Mar.	April.	May.	Sum'r.	Autumn.	Winter.	Spring.	Year.	....
Toronto.....	-6.7	-9.0	-8.6	+3.4	-1.9	+1.1	-2.8	-8.1	....
St. Johns.....	-1.6	+1.7	-0.6	-1.3	-2.5	+1.8	-0.1	-0.5	....
Quebec.....	-4.9	0.0	-1.4	+3.2	-4.3	+0.9	-2.1	-0.6	....

## RAIN FALL FOR EACH MONTH, QUARTER AND THE YEAR.

Station.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
Toronto.....	-0.54	-2.94	-1.46	+0.58	-1.15	+2.14	-1.67	-0.29	-0.80
Montreal.....	-1.59	-0.87	-0.46	-0.67	-1.99	+1.24	-1.11	-0.38	-0.45

Station.	Mar.	April.	May.	Sum'r.	Autumn.	Winter.	Spring.	Year.	....
Toronto.....	-0.63	+0.56	-0.57	-4.94	+1.57	-2.76	-0.64	-6.77	....
Montreal.....	-0.48	-0.21	-0.64	-2.92	-1.42	-1.94	-1.33	-7.61	....

## RAIN-FALL IN EACH QUARTER, FALL OF SNOW IN EACH MONTH AND THE SEASON, AND TOTAL ANNUAL PRECIPITATION.

Station.	RAIN.				SNOW.										Total Precipita- tion.
	Sum.	Aut.	Wint.	Spring	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Total Snow		
Toronto	4.94	+1.57	-2.76	-0.64	+1.2	+1.4	+1.2	-6.2	+21.3	+4.8	-2.1	-0.1	+21.5	-4.62	
Montreal	2.92	-1.42	-1.94	-1.33	+4.1	+9.4	+6.9	+0.5	+50.0	+2.8	-3.1	+2.6	+73.2	-0.29	

## MONTHLY AND ANNUAL PRECIPITATION AT ST. JOHNS.

Station.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	Year.
St. Johns.....	+1.37	-2.42	-0.39	+2.64	-1.31	+1.10	-1.87	-1.75	+0.82	+0.34	+0.32	-0.09	-1.27

## CUSTOMS—DEPARTMENTAL CIRCULARS.

The Departmental Circulars Nos. 1 to 40 are to be found in our last Year Book, pages 112 *et seq*. Those issued during the past year are as follows:—

**Circular No. 41.**—Instructs all officers to mark all their import entries, whether for or *ex warehouse* dutiable or free, with consecutive numbers, beginning with No. 1 on the 1st July of each year.

**Circulars Nos. 42, 43, 44, 46, 48, 53, and 54** also relate to the internal administration of the Department.

**Circular No. 45.**—Transmits the Imperial Board of Trade Regulations in reference to the stores of medicines British ships sailing from England to foreign countries have to carry.

**Circular No. 47.**—CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT, OTTAWA, 8th March, 1868.—SIR: I beg to annex, for your information and guidance, copy of Regulations approved by the Hon. the Minister of Customs respecting the admission of travellers' carriages, &c., in the Dominion.  
I am, Sir, your obedient servant, R. S. M. BOUCHETTE.

## REGULATIONS GOVERNING TRAVELLERS' CARRIAGES, &amp;c., CROSSING THE FRONTIER.

To ensure uniformity at the frontier ports in dealing with "carriages of travellers and carriages laden with merchandise," and to afford the utmost facility to parties visiting the Dominion for transient purposes, consistent with the protection of the Revenue, the Minister of Customs has approved of the following "Regulation and Restrictions":—

1st. Regular stages and hacks, when the owners or the drivers are known to the officers, may be allowed to cross the frontier and return, within two days, without being required to make an entry at the Custom House, subject only to the ordinary examination, search and inspection.

2nd. Travellers intending to remain within the Dominion for a longer period than two days, are required in all cases to report and enter their horses, carriages, and travelling equipage; and in cases where they do not intend to leave at the same point at which they enter, or are uncertain on that point, they must deposit with the Collector the full amount of duty on such horses, carriages and other dutiable articles, to be returned only on their furnishing satisfactory evidence that the same articles have been returned unchanged to the United States. Travellers intending to leave at the Port of Entry may be allowed to enter as above, and, in lieu of cash, to give a bond, with an approved resident surety, covering the amount of duty, and with the additional condition that such bond shall be enforced if the time specified therein be exceeded.

3rd. The time to be allowed travellers in either case shall not exceed one calendar month; and if that time be exceeded, the entries shall be considered *bona fide* entries for duty, and be included in the accounts of the port.

4th. All monies received by Collectors on deposit, under the above Regulations, shall be, if possible, deposited *ad interim* in a bank, in the Collector's name; and if there is no bank available, then in some other place of security under the Collector's credit, and a separate account of the receipt and disposal of such deposits should be sent quarterly to the Department.

5th. The entries in such case should contain such a description of the horses, carriages, &c., as would enable the Collector or other officer to identify them on their leaving the Dominion; and a copy shall be furnished the owner or other person making such entry, which shall be his permit for travelling in the country.

Customs Department, Ottawa, March 8, 1869.

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE,  
Commissioner of Customs.

**Circular No. 49.**—Calls for a statement of dues collected on account of the Cape Race Light.

**Circular No. 50.**—Transmits a Regulation of the British Board of Trade, establishing as to British ships wrecked abroad, whether in British waters or not, the principle that claims in respect of salvage of life take priority of all other salvage claims against wrecked property saved.

**Circular No. 51.**—CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT, OTTAWA, 15th May, 1869.—SIR: It having been represented to this Department that, in violation of the law, large quantities of American silver coins are brought into Canada without entry and payment of duty, I have to call your attention to the subject, and to enjoin upon you increased vigilance in the discharge of your duty and that of your officers along the frontier in the prevention of smuggling; and your are specially to enquire of travellers and others whether they have in their possession, either on their persons or in their baggage, any American silver; and you or your officers are to seize and report any such silver which it may be attempted to smuggle, taking particular care that, in the discharge of this duty, you discriminate between a clear design to defraud the revenue and an unintentional breach of the law, in which latter case no seizure should be made, but the officer should see that the silver is duly entered and duty paid.

It need scarcely be added that in the performance of this delicate duty the greatest circumspection and courtesy should be observed by the officers towards all persons with whom they may be brought in official contact.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

The Collector of Customs

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE.

P. S.—American silver or loose change, not exceeding \$5, may be brought in by any traveller without being subject to report and entry.

**Circular No. 52.**—CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT, OTTAWA, 16th June, 1869.—SIR: I beg to subjoin for your information and guidance the following interpretation, in reference to the Coasting Regulations, as approved by the Minister of Customs, viz:—

The bulk of Fishing Vessels belong to the category of vessels designated as Coasters, and Collectors are right in treating them as such under the Coasting Regulations.

The taking a license and cargo book is not compulsory; but vessels and boats not having taken them are obliged to report inwards and outwards. See Sec. 7, of Coasting Regulations.

There is no fee properly speaking exacted on the delivery of a cargo book; but the cost of the book to the Government is refunded, as under former Regulations and Instructions, viz.: \$1.

The cargo book should be taken out annually with the license, the cost being trifling, whilst great convenience results from keeping the trade of each year as well as the operations and papers of each vessel or boat separate.

The cargo book, at the close of the navigation, should be delivered to the Collector of the port where such book was registered, and at which the coasting license was issued; but as a regular thing the licenses should be issued at the port where the vessel is owned, or the port nearest to the place to which she belongs. I am, Sir, your obedient servant.

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE.

**Circular No. 55**—Calls attention to the following Order in Council: "That it should be clearly understood that in future all the Departments of the local service, including the outlying services, should procure all the stationery they may require from the stationery office."

Also to the fact, that the receipt given by the Bank of Montreal headed "For Department," means, in the case of Customs officers, the Customs Department, to which it should be sent.

**Circular No. 56**—Informs the officers of the means to be adopted in paying pay lists. It also instructs them to embody postages on official correspondence and other authorized contingencies, in a quarterly account, to be sent, with vouchers, to the Department.

**Circular No. 57**—CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT, OTTAWA, 23rd Sept., 1869.—SIR: The Court of Appeals in the Province of Quebec having adjudged that the 31 Vic., Cap. 64, "An Act respecting the treatment and relief of sick and distressed mariners," does not apply to vessels trading from one Port to another within the limits of the same Province; and it appearing also to be the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown that the 31 Vic., Cap. 62, "An Act respecting the Harbor Police," is equally inapplicable to vessels whose traffic is confined to ports and places within the limits of any one Province, I am desired by the Hon. the Minister of Customs to inform you that it has been considered advisable to treat all vessels, trading exclusively within the Dominion, alike, and to relieve them from the Harbor Police and Hospital dues referred to, until some special statutory provision be made on the subject.

You will, therefore, govern yourself accordingly. I am, Sir, your obedient servant.

The Collector of Customs.

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE.

**Circular No. 58**—CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT, OTTAWA, 24th Sept., 1869.—SIR: It having been considered advisable that all public officers in Canada, who by reason of their office or employment, have or ought to have given security, with surety or sureties under the provisions of the law in force at the time of their respective appointments, should enter into and execute new bonds, as such public officers, in accordance with the provision of an Act of the Parliament of Canada, passed in the 31st year of Her Majesty's reign, entitled "An Act respecting the security to be given by officers in Canada," I am desired to transmit to you the accompanying blank bond, to be duly and carefully executed by yourself and sureties with as little delay as possible, and transmitted to this Department for approval and registration.

I enclose other blank forms, as per margin, to be executed in like manner, by the respective officers of your port and transmitted together with your own bond. I am, Sir, your obedient servant.

The Collector of Customs.

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE.

## RAILWAYS.

We present the following table in continuation of those given in our last *Year Books*, to which we refer for articles on the general subject.

### RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

Six months, from July to December, 1868.

	July.	August.	Sept.	October.	Nov.	Dec.	Tl. ½ year.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Great Western Railway.....	283,981	260,017	355,810	*442,484	295,891	397,366	1,935,489
Grand Trunk Railway.....	472,741	*627,713	624,108	*826,553	614,455	557,926	3,793,497
London and Port Stanley R'y	4,794	3,360	4,405	4,995	3,422	2,267	23,243
Welland Railway.....	5,001	7,608	13,101	11,386	9,528	3,137	49,761
Northern Railway.....	51,249	49,290	49,019	68,975	37,487	33,532	289,558
Port Hope, Lind. & Beaverton R'y, and Peterboro Branch.	31,920	28,235	30,119	27,627	13,835	6,631	138,367
Cob. Pboro & Marmora R'y.	1,903	2,506	2,551	2,104	885	closed.	9,949
Brockville and Ottawa R'y.	17,722	14,116	17,086	21,862	17,872	12,861	101,439
St. Lawrence & Ottawa R'y.	8,059	9,349	8,733	*12,235	8,652	10,930	57,958
Carillon and Grenville R'y.	2,290	2,125	1,718	closed.	closed.	closed.	6,133
Stanstead, Sheff. & Cham. R'y.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boston & Vt. Junction R'y.	.....	.....	961	*1,429	*1,403	closed.	6,472
St. Lawrence & Industrie R'y.	1,476	1,203	.....	13,038	9,338	6,281	57,570
New Brunswick & Canada R'y.	9,574	10,838	8,541	20,480	17,323	14,790	102,858
European & N. Amer. R'y.	17,727	16,461	16,167	.....	.....	.....	533
Eastern Extension Railway.....	.....	.....	29,513	33,055	27,298	24,117	168,387
Nova Scotia Railway.....	27,494	26,910	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	935,931	1,059,737	1,161,832	1,486,223	1,057,410	950,161	6,651,294

\* Five weeks.

Six months, from January to July, 1869.

	January.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Tl. ‡ year.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Great Western Railway.....	*394,040	265,998	290,660	*428,606	294,658	282,837	1,956,799
Grand Trunk Railway.....	*638,246	412,374	375,034	586,287	*736,917	596,131	3,344,989
London and Port Stanley R'y	2,023	12,000	1,813	2,156	3,371	3,704	.....
Welland Railway.....	1,660	2,002	3,011	2,789	9,202	10,617	29,281
Northern Railway.....	33,637	38,037	31,382	39,915	*81,907	*84,555	309,433
Port Hope, Lind. & Beaverton R'y. and Peterboro Branch.	6,635	7,399	8,853	12,128	24,464	28,629	88,018
Cob. P'toro & Marmora R'y	closed.	closed.	closed.	closed.	6,141	7,465	13,606
Brookville & Ottawa Railway	11,097	6,705	8,803	14,651	19,345	17,112	77,713
St. Lawrence & Ottawa R'y.	*11,990	6,017	8,599	14,024	*14,689	9,114	64,433
Carillon & Grenville Railway	closed.	closed.	closed.	closed.	838	754	1,592
Stanstead Sheff. & Cham. R'y	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boston & Vt. Junction R'y.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Lawrence & Industrie R'y	closed.	closed.	closed.	closed.	989	751	1,740
New Bruns. & Canada R'y.	5,156	2,837	5,251	10,836	12,325	10,702	47,107
European & N. Amer. R'y.	12,008	9,701	13,362	12,379	17,191	17,140	80,781
Eastern Extension Railway..	555	574	606	623	660	619	3,639
Nova Scotia Railway.....	14,393	12,593	17,857	20,329	23,561	24,018	112,751
	1,131,440	766,147	764,231	1,144,725	1,246,258	1,094,208	6,147,009

\* Five weeks.

† Estimate.

Table shewing the principal sources of the Railway Revenue of 1868-9 and the comparative earnings of that and the previous years:—

	Miles open, 1866-7	Miles open, 1867-8	Miles open, 1868-9	Pas-senger.	Mails & Sundr's.	Freight.	Total 1868-9.	Total 1867-8.	Total 1866-7.
				\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
G. W. R.....	345	349½	351½	1,543,693	118,037	2,230,538	3,892,268	3,710,650	3,365,456
G. T. R.....	1,377	1,377	1,377	2,397,591	291,800	4,359,095	7,048,486	6,665,888	6,060,200
L. & P. S. R.....	242	242	242	16,278	1,428	20,604	38,370	41,877	37,800
W. R.....	25	25	25	13,824	10,622	55,590	79,042	75,469	86,000
N. R.....	97	97	97	156,527	30,527	411,037	598,091	557,704	538,000
P. H., L. & B. R.	56	56	56	41,538	2,983	181,864	226,385	248,058	185,000
C. P. & M. R.	closed	22	22	294	.....	23,261	23,553	26,465	Closed
B. & O. R.	86	86	86	44,904	6,533	127,735	179,172	154,515	117,000
St. L. & O. R.	54	54	54	58,557	8,643	55,191	122,391	116,045	97,000
C. & G. R. t.....	12	12	12	7,725	.....	.....	7,725	7,725	12,900
S. S. & C. R.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
B. & V. J. R.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. L. & I. R.	12	12	12	2,780	.....	5,432	8,212	8,502	6,700
N. B. & C. R.	88	107	116	17,388	397	86,952	104,737	86,214	73,000
E. & N. A. R.	108	108	108	75,364	9,988	98,287	183,639	167,325	139,000
E. Ex. R.	.....	.....	23	2,424	400	1,348	4,172	.....	.....
N. S. R.....	93	145	145	127,252	8,660	145,226	281,138	250,279	200,000
	2,377½	2,475½	2,509	4,505,139	490,038	7,803,126	12,798,303	12,116,716	11,472,960

‡ Returns of 1867.

## MILITIA.

During the past year, the Dominion Parliament, 31 Vic., cap. 40, respecting the Militia and defence of Canada, has been carried into effect, and the organization contemplated under its provisions has assumed a practical form.—By that law the militia consists:

r. "Of all the male inhabitants of Canada, of the age of eighteen years and upwards, and under sixty—not exempted or disqualified by law, and being British subjects by birth or naturalization;" but Her Majesty may require all the male inhabitants of the Dominion, capable of bearing arms, to serve in case of a *Levee en Masse*.

The male population so liable to serve in the militia, is divided into four classes :

The *first* class comprises those of the age of eighteen years and upwards, but under thirty years, who are unmarried, or widowers without children ;

The *second* class comprises those of the age of thirty years and upwards, but under forty-five years, who are unmarried, or widowers without children.

