RAILWAY MAP OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA. Specially Drawn and Engraved for the YEAR-BOOK & ALMANAC OF CANADA.

EXPLANATION
Railways in Operation
Do Projected
L. SUPERIOR
ONTARIO
QUEBEC
NEW BRUNSWICK
NOVA SCOTIA
PRINCE EDWARD I.
UNITED STATES
ATLANTIC OCEAN
GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE
Georgian Bay
L. Huron
L. Erie
L. Ontario
L. Nipissing
L. Temiscamingue
L. Tamagamingue
Grand Lake
Ottawa River
River St. Lawrence
River Saguenay
Bay Chaleur
Bay of Fundy
OTTAWA
KINGSTON
TORONTO
HAMILTON
LONDON
BUFFALO
DETROIT
ROCHESTER
SYRACUSE
OSWEGO
ALBANY
TROY
MONTREAL
QUEBEC
ST. JOHN
HALIFAX
FREDERICTON
CHARLOTTETOWN
BANGOR
PORTLAND
BOSTON
Grand Trunk Ry
Canada Central Ry
Canada Atlantic Ry
Quebec Central Ry
Intercolonial Ry
Prince Edward Island Ry
Windsor & Annapolis Ry
Shediac
Dalhousie
Bathurst
Chatham
Moncton
Amherst
Pictou
Truro
Windsor
Yarmouth
Digby
Annapolis
Kentville
Wolfville
Grand Falls
Woodstock
Edmundston
Campbellton
Metapedia
Riviere du Loup
Rimouski
Metis
Matapedia
Bic
Rimouski Jun.
Trois Pistoles
Rivière du Loup
Cacouna
Kamouraska
Rivière Ouelle
St. Roch
St. Pascal
St. Denis
St. Thomas
St. Patrice
St. Flavien
St. Joseph
St. Antoine
St. Charles
Pointe Levi
Chaudière Junc.
Craig's Road
Black Rock
Matawin Mills
Lyster
Becancour
Somerset
Stanfold
Arthabaska
Warwick
Danville
Richmond
Brompton Falls
Sherbrooke
Leonardville
Waterville
Compton
Coaticook
Norton Mills
Norton Bush
Three Rivers
Doucet's Landing
Batiscan
Champlain
Ste. Anne
Ste. Genevieve
Pierreville
Nicolet
Gentilly
Becancour
Parkhill
Inverness
Thetford
Black Lake
Coleraine
Robertsonville
Lambton
Scotstown
Lake Megantic
Woburn
Marbleton
Weedon
Lake Aylmer
Lake Nominingue
Lachute
Grenville
Calumet
Pembroke
Renfrew
Almonte
Carleton Place
Perth
Smith's Falls
Brockville
Prescott
Cornwall
Alexandria
Vankleek Hill
Hawkesbury
Lachine
Beauharnois
Valleyfield
Huntingdon
Ormstown
Hemmingford
Napierville
Rouse's Point
Malone
Potsdam
Ogdensburg
Plattsburg
St. Albans
Burlington
St. Vincent
Watertown
Rutland
Whitehall
Saratoga Springs
Rome
Concord
Manchester
Nashua
Lowell
Boston
Newport
Island Pond
Portland
Belfast
Augusta
Dunville Junc.
Shelburne
Yarmouth
Digby
Annapolis
Kentville
Wolfville
Windsor
Truro
Pictou
New Glasgow
Stellarton
Westville
Springhill
Parrsboro
Amherst
Sackville
Dorchester
Memramcook
Petitcodiac
Hillsboro
Salisbury
Riverside
Albert
Hopewell
Moncton
Shediac
Buctouche
Richibucto
Kouchibouguac
Chatham
Newcastle
Bathurst
Dalhousie
Campbellton
Metapedia
Matapedia
Bic
Rimouski
Rimouski Jun.
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Warwick
Danville
Richmond
Brompton Falls
Sherbrooke
Leonardville
Waterville
Compton
Coaticook
Norton Mills
Norton Bush
Three Rivers
Doucet's Landing
Batiscan
Champlain
Ste. Anne
Ste. Genevieve
Pierreville
Nicolet
Gentilly
Becancour
Parkhill
Inverness
Thetford
Black Lake
Coleraine
Robertsonville
Lambton
Scotstown
Lake Megantic
Woburn
Marbleton
Weedon
Lake Aylmer
Lake Nominingue
Lachute
Grenville
Calumet
Pembroke
Renfrew
Almonte
Carleton Place
Perth
Smith's Falls
Brockville
Prescott
Cornwall
Alexandria
Vankleek Hill
Hawkesbury
Lachine
Beauharnois
Valleyfield
Huntingdon
Ormstown
Hemmingford
Napierville
Rouse's Point
Malone
Potsdam
Ogdensburg
Plattsburg
St. Albans
Burlington
St. Vincent
Watertown
Rutland
Whitehall
Saratoga Springs
Rome
Concord
Manchester
Nashua
Lowell
Boston
Newport
Island Pond
Portland
Belfast
Augusta
Dunville Junc.
Shelburne
Yarmouth
Digby
Annapolis
Kentville
Wolfville
Windsor
Truro
Pictou
New Glasgow
Stellarton
Westville
Springhill
Parrsboro
Amherst
Sackville
Dorchester
Memramcook
Petitcodiac
Hillsboro
Salisbury
Riverside
Albert
Hopewell
Moncton
Shediac
Buctouche
Richibucto
Kouchibouguac
Chatham
Newcastle
Bathurst
Dalhousie
Intercolonial Ry
Grand Trunk Ry
Canada Central Ry
Canada Atlantic Ry
Quebec Central Ry
Prince Edward Island Ry
Windsor & Annapolis Ry

THE

YEAR BOOK

AND ALMANAC OF

CANADA

FOR

1871;

BEING

AN ANNUAL STATISTICAL ABSTRACT FOR THE DOMINION

AND

A RECORD OF LEGISLATION AND OF PUBLIC MEN

IN

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

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PREFACE.

With this volume commences the fifth year of the publication of the *Year Book and Almanac of Canada.*

The continuous favour with which it has been received encourages the Publishers to believe that it may be regarded as one of the standard publications of the Dominion.

It has to a great extent answered the object for which it was started, namely, to furnish in a compendious, classified form, public information with reference to British North America, which it is necessary for all parts to know of each other for the well working of the Union.

The same great care which in former years was bestowed to secure accuracy and so command confidence will be continued. But every intelligent reader is aware that absolute accuracy in the figures which compose statistics has never yet been anywhere attained.

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

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

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

JANUARY.

Day of the Week.	D. of M.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.	Cor. for D of Lat	Sun on Mer.
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	m.	h. m.
SUNDAY..	1	7 39	4 29	2 32	N 1.4	12 04
Monday....	2	7 39	4 30	3 34	2.1	12 04
Tuesday....	3	7 39	4 31	4 35	2.8	12 05
Wednesday .	4	7 39	4 32	5 36	3.2	12 05
Thursday...	5	7 38	4 33	Rises	....	12 06
Friday,.....	6	7 38	4 34	4 26	—3.8	12 06
Saturday....	7	7 38	4 35	5 23	3.5	12 07
SUNDAY..	8	7 38	4 36	6 26	3.1	12 07
Monday,....	9	7 38	4 37	7 33	2.5	12 07
Tuesday....	10	7 37	4 38	8 42	1.7	12 08
Wednesday.	11	7 37	4 40	9 52	1.0	12 08
Thursday...	12	7 36	4 41	11 03	0.3	12 09
Friday.....	13	7 36	4 42	A. M.	....	12 09
Saturday....	14	7 36	4 43	0 15	+0.6	12 09
SUNDAY..	15	7 35	4 44	1 29	1.4	12 10
Monday	16	7 34	4 46	2 45	2.2	12 10
Tuesday...	17	7 34	4 47	4 01	2.9	12 10
Wednesday .	18	7 33	4 48	5 15	3.5	12 11
Thursday...	19	7 32	4 50	Sets.	....	12 11
Friday.....	20	7 32	4 51	4 29	—3.5	12 11
Saturday....	21	7 31	4 52	5 40	3.0	12 12
SUNDAY..	22	7 30	4 54	6 52	2.4	12 12
Monday	23	7 29	4 55	8 02	1.6	12 12
Tuesday...	24	7 28	4 56	9 10	0.9	12 13
Wednesday .	25	7 28	4 58	10 15	0.2	12 13
Thursday...	26	7 27	4 59	11 18	+0.5	12 13
Friday.....	27	7 26	5 01	A. M.	....	12 13
Saturday....	28	7 25	5 02	0 20	1.2	12 13
SUNDAY..	29	7 24	5 03	1 22	1.8	12 13
Monday....	30	7 22	5 05	2 23	2.5	12 14
Tuesday....	31	7 21	5 06	3 24	3.1	12 14
Wednesday.						
Thursday...						
Friday.....						
Saturday....						
SUNDAY..						

FEBRUARY.

D. of M.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.	Cor. for D of Lat	Sun on Mer.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	m.	h. m.
1	7 20	5 08	4 23	+3.5	12 14
2	7 19	5 09	5 19	3.8	12 14
3	7 18	5 10	Rises	....	12 14
4	7 16	5 12	4 13	—3.3	12 14
5	7 15	5 13	5 20	2.8	12 14
6	7 14	5 15	6 30	2.0	12 14
7	7 13	5 16	7 41	1.3	12 14
8	7 11	5 18	8 53	0.4	12 14
9	7 10	5 19	10 06	+0.3	12 14
10	7 09	5 20	11 20	1.1	12 14
11	7 07	5 22	A. M.	....	12 14
12	7 06	5 23	0 34	2.0	12 14
13	7 04	5 25	1 49	2.7	12 14
14	7 03	5 26	3 02	3.3	12 14
15	7 01	5 27	4 10	3.7	12 14
16	7 00	5 29	5 11	3.8	12 14
17	6 58	5 30	6 02	3.5	12 14
18	6 57	5 32	Sets.	....	12 14
19	6 55	5 33	5 41	—2.0	12 14
20	6 53	5 35	6 50	1.3	12 14
21	6 52	5 36	7 57	0.5	12 14
22	6 50	5 37	9 02	+0.2	12 14
23	6 48	5 39	10 06	0.7	12 14
24	6 47	5 40	11 08	1.6	12 13
25	6 45	5 41	A. M.	....	12 13
26	6 43	5 43	0 11	2.3	12 13
27	6 42	5 44	1 12	2.9	12 13
28	6 40	5 46	2 11	3.4	12 13

MARCH.

D. of M.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.	Cor. for D of Lat	Sun on Mer.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	m.	h. m.
1	6 38	5 47	3 09	+3.7	12 13
2	6 36	5 48	4 02	3.8	12 12
3	6 35	5 50	4 50	3.7	12 12
4	6 33	5 51	5 31	3.2	12 12
5	6 31	5 52	Rises	....	12 12
6	6 29	5 54	5 23	—1.6	12 11
7	6 27	5 55	6 37	0.7	12 11
8	6 26	5 56	7 52	+0.1	12 11
9	6 24	5 58	9 07	0.6	12 11
10	6 22	5 59	10 23	1.7	12 10
11	6 20	6 00	11 40	2.5	12 10
12	6 18	6 02	A. M.	....	12 10
13	6 16	6 03	0 54	3.2	12 10
14	6 15	6 04	2 04	3.7	12 09
15	6 13	6 05	3 06	3.8	12 09
16	6 11	6 07	4 00	3.7	12 09
17	6 09	6 08	4 43	3.2	12 09
18	6 07	6 09	5 20	2.6	12 08
19	6 05	6 11	5 59	1.8	12 08
20	6 03	6 12	Sets.	....	12 08
21	6 02	6 13	6 48	—0.1	12 07
22	6 00	6 14	7 52	+0.7	12 07
23	5 58	6 16	8 55	1.3	12 07
24	5 56	6 17	9 58	1.7	12 06
25	5 54	6 18	11 00	2.3	12 06
26	5 52	6 19	A. M.	....	12 06
27	5 50	6 21	0 01	3.2	12 05
28	5 48	6 22	0 59	3.7	12 05
29	5 46	6 23	1 53	3.9	12 05
30	5 45	6 25	2 43	3.8	12 05
31	5 43	6 26	3 26	3.5	12 04

APRIL.

D. of M.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.	Cor. for D of Lat	Sun on Mer.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	m.	h. m.
1	5 41	6 27	4 04	+3.6	12 04
2	5 39	6 28	4 37	2.2	12 04
3	5 37	6 30	5 07	1.5	12 03
4	5 35	6 31	5 34	0.7	12 03
5	5 33	6 32	Rises	....	12 02
6	5 32	6 33	8 04	1.4	12 02
7	5 30	6 35	9 23	2.3	12 02
8	5 28	6 36	10 41	3.0	12 02
9	5 26	6 37	11 55	3.6	12 02
10	5 24	6 38	A. M.	....	12 01
11	5 22	6 40	1 02	3.9	12 01
12	5 21	6 41	1 59	3.8	12 01
13	5 19	6 42	2 45	3.4	12 01
14	5 17	6 43	3 22	2.8	12 01
15	5 15	6 45	3 54	2.1	12 00
16	5 14	6 46	4 21	1.4	12 00
17	5 12	6 47	4 45	0.7	12 00
18	5 10	6 48	5 07	0.0	11 59
19	5 09	6 50	Sets.	....	11 59
20	5 07	6 51	7 48	1.3	11 59
21	5 05	6 52	8 50	2.1	11 59
22	5 04	6 53	9 52	3.0	11 58
23	5 02	6 55	10 51	3.6	11 58
24	5 00	6 56	11 47	3.9	11 58
25	4 59	6 57	A. M.	....	11 58
26	4 57	6 58	0 38	3.9	11 58
27	4 55	7 00	1 23	3.7	11 58
28	4 54	7 01	2 02	3.2	11 57
29	4 52	7 02	2 36	2.7	11 57
30	4 51	7 03	3 06	1.9	11 57

MOON'S PHASES.

JANUARY.

	D.	H.	
Full Moon...	6	5	p.
Last Quarter.	14	2	a.
New Moon...	20	8	p.
First Quarter.	28	8	a.
Apogee.....	1	11	p.
Perigee.....	13	1	a.
Apogee.....	29	7	p.

FEBRUARY.

	D.	H.	
Full Moon...	5	9	a.
Last Quarter	12	10	a.
New Moon...	19	9	a.
First Quarter.	27	6	a.
Perigee.....	13	2	p.
Apogee.....	26	4	p.

MARCH.

	D.	H.	
Full Moon...	6	11	p.
Last Quarter.	13	6	p.
New Moon...	20	11	p.
First Quarter.	29	2	a.
Perigee.....	10	5	p.
Apogee.....	26	11	a.

APRIL.

	D.	H.	
Full Moon...	5	10	a.
Last Quarter	12	1	a.
New Moon...	19	2	p.
First Quarter.	27	7	p.
Perigee.....	7	9	a.
Apogee.....	23	3	a.

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

MAY.

Day of the Week.	D. of M.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.	Cor. for 1° of Lat	Sun on Mer.
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	m.	h. m.
Monday	1	4 49	7 05	3 33	+1.1	11 57
Tuesday	2	4 48	7 06	3 59	0.3	11 57
Wednesday	3	4 46	7 07	Rises	...	11 57
Thursday	4	4 45	7 08	6 55	1.9	11 57
Friday	5	4 44	7 10	8 10	2.8	11 57
Saturday	6	4 42	7 11	9 36	3.4	11 59
SUNDAY	7	4 41	7 12	10 49	3.9	11 59
Monday	8	4 39	7 13	11 53	3.9	11 59
Tuesday	9	4 38	7 14	A. M.	...	11 59
Wednesday	10	4 37	7 15	0 44	3.6	11 59
Thursday	11	4 36	7 17	1 26	3.0	11 59
Friday	12	4 34	7 18	1 59	2.3	11 59
Saturday	13	4 33	7 19	2 26	1.6	11 59
SUNDAY	14	4 32	7 20	2 51	0.9	11 59
Monday	15	4 31	7 22	3 13	0.1	11 59
Tuesday	16	4 30	7 23	3 36	−0.5	11 59
Wednesday	17	4 29	7 24	3 57	1.2	11 59
Thursday	18	4 28	7 25	Sets.	...	11 59
Friday	19	4 27	7 26	7 44	+2.5	11 59
Saturday	20	4 25	7 27	8 44	3.1	11 59
SUNDAY	21	4 25	7 28	9 42	3.6	11 59
Monday	22	4 24	7 29	10 35	3.9	11 59
Tuesday	23	4 23	7 30	11 22	4.0	11 59
Wednesday	24	4 22	7 31	A. M.	...	11 59
Thursday	25	4 21	7 32	0 04	3.8	11 59
Friday	26	4 20	7 33	0 37	3.2	11 59
Saturday	27	4 20	7 34	1 08	2.7	11 59
SUNDAY	28	4 19	7 35	1 35	1.9	11 59
Monday	29	4 18	7 36	2 00	1.1	11 59
Tuesday	30	4 17	7 37	2 25	0.3	11 59
Wednesday	31	4 17	7 38	2 52	0.5	11 59
Thursday						
Friday						
Saturday						
SUNDAY						

JUNE.

D. of M.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.	Cor. for 1° of Lat	Sun on Mer.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	m.	h. m.
1	4 16	7 39	3 21	−1.4	11 58
2	4 17	7 41	Rises	...	11 59
3	4 15	7 49	8 25	+3.7	11 58
4	4 15	7 41	9 36	4.0	11 58
5	4 14	7 42	10 37	3.8	11 58
6	4 14	7 43	11 23	3.3	11 58
7	4 13	7 43	A. M.	...	11 58
8	4 13	7 44	0 00	2.6	11 59
9	4 13	7 45	0 30	1.9	11 59
10	4 13	7 45	0 57	1.2	11 59
11	4 13	7 46	1 20	0.4	11 59
12	4 12	7 47	1 41	−0.3	11 59
13	4 12	7 47	2 03	1.0	12 00
14	4 12	7 48	2 26	1.7	12 00
15	4 12	7 48	2 51	2.3	12 00
16	4 12	7 48	3 19	3.0	12 01
17	4 12	7 49	Sets.	...	12 01
18	4 12	7 49	8 31	+3.8	12 01
19	4 12	7 49	9 21	4.0	12 01
20	4 13	7 50	10 03	3.8	12 01
21	4 13	7 50	10 39	3.5	12 01
22	4 13	7 50	11 11	2.9	12 02
23	4 13	7 50	11 38	2.2	12 02
24	4 14	7 51	A. M.	...	12 02
25	4 14	7 51	0 04	1.0	12 02
26	4 14	7 51	0 28	0.3	12 02
27	4 15	7 51	0 53	−0.5	12 03
28	4 15	7 51	1 19	1.3	12 03
29	4 16	7 51	1 49	2.2	12 03
30	4 16	7 50	2 26	3.0	12 03

JULY.

D. of M.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Cor. for 1° of Lat	Sun on Mer.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	m.	h. m.
1	4 17	7 50	7 12	3.0	12 03
2	4 17	7 50	8 18	4.0	12 04
3	4 18	7 50	9 12	3.6	12 04
4	4 18	7 50	9 55	3.0	12 04
5	4 19	7 49	10 30	2.2	12 04
6	4 20	7 49	10 58	1.5	12 04
7	4 20	7 49	11 23	0.7	12 05
8	4 21	7 48	11 46	−0.1	12 05
9	4 22	7 48	A. M.	...	12 05
10	4 23	7 47	0 08	0.7	12 05
11	4 24	7 47	0 30	1.4	12 05
12	4 24	7 46	0 54	2.1	12 05
13	4 25	7 46	1 22	2.8	12 05
14	4 26	7 45	1 53	3.3	12 06
15	4 27	7 44	2 31	3.7	12 06
16	4 28	7 44	3 15	4.0	12 06
17	4 29	7 43	Sets.	...	12 06
18	4 30	7 42	8 41	+3.3	12 06
19	4 31	7 41	9 14	2.7	12 06
20	4 32	7 40	9 42	2.0	12 06
21	4 33	7 39	10 07	1.2	12 06
22	4 34	7 38	10 33	0.5	12 06
23	4 35	7 38	10 56	−0.3	12 06
24	4 36	7 37	11 21	1.0	12 06
25	4 37	7 36	11 49	1.8	12 06
26	4 38	7 35	A. M.	...	12 06
27	4 39	7 34	0 21	2.3	12 06
28	4 40	7 33	1 01	3.3	12 06
29	4 41	7 32	1 51	3.8	12 06
30	4 42	7 30	2 51	4.0	12 06

AUGUST.

D. of M.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Cor. for 1° of Lat	Sun on Mer.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	m.	h. m.
1	4 45	7 27	8 25	+2.6	12 06
2	4 46	7 26	8 57	1.8	12 06
3	4 47	7 25	9 24	1.0	12 06
4	4 48	7 24	9 48	0.3	12 06
5	4 49	7 22	10 10	−0.4	12 06
6	4 50	7 21	10 33	1.1	12 06
7	4 52	7 19	10 57	1.8	12 06
8	4 53	7 18	11 23	2.5	12 05
9	4 54	7 17	11 53	3.1	12 05
10	4 55	7 15	A. M.	...	12 05
11	4 56	7 14	0 28	3.6	12 05
12	4 58	7 12	1 10	3.8	12 05
13	4 59	7 11	1 59	4.0	12 05
14	5 00	7 09	2 55	3.8	12 04
15	5 01	7 07	Sets.	...	12 04
16	5 02	7 06	7 45	+2.2	12 04
17	5 04	7 04	8 12	1.5	12 04
18	5 05	7 03	8 37	0.7	12 04
19	5 06	7 01	9 01	−0.1	12 03
20	5 07	6 59	9 25	0.9	12 03
21	5 08	6 58	9 52	1.7	12 03
22	5 10	6 56	10 22	2.4	12 03
23	5 11	6 54	10 58	3.1	12 02
24	5 12	6 52	11 42	3.8	12 02
25	5 13	6 51	A. M.	...	12 02
26	5 14	6 49	0 37	4.0	12 02
27	5 16	6 47	1 41	3.9	12 01
28	5 17	6 45	2 53	3.3	12 01
29	5 18	6 44	4 08	2.7	12 01
30	5 19	6 42	Rises	...	12 01
31	5 20	6 40	7 48	+0.6	12 00

MOON'S PHASES.

MAY.

	D.	H.
Full Moon	4	6 a.
Last Quarter	11	10 a.
New Moon	19	6 a.
First Quarter	27	8 a.
Perigee	5	3 a.
Apogee	20	10 a.

JUNE.

	D.	H.
Full Moon	3	2 a.
Last Quarter	9	8 p.
New Moon	17	10 p.
First Quarter	25	6 p.
Perigee	3	1 a.
Apogee	16	2 p.

JULY.

	D.	H.
Full Moon	2	9 a.
Last Quarter	9	8 a.
New Moon	17	1 p.
First Quarter	25	1 a.
Full Moon	31	5 p.
Perigee	1	8 a.
Apogee	13	10 p.
Perigee	29	0 p.

AUGUST.

	D.	H.
Last Quarter	7	12 p.
New Moon	16	2 n.
First Quarter	23	7 a.
Full Moon	30	2 a.
Apogee	10	3 a.

SEPTEMBER.

Day of the Week.	D. of M.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Cor. for 1° of Lat	Sun on Mer.
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	m.	h. m.
Friday	1	5 22	6 38	8 12	—0.1	12 00
Saturday	2	5 23	6 37	8 34	0 8	12 00
SUNDAY	3	5 24	6 35	8 57	1.0	11 59
Monday	4	5 25	6 34	9 22	2 3	11 59
Tuesday	5	5 26	6 32	9 51	3.0	11 59
Wednesday	6	5 27	6 29	10 24	3.5	11 58
Thursday	7	5 28	6 27	11 03	3.9	11 58
Friday	8	5 30	6 25	11 49	4.0	11 58
Saturday	9	5 31	6 23	A. M.	3.9	11 57
SUNDAY	10	5 32	6 22	0 43	3.9	11 57
Monday	11	5 33	6 20	1 42	3 5	11 57
Tuesday	12	5 35	6 18	2 47	2.9	11 56
Wednesday	13	5 36	6 16	3 55	2.2	11 56
Thursday	14	5 37	6 14	Sets.		11 56
Friday	15	5 38	6 12	7 04	—0.2	11 55
Saturday	16	5 39	6 10	7 20	—0.0	11 55
SUNDAY	17	5 41	6 08	7 54	1.4	11 54
Monday	18	5 42	6 06	8 24	2.2	11 54
Tuesday	19	5 43	6 05	8 58	3.0	11 54
Wednesday	20	5 44	6 03	9 30	3.7	11 53
Thursday	21	5 45	6 01	10 30	3.9	11 53
Friday	22	5 47	5 59	11 30	4.1	11 53
Saturday	23	5 48	5 57	A. M.		11 52
SUNDAY	24	5 49	5 55	0 38	3.7	11 52
Monday	25	5 50	5 53	1 51	3.0	11 52
Tuesday	26	5 52	5 51	3 04	2.2	11 51
Wednesday	27	5 53	5 49	Rises		11 51
Thursday	28	5 54	5 47	6 13	+0.1	11 51
Friday	29	5 55	5 45	6 35	—0.6	11 50
Saturday	30	5 56	5 44	6 58	1.3	11 50

OCTOBER.

Day of M.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Cor. for 1° of Lat	Sun on Mer.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	m.	h. m.
1	5 58	5 42	7 21	—2.1	11 50
2	5 59	5 40	7 49	2.7	11 49
3	6 00	5 38	8 21	3.3	11 49
4	6 01	5 36	8 58	3.8	11 49
5	6 03	5 34	9 40	4.1	11 48
6	6 04	5 32	10 30	4.1	11 48
7	6 05	5 31	11 27	3.8	11 48
8	6 06	5 29	A. M.		11 48
9	6 08	5 27	0 30	3.2	11 47
10	6 09	5 25	1 35	2.6	11 47
11	6 10	5 23	2 44	1.8	11 47
12	6 12	5 22	3 56	1.0	11 47
13	6 13	5 20	Sets.		11 46
14	6 14	5 18	5 56	1.0	11 46
15	6 15	5 16	6 23	1.9	11 46
16	6 17	5 15	6 56	2.8	11 46
17	6 18	5 13	7 30	3.5	11 45
18	6 19	5 11	8 25	4.0	11 45
19	6 21	5 09	9 23	4.1	11 45
20	6 22	5 08	10 29	3.8	11 45
21	6 23	5 06	11 40	3.2	11 45
22	6 25	5 04	A. M.		11 45
23	6 26	5 03	0 53	2.5	11 44
24	6 27	5 01	2 05	1.7	11 44
25	6 29	5 00	3 14	0.9	11 44
26	6 30	4 58	4 22	0.1	11 44
27	6 31	4 57	Rises.		11 44
28	6 33	4 55	5 25	1.8	11 44
29	6 34	4 54	5 50	2.5	11 44
30	6 35	4 52	6 19	3.1	11 44
31	6 37	4 51	6 53	3.6	11 44

NOVEMBER.

D. of M.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Cor. for 1° of Lat	Sun on Mer.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	m.	h. m.
1	6 38	4 49	7 33	—4.1	11 44
2	6 40	4 48	8 21	4.2	11 44
3	6 41	4 47	9 13	4.0	11 44
4	6 43	4 45	10 14	3.5	11 44
5	6 44	4 44	11 18	2.9	11 44
6	6 45	4 43	A. M.		11 44
7	6 47	4 41	0 24	2.2	11 44
8	6 48	4 40	1 33	1.4	11 44
9	6 49	4 39	2 44	0.6	11 44
10	6 51	4 37	3 57	+0.2	11 44
11	6 52	4 36	Sets.		11 44
12	6 53	4 35	4 52	—2.4	11 44
13	6 55	4 34	5 28	3.2	11 44
14	6 56	4 33	6 15	3.8	11 45
15	6 58	4 32	7 11	4.2	11 45
16	6 59	4 31	8 16	4.0	11 45
17	7 00	4 30	9 25	3.4	11 45
18	7 02	4 29	10 43	2.5	11 45
19	7 03	4 28	11 59	1.5	11 46
20	7 04	4 27	A. M.		11 46
21	7 06	4 26	1 05	0.4	11 46
22	7 07	4 26	2 14	0.4	11 46
23	7 08	4 25	3 20	+0.1	11 47
24	7 10	4 24	4 25	1.2	11 47
25	7 11	4 24	Rises		11 47
26	7 12	4 23	4 26	—2.0	11 47
27	7 13	4 22	4 52	3.5	11 48
28	7 14	4 22	5 28	4.0	11 48
29	7 16	4 21	6 15	4.2	11 48
30	7 17	4 21	7 05	4.2	11 49

DECEMBER.

D. of M.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Cor. for 1° of Lat	Sun on Mer.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	m.	h. m.
1	7 18	4 20	8 03	—3.7	11 49
2	7 19	4 20	9 05	3.2	11 50
3	7 20	4 20	10 10	2.5	11 50
4	7 21	4 19	11 16	1.7	11 50
5	7 22	4 19	A. M.		11 51
6	7 23	4 19	0 23	1.0	11 51
7	7 24	4 19	1 33	0.1	11 52
8	7 25	4 19	2 45	+0.7	11 52
9	7 26	4 19	4 01	1.6	11 53
10	7 27	4 19	Sets.		11 53
11	7 28	4 19	4 00	—3.5	11 53
12	7 29	4 19	4 52	4.1	11 54
13	7 30	4 19	5 55	4.2	11 54
14	7 31	4 19	7 08	3.8	11 55
15	7 32	4 19	8 25	3.0	11 55
16	7 32	4 19	9 41	2.3	11 56
17	7 33	4 20	10 55	1.4	11 56
18	7 34	4 20	A. M.		11 57
19	7 34	4 20	0 05	0.6	11 57
20	7 35	4 21	1 12	+0.1	11 58
21	7 35	4 21	2 17	0.9	11 58
22	7 36	4 22	3 22	1.7	11 59
23	7 36	4 22	4 25	2.3	11 59
24	7 37	4 23	5 29	3.0	12 00
25	7 37	4 23	Rises		12 00
26	7 38	4 24	4 12	—3.6	12 01
27	7 38	4 25	5 01	4.1	12 01
28	7 38	4 26	5 56	3.9	12 02
29	7 38	4 26	6 55	3.4	12 02
30	7 38	4 27	7 59	2.7	12 03
31	7 38	4 28	9 05	1.9	12 03

MOON'S PHASES.

SEPTEMBER.

	D.	H.
Last Quarter.	6	5 p.
New Moon...	14	2 p.
First Quarter.	21	Noon
Full Moon...	28	1 p.
Apogee.....	7	8 a.
Perigee.....	28	2 p.

OCTOBER.

	D.	H.
Last Quarter.	6	1 p.
New Moon...	14	2 a.
First Quarter.	20	7 p.
Full Moon..	28	3 a.
Apogee.....	5	4 a.
Perigee.....	16	11 p.

NOVEMBER.

	D.	H.
Last Quarter.	5	8 a.
New Moon...	12	0 p.
First Quarter.	19	4 a.
Full Moon..	26	9 p.
Apogee.....	1	11 p.
Perigee.....	13	11 p.
Apogee.....	29	2 p.

DECEMBER.

	D.	H.
Last Quarter.	5	2 a.
New Moon...	11	11 p.
First Quarter.	18	4 p.
Full Moon..	26	5 p.
Perigee.....	12	10 a.
Apogee.....	26	5 p.

THE CALENDAR.

Golden Number	19	Dominical Letter	A
Epact	9	Roman Indiction	14
Solar Cycle	4	Julian Period	6584

FIXED AND MOVEABLE FESTIVALS AND ANNIVERARIES.

New Year's Day *	Jan. 1	Pentecost—Whit Sunday	May 28
Epiphany	" 6	Trinity Sunday	June 4
Septuagesima Sunday	Feb. 5	Corpus Christi *	" 8
Quinquagesima, Shrove Sunday	" 11	Accession of Queen Victoria	" 20
Ash Wednesday	" 22	Proclamation	" 21
Quadragesima, 1st Sunday in Lent	" 26	St. John Baptist—Midsummer Day	" 24
St. David	March 1	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 2	All Saints	Nov. 1
Good Friday	" 7	Birth of Prince of Wales	" 9
Easter Sunday	" 9	St. Andrew	" 30
Low Sunday	" 16	First Sunday in Advent	Dec. 3
St. George	" 23	Conception of the Virgin Mary *	" 8
Rogation Sunday	May 14	St. Thomas	" 21
Ascension Day—Holy Thursday *	" 18	Christmas Day *	" 25
Birth of Queen Victoria	" 24	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 5632 of the Jewish Era commences on September 16th, 1871.

The year 1288 of the Mohammedan Era commences on March 23rd, 1871.

The 35th year of Queen Victoria's reign commences June 20th, 1871.

The 96th year of the Independence of the United States commences July 4th, 1871.

The 5th year of the Dominion of Canada commences July 1st, 1871.

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

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

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

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

LATITUDE.	42°	43°	44°	45°	46°	47°	48°	49°	50°

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

THE MOON.

The times at which the moon rises are given from full to change and the times of setting from change to full. They are computed for the moon's centre and for a station in Lat. 45° N., and Long. 4h. 45m. W. The corrections for *Latitude* to be applied to the times given in the calendar in order to find the times at which the moon rises or sets at other stations may be found *approximately* from Latitude 42° to Latitude 48° by multiplying the numbers 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°

will be found more correctly if the multipliers (which according to the foregoing rule would be 4 and 5) be replaced respectively by $4\frac{1}{2}$ and $5\frac{1}{2}$.

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

In *strictness*, two corrections for longtitude are required; one due to the motion of the moon in Right ascension during the interval that elapses between her rising (or setting) at different stations; and the other due to the change in 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 Longtitude *west* of the central meridian (Long. 4h 46m.); the correction being subtracted when the place is *east* of the central meridian.

The correction due to the change in the declination of the moon may be disregarded for ordinary purposes.

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

THE PLANETS.

VENUS.—Venus is an evening star from January 1 till she reaches her inferior conjunction with the Sun on September 25, after which she passes to the west of the sun and becomes a morning star.

The following are the dates at which Venus reaches certain important points in her course:—

January 10, aphelion; Jan. 13, in conjunction with Mercury, Mercury being 3° 28′ N. of Venus; May 2, perihelion; **May 11**, conjunction with Jupiter, Venus 1° 58′ N.; June 3, conjunction with Uranus, Venus 1° 46′ N.; July 18, greatest elongation 45° 35′ E. of Sun; Aug. 20, greatest brilliancy Aug. 23, in aphelion; Sept. 2, stationary; Sept. 25, inferior conjunction with the Sun; Oct. 14, stationary; Nov. 1, greatest brilliancy; Dec. 6, greatest elongation 46° 48′ W. of Sun; Dec. 13, perihelion.

MARS.—Jan. 20, in aphelion. Feb 9, stationary; May 1, stationary; Nov. 16, conjunction with Saturn, Mars 1° 47′ S. of Saturn.

JUPITER.—Feb. 9, stationary; May 11, conjunction with Venus, Venus 1° 58′ N.; Nov. 16, stationary.

SATURN.—Jan. 20, aphelion; April 18, stationary; Sept. 7, stationary; Nov. 16, conjunction with Mars, Mars 1° 47′ S.

URANUS.—March 30, stationary; June 3, conjunction with Venus, Venus 1° 46′ N.; Nov. 6, stationary.

The following table gives the civil time at which the five principal planets culminate or pass the meridian of 4h. 46m. W. on the 1st day of each month, 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.	
	Culminates.	*Conj.*	*Culminates.*	*Conj.*	*Culminates.*	*Conj.*	*Culminates.*	*Conj.*	*Culminates.*	*Conj.*
	H. M.		H. M.		H. M.		H. M.		H. M.	
January	0 30 p.	21	5 24 a.	12	10 26 p.	4.31	11 26 a.	18	1 7 a.	7
February	1 8 p.	20	3 49 a.	8	8 14 p.	27	9 39 a.	15	10 56 p.	3
March	1 28 p.	22	1 51 a.	7	6 26 p.	27	7 59 a.	14	9 2 p.	2.29
April	1 47 p.	22	11 3 p.	3.30	4 38 p.	23	6 4 a.	10	6 58 p.	26
May	2 17 p.	22	8 45 p.	28	3 3 p.	21	4 9 a.	8	5 2 p.	23
June	2 54 p.	21	7 2 p.	25	1 29 p.	18	2 0 a.	4	3 5 p.	19
July	3 10 p.	20	5 47 p.	23	Noon.	16	11 48 p.	1.29	1 14 p.	17
August	2 55 p.	18	4 46 p.	21	10 28 a.	12	9 36 p.	25	11 20 a.	13
September	1 47 p.	15	3 58 p.	18	8 53 a.	9	7 31 p.	21	9 26 a.	10
October	11 7 a.	11	3 23 p.	17	7 16 a.	7	5 35 p.	18	7 33 a.	7
November	9 12 a.	8	2 59 p.	15	5 26 a.	3	3 42 p.	15	5 33 a.	4
December	8 46 a.	8	2 40 p.	14	3 28 a.	1.28	1 56 p.	12	3 34 a.	1.28

ECLIPSES.

In the year 1871 there will be two Eclipses of the SUN, and two of the MOON.

I. A partial Eclipse of the Moon, January 6, 1871, partly visible in Canada.

The following table contains the local mean astronomical times at which such phases as are visible occur:—

PHASE.	*Halifax.*	*Fredericton.*	*Quebec.*	*Montreal.*	*Kingston.*	*Toronto.*	*London.*	*Ft Garry.*
The first contacts with the	penumbra and shadow take place before the Moon rises.							
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	Moon rising.	Before the	Moon	Moon	rises.
Middle of Eclipse.....	5 2	4 52	4 32	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Last contact with shadow.	6 32	6 22	6 2	5 52	5 40	5 29	5 21	4 19
Do. with Penumbra.	7 51	7 41	7 21	7 11	6 59	6 48	6 40	5 37

The first contact with the shadow occurs at a point distant 130° from the northernmost point of the Moon's limb towards the *east*; and the last contact at 127° towards the *west*; in each case for *direct* image. Magnitude of the Eclipse (Moon's diameter = 1) 0.686.

II. An annular Eclipse of the SUN, June 17, 1871, invisible in Canada.

This Eclipse is visible in the Indian Ocean, in the South Pacific, and in a point of the North Pacific. The line of central Eclipse begins at a point west of Australia in about lat. 31° S. and long. 93° E.; it thence extends to the north of Australia across the island of New Guinea, and terminates at a point north-east of New Zealand in lat. 18° S. and long. 163° W.

III. A partial Eclipse of the MOON, July 2, 1871, invisible in Canada.

IV. A total Eclipse of the SUN, December 11, 1871, invisible in Canada.

This Eclipse is visible over a region extending from the entrance of the Red Sea eastward as far as the meridian of long. 160° W., and including Australia, the Indian Archipelago, and a large portion of Asia. The line of central Eclipse begins near the entrance of the Persian Gulf at a point in about lat. 19° N. and long. 61° E.; it thence extends eastwards through the southern part of Hindostan and the north of Australia, and terminates at a point near the equator, in about long. 178° W.

THE INDIAN POPULATION OF CANADA—ITS HISTORY AND PRESENT CONDITION.

By Thomas Cross, Esq., Ottawa.

The subject of the Indians of Canada presents an endless variety of topics. I shall confine myself chiefly to a brief review of their history from the time of the white man's first arrival among them, as being the best means of judging of their original character and capabilities; stating as briefly as may be the nature and consequences of the relations formed with them by the English and French in the past, as bearing upon their present condition, and also as being some guide to the proper treatment of those Indians lately come under our control in the North-West.

The first white visitors to Canada were received by the Indians with generous kindness, as was the case everywhere on this continent. All those early writers who had the best means of judging the Indian character fully support their claim to the lofty title assumed by the Iroquois—Onkwe honwe, or *real men*. "They are possessed of sound judgment, lively imagination, ready conception, and wonderful memory. All the tribes retain at least some trace of an ancient religion, handed down to them from their ancestors, and a form of government. They reflect justly upon their affairs, and better than the mass of the people among ourselves. They prosecute their ends by sure means; they evince a degree of coolness and composure which would exceed our patience; they never permit themselves to indulge in passion, but always, from a sense of honour and greatness of soul, appear masters of themselves. They are high-minded and proud, possess a courage equal to every trial, an intrepid valour, the most heroic constancy under torments, and an equanimity which neither misfortunes nor reverses can shake. Towards each other they behave with a natural politeness and attention." .... "Towards strangers and the unfortunate they exercise a degree of hospitality and charity which might put the inhabitants of Europe to the blush."—(*Père Lofitau.*)

Other early Jesuit and Recollet missionaries who passed their lives among the Indians while uncorrupted, bear equally strong testimony to their good qualities and intelligence. And I have met many men of culture who, for scientific and other purposes, have resided a number of years among the western tribes in our own day, and who all speak highly of their good faith, hospitality and courtesy. This is more than could have been expected after the centuries of debasing influences they have been subjected to.

Although the tribes of Canada are known by many names, they may all (excepting those in the North West and British Colonies) be classed by the standard of language as belonging to the great families of the Iroquois and Algonquins. These differ so essentially from each other in character, and in the parts they have played in the history of the growth of this country, that it may perhaps be best to give a separate sketch of the history of each.

The Iroquois.—Jacques Cartier found the Iroquois dwelling on both sides of the St. Lawrence, in large fortified villages (afterwards called "castles" by the English) surrounded by vast fields of maize and other produce; the fields being cleared, free from stumps, and carefully tilled and manured. In Hackluyt's account of the first visit to Hochelaga* (1535) we read: "The Indians brought us great store of fish, and of bread made of millet, casting them into our boats so thicke that you would have thought it to fall from Heaven." "They make also sundry sorts of pottage with the said corne, and also of pease and of beanes, whereof they have greate store, as also with other fruits, as musk millions and very greate cowcumbers."

We also read concerning the agriculture of the Indians of New England: "The Indians, at the first settlement of the English, performed many acts of kindness towards them; they instructed them in the manner of planting and dressing the Indian corn"——and "by selling them corn when pinched with famine, they relieved their distresses, and prevented them from perishing in a strange land and uncultivated wilderness." (Turnbull's Connecticut.)

Although possessing settlements on both sides of the St. Lawrence, the great seat of the Iroquois Confederacy was in western New York, their central council-fire being at Onondaga. Here they lived long and peacefully until their great war with the Algonquins and Hurons; trading their surplus produce for the furs and game of those tribes, the former of whom they called *Adirondacs*, meaning savages, from their living by the chase.

The Iroquois, or Five Nations, formed a federal republic composed of the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas and Senecas. Their government is thus described by the Honorable Cadwallader Colden, Surveyor General of New York, who wrote his excellent "History of the Five Nations" early in the last century, when the power of the Iroquois was at its height.

"Each of these nations is an absolute republic by itself, and every castle in each nation makes a distinct republic, and is governed in all public affairs by its own sachems or old men. The authority of these rulers is gained by, and consists wholly in the opinion the rest of the nation have of their wisdom and integrity. They never execute their resolutions by force upon any of their people. Honour and esteem are their principal rewards, as shame and being despised their punishments. They have certain customs which they observe in their public transactions with other nations and in their private affairs among themselves, which it is scandalous for anyone among them not to observe and these always draw after them either public or private resentment when they are broke.

"Their leaders and captains in like manner obtain their authority by the general opinion of their courage and conduct, and lose it by a failure in those virtues.

"Their great men, both sachems and captains, are generally poorer than the common people; for they affect to give away and to distribute all the presents or plunder they get in their treaties or in war, so as to leave nothing to themselves. There is not a man in the

* Hochelaga (ocerakí, or beaver dam) was probably so called from the strength of its triple palisade.

ministry of the Five Nations who has gained his office otherwise than by merit; and there is not the least salary or any sort of profit annexed to any office to tempt the covetous or sordid; but on the contrary, every unworthy action is attended with the forfeiture of their commission; for their authority is only the esteem of the people, and ceases the moment that esteem is lost. *Here we see the natural origin of all power and authority among a free people.*"

"They strictly follow one maxim, formerly used by the Romans to increase their strength, that, is they encourage the people of other nations to incorporate with them; and when they have subdued any people, after they have satisfied their revenge by some cruel example, they adopt the rest of their captives, who, if they behave well become equally esteemed with their own people."

Of their form of government, and the important part of the women in public affairs, Chateaubriand says: "The government, extremely complicated, was composed of three councils: the council of deputies (assistants) the council of old men, and the council of warriors."

"Every family sent a member to the council of deputies, this member was named by the women, who often sent a women to represent them. This was the supreme council. Thus the chief power was in the hands of the women. ..... "But the council of old men pronounced finally, and before them were brought the deliberations of the council of deputies."

"The Iroquois thought that they should not deprive themselves of the aid of a sex whose discriminating and ingenious mind is fertile in resources."—(Voyage en Amerique.)

"These nations" says Lahontan," are free to the whole extent of natural right; and it seems that liberty, almost banished from the earth, has chosen her retreat and asylum among them." (Lahontan, letter 5 18th June, 1684.)

A government like this could never have been formed by a number of mere wandering, fighting, hunting savages. It indicates a long period of peace and plenty and settled habitation. All early writers agree that it was impossible, after reviewing the political ability and institutions of the Iroquois, to call them by the unqualified name of savages. Colden called them the "Romans of the New World."

In 1608 Champlain formed an alliance, offensive and defensive, with the Algonquins and Hurons against the Iroquois. He himself levelled the first fire-arm aimed at an Indian in Canada—an arquebus loaded with four balls, which killed three Iroquois chiefs. (Voyages dans la Nouvelle France par le Sieur de Champlain.) This unjust fiable ack upon a people with whom they might have lived and traded in peace brought upon the French all the miseries of a hundred and fifty years of Indian warfare. Though Champlain was horrified at the cruelty of his allies towards their prisoners, and ended the sufferings of the first he saw at the stake by a shot from his arquebus, the French soon grew familiar with such scenes; and, throughout the war with the Iroquois, encouraged and imitated the barbarities of their allies. The same course was often followed by the puritans of New England; and thus Champlain's early and good advice—"by showing a good example to the Indians, to induce them to alter their customs"—was nowhere acted upon.

"The Dutch," says Colden, "who settled in the New Netherlands, now called New York, in 1609, entered into an alliance with the Five Nations, which continued without breach on either side till the English gained this country. The Dutch gained the hearts of the Five Nations by their kind usage, and were frequently useful to the French, in saving those of them that were prisoners from the cruelty of the Indians."

"In 1664, New York being taken by the English, they likewise immediately entered into a friendship with the Five Nations, which has continued without the least breach to this day; (1727) and history, I believe, cannot give an instance of the most Christian or most Catholick kings observing a treaty so strictly, and for so long a time, as these barbarians, as they are called, have done."

At this time the Iroquois, besides maintaining the war against the allied French, Hurons and Algonquins, carried their arms over the country extending from Canada to Carolina, and westward to the Mississippi. The names of Ohio and Kentucky, Ontario and Niagara, and many others, all in their language remain in proof of the extent of their expeditions. Prior to their war with the Algonquins they were regarded by surrounding nations as a peaceful people whose resentment was not to be feared. They were for some time constantly beaten by the Algonquins. But when their perseverance and intelligence had at last enabled them almost to destroy their enemies, they extended their conquests on every side. All the neighbouring tribes paid a yearly tribute to them in wampum (beads made from shells), and presumed neither to make peace nor war without their consent. "Two old men," Colden tells us, "commonly go about every year or two to receive this tribute; and I have often had opportunity to observe what anxiety the poor Indians were under while these two old men remained in that part of the country where I was. An old Mohawk sachem, in a poor blanket and dirty shirt, may be seen issuing his orders with as arbitrary authority as a Roman dictator."

Even when at peace with the French, the Five Nations continued the war against the Indians of the Lakes, and thus seriously interrupted the profitable trade between the Lake basin and the Province of New France.

In 1684 (peace having lasted some time between the French and the Iroquois) the Five Nations were assembled at Albany to meet Lord Howard, when complaints arrived from the French Governor of Canada of their interference with the French trade. Upon the Iroquois being made aware of these complaints, they replied: "He" (the Governor of Canada) "not only permits his people to carry ammunition, guns, powder, lead and axes to the Tuithuis, our enemies, but sends them hither on purpose. These guns which he sends knock our beaver hunters on the head, and our enemies carry the beavers to Canada that we would have brought to our brethren. Our beaver hunters are warriors and could bear this no longer. They met some French in their way to our enemies, and very near them, carrying ammunition, which our men took from them." (Colden.)

The Governor of Canada (de la Barre) went to Cataraqui (near Kingston) at the head of a force of 1,700 French and Indians for the purpose of chastising the Five Nations; but his army being much reduced by sickness, he crossed Lake Ontario, intending to impress the Iroquois with a belief and fear of the power of the King of France. He was met by Garan-

gulas, an Onondaga sachem, at La Famine River; and in a speech preserved word for word by Lahontan, who was present, he told the sachem that he had come to have a friendly talk with his people, but threatened them with destruction if they continued to interfere with the Indian trade of the French. The sachem's reply as reported by Lahontan is a wonder of derisive and sarcastic eloquence: "Listen, Onnontio" (the Iroquois name for the governors of Canada) "I do not sleep, my eyes are open, and the sun which shines upon me shows me a great chief at the head of a host of warriors, who speaks as if dreaming. He says that he only came hither to smoke the great calumet with the Onondagas, but curmudgeon sees that it was to knock them on the head, if so many French arms had not grown weary." . . . . .

"Listen, Onnontio; the Mohawks, the Oneidas, the Cayugas, the Onondagas, and the Senecas, tell thee that when they buried the hatchet at Catanaqui in presence of thy predecessor, in the centre of the fort, they planted in the same place the Tree of Peace, to be carefully nurtured there; that instead of being a retreat for warriors that post should be a resort of traders; that instead of arms and ammunition, nought should enter there but merchandize and beaver skins. Listen, Onnontio. *Take care that so many warriors as appear there, being shut up in such a little fort, do not choke that tree.* It would be a pity if, having taken root so easily, they hindered it from growing, and covering one day with its branches thy country and ours. I tell thee, in the name of the Five Nations, that our warriors will dance beneath its shade the dance of the calumet; that they will sit quietly on their mats; and that they will only dig up the hatchet to cut down the Tree of Peace, when their brothers Onnontio and Corlear (the Governor of New York) shall together, or separately attack this country, which the Great Spirit gave to our ancestors." Grimaldi then feasted the French officers and gave them presents of beaver, and this "charitable exemption returned to Montreal, having ended in a scold between the French General and an old Indian."

Peace lasted until 1687, when it was treacherously broken by an expedition led by the Marquis de Denonville. The advance, under M. de Champigny, fell upon two villages of Iroquois who had settled at Cataraqui on the invitation of the French. "Arriving towards evening, they had nothing to do but throw themselves on the inhabitants; and these poor savages, who suspected nothing, saw themselves surrounded, seized and bound. In this sad state they were taken to Frontenac. The Intendant gave them a disagreeable reception. He ordered them to be fastened in a row to posts, by the neck, hand and feet." . . . . . "On our arrival we heard of M. de Champigny's glorious expedition. Unable to believe such a great injustice, I hastened to the fort. I found, indeed, these rows of Iroquois fastened as I have said. This spectacle aroused my indignation. What surprised me most was to find these prisoners still singing. The burden of their song seemed to me very true, and I would beg *M. notre Intendant* to answer it satisfactorily. Judge for yourself. These are the words these unfortunates repeated most frequently. . . . . (I must remark that the victors had murdered the old men of the villages.) 'What ingratitude! What villainy! What cruelty! Since the peace we have never ceased to provide for the subsistence of this fort by our fishing and hunting. We have enriched the French by our beavers, and for reward they come treacherously to our villages, they murder our fathers and old men, they make us slaves. . . . . Is this the nation whose uprightness and good faith the Jesuits preached so loudly?'" (Lahontan, letter 13, 2nd August, 1687).

Lahontan proceeds to tell how, seeing some of the French Indians burning the prisoners with lighted pipes, his anger was kindled, and he fell upon his allies with his cane and thrashed them soundly. For this he was put under arrest and severely reprimanded, the Indians demanding his life. He was only saved by his commanding officer pretending he was drunk, and was a "person to whom all intoxicating drinks were forbidden." Proceeding towards a Seneca village of some importance, seven leagues from Fort Frontenac, the French were surprised by five hundred Senecas, and thrown into confusion. They were only saved from defeat by their Indians, who, accustomed to forest warfare, rallied and repulsed the enemy. As it was, they lost so severely that the Indians could not persuade de Denonville to pursue. They marched on to the Seneca village, where their exploits are thus described by the lively cavalier above quoted: "We found nothing there to kill but horses, cattle, poultry, and a vast quantity of pigs; but no men. The wise Iroquois had set fire to their cabins and decamped. These among us who were most enraged expended their fury on the Indian corn. This was cut down by mighty blows of the sword. We spent five or six days in this valiant occupation. Encouraging each other in our martial fury, we advanced for three leagues, always beating our enemy—the Indian corn."

An attempt on the part of the French to make peace with the Iroquois was frustrated by a deep and wicked device of Adario, a famous Huron chief with whom the French had entered into an alliance, promising only to end the war upon the extermination of the enemies. De Denonville had hardly made this alliance with Adario, when he entertained proposals of peace from the Five Nations. For this double dealing Adario took terrible revenge. He waylaid the Iroquois deputation, slew some and took others prisoners, and, unbeknown to the proposed peace, feigned ignorance of it, and told his prisoners that he had been sent by the French to destroy them. He then released them and told them to go home and tell the Five Nations of this treachery of the French.

Pretext for all this real and supposed French treachery was that in 1683, twelve hundred men of the Five Nations landed at Lachine, on the island of Montreal.

"They burnt and sacked all the plantations, and made a terrible massacre of men, women and children. There were about a thousand of the French killed at this time, and twenty six were carried away prisoners, the greater part of which were burnt alive. In order following they destroyed all the lower part of the island, and carried away many prisoners." (Colden.)

In consequence of these incursions the French burnt their ships on Lake Ontario, and abandoned Cataraqui Fort; and their Indian allies learning the successes of the Iroquois, they had great difficulty in preserving their influence. Small parties of the Iroquois continued to harry the country, killing great numbers of the people who "could neither plant nor sow, nor go from one village to another for relief, but with imminent danger of having

their scalps carried away by the scalking Indians; at last the whole country being laid waste from one end to the other, and was like to have put a miserable end to that colony."

"If the Indians had understood the method of attacking forts, nothing could have preserved the French from entire destruction at this time." (Colden.)

To form an idea of the power of the Iroquois at this period, we must remember that besides almost destroying the French colony of Canada, three of the Five Nations at the same time carried on war with the Indians of Virginia, and a fourth was fighting the Ottawas, the Illinois and the Mississagas on the Lakes and in the west. Concerning their numbers, Lahontan says that each nation could muster about twelve thousand souls, of whom two thousand were warriors—total 60,000 souls; 10,000 fighting men.

The war lasted until 1690. The French continued their insane expeditions after the manner of that of M. de Denonville, doing comparatively little damage to the Iroquois, who generally burnt their villages and retired; but keeping Canada in a state of perpetual famine and misery by withdrawing nearly all her able-bodied men from labour, leaving her exposed to the incursions of the Indians, and inflicting the burden of these costly expeditions upon her crippled resources. It was in vain that the remonstrated to the Indian practice of torturing their prisoners; Count de Frontenac himself ordering the burning alive, with other torments, of an Iroquois chief at Quebec. Warriors could from their infancy to court the fiery trial as a means of showing their constancy, were not to be intimidated by it. In one expedition against the Onondagas, the only man killed by the French was an old sachem, "about a hundred years old, who would not retire with the rest, but chose this time to end his days." The French gave him up to their Indians to be tomahawked. Upon one of them stabbing him several times the old man thanked him, but said—"you had better make me die by fire, that these dogs of Frenchmen may learn how to suffer like men." (Colden.) At one time the Iroquois, finding that the English left nearly all the fighting to them, would have made peace with the French, who had often made overtures to them. But finding that the French governor could not make peace with the English without leave of his master "over the great lake" they refused, notwithstanding the bad faith of their allies, to listen to terms from which the latter were excluded. The English also prevented other attempts at peace. The French, when the Hurons would have made peace with the Iroquois, prevented their doing so by a proceeding of savage barbarity. Thus both these great civilized nations, though differing in everything else, united for a hundred years in doing their best to extinguish all tendency on the part of the Indians to civilization, to foster all the ferocity and cunning of their character, and to eradicate all trace of the noble qualities they had found in it at first.

Nevertheless, at the peace of 1699, "notwithstanding the French commissioners took all the pains possible to carry home the French that were prisoners with the Five Nations, and they had full liberty from the Indians, few of them could be persuaded to return. It may be thought that this was occasioned from the hardships they had endured in their own country, under a tyrannical government and a barren soil. But this certainly was not the only reason, for the English had as much difficulty to persuade the people that had been taken prisoners by the French Indians to leave the Indian manner of living—though a people only more liberty—and live in greater plenty than the common inhabitants of New York." (Colden.)

From this date, although joined by the Tuscaroras in 1712, the relative importance of the Iroquois Confederacy declined. Their numbers, never great, were sadly lessened in their battles with the French. A "Memorial concerning the Fur Trade," addressed by the Governor of New York, in 1755, represents them as being then "ten times less numerous than when the English gained the country (1665); but this statement must be received with caution. As their numbers lessened, those of the white man increased. But for years of the decline of their power, the distinctive features of their character were more admirably displayed than when they still held the balance between two great nations. "The policy and wisdom by which the Iroquois met and resisted the European power, and prevented the overturning of their institutions, furnish the clearest evidence of their superiority as an active, thinking race of men. . . . No history, in fine, in the history of the colonies, has been more monumental without the power, in war, of the Iroquois. . . . In any political scheme of the colonies, the cause of the Iroquois, in the question at issue, was ever one of the highest moment, and he must be a careless student of history who does not perceive how vital an element they became in all the transactions between A.D. 1609, at the general period of the settlement of the colonies, and the close of the war of American Independence." (Schoolcraft.)

From the peace of Ryswick to the American Revolution the Iroquois took comparatively little part in the wars between the French and English. Still we find King Hendrick and two hundred Mohawks helping Sir Wm. Johnson to beat Baron Dieskau at Lake George in 1755, where, says Sir Wm., "they fought like lions." They were also present at the fall of Quebec. The above long period (1697-1775) they devoted very much to their own advancement in civilization, and their progress seems to have been very creditable, judging from the description of their country by General Sullivan in 1779. "Instead of a howling wilderness, Sullivan and his troops found the Genesee Falls, and many other districts, resembling much more the orchards, farms and gardens of a civilized life." (Stone.) "The town of Genesee contained a hundred and twenty eight houses, mostly large and very elegant. It was beautifully situated, almost encircled with a clear flat, extending a number of miles, over which extensive fields of corn were waving, together with every kind of vegetable that could be conceived." (Sullivan's Account.)

But they were doomed to be once more thrown back into barbarism by the white man's quarrels. Soon after the breaking out of the revolution, Brant joined the Royalists with nearly all the warriors of the Six Nations. "When I joined the English at the beginning of the war," he subsequently wrote to Sir Evan Nepean, "it was purely on account of my forefathers' engagements with the king. I always looked upon these engagements or covenants between the Indian nations and the king as a sacred thing."

Throughout the war, Brant showed the qualities which had always distinguished his race—courage, sagacity and consummate conduct; ever appearing where least looked for,

nd inflicting incalculable annoyance. Much has been written about the cruelties of the ndians in this war: but whatever these may have been, they can hardly have surpassed the erformances of the civilized friends and foes of the Indians in this way. Much has been ongly laid to Brant's charge, and it is well known that his authority saved many a captive rom the fiery trial.

In the treaty of 1783, "notwithstanding the alacrity with which the aboriginals, especially he Mohawks, had entered the service of the Crown—notwithstanding their constancy, their alor, the readiness with which they had shed their blood, and the distinguished services of heir great captain, Thayendanegea (Brant), the loyal red man was not even named." (Stone.) The ancient country of the Six Nations, the residence of their ancestors from the time eyond their earliest traditions, was included in the boundaries granted to the Americans."

Deprived of their ancient home, all the fruits of their attempts at civilization gone, and ith the worse part of their nature brought once more into thorough activity by seven years f most cruel war, the Six Nations went to the beautiful wilderness granted them instead of he rich and lovely land they had lost, to begin again their uphill road of progress. They eceived a grant of land on the Grand River, from its mouth to its source, twelve miles wide. his grant Brant believed to be in fee simple; and when he found that his people had no ower to sell their land, and that it was only theirs for purposes of occupation and tillage, he ddressed numerous remonstrances to the home and colonial authorities. The tenure of ndian lands, however, remains the same to this day. Brant's reason for wishing to sell ortions of the Grand River grant seems to have been that he perceived it to be more extenive than was necessary to support his people by agriculture, to which he was most desirous f bringing them, though small as a hunting ground. By offering lands for sale he hoped to ttract white settlers to his borders, and thus afford the Indians greater opportunities of equiring the arts of civilized life. These views have been expressed by other wise and atriotic chiefs.

Until the time of his death (1807) Brant continued to labor hard and wisely for the dvancement of his people. In 1812 the Six Nations again joined the British, under young rant, who had succeeded his father in the chieftainship, and who, at the age of eighteen, roved his capacity as a warrior by conducting the surprise and capture of Colonel Boerstler nd two hundred men at Beaver Dams.

The Iroquois are now scattered over the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, as in the ollowing table, compiled from Government reports. It will be seen that their numbers have or some time past been steadily increasing:—

Bands.	Population, 1858.	Population, 1868.	Extent of Reserves, Acres.
Iroquois, of Sault St. Louis	1,342	1,601	20,000
" St. Regis	685	851	23,040
" Lake of Two Mountains.	442 (?)	442 (?)	22,000—(in common
Six Nations, Grand River	2,559	2,706	52,133 with Algon-
Oneidas, of the Thames	520	520 ?)	5,461 quins.)
Mohawks, Bay of Quinte	568	683	10,700
Total	6,116	6,852	163,333

The Iroquois of Canada are now almost wholly engaged in agriculture and other pursuits of civilization. Agriculture and temperance societies flourish among them. The schools are satisfactorily attended. They are very far from showing any inferiority in intelligence in the affairs of life. Of the Indians in general we read, in the report for 1868 of the Honorable the Secretary of State: "The experience which I have gained since I took in hand the superintendence of the affairs of the Indians has convinced me that the time has come for facilitating the enfranchisement of a great number of those Indians who, by their education and knowledge of business, their intelligence and their good conduct, are as well qualified as the whites to enjoy civil rights, and to be released from a state of tutelage." The remarks apply, perhaps, more largely to the Iroquois than to other Indians.