The *third* class comprises those of the age of eighteen years and upwards, but under forty-five years, who are married, or widowers with children ;

The *fourth* class comprises those of the age of forty-five years and upwards, but under sixty years ;

And the above is the order in which the male population will be called upon to serve.

#### DIVISION OF MILITIA.

The Militia is divided into active and reserve militia.

The *Active Militia* consists of the *Volunteer Militia*, the *Regular Militia*, and the *Marine Militia*.

The *Volunteer Militia* is composed of corps raised by voluntary enlistment ;

The *Regular Militia* is composed of men who voluntarily enlist to serve in the same ; or of men ballotted to serve ; or of men who voluntarily enlist to serve with the ballotted men, and of men ballotted to serve ;

The *Marine Militia* is composed of seamen, sailors, and persons whose usual occupation is upon any steam or sailing craft, navigating the waters of the Dominion ;

The *Reserve Militia* consists of the whole of the men who are not serving in the *Active Militia* of the time being.

The four Provinces of which the Dominion is composed, have been divided into nine military districts, viz : one comprising the Province of Nova Scotia ; one comprising the Province of New Brunswick ; three in the Province of Quebec, and four in the Province of Ontario. These nine Military Districts have been divided into 22 Brigade Divisions, and are again subdivided into 186 Regimental Divisions, officers appointed thereto, as directed under section 15 of the law, and the enrolment of the Militia throughout the Dominion, provided for in section 16, has been taken,

The law provides for annual paid drills of 40,000 officers and men in addition to officers of Reserve Militia, for not less than eight nor more than sixteen days, the number being regulated by the money vote of Parliament each year.

The men required for drill may be comprised entirely of volunteers, or if the required number is not furnished in that way in the several divisions, the men can be drawn from the reserve by ballot, subject to the exemptions, which it will be observed are reduced to the minimum.

2. The following persons only, between the ages of eighteen and sixty years, are exempt from enrolment, and from actual service at any time, viz : the Judges in all the Courts of Law or Equity in the Dominion of Canada ; the Clergy and Ministers of all Religious denominations ; the Professors in any College or University and all Teachers in Religious orders ; the Warden, Keepers and Guards of the Penitentiaries, and the Officers, Keepers and Guards of all Lunatic Asylums ; persons disabled by bodily infirmity ; the only son of a widow, being her only support ; and the following, though enrolled, shall be exempt from actual service at any time except in case of war, invasion or insurrection, viz : Half-pay or retired officers of Her Majesty's army or navy ; seafaring men and sailors actually employed in their calling ; pilots and apprentice pilots during the season of navigation ; masters of public and common schools actually engaged in teaching.

The men to be organized from time to time are called the *Active Militia*, and are clothed, armed with breech-loading arms, and equipped ready to take the field at short notice.

As regards the Reserve Militia, from which such numbers of men as may be required for drill or for active service are to be taken, the following plan is contemplated by the law. The several Regimental Divisions which with few exceptions, are identical with the electoral divisions for representation by members of the House of Commons, are divided into company divisions and the officers appointed thereto are resident within their company limits, thus securing to a large extent a personal knowledge of the men enrolled, and also being a guarantee that the ballot when called into use, will be conducted with fairness and impartiality.

3. The Command in Chief is vested in the Queen, and shall be exercised and administered by Her Majesty personally, or by the Governor, as her representative.

The Minister of Militia and Defence is responsible for the administration of Militia affairs, including all matters involving expenditure, and of the Fortifications, Ordnance, Ammunition, Arms, Armouries, Stores, Munitions and Habiliments of War belonging to Canada.

The Adjutant-General is charged under the orders of Her Majesty with the command and discipline of the Militia, and is assisted by a Deputy Adjutant-General at headquarters.

There is a Deputy Adjutant-General to command the Militia in each of the nine districts, assisted by Brigade Majors.

4. Minister of Militia and Defence—Hon. Sir George E. Cartier.  
 Deputy of Minister of Militia and Defence—Major George Futvoye.  
 Accountant—Captain R. Berry.  
 Superintendent of Stores—Lieut.-Col. Thomas Wily.

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STAFF AT HEADQUARTERS.

Colonel P. Robertson Ross—Adjutant-General.  
 Lieutenant-Colonel Walker Powell—Deputy Adjutant-General.

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DISTRICT STAFF.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. B. Taylor	-	Deputy Adjutant-General Military District No. 1	
"	W. S. Durie,	do.	do. 2
"	S. P. Jarvis,	do.	do. 3
"	F. J. Atcherley,	do.	do. 3
"	W. O. Smith,	do.	do. 5
"	A. C. de L. Harwood.	do.	do. 6
"	L. A. Casault,	do.	do. 7
"	G. J. Maunsell,	do.	do. 8
"	R. B. Sinclair,	do.	do. 9

5. The Active Militia numbers, according to latest returns, 43,077, viz:

Cavalry.....	1500
Field Batteries.....	750
Garrison Artillery.....	3500
Naval Brigade.....	233
Rifles and Infantry.....	37094
Total.....	43077

Being 3,077 men in excess of the quota of 40,000 men authorized for annual training.

The Reserve Militia numbers, as per enrolment of 1869, 656,500, who are by law liable to military service when required.

# THE TARIFF OF CANADA.

(OFFICIAL FORM.—Enforced from April 29th, 1868.—Assented to May, 1868.)

## CUSTOMS.

### SCHEDULE A.—GOODS PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.

Duties.	Duties.	Duties.
\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Animals, viz:—	Chicory, kilo-dri'd, roast'd	Spirits and Strong Waters, \$ c.
Horses - - Per head	or ground - - Per lb.	viz:
Horned Cattle " 10 00	Fish, salt'd or smok'd " 0 01	Brandy, Gin, Rum, Whis-
Swine - - - " 2 00	Lard and Tallow - - " 0 01	key, Spirits of Wine,
Sheep - - - " 1 00	Meats, fresh, salted or	Alcohol, Bitters, not ther-
Acid—Sulphuric - Per lb.	smoked - - - Per lb.	ever strength, not other-
Butter - - - " 0 00½	Malt - - - Per bush.	wise specified, on every
Cigars—Value not over \$10	Oils, viz:—	gallon of the strength of
per Mille - - Per M.	Coal and Kerosene, dis-	Proof of Sykes Hydro-
Do do over \$10 and not	tilled, purified and re-	meter, and so in pro-
over \$20 - - Per M.	fin'd - - - Per gall.	portion for any greater
Do do over \$20 and not	Naphtha, Benzole, and	strength, and for every
over \$40 - - Per M.	Ref'd Petrol'm, P.gall.	less quantity than a
Do do over \$40 - - " 6 00	Products of Petroleum,	gallon - - - - - 0 80
Cheese - - - Per lb.	Coal, Shale, and Lign-	Cordials - - - Per gall.
Coffee, green - - - 0 03	ite, not otherwise	Perfumed Spirits, 1 20
Do roasted or gr'd " 0 04	specified - - Per gall.	Tinctures - - - " 0 63
Chicory or other Root	Crude Petroleum, P. gall.	
or Vegetable used as	Soap, common - - P. lb.	
Coffee, raw or gr'n, P. lb.	Starch - - - - - 0 02	
0 03		

### Sugar and Molasses.

Sugar:—All sugar equal to, or above No. 9, Dutch Standard, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> and a specific duty of one cent per lb.	Cane Juice, Syrup of Sugar or of Sugar Cane, Syrup of Molasses or of Sorghum, Melado, concentrated Melado, or concentrated Molasses, twenty-five per centum <i>ad valorem</i> and a specific duty of five-eighths of one cent per lb.	five per centum <i>ad valorem</i> and a specific duty of one cent per lb.
Below No. 9 Dutch Standard, twenty-five per centum <i>ad valorem</i> and a specific duty of three-fourths of one cent per lb.	Sugar Candy, brown or white, and confectionary, twenty-	Molasses, if used for refining purposes, or for the manufacture of sugar - - Per 100 lbs. 0 73
		Molasses, if not so used, twenty-five per centum <i>ad valorem</i> .

### SCHEDULE B.—GOODS PAYING TWENTY-FIVE PER CENTUM AD VALOREM.

Cassia, ground,	Perfumed and Fancy Soaps,	which the recipe is kept secret,
Cinnamon, "	Pimento, ground,	or the ingredients whereof are
Ginger, "	Proprietary Medicines, common-	kept secret, recommended by
Mace,	ly called Patent Medicines, or	advertisement, bill or label for
Nutmegs,	any medicine or preparation of	the relief or cure of any dis-
Pepper, ground,		order or ailment.
Perfumery, not otherwise speci-		

### GOODS PAYING TEN PER CENTUM AD VALOREM.

Sole and Upper Leather.

### GOODS PAYING FIVE PER CENTUM AD VALOREM.

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.	Nail and Spike Rod, round square and flat.
	Iron, viz:—Bar, Rod, Hoop and Sheet.	Rolled plate and Boiler plate.
	Canada plates and tin'd plates.	Wire, Type.

### GOODS PAYING AD VALOREM AND SPECIFIC DUTIES.

Ale, Beer and Porter, ten per centum <i>ad valorem</i> and a specific duty of five cents per Gallon in Casks, and seven cents per Gallon in bottles, (5 quart and 10 pint bottles to be held to contain a gallon.)	Tobacco, manufactured, except Cigars, and including Snuff, five per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , and a specific duty of fifteen cents per lb.	The following packages, that is to say:—Bottles, Jars, Demi-johns, 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 in any of the Schedules to this Act as charged with any other duty and not declared to be free of duty, shall be charged with a duty of Customs of fifteen per centum <i>ad valorem</i> .
Tea, black, fifteen per centum <i>ad valorem</i> , and a specific duty of three cents and one half of a cent per lb.	Wines of all kinds, including Ginger, Orange, Lemon, Gooseberry, Strawberry, Raspberry, Elder and Currant Wines, twenty per centum <i>ad valorem</i> , and a specific duty of ten cents per gallon, (5 quart and 10 pint bottles to be held to contain a gallon.)	
Do. Green including Japan, fifteen per centum <i>ad valorem</i> , and a specific duty of seven cents per lb.		

### SCHEDULE C.—FREE GOODS.

Arts and Science:—	Works of Art, viz:—	Drugs, Dye Stuffs, Oils and Colors not elsewhere specified, viz:—
Anatomical preparations,	Busts—Natur. l size, not being casts nor produced by any mere mechanical process.	Acids of every description, except acetic and sulphuric acid and vinegar.
Botanical specimens of,	Casts—as models for the use of schools of design.	Alum,
Cabinets of Antiquities,	Paintings—In oil, by artists of well known merit, or copies of the old masters by such artists.	Antimony,
" Coins,	Statues—Of Bronze, marble or alabaster, natural size.	Argol,
" Gems,		Bark, when chiefly used in dyeing.
" Medals,		Barilla,
Drawings, not in oil, .		Berries, when chiefly used in dyeing,
Gems,		Borax,
Models,		
Mineralogy, specimens of,		
Models,		
Natural History, specimens of,		
Sculpture, specimens of,		



## SCHEDULE C.—FREE GOODS.—Continued.

<p><b>Drugs, Dye Stuffs, &amp;c.</b>—(Contin'd)</p> <p>Bleaching Powders, Brimstone in roll or flour, Colors and other articles when imported by room-paper makers and stainers, to be used in their trade only, viz: Bichromate of Potash, Blue Black, British Gum, Guineese Blue, Lakes, scarlet and morone, in pulp, Paris and permanent Greens, Satin and line washed White, Sugar of Lead, Ultra Marine, Umber, raw, Cream of Tartar in crystals, Drugs, when chiefly used in dyeing, Indigo, Kelp, Kryolite, Metallic Oxides, dry, ground or unground, washed or un- washed, not calcined, Nitre, Nuts, when chiefly used in dye- ing, Ochres, dry, ground or un- ground, washed or unwashed, not calcined, Oils, cocoa nut, pine and palm in their natural state, Phosphorus, Red Lead, dry, Roots, Medicinal, in their nat- ural state, Sal Ammoniac, Sal Soda, Saltpetre, Soda Ash, Soda Caustic, Soda, nitrate of Soda, silicate of Sulphur in roll or flour, Vitriol, blue, Vegetables, when chiefly used for dyeing, White lead, dry, Whiting or Whiting, Woods, when chiefly used in dyeing, Zinc, white, dry.</p> <p><b>Manufactures and Products of</b> <b>Manufactures:</b> Anchors, Ashes, pot, pearl and soda, Bread and Biscuit from Great Britain and the B.N.A. Pro- vinces, Bolting Cloth, Book-binders' tools and imple- ments, Brim moulds for gold beaters, Burstones, Candle wick, cotton, Cement, Marine, unground, Cement, Hydraulic do Church Bells, Clothing—donations of, for Charitable Institutions, Communion Plate, Cocoa Paste, from Great Bri- tain and the B.N.A. Provin- ces, Coin and Bullion, except United States silver coin, Cotton Netting for India Rub- ber Shoes, Cotton Waste, Cotton Wool, Drain Tiles, Duck for belting and hose, Emery Paper and Emery Cloth Electrotype Blocks, for print- ing purposes, Farming implements and uten- sils when imported by Agri- cultural Societies for the en- couragement of Agriculture, Felt for Hats and Boots, Fire Brick,</p>	<p>Fire Engines—Steam—when imported by the Municipal Corporations of Cities, Towns and Villages, for the use of such Municipalities, Fish Hooks, Nets and Seines, Lines and Twines, Flax waste, Glass Paper and Glass Cloth, Gold Beaters' Skin, Gold Leaf, Hoop Skirt manufacture, the following articles for, Crino- line thread for covering Cri- noline wire, Clasps of tin and brass, slides, spangles and slotted tapes, and flat or round wire uncovered, Junk, Linen Machine Thread, Lithographic Stones, Lumber, plank and sawed, of mahogany, rosewood, wazout cherry and chestnut, and pitch pine, Machine Silk Twist, Machinery when used in the original construction of Mills or Factories, not to include Steam Engines, Boilers, Water Wheels or Turbines, Nails—Composition, Nails—Sheathing, Oakum, Oil Cake, Philosophical Instruments and apparatus, including Globes, when imported by, and for the use of Colleges and Schools, Scientific or Lite- rary Societies, Platers' Leaf, Printing Ink, Printing Presses, except port- able hand printing presses, Prunella, Push for Hatters' use, Rags, Sand Paper and Sand Cloth, Ships' Binnacle Lamps, " Blocks and Patent " Bushes for Blocks, " Bunting, " Cables, Iron Chain, over half of an inch, shackled or swiveled, or not, Ships' Compasses, " Dead Eyes, " Deck Lights, " Deck Plugs, " Knees, Iron, " Masts or parts of, Iron, " Pumps and Pump-gear, " Riggers, Iron, " Shackles, " Sheaves, " Signal Lamps, " Steering Apparatus, " Travelling Trucks, " Wedges, " Wire Rigging, And the following articles, when used for ships or vessels only, viz.: Cables, hemp and grass, Cordage, Sail Cloth or Canvas, from No. 1 to No. 6, Varnish, black and bright, Silver Leaf, Spikes, Composition, Straw Plait, Tuscan and Grass, Fancy, Stereotype Blocks for printing purposes, Trents, Twists, silk, for hats, boots, and shoes, Veneering of wood or ivory, Weaving or Tram Silk, for making elastic webbing, Weaving or Tram Cotton, for making elastic webbing, Wire Cloth of brass and copper</p>	<p>Woollen Netting, for India rubber shoes.</p> <p><b>Metals:</b> Brass,—Bar, Rod, Sheet, and Scrap, Cranks for Steamboats, forged in the rough, Cranks for Mills, forged in the rough, Copper, in Pig, Bars, Rods, Bolts and Sheets, and Sheathing, Iron of the descriptions fol- lowing:— Scrap, Galvanized or Pig, Puddled, in Bars, Blooms and Billets, Bolts and Spikes, galvanized, Locomotive Engine Frames, Axles, Cranks, Hoop Iron or Steel for tires of wheels, bent and welded, Locomotive Crank Axles, Pis- ton Rods, Guide and Slide Bars, Crank Pins, Connecting Rods, Lead in Sheet or Pig, Litharge, Railroad Bars, and Frogs, Wrought Iron or Steel Chairs, Wrought Iron or Steel Fish Plates, and Car Axles, Shafts for Mills and Steam- boats, in the rough, Spelter, in blocks, sheet or pig, Steel, wrought or cast in bars and rods, Steel Plates cut to any form, but not moulded, Tin, in bar, blocks, pig, or granulated, Tubes and Piping, of brass, copper, or iron, drawn, Type Metal, in blocks or pigs, Wire, of brass or copper, round or flat, Yellow Metal, in bolts, bars, and for sheathing, Zinc, in sheets, blocks, and pigs.</p> <p><b>Natural Products:</b> Bristles, Broom Corn, Bulbs, Caoutchouc, unmanufactured, Clays, Coal and Coke, Cocoa, bean and shell, Corkwood, Corkwood Bark, Diamonds, unset, Earths, Eggs, Emery, Flour, Wheat, and Rye, Fibre, Mexican, Fibre, vegetable, for manufac- turing purposes, Fibrils, Flax, undressed, Fire Clay, Fire Wood, Fish, fresh, not to include Oysters or Lobsters in Tins or Kegs, Fish Bait, Furs, undressed, Grain of all kinds, Gravels, Grease and Grease Scrap, Gum Copal, Gutta Percha, unmanufac- tured, Gypsum, not ground nor cal- cined, Hair, Human, Goat, Angola, Thibet, Horse, Hog and Mo- hair, unmanufactured, Hay, Hemp, undressed, Hides, Hops, Horns,</p>
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SCHEDULE C.—FREE GOODS.—Continued.

<b>Natural Products.—(Continued.)</b>		
Indian Corn,	Plaster of Paris not ground nor calcined,	Tampico, white and black,
Indian Meal,	Precious Stones, unset,	Tar,
India Rubber, unmanufactured	Rattan for chair makers,	Teasels,
Manilla Grass,	Roots,	Tobacco unmanufactured,
Manures,	Rosin,	Tow undressed,
Marble in blocks unwrought,	Salt,	Trees,
or sawn on two sides only, or	Sand,	Turpentine, other than spirits of
slabs sawn from such blocks,	Sea Grass,	Vegetables, culinary,
having at least two edges unwrought,	Seeds for agricultural, horticultural or manufacturing purposes,	Vegetable Fibres,
Moss for Upholstery purposes,	Shrubs,	Whale Oil, in the casks from on
Ors of metals of all kinds,	Skins undressed,	Ship-board and in the condition in which it was first landed,
Oilers,	Slate,	Willow for basket makers,
Pelts,	Stone, unwrought,	Wood of all kinds, wholly un-
Pipe clay,	Tails, undressed,	manufactured,
Pitch,	Tanners' Bark.	Wool.
Plania,		

SPECIAL EXEMPTIONS FROM DUTY.

Apparel, wearing of British Subjects dying abroad, but domiciled in Canada.	Articles for the use of Foreign Consuls General	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.
Articles by and for the use of the Governor General.	Army and Navy, for the use of,—	
Articles for the public uses of the Dominion.	Arms,	
	Clothing,	
	Musical Instruments for Bands,	
	Military stores.	

UNDER REGULATIONS AND RESTRICTIONS TO BE PRESCRIBED BY THE MINISTER OF CUSTOMS.

Carrriages of travellers and carriages laden with merchandise and not to include circus troops hawkers.	ger, 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, but not otherwise manufactured in whole or in part.
Locomotives and railway passenger		Monagories, horses, cattle, carriages and harnesses of Travellers' baggage.

SCHEDULE D.

The following goods when the growth and produce of any of the British North American Provinces, may be imported free of duty, viz:	Fish of all kinds.	Tallow.
Animals of all kinds.	Products of fish and of all other creatures living in water.	Timber and lumber of all kinds, round, hewed, squared, but not otherwise manufactured in whole or in part.
Fresh, smoked and salted Meats.	Poultry.	Fish Oil,
Green and Dried Fruits.	Butter.	Gypsum, ground or unground.
	Cheese.	
	Lard.	

SCHEDULE E.

The following articles shall be prohibited to be imported under a penalty of two hundred dollars together with the forfeiture of the parcel or package of	goods in which the same may be found, viz:	Photographs, of a treasonable or seditious, or of an immoral or indecent character.
	Books, Printed Papers, Drawings, Paintings, Prints, and	Coin, base or counterfeit.

SCHEDULE F.—EXPORT DUTIES.

Shingle Bolts - - - per cord of 128 Cubic Feet.	\$1.00	Spruce Logs - - - - - per M.	\$1.00
Slave Bolts - - - - -	1.00	Pine Logs - - - - -	1.00
Oak Logs - - - - -	- - - per M.	2.00	

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

The following provisions are found in the Customs Act:—  
The duty of fifteen per cent. *ad valorem* is payable on all goods not charged with any other duty and not declared free of duty.

The value for duty on which the *ad valorem* duties imposed upon sugar, molasses, melado, syrup of sugar or sugar cane, syrup of molasses or of sorghum, concentrated melado or concentrated molasses, and sugar candy, shall be calculated and taken, shall include the value of the packages containing the same, and the shipping and other charges on such articles and the value for duty shall be the value of the goods "free on board" at the place or port whence last exported direct to Canada; and the Governor in Council shall have power to declare what charges shall be included in such value so defined; and the Governor in Council shall have power to interpret, limit or extend the meaning of the conditions upon which it is provided in Schedule C that any article may be imported free of duty for special purposes or for particular objects or interests; and to make regulations either for declaring or defining what cases shall come within the conditions of the said Schedule, and to do what objects or interests of an analogous nature the same shall apply and extend, and to direct the payment or non-payment of duty in any such case, or the remission thereof by way of drawback if such duty has been paid.

Any other articles than those mentioned in Schedule D, being of the growth and produce of any of the British North American Provinces, may be specially exempted from Customs duty by order of the Governor in Council.

Any or all of the articles mentioned in Schedule D, when the growth and produce of the United States of America, may be imported into Canada from the said United States free of duty, or at a less rate of duty than is provided in the said Schedule, upon Proclamation of the Governor in Council, whenever the United States shall provide for the importation of similar articles from Canada into that country, free of duty, or at a less rate of duty than is now imposed on the importation from Canada of such articles into the United States.

Packages of every description in which goods are usually imported, and cases covering casks of wine or brandy in wood, and cases containing bottled wine or bottled spirits, or other liquors, shall be free, except only bottles, jars, demijohns, brandy casks, barrels, or other packages in which spirituous liquors, wines, and malt liquors are contained, and carboys containing sulphuric acid.

The Governor in Council may, under Regulations to be made for that purpose, allow, on the exportation of goods which have been imported into Canada, and on which the duty of Customs has been paid, a drawback equal to the duty so paid; and in cases to be mentioned in such Regulations and subject to such provisions as may be therein made, such drawback may be allowed on duty paid goods, manufactured or wrought in Canada, into goods exported therefrom as aforesaid, and the period within which such drawback may be allowed after the time when the duty was paid shall be limited in such Regulations.

## MEMBERS OF THE GOVERNMENTS AND LEGISLATURES.

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

## THE PARLIAMENT OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

## Governor General.

The Right Honorable Sir JOHN YOUNG, Bart. P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Governor General of Canada.  
In the absence of the Governor General the Government is administered by Lieut.-General Sir CHARLES ASHE WINDHAM, K.C.B.

## The Queen's Privy Council for Canada.

The 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. SAMUEL LEONARD TILLEY, C.B., Minister of Customs.  
The Hon. Sir FRANCIS HINCKES, K. C. M. G., Minister of Finance.  
The Hon. HECTOR LOUIS LANGEVIN, C.B., Minister of Public Works.  
The Hon. ALEXANDER MORRIS, Minister of Inland Revenue.  
The Hon. Jos. HOWE, Secretary of State for the Provinces.  
The Hon. EDWARD KENNY, President of the Privy Council.  
The Hon. PETER MITCHELL, Minister of Marine and Fisheries.  
The Hon. ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, Postmaster-General.  
The Hon. CHRISTOPHER DUNKIN, Minister of Agriculture and Statistics.  
The Hon. JAMES COX ATKINS, Secretary of State of Canada.  
The Hon. JEAN CHARLES CHAPAIS, Receiver-General.  
(Clerk, W. H. Lee; Asst. do., W. A. Himesworth).

## Members of the Privy Council not now holding Office.

Hon. Sir ALEXANDER TILLOCH GALT, K.C.M.G.—Hon. JOHN ROSE.  
Hon. ADAMS G. ARCHIBALD.—Hon. W. P. HOWLAND, C.B.

## THE SENATE.

Speaker.—The Hon. JOSEPH CAUCHON, Quebec.  
Clerk.—JOHN FENNINGS TAYLOR, Senr., Esq.

## Province of Ontario.

Senators.	Post Office Address.
Hon. John Hamilton	Kingston
" Rodolph Matheson	Perth
" John Ross	Toronto
" Samuel Mills	Hamilton
" Benjamin Seymour	Port Hope
" Walter H. Dickson	Niagara
" James Shaw	Smith's Falls
" Alexander Campbell	Kingston
" David Christie	Paris
" David Reesor	Richview
" James Oox Atkins	Markham
" Elijah Leonard	London
" William McMaster	Toronto
" Asa A. Burnham	Osbourn
" John Simpson	Bowmanville
" James Skedd	Ottawa
" David L. Macpherson	Toronto
" George Crawford	Brockville
" Donald Macdonald	Toronto
" Oliver Blake	Waterford
" Billie Flint	Bellefleur
" Walter McCrear	Chatham
" Geo. William Allan	Toronto
" Jas. B. Benson	St. Catharines

## Province of Quebec.

Senators.	Post Office Address.
Hon. James Leslie	Montreal
" Asa Belknap Foster	Waterloo
" J. C. Chapais	Kamouraska
" Louis A. Olivier	Berthier
" Jacques O. Bureau	St. Remi
" Charles Malblot	Pointe du Lac
" Louis Renaud	Montreal
" L. Lefebvre	St. Just
" Uric Joseph Tessier	Riviere Ouelle
" John Hamilton	Quebec
" Charles Cormier	Hawkesbury
" Ant. J. Duchesnay	Piessville
" David Edward Price	St. Catharines
" E. H. J. Duchesnay	Chicoutimi
" Leandre Dumouchel	St. Marie, Beauce
" Louis Lacoste	St. Therese de Blainville
" Joseph F. Armand	Boucherville
" Charles Wilson	Riviere des Prairies
" William H. Chaffers	Montreal
" Jean B. Guevremont	St. Cesaire
" James Ferrier	Sorel
" Thomas Ryan	Montreal
" John S. Sanborn	Sherbrooke

## Province of Nova Scotia.

Senators.	Post Office Address.
Hon. Edward Kenny	Halifax
" Jonathan McNulty	Halifax
" Robert B. Dickey	Amherst
" John H. Anderson	Halifax
" John Holmes	Pictou
" John W. Ritchie	Halifax
" John Locke	Shelbourne
" Caleb B. Bill	King's County
" John Bourinot	Sydney, C. B.
" William Miller	Halifax
" A. W. McLellan	Londonderry

## Province of New Brunswick.

Senators.	Post Office Address.
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.
" John Ferguson	Bathurst
" Robert D. Wilnot	Belmont, Sunbury
" Abner B. McClellan	Hopewell, Albert Co.
" Peter Mitchell	Newcastle, Miramichi
" John Glasier	Sunbury
" James Dever	St. John, N. B.

NOTE.—For the names of the Ex-Governors, Lieut-Governors see end of this list.

# Parliament of Canada.

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THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.  
Speaker—The Hon. JAMES COCKBURN, | Clerk—W. B. LINDSAY, Esq.  
Province of Ontario.

Constituencies.	Members.	Post Office Address.	Constituencies.	Members.	Post Office Address.
Addington .....	James N. Lapum .....	Napanee .....	Middlesex, E. R. .....	Crowell Wilson .....	London .....
Algoma .....	W. M. Simpson .....	St. Ste. Marie .....	" W. R. .....	A. P. Macdonald .....	Glencoe .....
Bothwell .....	David Mills .....	Bothwell .....	Monck .....	L. McCallum .....	Stromness .....
Brant .....	J. Y. Bown, M. D. ....	Brantford .....	Niagara, Town .....	Andrus Morrison .....	Toronto .....
" S. R. .....	Hon. E. B. Wood .....	" .....	Norfolk, N. R. ....	A. Walsh .....	Simcoe .....
Brockville, T. A. ....	Jas. Crawford .....	Brockville .....	" S. R. P. Lawson .....	" .....	Port Dover .....
Bruce, N. R. ....	Alex. Sproat .....	Southampton .....	Northumber-land, E. R. ....	Joseph Keeler .....	Colborne .....
" S. R. ....	Francis Hurdo .....	Kincardine .....	" W. R. .....	Hon. J. Cockburn .....	Colborne .....
Cardwell .....	T. E. Ferguson .....	Cookstown .....	Ontario, N. R. ....	J. H. Thompson .....	Nannington .....
Carleton .....	J. Holmes .....	Bell's Corn'rs. ....	" S. R. .....	Thos. N. Gibbs .....	Oshawa .....
Corwall, T. W. n .....	Hon. J. S. Macdonald .....	Cornwall .....	Ottawa, City .....	Jos. M. Currier .....	Ottawa .....
Dundas .....	J. S. Ross .....	Iroquois .....	Oxford, N. R. ....	T. Oliver .....	Woodstock .....
Durham .....	E. R. H. Burton .....	Port Hope .....	" S. R. .....	E. V. Bodwell .....	Ingersoll .....
" W. R. .....	Ed. Blake .....	Toronto .....	Peel .....	Hon. J. H. Cameron .....	Toronto .....
Elgin, E. R. ....	T. W. Dobbie .....	Stratford 'le .....	Perth, N. R. ....	J. Redford .....	Stratford .....
" W. R. ....	J. H. Munroe .....	Wardsville .....	Peterboro', E. R. P. ....	E. Macfarlane .....	Norwood .....
Essex .....	J. O'Connor .....	Windsor .....	" W. R. Chas. Perry .....	" .....	Peterboro' .....
Frontenac .....	T. Kirkpatrick .....	Kingston .....	Prescott .....	Albert Hagar .....	Plantagenet .....
Glengarry .....	D. A. Macdonald .....	Alexandria .....	Renfrew, N. R. ....	Walter Ross .....	Pictou .....
Grenville, S. R. ....	Walter Shanly .....	Montreal .....	" S. R. J. L. McDougall .....	Hon. Sir F. Hincks .....	Ottawa .....
Grey, N. R. ....	Geo. Sailer .....	Owen Sound .....	Russell .....	J. A. Grant, M. D. ....	Ottawa .....
" S. R. ....	Geo. Jackson .....	Bentley .....	Simcoe, N. R. ....	T. D. McConkey .....	Barrie .....
Haldimand .....	D. Thompson .....	Indiana .....	" S. R. .....	W. G. Little .....	Alendale .....
Halton .....	John White .....	Milton .....	Stormont .....	Samuel Ault .....	Aultsville .....
Hamilton, City .....	Charles Magill .....	Hamilton .....	Toronto, E. ....	James Beatty .....	Toronto .....
Hastings, N. R. ....	Hon. Robt. Reid .....	Bellefleur .....	Victoria, W. ....	B. A. Harrison .....	Woodville .....
" W. R. .....	James Brown .....	" .....	" N. R. John Morrison .....	" S. R. G. Kemp .....	Lindsay .....
Huron, N. R. ....	Joseph Whitehead .....	Clinton .....	Waterloo, N. R. ....	I. E. Bowman .....	St. Jacob's .....
" S. R. ....	M. C. Cameron .....	Chatham .....	" S. R. J. Young .....	" .....	Galt .....
Kingston, City .....	Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, K. C. B. ....	Ottawa .....	Welland .....	T. G. Street .....	Chippewa .....
Lambton .....	Alex. MacKenzie .....	Sarnia .....	Wellington, N. R. ....	G. A. Drew .....	Gloa .....
Lennox, N. R. ....	Hon. W. McDougall .....	Ottawa .....	" S. R. D. Striton .....	" .....	Georgina .....
" S. R. ....	Alex. Morris .....	Perth .....	" O. R. Vacant .....	" .....	Waterdown .....
Leeds & Grenville, N. R. ....	Francis Jones .....	Kempville .....	Wentworth, N. R. ....	M. J. McMonies .....	Barton .....
Leeds, S. R. ....	John Crawford .....	Toronto .....	York, E. R. ....	S. R. Joseph Rymal .....	Toronto .....
Lennox .....	R. J. Cartwright .....	Kingston .....	" N. K. ....	James P. Wells .....	King .....
Lincoln .....	T. R. Merritt .....	St. Catharines .....	" W. R. ....	Amos Wright .....	" .....
London, City .....	Hon. John Carling .....	London .....			
Middlesex, N. R. ....	Thos. Scatcherd .....	" .....			