The Hurons of Lorette are now the only descendants in Canada of the great nation which once disputed the rule of the St. Lawrence with their kindred people, the Iroquois. They number many good hunters among them, but are, perhaps, better known as excellent makers of snow shoes, moccasins, and ornamental work. According to the census of 1868 the population of the village was 297.

There can be little doubt that had the time which has elapsed since the settlement of the North American colonies been passed by the Iroquois nations in a state of peace, and under better influences, they would have rapidly adopted our civilization. Some have thought that had they been left to themselves they would, by incorporating other tribes into their own confederacy, have founded an empire and built up a civilization of their own. "L'Indien n'était pas *sauvage*; la civilization Européenne n'a point agi sur *le pur état de nature*; elle a agi sur *la civilization Américaine commençante*."—(Chateaubriand.) Chateaubriand thought that had Europeans not discovered America an Iroquois fleet might one day have discovered Europe.

The Iroquois language is at once sonorous and musical, full of nasals and gutturals and strong aspirations, but also of melodious modulations of vowel sounds. Its grammar is of extreme difficulty, the sense depending largely upon the proper employment of particles, of emphasis, and of terminal changes. The mouth is kept slightly open in speaking, and the lips hardly moved, the only consonants in the language being *h*, *k*, *n*, *r*, *s*, *t*, and *w*. Like other Indian tongues the Iroquois affords great facilities for the purposes of the orator.

The Algonquins.—At the time of the discovery of America, the various tribes of the Algonquin stock occupied the Atlantic coast from Virginia to the St. Lawrence, and extended

up that river for some hundreds of miles on both sides, along the northern shores of Lake Superior, through the Western Peninsula, on all sides of Lake Superior, and westward to the Mississippi. Northward from the line it has traced there are to this day few Indians who do not speak dialects of the Algonquin tongue. It is the language of the Micmacs and Abenakis in the east, and of the Ojibways to the south and west of Lake Superior, and is heard throughout a great portion of the Hudson's Bay Territories in greater or less purity.

The Algonquins differ from the Iroquois in many ways, both in character and habit. They had comparatively little agriculture. To this day the difference is remarkably evident at the Lake of Two Mountains, where the village is inhabited by descendants of both nations. Nearly every family of Algonquins lives for the greater part of the year on its ancestral hunting grounds on the different tributaries of the Ottawa, whereas the Iroquois are to be found chiefly in the shanties, acting as voyageurs in the North-West, or tilling their reserves.

A few hereditary maxims or customs, enforced by public opinion, and a fitting reserve and deference to their chiefs, constituted all the government of the Algonquins. They displayed less practical wisdom and intelligence than the Iroquois, but surpassed all the nations of this continent in their stories of beautiful legend and tradition and sweet poetry. Colden called them the "most warlike and *polite* nation in North America." The enthusiasm in their favor with which long association with them inspired such men as Heckewelder, Schoolcraft and Catlin, is testimony enough to their many excellent qualities, particularly to their gentle manners and generous hospitality.

Although less disposed towards agriculture than the Iroquois, the Algonquins had the greatest industry in their favorite pursuit of hunting. The importance of the trade with the French cannot now be estimated, but it seems to have been the chief support of Canada in her early days. "*Le Canada ne subsiste que par le grand commerce des pelleteries.*" (Labontan.) We have no accurate statistics of the extent of their trade, but Labontan mentions seeing a hundred and twenty-five or thirty canoes arrive at Montreal at one time, each containing forty packs of beaver skins, each pack weighing fifty pounds, and being worth fifty crowns. The cargo of this fleet, therefore, averaged about a ton to the canoe, and was worth 200,000 crowns, or $275,600. After giving a lively description of this great annual fair at Montreal,—of the ceremony of the reception of the Indians by the Governor,—of the effect upon the scene of hundreds of savages dressed almost wholly in paint,—the baron says: "This is a description of one of the best harvests of Canada. The rich and poor profit by it, for you must know that during that time everybody is a trader." (Letter 8, 28th June, 1685.) We may estimate the rate of French profits from Labontan's statement that they sold the goods to the Indians at four hundred per cent. above their value.

The Algonquins and Hurons clung as faithfully to the French alliance as the Iroquois to the English. They not only rendered most important aid in all expeditions against the English and their allies, but in 1685 they sent one immense force to clear the St. Lawrence and the Ottawa from the war-parties of the Five Nations, who at times almost annihilated the trade with Canada. This expedition numbered, according to tradition, seven hundred war canoes (probably containing ten thousand men), which divided into three parties, entered Canada by way of Detroit River, the Severn, and Lake Simcoe, and French River and the Ottawa. The immediate cause of this war appears to have been the killing of a war party of Iroquois, of some Algonquins on their way back to Lake Superior, occurred on the portage surmounting the Chaudiere Falls, (Ottawa.) The Algonquins inflicted a series of defeats on their enemies along Lake Ontario, the St. Lawrence, and the Ottawa, and seem for a time to have put a stop to interference with the trade with Canada.

In 1755, the same year which found King Hendrick and his Mohawks fighting for the English at Lake George, the warriors of various Algonquin tribes almost demolished Braddock's army; and the allied bands who, under Pontiac, resisted the westward progress of the British in 1763, though going under the names of Ottawas, Pottawatomies, Miamis, Weas, &c., were all of the great Algonquin family. I may here remark that the number of distinct Indian nations is not nearly so great as is usually supposed. The same nation often many names. Thus, the people whom the French called Algonquins call themselves Ojibways. Chippewa is a corruption of this name. The Iroquois call themselves Adirondacks. Different bands have received the names of Ottawas, Pottawatomies, &c., at unknown times and for reasons now lost.

Pontiac displayed remarkable statesmanship in keeping together the different tribes of his race, great courage, and consummate generalship. The line of English forts from Niagara to Green Bay, twelve in number, were attacked at the same time; nine of them being taken. During the summer of 1764, Detroit was kept closely invested. During this siege occurred the battle of Bloody Bridge, where the British commander was out generalled by Pontiac and defeated, losing half his force. The siege was abandoned, owing to the Indians dropping away as the hunting season came on. Pontiac's career was soon afterwards ended by the knife of one of his own people.

The tribes now remaining in Canada, speaking the Algonquin language and cognate dialects, are known under the names given in the following table, taken from reports of the Indian Department and of the Secretary of State. It will be seen that their numbers, like those of the Iroquois nations, are at last increasing.

Aborigines.	Population, 1805.	Population, 1868.	Extent of Reserves. Acres.
Chippewas and Munsees, of the Thames	558	606	12,070
Moravians, of the Thames	240	250	4,000
Chippewas, Pottawatamies and Ottawas, of Walpole Island	700	804	10 000
Chippewas, of Rama, Snake Island, & Christian do.	581 (1857)	581	Uncertain.
Missasaugas, of Rice, Mud, and Scugog Lakes	302	302	Ditto.
Mississaugas of Alnwick	225	198	Ditto.
Total carried forward	2,625	2,760	23,075

Aborigines.—*Continued.*	Population, 1863.	Population, 1868.	Extent of Reserves. Acres.
Total brought forward	2,615	2,780	26,075
Ojibways, of Sandy Island	157	181	Uncertain.
Chippewas, of Saugeen and Cape Croker	602	638	200,000
Mississaugas of Grand River	191	205	6,000
Chippewas, of Lake Superior	1,070	1,063 (1867)	250,000
Chippewas, of Lake Huron	1,750 (1866)	1,846	130,000
Manitoulin Island Indians	1,148 (1866)	1,200	700,000
Golden Lake Indians	164 (1866)	185	.....
Lake of Two Mountains	305?	305?	32,0?0 (In common with Iroquois.)
River Desert Indians	245 (1868)	258	45,550
Abenakis, St. Francois du Lac	387	568	750
Abenakis, Becancour	51	83	10,250
Micmac, Montagnais, Amalacites and Naskapis, Lower St. Lawrence	3,177	4,530	107,699
Indians of Nova Scotia, chiefly Micmacs	1,855 (1867)	1,855	Not ascertained.
Indians of New Brunswick, dttto	2,811	2,811	Ditto.
Total, Aborigines	16,668	18,661	1,727,170

The decrease of the Manitoulin Island population, and the increase of that on Lake Huron and Superior, is caused by emigration from the former to the latter district. The River Desert land has also increased at the expense of that of the Lake of Two Mountains.

In addition to the reserves mentioned in the forgoing table, there are 71,869 acres belonging to Algonquin bands in various parts of Ontario and Quebec, besides tracts on Lakes Superior and Huron, whose area is not computed.

The Indians have no freehold right to the soil of these reserves, which are held in trust for them by Government. When any of these lands are required for settlement, application is made to the Indians in council; who, if willing to sell, either receive the value in the form of an annuity, or of money invested in Government securities, of which the interest is paid to them. These sales are managed by salaried agents of Government.

The Algonquins in Canada still follow chiefly their old pursuit of hunting; and, when industrious and sober, support their families in great comfort, often having three or four hundred dollars at the end of the season. There is no good reason to regard this pursuit as one an idle man would prefer to others. It is attended with severe toil. It requires knowledge only to be attained by years of close observation. When we remember that Canada in her early days existed almost wholly by the Indian trade, and that the wealth and importance of the Hudson's Bay Company are built up on the skill and industry of the Indian, we should hesitate in calling them useless, idle beings. Agriculture is increasing among the Algonquins, and the attendance at the Government schools has increased at a satisfactory rate.

The Algonquin language differs entirely from the Iroquois in its sounds and vocabulary. It possesses all the consonants in which the Iroquois is defective. It is quite without the strong aspirations and accentuations, nasals and gutturals, of the Iroquois, and is singularly sweet and flowing in its sound. It is the most cultivated of all Indian tongues, possessing every capability for the purposes of the orator and the poet. Chateaubriand called it the "classic language of the desert." Its grammar is of extreme difficulty. "It is doubtful," says Schoolcraft, "whether any man, born beyond the precincts of the wigwam, or not reared under the influence of the council fire, has ever attained to perfection in speaking the Indian language, in giving it the proper accentuation and stress of utterance, or in comprehending the minute laws of its syntax, and revelling, so to say, in the exfoliation of its exuberant transpository expressions." It is worthy of remark that the verb to be is consecrated to the Deity, and its use, otherwise, regarded as presumptuous. One appellation of the Great Spirit is a word answering to the Hebrew—I am. In this connexion I may observe that there seems to be a regular set of grammatical forms used only in speaking of God, all expressive of great reverence. It is, therefore, ungrammatical for an Algonquin to blaspheme in his own tongue, and he has to resort to English or French to do so with propriety.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Though the Indians had no alphabets their system of hieroglyphics compensated, in some measure, for this want. These, carved on boards or scratched on birch bark, served to convey messages and to preserve such records as they wished to keep. We are told by Copway that Penn's treaty with the Delawares was thus telegraphed northward to the Lakes and westward to the Mississippi. The same writer gives an interesting account of the most important use of these symbols,—the preservation of the revelations of His will made by the Great Spirit to the Indians soon after the flood. These sacred records were kept in secure places, and opened every fifteen years by trusty men appointed for the purpose. If any of them showed signs of decay they were replaced by carefully made copies.

In religion the Indians presented a remarkable uniformity over the whole of North America. Their conception of the nature of God was such that to this day His name in the Algonquin bible is Kitche Manito—the Great Spirit—and, in Iroquois, the old name *Jouis* (*good*) remains also unchanged. Our missionaries could teach them little as to the attributes of the Deity. But their calling God the *Great Spirit* indicates their belief in a multitude of lesser spirits. Indeed, the Indian believed that millions of spiritual creatures walked the earth. Nothing was mortal in his eyes. When he buried arms and food and paints in his friend's grave, he believed that these things would go with him in the Spirit. One great article in his creed is the existence of tutelary spirits; and no young man thinks himself in favor with the other world until some dream reveals the form his invisible guardian chooses to dwell under. When he fancies this important discovery made he carves an image of the vision, and never moves unaccompanied by it.

We are told by Pere Chrétien Leclercq (Nouvelle Relation de la Gaspésie, 1691) that the Indians of Gaspé performed a simple and beautiful act of worship to the sun every morning upon his rising. The same good missionary says, also, that from time immemorial they had paid adoration to the cross, which was embroidered on their garments, planted in their wigwams, and placed in the bows of their canoes. Their own tradition was that at some remote time their nation was upon the point of destruction from some plague, and that one of their old men dreamed he saw a glorious form bearing a cross, who told him to cause his people to make crosses, which, whosoever received with reverence, should be safe from the pestilence.

Two great causes have prevented the spread of Christianity among the Indians—the bad example of professing Christians, and their own independent thought and keen reasoning powers. "Make the English good first," said a New England chief of old to a missionary who asked leave to preach to his people. The Indian, moreover, could hardly be brought to believe that he must not apply the reason he was endowed with to the great concerns of life; and it is not to be wondered at if the arbitrary dogmas and doctrines of the rival sects of various sorts failed to find acceptance with grown-up men, whose perceptive faculties developed from infancy by the training of the war-path and the chase. In this connection may refer the reader to the dialogues between Baron Lahontan and the famous Huron Adario, and to the speeches of Red Jacket.

According to the Report of the Secretary of State for 1868, "there is reason to believe "there is general evidence of progress among the Indians of the Provinces of Ontario "Quebec, and improvements in their habits of life." . . . . "An evidence of this will be "in the population return, showing that in twenty-two settlements there is an increase "numbers, and in two only of those from which returns have been received is there "decrease. The sanitary condition of the settlements is, beyond doubt, much better than "was some years since."

Our two tables from above show the increase of population to have been:—

	1858.	1868.
Iroquois	6,552	7,072
Algonquins	16,668	18,601
	23,220	25,673

Increase, 2,453, or about 2 per cent. per annum.

The number of Indians in the Hudson's Bay Territory has been estimated at 42,870, which Professor Hind thought to be one-fourth too great. Of these some 25,000 are prairie tribes, over whom the Company has no control. The assemble at the various posts at the North branch of the Saskatchewan, as follows:— (Hind's Report, 1859.)

Edmonton	7,500
Carlton	5 000
Fort Pitt	7,000
Rocky Mountain House	6,000

These prairie Indians belong chiefly to the following tribes:—

Blackfeet	13,100
Assiniboines	3,020
Crees	6,060

the rest being principally Ojibwas and, in the Southern border, Sioux.

In 1859, those Indians under the control of the Company frequented the undermentioned posts, as follows:— (Hind's Report, 1859.)

Fort La Corne	300	Qu'Appelle Lakes	250
Cumberland House	270	Shoal River	150
The Pas	200	Touchwood Hills	300
Fort Pelly	800	Egg Lake	200
Fort Ellice	500	Manitobah House	200

It is from these Indians (chiefly Plain and Wood Crees and Ojibways) that the Company obtains its furs, and such provisions as are procured by the chase. They are an example of the ease with which good relations may be procured with Indians by moderately fair treatment and absence of fire-water. Some idea of the importance of their industry may be gleaned from Mr. Dodd's address on "The Hudson's Bay Company, its Position and Prospects"—(1866); from which it appears that the annual average gross receipts of the Company, for the ten years ended the 31st May, 1862, were £135,000 stg.

The Indians of British Columbia are about 18,000 in number, and belong chiefly to the tribes of the Takalli, Atnahs, Flatheads, Haidah, and Chinooks. All writers agree in representing them to be much inferior to those of the Atlantic slope. Nevertheless, the Hudson's Bay Company has contrived to keep them in some order, and to make them useful. They are also beginning to be made available by the settlers as farm laborers and servants.

Little remains to be done for the Indians of Quebec and Ontario. Their condition will probably improve, and they seem destined ultimately to be absorbed in the growing population of the country; and, by the many good qualities they still possess, to contribute to the formation of a fine people. But we have still left, as Mr. Dawson tells us in his report on the route between Lake Superior and the Red River, a remnant of the red race comparatively unspoiled; and in their behalf I would plead that the experience of the past be not forgotten. We have a chance, at this late day, of testing the value of Champlain's counsel given two centuries and a half ago—"by showing them a good example, to induce them to alter their customs." We have no wars to employ them in. By the help of the Hudson's Bay Company we can keep ardent spirits beyond their reach, while by our own organization we can do much to restrain, with a strong hand, the bad characters who generally infest new

SUMMARY.—Indians of Canada proper, 25,673; of Hudson's Bay, 42,870; of British Columbia, 18,000; Total,—86,543.

frontiers, to whose insults may be attributed many Indian troubles in the past. Our treaties with them must be clearly understood, and faithfully kept. There is no need to force agriculture or other pursuits upon them now distasteful. They can for a long time be profitably employed in their old pursuit of hunting. Though the example of the white man has made Christianity and civilization inseparable in their minds from everything evil, steady, good treatment and example must gradually make a change in these views. On the other hand, it must be remembered that they are a proud race of hunters and warriors,—jealous of their rights, and bold in asserting them,—acquainted with every inch of their country,—and accustomed to handle the tomahawk and scalping knife in their endless wars with the Iroquois. At present they are kind and hospitable toward strangers, and generally display the good qualities which, history tells us, once everywhere distinguished their race. It is for us to choose whether they are to be useful and faithful friends, or bitter enemies,—delaying indefinitely the peaceful settlement of our newly acquired land.

POST OFFICE.

Since the issue for 1870 the Postal revenue has been steadily increasing under the three cent rate for local letters, and six cents on those for the United States, but a further reduction of fifty per cent. has been made on mail matter with Great Britain. The advance of commercial relations with foreign countries has also had the effect of lessening rates of mail matter to them, and there has been a reduction of thirty-three per cent to British possessions beyond sea. These reductions, following each other so closely, will keep down the revenue for some few years, but well-applied pruning always develops fresh growth of greater vigor.

The usual increase of letters passing by post, per annum, is a little upwards of one million, but the increase, for the first year after reduced rates on local and United States letters, was nearly *four millions*, and no doubt can be entertained that this increase will be more than sustained in future years.

It appears to be quite impossible to convince the public, who have not the manipulation of twenty-two millions of letters, of the great advantage that would accrue from compulsory pre-payment. The prevailing low rates should, and will, it is hoped, tend to that object, which, if once secured, would greatly facilitate the despatch of mails, reduce materially the expenses of the department for printing, &c., and suspend, for a time, the employment of additional clerks now required to keep pace with its present rapid growth. It is at present found quite impossible to have a system of free delivery whilst the habit of sending so much unpaid mail matter obtains. The postman could never make his rounds sufficiently quick to make it an object for business men to trust the delivery of their letters to him had he to stop at every few doors to make change.

By reading over the regulations which follow, it will be found that those who guide our Postal affairs are, and have been greatly circumscribing the various descriptions of mailable matter now forwarded unpaid. It will, perhaps, draw public attention to the question to to quote the articles which must be prepaid:—

Letters to or from non-commissioned officers or privates, either regulars or volunteers, whilst on duty.

Letters to British Columbia, Vancouver's Island, and Manitoba.

Letters to all foreign countries and British possessions beyond sea.

All box or drop letters.

All registration fees on letters, and all other mail matter.

Transient newspapers, parcel, pattern and sample post; miscellaneous mail matter, whether for local or foreign circulation.

French, English, and Canadian book post; local, British and American letters are the only ones now forwarded unpaid, and these, when so forwarded, at a considerably advanced rate.

Although the rates on these letters upon which prepayment is compulsory is two and three times as great as those which may be forwarded unpaid, it does not appear that there has ever been a single complaint either to the Postmaster-General or in the public Press, that the rules laid down are either harsh or unjust; it is, nevertheless, an unfortunate fact that the few which do pass unpaid give the department more trouble, and put it to more expense than the whole bulk of the mails that are paid.

Whilst on this subject, we may notice that the pre-payment of newspapers from the publishers, by weight, at so much per pound, is suggested in the Postmaster-General's report for 1869. There is no doubt that editors now lose much by the non-payment of their subscribers, and it would seem, at first sight, rather hard that they should be compelled to pay postage of papers for which they may get no compensation, but this would soon rectify itself, either by an additional charge on papers issued, or a steady adherence to the rules now becoming general of receiving subscriptions in advance. It has always been found that the consumer, not the producer, pays the tax.

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.

Within the Dominion.

Local letters, if prepaid, 3 cents per ½ oz. | Local letters, if unpaid, 5 cents per ½ 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 re-directed from one place to another without any further charge. On letters returned from the Dead Letter Office, 3 cents additional. 2 cents additional for letters delivered by letter carriers.

Soldier's Letters.

Letters from or to Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates, who be in Her Majesty's Service or Canadian Volunteers, whilst on active service, whether in Canada, the United Kingdom, or any other of the British Colonies, pass if pre-paid, for 2 cents each, when not over the ½ oz.; if over the ½ oz., at ordinary letter rates.

Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland.

On letters for Prince Edward Island the charge is 3 cents per ½ oz., paid; unpaid, 5 cents; to Newfoundland, 12½ cents—pre-payment required.

British Columbia and Vancouver Island.

Postage on letters to British Columbia and Vancouver's Island is 10 cents per ½ oz.—must be prepaid. 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 ½ oz.—must be paid in advance.

United States.

Letters for the United States are 6 cents per ½ oz., if pre-paid; if unpaid, or only partially paid, 10 cents per ½ oz.

Foreign Places via United States.

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, Venezula, and the British West Indies for 10 cents per ½ oz., which must be pre-paid by postage stamps. Registration fee 5 cents additional.

Via Halifax.

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

Via New York.

Via New York to Guadaloupe, Hayti, (St. Domingo) Martinique, Porto Rico Santa Cruz, the postage is 14 cents per ½ oz. By the same route to Bolivia, Ecuador, Valparaiso, Honduras, Nicaragua, (Gulf of Mexico side), Callao, Lima, 34 cents per ½ oz. Registration fee 8 cents additional.

Japan and China.

Letters from the Dominion of Canada for Japan and China, except Hong-Kong, Canton, Amoy, and Fow-Chow, may be forwarded *via* New York and San Francisco for 15 cents per ½ oz.—Must be pre-paid. Books may be sent for 8 cents per 4 oz., and papers for 4 cents each.

United Kingdom.

Letter rates to the United Kingdom if by Canadian Packet, not exceeding ½ oz., 6 cts.
Exceeding ½ oz. and not exceeding 1 oz ..... 12 "
" 1 oz. " " 1½ oz. ..... 18 "
and so on increasing one rate of postage for each additional ½ oz.

If letters for the United Kingdom are posted unpaid or pre-paid less than the proper rate, they will be charged on delivery with double the amount of deficient postage.

The postage on letters from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, when forwarded by Canadian steamer either from Quebec or Portland, or by Halifax per Inman steamer, if pre-paid, will be 6 cents, the single rate; if unpaid double the amount of unpaid postage on delivery.

Letters from all parts of Canada when sent to Great Britain *via* New York, if pre-paid, will pass for 8 cents per single rate. If unpaid they will be charged with double the amount of unpaid postage on delivery.

Letters for the Dominion.

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 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, calling at Queen-town 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 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 where 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, 17 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 oz	12½ cts.	Above 1 lb. and not exceed'g 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 merchandize 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 packages of samples will be fined 5 cents. No packet should exceed 24 oz., or be more than 24 inches 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 merchandize between the Dominion of Canada and the countries mentioned below:—

1st. Samples of seeds, drugs, and similar articles for delivery in the United Kingdom, may be sent in bags entirely closed, provided that such bags be transparent.

2nd. Scissors, knives, razors, forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal or ores, and such like articles, are allowed to be forwarded by post, as samples to the United Kingdom, Germany, and Belgium, provided they be packed so as not to injure the mails or the officers of the Post Office. They must be so put up as to be easily examined. Any packet found insufficiently guarded will not be forwarded.

No packing must exceed the undermentioned weights and sizes:—

Destination.	Limit of Weight.	Size.	Rate per oz.			
			Not exceeding 2 oz.	2 to 4 oz.	4 to 8 oz.	8 to 1 lb.
			Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
France	24 oz.	18 inches long or 12 in breadth or depth	5	10	20	40
Portugal	16 "		5	10	17	34
Azores	16 "		5	10	17	34
Madeira	16 "		5	10	17	34
Germany	8 "		5	10	17	34
Kingdom of Italy	24 "		6	13	25	50
Belgium	8 "	24 inches long or 12 in breadth or depth	6	13	25	38
Netherlands	16 "		5	10	20	40
Denmark	48 "		5	10	17	34
Switzerland	48 "		6	13	25	50
			6	13	25	50

Should the above rules not be regarded, the package will be forwarded at the 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 who it is delivered :—

Once per week	5 cents.	Three 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 Kingd m, United States, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward Island. All papers must be pr -paid before leaving Canad , if not at the commuted rate, 1 cent each, but all transient papers, *i.e.* papers not from the publishers, must be pre-paid 2 cents each by postage stamps.

Exchange paper pass *free* between publishers in C nada, and also to and from those in the United States, Prince Edward Island, and Newfoundland.

Papers coming from England for the United States are charged 2 cents each on delivery. By Canadian mails *free*.

Postage on papers from the United States to regular subscribers in Canada, 1 cent. Transient United States papers, 2 cents.

Papers from Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland may be delivered to regular subscribers at the ordinary commuted rate. Transient papers, 2 cents each.

Canadian Book Post.

Books and Pamphlets addressed to any place in Canada, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland or the United States, must be pre-paid 1 cent per oz. by postage stamps.

British Book Post.

Book packets may contain, books, publications, works of literature, or art, whether British, Colonial, or Foreign, printed votes and proceedings of Parliament, patterns or samples of merchandize, 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.	2 cents.	Between 4 and 8 oz.	12½ cents.
Between 1 and 2 oz.	5 "	" 8 " 12 "	10 "
" 2 " 4 "	7 "	" 12 " 1 lb.	25 "

Increasing 5 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 oz.	17 cents
Between 1 and 2 oz.	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 in 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 for Quebec, or by the Inman steamers from Halifax :—

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

Increasing 20 cents for every additional 8 oz.

TABLE showing 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,[illegible]	[illegible] 56	$[illegible]70,702 91	10,289,012
1858	2,201	21,063	6,[illegible]	[illegible] 64	805,650 69	11,215,014
1859	2,324	20,636	6,[illegible]	[illegible] 93	784,278 47½	10,709,256
1860	2,424	21,478	7,141,280	[illegible] 28	830,720 15	11,542,078
1861	2,574	21,562	7,[illegible]	[illegible] 13	857,098 40½	11,756,594
1862	2,702	22,063	7,[illegible]	[illegible] 63½	868,115 44½	11,902,705
1863	2,842	22,630	7,[illegible]	[illegible] 46	870,857 45	12,501,281
1864	3,012	23,068	7,911,216	[illegible] 84	949,101 64	11,678,624
1865	3,207	24,143	8,[illegible]	[illegible] 45	1,001,721 37	15,295,173
1866	3,392	25,851	9,072,037	[illegible] 60	1,000,238 08	16,634,347
1866	3,424	27,125	9,[illegible]	[illegible] 54	1,039,037 54	17,545,458
1867	3,424	27,674	10,622,216	*1,025,710 03	1,055,570 00	18,100,000
1868	3,638	28,745	11,961,897	[illegible] 03	1,079,8[illegible] 09	21,020,020
1869	3,756	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The act authorizing three cents postage came into operation 1st April, 1868, and the reduction from 12½ to 6 cents on correspondence with the United Kingdom took effect 1st January, 1870. It is a matter of much regret that with these reductions compulsory pre-payment could not have been obtained. Had we pre-payment to-day in Canada as they have in the United States, the delivery of mail matter would be much simplified, the expenses of the Department greatly reduced, and the revenue and expenditure nearly, if not quite, equalized.

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 for 4 oz., payable in advance by Stamp	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 cent per oz.
Lithograph Letter 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 1½ cent per delivery	Cunard Book Post	1 cent per oz.
Newspapers, transient	2 cents each	2 cents each	Cunard Book Post	Do.	Commuted Rate.
Pamphlets and Occasional Publications	1 cent per oz.	Canadian Packet Book Post	Do.	Do.	2 cents each.
Patterns of Merchandize	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 cent per oz.
Periodicals	1 cent per 4 ozs., if package contains 1 or more Nos.	2 cents per No., if published in Canada; if in France, Canadian Packet Book Post	Do.	Do.	Letter Rate.
Photographs, in Cases or Albums	Parcel Post	Canadian Packet Book Post	Do.	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	2 cents each	Do.	Same as in Dominion.
*Printers' Proofs	Do.	Do.	2 cents each	Do.	Same as in Dominion.
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 16 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 ¼ oz.	Above ¼ oz. and not over ½ oz.	Above ½ oz. and not over ¾ oz.	Above ¾ oz. and not over 1 oz.	Above 1 oz. and not over 1½ oz.	Registration Fee.
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Algeria	10	16	26	34	84	17 per ½ oz. additional
Australia, South		16			82	17
Australia, West		16			82	17
Austria		16			82	25
Baden	16	28	44		82	25
Bavaria	16	28	44		82	25
Belgium		10			76	25
Brazil		28			56	17
Bremen		10			20	25
Brunswick		10			20	25
Buenos Ayres		28			56	1.40
Cape of Good Hope		28			76	1.40
Ceylon		32			44	1.20
Chili		28			84	2.40
China		28			56	1.40
Continental ports		20			40	1.16
Denmark		12			24	25
Egypt		40			80	2.00
Egypt		16			32	25
France	10	16	36		36	17 per ½ oz. additional
Gibraltar	16	28	44		36	17 per ½ oz. additional
Gibraltar		16			32	25
Greece		28			40	1.16
Grey Town		28			56	1.44
Guatemala		28			56	1.34
Hamburg		10			20	25
Hayti		28			56	1.40
Holland		10			20	25
Hong Kong		32			76	1.40
India		32			44	1.20
Ionian Islands	11	22	38		40	1.16
Italy, ex Papal States		24			48	25
Japan		36			70	1.40
Jerusalem	23	16	70		96	1.16
Lima	23	28			46	25
Madeira		16			32	25
Malta		16			32	25
Mauritius		24			46	25
Mecklenburg		10			20	25
Mexico		28			56	1.44
Nice		28			56	1.40
New Granada		28			56	1.44
New South Wales		16			32	92
New Zealand & Tasmania	16			32	92	17
Nicaragua		32			76	1.40
Norway		16			32	81
Oldenburg		10			20	25
Papal States	16	28	44		56	1.05
Peru		40			80	2.00
Portugal	16	28	44		56	93
Prussia		10			20	25
Rome	16	28	44		56	1.05
Rhine		16			32	1.24
Sandwich Islands		10			20	25
Venezuela		28			56	1.30
Victoria		16			32	92

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 on sales 5 per cent.

Money Orders.

All Money Order Offices in the Provinces of Quebec, Ontario and New Brunswick 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 $50	20 cents.
Over $10 and up to $20	10 "	" $50 " $80	30 "
" $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 with Nova Scotia.

Money Orders on the Province of Nova Scotia will be granted in Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick at the same rates of commission as those payable within the said Province; the difference of currency between Nova Scotia and the other Provinces make it necessary that the amounts of orders should continue to be expressed in sterling.

On sums and up to £2 stg	5 cents.	Over £8 and up to £12	30 cents.
Over £2 " £4	10 "	" £12 " £16	40 "
" £4 " £8	20 "	" £16 " £20	50 "

Money Orders between the Dominion, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland.

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

For Orders to £5 stg	25 cents.	Over £5 and up to £10	50 cents.

Postmasters are furnished with lists, and will afford every information required by applicants.

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 for 1868-69:—

	1868.	1869.
Number of Money Order Offices in operation	515	559.
Amount of Orders issued	$2,342,574 21	$2,551,552 36
Commission accruing to P. O. Dept.	$ 15,541 05	$ 19,560 00

The amount of business now performed by the Money Order Office is within a fraction of three times as much as it was ten years ago. In 1859 the amount of Orders issued was $1,105,703.12, and the commission accruing to P. O. Dept. was $6,224.55.

The Money Order system was established in the Province of Quebec and Ontario on 1st February, 1859; in that of Nova Scotia on the 1st July 1859; and in New Brunswick on the 1st November, 1868.

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 deposit, 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 projector. For the fifteen months they have been in operation upwards of one million of dollars have

been deposited, and they are rapidly gaining favour 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 accounts at credit at end of period.	Balance due to depositors at credit of accounts at end of period.
Three months ending June 30, 1868	3,217	$212,407 00	106	$4,857, 28	2106	41	2102	$ 201,583 69
Year ending June 30, 1869	16,677	1,257,885 00	4787	276,734 25	6139	1319	7212	1,036,114 7
Year ending June 30, 1870	24,991	1,727,961 00	9178	661,555 51	7823	2857	12174	1,76 8,2 18 25

Postal Savings Banks were established in Ontario and Quebec 1st April, 1868.

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.		Average Passage.		Mean.
	Letters.	Papers.	Books.	Letters.	Papers.	East.	West.	
						d. h.	d. h.	d. h.
1861	374,097	4'4,044	7,506	192,500	206,995	11 15	12 17	12 4
1862	502,778	581,068	11,065	166,500	204,185	11 8	13 14	12 11
1863	877,000	994,000	21,100	311,000	320,000	11 11	12 19	12 3
1864	800,000	985,000	22,000	3,0,000	340,000	10 23	11 1	11 0
1865	880,000	1,050,000	24,000	350,000	360,000	10 22	11 0	11 11
1866	900,000	1,100,000	25,000	350,000	370,000	10 21	11 22	11 9
1867	944,000	1,120,000	25,000	3 8,000	3 8,000	9 15	10 12	10 2
1868	900,000	1,148,620	25,570	1,2 0,000	367,000	9 20	9 15	10 6
1869	1,614,103	1,183,737	25,127	381,000	371,000	9 15	9 14	9 15

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 clerical staff consists of one clerk, Mr. V. E. 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, 25 cents 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 the Imperial and Colonial stamps, or are forwarded in closed mails, *via* United States, postage 25 cents per ½oz. Newspapers, 2 cents. The American Government requires a transit rate of 10 cents to be pre-paid by them 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 that already 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 for despatches 5 cents colonial, and 10 cents American,—in all, 15 cents per ½ oz.; and 5 cents per 4 cents 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 in receiving 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 least consequence. It is not unusual for a steamer to occupy *ten* days between San Francisco and Victoria, the distance being only 800 miles.

The Department is in a very transition state at present, and great alterations and improvements are expected before long. Negotiations are now on foot with the United States and British Governments for a reduction in postage rates, and an offer has been made for the telegraph wires by the Department, and it is expected they will be shortly united.

We are happy to note since our last issue that instead of the population decreasing, it is now steadily increasing, and that too by *bona fide* settlers.

Mails are now made up at New Westminster for Kootenay and French Creek every six weeks—two express messengers being employed by Government during the summer months to run to and from these mining camps.

On the road to the Carboo mines, well-appointed covered waggons with four or six horses convey mails, passengers and freight direct through in summer, sleighs being used in winter.

Victoria, Vancouver's Island, is the only Exchange Office for Foreign mails, but New Westminster distributes all incoming mail matter for the main land.

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

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

YEAR.	No. of Offices.	No. Miles Post Roads.	No. Miles Mail Travel.	Revenue.	Expenditure	No. of Letters.	No. of Papers.
1862....	7	...	.....	$1 875	$20 985	.....	.....
1863....	8	500	600	7 500	10 500	22,000	14,000
1864....	13	...	1000	11 000	27 000	20,000	12 000
1865....	16	...	1500	13 000	41 0 0	33,000	10,000
1866....	17	750	1600	9 [illegible]	[illegible]	30,000	11,000
1867....	20	700	1900	10 [illegible]	[illegible]	.....	.....
1868....	35	750	1900	13 [illegible]	[illegible]	.....	.....

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Postmaster General, John Delaney, Esq.; G. Lemesurier, Chief Clerk and Accountant; T. S. Dwyer, Superintendent of Money Order Office.

The adverse vote to Confederation, at the polls of Newfoundland, has caused the Postmaster General to consider how improvements, which had been waiting union with Canada, may be carried out. He suggests, in his report for the year 1869, the reduction of local postage, paid letters from 5 to 3 cents; unpaid, from 10 to 5 cents per single rate of ½ oz.; some alterations in mail service, by steam boats; and a system of free delivery. The department in this colony is fully up to the times; it will be seen by the returns given that there is a steady growth in all its branches.

Letter Postage.

Letters circulating within the Province, if pre-paid by stamps, 5 cents per ½ 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 ½ oz.; to the city of Halifax, 10 cents per ½ oz.; to Prince Edward Island, the United States and West Indies, *viâ* Bermuda, when posted at St. Johns, 10 cents per ½ oz.; when posted at outports, 13 cents per ½ oz.; to the United Kingdom, 12 cents; Vancouver's Island, British Columbia, East and West Coast of North America, *viâ* Bermuda, 24 cents per ½ oz. Parties wishing to sell postage stamps will be allowed a commission of 5 per cent. Letters found to contain coin posted for the United Kingdom, not registered, will be forwarded, charged with a double registration fee.

Table of Foreign Imports.

	Per ¼ oz.	Per ½ oz.		Per ¼ oz.	Per ½ oz.		Per ¼ oz.	Per ½ oz.		Per ¼ oz.	Per ½ oz.
Algeria	16	31	China	—	34	Italy (except Papal States)	22	44	Portugal and West Coast	—	58
Australia	—	22	Cuba	—	34	Java	—	32	Poland	—	30
Austria	—	24	Constantinople	0	40	Jamaica	—	32	Porto Rico	—	34
Baden	—	22	Denmark	—	18	La Plata	—	32	Portugal	22	44
Bavaria	—	22	Dutch Guiana	—	58	Malabria	16	32	Prussia	—	22
Belgium	—	22	Egypt	—	22	Malta	22	44	Russia	—	30
Belize, (Honduras)	—	34	France	—	16	Mauritius	—	32	South America (West and East Coast, *viâ* Bermuda)	—	32
Bolivia	—	58	Gibraltar	—	22	Mecklenburg	—	22			
Brazil	—	34	Greece	—	22	Mexico	—	34			
Bremen	—	22	Guatemala	—	34	Naples	22	44			
Brunswick	—	22	Guatimala	—	34	Natal	—	34			
Buenos Ayres	—	34	Hamburg	—	22	New Grenada	—	34	South America (West Coast, *viâ* England)	—	58
Cape of Good Hope	—	34	Hayti	—	34	New S. Wales	—	22			
Ceylon	—	34	Holland	16	32	New Zealand	—	22	Tasmania	—	22
Chili	—	58	India	—	30	Norway	—	26	Tenerife	—	34
			Ionian Islands	—	30	Oldenburg	—	22	Thesme	—	34
						Papal States	22	44			

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.
Exceeding 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz., 10 "
Do 8 oz. do 12 oz., 15 "

Adding, for every additional 4 oz. ..... 5 cts.
Registration Fee, ... 5 "

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 fail 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. ..... 6cts.	Exceeding 8 oz. and not exceeding 1 lb., 24 cts.
Exceeding 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz., 12 "	Adding, for every additional 8 oz. ..... 12 "

Money Orders.

Money Orders are interchanged with the United Kingdom, the Dominion of Canada, and Prince Edward Island, at the following rates:

For the United Kingdom.

Up to £2 stg. ..... 1s. stg.	From £5 to £7 stg. ..... 3s. stg.
From £2 up to £5 stg. ..... 2s. "	From £7 to £10 stg. ..... 4s. "

For the Dominion of Canada and Prince Edward Island.

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

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

TABLE shewing the extent of Mail Service, Postal Revenue, &c., in Newfoundland, from 1852 to 1869, inclusive.

Year.	No. of Days Mail was due.	No. of Trips.	No. Miles of Mail Routes.	No. Miles Annual Mail Travel.	Postal Revenue.	Expenditure.	British Packet Postage.	Remarks.
1852	15	2	550	55,000	$3,063	$5,630	$3,554	Pos. accounts of this period dis. p. oz. letter.
1853	15	2	550	55,000	3,128	7,650	6,187	
1854	15	6	550	55,000	1,721	8,639	4,363	Postage reduced this year to 6d. per ½ oz. letter.
1855	16	7	750	55,000	3,191	8 545	4,130	
					5 quarters			
1856	16	14	850	61,000	2,688	9,750	4,581	
1857	16	14	850	61,040	2 836	11,225	3,880	
1858	16	15	850	61,000	2,328	1,2 9 0	4,520	
1859	16	15	850	61,000	2,950	13,780	4,248	
1860	17	15	1,136	73,080	4,217	17,054	5,935	
1861	17	15	1,136	75,000	4,078	1,,195	4,723	
1862	17	16	1,136	75,700	4,273	15,537	4,320	
1863	17	18	1,136	61 000	4,369	14,615	4,818	
1864	18	21	1,136	61 000	4,139	13,017	4,818	
1865	18	24	1,136	61,000	4,565	16,179	4,532	
1866	18	24	1,200	67,060	5,055	16,113	4,306	
1867	18	25	1,358	68,000	5,011	17,030	4,218	
1868	18	28	1,358	68,000	4,955	15,292	4,512	
1869	19	30	1,273	68,000	5,277	14,503	4,971	

NOTE.—Exclusive of the routes given in the above table, two steamers are now employed one to run north for eight months, the other is employed all the year round to ply once a fortnight each way, north and west. Length of northern route, 250 miles, and western route, 350; total, 550 miles. There are also six sailing packets for the conveyance of mails to and from different points.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Thomas Owen, Postmaster General, Charlottetown; N. W. McLeod, Assistant; Henry McKennor, Additional Assistant; D. McDonald, do.; W. McKennor, do.

Letter Postage.

On letters circulating within the Island, the postage (if pre-paid) is 2d. per ½ oz.; if unpaid, 4d. To the Province of Nova Scotia, (if pre-paid) 3d; if unpaid 6d. To the Provinces of New Brunswick, Ontario and Quebec, 7d., pre-payment optional. United States 4d. per ½ oz. California and Oregon, 4d. To the United Kingdom, not exceeding ½ 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 ½ oz., if pre-paid; if unpaid, 6d. stg. additional. To Bermuda, Newfoundland, and British West Indies, 9d., 2d. of which must be pre-paid. New Zealand, Australia, or India, 1s 9d.; prepayment compulsory.

Book Post.

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

Under 1 oz.	1d. stg.	Not exceeding 1 lb.	1s. 0d. stg.
Not exceeding 2 oz.	2 "	" 1½ lb.	1s. 6d. "
" 4 oz.	3 "	For every additional ½ lb. or any fraction thereof	6d. stg.
" 8 oz.	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 1 d. 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 may 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 writ en 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 delivery, it will be returned to the party posting it. Parcels can be registered by prepaying 3d. additional in postage stamps.

The mails from Prince Edward Island for Nova Scotia, &c., are made up thrice 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 three 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 £1 to £2 stg.	1	3	"	"	
" 2 to 5 "	2	6	"	"	
" 5 to 7 "	3	9	"	"	
" 7 to 10 "	5	0	"	"	

From £10 to £12 stg.	6s	3d.	stg. com'sion.		
" 12 to 15 "	7	6	"	"	
" 15 to 17 "	8	9	"	"	
" 17 to 20 "	10	0	"	"	

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

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

From £10 to £15 stg.	4s.	6d.	stg. com'sion.		
" 15 to 20 "	6	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 £1 to £2 stg.	1	3	"	"	
" 2 to 5 "	2	6	"	"	

From £5 to £7 stg.	3s.	9d	stg. comm'ssion.		
" 7 to 10 "	5	0	"	"	

Abstract of Money Order business:—

Year.	Amount of Orders Issued.	Amount of Orders Paid.	Year.	Amount of Orders Issued.	Amount of Orders Paid.
1864	£ 597 4 0	£193 11 7	1866	£2,416 4 3	£726 16 4
1865	1,654 10 10	633 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.

135 new Post Offices have been opened in the Dominion and added to the subjoined list since the date of our last publication, and 23 have been closed. The totals number is now (1st August, 1870), 3761.

(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.
Abbotsford, Q..... l
Aberarder, O. .....
Abercorn, Q..... t b
Aberfoyle, O..... ...
Abingdon, O ..... b
Aboushagan Road, N.B.
Acacia, O.....
Acadia Mines, N.S.... t
Acton, N.B.....
Acton, O.....m b t
Acton Vale, Q....t s m b l
Adamsville, Q ..... b
Adare, O.....
Adderley, Q .....
Addington Forks, N.S.
Addison, O. .....
Adelaide, O.....m b
Admaston, O.....
Adolphustown, O. ....
Advocate Harb., N.S.
Agincourt, O. .....
Ailsa Craig, O.....m b t
Aird, Q .....
Airlie, O .....
Albert Bridge, N.S...
Albert Mines, N.B...
Alberton, O.....
Albion, O.....b m s
Albion Mills, N.S. ...
Albury, O .....
Aldboro', O .....
Aldershot, O. .....
Aldervill e, O.....
Alexander's P't, N.B.
Alexandria, O, ...s b m
Alfred, O. .....
Algonquin, O. .....
Allanburg, O. .....
Allandale Mills, O...
Allan Park, O .....
Allan's Corners, Q.... b
Allendale, O ..... m t
Allenford, O .....
Allisonville, O.....
Alliston, O.....
Alloa, O .....
Allumette Island, Q. b l
Alma, O.....
Alma, N.S.....
Almira, O..... b
Almonte, O.....s m b t
Alport, O.....
Alton, O. .....
Altona, O.....
Alvanley, O.....
Alvinston, O.....
Amberley, O.....
Ambleside, O.....
Ameliasburg, O. .....
Amherst, N.S.....m t
Amherstburg, O...s m b t
Amherst Point, N.S.
Amiens, O.....
Ancaster, O. ..... t m b
Ancienne Lorette, Q.
Ancienne Lorette, sub-office, Q.....
Anderson, O.....
Andover, N.B..... m
Ange Gardien, Q.....
Angers, Q.....
Angus, O .....t m b s
Annagance, N.B..... t
Annapolis, N.S .....m t
Antigonishe, N.S.....m t

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

Antrim, O.....
Antrim, N.S.....
Apatroque, N.B..... t
Appin, O.....
Appleby, O.....
Apple River, N.S. ...
Appleton, O..... mb
Apsley, O.....
Apto, O.....
Archibald Settlem't, N.B.....
Arden, O.....
Ardoch, O.....
Ardtrea, O.....
Argyle, N.S.....
Argyle, O.....
Arichat, N.S.....m t
Arisaig, N.S.....
Arkell, O.....
Arkona, O.....s m b
Arkwright, O. .....m b
Arlington, O.....
Armadale, O.....
Armagh, Q. ....
Armand, Q.....
Armstrong's Brk, N.B.
Armstrong's Cor., N. B.
Armow, O. .....
Arnott, O .....
Arnprior, O.....s m b t
Aroostook, N B. .....
Aros, O.....
Arthabaska St'n, Q , b lt
Arthur, O.....t s m b
Arthur Gold Mines, N.S.
Arthurette, N.B.....
Arundel, Q.....
Arva, O .....m b
Ascot Corners, Q.....
Ashburn, O. .....
Ashburnham, O.....
Asherow, O.....
Ashley, O.....
Ashton, O .....
Ashworth, O.....
*Aspey Bay, N.S..... t
Aston Station, Q. ... t
Atha, O .....
Athelstan, Q..... b l
Athens, O.....
Atherley, O.....
Atherton, O.....
Athlone, O. ..... m
Athol, O .....
Attercliffe, O. ..... b
Aubigny, Q.....
Aubrey, Q .....
Auburn, O. ..... b
Augrim, O .....
Au Lac, N.B.....
Aultsville, O..... m b t
Aurora, O. .....s m b t
Avening, O. ..... b
Avignon, Q .....
Avoca, Q. .....
Avon, O .....
Avonbank, O. .....
Avonmore, O. .....
Avonport, N.S.....
Avonton, O. .....
Ayer's Flat, Q .....
Aylesford, N. S. ..... t
Aylmer (E), Q s m b r t
Aylmer (W.), O... t s m b
Aylwin, Q .....
Ayr, O.....t s m b t
Ayton, O. .....
Baby's Point, O.....
Back Settlement, West Cornwallis, N.S. ...
Baddeck, N.S. .....t m
Baddeck Bridge, N.S.
Baden, O.....m t
Bagot, O. .....
Bagotville, Q. .....
Baie Verte, N.B..... m
Baie Verte Road, N.B.
Bailey's Brook, N.S.
Baillargeon, Q. .....
Billieboro', O .....m b
Baillie Settlem't, N.B.
Bairdville, N.B.....
Baker's Creek, N.B...
Bala, O.....
Balderson, O.....
Baldwin, O.....
Ballantrae, O. .....
Ballinafad, O. l
Ballycroy, O.....
Ballyduff, O..... t
Ballymote, O. .....
Balmer's Island, O...
Balmoral, O..... b
Balsam, O .....
Baltimore, O. ..... m
Bamberg, O.....
Banks, O.....
Bandon, O. .....
Bangor, O.....
Bannockburn, O..... b
Branchois, N.B. .....
Barachois de Malbay, Q.
Barb Lake, O.....
Barnesville, N.B.....
Barnett, O ..... b
Barney's River, N.S.
Barnston, Q ..... b l
Barrie, O.....s m b
*Barrie Station, O... t
Barrington, N.S.....m t
Barrington, Q .....
Barrington Passage, N.S.
Barrio's Beach, N.S.
Barthag, N B.....
Bartonville, O..... b
Bass River, N B.....
Bass River, N S.....
Basswood Bridge, N.B.
Bath, O .....t m b
Bath, N.B.....
Bathurst, N B.....t m
Bathurst Village, N.B.
Batiscan, Q.....s m b r t
Batiscan Bridge, Q.
Battersea, O.....
Bay du Vin, N.B .....
Bayfield, O..... m b
Bayfield, N B.....
Bayfield, N.S.....
Baysham, O.....
Bay St. Lawrence, N.S.
Bay Side, N B.....
*Bay Verte, N.B..... t
Beachburg, O. .....t m b
Beachville, O.....m b
Beaton, O. .....
Beauceville, O.....m b t
Bear Brook, O..... b
Bear Island, N.B ...
Bear Point, N.S.....
Bear River, N.S.....
Bear River (W. side) N S.
Beauharnois, Q...s m b r
Beattie, Q .....
Beaumont, Q. .....
Beauport, Q .....
Beauriv ge, Q .....
Beaver Bank, N S ...
Beaver Brook, N B...
Beaver Harb., N B...
Beaver River, N S...
Beaver River, Corner, N.S.....
Beaverton, O. .....s m b
Becancour, Q. ..... t r
Becancour Stat'n, Q. b t
Bedford, Q. .....m b l r
Bedford Basin, N.S...
Beebe Plain, Q .....
Beech Hill, N S.....
Begon, Q.....
Belfast, O .....
Belford O... ..... b
Belfountain, O..... b
Belgrave, O.....
Belhaven, O.....
Belledune, N.B.....
Belledune Riv., N.B.
Belleisle Bay, N.B...
Belleisle Creek, N.B.
*Belle River, O..... t
Belle Riviere, Q.....
Belleveaux Cove, N.S.
Belleville, O. .....s m b t
Belleville, N.B.....
Bellevous Vill., N.B.
Bell Ewart, O.....t m l
Bellrock, O.....
Bellsc nners, O...t m l
Belmont, N B. ..... t
Belmont, O.....
Belmore, O. l
Beloeil Bridge, Q.... l
Beloeil Station, Q....
Belton Village, Q.....b l
Bemerton Cove, N.B.
Bemmiller, O.....
Bennie's Corners, O.
Bensfort, O.....
Bentley, O. .....
Beresford, Q..... l
Bergerville, Q.....
Berkeley, O.....
Berlin, O.....s m b t
Berne, O. .....
Berryton, N.B.....
Bersemis, Q.....
*Bertie, O..... t
Berthier (en bas) Q.
Berthier (en haut) Q.....s m b l t r
Bervie, O.....
Berwick, N.S. .....
Berwick, O. ..... b
Bethany, O.....m b
Bethel, Q ....
Bewdley, O.....
Bic, Q.....t b l
Bicaville, Q.....
Big Bank, N.B.....
Big Beas River, N.S...
Big Brook, N S.....
Big Cove, N B.....
Big Glace Bay, N.S.
Big Harbor, N.S...
Big Interval, Grand Narrowes, N.S.....
Big Interval Marsh, N.S.....
Big Island, N.S.....
Big Lorain, N.B.....
Big Pond, N S.....
Big Port le Bear, N S.
Billings' Bridge, O.
Bill Town, N.S.....
Binbrook, O.....
Bingham Road, O....
Birchton, Q.....
Birkhall, O. .....
Birmingham, O.....
Birr, O. ..... b
Bishop's Mills, O.....
Black Bank, O.....
Black Brook, N.B... b
Blackcreek, O.....
Black Heath, O.....
Black Land, N.B.....
Black Point, N.S.....
Black River, N B. ...
Black River, W.O., N.B,
Black River, N.S.....
Black Riv. Bridge, N.B.
Black Riv. Station, Q. t
Black Rock, N.S.....
Black Sands, N.S.....
Blackville, N.B.....
Blair, O..... b
Blairton, O. .....s m
Blandford, Q. .....
Blandford, N.S. .....
Blaney Ridge, N.B...
Blantyre, O. .....
Blessington, O. .....
Blissfield, N B.....
Blissville, N.B.....
Bloomfield, King's County, N B .....
Bloomfield, Carleton County, N.B.....
Bloomfield, O..... b
Bloomingdale, Q.....
Bloomington, O.....
Bloomsburg, O.....
Blue Mountain, N.S..
Blue's Mills, N.S.....
Bluevale, O.....m b
Blyth, O, ...m b
Blytheswood, O.....
Boaby gron, O.....m b
Bocabec, N B.....
Bocart, O. .....
Bole town N.B.....
Bolestare, N.S.....
Bolsincbroke, O.....
Bolsover, O.....
Bolton Centre, Q.....
Bolton Forest, Q.....
Bonaventure, O. .....
Bonaventure, Q.....
Bonchard, Q.....s m b
Bongard's Corners, O.
Bookton, O.....
Boom, N.S. .....
Borda Plouffe, Q..... t
Borelia, O.....m b
Borrholm, O. .....
Boscobel, Q.....
Boston, O.....
Bosworth, O..... b
Botany, O.....
Bothwell, O..... t s m b
Botsford Portage, N.B.
Boucherville, Q..... t l
Boudreau Vill., N.B.
Boulardorie, N S. ...
Boulton, O.....
Boundery Creek, ...B.
Boun tary Presquile, N.B. .....
Bourg Louis, Q.....
Bowling Green, O.....
Bowmanville, O. s.m b t
Bowood, O ..... b
Box Grove, O .....
Boynton, Q .....
Boyne, O.....
Bracebridge, O..... s
Bradford, O.....s m b t
Bracmar, O .....
Bramley, O..... t
*Braeside, O..... t
Brampton, O.....s m b t
Branchton, O .....
Brandy Creek, O. ...
Brantford, O..... s m b t
*Brantford Station, O. t
Brechin, O .....
Brentwood, O.....
Breslaw, O..... t
Brewer's Mills, O ...
Brewster, O.....
Bridgedale, N.B.....
Bridgenorth, O.....
Bridgeport, N.S..... t
Bridgeport, O .....
Bridgetown, N S ... t m
Bridgeville, N S.....
Bridgewater, N.S ... t m
Bridgewater, O.....s t m
Brigg's Corner, N.B.
Brigham, Q.....
Bright, O .....t m b
Brighton, O. .....s m b t
Bryley's Brook, N.S..
Brinkworth O.....
Brinsley, O.....
Brisbane, O.....
Bristol, Q .....t b l
Britannia, O. .....
*Britannia Mills, Q r
Broad Cove Chapel, N.S.
Britonville, Q .....
Broad Cove, Interval, N S.....
Broad Cove, Lunenburg, N.S.....
Broad Cove, Marsh, N.S. .....
Broadlands, Q.....
Brockton, O.....
Brockville, O.....s m b t
Brodhagan, O.....
Brome, Q.....b l
Bromemere, Q.....
Brompton, Q..... t
Brompton Falls, Q. m b t
Bronte, O..... b
Brookbury, Q.....

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

Brookfield, Colchester, N.S.
Brookfield, Queens, N.S.
Brooklin, O. t s m b
Brooklyn, N.S.
Brooksdale, O.
Brookvale, N.B.
Brookville, Cumberland, N.S.
Brookville, Pictou, N.S.
Brougham, O. m b
Broughton, Q. l
Brown-burg, Q.
Brownsville, O.
Brucefield, O. b
Bruce Mines, O. b
Brudenell, O.
Brunner, O.
Brunswick, O.
Bryanston, O.
Buckhorn, O.
Buckingham, Q. s m b t
Buckland, Q.
Buckley's, N.S.
Buctouch, N.B. t m
Bulstrode, Q.
Bulwer, Q.
Burford, O. m b
Burgessville, O.
Burgoyne, O.
Burlington, N.S.
Burleigh, O.
Burn-brae, O.
Burnhamthorpe, O.
Burnley, O.
Burns, O.
Burnstown, O.
Burnt Church, N. B.
Burntcoat, N.S.
Burritt's Rapids, O. b
Burtch, O.
Burton, O.
Burton, N. B.
Bury's Green, O.
Bushfield, O.
Bute, Q.
Butternut Ridge, N.B.
Buttonville, O.
Buxton, O.
Byng, O.
Byng Inlet, O.
Byron, O.
Cacoua, Q. l t
Cæsarea, O.
Cainsville, O. b
Cambown, O.
Cambridge, O.
Cambogia, O.
Cahler, O.
Caldwell, O. b
Caledon, O. m b
Caledon, East, O. b
Caledonia, N. B.
Caledonia, O. t
Caledonia Cor., N.S.
Caledonia Mills, N.S.
Caledonia, St. Mary's, N. S.
Caledonia Springs, O.
Calton, O.
Calumet Island, Q. l
Cambray, O. b
Cambridge, N.B.
Cambridge, N.S.
Camden, East, O. b
Cameron, O.
Camilla, O.
Cumlachie, O. t
Campbellford, O. s m b t
Campbell's Cross, O. b
Campbell Settlem't, Kings, N.B.
Campbell Settlem't, York, N.B.
Campbelltown, N.B. t m
Campbellville, O. b
Campden, O.
Campo Bello, N.B.
Canaan Road, N.S.
Canada Creek, N.S.
Canard, N.S.
Canard River, O.

Canboro', O.
Canfield, O. m b t
Cannifton, O.
Canning, N.S. t m
Canning, O.
Canning, N.B.
Cannington, O. s m b
Cannobert, Q. l
Canso, N.S. m
Canterbury, Q.
Canterbury, N. B. m
Canterbury Station, N. B.
Cardiff, Q.
Carillon, Q. l
Carleton, Q. b
Carleton, N. B.
Carleton Place, O. m b t s
Carlingford, O. b
Carlisle, O.
Carlow, O.
Carlow, N.B.
Carlsruhe, O.
Carlton, N. S.
Carluke, O.
Carnarvon, O.
Carnegie, O.
Carp, O.
Carribou Cove, N.S.
Carroll's Cor., N.S.
Carrombrooke, O. m b t
Carrville, O.
Carsonby, O.
Carsonville, N.B.
Carthage, O.
Cartwright, O. b
Case Settlem't, N.B.
Cashel, O.
Cashmere, O. b
Cassburn, O.
Castle, O.
Castlebar, Q. l
Castleford, O.
Castlemore, O.
Castleton, O. t m b
Catalone, N.S.
Cataract, O. b
Catharaqui, O.
Cathcart, O.
Caughnawaga, Q. l
Cavan, O. b
Cayuga, O. t s m b
Cedar Grove, O.
Cedar Hill, O.
Cedar Lake, N.S.
Cedars, Q. l
Cedarville, O.
Central Bissville, N.B.
Central Cambridge, N.B.
Central Chebogue, N.S.
Central Kingsclear, N.B.
Central Norton, N.B.
Central Onslow, N.S.
Centre Augusta, O.
Centreton, O.
Centreville, N.S.
Centreville, O.
Centreville, Carleton Co., N.B.

Centreville, Albert Co., N. B.
Chambly Basin, Q. b l
Chambly Canton, Q. m b l t s
Chamcook, N.B.
Champlain, Q.
Chance Harbor, N.B.
Chandos, Q.
Chantelle, Q.
Charing Cross, O.
Charlesbourgh, Q.
Charleston, O.
Charleville, O.
Charlo's Cove, N. S.
Chateauguay, Q. l
Chateauguay Basin, Q. t
Chateau Richer, Q. r
Chatham, O. s m b t
Chatham, N.B. t m
Chatillon, Q.
Chatsworth, O. m b
*Chaudiere, Q. t
*Chaudiere Junc., Q. t
Cheapside, O. b
Chebogue, N.S.
Chelsea, Q. t s b l m
Chelsea, N.S.
Cheltenham, O. b
Chepstow, O.
Cherry Creek, O.
Cherry Valley, O.
Chesley, O.
Chesley's Cor., N.S.
Chester, Q. l
Chester, N.B.
Chester, N.S. t m
Chester Basin, N.S.
Chesterfield, O.
Cheticamp, N.S.
Cheverie, N. S.
Chezzetcook, N.S.
Colchester, Q.
Chicoutimi, Q. b r
Chiegonaise River, N. S.
Chipman, N.B.
Chippawa, O. s m b t
Chockley, N.B.
Church Hill, L.B.
Christmas Isl., N.S.
Churchill, O.
Church Street, N.S.
Churchville, O.
Churchy Ile, N.S.
Chute's Cove, N.S.
Clachan, O.
Clapham, Q.
Clairvaux, Q.
Clairview, O.
Clare, N.S.
Claremont, O. m b
Claremont, N.S.
Clarence, O. m b t
Clarence Creek, O.
Clarenceville, Q. b l
Clarendon Centre, Q. t
Clarendon Front, Q.
Clarendon Settlem't, N.B.
Clarke, O. m b
Clark's Harbor, N.S.
Clarksburg, O. s t m b
Claude, O.
Claverings, O.
Clayton, O.
Clearville, O. m b
Clementsport, N.S.
Clementsvale, N.S.
Clifford, O. m b
Creek Clear, O.
Clifton, O. s m b t
Clifton, Gloucester County, N. B.
Clifton, Kings Co'ty N.B.
Clifton House, O. b t
Clinton, O. s m b t
Clones, N.B.
Clontarf, O. m
Clover Hill, O. m b
Cloyne, O.
Clyde, O.
Clyde River, N.S.

Coal Branch, N.B.
Coal Mines, N.B.
Coaticook, Q. s m b l t
Coats Mills, N. B.
Cobden, O.
Coboconk, O.
Cobourg, O. m b t
Cocaigne, N.B.
Cocaigne River, N.B.
Codrington, O.
Cocmagun Riv, N.S.
Cobeck, O.
Colborne, O. s m b t
Colchester, O. b
Coldsprings, O.
Coldstream, O.
Coldstream, N.B.
Coldwater O. m t
Colebrook, O. b
Cole Harbor, N.S.
Coleraine O.
Coleridge, O.
Cole's Island, N.B.
Colinville, O.
Collfield, O.
Collins, N.B.
Collingwood, O. s m b t
Collin's Bay, O.
Collins, Inlet.
Colpoy's Bay, O. m
Columbus, O. m b
Comber, O. m
Combermere, O.
Como, Q.
Compton, Q. s m b l t
Concord, O.
Conestogo, O. m b
Coningsby, O.
Connor, O.
Conquerall Bk, N.S.
Conroy, O.
Consecon, O. m b t
Constance, O.
Contrecœur, Q. l
Conway, O.
Cook's Brook, N.S.
Cookshire, Q. r m b l
Cookstown, O. s m b
Cooksville, O. m b
Cooper, O.
Copenhagen, O.
Copetown, O. t
Copleston, O.
Corinth, O.
Corn Hill, N.B.
Cornwall, O. s m b t
Cornwallis, E. N.S. t
Corunna, O.
Coteau du Lac, Q. l
Coteau Landing, Q. m b l t r
Coteau Station, Q. t
Cote des Neiges, Q.
Cote St. Paul, Q.
Cot-wold, O.
Coulson, O.
County Har., N.S.
Courtland, O.
Coventry, O.
Coverdale, N.B.
Coverley, O.
Covey Hill, Q.
Cowal, O.
Cowansville, Q. t m b
Cow Bay, N. S. t m
Coxheath, N.S.
Craighurst, O. t m
Craigleith, O.
Craig-holme, O.
Craigs Road, Q. t
Craigvale, O.
Cranbourne, Q.
Cranworth, O.
Crawford, O.
Credit, O. m b
Crediton, O.
Creek Bank, O. b
Creemore, O. s m
Creighton O.
Cressy, O.
Crieff, O. b
Crinan, O.

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

Crofton, O.....
Cromarty, O.....
Cromwell, N.B.....
Crosshill, O..... b
Crosspoint, Q.....
Cross Roads, Ohio, N.S.
Cross Roads, County Harbor, N.S.....
Cross Roads, Lake Ainslie, N.S.....
Cross Roads Middle Medford, N.S.....
Cross Roads, Saint George's Channel, N.S.....
Croton, O.....
Crow Harbor, N.S.....
Crowland, O.....
Crowland, O.....
Croydon, O.....
Cruickshank, O.....
Crumlin, O.....
Crysler, O.....
Culloden, O.....
Cumberland, O..... t m b
Cumberland Bay, N.B.
Cumberland Point, N.B.....
Cummersville, O.....
Cummock, O.....
Curran, O.....
Currieville, N. B.....
Cushing, Q..... b l
Daere, O.....
Dalhelenan, Q..... l
Dalesville, Q.....
Dalhousie, N.B.....m t
Dalhousie Mills, O....
Dalhousie Road, N.S.
Dalhousie Settlement N.S.....
Dalibaire, Q.....
Dalkeith, O.....
Dalrymple, O.....
Dalston, O.....
Danford Lake, Q.....
Danforth, O.....
Danville, Q.....s m b l t
Darrell, O.....
Dartford, O.....
Dartmore, O.....
Dartmouth, N. S.....
Davenport, O..... t
Davisville, O.....
Dawn Mills, O..... b
Dawson Settl't, N.B.
Daywood, O.....
Dealtown, O.....
De Cewsville, O.....
Deep Brook, N. S.....
Deerdock, O.....
Deerfield, N. S.....
Deerhurst, O.....
Delaware, O.....t m b
Delhi, O.....m b
Delta, O.....
Demorestville, O.....
Dempsey's Cor. N.S.
Denbigh, O.....
Denfield, O.....
Denison's Mills, Q....
Deniston, O.....
Densmore's, N.S.....
Des Ramsay, Q.....
Derby, N.B.....
Derryvill , O.....
Derry West, O.....
Derwent, O.....
Deshoro', O.....
Deschambault, Q..... l
Desmond, O.....
*Des Riviere, Q..... t
Detour du Lac, Q.....
Deux Rivieres, O.....
Devizes, O.....
Devon, O..... b
Dewittville, Q.....
Dexter, O.....
Diamond, O..... b
Dickinson's Landing, O.....m b t
Dickson's Store, N.S.
Digby, N.S.....t m

Dicdegnash, N.B.....
Diligent River, N. S.
Dingle, O.....m b
Dipper Harbor, N.B.
Discouse, N. S.....
Dixie, O.....
Dixon's Corners, O...
Doak Town, N.B.....
Dobbinston, O.....
Doherty's Mills, N.B.
Dollar, O.....
Domvinede Gentilly, Q.
Don, O..... t
*Don River, O..... t
Doncaster, O.....
Donegal, O.....
Donegal, N.B.....
Doon, O.....
Doran, O.....
Dorchester, N.B.....m t
Dorchester Stat'n, O.
Dorking, O.....
Dornock, O.....
*Doucett's Land'g, Q t
Douglas, N.B.....
Douglas, O.....m
Douglas Harbor, N.B
Douglas Town, N.B.
Douglastown, Q.....
Douglas Valley Road, N. B.....
Dover, N.S.....
Dover, N. B.....
Dover South, O.....
Downeyville, O.....
Downskew, O.....
Doyle Settlement, N.B.
Drayton, O .....m b
Dresden, O .....t m b
Drew, O.....
Drew's Mills, Q.....
Dromore, O.....
Drum O .....
Drumbo, O..... m b t
Drummondville, Q..b l t
Drummondville, O. t m b
Drumquin, O.....
Drury, O.....
Dryden, O.....
Duart, O..... m
Dublin Shore, N. S...
Duckswell, Q..... b l
Dufferin, O .....
*Duffin's Creek, O .... t
Dumbarton R.R Station N. B.....
Dumblane, O .....
Dumfries, N. B.....
Dunany, Q .....
Dunbar, O..... b
Dunbarton, O.....m b
Duncan, O.....
*Duncanville, O ..... t
Duncrief, O.....
Dundalk, O.....
Dundas, O.....s m b t
Duned in, O.....
Dundee, Q.....t b l
Dundee, N.B.....
Dundee Centre, Q....
Dundela, O .....
Dundonald, O.....
Dungannon, O..... b
Dungiven, N.B.....
Dunham, Q..... t m b
Dunkeld, O.....
Dunnville, O. .....s m b t
Dunphy, N.B.....
Dunraven, Q .....
Dunrobin, O.....
Dunsford, O .....
Dunsinane, O.....
Duntroon, O.....m b
Dunvegan, O .....
Durham, O ..... t s m b
Durham, N.S.....
Eagle, O .....
Eardley, Q.....
Earltown, N.S.....
East Arthabaska, Q..
East Bay, N.S.....
East Bay, N. Side, N.S

East Bolton, Q.....
East Chester, Q.....
East Clifton, Q.....
East Dunham, Q.....
Eastern Har., N.S...
East Farnham, Q..... l
East Glasville.....
East Hawkesbury, O.
East Hereford, Q.....
East Loddore, N.S....
East Magdala, Q.....
Easton's Corners, O.. m
East Oro, O.....
Eastport, Medway, N.S. .....
East Riv., St. Mary's, N. S.....
East Riv., St. Mary's Co. Guysboro', N.S.
East Scotch Settlemen , N.B.....
East Side, Lake Ainslie. N.S.....
East Side, Pubnico Harbor, N.S.....
East Side of Chezzetcook, N.S.....
East Side W.Branch, East River, Pictou, N.S.....
East Templeton, Q...
Eastville N.S.....
East Williamsb'g, O.
Eastwood, O..... b
Eaton, Q..... b l
*Eccles burg, O..... t
Economy, N.S.....
Economy, Up., N.S.
Edgelystone, O.....
Eden, O.....
Eden Mills, O..... b
Edgar, O.....
Edgecombe, O.....
Edgett's Land'g, N.B.
Edgeworth, O.....
Edmonton, O..... b
Edmunston, N.B..... m
Edwardsburg, O..... b t
Eel Brook, N.S.....
Eel River, N.B.....
Effingham, O.....
Egansville, O..... m
Egbert, O.....
Egerton, O.....
Elkington, O.....
Egmondville, O.....m b
Egremont, O.....
Egypte, Q.....
Elder, O.....
Eldorado, O.....
Elfrida, O.....
Elgin, O .....
Elgin, N.B.....
Elginburg, O.....
Elginfield, O.....
Elmdale, O .....
Elizabethville, O.....
Ellengowan, O.....
Ellershausen, N.S....
Ellesmere, O.....
Elliot, O. .....
Elm Grove, O.....
Elmira, O .....
Elmsdale, N.S..... t
Elmsville, N.S.....
Elmvale, O.....
Elmwood, O.....
Elora, O.....s m b t
Elsinore, O.....
Embro, O.....m b
Embrun, O.....
Emerald, O.....
Emigrant Road, N.B
Emigrant Sett'nt, N.B
Enfield, N.S.....m b
Enfield, O.....
English Cor. N.S.....
English Sett'nt, N. B.
English Town, N.S...
Enniskillen, O..... b
Ennismore, O..... b
Enterprise, O..... b

Epping, O..... b
Epsom, O.....
Eramosa, O.....
Erbsville, O.....
Erie, O.....
Erin, O.....s m b
Erinsville, O..... b
Erinville, N.S.....
Erroll, O.....
Escott, O.....
Escuminac, N.B.....
Escuminac, Q.....
Esquising, O.....
Estanville Nord, Q....
Etchemin, Q..... t
Ethel, O.....
Etobicoke, O..... m b
Eugenia, O.....
Evangeline, Q.....
Evelyn, O.....
Everett, O.....
Eversley, O.....
Everton, O.....
Exeter, O.....s m b
Exford, O.....
Fairfield, N.B.....
Fairfield, O.....
Fairfield East, O.....
Fairfield Plain, O....
Fairhaven, N.B .....
Fairview, O.....
Fairville, N B.....
Falkinburg, O.....
Falkirk, O..... b
Falkland, O.....
Fallbrook, O.....
Fall's Bay, Bch, N S.
Farley's Mills, N.B...
Farmestown, N.B...
Farmersville, O..... m b
Farmington, O.....
Farnboro, Q.....
Farnham Centre, Q... t b
Farquhar, O..... b
Farran's Point, O....
Father Point, Q..... t
Felton, O.....
Fenaghvale, O.....
Fenelia, O..... b
Fenelon Falls, O ...t m b
Fennells, O.....
Fenwick, Nap , N.S.
Fenwick, O.....
Fenwick, N.S.....
Fergus, O..... s m b t
Ferguson's Falls, O...
Fergusonvale, O.....
Fermoy, O.....
Fernhill, O.....
Ferryville, N.B.....
Feversham, O.....
Fingal, O..... s m b
Fisher's Grant, N.S.
Fisherville, O.....
Fitch Bay, Q.....
Fitzroy Harbor, O.... b
Five Islands, N S....
Five Mile Riv, N.S...
Flatlands, N. B.....
Fleetwood, O.....m b
Fletcher's Stat'n N.S...
Flemgrant, Q.....
Flinton, O.....
Flora, O.....
Florence, O.....m b
Florenceville, N. B...
Do East, N.B
Foley, O.....
Folly Lake, N.S .....
Folley Mountain, N.S.
Fontenoy, Q .....
Fonthill, O..... m b
Fordyce, O.....
Forest, O..... m b t
Forest Falls, O....
Forest Mills, O.....
Forestville, O.....
Forfar, O.....
Forks, N. B.....
Forks, Barneck, N.S.
Forks, Middle Riv.,
Pictou, N.S.....

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

Formosa, O..... b
Forristall's, N.S.....
Fort Coulonge, Q.....
Fort Erie, O..... m b t
Fort William (L.S.)O.
Fort William, Q.....
Foster's, N.S.....
Foster's Cove, N.B...
Fouchie, N.S.....
Fournier, O.....
Foxboro', O.....
Fox Creek, N.B.....
Fox Harbor, N.S.....
Fox River, Q..... l
Framboise, N.S.....
Frampton, Q..... l
Frankford, O..... m b
Franklin, O..... b
Franklin Centre, Q... m
Franktown, O..... b
Frankville, O.....
Fraser's Grant.....
Frazer's Mills, N.S...
Fredericton, N.B... m t
Do Road, N.B.....
Freelton, O.....
Freeport, O.....
Freiburg, O.....
Freighsburg, Q. s t m r b l
French River, N.S...
*Frenchman's Bay, O. t
French Village, Q.... b l
Frogmore, O.....
Frome, O.....
Frost Village, Q..... b
Fulford, Q.....
Fullarton, O.....
Fulton, O.....
Gabarouse, N.S.....
Gad's Hill, O.....
Gagetown, N.B..... m
Galt, O..... s m b t
Galway, O.....
Gamebridge, O.....
Gananoque, O.... sm b t
Garafraxa, O..... s m
Garden River, O.....
Gardner's Ck. N.B...
Garden Island, O.....m t
Garden of Eden, N.S.
Garneau, Q.....
Garthby, Q..... l
*Gatineau Point, Q... t
Gaspe Basin, Q..... b
Gaspereau, N. B.....
Gaspereaux, N. S.....
Gay's River, N. S.....
Gay's Riv. R'd, N. S.
Geary, N. B.....
Gendley, O.....
Geneva, Q.....
Gentilly, Q..... l
Georgetown, Q.... s m b t
Georgeville, Q..... m l t
Georgina, O..... s m b
Germantown, N.B...
Getson's Point, N.S...
Giant's Lake, N.S....
Gilbert Cove, N.S.....
Gilbert's Mill, O.....
Gilford, O..... t
Gladstone, O..... b
Glammis, O.....
Glanford, O..... b
Glanworth, O.....
Glascott, O.....
Glasgow, O.....
Glassville, N. B.....
Glen, N.S.....m b
Glenallen, O.....
Glenarm, O.....
Glenburnie, O.....
Glencairn, O.....m o
Glencoe, O..... t
Glendale, N S.....
Glendower, O.....
Glenelg, N. S.....
Glengarry Station, N.S.
Glenhuron, O.....
Glenloyal, O.....
Glenlyon, O.....
Glenmeyer, O.....
Glen Morris, O.....
Glen Murray, O.....
Glennevis, O.....
Glen Road, N. S.....
Glen Sutton, Q.....
Glen Tae, O.....
Glenvale, O.....
Glen William, O.....
Goble s Corners, O....
Goderich, O..... s m b t
*Goderich Harb., O... t
Goldenville, N.B.....
Goldfields, N. S.....
Gold Mines, N.S.....
Gold River, N.S.....
Goldstone, O.....
Good Corner, N.B....
Goodwood, O.....
Goose Creek, N. B....
Goose River, N.S.....
Gordonsville, N.B....
Gore, N.S.....
Gore's Landing, O....
Gormley, O.....
Gorrie, O..... b
Gosfield, O.....
Goshen, N. B.....
Goshen, N. S.....
Gosport, O.....
Gould, Q..... l
*Gouds Landing, Q. t
Gourock, O..... b
Gowanstown, O.....
Gower Point, O.....
Gowland Mountain, N.B.
Grafton, O..... t m b
Grahamsville, O.....
Granboro', Q.....
Granby, Q..... s m b l t
Grand Anse, County Richmond, N. S....
Grand Anse, Inverness, N. S.....
Grand Aunee, N. B...
Grand Bay, N.B.....
Grande Baie, Q.....
Grande Greve, Q.....
Grande Ligne, Q.....
Grand Falls, N.B..... m
Grand Falls Portage, N.B.....
Grandigue.....
Grandigue Ferry, (N side), N.S.....
Grand Manan, N. B.
*Grand Metis, Q.....
Grand Narrows N.S...
Grand Pabos, Q.....
Grand River, Q.....
Grand River, N.B....
Grand River, N.S.....
Grant, O.....
Grantley, O.....
Granton, O..... t
Granville, Centre, N.S.
Granville Ferry, N.S.
Grass Pond, Q.....
Gravenhurst, O.....
Gray Stock, O.....
Great Bridge, N.S....
Great Shemogue, N.B.
Great Village, N.S....
*Greece's Point, Q.... t
Greenbank, O.....
Greenbush, O.....
Greenfield, N. B....
Greenfield, N. S.....
Greenhill, N.S.....
*Green Island, Q..... t
Greenock, O.....
Green Point, O.....
Green River, O.....
Green River, Q.....
Green River, N.B....
Green's Creek, N.S...
Greensville, O.....
Greenwich Hill, N.B.
Greenwood, O.....m t b
Greenville, Q.....t m b l
Greenville, N. S.....
Gresham, O.....
Gretna, Q.....
Grey, O.....
Grierville, O.....
Griffin Cove, Q... .....
Griffith, O.....
Grimsby, O..... s m b t
*Grimsby Station, O. t
Grondines, Q.....
Gross Point, N. S.....
Grovesend, O.....
Guelph, O..... s m b t
*Guelph Freight House, O..... t
Gulf Shore, N.S.....
Gunning Cove, N.S...
Guysboro', O..... t
Guysborough N.S.... m
Guysboro' Int'l, N.S.
*Gwillow Cove, Q..... t
Hagersville, O..... m b
Half Isl'd Cove, N.S.
Halfway Brook, N.S.
Halfway River, N.S.
Haliburton, O.....
Halifax, Q.....
Halifax, N.S..... m t
Hallerton, Q.....
Halloway, O.....
Hall's Bridge, O.....
Hall's Harbor, N.S...
Hamburg, Q..... t
Hamilton, O..... s m b t
Hamlet, O.....
Hammond, O..... b
Hammond Riv., N.B.
Hammondvale, N.B.
Hampstead, O.....
Hamsdtead, N.B.....
Hampton, O..... m b
Hampton, N.B..... t
Hamtown, N.B.....
Hanford Brook, N.B.
Hannon, O.....
Hanover, O.....m b t
Hantsport, N.S..... t
Hanwell, N. B.....
Har. O'Bouchet, N.S.
Harbor Road, N.S....
Harborville, N.S.....
Harcourt, O.....
Hardinge, O.....
Hardwick, N.B.....
Hardwood Lan s, N.S.
Harewood, N. B.....
Hargrave, Q.....m r
Harlem, O.....
Harley, O.....
Harmony, O.....
Harold, O.....
Harper, O.....
Harrietsville, O..... b
Harrigan Cove, N.S.
Harrington, West, Q.
Harrington, East, Q.
Harrisburg, O..... b t
Harriston, O.....m b
Harrow, O.....
Harrowsmith, O.....
Hartford, O.....
Hartington, O.....
Hartland, N. B.....
Hartley, O.....
Hartman, O.....
Harvey, N.B..... m t
Harvey, Co. Y'k, N.B.
Harvey Hill Mines, Q.
Hastwich, O.....
Harwood, O..... t
Hastings, O..... s m b t
Hastings, N.S.....
Hastings, N. B.....
Hatley, Q..... m b l
Haultain, O.....
Havelock, O..... t
Hawkesbury, O.. s m b t
Hawkstone, O.....
Hawksville, O..... m b
Hawtrey, O.....
Hay, O.....
Haydon, O..... b
Hayesland, O.....
Hay River, N.S.....
Haysville, O..... b
Hazledean, O.....
Headford, O.....
Head Lake, O .....
Head of Amherst, NS
Head Jordan R v. NS
Head of Mill Stream, N.B
Head of Ridge, N. B.
Head of St. Margaret's Bay, N.S.....
Head of St. Margaret's Bay, (middle di trict,) N.S.....
Head of St. Mary's Bay, N. S.....
Head of South River Lake, N.S.....
Head of Tarramagouche Bay, N. S...
Head of Tide, N.B...
Head of Wallace Bay N. S.....
Head of Wallace Bay (N.side) N.S.....
Heathcote, O.....
Hebron, N.S.....
Hebron, N.B.....
Heck-ton, O..... b
Heidelburg, O.....
Hemison, Q..... l
Hemmingford, Q. t m b l
Henry, O.....
Henrysburg, Q.....
Henryville, Q.... m b l
Hepworth, O.....
Herbert, Q.....
Hereford, Q..... b l
Hereward, O.....
Herons Island, N.B.
Hespeler, O..... s m b t
Hiawatha, O.....
*Hibernia, O..... t
Higgin's Settlement, N.S.
High Falls, O.....
Highfield, O.....
Highfield, N.S.....
Highgate, O. .....
Highland Creek, O....
Hillier, O.....
Hillsboro' (C.B.) N.S.
Hillsboro', O.....
Hillsborough, N.B...m t
Hillsburgh, O.....m b
*Hillsburgh, N.S..... t
Hillsdale, O.....
Hillsdale, N.B.....
Hill's Green, O.....
Hill Side, N.B.....
Hilton, O..... b
Hoasic, O.....
Hoath Head, O.....
Hochelaga, Q.....
Hockley, O.....
Holbrook, O.....
Holland Landing, O.m b t
Hollen, O.....m b
Holmesville, O.....
Holmesville, NB.....
Holstein, O.....
Holt, O..... b
Holyrood, O.....
Homer, O.....
Honeywood, O.....
Hopefield, O.....
Hopetown, O.....
Hopewell, N S.....
Hopewell, N B .....
Hopewell Cape, N.B. t
Hopewell Corner, N. B.
Hopewell Hill, N.B. t
Hornby, O.....
Horning's Mills, O.... b
Houghton, O.....
House Harbor, Q.....
Howe Island, O .....
Howlek, O.....
Hubbard's Cove, N.S.
Hubbell's Falls, O....
Hudson, Q..... t
Hull, Q..... m s b l t
Hull's ville, O.....
Humber, O.....
Humberstone, O..... b

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

Hunsdon, O. ..... b
Hunterstown, Q. .....
Huntingdon, Q .s t m b l r
Huntingville, Q. .....
Huntley, O. .....
Hunterville, O. .....
Huston, O ..... b
Hyde Park Cor., O. .....
Ida, O. .....
Ilderton, O. .....
Indiana, O. .....m b
Indian Cove, Q. .....
Indian Harbor, Co. Halifax, N.S. .....
Indian Harbor, Sherbrook N.S. .....
Indian Island, N.B...
Indian River, O .....
Indian Road, N. .....
Indian Town., NB...
*Indnstry, Q ..... t
*Ingersoll Stat'n, O.. t
Ingersoll, O.....s b m t
Ingoldsby, O. .....
Ingonish, N.S. ..... t
Inisfogo, O. .....
Inkerman, O. .....
Innerkip, O. .....
Innisfil, O. .....
Innisville, O. .....
Intervale, N.B. .....
Inverary, O. .....
Inverhuron, O. .....m b
Invermay, O. .....m b
Inverness, Q. .....s m b l r
Iona, O. .....m b
Irishtown, N.B. .....
Irish Cove, N.S. .....
Iron Hill, Q. .....
Ironside, Q. .....
Iroquois, O. .....s m b t
Irvine, Q. .....
Irvine Settle't, N B..
Isaac's Harb., N.S....
*Isacon, Q. ..... t
Island Brook, Q. .....
Islay, O. .....
Isle aux Coudres, Q..
Isle aux Grues, Q. .....
Isle aux Noix, Q. .....
Isle Dupas, Q. .....
Isle Perrot, Q. .....
Isle Verte, Q. .....t b l r
Islington, O. .....
Ivanhoe, O .....
Ivy, O. .....
Jackson, O. .....
Jacksontown, N.B. ....
Jacksonville, N.B. ....
Janetville, O. .....
Janeville, N.B. .....
Jarratt's Corners, O.
Jarvis, O. .....m t
Jasper, O. ..... t
Jeddore, N.S. .....
Jemseg, N.B. .....
Jenkins, N.B. .....
Jersey R. Chaudiere, Q.
Jerseyville, O. ..... t
Joggin Mines, N.S...
Johnson, O. .....
Johnson's Mills, O. ...
Johnston, N.B. .....
Johnville, Q. .....
Johnville, N.B. .....
Jolicure, N.B. .....
Joliette, Q. .....s m b r t
Jonquieres, Q. .....
Jordan, O. ..... t b
Jordan Bay, N.S. .....
Judique, N.S. .....
Jura, O. ..... b
Kadar, O. .....
Kamouraska, Q..t m b r
Kars, O. .....
Kars, N.B. .....
Kay's Settlement, N.B.
Kazubazua, O. ..... m
Keady, O. .....
Keenansville, C. .....
Keene, O. .....s m b
Keith, O. .....
Kelso, Q. .....
Kelvin, O. .....
Kemble, O. .....
Kempt Co., Queens, N.S. .....
Kempt Co., Yarmouth, N.S. .....
Kempt Bridge, N.S..
Kempt Head, N.S. ....
Kempt Road, N.S. ....
Kempt Town, N.S. ....
Kemptville, O. .....s m b t
Kendal, O. .....
Kenebec Lake, Q. .....
Kenilworth, O. ..... b
Kenmore, O. ..... t
Kennetcook, N.S. .....
Kennetcook Corner, N.S. .....
Kennetcook (Upper) N.S. .....
Kent Bridge, O. .....
Kentville, N.S. ..... t m
Kerrwood, O. ..... b
Kerry, O. .....
Kertch, O. .....
Keswick, O ..... b
Keswick Ridge, N.B.
Ketch Harbor, N.S..
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Keyser, O. .....
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Kildare, Q. ..... b l
Kilkenny, Q. ..... t
Killarney, O. .....
Killean, O .....
Kilmanagh, O. .....
Kilmarnock, O. .....
Kilmartin, O. .....
Kilmaurs, O. .....
Kilsyth, O .....
Kimberley, O. .....
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King, O. .....t m b
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Kingsbridge, O. .....
Kingsbury, Q. .....
Kingsclear, N.B. .....
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*King Station, O. ..... t
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Kingsville, O. .....s m b
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Kinmount, O. .....
Kinnear's Mills, Q....
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Kintail, O. .....
Kintore, O. .....
Kippen, O. ..... b
Kirby, O .....
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Kirkwall, O. .....
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Komoka, O. ..... t m b
Kossuth, O. .....
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L'barre, Q. l
La Beauce, Q. ..... b l
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Lachenaie, Q. l
Lachine, Q. .....s m b l t
*Lachine Bank, Q.... t
*Lachine Junc. Q... t
Lachute, Q. .....s m b l r t
Lac Masson, Q .....
Lac Noir, Q. .....
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Lafontaine, O. .....
Lagean O. .....
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Lake Ainslie, (E.side) N. S. .....
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Lak Bore, O. .....
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Lakefield, Q .....
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Lake Henry, N.B. ....
Lakehurst, O. .....
Lakelands, N.S. .....
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Lakelet, O. .....
*Lake Matapedia, Q. t
Lake Megantic, Q. ...
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Lakeside, O. .....
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Lake Weedon, Q. .....
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Laval, Q. .....
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Lavant, O. .....
Lavender, O. .....
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Lawrencetown, (Co. Halifax,) N. S ....
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Limehouse, O. ..... t
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Little Britain, O. .....
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*Little Metis, Q. ..... t
Little Judique, N.S..
Little Narrows, N.S..
Little Rideau, O. .....
Little River, Antigonish, N.S. .....
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Little River, Digby Co, N S .....
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Little River, Sunbury Co, N B .....
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Lochartville, N.S. ....
Loch Garry, O. .....
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Loch Lomond, N.S..
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Lockside, N.S. .....
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Loganville, N S .....
Logierait, O. .....
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L'er Westcock, N.B.
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McKay's Pt., N.S.....
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McLellan's Brk, N.S.
McNab, Glengary, O.
McPherson's F'y, N.S.
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Mabou C. Mines, N.S.
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Maitland Co., Yarmouth, N.S.
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Manners Sutton, N.B
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Mansfield, O..... b
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*Manvers, O..... t
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Marden, O.....
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Massawippi, Q..... m l
Massie, O.....
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Matawatchan, O.....
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*Matilda, O..... t
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Maugerville, N.B.....
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Mayo, Q.....
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Midmay, O.....
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Minesing, O.....
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Mispec, N.B.....
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Moffatt, O.....
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*Mohr's Corners, O... t
Moidart, N.S.....
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Molasses Harb. N. S
Molesworth, O.....
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*Moncton, N.B..... t
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Morris Town, King's N.S.....
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Mount Charles, Q.....
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Mount Hanley, N.S..
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Mount Horeb, O.....
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Mount Oscar, Q.....
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Mount St. Louis, O..
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Mount Salem, O.....
Mountsberg, O.....
Mount Thom., N.S...
Mount Uniacke, N.S. t
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Mount Webster, O....
Mount Whatley, N.B
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New Garlock, N.S..
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New Glasgow, Q..... l
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New Harbor, N.S.....
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North Douro, O.....m b
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Ogilvie, N.S.....
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Omemee, O.....s m b t
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Onslow, N. S.....
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Orchard, O.....
Orillia, O.....s t m b
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Ormond, O.....
Ormstown, Q..... m b l f
Oromocto, N. B..... m
Orono, O.....m b t
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Ospringe, O.....
Ossekeag, N. B..... m
Ossian, O.....
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*Ottawa Depot, O.... t
Otter Creek, O.....
Otter Lake, Q.....
Otterville, O.....m b
Ouncah, O.....
Oustic, O.....
Outram, O.....
Ovens, N.S.....
Overton, O.....
Owen Sound, O..s m b t
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Oxenden, O.....
Oxford, N.S.....
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Oxford Station, O..... t
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Oyster Ponds, N.S...
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Pakenham, O.....s m b t
Palermo, O.....m b
Palmerav, O.....
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Panmure, O.....
Papineauville, Q..... t
Paquette, Q.....
Paradise Lane, N.S...
Parham, O.....
Paris, O.....s m b t
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Park Head, O.....
Park Hill, O.....m t
Parkhurst, Q.....
Parma, O.....
Parrsboro', N. S..... m
Parrsb'o Shore, N.S...
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Patterson, O.....m t
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Petherton, O.....
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Pictou, N.S..... m t
Piedmont Val'y, N.S..
Pierreville, Q..... t l
Pigeon Hill, Q.....
Pike River, Q..... m b l
Pine Grove, O.....
Pine Orchard, O.....
Pine River, O.....
Pine Village, N. S....
Pinkerton, O.....
Pirate Harbor, N.S...
Pisarinco, N. B.....
Pittsferry, O.....
Plainfield, O.....
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Plaister Cove, N.S... m t
Plantagenet, O..... b t
Plattsville, O..... b t
Playfair, O.....
Pleasant Hill, O.....
Pleas'nt Ridge, N. B.
Pleasant River, N.S.
Pleasant Valley, N.S.
Plum Hollow, O.....
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Plymouth, N.S.....
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Pockshaw, N. B.....
Point Abino, O..... b
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Point aux Pins, O....
Point Brule, N. S.....
Point au Bouleau, Q.
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Pointe a Pic, Q.....
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Point Fortune, Q..... t
Point Kav, O.....
Point la Nim, N. B...
Point of Cape, N. S..
Point Petre, O.....
Point Platon, Q.....
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*P't St. Charles H'd, Q. t
*P't St. Charles W., Q... t
Point St. Peter, Q....
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Point Woolf, N. B....
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Pomeroy Ridge, N.B.
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Pont de Maskinonge, Q.
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Port Burwell, O. s m b t
Port Caledonia, N.S..
Port Colborne, O. m b t s
Port Carling, O.....
Port Credit, O..... t
Port Dalhousie, O. m b s t
Port Daniel, Q.....
*Port Darlington, O. t
Port Dover, O.... s m b t
Port Elgin, N. B.....
*Port Elgin, O..... t
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Porter's Hill, O.....
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Port Greville, N.S....
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Port Hawke-b'y, N.S.
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*Port Hood, N. S..... t
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Port Jolly, N.S.....
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Port Lewis, Q.....
*Portland, N.S..... t
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Port Rowan, O... t m b s
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*Prescott Junction, O. t
*Prescott Wharf, O...
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Queenston, O..... t
*Queen Street Junction, O..... t
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*Queen's Wharf, O... t
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Railton, O.....
Rainham, O.....
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Rama, O.....
Ramelah, O.....
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Rear Black River, Co. Richmond, N. S....
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Rednersville, O.....
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Richmond Stat'n, O.. t
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*Ridgway, O..... t
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River Desert, Q.....
River Gilbert, Q.....
River Hebert, N. S...
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River Louison, N.B...
River Philip, N.S.....
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Riviere du Loup, (en haut), Q..... m b l t
Riviere Guelle, Q..... l t
Riviere Raisin, O.....
Riv. Trois-Pistoles, Q.
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Robert's Isl'd, N. S...
Roberval, Q.....
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Roblin, O.....
Rob Roy.....
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Rockburn, Q.....
Rockford, O.....
Rockingham, O..... m
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Russell, O.....
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Ryckman's C'ner's, O
Ryegate, O.....
Rylstone, O.....
Ste. Apele, Q..... l
St. Agatha, O.....
Ste. Agathe, Q..... l
Ste. Agnes, Q.....
St. Aime, Q..... l
St. Alban, Q.....
St. Albert, Q.....
St. Alexandre, (Iberville,) Q..... t
St. Alexandre, (Kamouraska,) Q.....
St. Alexis, Q.....
St. Alphonse, Q.....
St. Anaclet, Q.....
St. Andre, Q..... l
St. Andre Avelin, Q. b l
St. Andrews, Antigonishe, N.S..... m t
St. Andrew's, N. B...
St. Andrew's Colchester, N.S.....
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St. Andrew's, O.....
Ste. Angele, Q.....
St. Anicet, Q..... l
Ste. Anne. Bout de l'Isle, Q..... t l
Ste. Anne de la Perade..... l t
Ste. Anne des Monts, Q.
Ste. Anne des Pl's, Q.. l
Ste. Anne la Pocatiere, Q..... t m b l
St. Ann's, N.S.....
St. Ann's, O..... b
St. Anselme, Q..... l
St. Antoine Lotb're Q l
St. Antoine River Richelieu, Q..... l
St. Antonin, Q.....
St. Apollinaire, Q..... l
St. Armand C're, Q.
St. Armand S'tion, Q t
St. Arsene, Q .....
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St. Aubert, Q.....

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St. Barnabe, River Yamaska, Q.....
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St. Bazile, Q..... l
Ste. Beatrix, Q.....
St. Benoit, Q..... l
St. Bernard, Q.....
St. Bonaventure, Q...
Ste. Brigide, Q..... l
Ste.Brigitte des Saults,Q.
St. Bruno, Q..... l
St. Camille, Q.....
St. Canut, Q.....
St. Casimir, Q..... r
St. Catherines, E. Q... l
St. Catherines, W.O.mbts
St. Celestin, Q.....
St. Cesaire, Q..... b l
St. Charles de Standbridge, Q.....
St. Charles, River Richelieu, Q..... l t
St. Charles, River Boyer, Q..... t
St. Christophe d'Arthabaska, Q..... m b r
Ste. Claire, Q.....
St. Clements, Q.....
St. Clet, Q..... l
St. Clothilde, Q.....
St. Columbia, Q.....
St. Come, Q.....
St. Constant, Q.....
St. Croix, N.S.....
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St. Cuthbert, Q..... t l
St. Cyrille, Q.....
St. Damase, Q..... l
St.Damiende Brandon,Q
St. Davids, O.....
St. Denis, River Richelieu, Q..... b l
St. Denis de la Bouteillerie, Q..... l
St. Didace, Q..... l
St. Domingo des Cedres, Q.....
St. Dominique, Q..... l
St. Edouard, Q.....
St.Edward de Frampton, Q.....
St. Edwidge, Q..... l
St. Elizabeth, Q..... l
St. Eloi, Q..... l
St. Elzear, Q.....
St.Emelie de l'Energie,Q.
St.Ephrem de Tring,Q
St.Ephrem d'Upton Q b l
St. Esprit, Q..... l
St. Etienne Q..... l
St. Etienne de Beauharnois, Q.....
St Eugene, O.....
St. Eustache, Q....m b l t
St. Evariste de Forsyth, Q..... l
St. Fabien, Q.....
Ste. Famille, Q.....
St. Filicite, Q.....
St. Felix de Valois, Q l
St.Fereol, Q.....
St. Fidele, Q.....
Ste. Flavie, Q..... t b l
St. Flavien, Q.....
Ste. Flore, Q.....
St. Foy, Q.....
St. Francis. Q.....t b l r
St. Francois, Montmagny, Q..... t b
St.Fran's,Beauce,Q... l r
St.Fran's,d'Orleans Q
St. Frederic, Q.....
St. Gabriel de Brandon, Q..... l
St. Genevieve, Q..... l
St. George, N.B.....m t

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St. George Brnt, O....m b
St. George de Windsor, Q.....
St. George's Channel, N. S.....
St. Germain de Grantham,Q.....
Ste. Gertrude, Q.....
St. Gervais, Q..... l
St. Giles, Q..... l
St. Gregoire, Q.....
St. Guillaume d'Upton, Q..... l
Ste. Helene, Q..... l
Ste. Helene de Bagot Q.....
St. Helens, O.....
Ste. Benedine, Q..... r
St. Henri, Q..... l
St. Hermas,Q..... l
St. Hilaire Station, Q t
St. Hilaire Village, Q. l
St. Hippolite de Kilkenny, Q.....
St. Hubert, Q..... t
St. Hugues, Q..... b l
St. Hyacinthe, Q....mbrts
St. Irenee, Q.....
St. Isidore, Dorchester, Q.....
St. Issdore, Lap.,Q.... l
St. Jacobs, O.....m b
St. Jacques, Q.....
St.Jacq. le Mineur, Q l
St. Janvier, Q..... l
St. Jean Baptiste, Rouville, Q.....
St. Jean Baptiste, Hochelaga, Q.....
St. Jn. Chrysostome, Chateauguay, Q..m b l
St. Jean Chrysostome, Levis, Q..... l
St. J. des Chaillons,Q
St. Jean de Matha, Q l
St.Jean d'Orleans,Q..
St. Jean Port Joli, Q...lrt
St. Jerome, Q..... m l r
St. Joachim, Q.....
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St. Johns, West, O.....
St. Joseph, Q.....
St. Joseph, N.B.....
St. Joseph du Lac, Q.
St. Jude, Q..... l
Ste. Julie, Q..... l
Ste. Julie de Somerset, Q.....
Ste. Julienne, Q..... r
St. Justin, Q.....
Ste. Justine de Newton, Q.....
St. Lambert, Q..... t
St. Lambert, M'treal,Q
St.Laurent d'Orl'ns Q r
St.Laurent M'treal,Q
St. Lazare, Q.....
St. Leon, Q.....
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St. Liboire, Q..... r
St. Liguori, Q..... l
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St. Louis de Gonzague, Q.....
Ste. Louise, Q. .....
St. Luc, Q.....
St. Luce, Q.....
St. Magloire, Q.....
St. Malachie, Q..... b
St. Malo, Q.....
St. Marc, Q.....
St. Marcel, Q..... l
St. Margaret's Bay, N.S.....
Ste. Marguerite, Q....
Ste. Marie de Monnoir, Q..... l r
Ste. Marthe, Q..... l

St. Martin, Q..... l
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St. Martins, N.B..... m
St. Mary's, O.....s m b t
St. Mary's Bay, N.S.
St. Mary's Ferry, NB
St. Mathias, Q..... l
St. Mathieu, Q.....
St. Maurice, Q.....
St. Maurice Forges,Q
St. Michel, Q..... l r
Ste.Michel des Anges, Q.....
Ste. Modeste, Q.....
Ste. Monique, Q..... l
St. Narcisse, Q..... l
St. Nicholas, Q..... t l
St. Norbert,Q.....
St. Octave, Q..... r
St. Ola, Q.....
St. Onezime, Q.....
St. Ours, Q..... b l t
St. Pacome, Q.....
St. Paschal, Q..... l t
St. Patrick, N. B.....
St. Patrick's Channel N.S.....
St. Patrick's Hill, Q.
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St. Paul de Buton, Q.
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St. Paul l'Hermite, Q
St. Pauls, N.S.....
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St. Peter's, N.S..... t m
St. Philippe, Q..... l
Ste. Philomene, Q.... l
St. Pie, Q..... l
St. Pierre d'OrleansQ
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St. Pierre les Becquets, Q..... b l
St. Placide, Q..... b l
St. Polycarpe, Q..... b l
St. Prosper, Q.....
St. Raphael, E.Q..... l
St. Raphael, W. O....
St. Raymond, Q..... b l
St. Regis, Q.....
St. Remi, Q.....m b l
St. Robert, Q..... l
St. Roch de Quebec,Q.m s
St. Roch de Richi'nQ l
St. R'h des AulnaisQ l
St.Roch l'Achigan, Q l
Ste. Romaine, Q..... l
Ste. Rosalie, Q..... l
St. Rose, Q..... l r
St. Sauveur, Q..... m l
St. Sauv'r de Q'b'c, Q
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St. Sebastien, Q.....
Sr. Severe, Q..... b
St. Simon de Yamaska, Q..... l
St.Simon de Rivousski, Q..... l
Ste. Sophie, Q..... b l
Ste. Sophie de Lacome, Q..... l
St. Stanislas, Q..... b l
St. Stanislas de Kostka, Q..... l
St. Stephen, N. B..... t m
St. Sulpice, Q.....
St. Sylvester, Q..... l
St. Sylvester, E.Q.....
St. Theodore, Q..... l
St. Th'dore de Chertsey, Q.....
Ste.Therese de Blainville, Q.....m b l
St. Thomas, E., Q.... t
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St. Timothee, Q..... l
St. Tite, Q.....
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St. Urbain, Q..... b l
Ste. Ursul , Q..... l
St. Valentin, Q..... l
St. Valerien, Q.....

St. Vallier, Q.....
Ste. Victoire, Q..... l
St. Victor de Tring,Q. l
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Salmon River, C. B., N B.....
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Salmon River, Co. Guysboro, N. S.....
Salmon River Co., Halifax.N.S.....
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Sambro, N. S.....
Sanborn, Q.....
Sandfield, O.....
Sandford, O..... b
Sandhill, O.....
Sandhurst, O.....
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Sandy Cove, N. S.....
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Sawmill Creek, N.S...
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Shawenegan, Q.....
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Sheet Harbor, N.S....
Sheffield, O..... b
Sheffield, N. B..... m
Sheffield Mills, N.S...
Sheffield Mount'n, Q.
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Shelburne, O.....
Sheldon, O.....
Shepody Road, N. B.
Sherbrooke, Q... s m b r t
Sherbrooke, N. S..... m
Sheridan, O.....
Sherkston, O.....
Sherrington, Q..... b l
Shetland, O.....
Shigawake, Q.....
Shiktehawk, N.....
Shinemicas Bridge, N.S.
Ship Harbour, Halifax, N.S.....
Shipley, O.....
Shippigan, N.B.....
Shoolbred, Q.....
Short Beach, N.S.....
Shrewsbury, Q.....
Shrigley, O.....
Shubenacadie, N. S... t
Shubenacadie River, N.S.....
Shubie, N. S.....
Sierra, O.....
Sight Point, N. S.....
Sills Hill, O.....
Silver Hill, O.....
Silver Stream, N B...
Simcoe, O..... s m b f
Singhampton, O..... m
Six Mile Brook, N.S...
Six Mile Cross, O.....
Six Mile Road, N.S...
Six Portages, O.....
Skipness, O.....
Skye, O.....
Sky Glen, N. S.....
Sleswick, O.....
Sligo, O.....
Smith's Cove, N. S....
Smith's Creek, N.B...
Smithfield, O.....
Smith's, N. B.....
Smith's Falls, O... s m b t
Smith's Mills, O.....
Smithtown N.B.....
Smithurst, O.....
Smithville, Line'n O.m b
Selina, O.....
Sombra, O..... m
Somerset, N. S.....
Somerset, Q..... m b l t
Somerville, N.B.....
Sonora, N.S.....
Sonya, O.....
Sorel, Q..... s m b r t
*Southampton..... t
Southampton, N.B...
South Barrston, Q....
South Bay, N.S.....
South Bolton, Q..... t
South Branch Co. Colchester, N.S.....
South Branch (Kenn's) N. B.....
South Branch (Oromocto) N.B.....
South Cayuga O.....
South Douro O.....
South Dummer, O.....
South Durham, Q..... t
South Eastern Passage, N. S.....
South Elmsley, O.....
South Ely, Q..... l
South Finch, O.....
South Gloucester, O...
South Gower, O.....
South Granby, Q.....
South Gut of St. Ann's, N. S.....
South Ham, Q..... r
South Minchinbrooke, Q..... t
South la Graisse, O...
South Lake O..... b
South McLellan's Mountain, N. S.....
South March O.....
South Middleton, O...
South Monaghan O.
South Mountain O...
South Nelson, N.B...
South Quebec, Q. m b t s
South Side Basin of River Denis, N.S...
South Side of Boulardene, N. S.....
South Side of Whycocomah Bay, N.S.
South Side West Margaree, N.S.....
South Zorra, O.....
Spafford town, O.....
Spanish River, O.....
Spar Springs, N.S.....
Sparta, O..... m t
Speedie O.....
Speedside, O.....
Spencer Cove, Q .....
Spencer's Island, N.S.
Spletche's Cove, N.S.
Spencerville O..... m t
Sprague's Point, N.B.
Spring Arbour, O.....
Springbank, O.....
Springfield, N S.....
Springfield, O.....
Springfield, N. B.....
Springfield Works Co., N.B.....
Spring ord, O..... m
Spring Hill, N. B.....
Spring Hill, N. S.....
Spring Hill Rd. N. S.
Springvale, O .....
Springville, N. S.....
Springville, O.....
Spruce Lake N. B.....
Spry Bay, N. S.....
Staffa, O.....
Stafford, O.....
Stamford, O.....
Stanbridge East, Q. m b l
Stanbridge Station, Q
Stanbury, Q.....
Standon, Q.....
Stanfold, Q..... m b l t
Stanhope, Q.....
Stanley, N. B.....
Stanley's Mill's, O.....
Stanstead, Q.. s m b l r t
Stanton, O.....
Starkey's N. B.....
Starnesboro', Q.....
Stayner, O..... s m b t
Steam Mill Village, N.S.
Steele, O.....
Steep Creek, N. S.....
Steeves Mount'n N.B.
Stella, O.....
Stevensville O.....
Stewiake C-R'ds, N.S.
Stewiake, Mdle, N.S. t
Still Water, N. S .....
Stirling, O..... s m b t
Stirton, O..... b
Stisted, O.....
Stittsville, O.....
Stockdale, O.....
Stockwell, Q .....
Stoco, O.....
Stoddart's, N. S.....
Stoke Centre, Q.....
Stoketon, Q.....
Stonefield, Q.....
Stoneham, Q.....
Stoney Creek, O..... m b
Stoney Creek, N. B...
Stoney Point, O.....
Stormont, N. S.....
Stornoway, Q.....
Stottville, Q..... l t
Stouffville, O..... s m b
Stowe, O.....
Strabane, O..... m b
Straffordville, O..... m b
Strangford, O.....
Stratford, O..... s m b t
*Stratford R R S'tion. t
Strathalian, O.....
Strathburn, O.....
Strathnairn, O.....
Strathroy, O..... s m b t
Streetsville, O..... s m b t
Stromness, O.....
Stukely, Q..... b l
Sullivan, O.....
Summer Hill, N. B...
Summerstown, O.....
Summerville, N.S.....
Summerville, O.....
Sunbury, O.....
Sunderland, O .....
Sunnidale, O..... t
Sussex Corner, N.B...
Sussex Portage, N.B.
Sussex Vale, N. B.... m t
Sutherland's Cors., O.
Sutherland's Mills, N.S.
Sutherland's Riv., N.S.
*Sutton Flats, Q..... t
Sutton, Q..... m b l
Swan Creek, N.B.....
Sweaburg, O..... b
Sweetsburg, Q..... t m b
Switzerville O..... b
Sydenham Place, Q...
Sydney, N. S..... t m
Sydney Mines, N.S...
Sylvan, O..... m b
Sypher's Cove, N.B..
Tabucintac, N.B.....
Tadousac, Q..... l
Talbotville Royal, O.
Tamworth, O..... m b
Tancook Island, N.S.
Tangier, N. S.....
Tannery, West, Q.....
Tapleyton, O.....
Tara, O..... m
Tarbert, O.....
Tatamagouche, N. S. t
" Mount., N. S.
Tatlock, O.....
Tavistock, O..... m t
Taylorholme, O.....
Taylor Village, N. B.
Tay Mills, N. B.....
Tay Settlem't, N. B.
Tecumseth, O.....
Tedish, N. B.....
Teeswater, O.....
Testerville, O.....
Telfer, O.....
Temperance Vale, N.B.
Templeton, Q..... t l
Tempo, O.....
Tenecafe, N.S.....
Ten Mile Creek, N.B.
Tennant's Cove, N B
Tennyson, O.....
Terrebonne, Q.... t m b l
Tessierville, Q.....
Teston, O.....
Tewiotdale, O.....
Thamesford, O..... m
Thamesville, O..... t m b
Thanet, O.....
The Range, N. B.....
Thistletown, O.....
Thomasburg, O.....
Thompsonville, O.....
Thornbury, O..... t b
Thorndale, O..... t
Thornby, Q.....
Thorne Brook, N.B.
Thorne Centre, Q.....
Thorntown, N.B...
Thornhill, O..... s m b t
Thornton, O.....
Thorold, O..... s m b t
Three-mile Plains, N.S.
Three Rivers, Q. m b r t s
Thunder Bay, O .....
Thurlow, O.....
Thurso, Q..... s m b l t
Tidnish, N.S.....
Tilnish Bridge, N.B.
Tilbury, East, O..... m b
Tilsonburg, O..... s t
Titusville, N. B.....
Tiverton, O..... t
Toledo, O.....
Toney River, N.S.....
Topping, O .....
Torbay, N.S.....
Tormore, O.....
Toronto, O..... s m b t
*Toronto Station, O. t
Tottenham, O..... b
Tower Hill, N.B.....
Townsend Centre, O.
Tracadie N.B.....
Tracadie, N. S.....
Tracy's Mills, N.B....
Trafalgar, O.....
Trafalgar, N.S.....
Traveston, O.....
Trawell, O.....
Trecastle, O..... l t
Tremblay, Q.....
Trenholm, Q.....
Trenton, Q..... s m b t
Trois Pistoles, Q..... l t
Trois Saumons, Q... .
Trout Cove, N.S.....
Trout Lake, O.....
Trout River, Q.....
Trowbridge, O.....
Troy, O..... b
Trudell, O.....
Truro, N.S..... m t
Tuam, O..... b
Tullamore, O..... m b
Tupperville, N.S.....
Turn's Bay, N.S.....
Turtle Creek, N. B...
Tuscarora, O.....
Tusket, N.S..... m t
Tusket Wedge, N.S...
Tweed, O..... b
Tweedside, O.....
Tweedside, N. B.....
*Tyandinaga, O..... t
Tyrconnell, O.....
Tyrone, O.....
Tyrrell, O.....
Udora, O..... b
Ulmerton, O.....
Ufford, O.....
Ulswater, O .....
Ulyatt, O.....
Ulster, O.....
Ulverton, Q..... m b
Umfraville, O.....
Unterwood, O..... t
Union, O..... m b
Union Hall.....
*Union Station (Toronto) O..... t
Unionville, O..... b
Upham, N.B.....
Upnor.....
Up'r Bay du Vin, N.B.
Upper Branch, N. S.
Up'r Buctouche, N.B
Up'r Caledonia, N.S.
Upper Cape, N.B.....
Up'r Canaan, N. B.
Up'r Cavendish, N.B.
Up'r Cross Roads, St. Mary's, N.S.....
Up'r Dyke Village, N.B
Up'r Gagetown, N.B.
Up'r Greenwich, N.B.
Up'r Hayneswille, NB
Upper Kent, N.B.....
Up'r Keswick, N.B...

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

Up'r Keswick Ridge, N.B.
Up'r La Have, N.S.
Upper L'ch Lomond N.B.
Up'r Magaguadavic, N.B.
Up'r Maugerville, NB
Upper Mills, N.B.
Upper Nequac, N.B.
Up'r New Horton, NB
Upper Newport, N.S
Upper Peel, N.B.
U'per Queensb'y, N.B
Upper St. Bazil, N.B.
Upper Sackville, N.B
Up'r Settlement, Baddeck River, N.S.
Upper Settlement, Barney's Riv., N.S.
Up'r Settlement, Middle River, N.S.
Upper Settlement, S. River, N.S.
Up'r Settlement, W. River, N.S.
Upper Shemeld, N.B.
Upper Southampton, N.S.
Upper Stewiacke, N.S.
Up'r Vaishabuk, N.S.
Upper Wicklow, N.B.
Up'r Woodstock, N.B
Upsalquitch, N.B.
Uptergrove, O
*Upton, Q. t
Urbania, N.S
Usher, N.S.
Utica, O.
Utopia, O.
Utterson, O.
Uttoxeter, O.
Uxbridge, O. s m b t
Vachell, O.
Vaillancourt, Q.
Valcartier, Q.
Valcourt, Q.
Valentia, O.
Valetta, O.
Valentyne, O.
Valtort, Q.
Valleyfield, Q. t s
Valmont, Q.
Va bruch, O. m
Vandecar, O.
Vandeleur, O.
Vankleek Hill, O. t s m b
Vankoughnet, O.
Vanvlack, O.
Vann sta, O.
Vanneck, O.
Varennes, Q. l
Varna, O. b
Varney, O.
Vasey, O.
Vaudreuil, Q. l r t
Vaughan's, N.S.
Veighton, O.
Vellore, O.
Venice, Q.
Vennachar, O.
Ventnor, O.
Ventry, O.
Vercheres, Q.
Verdun, Q.
Vernal, N S.
Vernon, O.
Vernonville, O.
Verona, O.
Versailles, Q.
Vesta, O.
Vicars, Q.
Victoria, N.B.
Victoria, Co. Cumberland, N.S.
Victoria Corners, O.
Victoria Harbor, N.S.
Victoria Mines, N.S.
Victoria Square, O.
Vienna, O. s t m b
Viger, Q.
Vigo, O.
Villageois Aulnais, Q.
Village Richelieu, Q.
Villanova, O.
Villiers, O.
Vincennes, Q.
Vine, O.
Vinton, Q.
Violet, O.
Virgil O.
Vittoria, O. t m b
Vivian, O.
Vogler's Cove, N.S.
Vroomanton, O. m b
*Wainfleet, O. t
Waba-hene, O.
Wakefield, Q.
Waldemar, O.
Wales, O.
Walkerton, O. s t m b
Walkerville, O.
Wallace, N.S. m t
Wallace, O.
Wallace Bridge, N.S.
Wallaceburg, O. t s m b
Wallace Ridge, N.S.
Wallace River, N.S.
Wallacetown, O. b
Wallbridge, O.
Wallenstein, O. b
Walmer, O.
Walsh, O.
Walter's Falls, O.
Waltham, Q.
Walton, O.
Walton, N.S.
Wanstead, O.
Warden, Q.
Ward's Creek Road, N.B.
Wardsville, O. t s m b
Wareham, O.
Warkworth, O. m b t
Warminster, O.
Warner, O.
Warren, N.S.
Warsaw, O. m
Warsbury, O.
Warwick, Q. b l t
Warwick, O. m
Washademoak, N.B.
Washa o, O.
Washington, O. b
Wassis Station, N.B.
Waterborough, N.B.
Waterdown, O. t m b
Waterford, O. s m b t
Waterloo, Q. s m b r t
Waterloo, O. s m b t
Waterville, N.B.
Waterville, Q. t
Waterville, N.B.
Watford, O. t m
Watson's Corners, O.
Watson Settlem't, N.B.
Waugh's River, N.S.
Waverly, O.
Waverly, N.S.
Way's Mills, Q.
Weaver Set'm't, N.S.
Webbers, N.S.
Webster's Creek, N.B
Weedon, Q.
Welcome, O.
Welland, O. s m b t
Welland Port, O. m
Wellesley, O. s m b
Wellington, O. m b t
Wellington Sq., O. m b t s
Wellman's Corners, O
Welsford, N.B.
Wendover, O.
Wentworth, N.S.
Wesley, O.
West Arichat, N.S.
West Arran, O.
West Bay, N.S.
West Bolton, Q.
West Branch, P. River, Pictou, N.S.
West Brauch, Nicholas River, N.B.
West Branch, River Phillip, N.S.
West Bronte, Q.
West Brook, O.
West Brougnton, Q.
Westbury, Q.
West Chester, N.S.
West Chester Lake, N.S.
West Ditton, Q.
West Dublin, N.S.
West Essa, O. b
West Farnham, Q. m b l
Westfield, O.
Westfield, N.B.
West Flamboro', O. m b
West Glassville, N.B
West Gore, N.S.
West Huntingdon, O
West Huntley, O
West Lake, O.
West M. Gillivray, O
West Madada, O.
Westmeath, O.
West Montrose, O.
Westmorland Point, N.B.
Weston, O. s m b t
West Osgoode, O.
Westover, O. b
Westport, O.
Westport, N.S. m
West Potton, Q.
West River, N.S.
West River S ation, N.S.
West's Corners, O.
West Shefford, Q. t
West Side Lochabar, N.S.
Westville, N.S.
West Winchester, O. s m b
Westwood, O.
Wexford, O.
Weymouth, N.S. t
Weymouth Bridge, N.S.
Whalen, O.
Wheatland, Q.
Wheatly, O. b
Whitby, O. s m b t
White Head, N.S.
Whitehurst, O.
White Lake, O.
White Point, N.S.
White Rose, O.
White's Cove, N.B.
Whitevale, O. t b
Whitfield, O.
Whittington, O.
Whycocomah, N.S.
Warton, O.
Wick, O.
Wickham, N.B.
Wickham Station, NB.
Wicklow, O.
Wicklow, N.B.
Wickwire Station, N.S.
Widder, O. b t
Widdert tation, O. t m b
Wilfrid, O.
Wilkesport, O.
Willetshome, O.
William sdale, N.S.
*Williamsburg, Q. t
Williamstown, O.
Williamstown, N.B.
Willsero t, O.
Willowdale, O.
Willow Grove, O.
Willowgrove, N.B.
Wilmot, N.S. m t
Wilmur, O.
Wilson's Beach, N.B
Wilton, O. b
Winchelsea, O.
Winchester, O. b
Winchester Spgs, O. t
Windermere, O.
Windham, Centre, O
Windham Hill, N.S.
Windsor, N.B.
Windsor, O. s m b t
*Windsor, Station, Q t
Windsor, N.S. m t
Windsor Junction, N.S. t
Windsor Mills, Q.
Wine Harbor, N.S.
Winfield, O.
Wingham, O. t m b
Winona, O. t
Winterbourne, O.
Winthrop, O.
Wisbeach, O.
Woburn, O.
Woodville, O. s m b
Woodbridge, O. m b
Woodburn, O.
Woodbury, O.
Woodford, O.
Woodham, O. m
Wood Harbor, N.S.
Wood Point, N.B.
Woodlands, O.
Woodslee, O.
Woodstock, O. s t m b
Woodstock, N.B. m t
Woodstock Road, Station, N.B.
Woodside, Q. b l
Wooler, Q.
Wolfe Island, O. t
Wolfstown, Q. l
Wolfville E., N.S. m t
Wolverton, O.
Wotton, Q. b l
Wreck Cove, N.S.
Wright, Q.
Wroxeter, O. t s m b
Wyandott, O.
Wyebridge, O.
Wyomlne, O. a m b t
Yamachiche, Q. b l t
Yamaska, Q. b l t
Yarker, O. b
Yarmouth, N.S. m t
Yarmouth Centre, O.
Yoho, N.B.
York, O. s m b
York Mills, O. b
York River, O.
Yorkville, O. m b
Young's Cove, N.B.
Young's Point, O.
Zaphyr, O.
Zealand, O.
Zimmerman, O.
Zurich, O. m

THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

By JAMES YOUNG, M.P., Galt.

The union of the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, on the 1st of July, 1867, was an important event in the history of this continent. Lord Monck, then Her Majesty's chief representative in British North America, characterized the union as the foundation of "a new nationality," and it is gratifying to know, that within the bounds of the five Provinces and the North-west Territories, which now comprise the Dominion—not to speak of the sister colonies which have not yet cast in their lots with us—there exist all the elements necessary to build up a prosperous and powerful people.

Nations, like individuals, invariably have their difficulties. Great Britain has its *skeleton* in Ireland, and in the destitution of the lower stratum of its population. France trembles at the sight of the *spectre rouge*. The United States had their *bête noir* in human slavery, and now are troubled with a conquered but unreconciliated South and the wounds and burdens of a costly war. The Dominion, it must be confessed, is not free from the common lot. We have difficulties—both within and without—to combat and overcome. But these are not greater than the problems which perplex other countries; and it can be fairly claimed that Canada stands prominently forward among the nations at the present time, rivalling any in general prosperity, and the happiness, enterprise, and intelligence of its people.

Confederation has largely increased the importance of this country in the eyes of the world. The best evidence of this fact is to be found in the augmented flow of immigration to our shores. It is estimated that 25,000 Immigrants settled in the different Provinces during 1870*. This is not so large a share of the "human tides" as we expect to receive hereafter, but it is a marked increase over previous years, and indicates that since the Union we have received, as we deserve, increased attention from foreign countries. But there are comparatively few abroad, and not so very many even among ourselves, who fully appreciate the vast extent of our territory, the amplitude of our resources, the general excellence of our institutions, and the important future which, with anything like wise statesmanship on the part of our rulers, is certainly in store for this country.