## Province of Quebec.

Argenteuil .....	Hon. J. J. O. Abbott .....	Montreal .....	Montmorency, J. Langlois .....	Quebec .....
Bagot .....	P. S. Gendron .....	St. Rosalie .....	Montreal Ove .....	Montreal .....
Beauce .....	C. H. Pozer .....	Quebec .....	" East .....	Hon. Sir George E. .....
Beauharnois .....	M. O'Leary .....	Beauharnois .....	" West .....	Cartier, Bart. ....
Bellechasse .....	N. Casault .....	Quebec .....	Napierville .....	Sixte Coupal .....
Berthier .....	A. H. Paquet .....	St. Oubert .....	Nicolet .....	Jos. Gaudet .....
Bonaventure .....	T. Robitaille .....	New Carlisle .....	Ottawa Co. ....	A. Wright .....
Brome .....	Hon. C. Dunkin .....	Knowlton .....	Portneuf .....	Ed. Heath .....
Chamblay .....	B. Benoit .....	St. Hubert .....	Portneuf .....	J. Brousseau .....
Champlain .....	Hon. J. J. Ross .....	St. Ann de la .....	Quebec Centre .....	G. H. Simard .....
Charlevoix .....	S. X. Climon .....	Malbale .....	" East .....	P. G. Ruot .....
Chateauguay .....	Hon. L. H. Holton .....	Montreal .....	" West .....	Hon. T. McGreevy .....
Chicoutimi .....	P. A. Tremblay .....	Chicoutimi .....	" County .....	P. J. O. Chauveau .....
Compton .....	J. H. Hope .....	Cookshire .....	Richmond & Wolfe .....	W. H. Webb .....
Dorchester .....	Hon. H. L. Langevin, O. B. ....	Quebec .....	Richeieu .....	Thos. McCarthy .....
Drummond & Arthabaska .....	L. A. Senecal .....	Pierreville .....	Rimouski .....	Geo. Sylvain .....
Gaspé .....	P. Fortin .....	Quebec .....	Rouville .....	G. Cheval .....
Hochelaga .....	Hon. A. A. Dorion .....	Montreal .....	St. Hyacinthe .....	Hon. A. E. Kierzkowski .....
Huntingdon .....	J. Scriver .....	Hemmingford .....	St. Johns .....	F. Bourassa .....
Iberville .....	Francis Bechard .....	Iberville .....	St. Maurice .....	Dr. Lacerte .....
Jac. Cartier .....	G. G. Gaucher .....	St. Genesieve .....	Shefford .....	Hon. L. S. Huntingdon .....
Joliette .....	F. B. Godin .....	Joliette .....	Sherbrooke .....	Hon. A. T. Galt .....
Kamouraska .....	Vacant .....	Laprairie .....	Soulanges .....	L. H. Masson .....
Laprairie .....	A. Pinsonneault .....	Laprairie .....	Stanstead .....	Chas. Oolby .....
L'Assomption .....	Hon. L. Archambault .....	L'Assomption .....	Temiscouata .....	Chas. A. Bertrand .....
Laval .....	J. H. Bellerose .....	St. Vincent de Paul .....	Terrebonne .....	G. F. E. Masson .....
Levis .....	Hon. J. G. Blanchet .....	Levis .....	Three Rivers .....	Alex. McDougall .....
L'Islet .....	B. Pouliot .....	L'Islet .....	Two Mountains .....	J. B. Daoust .....
Lotbiniere .....	H. G. Joly .....	Quebec .....	Vaudreuil .....	D. McMillan .....
Maskinonge .....	Hon. Geo. Irvine .....	Quebec .....	Vercheres .....	F. Gaudin .....
Megantic .....	H. Chamberlin .....	Dunham .....	Yamaska .....	Moise Fortier .....
Missisquoi .....	Jos. Dufresne .....	St. Julienne .....		
Montcalm .....	Hon. J. O. Beaubien .....	Montmagny .....		
Montmagny .....				

HOUSE OF COMMONS—(Continued.)  
Province of New Brunswick.

Constituencies.	Members.	Post Office Address.	Constituencies.	Members.	Post Office Address.
Albert - - -	John Wallace - -	Hillsboro'. -	Queens - - -	J. Ferris - - -	Cambridge.
Carleton - -	Hon. C. Connell -	Woodstock. -	Restigouche -	Wm. M. Caldwell -	Restigouche.
Charlotte - -	John Bolton - -	St. Stephen. -	St. John, Cou' -	Hon. J. H. Gray -	Ottawa.
Gloucester -	Hon. T. Anglin - -	St. John. - -	" City - - -	" S. L. Tilley - -	"
Kent - - -	A. Renaud - - -	Buctouche. -	Sunbury - - -	Chas. Burpee - -	Sheffield.
Kings - - -	Geo. Ryan - - -	St. John's. -	Victoria - - -	J. Costigan - - -	Grand Falls.
Northumberland -	R. Hutchison. -	King's Co. -	Westmoreland -	Hon. A. J. Smith -	Dorchester.
		Newcastle. -	York - - - -	" J. Pikard - - -	Fredericton.

## Province of Nova Scotia.

Annapolis - -	W. H. Bay - - -	Clemensport. -	Hants - - -	Hon. Jos. Howe - -	Halifax.
Antigonish -	Hugh McDonald -	Antigonish. -	Imperial - -	H. Cameron - - -	Mabou.
Cape Breton -	Hon. J. McKeagney	Sydney - - -	King's - - -	W. H. Chipman - -	Cornwallis.
Colchester -	Hon. A. G. Archibald	Halifax. - -	Lunenburg -	E. M. McDonald -	Halifax.
Cumberland -	Hon. C. Tupper, C. -	Halifax. - -	Pictou - - -	J. W. Carmichael -	New Glasgow.
Dieby - - -	A. W. Savary - - -	Halifax. - -	Queens - - -	James F. Forbes -	Liverpool.
Guysboro' - -	Hon. S. Campbell -	Guysboro'. -	Richmond - -	Levisconte - - -	Halifax.
Halifax - - -	A. Jones - - -	Halifax. - -	Shelburne - -	Thos. Coffin - - -	Shelburne.
	P. Power - - -	" - - -	Victoria - - -	Wm. Ross - - -	St. Anne's.
			Yarmouth - -	Frank Kilam - - -	Yarmouth.

## LOCAL LEGISLATURES.

## PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

## Lieutenant Governor.

His Excellency WILLIAM PEARCE HOWLAND, P.C., O.B., Toronto.

## Executive Council.

Hon. J. S. Macdonald, Attorney General.  
Hon. Matthew Crooks Cameron, Secretary and Registrar.  
Hon. John Carling, Minister of Agriculture.

Hon. Stephen Bibbards, Commissioner of Crown Lands.  
Hon. E. B. Wood, Treasurer.  
(James Ross, Clerk.)

## The House of Assembly.

Speaker—Hon. J. STEVENSON.

CHARLES T. GILLMOE, Clerk.

Constituencies.	Members.	Post Office Address.	Constituencies.	Members.	Post Office Address.
Addington - -	E. J. Hooper - - -	Napanee - - -	Middlesex, N. R.	J. S. Smith - - -	Alisa Craig
Algoma - - -	F. W. Cumberland	Toronto - - -	" W. K. N. Currie -	" - - -	Glencoe
Bothwell - -	A. McKellar - - -	Guthrie - - -	Monck - - -	George Secord - -	St. Anne's
Brant, N. R.	H. Finlayson - -	Paris - - -	Niagara, Town	Hon. S. Richards -	Toronto
" S. R.	Hon. E. B. Wood -	Brantford - -	Norfolk, N. R.	James Wilson - -	Oakland
Brockville, C'n	W. Fitzsimmons -	Brockville - -	" S. R. S. McCall -	" - - -	Victoria
Bruce, N. R.	Donald Sinclair -	Saugeen - - -	Northumberland, E. R.	John Eyre - - -	Brighton
" S. R.	Edward Blake - -	Toronto - - -	" W. R. Alexander Fraser	" - - -	Cobourg
Cardwell - -	T. Swinerton - -	Owen Sound -	Ontario, N. R.	Thomas Paxton - -	Port Perry
Carleton - -	R. Lyon - - -	Ottawa - - -	" S. R. Dr. McGill -	" - - -	Oshawa
Corwall, T'n	Hon. John Sandfield	" - - -	Ottawa, City - -	W. Scott - - -	Ottawa
Dundas - - -	Simcoo - - -	Cornwall - - -	Oxford, N. R.	George Perry - - -	Washington
Durham, E. R.	A. T. H. Williams -	Port Hope - -	" N. R. A. Oliver - -	" - - -	Ingersoll
" W. R. J. McLeod -	" - - -	Bowmanville -	Peel - - -	John Gwynne - -	Stratford
Elgin, E. R.	D. Lutton - - -	New Sarum - -	Perth, N. R.	A. Monteith - - -	Shakespeare
" W. R. Nicol McCall -	" - - -	Iona - - -	" S. R. James Throw -	" - - -	Keene
Essex - - -	S. Wigle - - -	Kingsville - -	Peterboro, E. R.	G. Read - - -	Peterboro'
Fronenac - -	J. Calvin - - -	Kingston - -	Prescott - - -	W. R. G. Carnegie - -	Thurford
Glengarry - -	James Craig - - -	Oranville - -	Prince Edward	J. Boyd - - -	Pictou
Grenville, S. R.	M. Clarke - - -	Prescott - -	Renfrew, N. R.	A. Greely - - -	"
Grey, N. R.	T. Scott - - -	Owen Sound -	" S. R. D. L. McDougall -	" - - -	Renfrew
" S. R. A. W. Lauder -	" - - -	Toronto - - -	Russell - - -	W. Craig - - -	Russell
Haldimand -	J. Baxter - - -	Cayuga - - -	Simcoe, N. R.	W. Mount - - -	Belle
Halton - - -	W. Barber - - -	Streetsville -	" S. R. T. R. Ferguson -	" - - -	Cookstown
Hamilton, City	H. W. Williams -	Hamilton - -	Stormont, East	Wm. Colquhoun -	D'Kinsons Lg
Hastings, N. R.	G. H. Boulter - -	Stirling - - -	Toronto, East	Hon. M. O. Cameron	Toronto
" E. R. H. Corby - -	" - - -	Belleville - -	" West - - -	J. Wallis - - -	"
Huron, N. R.	W. R. Ketchum Graham -	Exeter - - -	Victoria, N. R.	A. P. Cockburn - -	"
" S. R. Isaac Carling -	" - - -	Goderich - -	" S. R. J. Matchett - -	" - - -	Omamee
Kent - - -	W. T. Terry - - -	Chatham - -	Waterloo, N. R.	Moses Springer -	Waterloo
Kingston, City	J. W. Strange - -	Kingston - -	" S. R. J. C. Mennens -	" - - -	Preston
Lambton - -	J. B. Pardee - - -	Sarnia - - -	Welland - - -	W. Sexton - - -	"
Lanark, N. R.	D. Galbraith - -	Almonte - - -	Wellington, N. R.	R. McKim - - -	Parker
" S. R. A. Code - - -	" - - -	Parisville - -	" S. R. Peter Gow - -	" - - -	Guelph
L's & G. R. H. D. Smith -	" - - -	Merrickville -	Wentworth, N. R.	R. A. D. Ferrier - -	Flamboro W
Leeds, S. E.	B. Bett - - -	Newboro - -	" S. R. Christie - -	" - - -	Jessville
Lennox - - -	J. Stevenson - -	Napanee - -	York, E. R. - -	H. P. Crosby - -	Unionville
Lincoln - - -	C. E. Rykert - - -	St. Catharines	" N. R. - - -	Hon. J. McMurrich	Toronto
London, City	Hon. John Carling	London - - -	" W. R. - - -	T. Graham - - -	Woodbridge
Middlesex, E. R.	James Evans - - -	Exeter - - -			

*Lieutenant-Governor.*

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

**Executive Council.**

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

*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.	Ville-Isle - -	Hon. F. H. Lemair	St. Benoit.
Bedford	" Thos. Wood	Dunham F <sup>ts</sup>	Montarville -	" Chs. de Bou-	
Dela Durantaye	" J. O. Beaulieu	Montmagny.	cherville -		Boucherville
De la Valliere -	" G. G. Gauthier		Repentigny -	" L. Archa-	
De Lanaudiere	" F. E. Dostaler	Berthier.	bault -		L'Assomni.
De Lorimer	" C. S. Rodier	Montreal.	Rigaud -	" J. E. Prud-	
De Salaberry	" H. Starnes		homme -		Tannery, W.
Grandville	" E. Dionne	St. Anne de	Rongemont -	" F. Fraser	St. W.
Gulf	" F. Le Bouthill-	er (la Pie)	Sauvel -	" D. A. Armstrong	Sorel
	" J. Le Bouthill-	er	Stadacona -	" T. McGreewy	Quebec.
	" G. O. Bryson	L. Beaudry	Shawinigan -	" J. J. Ross	Champlain.
Inkerman	" L. Beaudry	Quebec	Two Laurentias	" J. G. Gauthier	Quebec.
Kennebec	" L. Fancé		Victoria	" J. Ferrier	Montreal.
La Salle	" A. C. DeLery		Wellington	" E. Hale	Sherbrooke.
Lauzon					

## Legislative Assembly.

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

Constituencies.	Members.	Post Office Address.	Constituencies.	Members.	Post Office Address.
Argenteuil	P. S. Bellingham	Montreal	Missisquoi	J. S. Brigham	Phillipsburg
Barot	S. S. Gendron	St. Rosalie	Montcalm	J. D. Dube	Montcalm
Beauco	C. H. Poyer	St. George	Montmagny	L. Biais	St. Thomas
Beauharnois	E. L. Rivest	St. Timothee	Montmorency	Hon. J. Cauchon	Quebec
Bellefleur	Dr. Pelletier	St. Charles	Montreal C'tre	Ed. Cartier, Q. C.	Montreal
Berthier	Dr. Moll	Berthier	" East	Hon. G. E. Cartier	"
Bonaventure	C. Hamilton	New Carlisle	" West	W. Oulive	"
Bronx	Hon. C. Dunkin	Quebec	Napierville	P. Benoit	Napierville
			Nicolet	J. Gaudet	Gentilly
Chamilly	J. B. Todein	Boucherville	Ottawa Co.	Dr. Church	Aymier
Champlain	Hon. J. Chapais	St. Denis (Les)	Pontiac	J. P. Gauthier	Westmor
			Quebec	Dr. Larue	St. Augustin
Charlevoix	C. Clement	St. Philom'e	Quebec Cent	E. G. H. Sinar	Quebec
Chateauguay	Dr. Laberge	"	" East	J. P. Rheume	"
Chicoutimi			" West	J. H. Kavanagh	"
Saguenay	P. A. Tremblay	Chicoutimi	Quebec Co.	Hon. J. C. Chau-	"
Compton	James Ross	Goldfield	"	vau	Wotton
Dorchester	Hon. L. E. Rivest	St. Hubert & Owa	Wolfe	J. Picard	St. Alme
Durham & Arth.	J. J. Keumming	Drumville	Richelieu	A. Gelinas	St. Alme
Gaspere	P. Fortin	Laprairie	Rimouski	J. Garon	St. Basile
Hochelaga	L. Beaubien	Montreal	Rouville	Robert	St. Angele
Huntingdon	A. Cantwell	Hemmingford	St. Hyacinthe	Bachand	St. Hyacinthe
Iberville	Dr. Molleur	St. Lawrence	St. Johns	F. Marchand	St. J. d'Iberville
Jac. Cartier	N. Le Cavalier	St. Laurent	St. Maurice	L. Desautels	Three Rivers
Joliette	Dr. Lavallee	St. Felix de	Shefford	Robertson	St. Basile
		Valois	Sherrbrooke	J. G. Robertson	Sherrbrooke
Kamouraska	Dr. Roy	Kamouraska	Soulanges	D. A. Coutlee	Cedras
Laprairie	C. Thery	Isidore	Stanstead	Thomas Locke	St. Barnston
L'Assomption	Dr. Ouellet	Lacheneau	Temiscouata	E. Mailloche	St. Arsen
Laval	J. Bellerose	St. V. de Paul	Terrebonne	E. Mailloche	Montreal
Levis	Hon. Dr. Blanchet	Levis	Three Rivers	B. Genest	Three Rivers
L'Islet	P. Verrault	St. Jean	Two Mount's	Hon. G. Guimet	Montreal
Lotbiniere	H. J. Desautels	St. Leon	Vaud-euil	A. C. D. L. Harwood	Vaudreuil
Madagascar	E. G. Irvine	Quebec	Vercheres	Dr. Craig	St. Antoine
Manitoba			Yamaska	M. S. ncal	Pierreville

NEW BRUNSWICK.