With the single exception of Russia, the Dominion of Canada embraces the largest area of territory of any country in the world. This may surprise those who have not closely examined their maps, but it is borne out by facts. Our neighbours, the people of the United States, who sometimes speak as if the whole continent were theirs, have to take a secondary place to the Dominion when boundaries come to be discussed. The present area of our territory is as follows:—

Province of Ontario	121,260	square miles.
" Quebec	210,020	"
" Nova Scotia	18,660	"
" New Brunswick	27,105	"
" Manitoba	13,000	"
North-west Territories	say 2,737,000	"
Total area	3,127,045	square miles.

Adding to these figures the area of British Columbia (now seeking admission into the Union), 220,000 square miles, and the islands of Newfoundland and Prince Edward, respectively 40,200 and 2,100, we find the full size of British America to be no less than 3,389,345 square miles! Without counting these important Provinces as part of the Dominion—as they undoubtedly will be ere long—it occupies in point of size the second place among the nations, as will be seen by the following statement† of the areas of the ten largest countries:—

Russia	7,612,874	sqr. miles.	Turkey	1,812,048	sqr. miles.
Dominion of Canada	3,127,045	"	China	1,297,999	"
Brazil	3,108,104	"	Mexico	1,053,442	"
United States	2,999,818	"	British India	935,732	"
Australian Colonies	2,582,070	"	Argentine Confederation‡	842,780	"

* The number and destination of the immigrants who entered Canada during the last four years for which returns are given, were as follows:—

Year.	Total Number.	Settled in U. S.	Settled in Canada.
1866	51,795	41,704	10,091
1867	51,878	47,212	10,666
1868	71,448	57,683	13,765
1869	75,780	67,150	8,630

† Mostly taken from Statesman's Year-book, London.

‡ The size of the other principal States of America is as follows:—Peru, 505,986 square miles; Bolivia, 472,298; Venezuela, 425,712; Ecuador, 287,000; Chili, 249,952; and Cuba and Porto Rico, 52,750.

Much of our enormous territory, it must be frankly admitted, is unavailable. We have our Siberia, over portions of which the foot of civilized man has never trodden, and which, from its coldness and sterility, will never be fruitful or habitable. But after making due allowance for these inhospitable regions, the Dominion still embraces an area of fertile territory sufficiently large, with resources sufficiently varied and inexhaustible, to be able to furnish homes for at least 100,000,000 of the human race.

The natural resources of the Dominion are abundant and varied. Prominent among these are our forests, which for extent, wealth and beauty, are unmatched. It is estimated that the timber districts in the valleys of the Saguenay, St. Maurice, Ottawa, Trent, and on the shores of Huron and Superior—all in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec—cover no less than 207,711 square miles*. As regards the wealth of our forests, statists have set down the annual value of the lumber and timber produced by the whole Dominion at $30,000,000. This estimate is in all probability below the mark, for our exports of lumber in 1868-9 alone, amounted to $19,838,963, which would leave only a little over $11,000,000 worth for our entire home consumption†. Beauty is but a secondary consideration; but we may be pardoned for mentioning it, when poets have sung the glories of Canadian woods, and beggared language to depict the gorgeous colouring of the dying foliage.

Of our Agricultural capabilities, the extent of our annual exports afford satisfactory evidence. The farming lands of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are much like those of the New England States, those of Ontario produce crops second to none on the continent, and the extensive praries of the North-West are now known to be unsurpassed for depth and richness of soil. Some idea may be formed of our agricultural resources, when properly developed, by an estimate of the present cash value of our farms, live stock and implements, and of the value of their annual produce. Taking the census of 1861 as a basis, the value of the farms of the four Provinces cannot now be much, if anything less, than $672,000,000, the horses, cattle, and other live stock, $[illegible] and agricultural implements, $31,000,000‡. During the decade from 1851 to 1861, the last census returns show that the average increase in production, taking all the products of the farm, was over 150 per cent. Estimating the increase since 1861 at the moderate rate of 50 per cent., the total annual quantity and value of our farm products will (in round numbers) now be as follows :—

Articles.	Quantity.	Price.	Total Value.
Wheat	41,700,000 bush.	$ 1.00	$ 41,700,000
Indian Corn	3,900,000 "	0.60	2,340,000
Peas	18,400,000 "	0.70	12,880,000
Barley§	8,200,000 "	0.70	5,740,000
Rye	2,900,000 "	0.60	1,740,000
Oats	65,100,000 "	0.35	22,785,000
Buckwheat	5,400,000 "	0.60	3,240,000
Potatoes	53,900,000 "	0.30	16,170,000
Turnips	30,300,000 "	0.12	3,636,000
Hay	3,200,000 tons	10.00	32,000,000
Wool	10,400,000 lbs.	0.30	3,120,000
Butter	77,700,000 "	0.14	10,878,000
Cheese	6,000,000 "	0.11	660,000
Pork	182,000,000 "	0.05	9,100,000
Mutton	50,000,000 "	0.05	12,500,000
Beef‖	200,000,000 "	0.05	10,000,000
Miscellaneous			10,000,000
Total annual produce of our farms			$216,789,000

These facts furnish conclusive testimony in regard to the agricultural importance of the Dominion, and the fertility of its farming lands. And when it is remembered that in 1861

* From a paper read by Senator Skead, of Ottawa, at the Detroit Commercial Convention in 1865.

† It is believed that the home consumption must at least equal the exports, which would bring our total yearly produce of the forest to nearly $40,000,000.

‡ The census returns of 1861, adding some omitted Nova Scotia returns, make the cash value of farms $337,845,330, live stock, when valued, say $120,000,000, and implements, $5,000,000. We have added 1-4 to the statement given above, 25 per cent. for the increase during the nine years which have since elapsed.

§ This is evidently much below our present barley crop. Our exports of that grain in 1868-9 were over $5,000,000 alone. But wheat has probably not increased so much as the figures above, so the one will balance the other.

‖ The figures for beef and mutton are estimates. The dietary of prisons averages about 1 lb. of fresh meat or its equivalent to each person, and to asylums for the insane, ½ lb. per diem. Mr. D. Wells, revenue commissioner, estimates the meat food of the people of the United States at $20 each per annum. Taking the population of the Dominion to be 4,000,000 souls, this would give $80,000,000. Deducting from this one-half for hay and grain consumed by animals, which we have already allowed for in the above table, the estimate would be $40,000,000. Considering the quantity of fish, however, which is consumed in the different Provinces, in the table above we place the total consumption and production of meats at a little over $30,000,000.

there were only 13,000,000 of acres under cultivation, that this comprises but a small portion of the arable lands of the four Provinces, to say nothing of the millions of acres of rich lands in Manitoba and the North-West, some idea may be obtained of the wealth of our undeveloped agricultural resources.

The fisheries of the Dominion come next in importance. Both our deep sea and fluvial fisheries are valuable; the former, which lie along the coasts of the Maritime Provinces, are admittedly superior to all others, and furnish this invaluable article of food to a large portion of Western Europe as well as America. We have no means of estimating the quantity taken annually by French fishermen; but Mr. F. H. Derby, an excellent authority, estimated the catch of cod and mackerel by New England fishermen at $12,000,000 a few years ago, three-fourths of which were taken in our waters. Our annual exports of produce of the fisheries (including Newfoundland, which contributes the most) amount to nearly $9,000,000, and the home consumption may be set down at $3,000,000 more. They give employment to about 50 000 fishermen and 15,000 vessels and boats. This portion of the Dominion's resources exhibits no signs of exhaustion, and now that restrictions have been placed on the fishing of foreigners, must speedily increase in value and productiveness.

Our mineral wealth is abundant. It lies scattered over every portion of our territory, inviting development. In the Maritime Provinces, coal, iron and gold mines are regularly and successfully worked: Ontario and Quebec possess iron, copper, silver and gold in paying quantities; in the North-West territories there are coal measures said to be large enough to supply the whole of America for ages; and if we were to cast our eyes across the Rocky Mountains to our sister colony on the Pacific coast, we might see the noble Fraser river "coursing over 800 miles of its golden bed, and cutting in twain mountains of silver and copper and iron." The annual produce of our mines now falls little short of $2 500,000, but this affords little indication of the ample field which our mineral resources offer to capital and labour.

The past progress of the Dominion in wealth and population has been satisfactory. In 1867, a well-informed statistician* estimated the realized wealth of British America, exclusive of railways, canals, public buildings, &c., at $1,126,000,000. It is believed this is now, at least, considerably beneath the mark. The gross property of Great Britain in 1868-9 was estimated by Mr. R. Dudley Baxter to be worth $30 000,000,000, which gives nearly $1,000 to each individual, and Mr David A. Wells estimates that of the United States at $23,400,000,000 currency, or $700 for each person. Allowing only $400 to each person, and taking our population to be 4,283,108—which is the estimated number at January, 1871—the total realized property of the Dominion would be $1,713,241 200.

As an evidence of the rapid accumulation of wealth, we may refer to the returns of our monetary institutions. Their business has greatly increased of late years. In the hands of Building Societies there are now fully $6,000 000†, and the deposits in the Government and other savings' banks, principally the earnings of the poorer classes, are about $7,000,000. The deposits in the banks of Ontario and Quebec have trebled—increased 200 per cent—since 1860! The following statement shows the amount of the paid-up capital, total amount of deposits, and specie and Government securities, on the 30th June of the last ten years:—

Years.	Paid-up Capital.	Deposits.	Specie and Securities.
1861—June 30th	$28,200,130	$18,721 209	$ 4,960,439
1862— "	26 000,062	19 604 887	6,976,946
1863— "	25,708,183	21,800,421	5 440,196
1864— "	27 397 663	24 209,464	5,116,127
1865— "	30 263 958	25,780,276	6 577,120
1866— "	29,034 767	28,750,191	6,130,519
1867— "	29,447,573	28,704 227	7,284 197
1868— "	28 529,048	30 168,593	8,101,367
1869— "	29 651,674	36,671,432	13,022,015
1870— "	31,450 597	50,229,788	15,289,472

The accumulation of deposits, as shown by this table, has been marked and striking. During the past two years, in particular, the increase has been exceedingly rapid—the amount having advanced $6.500 000 during 1869, and no less than $13,500,000 during 1870. It will be observed that the banks of Ontario and Quebec held $50,229,788 of deposits on the 30th of June last. If we were to add to this sum the deposits in the banks of the Maritime Provinces and in the savings' banks and building societies, it would make the cash which

* Arthur Harvey, Esqr., F.S.S., Editor of Year-Book of Canada in 1867.

† The last published Miscellaneous Statistics of Canada make the amount in the hands of these Societies $1,656,723. A subsequent but partial statement raised it to $5,340,336, and $6,000,000 is considered to be now within the mark. Some have placed it at $7,000,000.

the people of the Dominion had deposited in our monetary institutions at the date mentioned, not very far from $65,000,000*! The rapid manner in which this immense sum has accumulated from about $20,000,000 in 1860, is a significant indication of the progress and increasing wealth of the country.

The population of the Dominion is larger than was the population of the United States when they asserted and achieved their independence. Their numbers were then about 3,000,000: the inhabitants of the four Provinces, if the rate of increase during this decade has equalled the last, numbered 4,149,959 at the beginning of this year, and will be 4,282,103 by the 1st of January, 1871. The population of the whole of British America is calculated to be 4,701,369 and if the past rate of increase be maintained, it will be 6,441,000 in 1881, 8,825,000 in 1891, and 12,000,000 by the close of the century.

If we turn to the records of our annual commerce, we find no evidence of dullness or stagnation—but cheering signs of progress. Nothing more surely indicates the true condition of a country than its trade returns, and Canada has no cause to fear such a test; indeed, when numbers are considered, we have some reason to feel proud of the extent to which our commerce with foreign countries has swelled. Confirmation of this will be found in the following statement of our total trade (both imports and exports) during each year since 1850, the figures being those of Ontario and Quebec alone up to the date of Confederation, after which those of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are included:—

Year.	Total Trade.	Year.	Total Trade.
1850	$29,703,497	1860	$ 68,055,033
1851	34,805,461	1861	76,119,843
1852	25,500,140	1862	79,308,067
1853	55,782,729	1863	81,458,235
1854	63,548,515	1864 year	34,786,054
1855	64,274,650	1864-5	80,644,651
1856	75,031,304	1865-6	96,479,728
1857	60,497,522	1866-7	94,791,870
1858	50,550,461	1867-8	119,797,879
1859	58,209,242	1868-9†	119,411,514

It will be observed by these statistics that the volume of our annual trade increased from $29,00",(00 in 1850, to $68,000,000 in 1860—more than doubled in ten years and has nearly doubled again since 1860 having amounted to $119,411,514 in 1868-9. Adding on the amount of coin and bullion imported and exported (which is excluded from all the above returns) the gross transactions of the Dominion last year were over $127,000,000. The returns of 1869-70, when completed, will be still larger. A statement just given to the press, of the imports and exports for the eleven months ending May 31st, shows a total of $124,800,650, so we may now safely assert our commerce to be over $130,000,000 per annum! These figures most eloquently tell their own tale, and manifest rapid growth in commercial importance.

Few countries possess better means of transportation—both by water and by rail. The heart of the Dominion rests in the lap of the finest fresh-water lakes on the globe, whose great outlet, the St. Lawrence, passes with majestic flow through our territory to the ocean: the North-West contains numerous lakes and rivers not less grand and beautiful, if at present less known and appreciated; whilst the front of the Dominion rests on the Atlantic, whence our fleets sail into every navigable sea. The natural navigation has been improved by an elaborate and efficient canal system, whose aggregate length is 227 miles, and whose construction cost close upon $10,000,000. When the projected enlargement of these canals is carried out, the St. Lawrence must become the chief highway for the products of the great West to reach the ocean, and it requires no effort of imagination to picture the time when the immense production of the interior will crowd every avenue of transportation, and the sparkling waters of this noble river will be whitened with sails.

Our railway facilities are abundant. With the exception of the American Pacific, we can boast, we believe, of possessing the longest single line of railroad, and we are acquainted with no country so sparsely populated which has exhibited greater enterprise in the construction of these useful works. Twenty years ago (1850) we had only 55 miles of railway in all the Provinces, but according to the last published returns‡ we now possess over 20 different

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* The latest returns procurable by the writer, one of which is over a year old, are as follows:—Deposits in Ontario and Quebec banks, $50,229,788; in Building Societies, $1,522,749; in Savings' Banks, $6,480,971; and in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick banks, $3,943,824—Total, $61,976,828.

† In 1867-8 and '68-9, the returns for the lower Provinces are added, as also the estimated short returns at the various ports. In all the other years no short returns are added.

‡ Miscellaneous Statistics of Canada for 1867-8. These are the last returns given to the public at the time we write. It is censurable that the publication of such statistics is so long delayed..

railroads in operation, whose rails traverse 2950 miles. The cost of these lines and the amount of their earnings in 1867-8 (less the returns not published) were as follows:—

Name of Road.	Total Cost.	Earnings.
Great Western	$ 24,877,454	$3,758 978
London & Port Stanley	1,049,857	41,705
Welland	1,622 843	86,615
Northern	5,552,064	531 370
Port Hope, Lindsay & Beaverton	1,005 535	233,476
Cobourg & Peterboro	200,000	19 256
Brockville & Ottawa	2,700 000	138,884
St. Lawrence & Ottawa	2,008,934	106,181
Grand Trunk	102,856,429	6,592,367
Carillon & Grenville	90,114	15,203
St. Lawrence & Industry	55,340	8,709
New Brunswick & Canada	2,296 529	79,781
European and North American	4 644,393	166,758
Nova Scotia	6,955,178	273,904
Total	$164,921,190	$1 ,815,777

These returns do not embrace several lines of railroad which have been recently completed in the Maritime Provinces, whose total length may be estimated at 185 miles. The cost of these roads at $30 000 per mile would be $5,550,000, which sum added to $164,921 190 given above, would show that in the existing railways of the Dominion no less than $160,471,190 have been invested. Their annual earnings are over $12,000,000—a sum within 25 per cent. of the entire public revenue. But we have only stepped on the threshold of our railway development. New lines are projected in all parts of the Dominion, and it is understood that during the recent negociations with the representatives of British Columbia for admission into the Union, the Government of Canada agreed to undertake the great work of a Pacific railway, which will extend across the entire continent and unite the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. The following new roads are either wholly or partially under contract and in process of construction:—

	Estimated length.	Estimated cost.
The Intercolonial	500 miles.	$20 0 0000
Canada Central*	210 "	5,250,000
Toronto, Grey & Bruce	100 "	2 000,000
Toronto & Nipissing	100 "	2,000,000
Wellington, Grey & Bruce	100 "	2,500 000
Southern Air Line	275 "	6,875,000
Whitby & Port Perry	43 "	1 075,000
Total	1388	$53,700,000

When these important undertakings are finished, not to mention the many other railroads projected and sure to be built before many years, there will be over $200,0 0,000 invested in the railways of Canada, whose aggregate length will be close upon 4,400 miles. For a country like Canada, with a population barely over four millions, and whose resources are yet but very partially developed, this record is exceedingly creditable, and exhibits an amount of energy and enterprise in the construction of public works of which much older and wealthier countries would have no reason to feel ashamed.

In referring to the proposed Canadian Pacific railroad, we may state that if ever any considerable portion of the trade of Western Europe with India, China, Japan and other Oriental lands, can be carried on across the American continent, it must be through our territory. The writer confesses, however, to some scepticism in regard to so great a change in the course of eastern trade, particularly since the great work of M. De Lesseps, the Suez canal, has become an accomplished fact. But Lord Bury said in England some years ago:—"Our trade in the Pacific ocean, with China and with India, must ultimately be carried on through our American possessions;" and the late D'Arcy McGee more than once during his more eloquent utterances, pictured the productions of the Orient passing across this continent through British territory to Europe. Should such hopes be realized, and a revolution take place in the course of Oriental trade, the advantages which a Canadian Pacific railroad would have over American lines, are undoubted. The most obvious advantage would be a saving of at least 500 miles in distance. The following is the estimated distance by each route from Liverpool to the Pacific ocean:—

American Pacific Route.		Canadian Pacific Route.	
From Liverpool to New York	2980 miles	From Liverpool to Montreal	2740 miles
" New York to San Francisco	3300 "	" Montreal to Thunder Bay	1030 "
		" Thunder Bay to mouth Fraser river	1979 "
Total number of miles	6280	Total number of miles	5749

* The distances of these various projected railroads are from the most correct data which could be obtained. We have calculated the cost of the broad guage lines at $25,000 per mile, and the narrow guage at $20,000. In the end, this will probably be found within the mark.

These figures show a difference of 531 miles, but besides this all-important advantage, our route possesses several others which, it is believed, would secure it the preference. These are as follows:—1st, the western country through which the Canadian Pacific railway would pass, is rich and fertile—for a long distance the American road runs through a desert;—2nd, the passes in the Rocky Mountains in our territory are over 1100 feet* lower than those our neighbours have to climb over;—3rd, above the 49th parallel the snow-fall near these mountains is comparatively trifling, seldom more than ten inches — the Americans have had to erect some twenty miles of sheds to prevent their trains being buried in avalanches of snow; and last but not least, we have abundance of cheap coal both in the Red River country and British Columbia. — whilst our neighbours have no suitable coal for steam purposes within hundreds of miles of the Pacific slope, and the line of steamers now running between San Francisco and the East, cannot start upon their voyage until they have sent 789 miles to Nanaimo, in British Columbia, for the coal necessary to keep their engines working. In case of close competition, these circumstances must inevitably give superiority to the Canadian Pacific route.

The Dominion of Canada possesses one element of national strength and prosperity which has attracted marked attention among foreign nations, but the importance of which is probably not fully realized by many among ourselves. We refer to our Maritime power. During the great debate in Parliament on Confederation, something was said about British America becoming "the fourth Maritime power in the world;" but how few have fully realized the importance of the fact that, with the exception of Great Britain, the United States and France, this country possesses a larger tonnage of inland and sea-going vessels than any other power in the world? The following statistics of the principal merchant navies are taken from the *Statesman's Year Book*, for 1870, and prove the justness of our claim to rank fourth in the list:—

Countries.	Number of Craft.	Number of Tons.
Great Britain	22,270	5,516,424
United States	28,118	4,318,309
France	15,637	1,042,811
Dominion of Canada†	7,531	899,096
Italy	17,788	815,521
Norway	6,215	795,876
Prussia	1,490	406,612
Spain	4,849	367,790
Netherlands	2,117	257,536
Austria	7,830	224,415
Russia	2,132	180,992
Denmark	3,132	175,554

The number of fishermen and other seamen in the various Provinces, according to the census of 1861, was 69,256. There cannot, therefore, be less than 75,000 persons, besides their families, dependent for their living on the deep, and who, in times of trial, would be found a strong arm of defence. In ship-building we have heretofore taken a prominent place. In a single year‡ our ship-yards have turned out 638 vessels of all sizes, weighing in the aggregate 230,312 tons, and of which we sold to the value of £9,000,000 in gold. From various causes this industry has not been so prosperous of late years, but having abundance of timber and cheap means of production, we do not despair to see it revive.

Not the least of the attractions of the Dominion are the moderate cost of living and low rate of taxation. Whatever may be the material, intellectual or social advantages of a country, if the people are oppressed with financial or other burdens, these advantages might as well not exist so far as the masses are concerned, for they can only be enjoyed by the opulent few. But we know not where to find a country in which the necessaries of life are cheaper, or the fiscal burdens press more lightly upon the community.

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* The Yellow Head pass is 1140 feet lower than the summit level of the U.S. Pacific Railroad.

† All the statistics we give of our ships, seamen, and ship-building, include the returns of Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island. It is apparent that all the nations mentioned do not make up their navy returns the same way. This accounts for the large number of vessels in some cases. The tonnage is the true test, but in some cases it is calculated differently.

‡ This year was 1863. The number of ships was contributed as follows: Canada, 158; Nova Scotia, 207; New Brunswick, 137; Prince Edward Island, 100; and Newfoundland, 26. New Brunswick contributed the largest amount of tonage by 18,000 tons.

On the 30th April, 1870, the nett amount of the public debt of Canada was $77,432 96 *, and if we add the surplus debt to be assumed by the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, $10,937,970, we find the gross amount to be $88,870,937. Without wishing to underrate this sum, or detract in the slightest degree from the conclusive arguments in favour of keeping our indebtedness within the smallest possible compass, still the amount cannot be considered heavy when compared with the public debts of other countries. For the purpose of comparison, we append the following statement of the indebtedness of some of the principal nations, and all of the Australian colonies. It was prepared by an American writer†, and is sufficiently near correct for our present purpose:—

Countries.	Total Debt.	Annual Interest.	Int. per Head.
Great Britain	$3,753,420,000	$125,840,000	$4 28
United States	2,436,455,735	170,694,242	3 75
France	2,603,000,000	121,000,000	3 16
Austria	1,210,000,000	63,000,000	1 96
Italy	1,004,000,000	82,880,000	3 70
Belgium	125,500,000	7,260,000	1 42
Spain	703,750,000	19,360,000	1 14
Prussia (old)	285,000,000	9,680,000	0 36
Russia	1,382,600,000	53,240,000	0 70
Peru	104,000,000	9,680,000	3 46
Brazil	116,160,000	9,680,000	0 98
Canada	72,600,000	3,650,000	0 98
New South Wales	20,040,000	1,305,800	3 16
New Zealand	24,200,000	1,210,000	5 98
Queensland	7,260,000	455,000	4 94
South Australia	3,872,000	232,860	2 14
Tasmania	2,420,000	145,200	1 48
Victoria	43,560,000	1,799,000	3 06

The calculations for Canada in the above table were based on the returns of 1867, and are now, of course, a little below the mark. As we have already seen, the nett amount of the Dominion debt, as furnished by Mr. Langton, is (in round numbers) $77,000,000, and the gross amount $10,000,000 more; to pay the interest on the former, requires about $1.04 per head, and on the latter sum, $1.17. For the purpose of comparison with other countries, the nett debt and interest are the proper figures to take, and when these are placed beside the obligations of other countries, the contrast is not unfavourable to us.

The pressure of the indebtedness of a country cannot be correctly ascertained unless its assets and the ability of its people to pay, are taken into account. We may mention however, that whilst it would take about $122 to pay off the public debt of Great Britain, $73 from the people of France, and $64 from our neighbours in the United States, it would require less than $25 from each person to enable us to set every creditor at defiance. Turning to the Australian colonies, a good authority‡ contains statistics which show that it would take $77 per head from each inhabitant to liquidate the indebtedness of New South Wales, $90.1 that of Victoria, and no less than $173 that of New Zealand! This indebtedness appears to be enormous; but it must be remembered that the position of these splendid colonies is at present abnormal. With small populations, they have invested largely in railroads; these return interest upon the capital employed, but have been constructed more with a view to the future than the present. After making due allowance for these considerations, however, the financial burdens of the Dominion, when compared with theirs, appear be to light and trifling.

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* The following analysis of the balance sheet of the Dominion was kindly furnished by John Langton, Esq., Auditor General. The date is the 30th April, 1870.

Assets.		Liabilities.	
Investments	$11,213,869 94	Funded Debt	$99,061,492 43
Ontario and Quebec—surplus debt	10,937,970 58	Trust Funds	6,563,722 87
Cash and Banking Accounts	6,182,071 14	Banking accounts	102,106 13
	$28,333,917 66	Miscellaneous	99,557 16
			$105,766,878 59
Public Works	$13,119,183 21	Deduct Assets	28,333,917 66
Railroad debt	23,552,820 43		
Miscellaneous	1,176,595 30		
Balance of Consolidated Fund	3,756 3 1 96		
	$77,432,960 93	Nett Debt	$ 77,432,960 93

† This statement was made up at the close of 1869 and some little variation will have since taken place. Canada's debt, for instance, is taken at $72,600,000, but the nett amount has now increased to $77,000,000. The relative position, however, of the debts of the different countries in all probability remains the same

‡ Statesman's Year Book: London, 1870.

‖ The revenue collected by New South Wales in 1867 was £6 13s. 9d. per head, and the expenditure was £5 0s. 1d. A less contribution from each person would pay off the entire Dominion debt in one year.

The last published Government returns estimate the annual taxation of the people of Canada, for Dominion purposes, to be $3.53 per head. At the present time it must be a trifle more. Our annual revenue is now about $15,000,000. If we divide this amount among four millions of inhabitants, the contribution required from each person would be $3.75. This rate must be considered under rate. In Great Britain the revenue collected averages a little over $14, in France a trifle over $10, and in the United States—with which the comparison is more just—the average for each individual fell last year to within a fraction of $9.50. This does not, however, include the State taxation of our neighbours, to which we have nothing analagous. In New York the State tax runs about $4.60, which would make the yearly taxation of the people of that State $11.10 as compared with $3.75 in this country.

Among twenty-eight different nations whose statistics have been examined, only Brazil, Norway, Sweden, Turkey and Switzerland, contribute less revenue per head than the people of the Dominion, and, when ability to pay is considered, our burdens may be said to be lighter than theirs. Under these circumstances this country can justly claim—and, it is to be hoped, it will long continue—to be one of the most lightly taxed communities in the world.

Of the institutions of the Dominion—political, scholastic and religious, there is no necessity to say much. Though doubtless capable of improvement, few countries possess better, or enjoy a larger measure of civil and religious liberty. Our system of Government, founded mainly on the principles of the British constitution, combines the freedom of a republic with the stability of a monarchy, and affords, at once, the utmost security to life and property, and the fullest liberty to the subject. Our municipal and educational systems are working admirably. Of the latter, although not the same in all the Provinces, there are good reasons to feel proud, for, at our common and grammar schools, and provincial colleges, the child of the poorest citizen may receive, almost "without money and without price," an education second only to that of an English University. The University of Toronto, presided over by such eminent scholars as Dr McCaul and Dr. Wilson—gentlemen whose reputation is not confined to this continent—can justly claim to rank among the great seats of learning. Though happily free from the incubus of a State Church, no country can boast of more active religious bodies, the fruits of whose labours are to be seen in thousands of churches dotting the surface of the country, and the zealous observance of religious duties by all classes of the people.

'Tis thus the Dominion of Canada appears in its fourth year. What of the future?

That depends on the wisdom and patriotism of its people. There are in British America the stones—the materials—lying ready to build up an imposing national edifice. It is second only to Russia in point of size. Its natural resources in lands, in forests, in mines, and in fisheries, are practically inexhaustible. Its past progress in wealth and population has been satisfactory. It possesses first-class canals, railways, and water communication; the volume of its annual commerce has swelled to $130,000,000; its merchant marine occupies the fourth place among the navies of the world, and its institutions are in keeping with the intelligence of the age. When we add that it is one of the most lightly taxed and cheapest countries in the world to live in, no further evidence is required to prove that we have, in the Dominion, not simply an invaluable heritage, but one which possesses all the natural resources necessary to enable us to build up a new and powerful nationality on the northern part of this continent.

The destiny of nations, however, is not achieved without dangers and trials. From antiquity downwards this has been universal experience, and Canada is not likely to prove an exception. It is vast in extent, not fortunate in configuration, and partially a wilderness. It has disadvantages, and will have difficulties. But, when all told, these are not greater—if, indeed, so great—as the difficulties over which the American colonists triumphed nearly a century ago, and, remembering the energy, industry, and perseverance of our people, with their marked capacity for self-government, we cannot doubt that British America has a future destiny all its own. That destiny has been committed to our keeping, and the present attitude of Great Britain warns us that our own hands must make or mar it. Let us, then, rise equal to the occasion. Let us be faithful to the sacred trust, which, whether for weal or for woe, has devolved upon us. And let us beware, above all things, against the ruinous folly of a premature Independence, and doubly guard against those few restless, unpatriotic spirits, who, in secret and with bated breath—as if ashamed of their own thoughts—would tempt us, like Esau of old, to sell our birthright for a mess of pottage.

Of Great Britain it has become fashionable to speak ill in certain quarters. But no nation of ancient or modern times has so glorious a record as the English monarchy, and, whatever others do, the people of Canada will never forget that the world owes to it civil liberty, religious toleration, modern representative government, many of its noblest scientific achieve-

ments, some of its rarest works of art, its purest literature, its freest commerce, and its highest civilization. Great Britain has been a kind and indulgent parent to the Dominion of Canada, and whatever the future may develop, our present duty is not to sever, but to maintain the bonds which unite us. In this way only will our country escape the fate of Texas and of Mexico, and realize the bright hopes, entertained by every true Canadian, of ultimately becoming the Greater Britain of America.

"Breathes there a man with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said:
This is my own—my native land."

Galt, 1st September, 1870

MONTREAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

INCORPORATED 1847.

President—HUGH ALLAN. *Secretary*—JAMES DAKERS. *Head Office*—MONTREAL.

LIST OF OFFICES.

N.B.—There is also a Telegraph Office at the Railway Station at all places marked (*)

Abercorn ..... Q
*Acton ..... O
Acton ..... Q
Adams ..... N.Y
Ailsa Craig ..... O
Adams Centre ..... N.Y
Ainleyville ..... O
Alanburg ..... O
Almonte ..... O
Alexandria Bay ..... N.Y
Altona ..... N.Y
Amherstburg ..... O
Ancaster ..... O
Angus ..... O
Antwerp ..... N.Y
Arnprior ..... O
Arthabaska ..... Q
Arthabaskaville ..... Q
*Arthur ..... O
Aston ..... Q
Aultsville ..... O
*Aurora ..... O
Ausable Forks ..... N.Y
Aylmer ..... O
Aylmer ..... Q
Ayr ..... O
Avers Flats ..... O
Baden ..... O
Ballantynes ..... O
Baltimore ..... O
Bangor ..... N.Y
Barrie ..... O
Bark Lake ..... O
Bath ..... O
Bathurst ..... N.B
Batiscan ..... O
Beachburg ..... O
Beamsville ..... O
Beauharnois ..... Q
Beaverton ..... O
Becancour ..... Q
*Belleville ..... O
Belleville ..... N.Y
Belle Ewart ..... O
Bellevil ..... Q
Bell's Corners ..... O
Berkshire ..... Vt
*Berlin ..... O
Berlin Falls ..... N.H
Berthier ..... Q
Bertie ..... O
Bethel ..... Me
Bic ..... Q
Black Brook ..... N.Y
Black River ..... Q
Bloomingdale ..... N.Y
Bluevale ..... O
Blythe ..... O
Bobcaygeon ..... O
Bolton ..... O
Bord a Plouf ..... Q
Bothwell ..... O
Boucherville Mt ..... Q
*Bowmanville ..... O
*Bradford ..... O
Braeside ..... O
Brantley ..... O
*Brampton ..... O
*Brantford ..... O
Brasher Falls ..... N.Y
Breslau ..... O
Bridgewater ..... O
Bright ..... O
*Brighton ..... O
Bristol ..... Q
Britannia Mills ..... Q
*Brockville ..... O
Brome ..... Q
Brompton Falls ..... Q
Brooklin ..... O
Brownville ..... N.Y
Brudenell's Corners ..... O
Brushes Mill ..... N.Y
Bryant's Pond ..... Me
Buckingham ..... Q
Buctouche ..... N.B
Buffalo ..... N.Y
Burke ..... N.Y
Cacouna ..... Q
Calebonia ..... O
Caledonia Springs ..... O
Calmachie ..... O
Campbellford ..... O
Campbellton ..... N.B
Canfield ..... O
Canton ..... N.Y
Cape Vincent ..... N.Y
Cape Rouge ..... Q
Castleton ..... O
Carillon ..... Q
Carleton ..... O
Carleton Place ..... O
Carron Brook ..... O
Carthage ..... N.Y
Cayuga ..... O
Centreville ..... N.Y
Chambly ..... Q
Champlain ..... N.Y
Chateauguay ..... N.Y
Chateauguay Basin ..... Q
Chatham ..... N.B
Chatham ..... O
Chambre Junction ..... Q
Chaumont ..... N.Y
Cheever ..... N.Y
Chelsea ..... O
Chippawa ..... O
Clarence ..... O
Clarendon Centre ..... O
Clarksburg ..... O
Clayton ..... N.Y
Clayburg ..... N.Y
Clifton ..... O
Clifton House ..... O
Clinton ..... O
Clinton Mills ..... N.Y
Clintonville ..... N.Y
Coalbrooke ..... Q
*Cobourg ..... O
*Colborne ..... O
Colbrook ..... N.H
Coldwater ..... O
Collingwood ..... O
Compton ..... Q
Cumbermere ..... O
Cascon ..... O
Copelown ..... O
*Coteau ..... Q
*Cornwall ..... O
Cowansville ..... Q
Craigies Mills ..... Me
Crail's Road ..... Q
Cremore ..... O
Crown Point ..... N.Y
Cumberland ..... O
Dalhousie ..... N.B
Dannemora ..... N.Y
Danville ..... Q
Danville Junct ..... Me
Davenport ..... O
Deer River ..... N.Y
DeKalb Junction ..... N.Y
De aware ..... O
Des Rivieres ..... Q
Des Joachims ..... Q
Detroit ..... Mich
Derby Line ..... Vt
Dexter ..... N.Y
Dickinson's Landing ..... O
Dix ..... O
Douglas ..... O
Dorcet's Landing ..... Q
Dresden ..... O
Drumbo ..... O
Drummondville ..... O
Drummondville ..... Q
Dublin's Creek ..... O
Duncanville ..... O
Dundas ..... O
Dundee ..... Q
Dunham ..... Q
Dunnville ..... O
Durham ..... O
Dunham ..... Q
Eaton ..... O
*Edwardsburg ..... O
Eganville ..... O
Elizabethtown ..... N.Y
Elora ..... O
Ernestown ..... O
Essex ..... N.Y
Etchemin ..... Q
Evans Mills ..... N.Y
Exeter ..... O
Falmouth ..... Me
Farnham ..... Q
Father Point ..... Q
Farrans Point ..... O
Fenelon Falls ..... O
Fergus ..... O
Fingal ..... O
Forrest ..... N.Y
Forrest ..... O
Fort Covington ..... N.Y
Fort Erie ..... O
Franklin Falls ..... N.Y
Frellgsburg ..... Q
Frenchman's Bay ..... O
Galt ..... O
*Gananoque ..... O
Garden Island ..... O
Gatineau Point ..... Q
*Georgetown ..... O
Georgeville ..... Q
Gilead ..... N.H
Gilford ..... O
G'encoe ..... O
Gloucester ..... O
Goderich ..... O
Gorham ..... N.H
Gould's Landing ..... O
Gouverneur ..... N.Y
Grafton ..... O
Granby ..... O
Granton ..... O
Greenwood ..... O
Greens Point ..... Q
Grenville ..... Q
Grimsby ..... O
*Guelph ..... O
Hadlow Cove ..... O
Ham'lton ..... O
Hanover ..... O
Harrisburg ..... O
Harwood ..... O
Hastings ..... O
Havelock ..... Q
Hawkesbury ..... O
Hemmingford ..... Q
Henderson ..... N.Y
Hespeler ..... O
Heuvelton ..... N.Y
Holland's Landing ..... O
Hudson ..... Q
Hull ..... Q
Huntingdo ..... Q
Industry (Joliette) ..... Q
Ingersoll ..... O

Invermay.....O
Irish Creek .....O
*Iroquois .....O
Island Pond .....Vt
Isle Verte .....Q
Isacore .....O
Kamouraska .....Q
Kemptville.....O
Kemptville Village.....O
Keeseville .....N.Y
Kenmore.....O
Kincardine .....O
King.....O
Kingston .....N.B
*King-ton .....O
Kilneberg.....O
Knapps.....N.Y
Knowlton .....Q
Komoka.....O
L'Acadie .....Q
Labale.....Q
Lachine .....O
Lachine Junction.....Q
Lachute .....Q
Lacollo.....Q
Lake Metapedia.....Q
Lakefields.....O
*Lancaster .....O
Lansdowne .....O
L'Assomption.....Q
Laprairie.....Q
Lawrence .....N.Y
Lefroy .....O
Lennoxville .....Q
L'Epiphanie.....Q
Lewis .....Q
Lindsay.....O
Lisbon .....N.Y
*L'Islet .....Q
Listowell .....O
Little Metis .....Q
*London .....O
Longwood.....O
Londesboro.....O
L'Original .....O
Lowville .....N.Y
*Lucan .....O
*Lyn .....O
Lynden .....O
Madoc .....O
Madrid .....N.Y
Magog .....Q
*Maitland .....O
MaNorytown .....O
Malone .....N.Y
Malton .....O
Manchester .....O
Manotick .....O
Mansonville .....Q
Mansville.....N.Y
Manvers.....O
Markham .....O
Martins .....N.Y
Martinsburg .....N.Y
Maskinonge .....Q
Massena Springs....N.Y
Matilda.....O
Meaford .....O
Mechanic Falls .....Me
Melocville .....Q
Merrickville .....O
Metapedia.....Q
Metcalf .....O
Methot's Mills .....Q
Metis (Grand) .....
Mexico .....N.Y
Millbrook .....O
Mill Cove .....Q
Mill Point.....O
Milton .....O
Mitchell.....O
Moira.....N.Y
Mohrs Corners .....O
Monaton.....O
Mono Mill .....O
Montebello.....Q
Montreal .....Q
Mooer's Junction .N.Y
Moore's Station.....Q

Morrisburg .....O
Mount Brydges .....O
Mount Forrest .....O
Moulline te .....O
*Napanee .....O
Newboro .....O
Newbury .....O
*Newcastle.....O
Newcastle .....N.B
Newburg .....O
Newry .....O
New Edinburgh.....O
New Gloucester .....Me
New Hamburg .....O
Newhaven .....N.Y
New Liverpool .....Q
New Lowell .....O
*Newmarket .....O
Newtonville .....O
Niagara .....O
Nicolet .....Q
Norfolk.....N.Y
North Stratford ....N.H
North Troy.....Vt
Northumberland....N.H
North Yarmouth....Me
Norton.....Vt
Norton Mills.....Vt
Norval .....O
Norwood .....O
Nottawa .....O
Oakville .....O
Odessa.....O
Ogdensburg .....N.Y
Old Springs .....O
Omemee .....O
Orangeville .....O
Orillia .....O
Ormstown .....Q
Orono .....
*Oshawa .....O
Osgoode .....O
Oswego .....N.Y
Ottawa .....O
Otterville .....O
Owen Sound.....O
Oxford.....O
Paisley .....O
Pakenham .....O
Paphnasville .....Q
Park Hill .....O
Paris Depot .....O
*Paris Town .....O
Patterson .....O
Paul Smiths .....N.Y
Pembroke.....O
Perth .....O
Peterboro.....O
Petersburgh .....O
Petrolia.....O
Petewawa .....Q
Philadelphia .....N.Y
Picton .....O
Pierrepoint Manor....N.Y
Pierreville .....Q
Pierreville Village.....Q
Peru .....N.Y
Plantagenet.....O
Plattsburg.....N.Y
Plattsville.....O
Pointe Claire .....Q
Point Fortune.....Q
Point Levi.....Q
Point St. Charles.....Q
Portage du Fort.....Q
Port Burwell.....O
Port Colborne.....O
Port Dalhousie.....O
Port Darlington.....O
Port Dover.....O
Port Elgin.....O
Port Henry.....N.Y
*Port Hope.....O
Port Huron.....Mich
*Portland .....Me
Portneuf .....Q
Port Perry.....O
Port Robinson.....O
Port Rowan.....O

Port Ryerse .....O
Port Stanley.....O
Port Union .....O
Potsdam .....N.Y
Potsdam June.....N.Y
Prescott.....O
Prescott Junction.....O
Preston .....O
Prince Albert.....O
Princeton .....O
Pulaski.....N.Y
Quebec.....Q
Queenston.....O
Raymondville .....N.Y.
Redford .....N.Y
Redwood.....N.Y
Renfrew.....O
Rensslaer Falls.....N.Y
Repentigny .....Q
Richford .....Vt
Richibucto .....N.B
Richland .....N.Y
Richmond .....Q
Richmond .....O
Richmond Hill.....O
Richville .....N.Y
Rimouski .....Q
River Beaudette.....O
River David.....Q
*R. du Loup,en bas....Q
R. du Loup,en haut..Q
Rockingham .....O
Rockland .....O
Rockwood.....O
Roxton Falls.....Q
Rouse's Point .....N.Y
Sackett's Harbor ...N.Y
Sackville .....N.B
Sandhill .....N.Y
Sand Point.....O
Sandwich.....O
Sandy Creek.....N.Y
*Sarnia.....O
Sasanac.....N.Y
Scarboro'.....O
Seaforth.....O
Shakspeare .....O
Shannonville.....O
Sharon.....O
Shediac.....N.B
Sherbrooke .....Q
Shingle Creek.....N.Y
Simcoe.....O
Smith's Falls .....O
Somerset .....Q
Sorel.....Q
Southampton .....O
South Bolton .....Q
South Durham .....Q
S. Hinchinbrook.....Q
South Paris .....Me
Spencerville.....O
St. Alexandrier.....Q
Stark Water .....N.H
St. Cuthbert.....Q
St. Hubert.....Q
St. Nicholas Mill-.....Q
St. Valliere .....Q
St. Guillaume .....Q
Stanbridge .....Q
Stamford.....Q
Stanstead .....Q
St. Armand .....Q
Stayner .....O
St. Andrews.....Q
*St. Anne, Bt. de l'Isle.Q
St. Anne de la Pocatie.Q
St. Anne de la Pocat...Q
St. Catherines.....O
St. Charles.....Q
St. Charles, en bas ...Q
St. Eustache .....Q
St. Flavie .....Q
St. Francis .....Q
St. Hilaire.....Q
St. Hyacinthe .....Q
Stirling .....O
St. Jean, Port Joli.....Q
St. Johns .....Q

St. Lambert.....Q
*St. Marys .....O
St. Ours .....Q
Scotts Pie.....Q
St. Paschal .....Q
St. Scholastique .....Q
*Stratford .....O
*Strathroy.....O
Streetsville.....O
St. Thomas.....O
St. Thomas .....Q
Summitt.....N.Y
Sutton.....O
Sutton Flats.....Q
Sweetsburg .....O
Tara.....O
Tavistock .....O
Teeswater.....O
Terrebonne.....Q
Temperance Valley...Q
Thamesville.....O
Theresa.....N.Y
Thorndale.....O
Thornbury .....O
Thornhill .....O
Thorold .....O
Three Rivers .....Q
Thurso .....Q
Ticonderoga .....N.Y
Tsonburg .....O
Tiverton.....O
*Toronto .....O
*Trenton .....O
Trois Pistoles .....Q
Turin.....N.Y
Tyendinaga .....O
Uxbridge.....O
Upton.....O
Vankleek Hill .....O
Valleyfield .....Q
Vankleek Hill .....O
Waterford.....Q
Victoria .....O
Vittoria.....O
Wallaceburg .....O
Walkerton.....O
Walkerville .....O
Wardsville .....O
Warriworth .....O
Warwick .....O
Waterdown.....O
Waterford .....O
Waterloo .....O
Waterloo .....Q
Waterous Village.....Q
Watertown .....N.Y
Waterville .....Q
*Watford .....O
Welland .....O
Wellington .....O
Wellington Square .....O
West Bloomfield .....N.Y.
West Paris .....
West Port .....N.Y
Weston .....O
West Shefford .....Q
West Winchester.....O
*Whitby .....O
Whitehall .....N.Y
White vale .....O
*Wilder .....O
Williamsburg .....N.H
Wilkamsburg .....O
Windsor .....O
Windsor .....Q
Winchester Springs....O
Winham .....O
Woodbridge.....O
Woodstock .....O
Wolfe Island .....O
Wroxeter .....O
Wyoming .....O
Yamachiche.....Q
Yamaska.....Q
Yarmouth .....Me
Yorkville .....O

NOTE.—The tariffs to the different offices have not been furnished as we understand it is the intention of the Company to make considerable modifications and alterations at an early day.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE CLIMATOLOGY OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

REMARKS ON THE PROGRESS OF CLIMATOLOGICAL ENQUIRY IN CANADA DURING THE YEARS 1869-70, WITH SUGGESTIONS FOR ITS FURTHER ADVANCEMENT.

By G. T. KINGSTON, M.A., *Director of the Magnetic Observatory, Toronto.*

In the *Year-Book* for 1870, I gave a general sketch of the objects to be sought and the means to be employed in prosecuting climatological enquiries, and accompanied that sketch by a few facts chiefly deduced from the Toronto observations. In the present article I purpose to give a brief account of the progress that has been made during the past year in collecting meteorological data from stations previously existing, and in organizing new points of observation. I shall also give a few deductions from documents that have been placed at my disposal, and make such remarks regarding future operations as have been suggested by the experience of the past year.

My report of the progress made in the collection of meteorological data will be chiefly confined on the present occasion to a simple enumeration of the previously existing stations that have been brought into systematic communication with the Toronto observatory, and of the new stations that have been started since the Year-Book for 1870 was printed, with an accompanying statement of the nature and extent of the observations made, and of sundry circumstances that have attended their establishment.

In the following list the class of observations made at a station are indicated by the numerals I, II, III, IV:—

At stations marked I., observations are made of rain and snow only.

At stations marked II., observations are made of rain and snow with two daily readings of the thermometer.

At stations marked III., observations are made of rain and snow, with observations three times daily of temperature, cloud, and wind, with or without readings of self-registering thermometers.

At stations marked IV., all, or nearly all, the ordinary observations are made at least three times each day.

Stations that were in operation prior to 1869 are indicated by an asterisk (*)

METEOROLOGICAL STATIONS in correspondence with the Magnetic Observatory, Toronto:—

Station.	Class of observations.	Observer.	Station.	Class of observations.	Observer.
Ontario.			*Quebec.*		
North Gwillimbury, Lake Simcoe	III.	Rev. Canon Ritchie.	Montreal*	IV.	Dr. Smallwood.
Georgina, Lake Simcoe	I	Capt. Sibbald, R.N.	Quebec, Citadel*		Captain Ashe, R.N.
Weston, Cy. of York	I.	Rev. W. F. Checkley.	Quebec, R. A. Officers' Mess Room*	IV.	Lieut. Murray, R.A.
Collingwood, Georgian Bay	I	Mr. Parlane.	Quebec, St. John's Suburbs	I.	School of C. Brothers
Markham	I	Mr. J. H. Hughes.	Huntingdon, County of Huntingdon*	III.	Dr. Sheriff.
Stayner, G.W. R'y Station	III	Mr. R. J Cole.	Rimouski	IV.	Mr. W. B. Owen.
Brimley, N. Railway Station	III	Mr. J. Hill.	*Nova Scotia.*		
Aurora, N. R'y Station	III.	Mr. S. Fry.	Halifax*	IV.	Mr. F. Allison.
Widder, County of Lambton	II.	Rev. P. Goodfellow.	Truro	III.	Mr. H. A. Grey.
Woodstock, C. Institute	I	Mr. J. Montgomery.	Windsor, Hants	IV.	Mr. W. Bowman.
Thornhill, N. Railway Station	I	Mr. J. Duncan.	Sydney, Cape Breton	III.	Mr. T. C. Hill.
Albion, County of Peel	II.	Mr. Hickman.	Glace Bay, C. Breton*	IV.	Mr. H. Poole.
Dundas, G.W. Railway Station	I.	Mr. J. Geddes.	Amherst, Cape Breton	II.	Mr J. A. Black.
Cobourg, G.W. Railway Station	II	Mr. Wm Hayden.	Rawdon, Hants	II.	Rev. C. Bowman.
Thessey Harbour, Upper Ontario	III.	Rev. J. Tait.	Pictou	IV.	Mr. H. A. Bayne.
Intercolonial G. W. Railway Station	II.	Mr. J. Lewis.	Yarmouth	IV.	Mr. H. C. Creed.
Port [illegible] G. W. Railway Station	II.	Mr. H. C. Wyan.	Digby	III.	Mr. H. H. Taylor.
[illegible] Co. of Grey	[illegible]	Dr. A. C. Sloane.	*New Brunswick.*		
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	St. John's*	IV.	Mr. G. Murdoch.
			Bass River, Kent*	III.	Rev. J. Fowler.

[illegible] the stations [illegible] the foregoing list, returns, with occasional interruptions, are transmitted every month to the Toronto observatory, and remain there for future reference. In addition to

these returns, through the courtesy of the Rev. Dr. Ryerson, Chief Superintendent of Education in Ontario, and of Mr. Alexander Marling, of the Education Office, I have been systematically favoured with the temporary use of the monthly returns from the ten grammar school stations in Ontario. I am also under obligations to the Rev. C. Dade, M.A., of Georgetown, Ontario, for the use of a daily register of observations made by him at Toronto during the ten years that preceded the establishment of the Toronto observatory, and from which some deductions will appear further on. *

For the four stations on the Northern Railway, at Stayner, Bramley, Aurora, and Thornhill, I am indebted to the public spirit of the Managing Director, Mr. F. W. Cumberland, M.P.P., through whose influence the agents in charge of the railway stations were induced to undertake the duty of observers, and who also with great liberality charged himself with the cost of the instruments.

The Meteorological stations at Rimouski and Truro are maintained by Mr. Sandford Fleming, Chief Engineer of the Intercolonial Railway, whose devotion to science has been well known in Canada for many years, and who, at very considerable personal cost, supplied a set of the usual instruments to each of four points on the Intercolonial, namely: Rimouski, Dalhousie, Newcastle, and Truro. As some delay has occurred in the organization of the stations at Dalhousie and Newcastle, they have not been included in the list.

Very efficient aid has been afforded to the furtherance of meteorological enquiry through the good offices of Mr. Brydges, Managing Director of the Grand Trunk Railway, and of Mr. W. K. Muir, Managing Director of the Great Western, both of whom have furnished me with circular letters, inviting the voluntary co-operation of the station masters along their lines to act as observers if requested by me to do so, or to give their assistance in other ways. It has been a matter of great regret that the insufficient supply of instruments at my command for lending has greatly limited the extent to which I could avail myself of the opportunities so generously afforded to me, especially as with hardly an exception I have met with a most cordial acquiescence when I have requested any of these gentlemen to undertake the office of observer. Mr. Geo. L. Reid, Chief Engineer of the Great Western, has placed me under great obligations by very valuable assistance accorded to me, and indeed from everyone connected with the railways who have been aware of the object in view, I have met with uniform courtesy and consideration.

My acknowledgments are further due to Messrs. Cumberland, Brydges, and Muir, as well as to the Manager of the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway, Thos. Reynolds, Esq., for free passes on their several lines, granted in connection with this service, to myself and assistants.

Dr. Smallwood, of Montreal, Mr. Geo. Murdoch, C.E., of St. John's, New Brunswick, and Mr. F. Allison, of Halifax, besides supplying me with their own monthly contributions, have been instrumental in putting me in communication with other observers in their respective Provinces. To Mr. Allison I am indebted for all the Nova Scotia correspondents, except the observer at Truro, and it has been through his energy that several new points of observation have been set in operation in that Province.

I shall now give a selection from the results derived from the documents which I have received or to which I have otherwise had access during the past year.

With respect to the new stations, the short time that they have been in operation of necessity renders the reports from them too fragmentary as yet to allow of any systematic tabulation; there are facts, however, to be gathered from comparing different stations in a single month or even in a single day, which help to prove that though a single observatory may be sufficient for the determination of the periodic variations, the absolute values of the meteorological elements, even over a moderate extent of country, can be procured only by greatly multiplying the points of observation.

In the first instance I have placed in juxtaposition the mean temperatures of a single day, as given by sundry stations in Ontario, and also the means for June, and have included for comparison the ten grammar school stations. It is necessary to mention that the means are not strictly comparable, inasmuch as the combinations of hours are in many cases not alike. *

If the object proposed in this comparison had been to determine the precise differences between point and point, allowance would have been necessary for this want of uniformity; but as it is designed only to bring out the fact that the differences are often considerable, the correction for Diurnal variation has been neglected.

MEAN Temperatures at various Stations in Ontario for the month of June, 1870, and on June 27:

	Barrie.	Belleville.	Cornwall.	Dundas.	Fitzroy Harbour.	Goderich.	Glencoe.	Georgina.	Hamilton.	Ingersoll.	Pembroke.	Peterborough.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
June 27	85·0	79·0	79·4	84·2	84·7	78·3	78·5	.....	87·0	.....	81·9	84·3
Mean for June	70·8	71·5	71·6	68·7	73·8	65·9	67·0	72·9	70·8	69·7	70·5	71·9

	Paris.	Simcoe.	Stratford.	Speedie.	Stayner.	Thornhill.	Toronto.	Windsor.	Widder.	Mean for Ontario.	Mean Fluctuation.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
June 27	80·0	80·5	77·8	.....	82·7	78 8	77·6	81·3	78·7	81·1	2·5
Mean for June	72·5	69·6	67·6	67·0	67·3	65·9	67·3	69·9	66·8	69 5	2·1

* I have elsewhere referred to the unequivocal proofs of a progressive change in the distribution of temperature through the year, and in the annual rainfall; and I earnestly invite any person who,

From the last column, headed "Mean Fluctuation," it is seen that between the mean for all Ontario, on June 27, and the means at the several stations, there is an average difference of 2°·5, the temperature ranging from 77°·6 at Toronto to 87° at Hamilton or 9°·4. For June generally there is a range of nearly 8° between Goderich or Thornhill and Fitzroy Harbour.

The disagreement that may occur in the amount of rain that falls at different places in a single month is made apparent from the following table. Thus, taking all the stations, there was an average fall of 3·51 inches, a mean fluctuation of 1·11 inches, nearly, and a range of 6·81 inches between Toronto, where the fall was heaviest, and at Glencoe, where it was least.

RAIN fall at various Stations in Ontario in June, 1870:—

Barrie.	Belleville.	Collingwood.	Dundas.	Fitzroy Harbour.	Georgina.	Glencoe.	Goderich.	Gwillimbury, North.	Hamilton.	Ingersoll.	Kincardine.	Markham.
in. 4·44	in. 2·50	in. *5·11	in. 4·12	in. 2·16	in. 4·83	in. 1·28	in. 3·28	in. 2·52	in. 2·83	in. 2·19	in. 2·18	in. 4·47

Paris.	Peterborough	Pembroke.	Simcoe.	Speedie.	Stayner.	Stratford.	Thornhill.	Toronto.	Weston.	Widder.	Windsor.	Woodstock.
in. 2.67	in. 3·01	in. 1·65	in. 2·88	in. 3·54	in. 4·61	in. 2·92	in. 3·05	in. 8·09	in. 3·44	in. 5·31	in. 4·45	in. 3·96

OBSERVATIONS BY THE REV. C. DADE, OF GEORGETOWN, ONTARIO.

Made at Toronto, from January, 1831, to April, 1841.

The register of Mr. Dade includes a record of temperature, the direction of the wind, rain, snow, and miscellaneous phenomena. Although he was engaged in arduous duties in connection with Upper Canada College, the observations were all made by himself on the premises of that establishment, and, as regards temperature, were carried on (Sundays included) with hardly the intermission of a day, excepting when he was absent from Toronto. During the latter half of August and the whole of September in 1831 and 1833, no record was kept. Mr. Dade was absent in England from the middle of October, 1838, to the end of June, 1839. All these months, of course, have been omitted in the table given below. In one instance,—August, 1835,—observations were suspended for several days in the middle of the month. This month, though of inferior value, has been retained. Prior to October, 1838, the thermometer was read at 8 a.m., noon, and 5 p.m., excepting in a few instances in 1831, when the morning reading was 7 a.m. From July, 1839, forwards, the 5 p.m. reading ceased altogether. Excepting during the breaks above named, the readings at 8 a.m. were made on every day *but one* throughout the series. The omissions in the noon and afternoon readings were much more frequent during a large portion of the series; but when the 5 p.m. readings were discontinued, from and after July, 1839, the noon readings were rarely neglected.

Now, in endeavouring to combine these temperature observations into monthly means, two difficulties suggest themselves:—In the first place the hours of observation are not suited to yield directly the daily or monthly means; and, secondly, the unequal number of observations at the different hours would give a too preponderating influence to the 8 a.m. readings. To obviate these two difficulties, as far as possible, a process of reduction has been employed, which consisted in what was *equivalent* to reducing each reading to the mean of the day, by applying to it the correction for diurnal variation deduced from the observatory records of 1842 to 1848; the quotient arising from dividing the gross sum of all the observations so corrected (in a single month), by the gross number being taken as the mean temperature of the month. The monthly means found in thisway for the several years are given in the following table; but as irregularities occur in the numbers of observations in the several months of the same and different years, the general monthly means, at the foot of the table, have been derived from the *total* sums and *total* numbers in the same month for different years. Below the line of general monthly means are given the *annual variations* or differences of the monthly means in excess (marked +), or in defect (marked —), from the general annual mean (44°·26). For the sake of comparison analogous numbers have been also given, derived from the observatory records for an early and a late group of years, and embracing, respectively, six and ten years.

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like Mr. Dade, may possess trustworthy documents relating to the climate of any part of Canada in remote times, to give me, by their means, an opportunity of tracing backwards the climatic movements to which I have referred.

* The hours 7 a.m., 2 p.m., and 9 p.m., although not absolutely the best, yield a mean not far from the truth, and have been recommended partly because they are more likely to suit the convenience of the majority of observers than other combinations, and also because they are the same as those adopted by the Smithsonian Institution. When only two observations are taken, I have recommended 10 a.m. and 10 p.m., or any other pair separated by 12 hours.

MONTHLY MEANS OF TEMPERATURE DEDUCED FROM OBSERVATIONS MADE AT UPPER CANADA COLLEGE, TORONTO, BY THE REV. C. DADE, IN THE YEARS 1830–41.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
1831.....	22·1	19·1	36·9	43·4	52·7	67·5	67·0	.....	.....	46·5	36·7	16·1
1832.....	35·4	20·5	31·5	39·9	49·9	64·1	67·8	65·2	57·6	47·9	36·5	32·2
1833.....	27·8	20·3	29·3	46·7	56·8	60·3	67·7	.....	.....	44·9	34·1	31·2
1834.....	20·0	30·9	32·1	45·3	53·2	61·5	71·0	67·6	51·6	42·6	35·5	25·7
1835.....	24·9	18·0	31·4	40·8	55·4	62·7	67·2	62·0	52·2	48·0	36·0	22·9
1836.....	23·9	16·8	25·3	39·4	52·4	60·3	68·7	62·2	50·5	38·8	33·9	25·9
1837.....	19·4	22·2	26·7	39·3	48·6	62·2	65·3	62·3	55·8	42·6	37·0	28·3
1838.....	28·5	14·7	36·2	36·7	48·7	66·4	71·4	68·3	59·3	.....	.....	.....
1839.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	67·0	64·0	54·2	50·1	35·3	30·2
1840.....	19·0	30·6	34·2	44·3	55·8	62·9	69·0	67·7	56·2	46·2	37·5	24·6
1841.....	25·5	25·1	31·2	41·9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
General Means	24·90	21·22	31·40	41·65	52·54	63·08	68·20	65·07	56·05	45·08	35·90	26·07
Annual Variat'ns	—19·36	—23·04	—12·86	—2·61	+8·28	+18·82	+23·94	+20·81	+11·79	+0·82	—8·36	—18·19

COMPARATIVE TABLE FROM OBSERVATORY RECORDS.

Monthly Means.

July,1842 Jne, 1848	25·32	23·27	29·80	42·63	52·91	60·68	65·99	65·76	57·59	44·20	36·24	27·44
1859–68..	21·68	23·64	29·97	41·09	52·09	62·01	67·91	65·96	57·25	46·29	37·24	24·86

Annual Variations.

1842–48..	—19·00	—21·05	—14·52	—1·69	+8·59	+16·36	+21·67	+21·44	+13·27	—0·12	—8·08	—16·88 (*)
1859–68..	—22·48	—20·52	—14·19	—3·07	+7·93	+17·85	+23·75	+21·80	+13·09	+2·13	—6·92	—19·30

It is not pretended that the numbers in the table formed from Mr. Dade's records can be regarded strictly as a continuation backwards of the observatory series. The difference in the mode of exposing the thermometers, as well as in the general character of the two localities, would alone occasion considerable disparities, not only in single readings, but in the means of single months. Moreover, the mode of dealing with the observations, although the most suitable and convenient that presented itself for adoption under the very peculiar circumstances, is not sufficient to render the several partial and general results the same as they would have been if the readings had been made at more suitable hours and with equal frequency on every day.

On comparing the older and later series it will be found that the *general* (†) annual mean from *all* Mr. Dade's observations is 44°·26, a number *identical* with the general annual mean given by the six years—July, 1842, to June, 1848,—and differing by only about one-tenth of a degree from the general mean of 29 years.

Another point worthy of notice is the greater difference by which, in 1831-41, the January mean exceeds the mean of February. In the Year-Book for 1870, attention was called to the fact that the winter has been becoming progressively earlier, and that February has gradually given place to January as the coldest month. On page 168, this was shewn by comparing the temperatures of the two months in groups of five years. To explain the connection the comparison is here repeated:—

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
51—55 " " " "	0°·9	66—69 " " " "	2°·1

Now, from 1831 to 1841 we find January warmer than February by 3°·7, and by breaking these years into two portions, we further find that from 1831–35 January was warmer than February by 4°·6, and 1836—41 January was warmer than February by 2°·6, so that, as far as the testimony of these observations is concerned, the progressive change existed further back, and was still more rapid, 40 years ago.

OBSERVATIONS AT STRATFORD, ONTARIO, BY J. C. MACGREGOR, M.A.

Mr. Macgregor, Head Master of the Grammar School at Stratford, and Meteorological Observer in connection with the Board of Education for Ontario, has kindly placed at my disposal the results (as far as he has obtained them) of an investigation which he has undertaken relative to the climatology of his station, and founded on the observations of nine years—1861-69. From the monthly means of temperature for each of his three hours of observation, 7 a.m., 1 p.m., 9 p.m., and for these three hours

(*) It may be noticed that the annual variations of temperature, 1842–48, given above, are not identical with those in Table VI, p. 166 of the YEAR BOOK for 1870. In that place the whole series of years was employed, while in the above tables the progressive modification in these variations is exhibited.

(†) The annual means in single years are not given on account of the omission of certain months.

combined, and with the aid of interpolating formulæ (*) constructed by himself, Mr. Macgregor has computed and tabulated the daily normal temperatures for each of the three hours of observation and the daily mean normals from the three hours taken together. He has also formed, for about every fifth day, a table giving the diurnal inequalities (using the term here and elsewhere for the sake of brevity), or amounts by which the normal at each hour deviates above or below the mean for the three hours on the same day. He has given these differences not as the true inequalities, inasmuch as they are taken from imperfect daily means, the hours 7 a.m., 1 p.m., 9 p.m. not being suited to give the true means with precision; but in order to shew, approximately at least, the general character of the distribution of temperature through the day.

From Mr. Macgregor's tables and those of Toronto, for nearly the same years, the daily mean normals for the 5th, 15th, and 25th of each month, for Stratford and Toronto, have been placed together in the first of the two following tables. In the second table the diurnal inequalities for Stratford alone are given for the same days.

Normal Daily Means of Temperature at Stratford and Toronto, on the 5th, 15th, and 25th of each month, derived from nine and ten years. Stratford, 1861—69; Toronto, 1859—68.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov	Dec.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Stratford, 5th....	20.3	21.3	23.8	36.4	48.3	58.3	66.7	65.7	60.1	48.8	38.2	28.3
Toronto, 5th....	21.2	22.8	26.5	37.1	48.3	58.8	67.1	67.8	61.4	49.5	41 2	28.6
Stratford, 15th..	19.9	21.9	26.5	41.3	51.1	62.1	67.1	64.4	56.8	44 9	35.1	24.8
Toronto, 15th...	21.5	23.5	29.4	40.9	51.8	62.0	68.2	66.4	57.6	46.3	37.8	24.5
Stratford, 25th...	20.4	22.6	30.8	45.2	54.5	65.1	66.6	62.6	52.9	41.3	31.8	22.0
Toronto, 25th...	22.1	24.3	32.9	44.7	55.2	64.9	63.4	64.4	53.4	43.8	33.4	22.0

Diurnal Inequalities of Temperature at Stratford, on the 5th, 15th, and 25th of each month.

	January.			February.			March.			April.		
	5th.	15th.	25th	5th.	15th.	25th.	5th.	15th.	25th.	5th.	15th.	25th.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
7 A.M.....	−2.1	−2.2	−2.4	−2.3	−3.1	−3.4	−3.6	−3.8	−3.8	−3.9	−4.0	−4.0
1 P.M.....	+2.6	+2.7	+2.8	+2.9	+3.0	+3.3	+3.6	+4.0	+4.5	+4.9	+5.1	+5.2
9 P.M.....	−0.5	−0.4	−0.3	−0.1	+0.1	+0.2	0.0	−0.3	−0.6	−0.9	−1.1	−1.2

	May.			June.			July.			August.		
	5th.	15th.	25th.	5th.	15th.	25th.	5th.	15th.	25th.	5th.	15th.	25th.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
7 A.M.....	−4.1	−4.2	−4.2	−4.2	−4.1	−4.0	−4.0	−4.0	−4.2	−4.4	−4.5	−4.5
1 P.M.....	+5.3	+5.5	+5.8	+6.1	+6.3	+6.3	+6.2	+6.1	+6.2	+6.4	+6.6	+6.6
9 P.M.....	−1.2	−1.4	−1.7	−2.0	−2.2	−2.2	−2.2	−2.0	−2.0	−2.0	−2.1	−2.1

	September.			October.			November.			December.		
	5th.	15th.	25th.	5th.	15th.	25th.	5th.	15th.	25th.	5th.	15th.	25th.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
7 A.M.....	−4.4	−4.3	−4.2	−4.1	−3.8	−3.3	−2.8	−2.2	−1.9	−1.8	−1.8	−2.0
1 P.M.....	+6.4	+6.1	+5.8	+5.4	+5.0	+4.3	+3.6	+3.0	+2.5	+2.4	+2.4	+2.4
9 P.M.....	−2.0	−1.8	−1.6	−1.3	−1.2	−1.0	−0.9	−0.8	−0.6	−0.5	−0.5	−0.5

In the preceeding table the Diurnal variations or inequalities of temperature at Stratford are given for certain specified days; in the following table their average values are shewn for each month. The mean *annual* variations for Stratford and Toronto are also given, those for Stratford being derived from the years 1861–69, and those for Toronto from 1859–68.

Mean Diurnal Variations.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
7 A.M. ...	− 2.2	− 3.2	− 3.8	− 4.0	− 4.1	− 4.1	− 4.0	− 4.5	− 4.3	− 3.8	− 2.2	− 1.9	− 3.5
1 P.M. ...	+ 2.7	+ 3.9	+ 4.0	+ 5.0	+ 5.6	+ 6.2	+ 6.1	+ 6.6	+ 6.1	+ 4.9	+ 3.0	+ 2.3	+ 4.7
9 P.M. ...	− 0.5	+ 0.1	− 0.2	− 1.2	− 1.4	− 2.3	− 2.0	− 2.1	− 1.9	− 1.2	− 0.7	− 0.5	− 1.1

Mean Annual Variation.

Stratford ..	−23.1	−21.2	−16.2	− 1.7	+ 8.1	+19.2	+24.1	+21.5	+13.8	+ 1.9	− 7.9	−18.2	
Toronto ...	−22.5	−20.5	−14.2	− 3.1	+ 7 9	+17.9	+23.9	+21.8	+13.1	+ 2.1	− 6.9	−19.3	

The annual means for the series of years under consideration are 43°·02 for Stratford and 44°·16 for Toronto; so that on the average of the year Stratford is colder than Toronto by 1°·14. On examining the table of normal daily means in order to see how this difference is made up, we find that the temperatures at the two places differ very little in May, June, and July, and that towards the middle and end of June Stratford is a trifle warmer than Toronto. The temperatures reach equality

(*) The formula are those commonly called Bessel's, and are made up of a series of terms of the form $T_r \sin (r x + C_r)$ where x is proportional to the time elapsed since some fixed epoch.

again in December, but in the winter generally Stratford is the colder of the two by over 1°. Through the rest of the year the Stratford curve lies below that of Toronto, the greatest divergence being in March.

Referring to the mean annual variations it is seen that at Stratford the winter, *as compared with the year, generally*, is rather colder than at Toronto, and that the spring is later.

To the statement already given elsewhere as to the earlier occurrence than in former years of the epoch of greatest cold, further confirmation is given by the following table shewing the days in which the temperature reaches its highest, lowest, and mean values in the normal annual progression.

TABLE showing for Stratford and Toronto the highest and lowest temperatures in the normal annual curve, with the days at which the temperature attains its extreme and mean values :—

	Minima.		Spring Mean.	Maxima.		Autumn Mean.
	Day.	Temp.	Day.	Day.	Temp.	Day.
Toronto, 1841–52.....	Feb. 14	23°·4	April 19	July 28	66°·9	Oct. 15
Toronto, 1859–68.....	Jan. 6	21°·2	" 24	" 22	68°·5	" 23
Stratford, 1861–69.....	Jan. 15	19°·9	" 19	" 15	67°·1	" 20

The above furnishes further corroborative testimony to the fact of the much earlier occurrence than formerly of the epoch of greatest cold ; while, as regards the other principal epochs, it shows that no very material change has taken place.

It is hoped that Mr. Macgregor will continue his investigations, and furnish additional information for the Year-Book before the time of its next issue.

SUMMARIES FROM OTHER ONTARIO GRAMMAR SCHOOL METEOROLOGICAL STATIONS.

The following tables, I. to V., are confined to temperature. The numbers contained in them are the averages derived from the observations of at least three years. In the case of some stations, the observations have been continued over more years than those included in the average ; but in consequence of breaks occurring, either because the observations were not taken, or because the records have not reached me, I have been compelled to exclude altogether years so circumstanced. As the averages of fewer years than three are not taken, some stations, owing to the cause above mentioned, will appear in some tables and be excluded from others.

Referring to table I., and taking the year as a whole, we have an annual temperature on the average of all the stations of 43·35, which is lower than at Toronto for ten years (44·19) by 0·84 ; of these places Hamilton is the warmest, and Pembroke, as might have been anticipated, the coldest.

As regards distribution of temperature through the year, July is the warmest month and January the coldest at all the stations. The *mean annual range*, or the difference between the warmest and coldest months, is 51°·2 on the average of all stations, or 5° greater than at Toronto. Pembroke has the greatest, and Goderich the least, mean annual range.

July is warmer than August by an average amount 4°·1. At Toronto this excess is 2°·0. January is colder than February by an average difference of 2°·2, or nearly the same as at Toronto. The excess of July above August and the depression of January below February is greatest at Barrie and least at Goderich. In Table II. the elevations and depressions are shewn relatively to their respective annual means. Here also it is seen that at Pembroke the temperature is raised higher and depressed lower than at all other stations, while at Goderich the elevations and depressions are least.

TABLE I.

MEAN Monthly and Mean Annual Temperatures with the Mean Annual Ranges at certain Grammar School Stations in Ontario, derived from three or four years.

Stations.	No. of Years.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.	Mean Annual Range.
		°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Barrie.....	3	19 5	22.0	25.0	40.3	48.7	62.8	69.2	64.4	59.0	47.4	35.1	23.1	43.11	49.7
Belleville.....	4	18.4	21.0	26.9	41.8	51.9	64.2	71.3	66.6	59.0	46.0	34.8	21.4	43.61	52.9
Goderich.....	3	23.4	24.2	27.6	39.3	48.5	61.2	68.4	66.0	59.2	46.2	36.9	26.0	43.92	45.0
Hamilton.....	4	23.3	25.1	29.2	42.5	50.9	64.2	72.0	67.7	60.3	47.3	37.9	26.0	45.61	49.6
Pembroke.....	3	12.0	13.5	23.3	37 4	51.0	64 1	70 5	69.7	57.8	42.6	29 8	12.7	40.12	58.5
Peterborough....	3	16.9	19.2	25.5	39.2	52.2	65 0	71.1	67 2	57 0	42.4	31.6	19.3	42.30	54.2
Simcoe.....	3	22.4	25.1	28.5	42.0	51 7	64 4	71.0	67 1	58.8	45.1	36.2	25.3	44.81	48.6

TABLE II.

MEAN annual variations or inequalities of Temperature at the stations named in Table I. :—

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Barrie.....	—23 6	—20.2	—18.1	— 2.5	+ 5.6	+19.7	+26.1	+21.3	+15.9	+ 4.3	— 8.6	—20.0
Belleville.....	—25 2	—22.6	—16.7	— 1.5	+ 8.3	+20.6	+27.7	+23.0	+15.4	+ 2.4	— 8.8	—22.2
Goderich.....	—20.5	—19.7	—16.3	— 4.6	+ 4.6	+17.3	+24.5	+22.1	+15.3	+ 2.3	— 7.6	—17.9
Hamilton.....	—22.3	—20.5	—16.4	— 3.1	+ 5.3	+18.6	+27.3	+22.1	+14.7	+ 1.7	— 7.7	—19.6
Pembroke.....	—28.1	—26.6	—16.8	— 2.7	+10.9	+24.0	+30.4	+29.6	+17.7	+ 2.5	—10.3	—27.4
Peterborough....	—25.4	—23.1	—16.8	— 3.1	+ 9.9	+22.7	+28.8	+24.9	+15.6	+ 0.1	—10.7	—23.0
Simcoe.....	—22 4	—19.7	—16.3	— 2.8	+ 6.9	+19 6	+26.2	+22.3	+14.0	+ 0.2	— 8.6	—19.5

In Table III. the final columns headed "Year" contain the averages (for three or more years) of the absolutely highest and lowest temperatures in the year, without reference to the months of their ...rrence, which need not necessarily be July and January. Of all the stations Hamilton shows the ...west maximum and Pembroke the lowest minimum, while on the other hand Goderich has the ***highest*** maximum and the ***highest*** minimum.

TABLE III.

MEANS of the absolutely Highest Temperatures in each Month and Year :—

	No. of Years.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
		°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Barrie	3	42·3	49·6	54·8	71·3	75·0	84·3	89·3	86·0	87·2	78·0	62·6	46·6	91·8
Belleville	4	40·8	41·8	48·2	68·4	79·4	83·3	90·8	83·7	80·5	70·3	55·0	45·2	91·5
Goderich	3	43·2	44·4	53·4	69·1	74·9	88·2	95·4	85·6	78·9	69·6	60·5	45·2	87·2
Hamilton	4	47·0	50·8	53·8	72·8	80·2	90·8	97·7	93·6	87·9	79·1	62·4	52·4	99·2
Pembroke	3	38·2	43·4	57·2	67·2	85·7	89·7	92·3	86·6	82·1	72·5	58·5	37·3	92·3
Peterborough	3	39·5	42·2	50·0	67·5	77·7	87·0	91·6	88·8	84·0	72·4	56·7	44·2	92·9
Simcoe	3	44·1	51·0	57·2	70·7	78·4	86·8	90·9	87·3	81·7	74·3	60·5	46·6	92·0
Stratford	5	39·3	42·0	51·1	67·3	75·1	82·1	87·5	83·8	79·5	69·6	55·5	46·5	88·7
Windsor	3	45·3	54·8	59·6	74·0	78·5	88·1	93·2	90·0	85·3	77·2	63·1	48·3	94·7

MEANS of the absolutely Lowest Temperatures in each Month and Year :

	No. of Years.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
		°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Barrie	3	−19·9	−15·3	− 3·8	17·0	25·6	35·2	46·2	41·5	33·2	24·3	8·0	−14·2	−27·4
Belleville	4	−15·2	−11·3	− 4·7	19·0	29·6	42·1	50·5	43·4	33·3	22·8	11·8	−10·8	−15·9
Goderich	3	1·0	3·1	+ 1·4	20·0	24·6	38·7	47·8	45·6	36·4	27·5	16·2	0·4	− 8·9
Hamilton	4	− 9·6	− 5·5	+ 7·0	17·1	27·2	34·6	46·1	42·1	31·8	20·8	11·9	− 3·8	−14·1
Pembroke	3	−30·6	−28·3	−28·3	6·7	21·6	34·3	43·1	37·3	28·2	15·2	+ 1·2	−22·0	−34·5
Peterborough	3	−18·9	−15·6	−16·0	13·7	24·4	37·5	43·7	38·0	29·0	15·0	3·5	−16·9	−23·0
Stratford	5	− 9·3	− 8·7	− 6·8	18·2	27·8	36·5	43·8	38·8	30·5	22·3	13·3	− 3·8	−16·3
Windsor	3	− 8·7	− 6·7	+ 2·2	19·5	32·5	42·4	50·1	48·4	34·5	22·2	12·8	+ 0·7	−14·0

The *absolute* annual ranges, or the differences between the highest and lowest readings in Table III., have an average value of 111°·5. At Pembroke the range is greatest (126°·8) and at Goderich it is least (96°·1). It appears, then, that Goderich, with reference to the *annual* period, has a temperature, in every point of view, more equable than that of any other of these stations.

TABLE IV.

APPROXIMATE Mean Diurnal Inequalities or Variations of Temperature, being the Differences of the Monthly Mean Temperatures at 7 A.M., 1 P.M., and 9 P.M., above or below the Monthly Means for these three hours combined.

Barrie (3 years.)

Hour.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
7 A.M.	−2·9	−4·2	−3·8	−4·0	−2·6	−2·8	−3·6	−3·5	−3·5	−3·6	−3·0	−2·5	−3·3
1 P.M.	+4·1	+5·1	+5·5	+6·3	+5·7	+5·9	+5·9	+6·3	+7·0	+6·2	+3·4	+3·2	+5·4
9 P.M.	−1·2	−1·0	−1·6	−2·4	−3·1	−3·2	−2·3	−2·7	−3·5	−2·6	−1·0	−0·7	−2·1

Belleville (4 years.)

7 A.M.	−3·7	−4·2	−4·1	−4·3	−3·8	−3·3	−3·6	−4·0	−4·0	−4·9	−3·4	−3·2	−3·9
1 P.M.	+3·5	+3·4	+4·1	+5·4	+5·2	+5·5	+5·6	+5·8	+5·9	+5·9	+3·4	+3·0	+4·7
9 P.M.	−0·2	+0·8	0·0	−1·1	−1·5	−2·3	−2·0	−1·9	−1·8	−1·0	0·0	+0·1	−0·9

Goderich (3 years.)

7 A.M.	−1·7	−2·2	−3·2	−1·9	−1·2	−1·4	−1·7	−1·7	−2·4	−2·7	−1·5	−1·5	−1·9
1 P.M.	+1·5	+2·2	+2·9	+2·8	+2·1	+2·8	+3·2	+4·3	+4·1	+3·6	+2·1	+1·8	+2·8
9 P.M.	+0·1	0·0	+0·3	−0·9	−0·8	−1·3	−1·4	−2·5	−1·6	−0·8	−0·5	−0·4	−0·8

Hamilton (4 years.)

7 A.M.	−2·5	−3·8	−3·8	−3·3	−2·8	−3·0	−4·4	−4·9	−4·5	−5·4	−3·5	−3·0	−3·8
1 P.M.	+3·6	+3·9	+4·5	+5·7	+5·3	+6·7	+7·8	+8·2	+7·7	+7·8	+4·7	+3·4	+5·8
9 P.M.	−1·0	0·0	−0·6	−2·4	−2·6	−3·6	−3·3	−3·3	−3·2	−2·3	−1·2	−0·4	−2·0

Pembroke (3 years.)

7 A.M.	−4·8	−6·2	−7·3	−4·7	−4·5	−4·5	−5·2	−4·1	−4·8	−5·0	−2·7	−3·7	−4·8
1 P.M.	+3·9	+5·0	+5·7	+5·2	+5·3	+5·5	+5·7	+5·2	+5·4	+5·0	+2·1	+3·1	+4·8
9 P.M.	+0·9	+1·3	+1·5	−0·5	−0·8	−1·0	−0·5	−1·1	−0·7	−0·1	+0·7	+0·7	0·0

Peterborough (3 years.)

7 A.M.	−4·2	−5·5	−6·0	−4·2	−3·7	−3·6	−4·1	−4·7	−5·2	−5·8	−3·3	−3·8	−4·5
1 P.M.	+5·1	+5·6	+6·7	+6·2	+6·1	+7·5	+8·0	+8·4	+8·5	+7·8	+4·2	+4·2	+6·5
9 P.M.	−0·9	0·0	−0·6	−2·0	−2·5	−3·8	−3·8	−3·7	−3·4	−1·9	−0·9	−0·4	−2·0

Simcoe (3 years.)

7 A.M.	−2·7	−4·2	−5·0	−4·0	−3·3	−4·4	−4·7	−5·0	−4·4	−5·0	−2·6	−2·5	−4·0
1 P.M.	+3·3	+3·8	+5·3	+6·3	+6·3	+7·1	+7·7	+7·6	+7·2	+6·9	+4·5	+3·3	+5·8
9 P.M.	−1·0	+0·2	−0·3	−2·3	−3·1	−2·6	−3·1	−2·6	−2·9	−1·9	−1·9	−0·8	−1·8

Diurnal Distribution of Temperature.

The numbers given in Table IV. are not the true diurnal inequalities for 7 a.m., 1 p.m., and 9 p.m., since they are reckoned from a mean derived from three hours which are not suited to yield the true mean of the day. This is recognised in the heading by calling them *approximate*. They serve, however, to exhibit, in a rough way, the general character of the diurnal distribution as far as concerns those hours, and they measure truly the *partial* diurnal ranges between any pair of the hours, since these ranges will not be affected by an error in the mean from which the inequalities are reckoned.

The normal diurnal range between 7 a.m. and 1 p.m. on the average of the year and on the average of all the stations is 8°.8. In January it is 6°.8 and in July 10°.2. Comparing place with place, Peterboro has the greatest range all the year through, while in July its range for these hours is about equalled by Simcoe and Hamilton. At Goderich, where the range between 7 a.m. and 1 p.m. is least, it is 3°.2 in January, 4°.9 in July, and 4°.7 for the year.

TABLE V.

Monthly Means of Daily Maximum Temperatures.

Stations.	No. of Years.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
		°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Barrie	3	28.7	33.7	36.4	52.7	59.9	73.3	79.3	75.4	69.5	57.0	41.8	30.7
Belleville	4	26.0	29.7	34.8	51.2	60.6	73.0	80.1	75.9	67.8	54.6	41.9	29.4
Goderich	3	30.5	32.8	36.1	48.0	55.8	69.5	76.2	73.7	67.5	52.2	43.4	31.9
Hamilton	4	32.1	34.7	38.6	53.8	61.7	76.2	85.2	81.0	72.8	58.8	46.6	34.9
Pembroke	3	21.3	25.3	36.6	46.0	61.2	74.2	80.8	75.7	67.8	52.7	35.9	22.1
Peterborough	3	25.5	29.5	35.9	49.0	61.7	75.8	82.3	78.5	69.6	52.6	39.0	28.4
Simcoe	3	30.7	34.4	39.0	53.0	62.1	76.0	82.5	79.2	70.2	55.4	44.7	32.0
Stratford	5	25.0	28.7	35.2	50.6	59.1	72.2	77.5	73.6	67.0	52.0	40.8	28.9
Monthly Means of Daily Minimum Temperatures.													
Barrie	3	8.5	11.2	13.9	28.9	37.5	51.0	57.9	53.6	47.9	38.2	27.4	14.5
Belleville	4	7.8	10.1	17.3	32.5	42.4	54.5	61.5	56.6	49.0	37.0	27.5	11.6
Goderich	3	17.0	15.8	17.9	29.9	40.1	51.4	59.2	56.9	50.0	38.7	30.8	19.
Hamilton	4	10.0	10.3	15.2	28.9	37.8	48.4	57.8	53.3	46.6	34.8	26.9	14
Pembroke	3	−2.3	−3.5	7.0	23.0	37.5	49.8	55.6	52.7	43.9	30.7	19.3	−[illegible]
Peterborough	3	4.8	6.0	12.6	27.2	40.0	50.4	55.5	51.9	42.8	29.6	21.9	6.1
Stratford	5	10.8	12.5	17.9	31.8	39.8	52.1	56.8	52.6	47.5	35.8	26.9	15.9
Monthly Means of Daily Ranges.													
Barrie	3	20.2	22.5	22.5	23.8	22.4	22.3	21.4	21.8	21.6	18.8	14.4	16.2
Belleville	4	18.2	19.6	17.5	18.7	18.2	18.5	18.6	19.3	18.8	17.6	14.4	17.5
Goderich	3	13.5	17.0	18.2	18.1	15.7	18.1	17.0	16.8	17.5	13.5	12.6	12.0
Hamilton	4	22.1	24.4	23.4	24.9	23.9	27.8	27.4	27.7	26.2	24.0	19.7	20.3
Pembroke	3	23.6	28.8	29.6	24.0	23.7	24.4	25.2	23.0	23.9	22.0	16.6	22.7
Peterborough	3	20.7	23.5	23.3	21.8	21.7	25.4	27.0	26.6	26.8	23.0	17.1	21.1
Stratford	5	14.2	16.2	17.3	18.8	19.3	20.2	20.7	21.0	19.5	16.2	11.9	13.0

In Table V. we have the monthly means of the daily maxima and minima of temperature, *without regard to the hours of their occurrence*, together with the mean daily ranges, or the differences between the mean daily maxima and mean daily minima. The ranges in this table, being reckoned each day between the highest and lowest temperatures without regarding the time of occurrence, must, of course, be greater than the range between any two *fixed* hours whatever, though these were on the whole the coldest and warmest hours of the day, which 7 a.m. and 1 p.m. are not; hence the ranges in table V. are vastly greater than the partial ranges from table IV.

Comparing stations we find, taking the year round, that the greatest diurnal range is at Hamilton, but that it is only a trifle less than at Pembroke. At Goderich the diurnal range is less on the whole than at all other stations, but in some months it is not so small as at Stratford. It seems, then, that at Goderich, the equability of temperature is as marked in the diurnal as it is in the annual period.

The number of years embraced in tables I.—V is too small to justify our accepting as final the temperature relations which these tables express. Deductions drawn from them as to the comparative climatic character of different places can only be adopted provisionally, the more perfect exhibition of these relations being deferred till a few more years have been added to the series.

On the height of Water on Lake Ontario.

This subject does not belong directly to meteorology; but as it is intimately connected with meteorological conditions, and is one with respect to which I would much desire communications from other places, I gladly avail myself of the materials placed at my disposal by the courtesy of the Deputy Harbour Master of Toronto, Mr. Smith, and have drawn up the accompanying table.

The monthly means are the averages of four measurements, made at intervals of a week, and reckoned upwards from a certain arbitrary mark. In some rare cases of great depression, the measurements were made downwards, the height being then accompanied by the negative sign (—).

Confining our attention at first to the column of yearly means, we encounter considerable irregularity in the rate of change from year to year. In 1855 there was a partial minimum; afterwards the water rose till 1858, when it reached the absolute maximum of the series. It then fell to the absolute minimum in 1863, meeting with two interruptions: one in 1860, when it was depressed below the height of both 1859 and 1861, and again in 1867, when it was raised 10 inches above the height of 1866. to fall 15 inches again in 1868,

The mean annual height for sixteen years was 20·3 inches, and the actual annual heights rose and fell with an average difference from the mean of 5·3 inches. The greatest mean annual elevation was 11·1 inches in 1858, and the greatest mean annual depression 15·7 inches in 1868.

If the series be divided into four groups of four years each, the second of these, 1859-61, shows

the greatest height, and 1866-69 the least. Finally, and dividing the whole series into two equal parts, we find that in 1862-69 the average annual height was 8·2 inches lower than in the preceding eight years.

Annual Distribution or alternate Rise and Fall in different parts of the Year.

Taking the differences between the general annual mean (20·3 inches) from sixteen years and the corresponding monthly means, we obtain the mean annual inequalities, marked (+) or (−) according as the water is higher or lower than the annual mean. It may be seen that the water is lowest in February (depression 8·5), an I that it then rises without interruption till it reaches its highest point in June (elevation 10·3,) after which it falls uninterruptedly till February.

From February to March the rise is slow; it increases rapidly from March to April, and still more so from April to May. The more rapid outflow as the water rises and the obstructions in the St. Lawrence disappear, and the diminished supply as the melted snow becomes exhausted, check the rate of increase, and a rise of only 3·6 inches occurs from May to June. Advancing temperature, acting by evaporation on the surface of the lake and on the country whose waters feed it, now manifests itself, and the level slowly begins to fall. From this time forward the expenditure by evaporation and through the St. Lawrence, continues in excess of the supply; and although the greater rain-fall in some months will cause irregularities in the *rate* at which the lake falls, it is never sufficient to convert the fall into a rise. (*)

The connection between meteorological conditions and the rise or fall of the lake from one month to another in single years affords an interesting subject for examination, but it will not be entered on here.

HEIGHT OF WATER ON LAKE ONTARIO.

Monthly and Annual Mean Heights, derived from four measurements in every month, and reckoned from an arbitrary mark, for each year from 1854 to 1869 inclusive, with analogous means embracing four, eight, and sixteen years.

Year.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
1854.....	20.0	21.0	22.0	24.2	33.2	35.7	34.2	27.2	22.4	17.4	10.7	9.0	23.1
1855.....	8.0	6.7	4.8	6.2	16.5	20.3	26.7	28.5	26.0	24.7	22.2	22.9	17.8
1856.....	19.7	18.0	17.0	20.5	28.8	32.2	30.1	25.6	21.3	16.5	10.5	7.4	20.6
1857.....	3.8	5.0	11.7	17.5	29.5	36.4	41.8	41.4	39.0	33.4	32.8	37.4	27.5
1858.....	31.1	30.0	24.4	28.4	30.5	39.5	42.6	40.6	35.4	28.9	25.0	20.8	31.4
1859.....	21.1	22.0	23.2	34.5	41.5	41.5	38.7	33.6	28.1	22.4	15.9	18.2	28.6
1860.....	16.7	16.9	16.1	17.2	20.2	22.5	23.1	22.6	18.5	15.1	15.1	15.5	18.3
1861.....	14.6	13.5	18.0	25.5	33.3	37.5	36.4	35.0	29.0	29.9	29.5	27.0	27.4
1862.....	22.6	18.0	19.1	20.1	41.0	40.3	37.7	33.6	27.8	21.2	16.6	12.6	26.6
1863.....	11.9	14.2	17.1	24.0	32.5	32.6	30.6	25.6	19.5	14.5	11.1	10.4	20.4
1864.....	7.4	10.4	8.9	15.2	27.8	33.6	28.2	23.4	18.1	13.1	14.0	15.5	18.0
1865.....	15.4	9.2	10.4	22.8	26.7	27.1	22.9	17.9	13.0	8.5	5.0	0.9	15.0
1866.....	−1.4	−4.9	−1.8	4.0	11.6	16.1	13.6	15.8	13.5	13.9	13.6	17.0	9.3
1867.....	16.9	15.5	18.0	22.5	30.5	37.1	34.2	27.6	19.1	11.1	5.2	−1.0	19.7
1868.....	−2.2	−8.2	−4.5	2.9	8.0	15.0	15.8	11.5	9.6	3.6	1.9	1.5	4.6
1869.....	2.5	0.9	3.2	10.8	20.6	22.4	25.1	25.6	23.0	21.9	16.0	17.8	16.0
Means of Four Years.													
1854-57..	12.9	12.7	13.9	17.1	27.0	31.1	33.2	30.7	27.2	23.0	19.0	19.2	22.3
1858-61..	20.9	20.6	20.4	26.4	31.4	35.3	35.2	33.5	27.8	24.1	21.4	20.4	26.4
1862-65..	14.3	12.9	13.9	23.0	32.0	33.4	29.9	25.1	19.6	14.3	11.7	9.9	20.0
1866-69..	3.9	0.8	3.7	10.0	17.7	22.7	22.2	20.4	16.8	12.6	9.2	8.8	12.4
Means of Eight Years.													
1854-61...	16.9	16.7	17.2	21.8	29.2	33.2	34.2	32.1	27.5	23.6	20.2	19.8	24.4
1862-69...	9.1	6.9	8.8	16.5	24.8	28.0	26.1	22.7	18.2	13.5	10 5	9.3	16.2
Means of Sixteen Years.													
1854-69....	13.0	11.8	13.0	19.2	27.0	30.6	30.1	27.4	22.8	18.6	15.3	14.5	20.3
Mean Annual Inequalities.													
1854-69...	−7.3	−8.5	−7.3	−1.1	+6.7	+10.3	+9.8	+7.1	+2.5	−1.7	−5.0	−5.8	

The bulk of contributions received from correspondents consists in meteorological returns relating to the current year. For these, or rather for extracts from them, the proper place is the second meteorological article containing the climatological statistics for the year ending 31st May, 1870.

In the present article no contributions have been taken in hand, excepting such as embrace the observations of at least three years, and of these a large and valuable portion relating to the Provinces of Quebec, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, have been omitted (†). It is hoped that in the next *Year Book* a consideration of the leading characteristics of the climate of these Provinces will be entered on, and also, as the area of observation extends and observers are multiplied, that it will eventually be practicable to present a synopsis of the climate of the whole of the Dominion.

(*) These remarks have reference to the average of sixteen years. In *single* years examples of a rise of the lake in autumn often occur.

(†) Included in these is a series of temperature observations at Halifax, made by Mr. F. Allison, at every even hour, day and night, for more than three years, the discussion of which has been reluctantly postponed.

Future Operations.

In seeking the collection of meteorological data, there are two leading purposes to be kept in view. One of them relates to what may be termed the general statistics of climate. An acquaintance with systematic climatological statistics would enable us, with respect to any and each locality, to assign the *average* value of each element, such as temperature for example; the *average* frequency of each kind of phenomenon, such as rain, thunder, &c., &c.; the *average* periodic variations, and secular changes if any; the *average* variability of a non-periodic character, and the *average* mutual dependence of abnormal conditions.

The other object relates to the tracing out in individual cases the connection between successive atmospheric changes. Such problems demand an acquaintance with the contemporaneous meteorological conditions from hour to hour, at numerous points within the area of the region concerned, and involve difficulties of a much higher order, on the solution of which will hereafter depend our ability to trace out the probable course of coming storms, and to manage efficiently any system of telegraphic storm warnings. To procure data for the study, of this more difficult branch of the science, as well as for its practical application to current cases comparatively little can be done without numerous well appointed stations, where observations with all the ordinary instruments, and particularly with the barometer and anemometer, may systematically be carried on. For the furtherance of climatological statistics on the other hand much valuable material may be acquired at a very moderate expenditure of labour and money.

In the *Year-Book* for 1870, it was suggested that persons who were not disposed to undertake the observation of all the elements at stated hours, might confine their attention to one or more kinds of observation which were there enumerated.

In order to facilitate their selection, the different classes into which it has been found convenient to arrange the minor (*) stations will now be described, commencing with those of which the greatest number, and for which also the least labour is demanded.

I. Stations where the depths of rain and snow are registered. A record of the *times* at which rain or snow falls, together with a description of attendant circumstances, though not essential, add greatly to the value of the record.

II. In addition to those in I. readings of the thermometer two or three times each day.

III. Those in II. with records of extremes of temperature with self-registering thermometers, extent of sky clouded, direction and force or velocity of the wind, with or without the aid of an anemometer, and description of miscellaneous phenomena.

IV. Those in III. with barometer and hygrometer, with or without solar and terrestial radiation thermometers.

Printed forms for registration suited to each of the four foregoing classes, and accompanied by printed instructions, will be supplied gratuitously to any persons who will provide themselves with instruments, and send copies of their monthly records to the Toronto observatory. It is strongly recommended that instruments be sent to Toronto for verification before they are employed for the observations. (†)

Some of the meteorological statistics for the year ending 31st May, 1870, will now be given.

CLIMATOLOGICAL STATISTICS OF CANADA,

For the Year ending 31st May, 1870.

By G. T. Kingston, M.A., Director of the Magnetic Observatory, Toronto.

The following tables include results of observations made in the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia. They are limited for the most part to temperature and the fall of rain and snow.

The results from Montreal, Quebec, and Halifax, are from MS. returns furnished by Dr. Smallwood, Captain Ashe, R.N. and Mr. F. Allison; those from St. John's, N.B., are from observations by Mr. G. Murdoch, C.E., and were partly taken from MS. papers, and partly from newspaper reports; and those from the Ontario Grammar School Stations, are extracted from the official MS. returns kindly lent to me by permission of the Rev. Dr. Ryerson, Chief Superintendent of Education for Ontario.

The mean temperatures, in every case, are *uncorrected* for diurnal variation. They are simply the arithmetic means of the observations made at the hours named below:—

Toronto	6 A.M. / 4 P.M.	8 A.M. / 10 P.M.	2 P.M. / midnight.
Ontario Grammar Schools	7 A.M.	1 P.M.	9 P.M.
Montreal	7 A.M.	2 P.M.	9 P.M.
Quebec	Daily maxima and minima.		
St. John's	6 A.M.	2 P.M.	10 P.M.
Halifax	7 A.M.	2 P.M.	9 P.M.

In order to judge of the climatic condition of a single month or of a season, it is not only necessary that the values of each element under consideration be given absolutely, but also that they be compared with standard values proper to the time and place, and derived from the observations of several years. This has been done for temperature in Table II., wherever a standard could be procured founded on at least three years.

(*) They are called *minor* stations in contradistinction to the *normal* stations, where elevations of all the elements are made at equal intervals not exceeding three hours, for the purpose of computing certain *constant* numbers needed in reducing the observations made at the minor stations.

In the list for Nova Scotia, Sydney was entered as belonging to Class III.,—the entry should have been IV.

(†) It is hardly necessary to state that this verification will be attended with no cost but the carriage.

TABLE I.

Mean Temperatures of the several months, for certain Stations in Canada, from June, 1869, to May, 1870. The Stations are arranged in the order of their latitudes. (*a*)

STATION.	Latitude.	Longitude.	Height above Sea Level.	1869. June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	1870. Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.
	° ′	H.M.	Ft.	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
†Windsor, Ontario	42 20	5 32	620	63.0	70.1	69.4	63.0	43.6	35.3	29.9	26.3	24.8	29.7	49.8	61.7
†Simcoe	42 51	5 21	716	61.3	67.9	67.2	62.4	43.8	34.3	29.8	27.2	23.8	29.3	48.2	60.2
†Hamilton	43 12	5 19	324	61.4	68.4	66.7	63.5	43.8	35.0	30.0	26.1	23.2	27.1	46.3	58.9
†Stratford	43 25	5 24	1182	58.0	64.5	63.6	58.5	40.1	30.8	26.7	22.0	19.8	24.9	45.3	57.9
Toronto	43 39	5 18	342	58.4	64.5	63.6	60.7	42.3	32.7	28.7	24.4	21.5	26.3	44.6	56.3
†Goderich	43 45	5 27	715	57.3	65.3	64.0	60.9	43.7	34.0	29.4	25.3	21.8	26.1	45.8	57.0
†Belleville	44 10	5 10	307	60.6	66.6	65.6	62.4	43.2	32.1	26.7	22.3	18.6	25.3	45.6	59.2
†Peterborough	44 20	5 14	629	61.0	67.3	64.9	61.1	40.6	30.1	25.6	19.7	17.2	24.9	46.0	59.4
†Barrie	44 25	5 19	779	59.8	68.1	65.6	64.1	43.4	32.6	26.9	21.6	17.7	25.1	46.2	59.9
Halifax	44 44	4 14	125	58.9	63.5	59.6	57.5	48.4	36.8	32.0	29.9	24.6	28.8	41.2	47.1
Cornwall	45 00	4 59	176	64.0	68.6	64.6	62.3	45.2	31.6	23.5	20.0	15.1	24.6	46.1	57.3
†St. John, N.B.	45 10	4 24	135	55.3	59.4	58.9	55.3	46.6	34.2	26.6	25.3	21.1	27.6	40.1	45.3
Montreal	45 30	4 54	182	58.8	68.5	65.7	65.6	46.1	30.3	22.9	19.2	16.7	26.9	47.1	60.7
†Pembroke	45 50	5 09	400	58.8	66.0	63.4	60.9	41.8	29.2	20.0	14.4	10.3	22.1	45 7	56.8
Glace Bay, C. Breton, N.S.	46 10	4 00	60	54.3	59.8	61.3	57.0	48.6	37.5	30.0	28.9	24.6	27.9	37.3	42.9
Quebec	46 49	4 45	327	62.1	66.3	62.9	60.8	45.3	29.1	18.7	15.7	13.0	22.3	41.7	54.9

(*a*) A different arrangement of the stations will be adopted when they become more numerous.

TABLE II.

Deviations or differences of the Mean Temperatures, in the foregoing Table, from the average Means derived from three or more years, the deviations being marked (+) or (—) according as the Means in Table I. are greater or less than the standards with which they are compared:—

STATIONS.	No. of years included in average.	1869. June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	1870. Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.
		°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Simcoe	3	—3.1	—3.1	+0.1	+3.6	—1.3	—1.9	+4.5	+4.8	—1.3	+0.8	+6.2	+ 8.5
Hamilton	4	—2.8	—4.5	—1.0	+3.2	—3.5	—2.9	+4.0	+2.8	—1.9	—2.1	+3.8	+ 8.0
Stratford	9	—4.2	—2.6	—0.9	—1.7	—4.8	—4.3	+1.9	+2.1	—2.0	—1.9	+4.0	+ 6.8
Toronto	10	—3.6	—3.4	—2.4	+3.5	—4.6	—4.5	+3.8	+2.7	—2.1	—3.7	+3.5	+ 4.2
Goderich	3	—3.9	—3.1	—3.0	—1.7	—2.5	—2.9	+3.4	+1.9	—2.4	—1.5	+6.5	+ 8.5
Belleville	4	—3.6	—4.7	—1.0	+3.4	—2.8	—2.7	+5.3	+3.9	—2.4	—1.6	+3.8	+ 7.3
Peterborough	3	—4.0	—3.8	—2.3	+3.2	—1.8	—1.5	+5.7	+2.8	—2.0	—0.6	+6.8	+ 7.2
Barrie	3	—3.0	—1.1	+1.2	+5.1	—4.0	—2.5	+3.8	+2.1	—5.2	+0.1	+5.9	+11.2
Halifax	7	—1.1	+0.4	—3.4	—0.2	+3.1	—1.6	+0.1	+8.1	+0.9	+0.7	+3.3	+ 0.1
St. John, N.B.	9	+0.8	—0.2	—0.5	+0.7	+1.3	—2.0	+3.8	+7.4	—0.5	+0.4	+3.1	— 1.8
Montreal	..	—7.2	—1.2	—0.5	+7.1	+1.0	—2.0	+4.2	+5.2	+0.6	—0.6	+7.1	+ 7.3
Pembroke	3	—5.3	—4.5	—3.3	+3.1	—0.8	—0.6	+7.3	+2.4	—3.2	—1.2	+8.3	+ 5.8
	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quebec	..	—1.0	—1.1	—3.5	+3.2	+0.6	—4.6	+1.9	+4.2	+2.1	—1.6	+3.9	+ 4.0

The different Stations compared with reference to their fluctuations of temperature.

If the numbers in Table II. (disregarding their signs) be taken as measures of the fluctuations of temperature, it will be found, taking one month with another, that the average fluctuation of the monthly means for the whole of Ontario is 3°·46, which is all but identical with that for Toronto, and that there is little difference in this respect between the Ontario Stations, the highest being 3°·82 at Pembroke, and the lowest 3°·12 at Stratford.

At Montreal the analogous number is 3°·67, at St. John's 1°·88, and at Halifax 2°·42. Hence of all the stations St. John's has been the least abnormal as respects monthly mean temperatures.

General comparison of months and seasons with respect to the deviations of the monthly means of temperature, as given by Table II.

The deviations in Table II. in the same month, have the same signs at all the stations in Ontario, excepting twice at Barrie, and twice at Simcoe. At Montreal also, for the most part, the deviations accord in sign with those of Ontario; but at St. John's and at Halifax, in several months, the deviations have signs contrary to those of Ontario, a striking example of which occurs in October, 1869, on which occasion, while in Ontario the temperature was 2°·8 colder than usual, at Halifax it was 3°·1 warmer, and at St. John's 1°·3 warmer.

Combining the deviations in the same month at all the Ontario stations, we see from the annexed table that June, 1869, was *relatively* the coldest month in Ontario, and May, 1870, the warmest; also

by comparing the mean deviations of the four seasons, the summer was either normal or abnormally cold in all the Provinces; the spring was cold in Ontario and warm elsewhere, being on the whole rather warmer than the average, while the winter and spring were relatively warm throughout.

Average deviations of monthly mean temperatures derived from nine stations in Ontario, *including* Toronto, from June, 1869, to May, 1870:

June.... −3°·7	Sept.... +3°·2	Dec.... +4°·4	March.... −1°·3
July.... −3°·4	Oct..... −2°·8	Jan.... +2°·8	April.... +5°·4
Aug.... −1°·3	Nov.... −2°·6	Feb.... −2°·5	May..... +7°·5

Quarterly averages of the preceding monthly deviations compared with the corresponding numbers for Toronto, Montreal, St. John's, N.B., and Halifax:

	Summer	Autumn.	Winter.	Spring.
Ontario, (including Toronto)	−2·8	−0·8	+1·6	+3·9
Toronto	−3·1	−1·7	+1·5	+1·4
Montreal	−3·0	+2·0	+3·3	+4·6
St. John, N.B.	0·0	0·0	+3·6	+0·6
Halifax	−1·3	+0·4	+5·0	+1·4
Four Provinces	−1·8	+0·4	+3·4	+2·6

TABLE III.

Giving the absolutely Highest and Lowest Temperatures in each month, by self-registering Thermometers.

Absolutely highest.

STATIONS.	1869.							1870.				
	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Windsor, Ontario	83·9	88·0	92·2	87·2	73·8	65·7	49·8	52·6	44·0	48·1	78·6	86·3
Simcoe	81·9	84·2	87·1	83·3	71·0	62·9	41·2	50·0	42·5	48·0	75·2	82·7
Hamilton	86·8	88·3	94·3	89·8	78·8	66·3	46·8	50·8	44·8	46·8	77·8	86·8
Stratford	75·7	81·5	85·0	79·4	67·3	56·8	39·6	42·8	37·7	40·0	70·6	78·2
Toronto	81·4	84·9	89·0	84·6	69·8	58·0	45·0	45·0	40·6	44·0	67·2	81·2
Goderich	80·1	82·3	85·5	81·4	70·5	62·5	42·1	48·0	40·5	48·4	73·9	80·0
Belleville	77·8	82·7	85·6	83·1	71·2	57·7	41·7	49·4	40·1	48·7	66·7	84·4
Peterborough	82·8	86·9	87·8	84·2	72·5	60·1	43·5	49·5	39·6	52·4	72·8	87·8
Barrie	80·6	84·6	84·6	80·1	76·5	63·5	44·6	45·2	39·6	55·1	73·6	87·4
Halifax	80·7	80·8	79·0	78·9	74·4	55·5	53·8	50·4	47·2	52·4	66·4	80·2
Cornwall	92·2	87·1	89·1	90·1	75·0	62·8	44·2	48·2	50·5	*	*	*
St. Johns, N.B.	73·0	76·0	74·0	69·0	70·0	56·0	50·0	45·0	45·0	50·0	64·0	69·0
Montreal	81·0	84·4	85·7	76·1	82·0	66·2	40·7	39·7	38·2	52·2	76·0	89·3
Pembroke	83·2	87·1	81·5	83·4	70·8	63·5	38·1	47·0	35·6	51·0	71·4	94·5
(*b*) Glace Bay, Cape Breton, N.S.	76·0	86·0	78·0	78·0	75·0	53·0	55·0	50·0	41·0	44·0	52·0	69·0
Quebec	83·0	84·0	76·3	77·5	65·0	50·4	42·2	45·0	41·0	39·0	73·0	91·2

(*b*) At Glace Bay the highest temperatures were those given by an ordinary thermometer.

Absolutely lowest.

STATION.	1869.							1870.				
	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Windsor, Ontario	41·1	49·9	47·8	33·0	20·6	6·9	6·3	−1·1	−7·0	−0·6	30·0	39·0
Simcoe	35·9	48·7	43·5	37·3	15·0	3·0	6·0	2·0	−3·3	4·0	20·0	40·9
Hamilton	32·0	45·5	41·3	32·0	13·1	5·7	4·7	−1·8	−7·9	2·9	29·4	35·2
Stratford	32·7	44·9	41·5	33·2	12·5	3·4	−2·5	−4·4	−3·0	−3·0	26·3	39·2
Toronto	36·4	49·8	43·5	34·4	18·7	13·0	6·0	−3·2	−6·6	5·2	29·6	38·8
Goderich	35·5	45·5	44·0	37·2	22·2	13·1	9·2	−3·4	0·0	5·4	27·3	36·0
Belleville	38·8	47·6	43·5	34·4	18·7	13·4	−2·8	−17·5	−9·1	−0·3	27·3	37·4
Peterborough	33·8	41·3	37·4	26·7	10·8	1·2	−10·5	−22·5	−15·2	5·2	20·2	29·6
Barrie	34·0	46·5	41·5	33·0	18·0	7·0	−3·9	−14·3	−10·1	4·4	24·6	34·6
Halifax	38·6	46·9	42·3	35·1	22·9	18·8	12·2	−3·3	−3·1	7·3	32·6	37·4
Cornwall	40·7	47·0	41·7	29·7	19·4	6·7	0·2	−14·7	−18·7	−12·7	26·7	30·7
St. Johns, N.B.	43·0	49·0	51·0	40·0	23·0	19·0	1·0	−7·0	−8·0	−3·0	23·0	32·0
Montreal	45·2	52·0	51·0	35·9	24·7	11·1	−2·3	−20·9	−8·1	−5·4	28·0	39·7
Pembroke	33·0	41·5	41·0	27·5	15·7	−4·0	−17·5	−37·0	−23·0	−19·0	28·1	30·0
Glace Bay, Cape Breton, N.S.	38·0	43·0	42·0	38·0	22·0	22·0	15·0	7·0	2·0	−2·5	20·0	22·0
Quebec	40·4	47·4	45·6	34·0	19·5	7·1	−6·4	−14·5	−15·0	−11·4	26·7	31·4

TABLE IV.

Quarterly and Annual means of Temperature from June, 1869, to May, 1870, with the Annual Extremes of Temperature, and the times at which they occurred :—

STATIONS.	Mean Temperature.					Highest Temperature.		Lowest Temperature.	
	Summer.	Autumn.	Winter.	Spring.	Year.	Temperature.	Time of Occurrence.	Temperature.	Time of Occurrence.
	°	°	°	°	°	°		°	
Windsor, Ontario	67·5	47·3	27·0	47·1	47·2	92·2	Aug. 20	— 7·0	Feb. 21
Simcoe	65·5	46·8	26·9	45·9	46·3	87·1	Aug. 20	— 3·3	Feb. 21
Hamilton	65·5	47·4	26·4	44·1	45·9	94·3	Aug. 20	— 7·9	Feb. 22–23
Stratford	62·0	43·1	22·8	42·7	42·7	85·0	Aug. 21	— 4·4	Jan. 14
Toronto	62·2	45·2	24·9	47·4	43·7	89·0	Aug. 20	— 6·6	Feb. 21
Goderich	62·2	46·2	25·5	43·5	44·2	85·5	Aug. 19	— 3·4	Jan. 14
Belleville	64·3	45·9	22·5	43·4	44·0	85·6	Aug. 25	—17·5	Jan. 14
Peterborough	64·4	43·9	20·6	43·4	43·1	87·8	Aug. 20	—22·5	Jan. 10
Barrie	64·5	46·7	22·1	43·7	44·3	89·1	Sept. 19	—14·3	Jan. 14
Halifax	60·7	47·6	28·8	39·0	44·0	80·8	*	— 7·3	May 12
Cornwall	65·7	46·4	19·5	42·7	43·4	90·1	Sept. 7	—18·7	Feb. 4
St. John's, N.B	57·9	45·4	24·3	37·7	41·3	76·0	July 17	— 8·0	Feb. 4
Montreal	64·3	47·4	19·6	44·9	44·0	85·7	Aug. 20	—20·1	Jan. 14
Pembroke	62·7	44·0	14·9	41·5	40·8	87·1	July 17	—37·0	Jan. 14
Glace Bay, Cape Breton, N.S.	58·5	47·7	27·8	39·0	42·5	† 86·0	July 29	— 2·5	March 13
Quebec	63·8	45·1	15·8	39·6	41·1	84·0	July 26	—15·0	Feb. 4

† At Glace Bay the highest temperatures were those given by an ordinary thermometer.

In the above Table the maximum was highest at Hamilton, and least high at St. John's, and the minimum of Winter was lowest at Pembroke, and most moderate at Simcoe and Goderich.

TABLE V.

Rain Fall for each Month and the Year at the several Stations :—

STATIONS.	1869.							1870.					Year.
	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	
Windsor, Ontario	6·41	3·31	2·19	1·58	1·77	1·32	1·64	2·42	1·05	1·74	1·17	0·66	25·44
Simcoe	3·64	4·48	2·56	4·69	1·87	4·69	5·17	1·95	2·41	2·07	1·42	2·31	41·03
Hamilton	6·94	1·78	4·01	0·24	1·36	2·04	4·37	3·54	1·44	1·53	1·61	2·58	46·28
Stratford	8·01	3·74	3·65	4·32	2·33	1·55	1·02	1·11	0·37	0·49	1·38	3·61	39·05
Toronto	4·32	4·04	2·27	4·01	2·09	2·54	2·52	2·43	0·52	0·76	2·14	1·15	30·37
Goderich	6·63	4·01	0·96	2·03	3·71	1·02	1·07	1·64	0·45	0·62	1·11	4·25	28·99
Belleville	2·62	5·54	1·35	7·28	2·50	3·72	2·64	3·07	0·84	0·34	3·51	1·04	32·04
Peterborough	2·36	2·42	1·71	r	2·39	0·98	1·90	2·47	0·49	0·45	3·26	0·66	23·20
Barrie	3·01	3·05	2·86	r	2·20	1·10	3·89	0·67	r	0·22	1·08	0·79	18·35
Halifax	3·62	2·22	5·01	4·77	3·03	3·10	5·14	5·16	6·82	1·64	3·73	3·19	48·96
St. John's, N.B	6·43	2·92	0·07	2·18	4·09	3·14	5·76	7·25	1·91	2·15	3·32	3·56	57·26
Montreal	4·00	1·03	1·74	1·10	0·83	0·66	1·60	1·59	0·20	0·67	0·31	2·14	35·28
Pembroke	7·37	1·45	2·82	0·68	1·64	0·47	1·10	1·74	0·64	0·45	0·62	1·11	25·13
Glace Bay, Cape Breton, N.S.	3·33	6·40	2·73	3·87	7·22	6·65	6·04	4·47	6·02	2·66	3·87	1·71	50·89
Quebec	5·79	4·52	4·22	4·90	3·41	r	r	0·62	0·66	0·60	0·30	0·62	20·05

The letter "r" in the columns of this Table, indicates that the amount was too small for measurement.

From Table V. it may be gathered, that the annual rain-fall for Ontario, taking one place with another, was 30·69 inches; the greatest being at Hamilton, and the least at Barrie. This average (30·69 inches) was greatly exceeded in the other Provinces, and remarkably so at St. John's.

TABLE VI.

Rain-Fall in each Quarter at the several Stations, the Fall of Snow, in each Month, and the total precipitation of Rain and Melted Snow.

STATIONS.	Quarterly depth of Rain in inches.				Depth of Snow in inches. 1869.			1870.					Total Rain and Melted Snow.
	June to Aug., 1869.	Sept. to Nov. 1869.	Dec., 1869, to Feb., 1870.	March to May, 1870.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	Total.	
Windsor, Ontario	11·91	4·57	5·15	3·81	1·0	24·3	6·6	28·0	9·0	18·3	0.0	0.0	88·1	34·25
Simcoe	10·68	10·02	13·63	6·70	6·0	11·5	6·0	22·5	3·0	20·0	0.0	0.0	69·5	47·98
Hamilton	15·75	9·49	15·35	5·71	7·0	21·9	1·4	17·5	18·5	66·0	s	0.0	132·3	59·51
Stratford	18·36	8·23	4·13	5·39	12·2	34·0	9·5	43·5	14·0	34·0	0.0	0.0	147·2	50·77
Toronto	13·25	7·53	5·54	4·01	2·3	10·2	7·1	21·3	7·0	62·4	0·1	0.0	123·5	42·72
Goderich	12·54	6·71	3·76	5·19	1·2	28·5	21·3	34·7	15·2	23·4	0.0	0.0	114·4	40·43
Belleville	6·61	13·01	7·45	4·85	5·5	12·5	10·8	26·4	31·8	55·0	0.0	0.0	142·0	46··
Peterborough	9·52	7·25	4·79	4·64	7·9	14·3	11·9	24·1	14·9	45·2	s	0.0	118·3	35·03
Barrie	9·04	5·35	0·37	2·60	0·5	18·5	13·0	40·0	24·5	52·5	0.0	0.0	149·0	33·25
Halifax	9·4	13·70	17·14	8·61	2··	3·5	4·8	14·9	29·6	14·4	0·8	s	70·3	55·99
St. Johns, N.B	18·4	13·18	10·67	8·08	1··	4·7	10·9	38·9	32·3	22·9	4·6	s	115·0	68·76
Montreal	17·60	11·56	3·51	2·52	6·1	14·0	26·0	31·9	29·0	9·2	0·5	0.0	117·1	46·99
Pembroke	11·63	9·11	1·50	2·86	2·3	21·5	17·3	26·0	19·2	14·9	0.0	0.0	101·2	35·25
Glace Bay, Cape Breton, N.S	12·46	12·15	17·79	5·58	0·5	1·0	7·5	23·2	23·3	36·5	0·8	4·2	96·8	60·57
Quebec	12·71	6·31	0·00	1·01	2·0	22·5	19·5	35·5	19·5	5·0	3·0	0.0	107·0	30·75

The letter "s" in column for Snow, indicates that the amount was too small for measurement.

Rain-fall at other Stations.

The recently established stations have not been sufficiently long in operation to be included in the preceding tables. A separate table for them has been therefore drawn up, giving the rain-fall in each month of the spring quarter, some of the older stations being introduced for the sake of comparison.

TABLE VII.

Rainfall for quarter ending May, 1870, at Stations of which the greater part are not included in the several preceding Tables.

MONTHS.	ONTARIO.															
	Albion.	Bramley.	Collingwood.	Dundas.	Fitzroy Harbour.	Glencoe.	North Gwillimbury.	Georgina.	Markham.	Stayner.	Widder.	Woodstock.	Ingersoll.	Weston.	Thornhill.	
March	0.70	0.00	r	*	*	*	r	r	0.11	r	0.71	r	*	0.00	0.15	
April	1.91	1.44	1.49	1.81	0.54	1.91	0.98	1.28	3.39	5.64	2.53	1.42	1.13	2.60	2.71	
May	1.15	0.42	1.35	2.03	1.22	1.49	0.62	0.82	0.84	3.82	2.33	2.43	3.00	1.23	0.42	
Quarter	3.76	1.86	2.84	.....	.....	.....	1.60	2.10	4.34	6.46	5.57	3.85	.....	3.83	3.28	

MONTHS.	QUEBEC.					NOVA SCOTIA.					NEW BRUNSWICK.		
	Huntingdon.	Montreal.	Quebec. (1)	Quebec. (2)	Quebec. (3)	Glace Bay.	Halifax.	Pictou.	Sydney.	Windsor.	Bass River.	St. John.	.....
March	0.18	0.07	0.00	r	0.00	0.00	1.64	0.14	0.24	r	*	1.29	.....
April	0.68	2.14	r	0.39	0.64	3.87	3.78	1.43	4.91	2.62	2.97	5.32	.....
May	1.58	2.73	1.08	0.62	1.83	1.71	3.19	1.04	1.48	2 49	0.89	2.36	.....
Quarter	2.44	4.94	1.08	1.01	2.47	5.58	8.61	2 61	6.63	5.11	.....	8.97	.....

The foregoing Table exhibits considerable inequalities as regards the rain which fell at different places in the same month, but not more so than those which partial showers often occasion at Stations

in much closer proximity. A remarkable instance of this occurred at Stayner in April, when at Collingwood and Bramley, distant nine and twenty-nine miles, the fall was about one-fourth. The disparity seems to have been due to the rain of two consecutive days, in which, according to the circumstantial description, the distribution was very unequal.

The following Tables (VIII. and IX.) have reference to Toronto only:—

TABLE VIII.

Shewing for Toronto the differences of certain quantities in excess or in defect from the corresponding averages derived from a series of years:—

	1869.							1870.					Year.
	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	
Barometer	+·012	−·031	+·042	+·102	−·078	−·063	+·070	−·018	−·097	−·043	+·013	−·026	−·022
Depth of Rain in inches.	+1·63	+1·26	+1·30	+0·35	−1·51	−0·55	+0·97	+2·25	−0·42	−0·83	−0·27	−2·21	+1·95
Days of Rain.	+10·6	+2·6	+0·2	−3·3	−4·5	−1·2	+4·4	+3·6	−2.1	−4·3	−0·8	−2·1	+3·1
Depth of snow in inches.	.....	.....	.....	.....	+1·4	+7·2	−7·3	+5·5	+1·0	+52·1	−2·4	−0·1	+57·4
Days of Snow.	.....	.....	.....	.....	+5·2	+11·6	−4·4	+4·5	+3·7	+8·3	−1·7	−0·4	+28·8
Velocity of wind in miles	+0·1	+0·1	−0·1	−0·6	+0.7	+0·6	−0·1	+0·8	−0·5	+1·4	−1·1	−1·3	0·0
Sky clouded--whole sky--100.	+15	+18	+5	−2	−1	+7	+9	+5	−1	+6	−4	+0	+5

TABLE IX.

Shewing the number of times when Auroras were seen, or that Thunder, Lightning, or Hail occurred at Toronto, with the average numbers from a series of 17 years:—

Auroras.

	1869.							1870.					Year.
	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	
Number	3	1	4	9	3	1	0	4	1	6	11	7	50
Average	3	4	5	6	5	2	2	2	3	6	5	5	48

Thunder.

Number	4	11	5	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	28
Average	6	7	5	3	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	4	29

Lightning.

Number	5	13	8	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	33
Average	6	9	8	3	2	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	36

Hail.