*Lieutenant-Governor.*

His Honor Lemuel A. Wilmot—Fredericton.

**Executive Council.**

Hon. Edward B. Chandler, President.	Hon. R. Sutton, Surveyor General.
" J. A. Beckwith, Provincial Secretary.	" B. Beveridge, } ..... Board of Works.
" John McAdam, Commissioner Public Works.	" A. C. Des Brisay, }
" A. R. Wetmore, Attorney General.	" W. P. Flower, (without office.)

*New Brunswick—(Continued.)*  
*Legislative Council.*

Names.	Post Office Address.	Names.	Post Office Address.
Hon. J. S. Saunders, President.	Fredericton.	Hon. J. J. Robinson	Campo Bello.
" E. B. Chandler	Dorchester.	" Charles Perley	Woodstock.
" William Todd	St. Stephen.	" W. Muirhead	Chatham.
" George Minchin	Fredericton.	" D. Hanington	Mediac.
" Charles Harrison	Maugerville.	" R. Young	Arquette.
" James Davidson	Oak Pt., Miramichi.	" J. Lewis	Hillsborough.
" J. H. Ryan	Studholm.	" O. McInerney	Richibucto.
" William Hamilton	Dalhousie.	" B. Beveridge	Boisbucto.
" A. McLean Seely	St. John.	" Thomas R. Jones	St. John.

*House of Assembly.*

County.	Members.	Post Office Address.	County.	Members.	Post Office Address.
York	T. Dow	Fredericton.	Kings	G. McLeod	Studholm.
"	J. A. Beckwith	"	Queens	R. T. Babbitt	Georgetown.
"	A. Thomson	Douglas.	"	W. S. Badler	Grand Lake.
St. John	James Quinton	Fredericton.	Sanbury	J. S. Covert	Maugerville.
"	Joseph Coram	Lancaster.	"	W. E. Perley	Blissville.
"	"	Carleton, St.	Carleton	W. Lindsay	Woodstock.
"	George E. King	St. John.	"	White	"
"	John W. Cudlip	"	Northumberland	George Kerr	Chatham.
St. John City	Hon. A. R. Wetmore,	"	"	R. Sutton	Nelson.
"	Attorney General,	"	"	W. M. Kelly	Chatham.
"	W. H. A. Keans	"	"	J. C. Gough	"
Westmoreland	B. Botsford	Moncton.	Kent	Reuben Johnson	"
"	A. McQueen	Bale Verte.	"	Geo. W. White	"
"	A. Laundry	Dorchester.	Gloucester	J. Meaban	Bathurst.
Charlotte	Joseph L. Moore	"	"	William Taylor	Shippegan.
"	J. McAdam	St. Stephens.	Restigouche	A. C. DesBrisay	Dalhousie.
"	F. Hibbard	St. George.	"	W. Montgomery	"
"	B. R. Stevenson	St. Andrews.	Albert	C. A. Peck	Hopewell.
"	Henry Frye	St. John.	"	C. A. Bliss	Hillsboro'.
Kings	W. P. Fiewelling	Clifton.	Victoria	C. A. Hammond	Grand Falls.
"	J. Fiewelling	Hampton.	"	L. vite Theriault	Little Falls.

*NOVA SCOTIA.*

*Lieutenant-Governor.*—His Honor Major Gen. CHARLES HASTINGS DOYLE—Halifax.

*Executive Council.*

Hon. W. Annand, Treasurer.	Hon. R. A. McHeffey.	
" M. J. Wilkins, Attorney General.	" J. Ferguson.	
" W. B. Vall, Provincial Secretary.	" E. P. Flynn.	Members without office.
" R. Robertson, Commis. of Mines and Works.	" Jared C. Troop.	
	" Jas. Cochran.	

*Legislative Council.*

Names.	Post Office Address.	Names.	Post Office Address.
Hon. R. Mollison Cutler.	Guysborough.	Hon. Samuel Chipman.	Cornwallis.
" Stayley Brown.	Yarmouth.	" Peter Smyth.	Port Hood.
" M. Byles Almon.	Halifax.	" John McKinnon.	Antigonish.
" Alex. Keith, President.	"	" W. S. Heffernan.	Guysboro'.
" Henry Gesner Pineo.	Wallace.	" D. McN Parker.	Halifax.
" J. McNab.	Halifax.	" Jas. Fraser.	"
" R. A. McHeffey.	Windsor.	" Samuel Creelman.	New Glasgow.
" J. Craigton.	Halifax.	" William J. Stairs.	Macanobott.
" W. C. Whitman.	Lunenburg.	" Henry Martell.	Halifax.
" Freeman Tupper.	Annapolis.	" Gilbert McKenna.	Arichat.
" Archibald Patterson.	Liverpool.	"	Shelburne.
"	Tatamagouche.	"	"

*House of Assembly.*

Constituencies.	Names.	P. O. Address.	Constituencies.	Names.	P. O. Address.
Annapolis.	J. C. Troop.	Bridgetown.	Kings	D. M. Dickie.	Canning.
"	D. C. Lander.	"	"	E. L. Brown.	Wolfville.
Colchester	Robert Chambers.	Truro.	Lunenburg	Jas. Eisenhaur.	Lunenburg.
"	T. F. Morrison.	Londonberry.	"	M. P. DesBrisay.	Bridgewater.
Camb. Island.	Amos Parry.	Wallace.	Pictou	B. S. Copeland.	Merigomish.
"	H. C. Pineo.	Fugwash.	"	M. I. Wilkins.	Pictou.
Cape Breton.	J. Fernison.	Sydney.	"	Dr. Murray.	New Glasgow.
"	B. J. White.	"	Queens Co.	H. W. Smith.	Liverpool.
Digby	W. B. Vall.	Digby.	"	D. Freeman.	"
"	Doucette.	Clare.	Richmond	E. P. Flynn.	Arichat.
Guysborough	John J. Marshall.	Guysboro'.	"	J. Hooper.	"
"	John A. Kirk.	Glenelg.	Shelburne	B. Robertson.	Barrington.
Halifax	H. Balcan.	Halifax.	"	Thos. Johnson.	"
"	J. Cochran	"	Antigonish	D. McDonald.	Antigonish.
"	J. Northup.	"	"	J. McDonald.	"
Hants	W. Lawrence.	Mattland.	Victoria	John Ross.	Little Bras d'Or.
"	E. Young.	Falmouth.	"	W. Kidston.	Baddeck.
Inverness	Jos. Macdonald.	"	Yarmouth	E. K. Swenson.	Yarmouth.
"	A. Campbell.	Broad Cove.	"	W. H. Townsend.	"

# Local Legislatures—Prince Edward Island.

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## PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

### Lieutenant-Governor.

His Excellency GEORGE DUNDAS, Esq.

Hon. ROBERT HODGSON, Chief Justice, administering the Government in the Lieut.-Governor's absence.

### Executive Council.

Hon. R. P. Haythorne, President. | Hon. A. A. McDonald. | Hon. G. W. Howland.  
" W. W. Lord. | " H. J. Calbeck. | " Alex. Laird, Jun.  
" B. Davies.

Clerks—B. Davies and Charles DesBrisay, Esqrs. Assistant—W. DesBrisay, Esq.

### Legislative Council.

District.	Names.	District.	Names.
Queen's County:		King's County, Cont'd:	
Charlottetown & Royalty	Hon. Ed. Palmer.	2nd District	Hon. A. A. McDonald.
1st District	" D. Montgomery, President.	Prince County:	" D. Gordon.
2nd District	" J. Balderston.	1st District	" W. W. Lord.
Kings County:	" P. Walker.	2nd District	" R. B. Reid.
1st District	" Jas. Dingwell.		" A. Anderson.
			" Jas. Muirhead.

Clerk—John Ball, Esq. Black Rod and Sergeant-at-Arms—H. Palmer, Esq.  
(Address the whole, Charlottetown, P. E. I.)

### House of Assembly.

Speaker—Hon. JOSEPH WIGHTMAN.

Chief Clerk—JOHN MCNEILL, Esq.

District.	Names.	District.	Names.
Queens County:	[Jenkins.]	King's Co., Con.	
Charlottetown	F. de St. Croix Brecken, J. T.	3rd District	L. C. Owen, Joseph Wightman.
1st District	P. Sinclair, D. Cameron.	4th	S. Prowse, K. Henderson.
2nd	H. J. Calbeck, W. S. McNeill.	Prince County:	
3rd	Geo. Coles, F. Kelly.	1st District	G. Howland, H. Bell.
4th	James Duncan, B. Davies.	2nd	J. Ye., David Ramsay.
Kings County:		3rd	Geo. Sinclair, Jos. Arsenault.
George Town	T. H. Hayland, R. Macaulay.	4th	G. Howat, A. Laird.
1st District	James McLean, E. Kickham.	5th	A. McMillan, D. Green.
2nd	Ed. Reilly, Anth. McCormack.		

## NEWFOUNDLAND.

### Governor.

His Excellency Col. STEPHEN JOHN HILL, C.B.

### Executive Council.

Hon. F. B. Carter, Attorney-General. | Hon. Ambrose Shea.  
" John Kent, Receiver-General. | " Nicholas Stabb.  
" (vacant), Solicitor-General. | " John Bomster, Colonial Secretary and Clerk to Executive Council.  
" Law O'Brien, President of Council.

### Legislative Council.

Hon. Ed. Morris. | Hon. J. S. Clift. | Hon. L. O'Brien, (President.)  
" Nicholas Stabb. | " Edward White. | " John Winter.  
" Robt. Kent. | " P. G. Tessier.  
Hon. Geo. Emerson, Q.C., Clerk, &c.

### Legislative Assembly.

The Assembly has been dissolved, and a General Election is taking place November, 1869.

For a list of the Governors-General, Lieutenant-Governors, Ministers, &c. of the several Provinces, to the close of 1868, see the *Year Book* for 1867, pages 128-132, inclusive. The Governors and Lieutenant-Governors who have been in office since the Union are:—

### GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

The Right Honorable Charles Stanley, Viscount Monck, P.C., G.C.M.G., from the Union to 29th December, 1868.

Sir John Young, Baronet, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., 29th December, 1868.

### LIEUTENANT-GOVERNEURS.

Ontario, - - - -	General H. W. Stisted, - - - -	1st July, 1867
- - - -	W. P. Howland, P.C., C.B., - - - -	14th July, 1868
Quebec, - - - -	Sir N. F. Be'leau, - - - -	1st July, 1867
- - - -	- - - -	- - - -
New Brunswick, - - - -	Charles H. Doyle, - - - -	1st July, 1867
- - - -	F. P. Harding, - - - -	18th Oct., 1867
- - - -	L. A. Wilmot, D.C.L., - - - -	14th July, 1868
Nova Scotia, - - - -	General Williams, - - - -	1st July, 1867
- - - -	Sir Hastings Doy-e, G.C.M.G., - - - -	18th Oct., 1867
Newfoundland, - - - -	- - - -	- - - -
Prince Edward Island, - - - -	- - - -	- - - -
North West Territories, - - - -	The Hon. Wm. Macdougall, P.C., C.B., - - - -	1869



## NOTES AND CORRECTIONS.

## THE DEBT OF CANADA.

For the figures at page 113, shewing the net debt of Canada, 30th June, 1868, substitute the following:—

Public debt payable in London—		
Bearing interest at 4 per cent.....	\$681,333.34	
" " 5 ".....	31,823,382.55	
" " 6 ".....	35,773,893.38	
		\$68,277,509.27
Public debt payable in Canada—		
Bearing interest at 5 per cent.....	\$226,991.67	
" " 6 ".....	3,453,982.02	
" " 7 ".....	3,373,200.00	
Savings Banks, 4 and 5 per cent.....	1,686,126.31	
Provincial Notes not bearing interest.....	4,347,325.79	
Trust Funds bearing 5 per cent.....	5,536,781.71	
" " 6 per cent.....	3,935,717.47	
		22,560,124.97
		\$90,837,634.24
Less—Sinking Fund.....	\$2,243,822.24	
Investments.....	1,082,123.67	
Balance of Cash and Banking Accounts.....	1,806,232.51	
		\$5,132,178.42
Net debt, not deducting Sundry, "Miscellaneous Assets".....		85,705,455.82

## CORRECTION.—THE POST OFFICE.

In the article on the Post Office page 65, are two errors of proof reading. At the close of the second paragraph, read \$12.00 per annum instead of \$1.200. And in the fourth line of the fifth paragraph, read \$1,600 for \$16,000.

## CORRECTION.—PEAT.

In the article on Peat, in line 11 from the top, read 15,000 tons for 300 tons.

## MISPLACEMENT.—INSURANCE IN CANADA.

The following intended to form the conclusion of the article on Insurance, commencing page was inadvertently misplaced.

Five Companies only are licensed to transact this business in Canada, but it is thought sundry American Companies have managed to evade the law without detection. The public should beware of this, since those who break the law will not be indisposed upon occasion to evade their other responsibilities. The business of these Companies in Canada was, in 1868:—

Company	Premiums of the year in Canada.	No. of new and Renew'd Policies.	Amount of the said Policies.	Losses in Canada paid.*	Losses adjusted and not due.	Losses in suspense.	Losses resisted.
CANADIAN COMPANIES.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
British America.....	46 184 10	1583	3,890,597 00	14,621 49	6,714 26	2,000 00	5,000 00
Western.....	52,029 35	1226	2,463,302 00	15,381 06		1,287 50	
Provincial.....	100,366 16	2023	3,023,953 00	46,967 59	396 00	7,950 70	11,834 00
AMERICAN COMPANIES.							
Etna, of Hartford.....	9,142 06	200	500,000 00	5,885 85	85 45	1,000 08	
Home, of New Haven.....	Did no business in Canada in 1868.						
Total.....	207,721 67	5032	9,877,852 00	82,855 99	7,195 71	12,238 20	16,834 00

\* None due and unpaid.

IV. Insurance against Accidental Death or Injury.—The Travelers Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., is the only one which transacts in Canada this description of insurance—a most useful one, which deserves special favor, especially among the labouring classes, with whom it ought, on this continent, to replace, in part, the Friendly and Benefit societies of the old world.

Its business was as follows:

Premiums received during the year in Canada.....	\$19,059 99
No. of policies become claims: { Deaths.....	9
{ Injuries.....	81
Amount of these policies became claims.....	11,293 48

V. Miscellaneous.—Several curious kinds of insurance business have been attempted during the year. Live stock insurance and plate glass insurance, for instance; but these have not succeeded. The insurance of steam boilers against explosion seems likely to become a permanent business. There is apparently room for the insurance of crops and live stock against destruction by hail, lightning, &c. A deposit of money can be required before licenses for any of these kinds of insurance are granted; but the practice of the Finance Department is to require, if anything, a very small sum, indeed, until the magnitude such business can attain to is known.

For greater certainty in using the Year Book for reference, it is recommended that the above notes and Corrections be indicated by writing with a pen in the text.

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Manufacturers of Boots, Shoes and Leather. Montreal. Office and Warehouse—Corner St. Peter and Lemoine Streets. Tannery—Corner St. Bonaventure and Canning Streets. Orders received by post promptly executed; and should the Goods sent not be as ordered, they may be returned at our expense.