Number	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Average	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	4

NOTE.—The asterisk (*) in any of the tables of this article shows that the number cannot be given for want of materials. The Ontario Grammar Schools are indicated by †.

LEGISLATION OF 1870,

AND RESERVED ACTS OF 1869

PARLIAMENT OF CANADA.

Synopsis by B. CHAMBERLIN, D.C.L.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS USED.

H. M.—Her Majesty.
G. G.—Governor General.
G. in C.—Governor in Council.
L. G. in C.—Lieut. Gover. in Council.
P. C.—Privy Council.
M. C.—Minister of Customs.
C. C.—Commissioner of do.
M. I. R.—Minister of Inland Revenue.
C. I. R.—Commissioner of do.
P. M. G.—Post Master General.
P. M.—Post Master.
P. O.—Post Office.
P. O. D.—Post Office Department.
R. G.—Receiver General.
C. R. F.—Consolid. 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.
M. M. F.—Minister of Marine and Fisheries.
C. F.—Commissioner of Fisheries.
H. of C.—House of Commons.
C. C. C.—Clk. of the Crown in Chancy.
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.
E. C.—Executive Council.
L. C.—Legislative Council.
L. A.—Legislative Assembly.
A. Comr.—Assistant Commissioner.
O. in C.—Order in Council.
C. of A.—Commiss. of Agriculture.
M. P. I.—Min. of Public Instruction.
C. C.—Civil Code.
C. C. P.—Code of Civil Procedure.
C. S. C.—Consolid. Statutes of Canada.
C. S. L. C.—Do. do. of Lower Canada.
C. S. U. C.—Consolidated Statutes of Upper Canada.
V.—Victoria.
c.—hapter.
s.—Section.
subs.—Subsection.

RESERVED ACTS,

Session of 1869.

SALARY OF GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Cap. 74—Fixes the salary of the G. G. at £10,000 stg. per an. (*Assent proclaimed* 16th *October*, 1869.)

MARRIAGE OF J. H. STEVENSON.

Cap. 75—Declares the marriage of John Horace Stevenson with Mary Elizabeth Foote void, and permits him to marry again. (*Assent proclaimed* 20th *November*, 1869.)

SESSION OF 1870.

Opened 15*th February*,—*prorogued* 12*th May*.

INVASION OF CANADA, &c.

Assented to 14*th April*.

Cap. 1—Provides that persons arrested by warrant of 2 J. P., a Comr. of Police, or by persons in the military or naval or militia service, charged with being in arms against H. M. in Canada, or any act of hostility therein, or coming here with such design, or to commit felony, or doing these acts in company with citizens or subjects of a foreign country at peace with H. M., or joining such persons, or treason or treasonable practices, may be detained until the end of the session next after 1st January, 1871, and bail deferred; but the warrant must be countersigned by a clerk of the P. C. within one month after commitment. They may be detained anywhere, and in any person's custody, and the place and person charged by warrant of the P. C. The G. G. may, by proclamation, suspend the act, and bring it again into force.

SUPPLIES.

(*This and following Acts assented to upon day of prorogation.*)

Cap. 2—Is the supply bill, and grants $1,905,769 for the financial year 1869-70, and $13,223,145 for 1870-1, cancels the grant of last session of $1,460,000 for opening up the North-West, and re-votes it, continuing the authority to raise it by loan.

MANITOBA.*

Cap. 3—Constitutes a Province of Manitoba out of that portion of Rupert's Land, &c., bounded by 96° west long., 50° 30′ north lat., 99° west long., and the boundary of the U. S., to take effect from the day on which H. M., by order in council, shall annex Rupert's Land and the North-West territories to Canada. The provisions of the B. N. A Act, 1867, not applied to other separate Provinces alone, are made applicable to Manitoba. It is to be represented in the Senate of the Dominion by 2 members, till it has, by census, 50,000 people, then by 3; when it has 75,000, by 4. In the H. of C., by 4 members, until next census; after that, according to the 55 s. of the B. N. A. Act. Voters same as for Legislative Assembly. Any voter may be elected member. There is to be an L. G. and an E. C., to consist of 5 persons, the seat of government, till otherwise determined, to be at Fort Garry. The Legislature consists, besides the L. G., of an L. C. and L. A. The former to consist of 7 members for four years; afterwards may be 12, appointed by the L. G. in H. M.'s name, he also appointing the Speaker. Quorum, a majority. Speaker to have vote and casting vote. The L. A. to consist of 24 members; the L. G. to organize the districts within 6 mos. A *bona fide* householder for 1 yr. before election, 21 yrs. of age, and a British subject, may vote. For the first election having been a householder at any time within the 12 mos. is sufficient. Must

* Also spelt "Manitobah," and pronounced with accent on the last syllable.

vote in division where he is resident at date of the writ. For first election the L. G. may issue the writs to whomsoever he thinks fit, and prescribe the forms, etc., of proceeding. Duration of Assembly 4 yrs. The right to legislate respecting education must not affect any existing right respecting denominational schools. An appeal to the G. in C. is granted to the minority. In case proper legislation is not enacted, or decision of G. in C. is not executed, the Canadian Parliament may make remedial laws. The English and French languages are to be used in the legislature and courts. Interest is to be allowed to the Province on $472,000 per an., it having no debt, and a subsidy of $80,000 per an. and 80 cts. per head, increasing till its population reaches 400,000. The present customs duties now leviable in Rupert's Land are continued for 3 yrs. Such laws relating to customs or inland revenue as the G. in C. may declare shall be applied to the Province. The ungranted lands are vested in the Crown for Dominion purposes. 1,400,000 acres are appropriated for the resident half-breed families, the L. G. to set apart and apportion them under regulations to be made by the G. in C. Grants in freehold by the Hudson's Bay Co. before 8th March, 1869, are confirmed; if in less than freehold may be converted to that at desire of the owner. Titles by occupancy under the Co., in parts where the Indian title has been extinguished, shall, if required, be also converted by grant. Peaceable possession in such parts gives a right of preemption. These rights to be ascertained and adjusted by the L. G., under regulations to be made by the G. in C. who shall also settle mode or form of grants. The L. G. of Manitoba is to be also L. G. of the unorganized portion of the North-West Territories, etc., and the act of last session, except as herein altered, is extended to them.

CIVIL SERVICE SUPERANNUATION FUND.

Cap. 4—Provides that the G. in C. may grant a superannuation allowance to civil servants of at least 10 yrs. service, over 60 yrs of age, or incapacitated by bodily infirmity from discharge of duty. If of 10 and under 11 yrs., 10 fiftieths of average salary for last 3 yrs.; if 11 but under 12, 11 fiftieths, and increasing one fiftieth for each additional year up to 35. Deduction is to be made for interruptions in service. Persons allowed to enter the service after 40 because of peculiar professional attainments or qualifications, may, by O. in C., have 10 yrs. added to their service. 4 p. c. is deducted from all salaries of $600 or over, and 2½ from others during 35 years of service, to create a fund for payment of these allowances; and only those who have paid for 10 yrs. can receive the full allowance, one twentieth being deducted for each year not paid, but to those retiring within 3 yrs. of the passing of the act not more than 20 p. c. shall be deducted, and the G. in C. may make this 10. Retirement is compulsory upon any one to whom the allowance is offered, but no one has a right to it, it being granted for faithful service. If a person, from infirmity, is forced to retire before he is entitled to an allowance, a gratuity of 1 mo's pay per an. of service may be granted; if in consequence of injury in discharge of duty, 3 mos.' pay for each 2 yrs. service, or a superannuation allowance of one-fifth salary. When office is abolished the G. in C. may grant same as for infirmity, after adding 10 yrs. to service. Persons under 60 yrs. receiving allowance may be called into service again, in same rank or with same pay as before. Servants of Senate and H. of C. are reckoned civil servants for purpose of this act, and service under Provincial governments and legislatures reckons as service under the Dominion.

SECURITY OF OFFICERS OF CIVIL SERVICE.

Cap. 5—Dispenses with the necessity of the affidavit by the officer required by 31 V., c. 37 s. 3, but still requires it from the sureties.

QUEEN'S PRINTER.

Cap. 6—Provides that the Queen's Printer shall be attached to the department of the Secretary of State of Canada, and perform the duties assigned to him by O. in C.

DEPUTY INSPECTOR GENERAL.

Cap. 7—This office is abolished, the present incumbent retaining the title so long as he remains in the department. The Auditor General is Deputy Minister of Finance.

THE REVENUE AND AUDIT OF ACCOUNTS.

Cap. 8—Repeals 31 V., c. 5, s. 40, and provides that the G. in C. may remit penalties, tolls and duties, totally or partially, conditionally or unconditionally, and before or after suit is instituted for their recovery. No duties are to be refunded because of the accidental destruction of the goods after the payment. If condition of remission is not fulfilled it may be enforced or proceeded against as if no remission had been granted. The remission must be considered and recommended by the Treasury Board, and ordered by the G. in C., and reported to Parliament in first fifteen days of next session.

CUSTOMS, INLAND REVENUE, &c.

Cap. 9—Alters the duty on animals to a 10 p. c. *ad val.*, but animals imported for improvement of stock are admitted free under regulations of Treasury Board, approved by G. in C. Cigars, 45 cts. per lb. The duty on green fruits, hay, straw, bran, seeds (not cereals) vegetables, plants, roots, trees and shrubs, is also made 10 p. c.; coal and coke 50 cts. per ton; salt (except from British possessions, or for sea or gulf fisheries, which is free), 5 cts. per bushel; hops, 5 cts. per lb.; vinegar and acetic acid, 10 cts. per gal.; fish, 1 ct. per lb.; wheat, 4 cts. per bus.; other grains, 3 cts.; wheat and rye flour, 25 cts. per bbl.; other meal and flour, 15 cts. per bbl. Spirits and strong waters, not having been sweetened or mixed with any article so that the degree of strength thereof cannot be ascertained by Sykes' hydrometer, for every gallon of the strength of proof by such hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater or less strength than the strength of proof, and for every Tom, gin, whiskey, and unenumerated articles of like kind, 80 cts. per gal. Other spirits, namely:—Rum, shrub, cordials, Schiedam schnapps, bitters and unenumerated articles of like kind, $1.20 per gal.; Cologne water and perfumed spirits, not in flasks, $1.20 per gal.;

Cologne water and perfumed spirits, when in flasks or bottles thirty of such flasks or bottles not containing more than one gallon, for each flask or bottle, 4 cts.; unenumerated spirits and strong waters, $1.20 per gal. Spirits and strong waters imported into Canada, mixed with any ingredient or ingredients, and, although thereby coming under the denomination of proprietary medicines, tinctures, essences, extracts, or any other denomination, shall be, nevertheless, deemed "spirits or strong waters," and subject to duty as such. Fruits preserved in brandy or other spirits $1.20 per gal.

Iron wire is made free of duty; manufactured tobacco and snuff, 12½ p. c. and 20 cts. per lb.; wines of all kinds, including ginger cordials, etc., etc., 25 p. c. and 10 cts. per gal. (5 qt. bottles to the gal.) Bookbinders' mill-boards and binders' cloth, iron wire and brass in strips, and iron in blooms and billets (not puddled,) are made free. Colors and other articles when imported by room-paper makers and stainers, to be used in their trade only; fire-engines (steam, when imported by municipal corporations of cities, towns and villages, for the use of such municipalities; machinery when used in the original construction of mills or factories; gold and silver leaf, emery paper and emery cloth, and platers' lead, are removed from the free list, and become unenumerated, paying 15 p. c. The value upon which duty is calculated is that at the last place at which goods are purchased for importation into Canada and whence they are directly conveyed, without change of package to Canada, and shall be calculated by adding to the cost at place of growth or manufacture the cost of transportation to the place of purchase, and all other expenses, including the value of any box, sack or other package in which they are contained, and all export duties. 5 p. c. is added to all duties of whatever nature. A drawback is allowed of duties on iron, etc., imported for compose tiles and on tin used in packages for articles exported. Authority is given to the G. in C. to issue a proclamation admitting the following articles free, or at a less rate of duty, whenever it appears that similar articles will be admitted free, or at the same rate of duty, from Canada into the U. S., viz., animals of all kinds, green fruit, hay, straw, bran, seeds of all kinds, vegetables, plants, roots, trees and shrubs, coal and coke, salt, hops, wheat, peas, beans, barley, rye, oats, Indian corn, buckwheat, and all other grain; flour of wheat and rye, and other flour and meal; butter, cheese; fish, salted or smoked; lard, tallow, and meats, fresh, salted, or smoked. Hay, straw, bran, seeds, vegetables, roots, plants, trees and shrubs, coal, coke, salt, hops, wheat and other grains and cereals and their flour or meal, are added to Schedule D, to be admitted free from the B. N. A. Provinces, but the G. in C. may, by proclamation, impose the same duties on all the articles in the schedule, when coming thence, as from other countries.

EXCISE.

The excise duty on Cavendish tobacco, and snuff, and manufactured tobacco of all kinds, except cigars and common Canada twist, is made 15 cts. per lb.,—on common Canada twist, 7 cts., on cigars, 30 cts., subject to abatement of weight for moisture. When entered for consumption after being manufactured in bond, vinegar pays 3 cts. Methylated spirits, per gal. of proof, 12 cts. Molasses may be manufactured into spirits in bond under regulations of the G. in C., and the spirits, if entered for consumption in Canada, pay 65 cts. per gal. Drawback is allowed on spirit made from imported grain on exportation at the rate of 1½ cts. per gal., 60 gals. being allowed for each bushel of duty-paid grain.

COASTING LICENSES.

Yearly coasting licenses may be granted by the G. G. to British vessels navigating inland waters above Montreal, and charge of 50 cts. made for it; and on vessels without license, a fee of 50 cts. for 50 tons or under, and $1 for over 50 tons, for the entry and clearance at any port on such waters is imposed; but they shall not be levied on vessels passing through the canals without breaking bulk.

DOMINION NOTES.

Cap. 10.—The first 7 sections of the Dominion Note Act of 1868 are repealed, except in as far as they affect the arrangement between the Government and Bank of Montreal, as well as s. 10 and so much of s. 8 as relates to the amount of issue of notes and specie and debentures to be held. $5,000,000 of such notes may be issued on security of specie and debentures—at least 20 p. c. of former. The issue may be increased from time to time—not oftener than quarterly—by order of the G. in C. by $1,000,000, until the aggregate is $9,000,000; but at each increase the R. G. must hold specie equal to one-fourth of the amount of such increase and of the debentures already held, nor shall the whole $9,000,000 be issued unless the R. G. holds $2,000,000 in specie. As a rule, the R. G. holds 25 p. c. of the amount of the debentures held against notes, in specie. He never must hold less than 15 p. c., and whenever the amount is reduced below 25 p. c., he must take measures to raise it to that amount. Debentures may be issued and held by the R. G. for the purposes of this act or disposed of to procure the specie, so that the aggregate amount does not exceed that authorized by Parliament. Any further amount of Dominion notes above $9,000,000 may be issued by holding specie for the full amount against them. The G. G. may establish branches of the R. G.'s department at Toronto, Montreal, St. John, and Halifax, for the redemption of notes or arrange with banks at those places. The R. G. must publish monthly a return of the amount of notes outstanding and debentures and specie held,—showing how much is held at each of those branches or agencies.

BANKS AND BANKING.

Cap. 11—Provides general clauses relating to banks which may, however, be varied by the special acts incorporating them. No bank can commence business with less than $200,000 paid up capital, and it must obtain a certificate to that effect from the Treasury Board. At least 20 p. c. of the subscribed capital must be paid up each year after commencing business. The notes in circulation are not to exceed the unimpaired paid up capital. None to be issued for a less sum than $4. Notes of a bank must always be received by it at par in payment but it is only obliged to redeem them where made payable, one of which places must be its chief office. It must hold as nearly as may be one half of its cash reserves in

Dominion notes—never less than one-third. Loans and discounts cannot be made on the security of its own stock; but a bank holds a lien on, and may refuse to transfer the stock of one of its debtors. No dividend or bonus may be paid out of capital; directors knowingly concurring in such payment become jointly and severally liable for the amount to the bank. When the capital is impaired, a call must be made to restore it if the stock be not all paid up, and all nett profits applied to cover the loss. No dividend of over 8 p. c. shall be paid until a reserve has been formed of at least 20 p. c. of the capital. A charter is forfeited by suspension of payment of liabilities in specie or Dominion notes for over 90 days, and the bank being insolvent, passes into the hands of assignees, unless the Directors are authorized by creditors to wind it up. The shareholders in such case become liable for double the amount of their subscripiton to the capital, and the assignees or directors may make calls not exceeding 20 p. c. each, and giving thirty days of each, for the amount. If the bank be *en commandite*, and the principal partners are personally liable, they may be proceeded against at once without discussing the bank assets, the liability continuing for such term as is provided by the special charter. In other banks, parties who have transferred their shares within one month before the suspension, are still liable for such calls saving their recourse against the persons accepting such transfer. Directors failing or refusing to enforce these calls are guilty of a misdemeanour, and personally liable for damages. Banks are made subject to the provisions of any winding-up act which may be passed. A shareholder has a vote for each share held by him 3 mos. before meeting, and may always vote by a proxy, who must be a shareholder, and must not be a manager, cashier, bank clerk, or other subordinate officer of the bank, nor shall these vote in person. The shareholders may make by-laws to regulate the number and qualification of directors (not less than 5 nor more than 10), the method of filling up vacancies, the remuneration of president, vice-president, and directors. The qualification of directors to be at least $3000 in banks of $1,000,000 or under, $4,000 in those of 1 to 3 millions, and $5,000 for those over $3,000,000. By-laws may also prescribe the amount of discount to be allowed to directors (or, *en commandite*, to principal partners) not to exceed one-twentieth part to any one of them. The directors are to be elected annually by the shareholders, and are eligible for re-election. Lists of shareholders, with residences, amount held, &c., shall be laid before Parliament each session. Monthly returns are to be made up on the first juridical day of each month, showing condition on the last of the preceding month, in the following form:

RETURN of the amount of Liabilities and Assets of the **Bank, on the** day of A.D. 18 .

CAPITAL AUTHORIZED, $.	CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED, $.	CAPITAL PAID UP, $.

LIABILITIES.

		$	cts.
1	Notes in Circulation		
2	Government Deposits payable on demand		
3	Other Deposits payable on demand		
4	Government Deposits payable after notice, or on a fixed day		
5	Other Deposits payable after notice, or on a fixed day		
6	Due to other Banks in Canada		
7	Due to other Banks or Agents not in Canada		
8	Liabilities not included under the foregoing heads		

ASSETS.

		$	cts.
1	Specie		
2	Provincial or Dominion Notes		
3	Notes of other Banks		
4	Balances due from other Banks in Canada		
5	Balances due from other Banks or Agents not in Canada		
6	Government Debentures or Stock		
7	Loans to the Government		
8	Loans, Discounts, or Advances on Current Account to Corporations		
9	Notes and Bills discounted, and current		
10	Notes and Bills discounted, overdue and not specially secured		
11	Overdue Debts, secured by Mortgage or other Deed, on Real Estate, or by Deposit of, or lien on Stock, or by other Securities		
12	Real Estate, the property of the Bank (other than the Bank premises), and Mortgages on Real Estate sold by the Bank		
13	Bank Premises		
14	Other Assets not included under the foregoing heads		

We declare that the foregoing return is made up from the books of the Bank, and that it is correct to the best of our knowledge and belief.

(*Place*) this day of 18

A. B.—*President, &c.*
C. B.—*Cashier, &c.*

Making a false statement or return is a misdemeanour, if not made a higher offence, and bank officers directors, and principal partners, signing or concurring in it, or using it, with intent to mislead, are liable for damages. Any officer, director, or principal

partner, giving any unfair preference to any creditor, is in like manner guilty and liable for damages. Banks are liable to any further general legislation about banks. Their charters will expire at the end of the session to be held in 1881. Any existing bank may, on application of its directors authorized by the shareholders, obtain a renewal and extension of its charter from the G. in C. on the report of the M. of F. and Treasury Board—such charter to contain any of the provisions of its former charters not inconsistent with the preceding provisions of this act. If the capital stock of the bank has been impaired, it shall be reduced accordingly by such extension of charter, but not by a further amount than 25 p. c., nor below $200,000, nor shall the shareholders' liability be reduced thereby. Banks obtaining such charter must call in and redeem its notes under $4 as soon as practicable. All banks under new charter will be free from the tax on circulation. The bank of B. N. A. must cease to issue small notes after the 1st Jany. 1871. The provisions in this act respecting redemption of notes, cash reserves in Dominion notes, furnishing certified lists of shareholders, the monthly returns and unfair preferences will apply to it, but not the others. No one but a chartered bank shall issue, or re-issue, make, or draw any note or other document, to pass as money, or substitute for it, under a penalty of $400. A note is presumed to be such if under $20, payable to bearer, or at sight, or on demand, or at less than 30 days, or overdue, or in any way designed for circulation—cheques on banks and promissory notes delivered by a debtor to his creditor being excepted. The act respecting banks of 1863 is continued till the end of the session of 1872. The Halifax Banking Co. may keep out its prgsent circulation till the end of 1874.

NOVA SCOTIA BANKS.

Cap. 12.—Nova Scotia banks are allowed to issue notes under $20, but not under $4.

STAMPS ON BILLS OR NOTES.

Cap. 13.—Any person becoming a party to a note, draft or bill, before the duty (or double duty) is paid, becomes liable to a fine of $100; and further, unless the double duty be paid the obligation becomes null. The fact that no part of the signature, or the proper date, is written on the stamp, is *prima facie* evidence of neglect; but no party will be held liable, if, when he becomes a party, the proper stamps (apparently) are on, he is unaware of the neglect, and pays double duty. Any subsequent party or holder (not becoming a party) may cure the neglect by affixing stamps for double the amount of the original duty, or of that by which stamps affixed fall short of the proper amount, cancelling the stamps in the usual manner, and on proof of the good faith, in this respect, of the holder, the instrument shall be held good, but the person guilty of the original neglect shall still be liable to the penalty.

COASTING TRADE OF CANADA.

Cap. 14.—No goods or passengers can be carried from one port in Canada to another, except in British ships, under a penalty of $400 and the forfeiture of the goods so smuggled, and the foreign vessel offending may be detained until payment of, or security for, such penalty or forfeiture. The G. in C. may exempt vessels from the operation of this Act, belonging to a nation whose coasting trade is opened to British ships. This Act only comes into force after proclamation, and does not interfere with rights granted by the Imperial Government by treaty.

FOREIGN FISHING VESSELS IN CANADIAN WATERS.

Cap. 15.—Foreign fishing vessels found hovering in Canadian waters may be seized by fishing officers, and brought into a Canadian port and searched, and the master examined on oath. In case he do not truly answer he is liable to a fine of $400; and if the vessel have been fishing without license within three marine miles of shore she is forfeited.

DISCIPLINE ON CANADIAN VESSELS.

Cap. 16.—All persons employed on Government vessels are, before entering on service, to have this Act read to them, and sign a book—also to be read to them—containing names, &c., of ship, master, year, &c.; that the Act has been read, the party submitting himself thereto, and promising submission to discipline, and acknowledging that, if found unfit for the duty for which he is engaged, he may be discharged. The book must have columns for the names, capacity, date of engagement, period to serve, wages, and witnesses to signature, and date of it. A person, for breach of discipline, may be tried before any Comr. of Police or J. P., and punished as follows:—For desertion, 4 weeks' imprisonment, with or without hard labour, forfeiture of clothes, &c., left on board, and wages; neglecting to join to proceed to sea, absence without leave within 24 hours of sailing, or other such absence not desertion, same imprisonment and 10 days' pay; quitting the ship before it is secured for winter, 10 days' pay; any act of wilful disobedience, same imprisonment and 2 days' pay, and 2 days more for each day's continuance; assaulting an officer, same imprisonment; for combining to disobey, same; wilful damage of vessel or embezzlement of stores, same imprisonment and forfeiture of value. Upon commission of any offence an entry is to be made in the log-book, and signed by the master and an officer or one of the crew; and, if the offender is on the vessel, it shall be read and a copy given to him, and a statement of this, and his reply, shall also be entered and signed. Unless so authenticated the Comr. or J. P. may refuse to hear the charge. The master, or an officer of such vessel, may arrest one of the crew absent, deserting, &c., and bring him before the Comr. or J. P., and keep him in custody 24 hours *en route*. Police constables, under 31 V., c. 73, may give assistance. Captain or officer is liable to $100 penalty if arrest, &c., is made on improper or insufficient grounds, but, when paid, this bars action for false imprisonment. Deserters, &c., may be sent on board instead of being imprisoned, by Comr. or J. P., and costs deducted from wages; or, being imprisoned, may be sent on board to serve, before the term of imprisonment expires. Proof of engagement, of absence before completion of it, and entry of desertion in log-book, is, *prima facie*, sufficient evidence on which to base forfeiture of wages.

CERTIFICATES TO MASTERS AND MATES OF SHIPS.

Cap. 17—Provides for examinations in Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, of men domiciled for 3 years in Canada, desirous of becoming masters and mates of sea-going ships

registered here.—service in such ships being reckoned such domiciliation. The G. in C. will appoint, at first, any examiners of whose competency he is satisfied; afterwards, only those having certificates can be examiners. He lays down rules respecting examinations, and fixes the remuneration of examiners. Previous to examination a candidate for a master's certificate must pay a fee of £10 to an officer appointed by the M. M. F., and £5 for a mate's. If he fail in a first, he may have a second examination without further payment. But he must pay the same fee for any subsequent examination if needed. To those who satisfy the examiners of their sobriety, experience, ability, knowledge and general good conduct on ship, the Minister will grant his certificate; but if not satisfied himself, he may order a re-examination by the same or other examiners. Certificates of service as master may also be issued to those who have served as master for 3 years before 1st January, 1850, or have attained the rank of lieutenant, master, passed mate or second master, in the Royal Navy; and as mate, to those who have served as such for 3 years before that date, and given proof of ability and general good conduct. After 1st July, 1872, no ship of over 150 tons, registered in Canada, can cross the sea from a Canadian port to one not in Canada, Newfoundland, P. E. Island or the U. S., without a master and mate having such certificates or their equivalent from the British Board of Trade, or some other British colony under the Merchant Shipping Act (Colonial) 1869, under a penalty of £200, to be paid by such master or mate or his employer. No vessel is to be cleared by customs officers without production of such certificates, under like penalty. In case a certificate is lost, a copy may be granted on half fees. Making false representations to obtain a certificate, or forging, or altering, or uttering the same is a misdemeanor. The certificate may be suspended or cancelled by the M. M. F., or the Imperial Board of Trade, for misconduct investigated and reported under the 32 and 33 V., c. 38, or if it be shown to have been granted on false or erroneous information: and such certificate shall then be given up, under a penalty of £100. A duplicate of each certificate is to be registered in the Department of Marine, and the cancelling of a certificate, when called upon it, these documents making full evidence, unless disproved. The G. in C. is authorized to make provision for the examination of candidates. This Act comes into force when proclaimed by H. M. in Council, and the parts of the Imperial Merchant Shipping Act incorporated therewith will be thereby repealed, as well as the last eight sections of the Act 29 Vict., c. 69, of *Ships, and Seamen*.

LIGHT HOUSES, BUOYS AND BEACONS.

Cap. 18.—Transfers the authority to construct and manage these works to the M. M. F. Any person damaging, destroying, removing or exhibiting false fires may be tried before the ordinary courts or at a penitentiary or stipendiary magistrate's, police magistrate's, judge of sessions or 2 J. P., and punished for misdemeanor. The Minister must report annually regarding these works. Tenders are to be invited for all works, except in case of pressing emergency. Whenever he considers the lowest tender not the best he must report it to the G. in C. and obtain leave to accept another. Security is to be taken from contractors for the performance of the works. For acquiring land, etc., for such works, he is given the same power the M. P. W.

SICK AND DISTRESSED MARINERS.

Cap. 19.—Vessels going from one port to another in the same Province or from an Ontario to a Quebec port are exempt from payment of this duty, but they are liable, if arriving from another Province or abroad. They have not paid at the first port within the Province, to pay at the second or subsequent. The provisions of the Act 31 V., c. 61, for granting relief shall not apply to the seamen of vessels so exempt.

DUTY FOR IMPROVEMENT OF CERTAIN HARBOURS.

Cap. 20.—Amends the Act 32 and 33 V., c. 49, and provides that all vessels whether entered at a Custom House or not shall pay the duty to the collector or other person authorized to receive it and may be demanded for non-payment. The payment is to be made once or twice in the year according to between one entry and another, not the fiscal year. A person not paying within 2 days after entering port incurs a penalty of £20, recoverable before a J.P. and levied on the tackle, &c., of the vessel. The Act is extended to Aspy Bay or Cape North Harbor, and Southern Bay Inganiche, in N. S.

THE CENSUS.

Cap. 21.—The Census is to be taken in 1871, not later than 1st May, and to show all statistical information which can conveniently be obtained and stated in tabular form, touching—the population of the Four Provinces, their electoral districts and sub-divisions, and the classification thereof, as regards age, sex, social condition, religion, education, race, occupation, and otherwise,—the houses and other buildings therein, and their classification, as dwelling, inhabited, uninhabited, under construction, and otherwise,—the occupied land therein, and the condition thereof, as town, village, country, cultivated, uncultivated, and otherwise,—the aggregate valuation of property, real and personal therein,—the produce, state and resources of the agricultural, fishing, lumbering, mining, mechanical, manufacturing, trading, and other industries thereof,—the municipal, educational, charitable and other institutions thereof,—and whatever other matters may be specified in the forms and instructions to be issued, as hereinafter is provided. The G. in C. by proclamation is to settle all details and methods of procedure and the M. of A. to prepare forms. The G. in C. will divide the country into Census districts, making them where practicable the same as Electoral Districts, and these into sub districts as nearly as may be, according to municipal boundaries. A Comr. is to be appointed for each district, and deputies where necessary, and one or more enumerators for each sub-district, the M. of A. assigning his duties to each,—forms to be supplied to the enumerator through the Commissioners. Every enumerator must visit every house in his sub-district to gather the necessary information, complete the same and attest it on the transmitting to the Comr. The Comr. inspects and compares, then returns, noting defects and making corrections where possible, and forwarding them to the M. of A. who examines and prepares further correct ones of them where practicable, and prepares abstract and tabular statements to be laid before Parliament with all possible despatch. Commissioners and

enumerators are to be sworn to faithfully fulfil their duties. Any wilful neglect or false return is a misdemeanour. The Commissioners and enumerators have a right of access to all Provincial, Municipal, and other public records. A person refusing such access is guilty of a misdemeanour. Any person refusing to make out or sign a schedule when required, or filling it up falsely incurs a penalty of $10 to $40. For refusing to answer necessary questions $5 to $20: penalties recoverable before a J. P. on suit of a Comr. or enumerator. The M. of A. may direct inquiry under oath when he deems it necessary to secure fuller information, or correct supposed errors, the Comr. or other person making it having the same power as a court of justice to summon and examine witness. Letters purporting to be signed by the M. of A. or a Comr., are sufficient proof of the appointment or instructions of the party to whom they are addressed, and so with respect to printed forms and instructions. Leaving a schedule with a printed notice to the head or other member of a family to fill it up is a sufficient requirement of such duty. The M. of A. is to prepare a table of remuneration for commissioners, enumerators, &c., to be approved by the G in C., and laid before Parliament in the first session thereafter—not to exceed $4 per day for the former and $3 for the latter. Full reports of what has been done under this Act are to be laid before Parliament. The Civil Service Act does not apply to persons employed under this.

MILITIA COMMISSIONS.

Cap. 22—Authorizes the G. G. to affix his signature to Militia Commissions by means of a stamp. Forging it is punishable like forgery of his written signature.

OFFICIAL ARBITRATORS.

Cap. 23.—All claims against Government for land, &c., taken, or damage to property done, in its service, or for death or injury caused on any public work, or for fulfilment of contract or deduction for its non-fulfilment may, after notice to the Secretary of State of Canada, and opportunity of tender of satisfaction by the head of the department interested, be referred by the Secretary to one or more of the official arbitrators. Old claims must be presented within three months of passing of this Act—new, within six months after they arise.

WORKS ON THE OTTAWA RIVER.

Cap 24.—All works for the improvement of the navigation, or for floating of timber, &c., on the River Ottawa, are declared to be under the control and jurisdiction of the Government and Parliament of the Dominion,

EXTRADITION.

Cap. 25.—The power to hear cases of extradition is taken from police and stipendiary magistrates, &c., and limited to commissioners especially appointed under 31 Vic., c. 94, and the judges of the Superior Courts, &c.

PERJURY.

Cap. 26—Amends the Act of last session, doing away with the provision which made it perjury to swear or affirm falsely out of Canada in a document to be used in Canada, but continuing that which affects oaths, &c., made in one province for use in another of the Dominion.

SUMMARY CONVICTIONS.

Cap. 27.—The appeal given by 32 and 33 V., cap. 65 is extended to all cases tried before J.P. The appeal lies to the county court alone in N. B. Where the first order has been given for a payment of a sum of money only, the appellant may make the deposit and be freed from imprisonment, although an order has been made for his imprisonment in default of payment, and be be actually in custody. Power is given the court to adjourn the hearing from time to time. The right to remove a case to a superior court when the judgment of the J. P. is quashed, is restored; but when it is affirmed or affirmed and amended, it is taken away. The returns of J.P. to the Clerk of the Peace must be made quarterly on or before the second Tuesday in March, June, September, and December.

PRESERVATION OF PEACE NEAR PUBLIC WORKS.

Cap. 28.—The Act of last session, or any section or sections of it may be put in force by proclamation of the G. in C. from a day therein named, may be extended in like manner and in like manner again enforced in any place in the vicinity of a public work where he may deem it necessary. But this may not be done within the limits of a city.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Cap. 29—Brings bull, bear, or badger baiting, and dog and cock fighting within the Act of last session, subjecting parties concerned to a penalty of $2 to $40.

PENITENTIARIES.

Cap. 30.—The appointment of an architect under 31 V., c. 75, shall be for the Penitentiaries, not for one. The power to appoint keepers is taken from the directors and given to the warden, subject to their approval as to numbers, &c. Not only the warden, accountant, storekeeper and stewards, but all other officers and employees, when required by the G. in C. must give security, the amount in all cases to be fixed by the G. in C. Prisoners sentenced for less than 1 year will not be admitted within a Penitentiary in Nova Scotia or New Brunswick after 1st May, 1873, or those for less than two years after 1st May, 1874.

SEAMEN'S CLOTHING.

Cap 31.—Any person buying, exchanging, receiving in pawn or detaining, the clothing or other property of a seaman in H. M's. Navy, or acting for a seaman in so doing forfeits a sum not exceeding $100; and for a second offence the same, or may be imprisoned for 6 months on conviction before a J. P. A person having seamen's property in possession and not accounting for it, is liable to $25 penalty. The clauses of the act of last session respecting larceny, which relate to abettors and the apprehension of offenders and other proceedings

are incorporated with this act. And proceedings may be had under the act respecting the duties of J.P. out of sessions. But this act shall not prevent an indictment under any other act.

JUVENILE OFFENDERS—HALIFAX.

Cap. 32—Authorizes the Police Court at Halifax to sentence Protestant male juvenile offenders to detention in the Halifax Industrial School, for from 2 to 5 years, so soon as the city makes provision for their support at a rate not less than $40 each per annum. The premises to be open to the inspection of the civic authorities or stipendiary magistrate. A boy escaping is liable on re-arrest to longer detention, and after second escape to imprisonment in the city prison.

PORTLAND (ST. JOHN) POLICE.

Cap. 33—Continues and makes perpetual the following New Brunswick laws respecting the police force of Portland, St. John, N.B.—viz: 11 V., c. 12, ss. 3 and 6 to 16 inclusive; so far as relates to construction of acts 17, 18, 19, 20, 22 and 23, as regards criminal cases, 24 to 31; 34 to 43 and 52 as amended by 14 V., c 7; so much of this latter act as refers to payments out of the police fund; 24 V, c 7 s 2; 24 V. c 23; 28V, c 3, ss 6 to 12 inclusive; 30 V, c 35: ss 1, 5 and 6, and all others amending or extending them. All penalties, etc. levied in the police court are to be handed over to the Treasurer of the Police, to be applied under the 11 V., c 12. But this is not to prevent proceedings under the Dominion Acts 31 and 32 V., cc. 31 32 and 33; and an appeal will lie from convictions in such court under c. 31. But ss. 76, 77 and 78 of this last act will not apply to convictions under purely local police laws of N. B.

CONTINUING ACT.

Cap. 34—Declares the preceding act to have force and effect from the expiration of the N. B. laws cited in it.

FERRIES.

Cap. 35—Provides that all licenses for ferries under jurisdiction of the Dominion shall be issued by the G. in C. after public competition. Whenever one is established or becomes vacant tenders are to be invited by advertisement in the Canada Gazette and a local paper, and the license issued for a period not exceeding 5 years, upon the report of the M. I. R. The G. in C. may make regulations prescribing the limits of all ferries, the conditions of licenses, the vessels to be used, and nature of accommodation furnished, the tolls and manner of making them known, and of enforcing payment, the manner of conducting the ferriage, the grounds and manner of perfection of license, and penalties for infringement of regulations, which shall have the force of law. These are to be published in the Canada Gazette. Fines are recoverable before any J. P. Each infringement of ferry rights is punishable by a fine of $20. The act is not to apply to vessels plying between two Canadian ports or cleared by the customs, or interfere with rights granted to railway cos., or other bridge owners. Present licenses to remain in force but will be subject to forfeiture under new regulations. The M. I. R., or a person appointed by him, may institute an inquiry respecting any ferry, having the power of a court to summon, swear and examine witnesses.

MARKING TIMBER.

Cap. 36.—Each person now engaged in lumbering must select and register a mark within 6 months after the passing of the act, and each person beginning such business within one month after doing so, under a penalty in either case of $50. The M. of A. will keep a register of them, and grant certificates upon a similar application and the same conditions as for trade marks. He may make rules upon the subject. A party having registered a mark has an exclusive right to its use. A mark may on application be cancelled. It may be assigned and the name of the assignee registered in place of the original grantee. A person using another's mark is guilty of a misdemeanour, and liable to a penalty (payable to the proprietor) of $20 to $100, on prosecution by the proprietor or person authorized by him. The fees for an application are $2; certificate 50 cents; copy of drawing, etc., reasonable charge; recording assignment, $1.

LEATHER, &C., INSPECTION.

Cap. 37—Amends the law of Ontario and Quebec. Provides that inspectors shall keep a book of registry of inspections, and make half-yearly returns to the Boards of Trade of their respective cities or towns. They must give security to President of Board of Trade where appointed. Penalty for not keeping books $80 or less; recoverable, if $40 or under, before 2 J. P., a recorder, or a police magistrate,—if over, in civil court.

OFFICIAL ASSIGNEES.

Cap. 38.—Appointments of assignees by Boards of Trade in counties not contiguous to their city or town are not invalid for that reason; but this act is not to affect pending litigation. A partner of the assignee cannot act as attorney or solicitor in the case. The "Judge" or "Court" shall mean in Nova Scotia, the Judge or Court of Probate. Power of revision is granted to a Judge of the Supreme Court in that Province.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Cap. 39.—The Savings' Bank Act of the former Province of Canada (4 and 5 V., cap. 32) is continued to 1st January, 1871, and to the end of the next session.

LOCAL AND PRIVATE ACTS.

Cap. 40—Vests the estate of the BANK OF UPPER CANADA, now in the hands of trustees, in the Government of Canada, from 1st August, 1870; authorizing the G. in C. to collect the debts, etc., and distribute the proceeds of the estate.

Cap. 41—Continues in force the charter of LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE and several amending acts till 1881, but with amendments contained in general banking law of this session. Notice of changes of principal partners must be lodged with the prothonotary of the Superior Court, Montreal. Notices under the 21st section of the 7 V., c. 66, must be

given for 2 months instead of one. Before commencing operations under this act it must be accepted by the shareholders at a general meeting.

Cap. 42—Provides that the GORE BANK may be amalgamated with the CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE, shares in the latter being assigned to shareholders in former to amount of $445,104, bearing dividend from 1st January, 1870. Bank of Commerce to pay dividend for previous half year on that amount at rate of 7 p.c. per an. $2,000,000 increase of capital authorized, to be subscribed before end of next session, unless meantime the bank has been authorized to continue its business, and accepted the general banking law. Then the time extended to 1st June, 1874.

Cap. 43.—Directors of MERCHANTS' BANK OF HALIFAX are authorized to call up the capital stock, giving 30 days' notice in 2 newspapers of each call.

Cap. 44—Amends QUEBEC HARBOUR ACTS, and provides that on or about the 1st January and 1st July each year, the commissioners shall estimate whether they have on hand moneys to meet any and what portion of accrued interests on their bonds, and for what number of half-yearly periods ; and having declared that, the coupons or debt for interest accrued for other periods cannot be compensated or set off against debts due to them by the Commissioners nor can the principal be so set-off until the interest is paid or declared payable.

Cap. 45—Authorizes the township corporation of COLLINGWOOD to establish a harbour at the mouth of BEAVER RIVER, to be called THORNBURY; to build wharves, etc., and collect tolls.

Cap. 46—Authorizes the town of BELLEVILLE to impose and collect Harbour Dues, etc.

Cap. 47—Incorporates the Hon. John Young, Hon. James Skead, Samuel W. Foster, Frank Smith, and Victor Hudon a company to build THE CAUGHNAWAGA SHIP CANAL from Lake St. Louis in the St. Lawrence to Lake Champlain, or the Richelieu, with power to use and enlarge the Chambly Canal with consent of the Government, and Government may assume the whole work. The locks, etc., not to be of less size than the Beauharnois Canal; Capital $3,000,000 with power of increase to $4,000,000, in shares of $100. $800,000 to be subscribed before breaking ground, and $80,000 paid up. Map, etc., to be deposited and stock subscribed within 2 years. Canal completed within 5 years, or charter is forfeited. The president and a majority of the directors to be British subjects, resident in Canada.

Cap. 48—Incorporates the ONTARIO AND ERIE SHIP CANAL CO., from the waters of Niagara River, at or near Fort George, in Niagara, thence to Thorold, and thence to the waters of Lake Erie at or near Port Colborne, or the Niagara, at or near Chippewa; locks, etc., to be of the size of the Cornwall canal. It may by consent of Government, enter the Welland canal, instead of being constructed to Lake Erie, or the Upper Niagara. Capital $8,000,000, in shares of $100, with power to borrow to the extent of unpaid capital. Work to be commenced within 2 years, and finished within five. Provisional Directors: Hon. W. Dickson, Messrs. H. Paffard, S. S. J. Brown, Wm. Kirby, Angus Smith, John Brown, J. M. Richards, F. J. King, J. S. Mc Murray, S. H. Mc.Crae, Robert F. Sage, Donald Robertson, Cheney Amos, A. G. P. Dodge, D. B. Chambers, Hon J. B. Robinson, Messrs. Alex. Kirkland, Duncan Milloy, Edward O'Neill, S. H. Follett, Angus Morrison, M.P., Thomas Walton, Daniel C. Gunn, Henry Rolls, James F. Macklem, John C. Kirkpatrick, James Lawson, and George B. Gregg. A majority of the elected directors to be British subjects, resident in Canada.

Cap 49—Ratifies an agreement between the GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY CO. AND BUFFALO AND LAKE HURON RAILWAY CO., saving the rights of the town of Brantford, and of judgment or other creditors; the former purchasing the undertaking of the latter, paying £30,000 sterling in full of all claims up to 30th June, 1868, and thereafter a sum rising from £42,500 per an. to £70,000 per an. The former company is also authorized to enter into an agreement with the International Bridge Co. to pay rental for the Bridge to be built across the Niagara River, at Buffalo, not exceeding £20,000 sterling per an.

Cap. 50—Amends the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY CO. charter, providing a different method of electing Directors, their qualification, and retirement; that votes shall only be given on shares registered when the transfer books are closed. Proxies to be given in 48 hours before meeting. Power is also given to alter the guage of railway. In case of doubt respecting rights to shares or debentures or dividends, the Court of Chancery of Ontario may be applied to and its decision shall bind the Directors. All transfers are hereafter to be registered at the Canada office. A duplicate seal, marked Seal A., may be kept in England and its use there is permitted. A third auditor is to be appointed in Canada.

Cap. 51—Incorporates as the DETROIT RIVER TUNNEL CO., the Hon. Willliam McMaster, Senator; James F. Joy, of the City of Detroit, in the State of Michigan, Esquire; Henry P. Baldwin, of the same place, Esquire, and present Governor of the said State of Michigan; Christian H. Buhl, of the said City of Detroit, Esquire, President of the second National Bank, City of Detroit; Donald McInnes, of the City of Hamilton, in the Province of Ontario, Esquire; Nathaniel Thayer, of the City of Boston, in the State of Massachusetts Esquire; the Hon. John Carling, of the City of London, Ontario; Joseph Price, of the aforesaid City of Hamilton, Esquire; Hugh Allan, of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, Esquire; George Stephen, of the same place, Esquire; Frank Smith, of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, Esquire; Lewis Moffatt, of the same place, Esquire; William B. Wesson, of the said City of Detroit, Esquire; François Caron and John O'Connor, both of the Town of Windsor, Esquires; and Morris K. Jesup, of the City of New York,

Esquire, with power to con tru t a tunnel under the Detroit river for Railway purposes, from Wi sor in Canada, to Detroit in Michigan, and to work lines through it and levy tolls on the trains of other railways running through, all railways terminating at either place having the right to do this. Capital st ck $3,000,000, in shares of $100. The above n med are Provisional directors and have the right to reject the subscriptions of those whom they deem it necessary for th scheme to exclude; and, if too much stock is subscribed, to apportion it as they choose. Company to be organized when $1,000,000 is subscribed and 10 p.c. paid in. The company may amalgamate with any company organized i Michigan for a like purpose. $100 000 must be paid in and work commenced in 2 years, the tunnel must be completed in 6 years.

Cap. 52—Extends the charter of the CANADA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.—The time for the depo-it of plans etc., being pro'onged to 1st September, 1872, and for completion of the road to 1st September, 1875, and to the end of the next Session of Parliament. But the portion between Hawkesbury and Vaudreuil may be constructed during that period by the Vaudreuil Co. This extension of time is not to affect the land grant under the previous charter. The portion between Sand Point and Pembroke must pass within a half mile of the limits of the town of Renfrew, and be commenced within one year after the County subscribes $150,000 stock. Power is given to amalgamate with the Northern Colonization Railway Co., under the n me of "The Ottawa Valley Railway Co." Provision may be made by By-Law that bondholders should have the right of voting in place of shareholders upon non-payment of the interest or principal of the bonds. Gauge may be reduced to 4 ft. 8½ in. The bonds do not require registration. This act does not apply to the Brockville and O tawa Co.

Cap. 53—Revives the charter of THE GRAND JUNCTION RAILWAY CO., incorporating certain persons with power to construct that road. H n. Billa Flint, William Hami ton Ponton, Alex nder Robertson, Thomas Kelso, Abrah m Di mond and Thomas Holden, of the Town of Belleville; George H. Boulter, of the Village of Sterling; John Carnegie, and W. H. Scott, of the Town of Peterborough; Robert Cockburn, of Campbellford; James S. Fowlds, of the Village of Hastings; James Dinwoodie, of the Township of Seymour; James Miller, of the Township of Otonabee; and Robert D. Rogers, of the Village of Ashburnham, are to be provisional directors. They have power to alter the gauge of the line. Capital stock, $1.000 000. Company to be organized when one tenth of the stock is subscribed; the road to be begun within two years and completed between Belleville and Peterbourgh in six. The Co. has right of extension to Georgian Bay.

Cap. 54—Incorporates the ST. FRANCIS AND MEGANTIC INTERNATIONAL RAILWAY CO.—John Henry Pope, M.P., the Hon. John Sewall Sanborn, the Hon. Sir Alexander Tilloch Galt, James Ross, M.P.P., Charles Brooks, Richard William Heneker, Thomas S. Morey, Benjamin Pomroy, Cyrus A. Bailey, Lemuel Pope, Colin Noble and Luis M'Ler Esquires, to be provisional directors. Co. to have power to construct a Railway from Sherbrooke to the U. S. boundary line at a point near Lake Meganti, there to connect with a railway in Maine which will connect with the European and North American Railway (or a branch) forming a continued railway from the G. T. R. to St. John N. B. Capital stock $1.000.000 in shares of $50.—Co to be organized as soon as one tenth of the Capital is subscribed. Annual meeting to be held in Sherbrooke on the first Monday in Sept. in each year. Bonds may be issued after 10 p. c. of the capital has been expended on the road, but are never to exceed $500,000.

Cap. 55—Incorporates the MONTREAL AND CHAMPLAIN JUNCTION RAILWAY CO., to construct a railway from a point on the Caughnawaga portion of the Montreal and Champlain Railway at the Village of St. Remi, or between it and St. Isidor Station, to some point on the St. Lambert line between St. John's and S. Lambert. The Hon. C. Dunkin, the Hon. James Ferrier, C. J. Bridges, S. W. Foster, Julius Scriver, M.P. Esquires, to be provisional directors. Capital, $250,000, in $100 shares. Company to be organized so soon as 10 p. c. of capital is subscribed. Annual meeting on the 1st Monday of Sept., in Montreal. Bonds may be issued after expenditure of 10 p. c. of capital, but not to exceed $125,000.

Cap. 56—Incorporates the QUEBEC AND NEW BRUNSWICK RAILWAY CO., with power to construct a railway from a point between Kamouraska and Rivière du Loup, to connect at Edmonton or Little Falls, N. B., with a railway to be constructed under a N. B. charter. Provisional Directors—The Hon. R. D. Wilmot, the Hon. C. Connell, M.P., John Pickard, M.P., the Hon. T. McGreevy, M.P., A. Gibson, John L. Chipman, T. Workman M.P., V. Casault, M.P., and Hon. G. C. Ketchum. Capital stock, $1,200 000, in shares of $100. Annual meeting on the 1st Tuesday in May. Co. may issue debentures not to exceed $15,000 per mile. The Co. may purchase other lines.

Cap. 57—Permits THE SYNOD OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND IN NOVA SCOTIA to unite with the Provincial Synod of Canada, but grants no spiritual jurisdiction over clergymen not accepting it.

Cap. 58—Amends the charter of the SUN INSURANCE CO., Montreal. Provisional Directors—Geo. Stephen, Geo. Winks, T. Gorden H. Mulholland, G. H. Frothingham, A.W. Ogilvie, A. F. Gault, Jas. Hutton, and M. H. Gault. Stock of Co. to be $1.000.000, with power to increase by $1.000 000 at a time, to $4.000,000. The time for deposit under 31 V., c. 48, is extended to March 1st, 1871. The life and accident insurance business is to form one department under the title "The Life Branch," and to be entirely separate in its capital, revenue and liabilities, from the general branch business, etc., which includes the fire: the failure of one does not involve the insolvency of the other. The original capital stock of $1,000,000, is, at first, solely applicable to the business of the Life Branch. This may be increased to $2,000,000. The Co. may be organized by election of directors when 5000 shares are taken, and $50 000 paid up. The capital of the general branch to be the same, with the same right of increase, and business to be commenced upon same subscription. The directors and officers

must neither borrow from the Co. nor be sureties for those who do. The Co. may hold real estate for the purpose of its business to the value of $20,000. The Co. may hold securities of the Dominion or any of the Provinces.

Cap 59—Incorporates Charles J. Way, O. R. Jacobi, A. Vogt, Allan Edson and others as the SOCIETY OF CANADIAN ARTISTS, with power to hold real estate necessary for actual use and occupation, and to take real estate by gift, devise or bequest not holding it longer than five years. Corporation to have power to establish schools of art and design, art libraries, picture galleries and art unions.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Session opened 3rd November, Prorogued 24th December, 1869.

SUPPLY BILL.

Cap. 1—Appropriates $1,999 550 for the public service for 1870; $183,009 for 1868 and 1869; and $43,180 for expenditures of the Government of Canada, on account of Ontario during 1867, 1868 and 1869.

DRAINAGE.

Cap. 2—Authorizes the advance of $200,000 for drainage under the Public Works Act of last session. The Com. of Public Works is to keep separate accounts of its expenditure, and report immediately upon the completion of each work, and transmit his report with maps, plans, etc., to the arbitrators under that act. The arbitrators inspect the lands drained, and apportion the amount payable by the owners of such lands, for the work, and their proportions of the cost of maintenance. The draft of such award is to be printed and distributed among the parties concerned, and a copy deposited with the County Registrar, notice of such deposit being given for three weeks in the Ontario *Gazette*, and a County newspaper, requiring all objections to the award to be sent in at a date not less than one month after deposit. The arbitrators examine into the objections, hear evidence and may alter the award. When it is finally settled, it is deposited with the commissioner of Public Works, and a duplicate with the County Registrar, when it becomes binding and conclusive. A copy is then deposited with the clerk of each local municipality, who is bound to order, by by-law, the assessment and collection of the monies charged on the several lots. This charge shall have priority over all others, and there shall be leviable a rent charge of 7 60-100 p. c. per annum, for the term of 22 years, from the 1st of January next after the award. It is to be entered on collector's roll as "charge under drainage act," and collected as other rates. The amount is to be remitted to the Treasurer of Ontario within one month after due, with interest at 7 p. c. during non-payment. In default of payment by owners of land the councils are to levy a rate to make good this rent charge, which will be the first charge on the Municipal funds after ordinary current disbursements and salaries. Previous payments for other purposes by Municipal treasurer or officer is to be a misdemeanor and render him and any reeve or councillor neglecting to see this provision executed personally liable for the amount unpaid. The arbitrators shall determine, when lands are under lease, the additional rent to be paid for lands so improved, to be endorsed upon the lease. On lands owned by the Crown the rent charge shall be paid by the C. C L. to the Provincial Treasurer. The Arbitrators may hear and determine disputes about boundaries of or interests in lands so to be improved.

INDEMNITY TO MEMBERS AND SALARY OF SPEAKER OF ASSEMBLY.

Cap. 3—Allowance to members is $6 per diem for 30 days, or $450 for the session if it lasts longer. The other provisions similar to Dominion Act—(*see Year Book of* 1869.) Salary of Speaker, $1000 per session. Each member to receive $450 for present session.

ELECTIONS.

Cap. 4—Abolishes the property qualification for members. Incorporated Villages with over 200 voters are to be divided like Towns, Wards, or Townships, into polling subdivisions.

COURT OF ERROR AND APPEAL.

Cap. 5—Repeals 32 V. c. 1, s 6—The Members of the Court of Error and Appeal, being also Comrs. under the New Devisee and Assignee Commission, should be paid from the 1st January, 1870, $1,000 per an.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

Cap. 6—The L. G. may appoint Notaries Public, who shall have the right of drawing, passing, keeping, and issuing deeds, contracts, charter parties and other mercantile transactions, and attest commercial instruments brought before them for public protestation, and perform the other usual duties of Notaries. Appointments of Notaries Public since 1st July, 1840, are declared valid.

LAW REFORM—WRITS OF ERROR AND CERTIORARI.

Cap 7—In a county court action entered for trial at assize or nisi prius. The judge has the same power of amendment, adjournment, reference to arbitration and making it a remanet, &c., as if commenced in a superior court. When made a remanet, such cause may be

entered at any subsequent county court, or assize, &c. When referred, the county court may enforce the award as if the reference had been made by itself. A motion respecting a non-suit in a county court, as well as a verdict, &c., and any cause had as well as tried or assessed in any sittings of assize and nisi prius, may be made in any superior court of law at Toronto, and the decision there is final. When the verdict or finding of the judge in a case tried without a jury is moved against—the court need not grant a new trial for objections against the sufficiency of evidence, or erroneous view of it by the judge, or his mistake about the law, but may, subject to appeal, deliver the verdict or judgment he should have delivered. There shall be county court sittings without a jury, (except in York,) on the first Monday in April and October in each year. On removal by certiorari to a superior court, one need not declare *de novo*, but proceed as the record stands. Whenever the county court is ousted of jurisdiction by the title to land, or the validity of any devise, &c., under a will, &c., being brought in question, any judge of a superior common law court, or the judge of the county court, may order the removal by certiorari to a superior court. A superior court judge may review such order of the county court. No writ of error shall lie from a county court judgment unless for a claim of over $100—then at the discretion of the superior court judge. The proceedings on such writs are to conform to English practice,—the judges of the superior courts having authority to make rules of practice. Parties suing or being sued in the name of others, or for whose benefit a suit is prosecuted or defended, or suing or defending in the name of others, though not mentioned in the record, may be recognised as parties wishing to appeal under the C. S. U. C. c. 15, ss. 67 & 68, and may give the necessary security. The time which the judge may stay proceedings under the former section, for that purpose, is extended to 10 days. The junior judge of York is authorized to do chamber business in the absence of the county judge.

COUNTY ACCOUNTS.

Cap. 8.—The auditing of the accounts against any county formerly done by the quarter sessions, are hereafter to be audited by a board of audit, composed of the chairman of sessions and two others appointed annually by the county council, not more than one being a member of such council. Such of the accounts as are delivered on the first day of the sessions of the peace, or of oyer, &c., shall be audited in the week next succeeding that in which the sittings end. The council may pay the persons they appoint $2 each for their attendance. C. S. U. C., c. 121, s. 2 is repealed.

LAW FEES AND TRUST FUNDS.

Cap. 9.—All distinction between the various fees and charges levied under the C. S. U. C., and 27 & 28 V., c. 5, or any other act, is abolished, and all such fees form a part of the C. R. F. Only one kind of stamp of different denominations is to be used. All such fees collected and to be collected from 30th June, 1867 to 1st January, 1870, form part of such fund. As an equivalent for the law society fees and charges, the Province is to pay it $14 500 per an. The L. G. in C. may order the design and color of stamps, &c. The U. C. Grammar School income fund, together with the income from the Grammar School fund, the Grammar School lands, building fund, and marriage licenses, common school fund and common school lands, form part of the C. R. F.

SHERIFFS, CLERKS OF THE PEACE AND COUNTY ATTORNEYS' FEES.

Cap 10—Provides table of fees for the above officers under the Dominion Act 32 and 33 V. c. 35, in the county judge's criminal court. To sheriff—Notification and bringing up prisoner, $1; bringing him up for arraignment on trial and sentence, &c., $2. For travel to subpœna and make arrest same as under 32 V., c. 11. To Clerk of Peace—Attendance and making entries for a prisoner not consenting to be tried, 50 cts. If he is tried, $2. Warrant to bring up prisoner, 50 cts. Summons to witness, 40 cts., copy, 20 cts. Warrant of remand to sheriff, 50 cts. For other services, as at Sessions of the Peace. The county attorney, the same as at sessions.

PROCEEDINGS IN JUDGE'S CHAMBERS.

Cap 11.—Every judge sitting as judge of assize and *nisi prius* may, at Toronto, act as judge in chambers respecting all business during the session, and elsewhere, respecting any cause entered for trial before him. Any judge of superior court may act as judge in chambers in any case of jurisdiction common to the several law courts, or, out of court, may do any business pertaining to the common law superior courts. A majority of the judges of the superior common law courts, including the two chief justices or one and the senior puisne judge, may make rules of court authorizing the clerk of the crown, &c., of the Q. B. to act as a judge in chambers, except in matters relating to the liberty of the subject, and may regulate his fees. Such rules are to be laid before the legislature within one month after the commencement of the next session. An appeal from his decision may be granted by such rules to a judge in chambers.

COUNTY COURT JUDGES.

Cap 12—Makes the tenure of office by a county court judge during good behaviour; but they are removable nevertheless by the L. G. for inability, incapacity or misbehaviour established to the satisfaction of the L.G. in C.

EVIDENCE IN CIVIL CAUSES.

Cap 13.—No person hereafter shall be debarred from giving evidence in any civil suit by reason of crime or interest. Parties to a suit may be admitted and compelled to give evidence, but a husband may not give evidence against his wife or a wife against her husband. Nor does this Act apply to cases of adultery, or breach of promise of marriage, nor to compel any person to criminate himself, or to subject himself to a penalty. In an action or proceeding by or against the personal representative of a deceased person neither party may be called

as a witness, in his own behalf, respecting what had occurred before the death of the deceased, but may on behalf of the opposite party.

AFFIRMATION INSTEAD OF AN OATH.

Cap 14.—If a person refuse or is unwilling, from alleged conscientious motives, to be sworn, a court or judge, &c., may permit him to make solemn affirmation or declaration in which such conscientious objection is asserted.

JURORS AND JURIES.

Cap. 15.—In determining the amount to be reserved for payt. of jurors, by a county from a city or town withdrawn from the jurisdiction of the county council, but united with it for judicial purposes, the sums paid them for attendance at quarter sessions is not first to be deducted as heretofore.

J. P.'S AND JURIES.

Cap. 16—For attendance at draft of panel of juries under C. S. U. C., c. 31, s. 78, the J. P.'s shall each receive $1 for each panel, to be paid by the County Treasurer on receipt of the sheriff's certificate.

INTERPLEADING.

Cap. 17—Whenever goods, &c., in the hands of a common carrier or other bailee, are claimed from him, and he has reason to believe that other claims may be made, he may, upon affidavit, stating the facts, apply to any judge of the superior common law courts (or the judge of county court where such goods are, if their value does not exceed $200) for an order calling upon all persons interested to state their claims. Such judge thereupon may exercise the powers given by C. S. U. C., cap. 30. A claimant, being duly notified and failing to appear or comply with any order of the judge, may be barred from recourse against the bailee receiving it nevertheless, against the parties to whom the goods are delivered. The judge may make such order respecting the lien of the bailee and costs as he may deem just. The clauses of C. S. U. C., cap. 30, not inconsistent with this Act, apply to proceedings under it.

EXECUTORS AND ADMINISTRATORS.

Cap. 18—An applicant for administration to an estate, with the will annexed, shall in his affidavit of the value of the property, depose to the value of the realty; and the land given by him and the justification of directers shall include such amount—the condition providing that such administrator shall pay over moneys accruing from such realty or his exercise of authority over it. Whenever by the will a power is granted to an executor to sell or encumber etc., any real estate such administrator may execute such powers or may execute them under a will in which no executor is named, upon giving the additional security before mentioned. If a person, having contracted to sell or convey realty, die intestate or without making provision for the execution of such contract, his executor, administrator, or administrators with the will annexed may convey in pursuance of such contract, such conveyance having the same validity as if made by deceased. Parties acting under this act, have the same duties and liabilities as executors appointed by will to perform them, or any person appointed by the law or a competent judge. When one of several such persons dies the powers of all vest in the survivor or survivors. After the appointment of an administrator with the will annexed, no executor named in it can exercise the powers confided to such administrator. This act does not apply to cases already adjudicated on.

BILLS OF LADING.

Cap. 19—A consignee under, or an endorsee of a bill of lading to whom the property therein ment oned passes, shall have all rights of suit, and be subject to all liabilities, as if the bill were made in his favour. This shall not affect the stoppage *in transitu* or the claim for freight, etc. A bill of lading in the hands of a consignee or endorsee is evidence of the shipment against the signer of the bill, unless the holder has had notice to the contrary, or the bill has a contrary stipulation, but the signer may exonerate himself by showing the misrepresentation was caused without his fault, by fraud of the shipper or holder or person under whom the holder claims.

REGISTRATION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

Cap 20.—Partners are to deliver to the registrar of the county, etc., a declaration signed by all of them, or on behalf of those absent by those present authorized thereto, containing their names residence etc., and name of firm, the term of the partnership, and that they are the only partners, within six months after the passing of this act or after the formation of the partnership, under a penalty of $200—half to go to the crown, half to the party suing. The registrar enters such declaration in a book kept for the purpose, receiving 50c therefor, if it do not exceed 200 words, and 10c per 100 words over the 200. The allegations of the declaration may not be contradicted by those who sign it or any person really a partner at the time. Persons signing the declaration are deemed partners until a new declaration is filed, but a partner failing to sign may still be sued jointly with the others, or they may be sued first and he afterwards; nor does this act affect the rights of partners towards each other, except that no signer of the declaration may contravert it. After ninety days from the passing of this act, if partners have not filed such declaration, any one or more of them may be sued under the name and style of their co-partnership. The other partners may be sued jointly or severally afterwards, unless upon an obligation in which all are named, when all must be sued, a judgment rendered against any such partner or partners is executory against the partnership property.

INSURANCE IN FAVOR OF WIVES AND CHILDREN.

Cap. 21.—Insurance moneys due to minors may be paid to the executors of the insured on their behalf. If the party insured die intestate they may be paid to the guardian of minors. In either case they may be invested for minors' benefit in Government securities, municipal debentures, or on mortgage on real estate, or the presumptive share of any child

may be invested for its preferment or marriage. Any person insuring under the Act of 29 V., c. 17, may surrender the policy to the Co. whenever unable to pay the premium, accepting a paid up policy for such sum as the paid up premium would already represent. A person insured may borrow, on the security of the policy, the sums necessary to keep it in force. If one of those to be benefitted by such insurance die in the life-time of the insured the moneys go to the successors; in case of all dying, to the executors or administrators of the insured; but the policy may be assigned for a future wife or children or a declaration in their favor may be executed. A person so insuring with profits may apply them to payment of premiums or add them to the sum to be payable at death.

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Cap. 22—Amends 32 V., c. 30. Wards in cities are no longer registration divisions; each city is made one, and after 1st January, 1870, city councils do not appoint registrars for such divisions. The fees granted by ss. 8, 11 and 12 are taken away. Clergymen are to be furnished by the division registrar with blank forms for marriages, transmission of which, properly certified, is a good return under s. 12. Physicians are also to be furnished with forms on application, and must return such certificate respecting the death of any person upon whom he was in attendance, within 30 days after such death. A verbal correction is made in s. 23: for "fifteen" in line 7 read 16. The word "occupier," as used in ss. 8 and 11, includes authorities of a gaol, prison, asylum, hospital, &c. Division registrars are to be paid such fees as the municipalities vote them.

SHERIFF'S SALES FOR TAXES.

Cap. 23—Provides that all sales for taxes in arrear prior to 1st November, 1869, shall be valid, when the purchaser has entered into occupation, and continued it for 4 yrs., and made improvements thereon of the value of $100, unless the taxes were all paid before the sale, the land has been legally redeemed, or there is such fraud on the part of the purchaser as would induce relief from a court of equity,—(but this is not to oust a claimant under such party from urging that the legal estate was acquired, or when possession has been changed by legal process, and the original owner put in possession and continued in it. Subject to these exceptions, the tax purchaser's title is also made valid if he has paid, prior to 1st November, 1860, eight years taxes on said lands, and the owner has not occupied them for a year between the sale and said 1st November. Such sale is also made valid by occupation for four years before said 1st November, and such improvements worth said $200, although such lands were not returned for patent or as granted, if the patent therefor has issued, and the land been occupied by the grantee or his representative for two years before sale. A suit now instituted for lands, the title to which is by this act rendered valid to the purchaser under a tax sale, may be continued for costs; but such costs may be stopped upon application from the other party to have the taxed, and tender of the amount so taxed, if the court decide further proceedings to be unnecessary. Conveyances under sales for taxes originally valid, or made valid by this act, shall be so, notwithstanding the repeal of the act under which the sale was made, or the going out of office of the sheriff signing the conveyance. When a sale has been made for taxes, the C. S. U. C, c. 90, s 5, shall not apply to rights of entry adverse to a claim *bona fide* mediately or immediately derived under such sale but the common law and 32 H 8, c. 9 is revived. This act does not apply to lands whose owners were in possession at the time of the sale for taxes, and who or whose representatives have continued to be so, nor shall it prejudice the right of any purchaser under any previous statute. In all cases, not as above excepted, when a purchaser of legally assessed lands, has entered into possession and improved them, although the conveyance is invalid for want of a certain or sufficient designation, &c., and is not made valid by this or any other act, the original owner claiming them may be assessed in damages for such improvements (less the profits from timber sold, &c.,) which he must pay before being placed in possession; or such possessor may hold the same, paying into court before the fourth day of the next term, or any subsequent day named by the court, the assessed value of the land,—the claimant receiving such sum on executing and filing in court a deed to such purchaser. Whenever such claimant is not tenant in fee simple or fee tail, such payment will be made into the court of chancery, and all parties interested as well as claimant, shall execute such conveyance or release, the court distributing such sum paid in; and so, in respect of the defendant, and the damage to be paid in by claimant. If defendant do not pay on the day appointed, any other person interested may pay in the value of the lands before the end of the term or expiry of nine days after an subsequent day named by the court—and till the expiry of that time, no writ of possession shall issue. He who pays in such amount has a lien for the sum and over his proportion he so pays, and the release, &c., filed, shall recognize such lien. In cases wherein both claimant and defendant claim in fee, if defendant only contest for damages, or retention of the land on payment of value,—and damages are assessed, the judge certifies the fact upon the record, and defendant is entitled to costs as upon a non-suit or a verdict in his favour; provided such defendant give notice before trial to the claimant of the amount of damages so claimed, or sum he will pay for retention of the land, and that he does not intend to contest such title. If he fail to give such notice, or the amount of damages be too great, or value of land too little, or he fails to pay into court the amount mentioned within 30 days after receiving notice from claimant that he does not contest the value, then costs shall be given against him. Contracts between the tax purchaser and the original owner shall not be annulled with or interfered with under this act. Tax purchasers whose titles are not valid, shall nevertheless have a lien upon the lands for the amount of purchase money and the taxes (unpaid by the owner) which they pay, and interest at 10 p. c.

PARRY SOUND DISTRICT.

Cap. 24.—The L. G. in C. may erect the following territory into a district or division to be called the "Parry Sound," viz.: beginning at a point where the south boundary of Foley produced on a course south 65° 8' 20" W. intersects the waters of Georgian Bay, then North 65° 8' 20" E. along said boundary to the limit between Foley and Humphry, thence North

20°, 51', 40" W. along said limit to the N. W. corner of Humphry, thence easterly between Humphry and Christie, and along the northerly boundary of Cardwell, Stisted and Caffey, to the N. E. corner of the latter, thence N. 60° 8' 20" W. to the line surveyed for the continuation of Bobcaygeon Road; thence N. 20° 51' 40" W., along said line to Lake Nipissing, thence W. along the main channel of said lake, and of French River to its most Westerly mouth. At the intersection of the easterly boundary of Algoma with Georgian Bay; thence S. E. along the eastern shore of said bay to the place of beginning, including Parry Island and the Islands opposite to and along the shores of the district. The Act makes the same general provisions for divisions, courts, stipendiary magistrate, J. P., registrars, appeals, &c., &c., as are made for the Muskoka district by 31 V., c. 35 (see *Year Book* for 1869) and 32 V., c. 49 (see *Year Book* for 1870).

MUNICIPAL INSTITUTIONS OF ALGOMA.

Cap. 25—Wherever in Algoma there is a settlement of 200 inhabitants they may organize a municipality to contain not less than 30 000 nor more than 60,000 acres. The judge of the district shall call the meeting to settle the limits etc., of the district on receipt of a petition from not less than 50 inhabitants, the petitioners depositing a sufficient sum to meet necessary expenses. The judge fixes the time and place for holding the first election of Municipal officers (which is to be conducted as like elections in Ontario) shall name the returning officer, and prescribe the boundaries of the Municipality. Five councillors shall be elected, electors and councillors having the same qualification as electors in other parts of Ontario. The councillors at their first meeting shall elect a chairman; such meeting being ordered by the Judge and the returning officer presiding. The councillors shall appoint a Clerk, Treasurer and Collector, and prescribe their remuneration. They hold office till removed by the council. It appoints one or more assessors who shall make rolls, entering the property real and personal of the freeholders and householders in the Municipality and the value thereof, and notifying the person assessed, the roll to be returned to the clerk of the Municipality. Any person complaining of assessment shall give notice to the clerk within one month, the council to hear and determine the same. The council is to fix the time for making such assessments, at least once in three years. Upon such rolls so revised it may pass a by-law levying a rate of not more than 2 cts per dollar—for the expenses of the municipality and any extra sum necessary under the municipal institutions, acts of Ontario. The council shall also fix the time in which the collector shall make his returns and he shall have the same power as the collectors under the said acts in Ontario. The second election of such councillors shall be on the first Monday in July in the second year after their elections, and subsequent elections on the 1st day of July of each year thereafter, the council fixing the place for such election and naming the returning officer. The persons qualified to vote to be the resident male householders and freeholders of 21 years, on the assessment roll. the councillors after the first election to be assessed $100 freehold or $200 leasehold, the judge is to decide disputes as to elections and as to the validity of by-laws, etc. Vacancies by death, resignations or absence for three months are to be filled by a new election ordered by the council. The chairman presides, or in his absence, a member elected by the council, and the chairman shall be *ex-officio* a J. P. The council may pass by-laws regulating licenses for the sale of liquors; appointing an inspector etc.; may establish a lock-up house, and provide for the salary of a constable in charge; and appoint one or more other constables regulating their fees, and may remove the same. The ss. 152, 161, 169, 170, 171 to 173 inc., 178, 179, 181 to 184 inc., 187 184, 193, 194, 207 to 211 inc., 218, 246, 269, 338, 339, 354 and 420 of 29 and 30 V., c. 51, to apply to such municipalities. The sheriff within 6 months shall cause a list of freeholders and shareholders to be taken and filed in the office of the clerk of the Peace; resident householders and all freeholders, entered on such list (except Indians belonging to tribes, and those in receipt of Government aid or bounty) shall be voters for Parliamentary elections.

MUNICIPAL LAW.

Cap. 26—Amends the Municipal laws repealing sections 87 to 90 inc, subs. 3 of s. 284; subss. 8, 10 and 53 of s. 296 ss 325, 330 and 331, and subs. 2 of s. 353 of 29 and 30 V., c. 51 and s. 44 of 31 V., c. 30. Provides that in all Municipalities (except counties) Municipal councils shall be elected each year on 1st Monday in January, and hold office till their successors are elected; in Police Villages on the 2nd Monday. The power of county, city, or town corporations, to pass by-laws to restrain drunkenness, blasphemy, obscenity, etc., is extended to all places within their limits, not restricted to the streets and public places. Power is given them to prevent or regulate sales of market stuff, etc., on vacant lots adjoining streets, as well as on the streets, etc. In addition to the other articles the place and manner of sale, and weighing of which is to be regulated under 29 and 30 V., c. 51 s 296 subs. 10 are grain, vegetables, shingles, and farm produce of any description, small wares and all other articles exposed to sale, as well as the fees to be paid, and the prevention of criers and vendors from practising their calling in the market, streets, and adjacent vacant lots. In incorporated villages as well as cities and towns transient traders occupying places for less than a year and not in the assessment list, are made subject to by-laws under the same section, subs. 56. A verbal alteration is made in ss. 329, 330 and 331 of 29 & 30, V. c. 51, providing for the case of a road between 3 or more counties as well as 2, and making it refer to bridges only when forming part of the road. Township councils are permitted to set apart a portion of the highway for side walks and impose penalties on persons riding or driving thereon, and to authorize the construction of tram or other rail ways along the highways. In case of an arbitration under s. 363, if more than two municipalities are interested a third or more arbitrators may be appointed by them, but if they be an even number and a majority cannot agree they may appoint another, or in default for 30 days the L. G. in C. may do so on application of any one; the power of exemption of manufacturing establishments from taxation for two years is extended to all such establishments. The action of the county council under 29 and 30 V., c. 51, s. 54 subs 4 is made permissive, not obligatory. The formalities prescribed by s. 225 need not be complied with respecting a by-law for the issue of debentures, to redeem or exchange for those already authorized and issued.

ASSESSMENT LAW.

Cap. 27—Amends 32 V. c. 36. The houses etc., occupied by officers etc., of the army, are only exempt while actually so occupied. The income of merchants, mechanics or other persons derived from capital liable to assessment is exempt. Investments in building societies or other corporations investing on security of real estate, are exempt from assessment, but not the interest or dividends, a clergyman's salary, etc., is only exempt while he does duty as such, and to the extent of $1000; and the parsonage, glebe, etc., to the extent of 2 acres, and value of $2000. Mineral lands are to be assessed only at the rate of adjacent agricultural lands, but the income derived, like other income. Whenever a person is assessed on several lots or parts of lots in a municipality, not exceeding altogether 200 acres, he shall be liable for statute labor as if they formed one lot only, and for any excess over in a like proportion. The collector's roll is to be ordered to be returned in February, instead of April. The adjournment of the sale of land for taxes under s. 138, subs. 2 may be for 3 months, instead of one. The assessors must notify owners of land if known, whether resident in the municipality or not, of its liability to sale for taxes. Unless a by-law has been passed creating a county "non-resident land fund," the county treasurer shall pay over the proceeds of such land sales to the local treasurers. In equalization of assessments the county council shall increase, or decrease the local assessment, as they deem just, before proceeding to capitalize, at 6 p. c., the amount returned on the rolls.

TAVERN AND SHOP LICENSES.

Cap. 28—Hereafter no one is to sell liquors by wholesale or retail without license, except brewers or distillers, in vessels containing not less than 5 gals. Tavern licenses cover wholesale as well as retail traffic. Inns and taverns must continually have at least four furnished bed-rooms for guests. The certificate of the council and Police comrs. is necessary as well for licenses for the wholesale, as retail traffic. The duty to grant the certificate is rendered as obligatory in case of a transfer as of a first license. Persons with a shop license must not allow liquor in their possession for sale (whether sold by them or not) to be drunk on their premises. Inspectors of licenses, as well as police officers or constables, may enter on any premises where liquors are reported to be sold.

REGISTRATION OF CONVEYANCES TO RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS.

Cap. 29—Renders valid the registration of conveyances of real estate under C. S. U. C., c. 69, s. 1, if made within 12 mos. after passing this act, as if made within 12 mos. of passing the deed, but if adverse claimants have taken possession before the religious body has built on or improved the land, or when persons holding with apparent title, because of such omission to register have sold or transferred before the passing of this act, such title shall not be rendered invalid, but be recognized as if this act were not passed.

LOCAL AND PRIVATE ACTS.

Cap. 30—Incorporates the TORONTO, SIMCOE AND MUSKOKA RAILWAY CO., Messrs. A. S. Alport, W. D. Ardagh, Noah Barnhart, G. L. Beardmore, A. H. Browning, Hugh M. Clarke, Henry Creswick, A. P. Cockburn, Dalrymple Crawford, F. Cumberland, M. Davis, W. G. Deacon, N. Dickey, A. P. Dodge, W. Elliott, B. S. Griffith, W. Hamilton, R. Hay, C. Harvie, A. Henderson, W. H. Howland, R. Leadlay, W. Lount, D. Morrow, T. McConkey, J. D. Merrick, A. R. McMaster, D. McKay, Hon. L. McMurrich, A. Morrison, F. H. Medcalf, G. P. Ridout, R. J. Reekie, D. L. Sanson, R. Simpson, J. Steele, Frank Smith, Thos. Smith, R. Spratt, J. B. Harman, J. Teviotdale, D. Thurston, J. Turner, J. Wallace, R. Walker, R. Wilkes, and J. World, to be provisional directors, with power, to construct a railway from some point on the Northern railway connecting the waters of lake Simcoe, with those of lakes Muskoka and Rousseau; through the counties of Simcoe, Ontario, and Victoria, with branches and extensions to Georgian Bay. Capital $250,000 (with power of increase under railway act) in shares of $100. Debentures of any municipality aiding, to be held by three trustees, one named by the L. G. in C., one by the co., one by wardens of the three counties. The co. to be organized when one-fifth of the stock is subscribed, and $20 p. c. paid thereon. It may issue bonds not exceeding in amount the paid up capital and the bonuses actually expended in services and work; bond-holders to have the same right as share-holders at co. meeting. The co. may lease their road for 21 years, to the Northern or other railway, or may hire from it any moving stock. The railway to be commenced within one year, and completed, from the Northern railway to Orillia, within two years, on pain of forfeiture of charter. The whole work to be completed within six years.

Cap. 31—Amends the PORT HOPE LINSDAY and BEAVERTON R. R. co's charter, changing its name to the MIDLAND RAILWAY OF CANADA, and giving it power to extend its railway from Beaverton to Georgian Bay, with a branch from some point in Mara, through Rama to the Severn River; but this power is not to be exercised unless the railway is completed to Beaverton by 1st July, 1870, (or at such later date, not exceeding 1 year as the council of Thorah may grant) and the whole extension is completed within three years. Further bonds at 6 p. c. may be issued upon consent of two thirds, of the share-holders, not exceeding £200,000 stg. in amount. The township of Thorah, shall have the first lien upon the present railway, after those already created, and a first lien or charge upon the works between Lindsay and Beaverton for the payment of $1,500 per annum, which may however be capitalized upon agreement between the municipal and railway authorities.

Cap. 32—Amends the charter of the Erie and Niagara extension railway co. changing its name to THE CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO., permitting the increase of the stock under the general railway act and authorizing the construction of a branch from St Thomas, to the St. Clair River in Moore or Sombra. Trustees for municipal bonds to be named, one by the L. G. in C., one by the Co., and one by the wardens of Welland, Haldimand, Norfolk, Oxford, Middlesex, Kent, Essex, and Lambton. Moneys to be paid in before the organization of the co. are to be paid into the joint order of the co. and the provincial treasurer, and notice thereof published for one month in the *Ontario Gazette*,—a copy of the stock list being deposited in

the Provincial Secretary's office. Such moneys are not to be paid out till the L. G. in C. is satisfied with the *bona fides* of the subscribers and their ability to commence and carry on the work, and an O. in C. has been issued declaring the same. During the mo. of publication any municipality along the line or any railway co. in Ontario may examine into and test such *bona fides*.

Cap. 33—INCORPORATES THE CANADA AIR LINE RAILWAY CO., with the Hon. William McMaster, J. F. Joy, H. P. Baldwin, C. H. Buhl, D. McInnes, the Hon. J. Carling, A. Walsh, D. Thompson, A. A. Woodruff, C. Munro, F. Arkell, T. M. Nairn, T. H. Beatly, G. Goodwin, J. P. Macdonald, E. M. Schooley, J. M. Williams, J. C. Rykert, G. Seffel, to be provisional directors, to build a railway from a point on the G. W. railway, at Glencoe, through the town of St. Thomas, through or near Simcoe, through Cayuga, connecting with the Buffalo and Lake Huron railway near Canfield or Dunville, and extending to the Niagara river near Fort Erie. No part of the line east of St Thomas to be opened before that between Glencoe and St Thomas. Capital $3,000,000 in shares of $100. Directors must hold at least 20 shares. Annual meetings at Hamilton or elsewhere, on the first Monday in June. Bonds not exceeding $3,000,000, to be issued, and not at any time to exceed the paid-up share capital, municipal and other bonuses, and amount expended in construction. $1,000,000 must be subscribed, 10 p. c. paid thereon, and the line be *bona fide*, commenced within one year, and $1,000,000, expended on construction within three years, or the work completed within that time. Notice of payment to be given in *Ontario Gazette*, moneys paid in trust, and *bona fides*, tested as in next preceding act. Provision is made for the establishment of the Eastern terminus of the line upon the line of Buffalo and Lake Huron railway by agreement or arbitration, together with an arrangement for traffic over the two lines.

Cap. 34—Incorporates the CANADA WESTERN AIR LINE RAILWAY CO., D. C. Littlejohn, James Young, Gilbert Hatheway, N. L. Millar, S. Brownell, W. A. McNaughton, T. C. Clarke, D. Crawford, P. Cattanach, G. Hubbard, A. Elliott, J. McRae, C. P. Hooker, D. Gallagher, W. Truesdale, J. Kilton, S. R. McRae, C. Macdonald, A. Smith, R. P. Eldridge, H. C. Schnoor, C. McElroy, and J. A. Agens, to be provisional directors, with power to construct a railway from the St Clair River between Moorestown and Baby's point, to the Great Western railway at Glencoe; but the powers granted are not to be exercised if the Canada Southern R. R. Co. do not before the first of November 1870, make default in organizing and commencing its railway. Capital stock $1,000 000.

Cap. 35—Revives the HAMILTON & PORT DOVER RAILWAY CO., for the purpose of realizing and getting in its debts, &c., but not to proceed with the works.

Cap. 36—Incorporates the HAMILTON & LAKE ERIE RAILWAY CO.—J. Turner, A. T. Wood, W. J. Copp, G. H. Mills, J. Stuart, J. J. McKenzie, J. M. Williams, A. Hope, E. Gurney, J. Winer, W. L. Billings, J. Lister, A. Skinner, J. E. O'Reilly and R. Nesbit, to be provisional directors—with power to construct a railway from Hamilton to Caledonia or Cayuga. Capital $200.000, (with power of increase,) in $50 shares. Company to be organized when $100,000 is subscribed and 10 p. c. paid up. Directors to hold 10 shares. Annual meetings at Hamilton on 3rd Wednesday of June. The Co. may issue bonds for $150,000, but never exceeding the amount of paid-up capital and municipal and other bonuses actually expended. Whenever the interest on the bonds is unpaid, the holders acquire the same rights as shareholders to vote, &c. A. Hope, J. Brown and W. McGivern are made trustees, with right to sell out the property and assets of the Hamilton & Port Dover Railway Co., and the Hamilton and Lake Erie Co. are empowered to buy them, and issue additional bonds for $100,000 upon such purchase. Road to be completed to Caledonia or Grand River in 2 yrs.

Cap. 37—Incorporates the KINGSTON & MADOC RAILWAY CO.—W. Robinson, J. Carruthers, A. Livingston, H. Cunningham, J. Breden, J. McRory, S. Shibley, A. Caton, G. Lake, J. Murphy, J. C. Jamieson, the Hon. B. Flint, A. T. Wood and A. Smallfield to be provisional directors—with power to build a railway of wood or iron from Kingston via Tamworth to Madoc, and build branches, or tramways, or waggon roads not over nine miles long; to acquire water lots not over 10 acres in Kingston, and not over 5 acres in any other township for stations, &c., and to acquire and navigate vessels, except on Lake Ontario or the St. Lawrence. Capital $500,000, in $20 shares. The Co. to be organized when $100,000 is subscribed and 20 p. c. paid up. Annual meetings 4th Wednesday in January. Directors to hold 30 shares each. Heads of municipal corporations subscribing $10.000 to be *ex off.* directors. Portions of municipalities may subscribe. 3 trustees to hold municipal debentures to be passed by the L. G. in C., by the heads of municipal bodies, and by the Co. Debentures may be issued to the extent of the paid-up stock and bonuses, &c., expended. If interest on bonds is unpaid bondholders acquire the right of shareholders. The road to be commenced within 1 and completed within 3 yrs.

Cap. 38—Legalizes the amalgamation of the COLONY & PETERBOROUGH RAILWAY CO. with MARMORA IRON CO. On payment of the remainder of the money under the 29 V., c. 79 into chancery, the new preferential stock issued for this purpose becomes paid-up stock of the amalgamated Co. The mortgages and bonds of the Mining Co. are recognized up to $137,310 U. S. currency, and the issue of 8 p. c. debentures authorized therefor; and the amalgamated Co. is authorized to issue $20,000 (U. S. currency) further debentures. Annual meeting hereafter on the 2nd Wednesday in July.

Cap. 39—Amends the charter of the PORT WHITBY & PORT PERRY RAILWAY CO., authorising any county on the line to subscribe or give $20,000 without the formalities of s. 67 of the Railway Act, or s. 49 of the Municipal Act, and the amount only to be applied for equipment and rolling stock. By-laws of Whitby (No. 158) for $50,000, and (No. 172) for $10,000, of

Whitby Township (No. 360) for $15,000, of Reach (No. 448) for $40,000, and of Sengog (No. 149) for $2,000 are confirmed. Three trustees to hold all debentures to be named in the usual manner.

Cap. 40—Amends the charter of the PETERBOROUGH & HALIBURTON R.R. Co., providing for the election of one of the trustees to hold debentures by the heads of all the municipal corporations making grants, the debentures to be lodged in a chartered bank having an office in Peterborough, and provides in the usual manner for the execution of the trust. Confirms a by-law of Dysart, Guilford, Dudley, Harburn, Harcourt and Burton passed on 19th August, 1869, and all similar by-laws hereafter passed to aid the road. Peterborough may grant aid to the extent of $25,000. Municipalities may aid by the grant of the proceeds of a special rate. Portions of Municipalities may grant aid.

Cap. 41—Amends the charter of the TORONTO, GREY & BRUCE RAILWAY CO. The bonuses of municipalities between Toronto and Mt. Forest or Arthur, or the line between Arthur and Luther, on the line from the G. T. R. to Mt. Forest or Arthur, or a point on the Garafraxa Road between them, or on the town line between Arthur and Luther. From such point west or north-west the road may be built by sections, and any municipality on that portion of the line may grant its bonus to be expended on such section as it chooses by resolution. Portions of Municipalities are permitted to subscribe. County municipalities may put their debentures in exchange for those of the townships subscribing.

Cap. 42—Amends the charter of the TORONTO & NIPISSING RAILWAY CO. The time for the commencement of the road is extended to the 23rd January, 1870. The railway may be built in sections, viz.: 1. From Toronto to Uxbridge, or some point in Reach to be determined; 2. From such point to the Portage or Victoria Road in Eldon; 3. Thence to Cobreconk. The bonuses of Scarboro', Markham, Uxbridge, Whitechurch, Scott and Reach are to be expended on the first: those of municipalities north or north east on such section as is determined by resolution of the municipality. The branch from Lindsay may go from Reach instead of Brock, and if the municipalities of Brock, Eldon, Bexley, Laxton, Digby, Longford and Somerville have not handed over their debentures to trustees before 1 Feb., 1870, the Co. may construct the main line *via* Lindsay and Fenelon Falls. $20,000 of the Toronto bonus may be spent between Toronto and the junction in Scarboro', $50,000 on the first section from that point, and $30,000 on the road thence to Lindsay; but if the municipalities on the Lindsay line do not offer sufficient inducements to the directors to build it, then on the original main line. If Brock and the other townships above named do not hand over their debentures, the residue of the Toronto bonuses may be spent between Toronto and Lindsay. If they are handed over, then on the 2nd section. The time for the completion of the road is extended to 2 yrs. from the passing of this Act—same power is given to the majority of the freeholders of a portion of a municipality, as in the two preceding Acts.

Cap. 43—Authorizes the County Council of OXFORD, to make regulations respecting the Co. FAIR GROUND IN WOODSTOCK—permitting its use for fairs, games, drills, assemblages, &c.,—and charging fees therefor, and permitting societies, &c., to charge fees for entrance, (or for forbidding its use) and using the money derived therefrom, in improving and ornamenting said ground. But subject to such regulations, the people may use the ground in accordance with the letters patent.

Cap. 44—Amends the charter of the PORT CREDIT HARBOR CO. Stock is increased to $100,000, in shares of $50—present shareholders having the right for six months to take up the new stock, paying 5 p. c. thereon. Power is given to issue debentures to the amount of paid up capital. The real estate and property may be pledged to the extent of $20,000—the amount of the original stock—which shall always be the first lien on the property of the company. Subscription books may be opened to the public 6 mos. after the passing of this Act. The directors to be five in number. Power is given to enlarge the limits, and extend the works upon the harbour.

Cap. 45—Incorporates the INLAND WATER TRANSPORTATION CO.—J. H. Perry, W. S. Sexton, O. Brown, S. McLennan, J. B. Knowlson, G. Crandall, N. McDougall, S. C. Wood, W. S. Trounce, M. Thwaite, N. W. Brown, J. Wright and E. Major, to be provisional directors, with power to build, purchase, lease and navigate vessels conveying goods, passengers, &c., to sell and mortgage their vessels or other property, and enter into contracts with persons or corporate bodies, for the transaction of such business. Capital $500,000, in $50 shares. Co. to be organized when $10,000 is subscribed, and 10 p. c. is paid in. Place of business. Municipalities may aid the Co. by gifts, guarantees or loans. Vessels owned by individual shareholders, may be taken as part of stock. Debentures may be issued for one-half of the paid up capital stock, and loans made upon them at not more than 10 p. c. interest.

Cap. 46—Incorporates the MISSISSIPPI NAVIGATION CO., J. H. Dickson, A. Code, L. Craig, R. Bell and R. Crampton, to be first directors, for the purpose of rendering the River Mississippi, in the County of Lanark, above Carlton Place, navigable. Before commencing work, a map and plan thereof is to be deposited with the C. P. W., and a statement of tolls given under the public works and railway acts. Powers for acquiring lands are granted similar to Sec. 6. Co. to be organized when $20,000 is subscribed, and 20 p. c. paid up. There are to be nine directors, holding 10 shares each. Joint stock companies general clauses consolidation acts applies to this.

Cap. 47—Incorporates the TORONTO HOUSE BUILDING ASSOCIATION, the Hon. W. McMaster, A. Morrison, J. Fiskin, J. Michie, J. E. Smith, J. Austin, R. Hay, D. McKay, W. Thompson, E. Hooper, J. Charlesworth, J. S. Playfair, A. Bostwick, P. Patterson, J. Shedden and F. Dick to be provisional directors, with power to acquire and hold by lease, purchase or any other title, lands, houses, &c., to construct, maintain, lease, sell, or dispose of houses or other buildings, and to lend money on mortgage of real estate, or Provincial or Municipal bonds or stocks of banks in the Province. Capital $100,000, in shares of $25, with power of increase at special meetings of shareholders, to $4 0,000. There are to be nine directors, holding 20 shares each. Co. to be organized when $40,000 is subscribed, and 10 p. c. paid in.

Cap. 48—Incorporates the TORONTO WHARF AND WAREHOUSING Co., H. S. Howland, W. Gooderham, J. Shedden, N. Barnhart and G. Laidlaw, to be provisional directors, with power to purchase or lease lands, to erect stores or warehouses, with tramways, elevators, &c., and generally to transact the business of warehousemen. The realty purchased not to exceed £5,000 in annual value, and the Co. may sell and dispose of the same. Capital stock $70,000, in shares of $100.

Cap. 49—Incorporates the ONTARIO PEAT Co., H. S. Howland, J. Fiskin, J. W. Smith A. T. Idd, E. A. C. Pew, to be first directors. Capital stock $120,000, in shares of $50, with power to increase under C. S. C., c. 63, ss. 39 to 46. To commence operations when $20,000 is subscribed, and 10 p. c. paid up. The Co. to have power to construct and use a railway or tramway, and a canal with dams, wharves, booms, &c., from a point in Humberstone or Wainfleet, to the Welland Canal, or to connect with any railway in Welland, having the powers granted by the railway act for the acquisition of lands, &c., and with respect to wharves, piers and water courses, &c., granted to mining companies by the C. S. C., c. 64. It has also power to sell and dispose of the peat, and other articles produced in carrying on its works. The Municipalities of Humberstone and Wainfleet may assist by stock, granting bonuses, or exempting from taxation, and may arrange with the Co. for the drainage of lands.

Cap. 50—Amends the charter of the COBOURG CEMETERY Co, extending the provisions of C. S. U. C., c. 67, to it, and authorizing the administrators of the late F. Dumble, junr., to convey in fee simple, the land purchased by him for said Co.

Cap. 51—Incorporates the WESTON CHURCH SCHOOL, the Rev. W. A. Johnstone, Rev. W. F. Checkly, J. Bovell, M D., G. Kingstone and F. Moss, to be trustees,—with power to hold real estate for its use and occupation, to the annual value of $5,000.

Cap. 52—Incorporates the NAZRBY INSTITUTE (in Chatham, Kent), for the education of youth, under the Methodist Episcopal church in Canada,—the Rev. W. Nazrey, Rev. B. Stewart, Rev. W. H. Hawkins, S. Hodson and S. W. Taylor, of Chatham; Rev. R. R. Dorsey and R. Millar, of St. Catherines; Rev. G. R. Blount, of London; Rev. J. Buller, of Bronte; Rev. C. A. Washington, of Windsor; W. Chandler, S. Ramsay, J. C. Wilmore, and W. Hayward, of Chatham, to be trustees, with power to acquire and hold lot 4 in the 6th con. of Chatham and other real estate necessary for their purposes—not exceeding $3,000 in annual value.

Cap. 53—Amends the charter of the HAMILTON WESLEYAN FEMALE COLLEGE, correcting a clerical error in 24 V., c. 112., s. 8, by inserting shareholders for directors therein, and making provision for the forfeiture of shares for non-payment of calls.

Cap. 54—Incorporates the OTTAWA LADIES COLLEGE,—E. B. Eddy, J. Rochester, S. G. Robinson, G. Hay, H. F. Bronson, J. R. Booth, J. T. Penrock, W. S. Smillie, J. M Currier, R. Blackburn, G. McL. Rose, J. Leggo, J. Sweetland, M.D., Rev. D. M. Gordon, and Rev. W. Moore to be the first managers; capital stock £50,000 in shares of $20; company to be organized when $20,000 is subscribed and 20 p. c. paid in. It may hold real estate for its own immediate use, or which may have been mortgaged or transferred to it for debt, or purchased under sale after judgment for such debts, being bound to sell in all except the first case, within seven years after acquisition. There are to be five managers, each holding 5 shares. At shareholders' meetings 9 to be a quorum.

Cap. 55—Declares respecting the PRIMITIVE METHODIST CONNECTION, Ontario, that the conference in this Province, can sell the real estate without the intervention of the connection in Great Britain, whenever acquired with the funds of or by gift from the members of the connexion here.

Cap. 56—Confirms the sale by the CHURCH SOCIETY of the diocese of HURON of property in the town of GALT, originally intended for a parsonage, to the Rev. M. Boomer, D.D.

Cap. 57—Authorizes the CHURCH SOCIETY of the same diocese, to sell part of the RIVER MAITLAND FALLS RESERVE granted by the Canada Co. as a glebe for St. George's Church, Goderich.

Cap. 58—Authorises the TRUSTEES of MACNAB ST. METHODIST CHURCH, HAMILTON, to sell the premises on the north-east corner of Macnab and Merrick St. which are declared to be legally vested in Edward Jackson and others as trustees of said church.

Cap. 59—Appoints as trustees for lands of the CHURCH OF SCOTLAND in DUMMER and Asphodel, R. Dennistoun, J. Carnegie, R. Romaine, of Peterboro; D. Rose, of Dummer; and A. Nesbit, of Otonabee,—providing that the Presbytery of Victoria, or any Presbytery of said church within which Asphodel, Dummer, and Otonabee may be, may appoint their successors, two of them to be always residents within these townships. Trustees to have power to sell these lands and invest the proceeds in public securities.

Cap. 60.—Authorizes the TRUSTEES of the PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH in FINCH, county of Stormont, in connection with the Church of Scotland, to sell lot No. 14 in 5 con. of said township, to apply the proceeds for the interests of the congregation.

Cap. 61—Empowers the Ottawa MECHAN. . . NSTITUTE and ATHENÆUM, and the OTTAWA NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY, to amalgamate into one corporate body under the name of the Ottawa Literary and Scientific Society.

Cap. 62—Declares that the arbitrators to settle the terms of withdrawal of the TOWN OF PERTH from the County Municipality of Lanark shall not take into consideration the municipal loan fund of the county; but in respect thereof the town shall remain under the jurisdiction of the county council and subject to its present liabilities.

Cap. 63—Divides the TOWNSHIP OF MARYSBURGH into two municipalities from 1st January, 1871. The part lying to the N.W. of the road allowance between the 1st and 2nd concessions north of the Black River, together with Waupoos Island, to form N. Marysburgh, the remainder S. Marysburgh.

Cap. 64—Authorizes the Corporation of the TOWNSHIP OF COLLINGWOOD, to acquire the lands and construct the works necessary for the harbour at the mouth of Beaver River provided for by the Act of Dominion Parliament of this session, cap. 45.

Cap. 65—Enables the TOWN OF CHATHAM, to dispose of lands granted to them in Feb. 1853, for market purposes, consisting of lot lettered X.

Cap. 66—Confirms the survey of the TOWN OF CHATHAM, made by George Kirk, C.E., and certified by A. P. Salter, P. L. S.

Cap. 67—Confirms a survey of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th con. of MELANCTHON, in the County of Grey, made by F. F. Passmore, P. L. S.

Cap. 68—Confirms the side road in the TOWNSHIP OF TILBURY, E., as laid out, improved and travelled, on lines formerly drawn, and the allowance for the same.

Cap. 69—Authorizes the closing by by-law of certain streets through the GILKINSON PROPERTY IN ELORA, and confirms the sale of a portion of the land for taxes.

Cap. 70—Authorizes the comrs. of the PETERBOROUGH TOWN TRUST, to elect a chairman, and to pass by-laws for the regulation of their affairs, to sell lots 3 & 5 S. of Wolfe and W. of George Street, and lots Nos. 2 to 6 inc. N. of Townsend and W. of George Street, and all the town property south of the former street, and apply the proceeds to the reduction of the debenture debt of the town. It also authorizes the town council to issue $5,000 more debentures for common school purposes; and confirms by-law No. 225 of the Council respecting the Peterborough Gas Co.

Cap. 71—Exempts a SUGAR REFINERY to be erected in TORONTO, by J. A. ALDWELL, from Municipal taxation for 21 yrs., provided it be erected of stone, brick or iron, within 3 yrs., and $45,000 expended during 1870, $45,000 in 1871, $35,000 in 1872.

Cap. 72—Enables D. A. MACDONALD to dam the River Garry on lots 4 & 7 of the 2nd concession of Kenyon, to keep the water at 8 ft. 8 in. at the latter, and 6 ft. at the former lot, and cut a canal from Lake Garry to supply the dam, (not diminishing the natural flow of other streams out of said lake,) and a race way and flumes from the dam on lot No. 7 to his mills. Any damages done by overflow, &c., to be settled by arbitration.

Cap. 73—Substitutes OGDEN P. FORD for D. FORD JONES, as a trustee under 25 V., c. 105, to dispose of the property of the late D. B. Ogden Ford.

Cap. 74—Enables Mrs. C M. HERSEY, widow of the late Z. S. M. Hersey, to complete the sale and transfer of certain property belonging to his estate, and receive the purchase money, to pay their shares to the adult children, issue of the marriage, and invest the remainder under the sanction of the county judges, for the benefit of the minors. She must give security. In case she dies, removes from the Province, resigns or refuses to act, the judge may appoint another trustee, upon application of the children.

Cap. 75—Empowers the CURATOR of the estate of the late HARRIET JUDITH HART, to sell and convey lot No. 12, in the 12th con. of Reach, accounting under the 26 V., c. 40.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Legislature opened 23d November, 1869, and Prorogued 1st February, 1870.

SUPPLY BILL.

Cap. 1—Appropriates $2,218,816, for the financial years ending 30th June, 1870 and 30th June, 1871.

STAMPS.

Cap. 2—Authorizes the L.-G. in C. to call in the stamps, at any time issued, and cancel them, and issue others in their place.

LICENSES.

Cap. 3—Authorizes the L. G. in C. to appoint persons to sign licenses in his behalf.

INDEMNITY TO MEMBERS, AND SPEAKERS' SALARY.

Cap. 4—Grants an indemnity of $6 per day, up to 30; and if the session be longer, $600 for the session. A member must have been present 31 days, to entitle him to $600. Advances may be made before the end of the session, up to $4 per day of attendance. In other respects this Act like the Dominion Act of 1867.—(See *Year Book* for 1869.) Speakers salary $2,400.

INDEPENDENCE OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Cap. 5—Declares that either House may compel the attendance of witnesses, and the production of documentary evidence. No person is to be accountable for acts done upon the authority of either House; and it may issue its writs, commanding sheriffs, constables, and others, to aid in their execution. Assaults, insults, or libels upon members, during the session, or 20 days before or after, obstructing, threatening, or attempting to intimidate or force members to do or desist from any legislative act; the offering or acceptance of a bribe to influence proceedings in the House; assaults upon or interference with officers of either House, in the execution of their duty; tampering with any witness; presenting any forged or falsified document to either House or any committee, or forging or altering any record, is an offence against this act. Members are not to be responsible for anything said in debate in either House, or any petition, bill, resolution, etc., introduced therein; and any prosecution brought therefor, or the award of any damages, or arrest or imprisonment, are violations of this Act. Except for a breach of this Act, no member is liable to arrest or detention, for any debt, or civil cause of action, during the above-mentioned period. During the same period, members, officers, and employés, are not liable to serve as jurors. Any person infringing this Act shall be liable to such imprisonment, during the session, as the House shall order. Offences may be summarily inquired into by the House, against which the offence is committed. With respect to publication of papers, or abstracts thereof, the same immunities are given as by the Act of Parliament of Canada.—(See *Year Book* for 1869, p. 63.)

PUBLIC WORKS, &c.

Cap. 6—Amends the Act 32 V., c. 15, relating to Agriculture and Public Works. Houses and offices for the L. G. or public departments, are included in the Act. Unexpended balances in possession of the Board of Agricultnre and Agricultural Associations, are to be paid over to the Comr., instead of the Treasurer. An agricultural society may be formed in each electoral division of a city or town. The Council may exempt societies from holding the statutory shows and competitions, and make such order about them as it may deem expedient. The Secretary-Treasurers have no vote. The Comr. may summon parties and witnesses in case of a contested election, or other dispute referred to him; may fine parties not appearing, and give and tax costs against those found in the wrong. The petitioners must deposit £50 with the Secretary of the Department, to meet costs, before proceeding. In cities and towns the annual grant is not to exceed $400. The affidavit of subscriptions, etc., must be made by the President and Secretary-Treasurer, and transmitted on or before the 15th Sept., else no grant is allowed; but the Secretary of the Council must, each year, give the society one mo's notice of this fact. Where there are two societies in a county, one complying may get the whole grant, if the other fail. No person may pass a toll-gate established on a colonization road without payment of toll, or avoid it by a detour, in order to escape payment, after using a part of the road, under a penalty of $10. All suits are to be instituted by the Atty. Gen., in the name of H. M.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

Cap. 7—Dispenses with the use of parchment for public documents.

CONTINUING ACTS.

Cap. 8—Continues Acts of L. C., 2 G. IV., cc. 8 and 10; 4 G. IV., c. 26; 9 G. IV., c. 32, and the Act of Canada, 28 V., c. 20, to the end of the session next after January 1st, 1871.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

Cap. 9.—The terms of the Court of Queen's Bench shall be held in Quebec and Montreal at such times as shall be fixed by the L. G. in C., but be held, till so fixed, under C. S. L. C., c. 77, ss. 19 and 81, and 31 V., c. 19, s. 1.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Cap. 10.—The Superior Court shall hereafter consist of one Chief Justice and eighteen Puisne Judges.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATES.

Cap. 11.—The L. G. in C. is to determine the fees of clerks and constables in the District Magistrate's Courts. The jurisdiction in criminal matters is declared limited by the legislation

of the Parliament of Canada: and this Act and the 32 V., c. 23, are declared to be complemental to that legislation only, in all matters respecting which the Provincial Legislature has not exclusive control.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Cap. 12—Authorizes the L. G. in C. to appoint one or more Justices of the Peace, with jurisdiction over the whole Province or such districts as may be named in the commission, without requiring a property qualification. They will have the rights and powers of two ordinary J. P.

JURORS IN CIVIL CASES AND IN GASPÉ.

Cap. 13.—Members of the Privy Council, of the Senate or House of Commons, or in the employ of the Government of Canada; members of the Executive or Legislative Council or Assembly, or persons in the employ of the Government or Legislature of Quebec; the clerk, treasurer or other municipal officers of Montreal and Quebec; officers, non-commissioned officers or privates of active militia, registrars, and the persons mentioned in 4 and 5 V., c. 30, s. 23, are absolutely exempt from serving as jurors in civil cases in the Province. The penalty for non-attendance of jurors is increased from $25 to $100. Only one member of a commercial firm can be compelled to serve as such at once. In Gaspé Grand Jurors must be assessed as proprietors for over $1000, and as occupants or lessees, for over $800. Petit Jurors, as proprietors for from $400 to $1000, or as occupants, &c., from $40 to $100.

JUDICIAL OFFICERS.

Cap. 14.—Deputies of sheriffs, prothonotaries, or clerks of circuit courts, may, in case of the death of their principals, do their duties till their successors are appointed, and such deputies or successors may complete the acts of such deceased officers.

FEES OF OFFICERS OF JUSTICE.

Cap. 15.—The L. G. in C. may make or change a tariff of fees for high constables, bailiffs or constables, for execution of their duties in criminal matters. C. S. L. C. c. 109, s. 6, to apply. In cases of felony the sheriff is to pay the constable, &c., for the arrest and committal to jail upon order of the J. P. committing.

RE-ENTRY UPON ABANDONED LANDS.

Cap. 16.—If a buyer of land has not paid the purchase money, and has abandoned the land for two years, the seller may give him notice that he will apply to a judge of the superior court to recover it. Service of notice, in absence of the buyer, to be made under art. 68 of the C. C. P., and notice is also to be given to the person in actual possession, if any. On the day named in the notice the vendor proceeds by petition, supported by affidavit, to have sale declared void, and to be put in possession of land. The contestation, with counter affidavits, must be put in within three days after application, after which the judge may render judgment, unless meantime the buyer has paid to the seller or into the prothonotary's office the amount of purchase money and interest due. No transfer of land so unpaid for prevents this proceeding unless notified to vendor. Occupation by the third party is not sufficient notice.

CIVIL PROCEDURE.

Cap. 17.—Writs of summons, of attachment for rent, in revendication, or before or after judgment, seizure in execution, a capias, subpœna or order from the superior or circuit court may be issued to and served by the sheriff or any bailiff of the district. The costs of suit to be taxed under art. 606, par. 8 of the C. C. P., are not necessarily as in an uncontested case. Application for security for costs may be made before the court, or the judge or prothonotary in vacation, and adjudicated on forthwith. If the person bound to give it, fail to do so within the time fixed, the opposite party may obtain judgment of non-suit. In other cases security may be put in after one clear day's notice to the opposite party.

EVIDENCE IN CIVIL CASES.

Cap. 18.—Depositions of witnesses may be taken in default cases or by consent, at any stage of proceedings, at any place, on any judicial day.

PROPERTY IN THE HANDS OF ADMINSTRATORS.

Cap. 19—Any adminstrator bound by law to invest moneys, may do so in Dominion stock; and, if that be paid off, may re-invest as he was bound to do before—wherever by any act constituting such administrator, he is bound to invest moneys, he has the same power to change the investment, as he had originally to make it.

MASTERS AND SERVANTS.

Cap. 20.—The punishment of a servant, apprentice, journeyman, &c., for neglect or refusal to do his duty, or for dissipating his master's property, &c., is in addition to the $20 fine, under C. S. L. C., c. 27, s. 2, imprisonment in default of payment with costs, for 2 months, or for the same time as an alternative or added to the fine, and the like penalty imposed on those engaged by the job or for less than a month. In the case of those employed in the lumber woods, the prosecution may be had in the district where the contract was made, or where he is apprehended.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

Cap. 21—Makes similar provision to c. 21 of the Ontario Statues (see p.) respecting assurances in favour of wives and children. The amount to be borrowed on the security of the policy to keep it in force, is not to exceed the amount of one year's premium. A person may endorse on an ordinary assurance, heretofore made, that the sum is for the benefit of his wife or children, or both, and this will have the same effect as assurance under the act. Such application in the policy or the endorsement may be revoked or changed by deed, with notice to the company, or by will, unless made in favour of the wife under marriage settlement, or unless the policy has been transferred to a third party.

SALE OF LANDS BY MUNICIPALITIES.

Cap. 22.—No action for annulling a sale made by a Municipal Council under C. S. L. C. c. 24, s. 61, shall be brought after two years after adjudication, nor any plea allowed invoking nullity. The sale of crown lands thereunder is *ipso jure* null, the purchaser being only entitled to receive back the sum paid with interest and costs. This is not to affect pending suits, or cases wherein taxes have actually been paid, or wherein settlement has been made, for damages caused by illegal sales.

NOTARIAL ACTS.

Cap. 23.—Minutes of Notarial Acts (except wills and codicils) although not countersigned before the civil code came into effect shall be held valid if their validity be not otherwise affected, and the copies and registration of such deeds are also declared valid. Judicial sales of properties of minors and absentees, are not invalidated, because the newspapers containing the advertisements thereof, or the certificate of the publishers thereof are not annexed to the deeds. Sales of such properties are also valid, although the subrogate tutor has not been present, if he afterwards sign and ratify the deed.

POLICE.

Cap. 24—Establishes a police for the Province. The L. G. in C. may appoint a comr., or one or more superintendents, and authorize the comr. to appoint such number of sergeants and constables as the L. G. in C. may deem proper, not exceeding 200, to be divided into two classes. Their duties are to be assigned them by this Act, or rules and regulations made under it. Sergeants and first-class constables must be able to read and write either the French or English language. All are to take an oath of office, and thereafter to become constables for the whole Province. Sergeants and constables are to sign articles of agreement binding themselves not to leave the force unless discharged or dismissed, without giving thirty days' notice in writing. No officer or man of the force is to serve as juror or in any municipal office, or to vote at any election for the Legislature or any municipal election. The L. G. in C. is to appoint the head quarters of the force, and to provide accommodation for it. The uniform, arms and training are to be prescribed by the comr., with the approval of the L. G. in C. One-fourth of the force may be mounted. With like approval the comr. may make regulations imposing penalties not exceeding thirty days' pay for any contravention thereof, and determining what officer may have power to declare such forfeiture. Such penalties are to form a fund for the payment of rewards, or may be applied for retiring allowances, if they be established, and in that case a reduction of 5p. c. may be made, to be funded for such allowance. So much of penalties received upon information of any member of the force, as by law goes to the informer, may also be invested in such fund. Sergeants or constables may be suspended or dismissed by the comr. or a superintendent, and a superintendent by the comr. till the pleasure of the L. G. in C. be known. Parties suspended or dismissed are at once to give up their arms, accoutrements, &c. No tavern-keeper, &c., is to entertain or harbour any one belonging to the force (except for the performance of his duty) under a penalty of $100 or 3 mos. imprisonment. The comr., or any one he appoints for the purpose, may institute an inquiry respecting the conduct of the members of the force, and examine witnesses upon oath. The comr. is vested with all personal property held for police purposes, and may acquire and hold, on behalf of the Province, necessary real estate. Persons unlawfully disposing of, receiving, or having in their possession, or refusing to deliver up arms, uniforms, &c., of the force, incur a penalty not exceeding $100 or imprisonment not exceeding 3 mos. The comr. and other officers are to give security, to account for and pay over moneys received by them like other public officers. The salaries are not to exceed, for the comr., $2,000; for each superintendent, $1,200; for each sergeant, $500; for each 1st class constable, $450; for each 2nd-class constable, $400. Cities, towns, or municipalities where police are stationed are to furnish station-houses and all other buildings except barracks. The L. G. in C. may authorize the payment of fuel and light and forage, and $600 for contingencies of comrs. office, and the sums necessary for horses, saddlery, arms and accoutremens for mounted men. The Province is to provide for any man disabled in the discharge of his duty, expenses to be paid out of the consolidated fund of the Province. Fees for the performance of duties by constables, which are performed by members of the force, are to go to the C.R.F. Each city, town, &c., where police are stationed shall pay not more than $500 per man; not to exceed, in proportion to its population, what it now pays for its police force; nor in calculating this sum shall such city, &c., count more than one policeman to 1000 souls. Councils may levy the sums required under this Act. The treasurer may recover the amount levied on the certificate of the comr. to form part of the C. R. F. If not paid within 15 days after the treasurer's certificate of the amount required has been lodged with the sheriff, he may proceed under the municipal code, or, as in the city of Quebec under 29 V., c. 57, s. 23. So soon as the force is sufficiently organized a proclamation is to be issued putting this Act in force, and stationing Provincial police in Quebec. The comr., with the approval of the L. G. in C., is to assign the stations to the men. The force is to have special charge of the peace of the places where they are stationed, and no such place is bound to maintain any other police force. If any municipal council, under a by-law, apply for an increase of the force stationed there, the L. G. in C. may authorize the comr. to make the necessary additions to supply such place wherein such municipal council ask to have the force extended to such place, and pass a by-law guaranteeing the necessary expense, a requisite addition may be made for that purpose. The directors of any railway, or any great public work, may, in like manner, obtain them for the purpose of preventing or quelling any riot or any other disturbance. The comr. may order any portion of the force to any part of the Province, and in case of riot, or apprehension thereof, the L. G. in C. may direct the comr. to appoint more men for such time as may be necessary; but this is not to prevent the appointment of special constables under previous laws. When the Provincial police and other constables act together, the latter shall obey the sergeants or officers of the former. It shall be the duty of the force to perform all the duties now imposed upon police officers to attend courts, and to execute warrants and writs, and to escort prisoners and convicts or

lunatics. Prosecutions against officers or men, for what they do as such, shall only be brought within 6 mos., and after 1 mo.'s notice in writing. Fines are recoverable for a J. P. Common reputation is sufficient proof of the appointment of an officer or man, and his right to act as such. Every city or other municipality, when required by the L. G. in C., must furnish thirty men of its police force to attend upon the courts under control of the sheriff. If such city or municipality fail to do so, the sheriff may employ the men and recover the amount of their pay in the manner above provided.

EDUCATION.

Cap 25.—The school comrs. of Montreal and Quebec may, with the approval of the L.G. in C., set aside a portion of their resources for the construction of school-houses, notifying the city treasurer thereof, and may issue their bonds for, and borrow the amount. The bonds so issued are to be presented to the treasurer, who signs a receipt of notice thereon, and who shall retain thereafter, in each year, out of the school moneys, sufficient to maintain a sinking fund therefor, allowing the comrs. 6 p. c. on the sum so retained, unless other arrangements for a sinking fund are made between the corporation and the comrs. The signature of the treasurer is evidence of the legality of the bonds. The Council of Public Instruction may, with the approval of the L. G. in C., fix its own quorum for special or general meetings. The Minister of Public Instruction may modify or repeal his previous decisions on appeal from the school comrs. or trustees. Where a school municipality is in more than one county, the title of the comrs. is altered accordingly. The comrs. or trustees may sue for assessments, &c., as well in the comrs. or magistrates courts (as well as in the circuit court or before J.P.) to the amount of their jurisdiction.

HABITUAL DRUNKARDS.

Cap 26.—Any judge of the superior court, on petition of a relative of a habitual drunkard, or of a friend, in default of relatives, setting forth, under oath that, by reason of habitual drunkenness, he squanders or mismanages his property, so as to place his family in distress, or so mismanages his business as to prejudice them or his creditors, or incurs danger of ruining his health or shortening his life, may interdict him and appoint a curator to manage his business and control his person. The mode of proceeding to be by family council, as in the case of tutorships. The interdiction to have the same effect as in cases of insanity. Proof before the judge need not be taken in writing, nor need the party be examined, but the petition must be served upon him, when he is sober, or if not, on a reasonable member of his family, eight days before the hearing before the judge. Counter evidence may be taken, and both parties heard by counsel. The decision of the judges shall be final, but if he refuse interdiction, the application may be resumed after three months. The interdiction may be removed in a similar manner after one year's sobriety. The wife or son may be named curator.—the wife to have power as in a case of interdiction for prodigality, and to be subject to article 189 of the C. C., except as regards acts of simple administration. Any one wilfully selling, giving or procuring for such interdicted person, any intoxicating liquor, is subject to a penalty of $40, recoverable before a J.P. by the curator for the family, or three months imprisonment for default. Any person being a drunkard, according to the common report of the neighbourhood, is an habitual drunkard under this act. The names of those interdicted are to be entered in the usual rolls. The L. G. may grant licences for asylums for drunkards, and make regulations therefor, and curators may place interdicts in such asylum, or remove them, as they may deem proper.

TAVERNS, &c.,

Cap 27—Permits the city council of Montreal to regulate by by-law the hours for opening and closing inns, and other places of public entertainment; any person offending against it is liable to a penalty of $10 to $20, or two months' imprisonment in default. Policemen may enter and search places not licensed, that are suspected of containing intoxicating liquors for sale. Possession is presumptive evidence. Offenders forfeit the liquor and vessels containing it, and on a second or subsequent offence, may also be sent to gaol for 3 mos. instead of the penalty.

THE NOTARIAL PROFESSION.

Cap 28—Establishes a provincial board of notaries to be a corporation with power to acquire property to the value of $50,000, to consist of 30 members, to be elected by the several districts, as follows: Montreal, 9; Quebec, 8; Three Rivers, 4; St. Hyacinthe, 3; Richelieu, 2; Ottawa, Terrebonne, Joliette, Kamouraska, Montmagny, Beauce, Arthabaska, St. Francis, Bedford, Iberville, Beauharnois, Saguenay, and Chicoutimi and Gaspé, Bonaventure and Rimouski (united) each one. 12 form a quorum for dispatch of business, and 8 for examination of candidates. The members are to be elected in each district at meeting of all the notaries called for that purpose,—the first meeting on the first Wednesday of August; to be presided over by the prothonotary or his deputy. Subsequently, tri-annual meetings for such elections are to be held on the first Wednesday of June. The first meeting of the board to be the first Wednesday of October, in Montreal, the second on the first Wednesday in May, in Quebec, and so each half-year thereafter. In case of failure to elect in any district, the board may fill the vacancy. A president, vice-president, and secretary in each of the cities, and a treasurer, are to be elected by the board. Treasurers of present boards are to pay over moneys in their hands to him. They also elect a syndic, who shall be prosecutor in case of charges, brought against a notary. The president and vice-president must be members of the board. The other officers need not be. A notary refusing to accept office incurs a penalty of $20, unless he have already served, or is sixty years old. Neglecting to attend and perform his duty he forfeits $10. Vacancies in the board may be filled by itself. The powers of the provincial board are the same as those heretofore possessed by the district boards—their principal duties being to regulate the admission to the practice of the profession, and maintain discipline among its members. Their regulations respecting examinations do not require homologation by the superior court. Notaries are appointed for life, and must

give their services when required, and the fees are offered. The parties, with their designations, etc., must be known to the notary passing a deed, etc., or attested to by a witness known to him; and the deed, etc., must contain his name and place of residence, under a penalty of $20, also name, designation, etc., of the witness or witnesses. Notarial instruments are to be written in one and the same text, and contain the names and surnames, at length, of the parties, with their designations; amounts and dates to be written at length; powers of attorney to be annexed to the minute; mention must be made that it is read to the parties, under penalty of $25. Written or blank forms may be used—blanks being filled up by a heavy stroke of the pen. Instruments must be signed by the notaries, parties, and witnesses, and the facts stated, as also the declaration of parties who cannot sign. Notes and additions must be written in the margin, or signed or parephed by all the signers, under pain of nullity. If carried to the end of the instrument it must also be expressly approved. No words must be written over, if interlineations made in the body of the deed. If so, they are null. Words must be so erased, that their number may be counted and stated in the margin, or at the foot, under a penalty in either case of $25, and removal from office in case of fraud. Every notary must keep a roll of interdicts furnished him by the clerk of court or prothonotary, exhibited in his office, and a note of the judgments relating thereto. Notaries must keep the minute of all instruments they execute except life certificates, powers of attorney, acts of notoriety, discharges from farm rents, house rents, wages, arrears of annuities and rents, all notes and obligations which do not create a hypothec, and others of which the original might have been heretofor delivered. A notary or prothonotary in possession of the minute may alone deliver a copy of it, and a notary may do so with respect to an original not executed by him but filed with him for a minute. Notaries must not allow minutes to go out of their possession unless required by law or a judgment of a court, and before doing so must draw up a facsimile to be certified by the judge or prothonotary of the district. The L. G. in C. may grant authority for a notary retiring from practice or leaving his judicial district, or his representatives if he has died since 24th February, 1868, or dies hereafter, to transfer his minutes, if he has practised for 10 yrs. and has 2,000 minutes, to another notary in the same district, not more than 12 miles from the former's residence. Notice of the permission is to be given in the *Official Gazette*. The application is by petition, the applicant providing a certificate of good standing from the board. He shall make an inventory of the minute, and transmit a duplicate to the prothonotary within a month, under a penalty of $50. He must give security to the satisfaction of the L. G., and provide an adequate fire-proof safe. The notary to whom the minutes are so transferred, may thereafter grant authentic copies of such minutes. If a notary remove from one judicial district to another, without making such a transfer, he must transmit his minutes to the office of the superior court, under a penalty of $100. No practising notary can be prothonotary of the Q. B. or superior court, nor may he practise while acting as registrar or deputy registrar. Any notary who is registrar, must choose whether to give up his office or profession, within 4 yrs. from the passing of the act, and send his declaration to the board, under pain of dismissal and the nullity of his acts. If he continue to act as registrar, he may keep his minutes, &c., and deliver copies, &c. Within 6 mos. after the organization of the board, each notary must send to a secretary thereof, a declaration of his name, date of admission, place or places of residence, and the district in which he intends to practice, under a penalty of $50. Those admitted to study the profession, must have received a liberal education in belles-lettres, rhetoric, philosophy, and a complete course of classical studies in an incorporated college or university. The fee for admission to practice is $25. Besides his certificate of admission from the board, a notary must obtain a license from the L. G., for which he must also pay $25. But students heretofore admitted to study, need only obtain the certificate of the board. The secretaries receive as fees—for qualification, &c., as a candidate, $5; of a notary, $2; (besides cost of advertisement) $2; entry of declaration, 50c.; summons, 50c. The books, &c., of the district boards, are to be delivered to the Provincial within 1 mo. of its formation, under a penalty of $50. Members of the board residing more than 5 leagues away from the place of meeting, shall receive their expenses, not exceeding $2 per day, besides cost of conveyance, during the time they are absent from home for such meeting, out of the funds of the board. The L. G. in C. may establish a board to inspect notaries' minutes, repertories and safes, who shall each report their proceedings. All notaries must within 5 yrs. furnish a fire-proof safe for their minutes, &c., subject to each inspection, or be suspended from his duties. The safe is exempt from seizure. All notaries entitled to practice, (and notaries who are registrars) having paid their fees, are entitled to vote at general meetings. All admissions to practice heretofore granted by district boards, notwithstanding irregularities, are declared valid. The other provisions of the act are the same as the previous law on the subject.