### MARBLE WORKS.

#### CANADA HYDRAULIC MAR-

BLE MILLS, (St. Gabriel Lock.) 552 William Street, Montreal. Monuments, Headstones, Mantles, and all kinds of Furniture and Plumbers' Marbles; Scotch Granite Monuments in stock or imported to any design. Office, corner Dorchester and Bleury Streets, Montreal.

ROBERT FORSYTH.

### SPINAL DISEASE.

#### SPINAL DISEASE

in Children successfully treated after the Spinal Bones project, without causing pain or confining the sufferer. References to parents of patients.

Dr. WARK, 86 Cemetery Street, Montreal.

### IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS.

#### THOMAS MUSSEN,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Silks and Irish Poplins; Alexandre's and other celebrated French Kid Gloves; Ladies' Balbriggan Hose and ½ Hose; Velvet, Brussels, Tapestry, Imperial, and Kidderminster Carpets; Floor Cloths; Church Trimmings, etc., etc.  
257 & 259 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

### AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

#### CANADA AGRICULTURAL

IMPLEMENT WAREHOUSE and SEED STORE, St. Ann's Hall, over St. Ann's Market, Montreal. Agricultural Implements of every description. Grain, Field, Garden, and Flower Seeds. Proprietor of the Cote St. Paul Nurseries and Seed Farm. Trees, Plants, and Flowers of every description. Agent for A. S. Richardson & Co., Worcester, Mass., Manufacturers of the celebrated American Buckeye Mower and Reaper, with Self-Raker, New Patent Steel Spring Tooth Horse Hay Rake, with Wheels; New Patent Noiseless Lawn Mowers; Hay Feeders, Grain Drills, Seed Sowers, etc., etc. WM. EVANS, Seedsman to the Council of Agriculture for the Province of Quebec.

*Advertisements.*

**BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c.**

**DAWSON BROTHERS,**  
55 to 59 Great St. James Street, Montreal.  
Wholesale and Retail Booksellers and Stationers, Dealers in British and Foreign Newspapers and Magazines; in Engravings, Lithographs and Drawings; in Artists' Materials; and in all goods connected with the Bookselling and Stationery trades. Publishers of the Civil Code of Lower Canada, of all the works of the Geological Survey of Canada, the Canadian Naturalist, and the Medical Journal, and of other works relating to the B.N.A. Province. Their fine Art Gallery is always open. Few publications will be found on their counters immediately after publication.

**ANGUS, LOGAN & CO.,**  
Paper Manufacturers and Wholesale Importers of Paper and Stationery, 378 St. Paul St., Montreal.

**TOBACCO.**

**W. C. McDONALD,**  
Manufacturer of Fine and Staple Tobaccos. My best brands have my *Card and Trade Mark* stencilled on every box. Montreal.

**PAINTS, VARNISHES, &c.**

**A. RAMSAY & SON,**  
Importers and Dealers in Oils, Colors, Varnishes, English and German Window Glasses, Rough, Polished and Rolled Plate Glass, &c., Glaziers' Diamonds, Artists' and Graining Tools, Gilders' Burnishers, Gold and Silver Leaf, Brasses, &c., &c. 37, 39 and 41 Recollet Street, Montreal.

**JOHN McARTHUR & SON,**  
Importers and Dealers in  
**OILS**  
**Paints, Colors, Varnishes**  
Window Glass,  
**NAVAL STORES, CHEMICALS,**  
**DYE STUFFS, &c.**  
18 Lemoine Street, Montreal.

**S. H. MAY & CO.,**  
Importers and Dealers in  
Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Glass, etc.,  
No. 474 St. Paul Street,  
Montreal.

**FANCY GOODS, &c.**

**NELSON, WOOD & CO.,**  
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in European and American Fancy Goods, Paperhangings, Clocks, Looking Glasses and Glass Plates, Cordage, Mats, and Baskets. Manufacturers of Brooms, Wooden Ware and Matches, 74 York Street, Toronto; 29 St. Peter Street, Montreal. H. A. NELSON, A. S. WOOD, A. D. NELSON, H. W. NELSON.

**INSURANCE.**

*Established 1847.*  
**CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.**

A purely Canadian Institution, with all its funds retained and invested in this country. Assets (exclusive of uncalculated capital) of about \$1,500,000 for every \$100 of liability. The Rates of the CANADA LIFE are lower than those of British or Foreign Offices; and its larger amount of Assurances and of Investments in Canada than any other Company, are satisfactory evidences of the popularity of its principles and practice.

The interest earned on investments is now alone more than sufficient to meet the claims from death, as shown by the following figures:

Amount of claims from death year ending 30th April, 1869.....\$61,300  
Interest earned on investments.....68,318

Leaving the main portion of the premium income for permanent investment.

**DONALD MURRAY,**  
General Agent, Province of Quebec,  
77 St. James Street, Montreal.

**PENINSULA FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON,** Established in 1782.

This Company having invested, in conformity with the Provincial Act, One Hundred Thousand Dollars, for the special security of Policyholders in Canada, is prepared to accept Risks at the lowest current rates.

**GILLESPIE, MOFFAT & CO.,**  
Agents for Canada.

**JAMES DAVISON, Manager.**

**THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE CO.**

Capital, Surplus & Res'ved Funds, \$17,690,390  
Special Life Reserve, \$10,406,021

Increase of Business over previous year, \$685,360  
Invested in Canada, \$300,000

*Directors in Canada.*—T. B. Anderson, Esq., Chairman; The Hon. Henry Starnes, Deputy-Chairman; E. H. King, Esq.; Henry Chapman, Esq.; Thomas Cramp, Esq.; G. F. C. Smith, Chief Agent for the Dominion; F. A. Ball, Hamilton, Ont., and James Spier, Montreal, Inspectors.

**FEATURES.**

Liberal Management, Prompt Payments, Rates moderate, and Personal Responsibility of Shareholders.

Agencies established throughout the Dominion.

**G. F. C. SMITH,**  
Chief Agent for the Dominion,  
Montreal.

**PATENT OFFICE.**

**CHARLES LEGGE & CO.,**  
Patent Offices, 48 Great St. James Street, Montreal. Canadian and Foreign Patents obtained for Inventions and existing local patents extended over entire Dominion. Trade Marks and Designs registered. Full information given on application.

*Advertisements.*

**WHOLESALE GROCERS.**

**DAVID TORRANCE & CO.,**  
General Merchants, and Tea Importers,  
Exchange Court, Montreal.

**COMMISSION MERCHANTS.**

**KINGAN & KINLOCH,**  
Importers, Wholesale Grocers, Wine and  
Spirit Merchants, Corner St. Peter and St.  
Sacrament Streets, Montreal.

WM. KINLOCH, W. LINDSAY, D. L. LOCKERBY.

**W. W. STUART,**  
Produce and Commission Merchant,  
for the Purchase and Sale of Flour, Grain,  
Provisions and Produce generally.

Office—33 St. Nicholas Street, Montreal.

**HARDWARE.**

**W. & F. P. CURRIE & CO.,**  
Importers of Heavy Hardware, etc.  
Manufacturers of Sofa, Chair and Bed Springs,  
100 Grey Nun Street,  
Montreal.

**LUMBER.**

**E. J. MAXWELL & CO.,**  
Wholesale and Retail Lumber Dealers.

Always on hand a large and well-assorted Stock  
of clear Pine Lumber and other grades, dressed  
and undressed.

Also, Black Walnut, Mahogany, Cherry,  
Butternut, Oak, Maple, Birch, Ash, Elm, Bass-  
wood, &c.

Also, Veneers of every description.

MONTREAL,

Craig Street, opposite St. Patrick's Hall.

**BATHS.**

**TURKISH or ROMAN BATHS,**  
140 St. Monique Street, near Crystal  
Palace, Montreal.

Under Medical supervision.

All modern improvements and thorough ventilation  
secured.

Faithful Shampooers.  
Clean Linen and cleanliness throughout.  
The greatest of LUXURIES.  
The best of COSMETICS.

As a HEALTH MEANS and Purifier of the Blood,  
it remains unequalled.

Invaluable for the cure of Coughs, Colds,  
Bronchitis, Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica,  
Neuralgia, Bilious Derangements,  
Scrofula, Local Congestions,  
Skin Diseases, etc., etc.

DAVID B. H. MACBEAN, M.D., Proprietor.

Bathing Hours—Ladies, 10 to 12 A.M.  
Gentlemen, 3 to 9 P.M.

**BUSINESS COLLEGE.**

**MONTREAL BUSINESS COLLEGE,**  
Corner of Notre Dame and Place d'Armes.  
The course of study is specially designed and  
adapted to young men intending to engage in  
active business operations, or to those desirous  
of situations as Bookkeepers, Accountants, and  
Salesmen. It includes Bookkeeping, Penmanship,  
Commercial and Mental Arithmetic, Business  
Correspondence, Telegraphing, Phonography and  
French. Parents and Guardians will find it much  
to the advantage of those under their charge in-  
tending to follow mercantile pursuits, to give them  
the benefit of the above course. The College has  
acquired a character for thoroughness and effi-  
ciency superior to any of the kind in the country,  
and being connected with the great Bryant and  
Stratton Chain of Business Colleges, located in  
all the principal cities in Canada and United  
States, secures to its Students advantages not to  
be had elsewhere. Scholarships issued by the  
Montreal College entitle students to instruction  
either in Toronto, or in any of the Colleges of the  
Chain, without additional cost, for an unlimited  
period. Circulars containing full information,  
sent free on application, personally, or by letter.

J. TASKER, *Principal.*

**BREWERS.**

**J. P. & T. A. DAWES,**

BREWERS,

Lachine & Montreal.

**DISTILLERS.**

Prize Medal and Diploma, Exposition Universelle  
de 1867, a Paris. Silver Medal and Diploma,  
Provincial Exhibition, Montreal, 1868.

**WINNING, HILL & WARE,**

Distillers and Manufacturers of Cordials,  
Tom Gins, Ginger Wines, Choice Fruit Syrups,  
Bitters, Brandies, Rye Whiskies, etc. Distillery,  
287 and 289 Commissioners Street; Offices and  
Warehouse, 389 and 391 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

P. B. WINNING. W. GALT HILL.

**SUGAR REFINERS.**

**JOHN REDPATH & SON,**  
Sugar Refiners, Montreal.

**JOHN H. R. MOLSON & BROS.,**  
Brewers and Sugar Refiners, have for  
sale—Refined Sugars, Syrups—Standard, Gol-  
den Honey and Amber; India Pale Ale,  
Mild Ale, Porter in wood and bottle.

Office: 117 St. Francois Xavier Street, oppo-  
site the Post Office.

**ENGRAVING.**

**J. H. WALKER,**  
Artist and Engraver on Wood, Place  
d'Armes. Chambers—Place d'Armes Mon-  
treal.



# PLATTSBURGH NURSERIES.

**FRUIT TREES, PLANTS, VINES, &c.:**  
 APPLE, PEAR, PLUM, CURRANTS, RASPBERRIES, BLACKBERRIES,  
 GOOSEBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, &c., in great variety.  
 ASPARAGUS ROOTS AND RHUBARB.

## ADIRONDAC GRAPE VINES,

AND THIRTY OTHER VARIETIES OF THE MOST EARLY AND HARDY, SUITABLE TO  
 THE NORTH.

FOREIGN GRAPES FOR VINERIES in great variety.

## ORNAMENTAL

TREES, HEDGE PLANTS, FLOWERING SHRUBS, NORWAY SPRUCE, ARBOR  
 VITE, &c., &c., HARDY GARDEN ROSES.

## GREEN-HOUSE PLANTS:

CARNATIONS, ROSES, VERBENAS, BOURCARDIAS, BEGONIAS, LANTANAS,  
 GERANIUMS, FUCHIAS, &c., &c., &c.  
**ROSES**—HYBRID PERPETUAL, BOUREON, TEA, CHINA, MOSS, NOISSETTE,  
 CLIMBING, DAMASK, &c., &c., &c.

## HOT-BED PLANTS in their Season:

Consisting of TOMATOES, CABBAGE, CAULIFLOWER, CELERY, PEPPER,  
 MELONS, &c., in great variety.

Nursery Grounds fronting on Cornelia St.

JOHN W. BAILEY,

PLATTSBURGH, N.Y.

## PRICES:

### NATIVE GRAPE VINES.

Discount of 25 per cent. to Persons ordering 1 Doz. or more Vines.							
1 Yr.	2 Yrs.	3 & 4 Yrs.		1 Yr.	2 Yrs.	3 & 4 Yrs.	
Adirondac.....	50 c.	75 c.	\$1 to \$2	Rebecca.....	30 c.	50 c.	75 c.
Allen's Hybrid.....	50 c.	75 c.	\$1	Sherman.....	30 c.	50 c.	75 c.
Concorde.....	30 c.	50 c.	75 c.	Union Village, or Ontario.....	50 c.	75 c.	\$1
Creveling.....	30 c.	50 c.	75 c.	Telegraph, or Christine.....	50 c.	75 c.	\$1
Delaware.....	30 c.	50 c.	75 c. to \$1	Salem.....	50 c.	\$1	
Diana.....	30 c.	50 c.	75 c.	Royal Hybrids, Nos. 1, 3, 9, 15, 19, 23, 30, 33 and 43.....	50 c.	75 c.	\$1
Hailford Prolific.....	30 c.	50 c.	75 c.	Diana Hamburg (Hybrid).....	50 c.	\$1	
Iona.....	50 c.	75 c.	\$1	Waller, new early, very fine.....	\$1.50	\$3	
Isabella.....	50 c.	75 c.	\$1	Eumelica, ".....	\$1.50	\$3	
Miles.....	50 c.	75 c.					

### FOREIGN VARIETIES.

1 Year, 75c.; 2 Years, \$1; 3 Years, \$1.50. Orders for One Doz. or more Vines, 33 1/3 per cent Discount.

Black Hamburg,	Palestine,	White Frontignan,	Golden Hamburg.
Chassales Fontainebleau,	Grezly Frontignan,	White Sweetwater,	Zinfandel.
Muscal of Alexandria,	Syrian,	Muscal Hamburg,	

### FRUIT TREES, &c.

Apples—Standards—3 years—35c. ea., per 100 \$30  
 Dwarfs—3 years—50 c. ea.  
 Pears—Standards—3 and 4 years—75 c. to \$1 ea.  
 Pears—Dwarfs—3 and 4 years—75 c. each.  
 Plums—Standards—3 years—75 c. each.

RASPBERRIES—All the Old Varieties, \$1 per doz., \$4 per 100.  
 RASPBERRIES—Philadelphia, Clark, and Mammoth Cluster, \$1.50 per doz.  
 BLACKBERRIES—Wilson's, Early, and Killaleenay, \$1.50 per doz.

STRAWBERRIES—All desirable kinds, \$1 to \$1.50 per 100.  
 ASPARAGUS ROOTS—Great, 1 year, \$1 per 100; 2 and 3 years, \$1.50 per 100.  
 ASPARAGUS ROOTS—Conover's Colossal, 1 year, \$4 per 100.

HEDGE PLANTS—Buckstrom, 2 years, \$1.50 per 100.  
 HEDGE PLANTS—Honey Locust, 2 years, \$2.00 per 100.

ROSES—Bourbon, Hybrid, China, Perpetuals, Moss, Tea, Noisette, Climbing, &c., in variety.  
 GREEN-HOUSE AND BUDDING PLANTS AT LOW PRICES.

Send for Catalogues. No Stamps required. I pay my own Postage.

Persons ordering but few Vines may receive them securely packed by Mail prepaid, if not over 4 pounds, or by Express.

*Advertisements,*

## **CREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.**



## **GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA,**

AND  
**UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.**

FROM  
SUSPENSION BRIDGE, NIAGARA FALLS,  
TO

## **DETROIT, MICHIGAN**

WITH BRANCH LINES FROM

Hamilton to Toronto, from Harrisburg to Guelph, from Komoka to  
Sarnia, and from Wyoming to Petrolia.

FORMING WITH ITS CONNECTIONS THE

### **Shortest & Best Route between all Points East & West.**

This is the only route via Niagara Falls, and Passengers are enabled to view the FALLS OF  
NIAGARA while crossing the MAMMOTH SUSPENSION BRIDGE in the cars of this Railway.

### **FOUR THROUGH EXPRESS TRAINS EACH WAY, DAILY.**

Eastward bound Trains connect regularly at Suspension Bridge with Trains on the New York  
Central Railway for Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Rome, Ogdensburg, Utica, Albany, Philadelphia,  
New York, Boston, Baltimore, Washington, and the principal points in New England and the  
Eastern States; at Toronto with the Northern Railway for Collingwood, and the Grand Trunk  
Railway for Montreal, Quebec, and Portland.

Westward bound Trains connect at Detroit with Trains on the Michigan Central, Detroit and  
Milwaukee, and Michigan Southern Railroads, for Chicago, Galena, Dubuque, Milwaukee, Lake  
Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, Cairo, Burlington, Lacrosse, Saginaw, Cincinnati, Memphis, Vicksburg,  
New Orleans, Omaha, Deaver, Salt Lake, San Francisco, all California points, and all important  
places in the West, North-West and South-West.

Good connection made during Lake Navigation at Hamilton and Toronto with

### **ROYAL MAIL LINE OF STEAMERS**

*For all important points on Lake Ontario and the River St. Lawrence.*

### **The only all-rail Route to the Oil Regions of Canada.**

**Pullman's Patent 16 Wheeled Palace Sleeping Cars,**

Which for elegance and comfort are not surpassed, run through between New York and Chicago,  
Rochester and Chicago and Rochester and Detroit without change, connecting with Palace Car  
Line on Western roads to St. Louis, Omaha, California, &c.

**THOMAS SWINYARD,**

*General Manager, Hamilton, Ontario.*

**JAMES CHARLTON,**

*General Agent, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada.*

Advertisements.

# POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS, CANADA:

- 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 \$200, 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 one of the Savings Bank Post Offices may continue his deposits at any other of such offices without notice or change of Pass-Book, and can withdraw his 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.

## SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNT.

- 11.—Any depositor who has \$100 at his credit in his Pass Book, or ordinary account, may request the Postmaster General to transfer that sum to a special account, and will then receive from the Postmaster General a certificate of special deposit for each \$100 so transferred. These certificates bear 5 per cent. interest, and are redeemable on such previous notice as may be thereon expressed. When repayment is required, the \$100 will be repaid to the depositor at any Savings Bank Post Office which he may name. The interest on certificates of special deposit is placed to the depositor's credit in his ordinary Pass Book Account, and becomes principal in that account on the 30th June in each year.
- 12.—Postmasters are forbidden by law to disclose the name of any depositor, or the amount of any sum deposited or withdrawn.
- 13.—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.
- 14.—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.
- 15.—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.

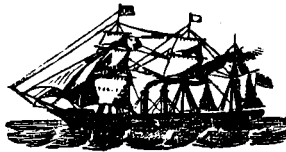
POST OFFICE.	COUNTY AND PROVINCE.	POST OFFICE.	COUNTY AND PROVINCE.
Acton Vale	Bagot, O.	Ber'in	Waterloo, O.
Albion	Peel, O.	Berthier	Berthier, O.
Alexandria	Glengary, O.	Blairton	Peterboro', O.
Almoute	Lanark, O.	Bond Head	Simcoe, O.
Ambertsburg	Essex, O.	Bothwell	Kent, O.
Angus	Simcoe, O.	Bowmanville	Durham, O.
Arkona	Lambton, O.	Bracebridge	Victoria, O.
Arnprior	Renfrew, O.	Bradford	Simcoe, O.
Arthur	Wellington, O.	Brampton	Peel, O.
Aurora	York, O.	Brantford	Brant, O.
Aylmer, East	Ottawa, O.	Brighton	Northumberland, O.
Aylmer, West	Elgin, O.	Brockville	Leeds, O.
Ayr	Waterloo, O.	Brooklin	Ontario, O.
Barrie	Simcoe, O.	Buckingham	Ottawa, O.
Bayfield	Huron, O.	Campbellford	Northumberland, O.
Beamsville	Lincoln, O.	Canlington	Ontario, O.
Beauharnois	Beauharnois, O.	Carleton Place	Lennox, O.
Beverton	Ontario, O.	Cayuga	Haliburton, O.
Belleville	Hastings, O.	Chambly Canton	Quebec, O.

# Post Office Savings Banks.—Continued.

Post Office.	County and Province.	Post Office.	County and Province.
Chatham West	Kent, O.	Oil Springs	Lambton, O.
Chelsea	Ottawa, Q.	Omcenoe	Victoria, O.
Chippawa	Welland, O.	Oranlow	Pontiac, Q.
Clarasburg	Grey, O.	Orangeville	Wellington, O.
Clifton	Welland, O.	Orillia	Simcoe, O.
Clinton	Huron, O.	Oshawa	O.ario, O.
Coldwater	Simcoe, O.	Ottawa	Carleton, O.
Coaticook	Stanstead, Q.	Owen Sound	Grey, O.
Colborne	Northumberland, O.	Paisley	Bruce, O.
Colborne	Northumberland, O.	Pakenham	Linark, O.
Collingwood	Simcoe, O.	Paris	Brant, O.
Compton	Compton, Q.	Pembroke	Renfrew, O.
Cookstown	Simcoe, O.	Penetanguishene	Simcoe, O.
Corwall	Stormont, O.	Perth	Linark, O.
Creemore	Simcoe, O.	Peterboro'	Peterboro', O.
Danville	Richmond, Q.	Petrolia	Lambton, O.
Dundas	Wentworth, O.	Pictou	Prince Edward, O.
Dunsville	Haldimand, O.	Point St. Charles	Jacques Cartier, Q.
Durham	Grey, O.	Portage du Fort	Pontiac, Q.
Etora	Elgin, O.	Port Burwell	Elgin, O.
Erie	Wellington, O.	Port Colborne	Welland, O.
Exeter	Wellington, O.	Port Dalhousie	Lincoln, O.
Fergus	Huron, O.	Port Dover	Norfolk, O.
Finch	Wellington, O.	Port Hope	Durham, O.
Freilighsburg	Missisquoi, Q.	Port Robinson	Welland, O.
Galt	Waterloo, O.	Port Rowan	Norfolk, O.
Gananoque	Leeds, O.	Port Stanley	Elgin, O.
Georgetown	Halton, O.	Prescott	Grenville, O.
Georgina	York, O.	Preston	Waterloo, O.
Goderich	Huron, O.	Prince Albert	Ontario, O.
Granby	Sheffield, Q.	Quebec	Quebec, O.
Grimsby	Lincoln, O.	Renfrew	Renfrew, O.
Guelph	Wellington, O.	Richmond East	Richmond, Q.
Hamilton	Wentworth, O.	Richmond Hill	York, O.
Hastings	Peterboro', O.	Rimouski	Rimouski, Q.
Hawkesbury	Prescott, O.	Rosemont	Simcoe, O.
Hespeler	Waterloo, O.	Riviere du Loup (en bas)	Tetiscouata, Q.
Hull	Ottawa, Q.	St. Andrews, East	Argenteuil, Q.
Huntingdon	Huntingdon, Q.	St. Catharines West	Lincoln, O.
Ingersoll	Oxford, O.	St. Hyacinthe	St. Hyacinthe, Q.
Inverness	Megantic, Q.	St. John's, East	St. John's, Q.
Iroquois	Dundas, O.	St. Mary's Blanshard	Perth, O.
Joliette	Joliette, Q.	St. Paul's Bay	Charlevoix, Q.
Keene	Peterboro', O.	St. Roch de Quebec	Quebec, Q.
Kemptville	Grenville, O.	St. Thomas, West	Elgin, O.
Kincardine	Bruce, O.	Sandwich	Essex, O.
Kinston	Frontenac, O.	Sarnia	Lambton, O.
Kingsville	Essex, O.	Saugeen	Bruce, O.
Knowlton	Brome, Q.	Seaford	Huron, O.
Lachine	Jacques Cartier, Q.	Seneca	Haldimand, O.
Lachute	Argenteuil, Q.	Sherbrooke	Sherbrooke, Q.
Laurel	Laurel, O.	Simcoe	Norfolk, O.
Laprairie	Laprairie, Q.	Smith's Falls	Linark, O.
L'Assomption	L'Assomption, Q.	Sorel	Richelleu, Q.
Leeds	Megantic, Q.	South Quebec	Levis, Q.
Lennoxville	Sherbrooke, Q.	Stanstead	Stanstead, Q.
Levis	Levis, Q.	Starnes	Simcoe, O.
Lindsay	Victoria, O.	Stratford	Hastings, O.
Listowel	Perth, O.	Stratford	Perth, O.
London	Middlesex, O.	Strathroy	Middlesex, O.
L'Orignal	Prescott, O.	Streetsville	York, O.
Lucan	Huron, O.	Thor hill	Welland, O.
Lucknow	Bruce, O.	Thorold	Ottawa, Q.
Lyn	Leeds, O.	Three Rivers	St. Maurice, Q.
Madoc	Hastings, O.	Thurso	Oxford, O.
Manchester	Ontario, O.	Tisonburg	York, O.
Markham	York, O.	Toronto	York, O.
Meaford	Grey, O.	Trenton	Hastings, O.
Melbourne	Richmond, Q.	Uxbridge	Ontario, O.
Merrickville	Grenville, O.	Vankeek Hill	Beauharnois, Q.
Mill Brook	Durham, O.	Vienna	Prescott, O.
Milton West	Halton, O.	Walkerton	Elgin, O.
Montmagny	Montmagny, Q.	Wallaceburg	Bruce, O.
Montreal	Hochelaga, Q.	Wardsville	Kent, O.
Morpeh	Kent, O.	Waterford	Middlesex, O.
Morrisburg	Dundas, O.	Waterdown	Norfolk, O.
Mount Brydges	Middlesex, O.	Waterloo, East	Wentworth, O.
Mount Forest	Grey, O.	Waterloo, West	Shefford, O.
Murray Bay	Charlevoix, Q.	Welland	Waterloo, O.
Napanee	Lenox, O.	Wellington Square	Welland, O.
Newburgh	Addington, O.	West Farnham	Welland, O.
Newbury	Hudon, O.	Whitby	Elgin, O.
Newcastle	Durham, O.	Windsor	Windsor, O.
New Edinburgh	Carleton, O.	Woodstock	Woodstock, O.
New Hamburg	Waterloo, O.	Woodville	Victoria, O.
Niagara	York, O.	Wroxeter	Bruce, O.
Norwich	Lincoln, O.	Wyoming	Lambton, O.
Norwood	Oxford, O.		
Oakville	Peterboro', O.		
Odessa	Halton, O.		

*Advertisements.*

# MONTREAL OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY



Under Contract with the Government of Canada for the Conveyance of the Canadian and American Mails.

The Lines of this Company are composed of the undernoted full powered, double Engined, Clyde built Steamships :

SCANDINAVIAN.....	Building.	NOVA SCOTIAN.....	Capt. WATTS.
EUROPEAN.....	Capt. BOUCHETTE.	NORTH AMERICAN.....	RICHARDSON.
PRUSSIAN.....	Lieut. DUTTON, R.N.R.	OTTAWA.....	ARCHEP.
AUSTRIAN.....	Capt. WYLIE.	DAMASCUS.....	TROCKS.
GERMANY.....	GRAHAM.	ST. DAVID.....	SCOTT.
NESTORIAN.....	AIRD.	ST. ANDREW.....	RITCHIE.
PERUVIAN.....	BALLANTINE.	ST. PATRICK.....	H. WYLIE.
MORAVIAN.....	BROWN.	NORWAY.....	WYLINS.
HIBERNIAN.....	Lieut. SMITH, R.N.R.	SWEDEN.....	

The Steamers of the Liverpool Lines sail semi-weekly between Liverpool and Quebec throughout the season of Summer Navigation; and from Liverpool every Thursday, and from Portland every Saturday during the season of Winter Navigation—the Vessels of the Mail Line calling at Melville to receive and land Passengers and Mails to and from Ireland and Scotland.

## RATES OF SEA PASSAGE.

### FROM QUEBEC OR PORTLAND TO LIVERPOOL AND LONDONDERRY.

Cabin, \$70.00 and \$80.00, according to accommodation. Steerage, \$25.00. Children under 12 years of age, \$6.00 per year in After Cabin, and \$5.00 per year in Forward Berths: under 1 year Free. In Steerage, over 1 year and under 12, \$2.00 per year; under 1 year Free. Servants in Cabin, \$50.00. Steerage Passengers require to provide their own Beds and Bedding, and Eating and Drinking Utensils.

### FROM QUEBEC OR PORTLAND TO GLASGOW.

Cabin, \$60.00; Intermediate, \$40.00; Steerage, \$24.00. Children under 12 years of age \$5.00 per year in Cabin; \$3.00 per year in Intermediate; and \$2 per year in Steerage. Under 1 year, Free.

Intermediate Passengers by this line are furnished by the Company with Beds, Bedding, and all other requisites.

*For the Accommodation of Passengers, the Undersigned will grant DRAFTS ON DEMANDS on the Liverpool, Glasgow or London Agents of the Company.*

## AGENTS.

Liverpool.....Messrs. ALLAN BROTHERS & Co., Alexandra Buildings, James Street.  
Glasgow.....Messrs. JAMES & ALEXANDER ALLAN, 70 Great Clyde Street.  
Londonderry.....Messrs. ALLAN BROTHERS & Co., 85 Foyle Street.  
Quebec, ALLAN, RAR & Co.; in Toronto, H. BOURLIER, Grace Church Street.  
in London, P. H. CARTER or J. W. LESTER; in Galt, A. MACGREGOR; in Perth, W. J. MORRIS;  
in Ottawa, HEUBACH & COWARD; in Brockville, Kingston, Belleville, Cobourg, Port Hope,  
Peterborough, Bowmanville or Whirby, the Agents of the Canadian Express Company; in New  
England States, J. L. FARMER, in Detroit, E. REIDY.

**H. & A. ALLAN, Agents,**  
*Corner Youville and Common Streets, Montreal.*

# THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY WITH WHICH IS NOW UNITED THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: EDINBURGH, 3 AND 5 GEORGE STREET.

CANADA—HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL, STANDARD COMPANY'S BUILDINGS, 47 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET.

**Board of Directors.**  
Benjamin H. Lemoine, Esq., Cashier of "La Banque du Peuple."      Andrew Robertson, Esq., Advocate.      Honoré Cotté, Esq., Cashier, La Banque Jacques Cartier.      George Stephen, Esq., Merchant.  
**Medical Adviser.**      **Manager.**      **Inspector of Agencies.**  
George W. Campbell, M.D.      William Miller Ramsay.      Richard Bull.  
*Agents in the Principal Towns of Canada.*

Agencies throughout England, Scotland, and Ireland; also, in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland; in the East and West Indies, the Cape of Good Hope, in Australia, including Tasmania and New Zealand, and in Vancouver's Island.

THE STANDARD is one of the oldest and most extensive Institutions existing in Great Britain for the Assurance of Lives. It was established in Edinburgh in 1823, and its progress has been most successful. The Funds, invested chiefly in Mortgages on the security of Land, amount to FOUR MILLIONS STERLING (\$19,500,000), and its Income at this date (1888) exceeds £700,000, or over \$3,400,000 per annum.

The Estates of the Company, which have been calculated on data derived from the most authentic sources, will be found moderate; and, looking to the facilities and advantages afforded, they are undoubtedly more advantageous and less expensive than those of any other Office transacting the same class of business.

The General Regulations and Conditions of the Company's Policies have been framed with much care, with the view of making them available securities of the most perfect kind, and of allowing as much freedom to the Policyholder as may safely be granted.

**Profits.**—The Profits are distributed every five years; the next Division will take place in 1870.

As an Example of the success of the STANDARD COMPANY, it may be stated that a Policy opened in November, 1825, for £1,000 was increased in value in 1865, to £2,737 Sterling.

Those who do not wish to add the amount of the Bonus to the Sum Assured are permitted to take the value of the addition in a present sum or to apply its value to the reduction of the Annual Premium for five years.

Policies with Profits purchased at any time after payment of one year's Premium, and Policies without Profits for the whole term of life, after three years' Premiums have been paid.

No Policy of five years' duration shall be liable to any ground of challenge whatever, connected with the original documents on which the Assurance was granted, but the sum assured shall, subject to the payment of premiums, and extra premiums, if any, be payable in terms of the Policy, after proof of death to the satisfaction of the Directors.

**Volunteers.**—Persons assured are permitted, without payment of Extra Premium, to join Militia, Yeomanry, or Volunteer Corps, and to perform any military duties required of them in peace or war, in defence of their country.

**Loans advanced on Mortgage of Policies.**—to the extent of the office value.

**Unconditional Assurance.**—No RESTRICTION AS TO RESIDENCE.—The Directors of the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, being satisfied that it is unnecessary, in the case of Policies opened in the Dominion, to place a restriction on the residence of persons assured who are settled in life, and have no intention of proceeding to an unhealthy climate, are prepared to issue Policies without the usual Conditions as to residence in such cases.

Claims settled in Montreal or at any of the Agencies in the Dominion—giving to this Company all the advantages of a local office, with the benefits of an extended business and connection otherwise.

Assurances effected on the different systems suggested and approved by a long-continued experience, so as to suit the means of every person desirous of taking out a Policy. Every information on the subject of Life Assurance will be given at the Company's Office, No. 47 Great St. James Street, Montreal, or at any of the Agencies throughout Canada.

W. M. RAMSAY, Manager, Canada.

## THE GAZETTE; JOURNAL OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA, PUBLISHED IN MONTREAL.

The Gazette is now issued in an improved style printed with new type, and greatly enlarged in quantity and variety of information.

It furnishes political views of all parties, with the utmost impartiality, and religious news of all denominations of Christians; together with fuller general news, by telegraph, express, and the mails, than has ever been attempted before by any newspaper in any part of the Dominion.

The aim is to make it a journal of the whole Dominion, and it is believed that readers of its columns will have presented to them, at the earliest possible moment, every fact of public importance that transpires in any part of the world.

The editorial writing, contributed by a numerous staff, will be always Liberal-Conservative in tone, and have for object the purpose of promoting the best interests of the country.

The Commercial Department of The Gazette is accurate and complete. It is under the editorial charge of a gentleman of large experience in commercial matters, and who is in a position to obtain the earliest and most definite information of commercial transactions in Montreal.

PRICE ONE PENNY—FOR SALE BY ALL NEWS DEALERS.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE IN ADVANCE.  
By Mail, Daily.....\$5.00 per Annum.  
" Tri-weekly.....3.00 "  
" Weekly.....1.00 "  
*Paper stops when subscription expires.*

The Daily is delivered in the City for \$5 a year in advance. When not paid in advance, the price of the Daily is \$8; and the Tri-weekly \$4.

MONTREAL PRINTING AND PUBLISHING CO., 67 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET.

# INSURANCE.

The following are the Insurance Companies which have received licenses to transact their business of insurance in the Dominion, viz.:—

NAME OF THE COMPANY AND ITS GENERAL AGENT IN CANADA.	AMOUNT OF DEPOSIT.	FOR WHOSE SECURITY DEPOSITED.	FOR WHAT INSURANCE BUSINESS LICENSED.
1. The British America Assurance Co., T. W. Birchall, Managing Director, Toronto.....	\$50,000 cash.....		Fire and In- land Marine.
2. The Canada Life Assurance Co., Hamil- ton, A. G. Ramsay, Manager, Hamilton.....	\$50,000 cash.....		Life.
3. The Agricultural Mutual Assurance Association of Canada, D. C. Mac- donald, Secretary, London, Ont.....	\$25,000 cash.....		Fire.
4. The Home Ins. Co. of New Haven, Conn., J. T. & W. Pennock, General Agents, Ottawa.....	\$75,000 U.S. bonds.....	Canadian po- licy holders	Fire and In- land Marine, Fire and Life.
5. The North British and Mercantile Ins. Co., Macdougall & Davidson, General Agents, Montreal.....	\$150,253 : viz., \$50,000 cash, and \$100,253 Can- ada 5 p. c. consols.....	Canadian po- licy holders	
6. The Western Assurance Co., Bern. Haldan, Secretary, Toronto.....	\$50,000 cash.....		Fire and In- land Marine, Fire and Life.
7. The Liverpool and London and Globe Ins. Co., G. F. C. Smith, Resident Secretary, Montreal.....	\$150,693 : viz., \$50,000 cash, \$62,293 Canada 5's, and \$38,400 6's.....	Canadian po- licy holders	
8. The Royal Insurance Company, H. L. Routh, General Agent, Montreal.....	\$150,515 : viz., \$66,983 cash, & \$83,533 C'da 5's	Canadian po- licy holders	Fire and Life.
9. The Etina Insurance Co., Robt. Wood, General Agent, Montreal.....	\$53,150 : viz., \$4,640 cash, and \$48,510 Bk. stocks.....	Canadian po- licy holders	Fire and In- land Marine.
10. The Reliance Mutual Life Assurance Society, London, England, James Grant, Manager, Montreal.....	\$53,044 cash.....	Canadian po- licy holders	Life.
11. The Imperial Ins. Co., London, Eng- land, Kintoul Bros., General Agents, Montreal.....	\$100,133 : viz., \$54,993 Brit. 3 p. c., \$14,400 C'da 6 p. c., \$48,667 Canada 5 p. c., and \$4,073 cash.....	Canadian po- licy holders	Fire.
12. The Hartford Ins. Co. of Hartford, Conn., Robt. Wood, General Agent, Montreal.....	\$130,000 U. S. 5-20 bonds	Canadian po- licy holders	Fire.
13. The Northern Assurance Co. of Lon- don and Aberdeen, Taylor Bros., Gen- eral Agents, Montreal.....	\$100,000 : viz., \$85,833 cash, \$12,167 Canada 5's, and \$2,000 C'da 6's	Canadian po- licy holders	Fire.
14. The Phoenix Mutual Life Ins. Co. of Hartford, Conn., A. R. Bethune, General Agent, Montreal.....	\$130,000 U. S. 5-20 bonds	Policy holders generally.	Life.
15. The Connecticut Mutual Life Ins. Co. of Hartford, Conn., Robt. Wood, General Agent, Montreal.....	\$140,000 U. S. 5-20 bonds	Policy holders generally.	Life.
16. The Lancashire Ins. Co., Wm. Hobbs, General Agent, Montreal.....	\$100,172 : viz., \$51,505 cash, & \$48,667 C'da 5's	Canadian po- licy holders	Fire.
17. The Phoenix Fire Ins. Co. of London England, Gillespie, Moffatt & Co., General Agents, Montreal.....	\$100,297 : viz., \$50,171 cash, and \$50,126 Can- ada 5's.....	Canadian po- licy holders	Fire.
18. The Commercial Union Assurance Co. of London, England, Morland, Wat- son & Co., General Agents, Montreal.....	\$150,950 : viz., \$100,343 cash, and \$50,613 Can- ada 5's.....	Canadian po- licy holders	Fire and Life.
19. The Travelers Ins. Co. of Hartford, Conn., T. E. Foster, General Agent, Montreal.....	\$140,000 U. S. 5-20 bonds	Policy holders generally.	Life and Acci- dent.
20. The Etina Life Ins. Co. of Hartford, Conn., S. Pedlar & Co., General Agents, Montreal.....	\$140,000 U. S. 5-20 bonds	Policy holders generally.	Life.
21. The Provincial Ins. Co. of Canada, Jas. Sydney Crocker, Manager, Toronto.....	\$16,666 cash.....		Fire and In- land Marine.
22. The Life Association of Scotland, Peter Wardlaw, Chief Agent, Montreal.....	\$150,000 cash.....	Canadian po- licy holders	Life.
23. The Standard Life Assurance Co., W. M. Ramsay, Manager, Montreal.....	\$150,000 cash.....	Canadian po- licy holders	Life.
24. The Queen Fire and Life Ins. Co., A. McK. Forbes, Genl. Agent, Montreal.....	\$151,100 : viz., \$100,000 cash, & \$51,100 C'da 5's	Canadian po- licy holders	Fire and Life.
25. The Edinburgh Life Ass. Co., David Higgins, Secretary, Toronto.....	\$150,515 cash.....	Canadian po- licy holders	Life.

# Advertisements.

NAME OF THE COMPANY AND ITS GENERAL AGENT IN CANADA.	AMOUNT OF DEPOSIT.	FOR WHOSE SECURITY DEPOSITED.	FOR WHAT INSURANCE BUSINESS LICENSED.
26. The London Assurance Corporation, Romeo H. Stephens, General Agent, Montreal.....	\$150,000; viz., \$99,813 cash, and \$50,127 Can- ada 5's.	.....	Fire and Life.
27. The Scottish Provincial Ass. Co., A. Davidson Parker, General Agent, Montreal.....	\$152,295; viz., \$101,849 cash, and \$50,446 Ca- nada 6's.	Canadian po- licy holders.	Fire and Life.
28. The London and Lancashire Life Ass. Co., Thomas Simpson, Genl. Agent, Montreal.....	\$63,331 cash.....	Canadian po- licy holders.	Life.
29. The New York Life Ins. Co., Walter Burke, General Agent, Montreal....	\$85,000 U. S. 5-20 bonds	Policy holders generally.	Life.
30. The Atlantic Mutual Life Ins. Co. of Albany, N.Y., H. C. Allen, General Agent, Brantford.....	\$60,000 U. S. 10-40 bonds	Policy holders generally.	Life.
31. The Equitable Life Ins. Society of the United States, N.Y., James Sinclair, General Agent, Toronto.....	\$82,206; viz., \$75,000 U. States 5-20 bonds, and \$7,206 cash.	Policy holders generally.	Life.
32. The British Medical and General Life Association, London, England—Not yet appointed.....	\$100,343 cash.....	Canadian po- licy holders.	Life.
33. The Union Mutual Life Ins. Co. of Maine, B. R. Corwin, Genl. Agent, St. John, N.B.....	\$100,000 U. S. 6's of 1881	Policy holders generally.	Life.
34. The Guardian Fire and Life Ass. Office, London, Eng., R. Simms & Co., and Geo. Denholm, Joint Gen. Agts., Mt'l	\$100,343 cash.....	Canadian po- licy holders.	Fire.
35. The Star Life Ass. Society of England, Joseph Gregory, Genl. Agt., Toronto	\$100,343 cash.....	Canadian po- licy holders.	Life.
36. The National Life Ins. Co. of the United States of America, Wm. Dou- glas, jr., General Agent, Montreal...	\$52,185 cash.....	Canadian po- licy holders.	Life.
37. The Quebec Fire Ass. Co., A. D. Rive- rin, Secretary, Quebec.....	\$50,000 cash.....	.....	Fire.
38. The Scottish Provident Ins. Corpora- tion, Oswald Bros., Genl Agents, Montreal.....	\$100,343 cash.....	Canadian po- licy holders.	Life.
39. The Scottish Imperial Ins. Company, Henry J. Johnston, Genl Agent, Montreal.....	\$50,468 cash.....	Canadian po- licy holders.	Fire.

The following are extracts from the Act respecting Insurance Companies, 31 Vic., cap. 48, (1868):—

Sec. 2.—Except Companies transacting in Canada Ocean Marine Insurance business exclusively, it shall not be lawful for any Insurance Company to issue any policy of insurance, or take any risk, or receive any premium or transact any business of insurance in Canada, or to prosecute or maintain any suit, action or proceeding either at law or in equity, or to file any claim in insolvency, without first obtaining a license from the Minister of Finance to carry on business in Canada; but the premiums to become due on policies actually issued previous to this date, may continue to be received, and the losses arising thereon may be paid as if this Act had not been passed.

Extract from Sec. 4.—The deposit to be so made as aforesaid shall be as follows, to wit: By every Life, Fire, Inland Marine, Guarantee or Accident Insurance Company, a sum of not less than fifty thousand dollars, and such sum shall be deposited before the license is issued. (For Canadian Companies there is a separate provision.)

Extract from Sec. 13.—Any person who shall deliver any policy of insurance, or collect any premium, or transact any business of insurance on behalf of any such Company as aforesaid, without such license as aforesaid, or if such license has been withdrawn, without the renewal thereof, shall be liable to a penalty of one thousand dollars for each such contravention of the Act, or, in default, imprisonment in any gaol or prison in the jurisdiction where he is convicted for the space of three months.

Extract from Sec. 22.—As regards British and other Foreign Insurance Companies actually doing business in Canada at the time of the passing of this Act, which cannot, by the terms of their constitutions or charters, or by law, invest in Canadian securities, it shall be lawful for the Minister of Finance, with the approval of the Governor in Council, to receive the amount of the deposit required of them under this Act, in British or Foreign Government securities, including Stock of any one or more of the United States, at their then market value, but with power to him to require from time to time, if such market value should decline, additional security equivalent to their diminution in value; and the portion of the premiums received by any such Company required to be deposited under this Act, may be invested by the Company in any such British or Foreign Stock as aforesaid, and such Stock may be deposited with the Receiver-General subject to the provision above made as to value, and diminution in value; but all such Stock shall be replaced by cash or investment to the amount aforesaid within three years from the issue of the license to the Company, otherwise such license shall be void.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, OTTAWA, October 2nd, 1869



# ROYAL INSURANCE COMP'Y

## FIRE AND LIFE.

CAPITAL, - - - - £2,000,000 STG.  
 ANNUAL INCOME OVER - - 800,000 "  
 ACCUMULATED FUNDS INVESTED, 1,500,000 "

Large Bonuses, equal to 2 per cent. per annum.

LIBERAL SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS

AND

SECURITY TO ASSURED.

ALL FEES PAID BY THE COMPANY.

Annual and Half-yearly Premiums for an Assurance of £100 Cy., Whole Term of Life.

Age.	Without Participat'n.		With Participation.		Age.	Without Participat'n.		With Participation.	
	Hf-yearly Premium.	Yearly Premium.	Hf-yearly Premium.	Yearly Premium.		Hf-yearly Premium.	Yearly Premium.	Hf-yearly Premium.	Yearly Premium.
15	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	38	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
16	3 02	5 93	3 62	7 10	39	5 54	10 85	6 19	12 14
17	3 10	6 10	3 67	7 20	40	5 69	11 15	6 37	12 47
18	3 19	6 25	3 75	7 37	41	5 92	11 60	6 54	12 82
19	3 27	6 40	3 84	7 54	42	6 10	11 95	6 74	13 19
20	3 35	6 57	3 92	7 70	43	6 29	12 34	6 94	13 59
21	3 42	6 74	4 00	7 87	44	6 50	12 74	7 15	14 00
22	3 50	6 90	4 10	8 05	45	6 70	13 14	7 39	14 44
23	3 60	7 09	4 20	8 24	46	6 93	13 59	7 62	14 90
24	3 69	7 25	4 30	8 44	47	7 17	14 04	7 87	15 39
25	3 79	7 45	4 40	8 63	48	7 44	14 54	8 14	15 90
26	3 89	7 64	4 50	8 84	49	7 70	15 05	8 42	16 45
27	4 00	7 84	4 62	9 05	50	7 99	15 60	8 72	17 04
28	4 10	8 04	4 73	9 27	51	8 35	16 32	9 04	17 65
29	4 22	8 25	4 84	9 50	52	8 74	17 05	9 47	18 49
30	4 32	8 47	4 95	9 72	53	9 12	17 80	9 90	19 34
31	4 47	8 79	5 07	9 95	54	9 52	18 57	10 37	20 20
32	4 59	9 00	5 20	10 20	55	9 93	19 37	10 84	21 10
33	4 70	9 24	5 32	10 44	56	10 37	20 22	11 34	22 07
34	4 84	9 49	5 45	10 69	57	10 84	21 12	11 87	23 09
35	4 95	9 73	5 59	10 95	58	11 32	22 05	12 42	24 17
36	5 10	10 00	5 74	11 24	59	11 84	23 05	13 00	25 29
37	5 24	10 27	5 89	11 52	60	12 39	24 10	13 62	26 47
38	5 39	10 55	6 04	11 82		12 95	25 20	14 27	27 72

EXAMPLE.—A person aged 30 next birthday may, by the yearly payment of \$8.79 secure £100 currency to his Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, at his death, whenever such death shall happen.

W. E. SCOTT, Esq., M.D.,  
 Medical Examiner.

H. L. ROUTH,  
 Agent.

MONTREAL,