GOLD MINING.

Cap. 29.—Holders of mining rights, failing to make an agreement with the owner of the land, may obtain from the C. C. L., on application to the gold-mining inspector, permission to mine thereon after indemnifying such owner for damages; also right of way to such claim and to excavate a drain, canal, or tunnel through such property. Notice of application in either case is to be given to such owner. Arbitrators are to be appointed to value the damages as under the Railway Act of 1869. An appeal from the arbitrators to the Superior Court is given to such land-owner, to be brought by summary petition at the next sitting of the court.

CHEESE AND BUTTER FACTORIES.

Cap. 30.—Any person knowingly and fraudulently selling or supplying to any butter or cheese factory any milk mixed with water, skimmed or adulterated, or retaining the strippings, or supplying any tainted milk, or milk soured by neglizence of the vessels, being informed of such impurity or souring, or any maker or manufacturer using for himself cream taken from milk delivered to such factory for manufacture, incurs a penalty of $1 to $50, recoverable before a J. P. The prosecution is to be brought within 3 months. Penalty is to go, one-half to the informer and one-half to the municipality. In default of sufficient

distress, the party is to be imprisoned from 8 to 30 days. The ordinary recourse for damages is not to be affected.

CEMETERY COMPANIES.

Cap. 31.—The L. G. in C. may confirm a deed of land not exceeding five arpents to not less than five persons, not trustees of a congregation nor Roman Catholics, nor already incorporated. Such deed must name them as a Cemetery Company, provide for their association as such, and their perpetuation and administration of their affairs. The persons applying must give 2 mos.' notice in the *Official Gazette* and a local newspaper setting forth the facts, and that there is no apparent adverse claim to the land, nor objection to the use of it as a cemetery. The order in council, when passed, is registered, with the deed, in the county registering office, and notice thereof given by the Provincial Secretary in the *Official Gazette*. Persons so named in the deed thereon become a corporation with the usual powers. The company may hold such land or any part of it, in trust for any person or class of persons, but it shall be held as a cemetery and be inalienable; but an exchange thereof may be authorized by the L. G. in C. if proved to be advisable.

JOINT STOCK ROAD COMPANY.

Cap. 32.—Proprietors of two-thirds in value of the lands bound to the maintenance of any road, may apply to the L. G. in C. to be incorporated to macadamize or stone such road. If the road be in several local municipalities two-thirds of those bound shall be required in each of them. The application must contain the name of the Co., a description of the road and municipalities, the manner of construction; the names, &c., of those bound to maintain it; the value, according to the valuation roll, of the properties and the *procès verbal* of the apportionment; the capital amount of shares, provisional directors and periods of calls. Signatures are to be before a notary and two witnesses. Previously to presentation a copy of the petition is to be posted on the church door of each parish for 15 days, and read for two Sundays after divine service; or if there be no parish church, then in a public and frequented place, and, in both cases, in a local newspaper. The C. P. W. may require the production of information to prove the facts alleged. Thereupon the letters patent shall issue and be forthwith published in the *Official Gazette*. If the parties desire to stone a new road or alter the direction of an old one, they must obtain the unanimous consent of all parties interested, or a *procès verbal*. Tutors, curators, &c., may become members of such corporations if their lands are liable. Persons, corporations or municipalities so liable may, with the consent of the directors, for one month from the date of publication of the patent, take such number of shares as they may deem proper not exceeding one-half the capital. If the road be in part a front and in part a by-road, the balance of capital shall be divided according to the length of each. The value of properties shall be according to the valuation roll of the local municipalities, or, if there be several, then according to the county rolls. If the local rolls have not been revised, or the road is in several counties, the valuation must be made by three disinterested parties, one to be appointed by the directors, one by the person interested, and a third by these two. Changes in the patent may only be made with the consent of two-thirds of the shareholders, and the approval of the L. G. in C., on petition. All land-owners along a road shall furnish gratuitously the ground required to give the road the legal width. The Company may, after due notice, take land not exceeding 30 feet in breadth to straighten a road, giving compensation, but may not demolish a building without the proprietor's consent. If the land be burthened with a privilege or hypothec it is discharged, but an indemnity therefor is to be given, and the amount, if exceeding $30, may be deposited with the prothonotary, to be distributed and paid over by order of court. The Co. may also take land not exceeding 120 feet square for each toll-house. Similar power of exploration, ditching, &c., is given to them as to railway companies. Persons bound to the maintenance of the road not becoming shareholders may be forced to pay commutation; and so with bridges, amount to be fixed by arbitration. The Co. may compel proprietors of hills bordering the road to protect it from ice and water, or, if they neglect it, may execute the necessary works at the cost of such proprietors. So soon as one mile of road is completed the gates may be erected and tolls collected. The Co. may borrow to the amount of its capital, hypothecating the road, &c., and transferring its claim for unpaid instalments as collateral security, giving notice to those interested; or it may issue debentures which will bear hypothec after registration. The Co. shall have privilege on the lands of shareholders bound to maintain the road, for the amount of their contribution, and on that of non-shareholders for the amount of commutation, not exceeding three years' arrears, to rank next after municipal rates, &c. It may compel proprietors along the road to take down their fences from 1st December to 1st March. It may levy tolls not exceeding 2c per mile for each one-horse, two-wheeled vehicle; 2½c. for a one horse, four-wheeled vehicle—a half cent extra for each additional horse or other draught animal; a half cent for each sheep or pig, and a cent for every horse or horned animal. The usual exemptions from payment of toll are provided for, and the L. G. in C. may authorize persons on public service to pass free. Corporations, tutors, curators, executors, &c., are authorized to sell lands as to railway companies, and so with respect to agreements with one of several proprietors in common, similar provision as for railway companies is made for taking possession of lands. The plan and book of reference to be deposited in the offices of the Provincial Secretary and County Registrars. Obstructing the road, allowing cattle, &c., to stray on it, seeking to elude payment of toll, or allowing the use of land for that purpose is punishable by a fine of $1 to $10. Actions must be brought within six months before a J. P. In default of payment of fine the party may be imprisoned for one month. After judgment against the proprietor of lands, on which the Co. has a privileged claim, and the sale of his goods and chattels, the Co. may, before the 1st December in any year, transmit to the secretary-treasurer of the county a list of such lands, and of the sums due thereon, and the lands shall be thereupon sold in the same manner as for municipal taxes. If the Co. allow the road to get out of repairs, they may be sued in the Superior Court, and, if convicted, may be ordered, within a time fixed as reasonable, to put the same in good repair. If it fail to do so, it is dissolved, and the road becomes a Provincial public work. The municipality within

which a road is may require it from the Co., with its rights and subject to its obligations. In that case the purchase money is divided among the shareholders in proportion to their investments. Several companies may unite and form one, with the consent of two-thirds of the shareholders of each, and approval of the L. G. in C., on report of the C. P. W. The name of the new Co. to be published in the *Official Gazette*. Any road under this Act must be commenced within a year, and completed within five years from the day of the charter.

WINTER VEHICLES.

Cap. 33—Is substituted for 32 V., c. 34, and provides for the extension of the provisions of that act, (see *Year-Book* for 1870, p. 26,) to Richmond, Wolfe, Vaudreuil, Ottawa and Sherbrooke, from 1st November, 1870, and in Prentice and the counties named in that act immediately. When two vehicles meet, the driver is to guide his horse or horses, &c., to the right, so that but one runner of each vehicle shall be on the beaten track. Penalties are to go to the Municipality.

MINISTERS OF RELIGION ON TOLL ROADS.

Cap. 34—Exempts ministers of religion going to or from performance of duty, with the horses and vehicle they are using, from tolls on all roads and bridges.

COLONIZATION RAILWAYS.

Cap. 35—Extends the time for the organization of a co. for a colonization railway from Three Rivers to Grande Piles to 1872, and for its completion of fifteen miles, to 1875. The Montreal Northern Colonization Railway is entitled to aid under the act, although it be built of iron.

FOREST FIRES.

Cap. 36.—Setting fire to any tree, shrub or plant, in any forest, or not farther distant than one mile therefrom is forbidden. No piles of wood or brushwood are to be burned except for clearing lands, between the 1st September and 1st July, unless it be to obtain warmth, for cooking or other necessary object, or industrial purpose, such as making charcoal, ashes, &c. Any person making a fire for these objects, between 15th May and 15th October in a forest, or within half a mile of it, must select a place where there is least vegetable matter, dead wood, branches, brushwood, dry leaves or resinous trees, and clear a space of such matter within a radius of 25 feet, for industrial purposes; or of four feet for the other above purposes, and must totally extinguish the fire before quitting the place, under a penalty of from $2 to $40; and, on repetition of the offence of $10 to $80, recoverable before a J. P., who may also fine upon sight. And for the purposes of this act, all sworn surveyors and employees of the C. L. D. are *ex officio* J. P. In default of payment, offenders may be committed for 30 days, or for a repetition 60 days.

STORAGE OF GUNPOWDER.

Cap. 37—Amends 31 V., c. 27, gunpowder includes any explosive powder, whether incased in cartridges, or canisters, or not. No person is allowed to keep for his own use more than 10 lbs. of gunpowder in any building other than a powder magazine. Such less quantity to be locked up in a metal box or case, at safe distance from any lamp, candle, gas light, stove, stove-pipes, fire place or fire. Penalty of contravention $20.

LOCAL AND PRIVATE ACTS.

Cap. 38—Provides remuneration for the FIRE COMMISSIONER OF QUEBEC. He is to receive $1,000 from the corporation; 20c. for each original subpœna, and 5c. per copy, and 50c. for each warrant. The corporation may levy two-thirds of the amount so paid upon the Insurance Companies doing business in that city.

Cap. 39—Divides TRING, FORSYTHE, ADSTOCK, DORSET AND GRAND SHENLEY, in the County of Beauce, into three municipalities for scholastic and municipal purposes. St. Victor de Tring to consist of ranges 1 to 5 inc., and lots 12 to 28 inc. in the 6th range of Tring. St. Ephram de Tring to consist of the remainder of the 6th range, and the 7th to 11th ranges inc. of Tring, the 15th range and lots 11 inc. of ranges 8 to 14 inc. of Metford, the part of Shenley in the 10th to 13th ranges inc., comprised between the Gore and Tring, and the part of that Gore between lot 35 of the 14th range and Tring. Lots 12 to 14 inc. of the 6th range of Tring, to be attached to St. Victor for municipal, and St. Ephram for scholastic purposes. The remainder of Adstock and Dorset and Forsyth to constitute St. Evariste de Forsyth. St. Victor and St. Ephram, are to be jointly and severally liable for the debts, &c., of the former municipality of St. Victor de Tring contracted before 20th October, 1863, the portion of Adstock and Shenley now annexed being exempt.

Cap. 40—Authorizes the Municipalities of HUNTINGDON, BEAUHARNOIS AND CHATEAUGUAY interested in the road between the Seigniory of Beauharnois, the township Godmanchester, and the parish of St. Anicette, to cause the boundary line between them to be marked out as they deem best.

Cap. 41—Amends the act dividing RIMOUSKI into two registration divisions, the first division to consist of all the county from its eastern boundary to the division line between the seigniory of Metis and the Fief Pachot, and thence by the line between the seigniory Lepage-Thivierge from the township of Cabot, produced across the whole country.

Cap. 42—Annexes the township of WOTTON, a portion of ZINGWICK, viz., the south

eastern halves of lots 25 to 29 inc., in the 11th range. The proprietors of parts of lots annexed to be liable for past taxes to Zingwick.

Cap. 43—Divides CAPE DES ROSIERS, in Gaspé, into two municipalities—the one comprising the 1st and 2nd ranges S., and 1st and 2nd ranges E., and retaining the present name. The remainder to form another municipality called Griffincove. The moneys in the hands of the secretary treasurer, and liabilities of the township, to be divided in proportion to the property on valuation roll.

Cap. 44—Changes the limits of JOLIETTE AND MONTCALM, commencing lots 1, 2 & 3 in the 1st range of Kildare, in Joliette, to St. Alphonse de Siguori, in Montcalm.

Cap. 45—Amends the charter of the DENTAL ASSOCIATION, correcting verbal errors in s. 14.

Cap. 46—Amends the charter of the CITY OF QUEBEC. The council is to consist of a mayor, with one alderman and two councillors for each ward, to hold office for two years. The mayor is to be chosen by the majority of members of council, his seat for the ward thereupon becoming vacant, he receives $1,200 per annum. Voters shall be of age, and have paid their assessments to March, shall be British subjects, and on the voters list for the ward. To vote for aldermen they must be assessed as proprietors for $50 annual value, and for councillors $25, or must have paid $25 assessments, besides water tax, or $10 assessment on their rental. No officer or servant of the corporation, receiving income or wages from it, or any person interested in a corporation contract can vote. In case of vacancy of the mayoralty the council fill's it, at the first meeting thereafter, for the remainder of the term. Vacancies in seats of aldermen and councillors are to be filled by election within six juridicial days, appointed by the mayor. Notice to be given in an English and French newspaper, two days before the nomination. Voters lists are to be made up from the assessment books, before the tenth of March in each year, and be posted till the 20th in the clerk's office. Notice being given in the newspapers. Claims to have names added or erased must be filed before the 21st March, instead of 15th November. The board of revisors are to meet on the 21st March instead of 20th November, 4 days notice being given. The revision is to be completed on the 1st April. The city clerk and assessors are liable to a penalty of $50, or one month's imprisonment in default, for any neglect of duty. The nomination of candidates takes place on the 2nd Monday of April, of each alternate year. They are to be named by a requisition in writing, signed by two or more voters. If there be more than one candidate, the votes are to be taken between the 3rd Monday in April and the following Saturday. Any person can deposit his vote in writing within 15 days, before the close of the poll, signing it before the sheriff, prothonotary, judge of sessions, recorder, clerk of the crown or peace who knows him, and taking the prescribed affidavit. Ward lists are to be made, and votes entered as given by the city clerk and his assistants. Persons attempting to vote with any other voter's certificate, may be arrested on view, or by warrant, and held to the close of the election, and till bail is given, and shall be liable to $100 fine, or 3 mos. imprisonment in default. An elector may vote for a candidate for each ward, on the voters list of which he is. On or before the 1st Monday in May, the clerk reports the result of the election to the recorder, who on that day declares the same in the city clerk's office. The city clerk decides in case of a tie. In case the city clerk is dead or cannot act, the council names an assistant in his place; if they do not, the recorder may do so. The city clerk or assistant appoints clerks to record the votes. The aldermen and councillors enter on their duties on the first Monday of May after election. Proprietors, or those in possession as such, alone are responsible for taxes to the corporation, but have their recourse against tenants or occupants according to their leases. A capitation tax of two dollars is authorized. In place of the present business rates or taxes 1 couses may be required and issued, and fees exacted therefor not exceeding the rate under the by-law of 27th April, 1866. All licenses shall run from 1st May to 1st May; shall be signed by the city clerk, on the certificate of the city treasurer, that the price has been paid. Penalty of acting without license, $500. These provisions are not to apply to transient merchants. 29 and 30 V., c. 57, s. 32, applies to all by-laws except that affecting transient merchants, and subs. 2 of s. 50 to all offences against by-laws. All formalities are presumed to have been complied with, and a book appearing to be an assessment roll is presumed to be such till the contrary is shown. The recorder may exercise his discretion about awarding costs. The clerk of his court discharges the duties imposed by C. S. L. C., c. 3, s. 3. The licenses and numbers to be taken out under 31 V., c. 33, s. 10; must be taken the latter $20; besides, in both cases, the cost of the numbers, the size, form and manner of placing which may be prescribed by by-law. Penalty for non-compliance, $20. When three-fourths of the proprietors of a street, &c., ask for the repair of a street, and furnish their share of the material, the city orders the required repairs, the remaining proprietors being bound to furnish their proportion. If they fail to do so the council furnishes them and recovers the cost, &c. Leases of stalls in the markets must be notarial, and possession is not given till sufficient security is put in. Actions for the resiliation of any such leases may be brought before the recorder or recorder's court. The forms G and H under the 29 V., c. 57, s. 24, subs. 1, are to bear the signature of the treasurer or *a fac simile* thereof, who may charge 20 cents therefor, and 10 cents for signification by a bailiff. S. 18 of 31 V., c. 33, is repealed, and 29 V., c. 57, s. 20, and 29 & 30 V., c. 57, ss. 7, 8 & 9 are revived. A consolidated stock is established for Quebec similar to that of Montreal, under 31 V., c. 37, not to exceed $2,500,000—class A, "Water Works," $1,000,000; class B, public property, $500,000; and class C, terminable debentures of not less than $100, to the amount of $1,000,000, payable in 10 yrs. On the two first classes forming the consolidated fund interest at rate of 7 p. c. is to be paid on 1 January and 1 July. Taxes assessed on members of non-commercial partnerships are to be paid by

each. Resisting an assessor in the discharge of his duty, refusing to answer him and falsely answering him is punishable by a fine of $40, recoverable before the recorder's court. 29 V., c. 57, s. 17, subs. 9, is repealed. The corporation is authorized to take stock in the Gosford Railway for $10,000, and issue 20-yrs.' 7 p. c. debentures therefor. Power is given to exempt such manufactories as they see fit from taxation.

Cap. 47—Annexes a portion of the PARISH OF ST. ROCH of QUEBEC SOUTH, W. of the property of the Ursulines to St. Roch of Quebec N., except for school and parochial purposes.

Cap. 48—Authorizes a loan of $15,000 to be made by the L. G. and C. to the Quebec Turnpike Trust, to repair Dorchester bridge, at the rate of 5 p. c. per annum, sinking fund to be paid half-yearly at the rate of 3 p. c. per annum. This loan to be the first claim on the revenues derived from the bridge.

Cap. 49—Incorporates the ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY, QUEBEC, with power to hold real estate to the annual value of $4,000. Must make an annual return to the Legislature.

Cap. 50—Incorporates the QUEBEC, NEW YORK & BOSTON LUMBER CO., D. Saunders, Jr., D. K. Houtz, W. Russell, W. C. Farnum, J. W. Norcross, W. Stoddard and W. A. Russell to be provisional directors. Capital, $200,000, with power of increase to $400,000. They may issue bonds to the extent of one-third of the capital, with power to carry on lumber business, to construct booms, railways, &c., for that purpose.

Cap. 51—Amends the charter of the MONTREAL WAREHOUSING CO., authorizing it to insure goods in its possession as bailee, and to recover insurance thereof; to transfer, by certificate, a portion of its policy to the owners or pledgers of the goods, thereby reducing by so much the amount of its claim. The rights and privileges acquired by the Co. by the advance of money on property are also acquired by making or endorsing promissory notes or negotiable paper. The Co.'s rights under s. 21 of its charters shall be the same as that of an individual against any mortgagee, pledgee or purchaser.

Cap. 52—Amends the Act respecting the CEMETERY OF NOTRE DAME DES NEIGES (32 V., c. 72.) The comrs., under s. 8, shall be named, 1 by the Fabrique, 1 by the land-owner, and 1 by the judge, and in case of a vacancy it is filled by the party who made the first nomination. The witnesses are to be examined *viva voce* before the comrs., being first sworn by them. The powers of expropriation under the Act are only continued till 1st February, 1873. The ground of W. Tait, on the N. side of the cemetery, in rear of property of S. Ballingham, is exempt from the operation of s. 6, having been sold to the Mount Royal Cemetery.

Cap. 53—Incorporates the NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF MONTREAL with power to hold real estate to the annual value of $2,000.

Cap. 54—Incorporates the IRISH CATHOLIC BENEFIT SOCIETY OF MONTREAL to assist its members in case of sickness, and granting relief to widows and children and widowed mothers of deceased members, with power to hold real estate not exceeding in annual value $5,000.

Cap. 55—Incorporates the CALEDONIAN SOCIETY OF MONTREAL for the encouragement of Scottish games, the cultivation of a taste for Scottish history and song, &c., with power to hold real estate to the annual value of $2,000.

Cap. 56—Amends the charter of UNION ST. PIERRE OF MONTREAL, allowing it by by-law to establish a reserve fund of $4,000, or more, investing the same in stock or mortgages, and spending only the interest thereof. The revenues of the society must be spent on (1) the administration of its affairs, (2) relief to widows, (3) to orphans, (4) to sick members. It must never spend more than its annual receipts. The amount to be distributed is to be settled by four appraisers to be appointed in January and July of each year, with a fifth in case of their disagreement. This may unite with other like societies.

Cap. 57—Allows the UNION ST. JOSEPH OF MONTREAL to commute the payments due to Mesdames A. Vigeant, E. Lapierre, L. Boulé and J. Beaudoin for the sum of $200 each. If they refuse the $200 it is to be kept in trust and $12 interest per annum paid. When the Union becomes worth $25,000 the rights of these widows to 7s. 6d. per week revives.

Cap. 58—Enables the UNION ST. JACQUES to deal in like manner with the allowances to Mesdames E. Tessier and J. Tourville.

Cap. 59—Enables the ROCKLAND SLATE CO., by a vote of two-thirds in value of its shareholders, to raise $50,000 additional capital by the issue of preferential stock or debentures.

Cap. 60—Incorporates the CLUB MONTARVILLE DE LONGUEUIL for the purpose of literary education, with right to hold property in Longueuil for the immediate use of the corporation. Capital $3,000, in shares of ten dollars.

Cap. 61—Incorporates the UNION ST. JOSEPH OF FARNHAM to assist sick members and their widows and children, with power to hold real estate to the annual value of $2,000. The sums payable to sick members and the widows and children are exempt from seizure for debt.

Cap. 62—Incorporates the SOCIETY OF ST. JEAN BAPTISTE OF ST. ROMUALD DE FARNHAM for the same purposes, and with the same rights.

Cap. 63—Incorporates the UNION ST. JOSEPH OF ST. PAUL OF AYLMER for the same purposes, and with the same rights.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

RESERVED ACTS.—SESSION OF 1869.

Authorizes the L. G. in C. to appoint as many J.P.'s for the several counties of the Province as may be deemed expedient. They must take an oath of office before a clerk of the peace—a copy of the minute thereof is proof of appointment in all courts. The L. G. in C. may also remove such persons giving notice thereof in the *Royal Gazette*, which shall be proof of such removal. All appointments so made since 1st July, 1857, are declared binding (*assented to by the Governor General, 20th August,* 1869; *proclaimed, 22nd September,* 1869.)

Cap 93—Declares that all marriage licenses signed by the L. G. or administrator of the Government since 1st May, 1854, or by any deputy governor since 1st July, 1867, are valid and effectual. Hereafter all marriage licenses shall be issued under the hand and seal of the L. G. or administrator, from the office of the provincial secretary. (*Assented to by the Governor General, 12th April,* 1870; *proclaimed, 20th April,* 1870.)

1870.

(*Session opened 10th February, and prorogued 7th April,* 1870.)

JURISDICTION OF J.P. IN CIVIL SUITS.

Cap. 1.—An attorney has no privilege exempting him from the jurisdiction of a J.P. under c. 137 of revised statutes, or amendments, or of the city court of St. John, or the police magistrate of Portland.

GRAND JURIES.

Cap. 2.—J.P.'s are not exempt from serving on grand juries.

GENERAL SESSIONS, KENT.

Cap. 3.—General sessions for Kent are to be held on the first Tuesday in December, instead of the second Tuesday in January. All parish officers are to be confirmed or appointed on that day. The election of parish officers in the county, hereafter, is to be held on the 3rd Tuesday in November.

CHARTER OF ST. JOHN.

Cap. 4.—No more free citizens of St. John and the liberties are to be made; but persons who, before the passing of the Act, have received from the mayor the right to become so, and paid the sum of money demanded, may take the oath and be registered as such. The mayor or his deputy may license persons to carry on business, upon payment of a sum to be fixed by the council, such persons being subject to like taxes with freemen and other inhabitants. No person not being a free citizen or licenced can carry on business of any kind in the city under penalties to be prescribed by the common council.

WHARVES AT ST. JOHN.

Cap. 5.—The common council may grant permission to owners or lessees of wharves to put up sheds, covering the space of 60 feet, for the shelter of goods to be permitted to remain there for twenty-four hours; and may subsequently withdraw such permission, after which such buildings become a public nuisance.

FIRES IN ST. JOHN.

Cap. 6—Repeals the Acts 3 V. c. 1 & 12, V. c. 1, on this subject.

CHARTER OF JURISDICTION.

Cap. 7—Amends the charter of Fredericton. Aldermen or assessors may take the oath of office before a judge of the supreme court or of the county court of York,—a certificate thereof to be transmitted to the city clerk and entered on the county minutes. Those who have not done so, may take the oath within ten days after the passing of this act. The certificate of the returning officers or the city clerk, based on the former, is sufficient evidence to such judge of such election; no other oath of office shall be required of any person whose seat is in dispute.

PRIVATE AND LOCAL ACTS.

Cap. 8—Incorporates the "ASSOCIATED ALUMNI" OF THE UNIVERSITY OF N. B. for the promotion of sound education and the interests of the University, with power to receive, hold and dispose of real and personal property.

Cap. 9—Amends the Act authorizing the establishment of a POLICE FORCE IN NEWCASTLE, the general sessions of Northumberland, at their January session each year, being authorized to levy an assessment not exceeding $800 for that purpose.

Cap. 10—Alters the division line between WICKLOW and SIMONDS and WILMOT to the line between lots 93 and 94, near the mouth of White Marsh Brook, and the westerly prolongation thereof to the American boundary.

Cap. 11—Alters the division line between SAUMAREZ and INKERMAN, in Gloucester, to begin on the sea shore at the N. E. angle of the beach lot granted to Peter and Charles

Basterash, thence westerly to the rear line of the marsh lots at the bottom of Tracadie Bay, thence along that line around the bay till it strikes the present line at Poulet Brook, along that brook to Fair's Bridge, thence northerly along the present line to the E. line of Bathurst.

Cap. 12—Amends the ST. PAUL'S PARISH (County of St. John) ACT. The conveyance of property by the Hon. W. Chipman, and the Act of 19 V. relating thereto, are declared to be in force and applied to the new church (which shall be the parish church of St. Paul) in course of erection by the rector, church wardens and vestry; and it may be made a free church. They may reserve pews or seats for the representatives of the said W. Chipman. All regular attendants for 6 mos., being members of the Church of England and 21 yrs. of age, paying $10 annually to the funds of the church, may vote for churchwardens and vestrymen.

Cap. 13—Authorizes the J. P.'s FOR CHARLOTTE to provide a TOWN HALL FOR ST. GEORGE, issuing debentures, at six per cent., for $2,000 for the purpose payable in 6 yrs. or less. The sessions to appoint comrs. to provide such building and to receive and dispose of debentures. The Act not to take effect till approved of by two-thirds in value of the rate-payers liable to be assessed, in a meeting called by two J. P.'s within 6 mos. after it is passed.

Cap. 14—Legalizes the election of PARISH OFFICERS FOR INKERMAN (Gloucester) for 1870. The clerk of the peace, within 14 days after the passing of the Act, to furnish the parish clerk with a copy of the certified list to be posted up, &c.

Cap. 15—Changes the name of the LEWY'S ISLAND RAILROAD CO. to the name of the ST. CROIX & PENOBSCOT RAILROAD CO.

SUPPLIES.

Cap. 16—Appropriates $57,216 for various public services of the Province.

ROADS AND BRIDGES, &c.

Cap. 17—Grants $100,000 for roads and bridges, public buildings, and for steam navigation, to be expended under the direction of the Board of Works, and of such supervisors and comrs. as the L. G. and C. may appoint, with the usual provisions for expenditure and accounting (see *Year Book* for 1869, p. 95.)

COAL MINES.

Cap. 18.—Surface veins of coal not exceeding 2 feet in thickness may be worked, and the coal removed and disposed of without payment of royalty.

LAND GRANTS.

Cap. 19.—Grants of land may hereafter be issued upon paper instead of parchment.

COUNTY COURTS.

Cap. 20.—A county judge, appointed for two or more counties, may dispose of business in chambers, &c., in either county, as if all of them formed one judicial district. The judge may, at the trial, cause any writ or document in a civil action, when a variance appears between proof and the recital, which, in his opinion, is not material to the merits, and by which the opposite party cannot have been prejudiced, to be forthwith amended, on such terms, respecting costs, as he may order; and if the opposite party may have been prejudiced, then upon payment of costs. But a party dissatisfied may apply for a new trial upon the ground of such amendment. In the absence of defendant, if he have a known place of abode, process may be served then upon his wife, or an adult member of his family, in order of the judge being obtained therefor. At the request of a party desiring to appeal, the judge may order a stay of proceedings for 20 days, to allow the bond to be perfected. When it is, a further stay is ordered till the judgment in appeal is rendered, when the bond is given up to the successful party. If the appellant fail effectively to prosecute the appeal, the judge may grant the other party the right to proceed on his judgment. The clerk of the county court shall furnish, on request, a similar memorial of judgment to that furnished by the clerk of the pleas in the supreme court, to be registered in the county registry office, and thereupon to have the same effect as such supreme court judgment. A county judge is not debarred from acting as such in a case relating to a county or other municipality, by reason of his being an inhabitant or rate payer thereof. County court judges may regulate proceedings, by rules of practice, &c., where they are not regulated by statute. In summary proceedings by a landlord against a tenant, for possession, the oath required by 29 V., c. 10, s. 25, may be made by the party entitled to possession, as well as the landlord, or by the attorney or agent of either. Attachments may be issued by the clerk of the county court, whenever granted by such court, in the same form as from the supreme court. The March term for Westmoreland and Albert is abolished. In Gloucester, terms shall be held, after April, 1870, on the third Tuesday in March, the second, in July, and the first, in November; for Restigouche, the fourth Tuesday in March, the third in July, and the second in November. The presiding judge in York may tax the travelling expenses of the clerk of the crown in attending criminal prosecutions, and certify the same to the Provincial secretary. The presiding judge need not, in taxing costs, under 32 V., c. 5, s. 2, allow counsel fees unless there has been an actual trial. The bill of costs must accompany his certificate. A comr. for taking bail in the supreme court may make order for the render of defendant in discharge of his bail in the county court. The manner of proceeding shall be as in the supreme court. No county court clerk shall act as a J. P. in any criminal matter coming before such court.

CHALLENGE OF JURORS.

Cap. 21—No challenge to a panel of jurors in a civil cause shall be allowed, nor shall any array or proceedings be quashed, on account of kindred or affinity of the summoning officer to one of the parties, unless it be within the second degree.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

Cap. 22.—No person shall be imprisoned under process in a civil suit, for more than two years. When that period has elapsed, the sheriff or jailor shall discharge him without payment of fees; but such discharge shall not prevent the plaintiff from proceeding to judgment, or issuing an execution against his property. This act is not to apply to persons imprisoned under any law of Canada, or for crown debt. The act to remain in force for one year, and not to apply to persons out on bail.

SALE OF SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS.

Cap. 23—Amends 17 V., c. 15. No license is to be issued in any parish, when two-thirds of the rate payers petition the sessions against the issue of any. Selling without license, or, with a wholesale license, selling less than a pint, or allowing liquor to be drunk on the premises is punishable by a penalty of from $10 to $40, or 30 to 60 days imprisonment in default, for a first offence; $20 to $50 for a second, or 40 to 80 days in default; for every subsequent offence, $60 or 3 mos. The prosecution is to be had before the general sessions or a J. P. Bribing or intimidating any one to hinder his giving evidence or attempting to do so, is punishable by a fine of $20. Keeping a shop with liquors therein, or keeping liquors in any part of a building, apparently for sale, or having any person drinking on the premises, or coming therefrom intoxicated, is *prima facie* proof against the occupier. The act amended, and all amending acts are continued in force till 1st January 1875. This is not to affect the act of 24 V. respecting the sale of liquors in St. John.

LUNACY.

Cap. 24.—On application by petition, or information under oath to a judge of a Supreme Court in Equity, he may order a commission *de lunatico* or *de ideoto inquirendo* to issue under the seal of the court. Further proceedings shall be as heretofore,—the commission, inquisition and return being filed with the clerk in equity, whether issued under the Act 32 Vic. or this Act.

PROVINCIAL LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Cap. 25.—No person shall be admitted to the asylum until $20 has been paid to comrs. or person in charge, or an order of the J. P. on the county treasurer for that amount be lodged with him. The J.P.'s are authorized to grant such an order, and they may issue a warrant to levy such amount and expenses on the property of the lunatic, to be repaid, out of the sum levied, to such treasurer, and any balance being paid over to the comr. for the benefit of the lunatic. Any portion of the amount not so reimbursed to the treasurer is to be assessed on the county.

ATTORNEY OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Cap. 26.—No person shall be refused admission as an attorney because he has received a salary or remuneration during the term of his study, or practised in any court, or engaged in any other business, provided he has done so with the knowledge and consent of the barrister with whom he has studied.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Cap. 27.—Sufficiency of securities under title 3, c. 16, s. 2 of the revised statutes must be approved by the R. G., who is the "proper officer" mentioned therein. The accounts, required by that Act to be under oath, may be attested before any J. P. of the county. The condition of a bond taken under it shall be to render a true account, on oath, of sales, to the R. G., and punctually pay duties to him.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE OF DECEASED PERSONS.

Cap. 28—Repeals the Act of last session on this subject.

FENCES, TRESPASSES AND POUNDS.

Cap. 29.—If cattle break or go into any close, through or over a lawful fence, the owner may take them to the pound-keeper of the district, who shall impound them, receiving the same fees as for cattle going at large, and cattle may be so impounded, though those portions of the fence over or through which the cattle have gone may not be of lawful height, or a portion of the close may not be surrounded by a fence.

PROTECTION OF PERSONS ACTING UNDER AN ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Cap. 30.—Officers of the law, whether judicial or ministerial, are not subject to any attachment, action or suit, fine or imprisonment for anything done under the Act 31 V. respecting insolvent and confined debtors, or any other Act of the Legislature of the Province; nor are they compelled to obey an injunction of the Supreme Court in equity, or an order of the Supreme Court, in respect thereof, and it is a good answer to any suit or proceeding in respect thereof that such Act of such officer was so done.

INDEPENDENCE OF THE ASSEMBLY.

Cap. 31.—Clerks of county courts, and clerks of the circuit in any county, are ineligible to, and incapable of sitting in or voting in the Assembly.

BASTARDY.

Cap. 32—Extends the provisions of 32 V., c. 21, "respecting bastardy in the city and county of St. John's," to the whole Province. (See *Year Book* for 1870, p. 33.) Monies to be paid to, or recognizances entered into in favor of overseer of the poor for a parish or city instead of the comrs. of the alms house and workhouse.

WITNESSES BEFORE THE LEGISLATURE OR COMMITTEES.

Cap. 33—Authorizes committees of either House, or joint-committees of both, to compel the attendance of witnesses and examine them on oath, and enforce the production of papers, &c. Chairman administers the oath, of which a minute is entered in the proceedings. Any

person refusing to appear or give evidence, and reported to either House, may be committed for contempt during any portion of the session. A summons may be signed by the chairman or any two members of the committee. Power for the above purposes must be granted by the resolution of either House appointing the committee. Members of either House need only attend or give evidence with permission of such House. Witnesses are allowed reasonable expenses paid on certificate of the chairman by warrant of the L. G.

REGISTRY OF DEEDS.

Cap. 34.—Proof of the execution of any instrument for registration may be made by declaration or affirmation. Where that is legal, registrar's copy of the registry of a will may be given in evidence of the proof thereof; notice, with a copy, being served on the adverse party fourteen days before.

PRIVATE AND LOCAL ACTS.

Cap. 35—Divides the PARISH OF ST. STEPHEN, in Charlotte, setting off a new parish or mission, included in the following limits:—From the foot of King Street, and the bank of the St. Croix, westwardly, along said bank to Hitchings' Corner, and back from said river, northwardly, to the line between the parishes of St. Stephen and St. James. G. Maxwell and J. Boulton to be churchwardens; and all persons of 21 years of age, freeholders and subscribers of $4 to the funds of the mission, have a right to vote. The glebe or other lands now belonging to St. Stephen's are to continue in its possession.

Cap. 36—Authorizes the RECTOR, CHURCHWARDENS, AND VESTRY OF ST. PETER'S CHURCH, at Westfield, to sell during 1870 any or all of their glebe lands, or those granted them for church purposes, notice thereof being posted on the church door, and published in the royal *Gazette* for three months. The proceeds to be invested in Dominion or Provincial Debentures.

Cap. 37.—The Act of 13 Vic., TO PREVENT THE SPREAD OF A DISORDER EXISTING IN PARTS OF GLOUCESTER AND NORTHUMBERLAND, is extended to 1st May, 1880.

Cap 28—Alters the time of the second semi-annual meeting of the COUNCIL OF SUNBURY. to the 2nd Tuesday in July.

Cap. 39—Incorporates, as the CARLETON (St. John) BRANCH RAILROAD CO., E. Sutton, A. Cushing, L. C. Littlehall, R. Salter, J. McLachlan, D. W. Clark, J. Willson, R. W. Knight, G. J. Chubb, F. O'Mahony, Z. Adams, J. Clark, T. G. Allan, W. Black, T. M. McLachlan, J. Stackhouse and W. J. McCordock, with power to build a railway from any point in Carleton, to the Western Extension of the European and North American railroad, at or near Fairville, in the parish of Lancaster. Capital $100,000, in $20 shares. Any three corporations may call a meeting and organize the co., when $5,000 are paid in. The city of St. John may take stock for $40,000, and issue 40 years' debentures. The road to be commenced within one year, and completed within three years.

Cap. 40—Grants $15,000 in aid of the CARLETON BRANCH RAILWAY,, $5,000 to be paid when $20,000 has been expended on it, $5,000 when another $20,000 is expended, and the remainder when the road is completed. The L. G. in C. may issue 6 p. c. debentures of not less than $400 each.

Cap. 41—Grants aid to railways from WOODSTOCK TO EDMUNDSTON OR LITTLE FALLS, running as near as may be in the valley of the St. John, and an extension thereof from WOODSTOCK TO ST. MARY'S (York). The L. G. in C. may grant to any person or company, undertaking and able to build it, 10,000 acres of ungranted lands in the countries through which the road passes—25,000 to be granted as soon as $100,000 is expended, and so on *pro rata*—together with wild lands needed for the track, sidings and stations. The lands to be exempt from local taxation for ten years after granted. The survey to be commenced within two years, and construction within three.

Cap. 42—Authorizes the COUNTY OF CARLETON to grant $1,000 for survey of a railway through it, to run from WOODSTOCK TO RIVIÈRE DU LOUP.

Cap. 43—Authorizes the WOODSTOCK RAILWAY CO. to build as many branches as they see fit, within the county of Carleton.

Cap 44—Revives the ALBERT RAILWAY Co's. charter, with power to commence the road within 2 yrs., and complete it in 5 yrs.

CONNECTING RAILWAY LINES.

Cap. 45—Revives the act respecting the connection of railways and working of connecting lines, except as regards railways belonging to the Dominion.

EXEMPTIONS OF RAILWAYS FROM TAXATION.

Cap. 46—Exempts the property of the Western extension of the European and North American Railway Co., and the roadway, rolling stock, station houses, &c., and other property, used in running trains of all other railways, from municipal taxation.

Cap. 47—Authorizes the inhabitants of the LOWER DISTRICT OF ST. STEPHEN, to grant a bonus of $15,000 to the HOULTON BRANCH RAILWAY CO., 6 p. c. 20 yrs. debentures to be issued

for the amount, by the sessions and the property of the district assessed for their payment. The act only to have effect when accepted by the rate-payers liable to assessment, at a meeting called within a year for that purpose.

Cap. 48—Incorporates as the CHATHAM BRANCH RAILWAY CO., G. Kerr, W. Muirhead, W. Kelly, J. C. Gough, R. Patton, C. McCully, R. Hutchinson, A. A. Davidson, R. R. Call, A. Loudon, A. D. Sheriff, J. D. Snowball, T. Gillespie, G. A. Blair, A. Morrison, C. Sargent, J. T. Griffin, J. Noonan, G. Burchill, J. Flett, E. Flett and W. Wyse, with power to construct a railway from Chatham to Nelson on the Intercolonial Railway. Capital $150,000, in shares of $10. Three corporations may call a meeting to organize the co., when $16,000 are paid in. The county of Northumberland may take $80,000 stock. The road to be completed within 6 years.

Cap. 49—Incorporates, as the N. B. RAILWAY CO., A. Gibson, J. Pickard, M.P., J. Boyd, S. Glasier, H. G. C. Ketchum, C. Connell, M.P., J. L. Inches, J. Burper, F. H. Todd, T. W. Longstaff, A. Jardine, F. A. Pike, J. Glasier, A. Thompson, M.P.P., Z. Chipman, A. F. Randolph, R. D. Wilmot, G. F. Snider, J. J. Fraser and J. DeW. Spurr, with power to build a railway from Woodstock to Little Falls or Edmundston, with a branch or extension to Fredericton; also to purchase the franchise and property of the Woodstock Railway Co., or any other railway co., but this is not to prejudice the rights or privileges of the N. B. & Canada Railway Co., (limited.) Capital $3,500,000, in shares of $100, with power to issue debentures for a like amount. The property of the co. is exempt from municipal taxation for 5 yrs. after completion. The surveys must be made within 2 yrs., the construction begun within 3, proceeded with year by year, and completed in 8 yrs.

Cap. 50—Authorizes the L. G. in C. to select a site in the vicinity of the EUROPEAN AND NORTH AMERICAN RAILWAY, as a new shire town for King's County. After proclamation it shall become so. Sessions are to provide lands, and to erect necessary public buildings, and may raise a loan of $20,000 for the purpose, issuing negociable securities for sums of $100 and upwards therefor. Until proclamation by the L. G. in C. of the completion of such buildings, the shire town shall remain at Kingston.

Cap. 51—Authorizes the N. B. STONE CO. to increase its capital stock to $50,000, in shares of $100. New shares not allotted to present subscribers to be sold by public auction. The principal place of business is to be changed to Fredericton, with power to erect mills, &c., and do business in any other part of the Province. Profits above 10 p. c. may be divided in cash or stock bonus, or invested for the extension of the Co.'s business.

Cap. 52—Authorizes the appointment, by the L. G. in C., of a DISTRICT OF STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATE at RICHIBUCTO. The Magistrate is to have the powers of 2 J. P. throughout said county. Subject to the approval of the sessions he may appoint constables. The sessions are to fix the compensation for magistrate and constables.

Cap. 53.—Hereafter there are to be two CIRCUIT COURTS *per annum* for CHARLOTTE on the 3rd Tuesday in January and the 4th in July.

Cap. 54.—The Acts relating to a BOARD OF HEALTH AT ST. JOHN'S are continued till the 1st May, 1880.

Cap. 55—Amends the charter of the CENTRAL FIRE INSURANCE CO., N.B. The bonds required for the unpaid stock, under the 6 William IV., s. 4, and 4 V., s. 2, may be dispensed with so soon as 40 p. c., or $20,000, is invested for the purposes of the Co. S. 20 of the last named Act does not apply to the premium notes of insurers. The several Acts constituting the charter are extended until the 1st May, 1897.

Cap. 56—Divides HAMPTON, in KING'S COUNTY, into 2 parishes. That part of it south of a line commencing at the junction of the Hammond with the Kennebecasis rivers, thence up the Hammond river to the ford where the "Golden Grove" road crosses it, and thence along said road in a south-easterly direction to the St. John county line, to form and be called the Parish of Rothsay. Any 2 J. P. may appoint a person resident therein as parish or town clerk to hold the election of town officers. James Dickson and Allan Cotty to be first church wardens, and, with the rector and vestry, to constitute a corporation by the title of the "Rector, Church Wardens, and Vestry of Trinity Church, of the Parish of Rothsay."

Cap. 57.—The Acts 9 V. and 10 V. relating to STREETS, &c., in part of the PARISH OF WOODSTOCK, are revived and continued till 1st June, 1880, for the upper district of said parish.

Cap. 58—Extends title 10, c. 69, s. 10 of the Revised Statutes to the marsh land in SACKVILLE, known as the UPPER MILL CREEK, body of MARSH.

Cap. 59—Provides that the comr. elected for FROSTY HOLLOW body of MARSH, shall be one of the board for Sackville.

Cap. 60—Provides that part of the PARISH OF ST. ANDREWS, bounded by Harriet street, from its S. W. end to the cemetery road, thence by the latter road to the cemetery, thence by the S. E. boundary line of the cemetery to Passmaquoddy Bay, and by the waters of that bay and the harbour of St. Andrew's to the place of beginning, shall be known as the Town District. The roads, sewers, &c., therein to be maintained by a money rate of 50c. per diem in lieu of the work and labor required under the present road Acts. The comr. is to make up annually, before 15th May, a list of persons liable to such assessment. Persons only liable for

poll tax may perform three days' labor in place of assessment. The comr., collector, and 1 or 2 surveyors are appointed annually at the April sessions. The two former to execute bonds in $800 for the due performance of their duties.

Cap. 61—Makes similar provision for roads, &c., in that part of the PARISH OF ST. GEORGE, in the county of Charlotte, bounded by the north line of Joseph Mesenetts farm, from the Upper Mills road E. 200 rods, thence in a direct line to the St. John road, at the "Cold Spring," thence to the Pound Corner on the Mascarene road, thence by that road to Kallahan's Corner, thence across the Magaguadavic to the bridge near the Whitmore shipyard, thence to the St. Andrew's road, western corner of the McGee farm, owned by D. Franly, and thence across the Manor Road, and same river to place of beginning. The rate to be 30c. per day in lieu of labour.

Cap. 62—Provides for the erection at the expense of the proprietors of the GRAND DIGNE MARSH, of a fence between that marsh and the adjoining uplands. The rate-payers to elect and the sessions confirm three comrs. with power to assess and levy the shares of the several proprietors in the cost thereof.

APPOINTMENT OF PARISH OFFICES.

Cap. 63.—If county councils neglect to appoint or confirm necessary parish officers or a vacancy occurs, the councillors of the parish may make the appointment at any time when the council is not in session, sending certificate to the Secretary-Treasurer.

Cap. 64—Provides that persons owning lands on the ISLANDS in the ST. JOHN, in front of the former parishes of DOUGLASS and KINGSCLEAR, who reside in the parish of BRIGHT, or above it, on the eastern side of the river, shall be assessed in Bright and for its benefit.

Cap. 65—Authorizes the LOCK-UP HOUSE, recently erected in CAMPBELLTON, to be used for that purpose, pending the conveyance of persons under arrest to jail. Persons arrested in civil suit are not to be detained over 48 hours.

Cap. 66—Alters the POLLING PLACES in WICKLOW Carleton. Persons residing within the district bounded on the east by the Stuart road, from the southern parish line north 7½ miles to the north line of N. Wright, north, by a line thence to the Province line, west by the Province line to Simonds, and south by the Simonds line, thence to place of beginning, shall vote at Tracy's Mills, the remainder at Estey's, as heretofore.

Cap. 67—Permits the revisors for CLARENDON IN CHARLOTTE to send in the electors' list for that parish within one month of the passing of this Act.

Cap. 68—Establishes a public common in the PARISH OF HOPEWELL, in Albert, on that portion of the marsh-land adjoining "Westfield," to be known as "Eastfield." To be fenced by and under the control of the parish comrs. of sewers.

Cap. 69—Authorizes the Boom Master of the SOUTH WEST BOOM Co. to sell logs and timber or lumber not in rafts and unclaimed, and unmarked, after giving ten days' notice in a newspaper in Chatham or Newcastle, monthly or at the end of the season, paying over the proceeds to the treasurer of Northumberland to be distributed among those who passed timber and lumber through the co.'s boom during the season.

Cap. 70—Annexes that part of DORCHESTER north of a straight line drawn from Sackville to Moncton, so as to intersect the bridge of the eastern branch of the Memramcook on the Shediac and Dorchester road, to the parish of Shediac.

Cap. 71—Incorporates, as the NEW BRUNSWICK DOCK CO., F. W. Daniel, H. Vaughan, S. J. King, J. Fisher, T. McLeod, and J. Litchale, with power to build and hold dry and wet docks in St. John. Capital, $100,000, in shares of $50.

Cap. 72—Incorporates, as the ST. PETER'S VILLAGE WATER CO., W. W. Gordon, J. Ferguson, jr., W. Napier, S. H. Napier, and C. D. Seaton, to supply the inhabitants of that village with water. Capital, $2000, with power to increase to $4000 in shares of $4—5 p.c. to be paid within one year of passing the Act. The co. to be organized when 200 shares have been subscribed. It is to construct a reservoir to contain 5000 gals. of water accessible to the inhabitants for domestic purposes, and free. The accounts for the construction and maintenance, audited by the five wardens of Bathurst, to be annually laid before sessions of Gloucester, who will levy an assessment therefor. 30 p.c. of the capital must be paid within 3 yrs. or the charter is forfeited.

Cap. 73—Incorporates the HOME OF THE DESTITUTE AND INFIRM OF FREDERICTON. The Rev. J. C. McDevitt, D. Sharkie, W. Bredrick, P. Carlin, J. Meagher, T. Dowling, T. McGoldrick, T. McCarty, J. Owens, C. Bredrick, R. Hudson, M. Neville, J. Williams and J. Mowry being the first corporators, with power to hold property worth $4,000.

Cap. 74—Defines the boundary of POINT MARSH, DISTRICT No. 4, in HARVEY in Albert.

Cap. 75—Renders the real estate of RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS in ST. JOHN (except the land on which churches are actually in use, buildings in use for educational purposes, and parsonages) liable for assessment. The assessors are hereafter to be appointed in January instead of March.

Cap. 76—Repeals the 32 V., c, 3, respecting the POLICE FORCE OF ST. JOHN.

Cap. 77—Enacts that the CITY COUNCIL of ST. JOHN shall assess, from the ratepayers on the east side of the harbour, £155 8s., to be paid to Rebecca Cudlip for land taken to widen St. John or Water street.

Cap. 78—Continues and makes perpetual an Act for maintaining a POLICE FORCE in the PARISH OF PORTLAND (St. John,) and several Acts amending it.

Cap. 79—Incorporates as the ST. JOHN TEMPERANCE TEMPLE CO. W. H. A. Reaves, C. A. Everitt, W. W. Dudley, O. D. Wetmore, J. Rankin, J. A. Harding, A. A. Stockton, A. T. Boston, J. Marsh, J. W. Roop, J. Crawford, L. Alward, J. S. Turner, T. A. King, R. F. Babbitt, with power to hold real estate in St. John necessary for their purposes. Capital $15,000 in shares of $25, with power of increase to $30,000.

Cap. 80—Incorporates as the VICTORIA HOTEL CO. of ST. JOHN. F. W. Daniel, J. McGee, F. T. C. Barpee, J. Jones, T. Ryan, R. G. Lunt, O. Small, C. A. Robertson, A. C. Smith, H. D. Troup, J. R. Back, and W. Bayard, M.D., with power to hold such real estate in St. John as they may require. Capital $100,000, in shares of $100. The Co. to be organized when 250 shares are subscribed.

Cap. 81—Incorporates as the MILLIDGEVILLE STEAM FERRY CO., T. E. Millidge, J. G. Tobin, T. R. Allan, T. McColgan, S. Rivers, T. Johnson, A. B. Holder, J. Curry and J. Westmore, with power to establish and maintain a steam ferry from Millidgeville to Meeting-House, Point Mikkish, Kings. Capital $6000, in shares of $25; 25 p. c. to be paid up on or before the first meeting. The rates of ferriage to be fixed by the directors, subject to the approval of the Sessions for King's and St. John. The ferry to be established within 3 yrs. or the charter is forfeited.

Cap. 82—Authorizes the CORPORATION OF ST. JOHN to assess the city on the eastern side of the harbour, for the necessary amount to pay the judgment recovered by MARY ANNE GRIMS, for damages sustained in crossing the ferry in the harbour.

Cap. 83—Incorporates the HOUSE FOR AGED FEMALES IN ST. JOHN, B. Robinson, W. McKay, J. Reed, J. W. Nicholson, J. V. Troup, W. Bayard, T. W. Daniel, J. V. Thurgar, G. Thomas and H. W. Frith, to be the first corporators, with power to receive bequests, gifts, &c., to the value of $4,000.

Cap. 84—Incorporates as the ST. JOHN ACADEMY OF MUSIC CO., G. E. Heaton, J. W. Nicholson, J. V. Thurgar, G. R. Pugsley, G. Carvill, E. D. Jewett, G. J. Cubbb, H. D. Troup, J. Reed, T. W. Carritt, J. S. Stevens, F. P. Robinson, T. R. Jones, T. B. Buxton, A. Young, D. J. McLaughlin, G. T. Smith and J. H. Crawford. Capital $50,000, in shares of $20. The co. to be organized when the whole stock is subscribed.

Cap. 85—Amends the laws relating to SEWERAGE AND WATER SUPPLY OF ST. JOHN AND PORTLAND, authorizing the comrs. to issue additional sewerage debentures to the extent of $4 000, and to levy an assessment not to exceed $3,000 per an. on the inhabitants of the eastern side of the harbour, the amount to be expended upon sewerage of that part of the city. The remuneration to the "other comrs." under the 18 V., not to exceed $300 per an.

Cap. 86—Amends the act authorizing the ST. JOHN COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY to establish a market for the sale of cattle, &c., empowering them to sell hay as well.

Cap 87—Authorizes the corporation of ST. JOHN, to raise money to pay for the PETTINGELL PROPERTY, not exceeding $24,000, and to issue debentures therefor, payable in 20 yrs.; and to levy the amount necessary to pay the same on the property on the eastern side of the harbour.

Cap. 88—Authorizes the corporation of ST. JOHN, to borrow $60,000 to improve the FERRY in the HARBOUR, and issue 20 yrs. debentures therefor, for sums not less than $400 each, and to assess the property of the eastern side of the harbour therefor.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Session opened 17th February, 1870—*Prorogued 18th April*, 1870.

MINES AND MINERALS.

Cap. 1—Amends 32 V., c. 1. The comr. of public works and mines is, in all cases, substituted for the chief comr. or comrs. of mines. Whenever a coal mine is become forfeited it shall not be re-let or re-granted except upon terms to be fixed by the L. G. in C. When notices are to be posted on the premises and they are covered by water, they may be posted on the land as near as may be. Any person may use the coal on his own land for domestic purposes, but may not sell the same.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

Cap. 2—Authorizes the appointment of 2 puisne judges, making the bench of the Supreme Court to consist of chief justice, a judge in equity, and five puisne judges. Five judges may sit in place of the whole court, and hear arguments in term or vacation. One of the judges

shall sit once every week, or oftener, in chambers, and do any act that may be lawfully done by a single judge, an appeal being given to the court *en banc*. It is discretionary to hold chambers in the vacation after July term. Judges may make necessary rules of practice to regulate the sittings, &c., to have the force of law, after publication in the *Royal Gazette*. They may extend the terms and sittings, and summon additional juries. The equity judges need not go circuit or hear appeals, except from the equity court. One judge may sit apart from the others during term, for the justification of bail and other matters of practice. The judges, in July or December terms next, may order two extra sittings at Halifax, and the presiding judge on circuit may, at any time, when there are any large arrears, order an additional extra sitting; but new notices of trial are required. In case of illness or unavoidable absence of the judge in equity, the other judges may hear appeal in equity cases without him.

STUDY OF ANATOMY.

Cap. 3—Authorizes the mayor or any 2 aldermen of the city, or any 2 comrs. or inspectors of an alms-house or poor asylum, or city, or Provincial hospital or prison, to permit the authorities of any legally established medical school to take the bodies of any persons dying therein, who require to be buried at the public expense, to be used for the advancement of anatomical and pathological sciences, unless such deceased person has, during his last illness, asked to be buried, or he is claimed by a relative within 48 hours after death, or is a stranger who has suddenly died.

SHERIFF'S FEES.

Cap. 4.—The sheriff shall receive $1 extra for the return of a writ out of his county.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Cap. 5.—When the custos is unable to act he cut the roll of J. P. for his county or district, the L. G. may, by notice in the *Royal Gazette*, call upon them to produce their commissions and qualifications to the Clerk of the Peace, who shall make a new roll. The Government is to furnish parchment rolls to the clerk, in which he enters the names of the J. P. He receives a fee of 25 cts. for each.

TIMBER ON RIVERS AND REMOVAL OF OBSTRUCTIONS.

Cap. 6.—The penalty under c. 103, s. 7 of the Revised Statutes is changed to from $8 to $40.

POSSESSION OF CROWN LANDS.

Cap. 7.—The bond mentioned in c. 21 of the Acts of 1865 shall be made in favour of and ruled by the C.C.L.S. As soon as it is executed it shall be put on the summary docket of the Superior Court. It shall be tried at the next sitting or term of the county. A record of the judgment shall be made and filed and registered with the C.C.L., whereupon the court shall grant a writ of possession. Forms are provided.

TRUSTEES OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

Cap 8.—Amends c. 95, s. 10, of the Revised Statutes. The court of sessions appoints annually the trustees for school lands, and may reappoint them if they see fit.

SALE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

Cap. 9.—Fines collected by the clerk of license at Port Mulgrave under c. 19 of the Revised Statutes and the Amending Acts, go one-half to him and one-half to the county treasurer, for building a lock-up there. The Act is not to come into operation, unless the building be begun within 12 mos. and proceeded with in good faith.

LOCK-UP HOUSES.

Cap. 10.—Persons arrested on warrants of J.P. may be confined to lock-ups before or after conviction. The sessions may appoint keepers.

MINK BREEDERS.

Cap. 11—Authorizes any person to catch mink at any season, in box traps, &c., and keep the same for breeding purposes. So caught and kept they shall be considered private property.

ASSESSMENT ROLLS AND REVISORS' LISTS.

Cap. 12—Legalizes and confirms the assessment rolls and revisors' lists throughout the Province for 1870, although not made or returned in time or otherwise irregular.

DYKED AND MARSH LANDS IN KING'S COUNTY.

Cap. 13.—In the county of King's the notice to attend and give labour and materials under Tit. 20, c. 72 ss 6 & 8 of the Revised Statutes extends only to those within 6 miles of the work instead of 10 miles.

COSTS AND FEES.

Cap. 14.—Constables are entitled to 5 cts. per mile travelled on service of summons, capias or execution.

COUNTY ASSESSMENTS.

Cap. 15.—The assessments of coal mining and other joint stock co.'s in Cape Breton shall be made by the assessors furnishing the agents or managers with a list of the properties assessed and the proposed valuation of them. Such agents or managers shall within 14 days to furnish the assessors with a sworn statement of the actual value, which will be equal to accepted. If they do not the original valuation stands; and subject only to appeal to the sessions. The J.P.'s warrant under c. 45, s. 49 of the Revised Statutes shall be addressed to the collector, who is invested with all the powers of a constable and entitled to the same fees.

CROWN LANDS IN CAPE BRETON.

Cap. 16.—The price to be paid for crown lands in Cape Breton already surveyed and located is $20 per 100 acres, if paid before 31st December, 1871; $25 if paid in the next year; $30 in 1873; and $35 in 1874.

TIGUISH.

Cap. 17.—The port of Tiguish is included in c. 79, s. 1 of the Revised Statutes, to be inserted after Brasd'or in s. 1, after Tatamagouche in schedule A, providing for the appointment of 3 to 5 comrs. of pilots, and the rates of pilotage.

COLLECTORS AND ASSESSORS.

Cap. 18.—Whenever the general sessions omit to appoint collectors or assessors as now provided by law, or vacancies occur, special sessions, called in the usual way, may make such appointment.

JURIES FOR SESSIONS.

Cap. 19.—In counties divided into districts, the sessions shall divide each into four sections of equal population. The committee shall return separate lists of persons qualified as grand jurors, alphabetically arranged, one to go to the prothonotary for the county and one to the clerk of the peace for the districts. The latter puts the names of the grand jurors for sessions in the district in a box with 4 compartments each to contain those for a section. The prothonotary puts those for the whole county in a box with eight compartments, and draws 3 names from each. The clerks of peace draw 6 from each—24 in all—but eight remain in office always for 2 yrs., and after the first, only 16 shall be drawn in each year. The panels from 1865 to 1870 inclusive are legalized.

BARRISTERS.

Cap. 20.—Barristers from British colonies which grant reciprocity, may be admitted barristers of the supreme court of Nova Scotia on production of certificates, &c.

SWEARING IN ASSESSORS, COLLECTORS, &c.

Cap. 21.—J.P. in the county or district must swear in town officers, and make a record thereof without fee, and forward a list to the clerk of the peace, under a penalty of $40.

COURT OF DIVORCE, &c.,

Cap. 22.—The L. G. in C. may, during the illness or absence of the judge ordinary, appoint the chief justice or a puisne judge of the Supreme Court to act in his place.

SUPPLIES.

Cap. 23.—Grants $559,000 for the public service, $16,000 being for educational purposes, $23,600 for legislative expenses, $180,000 for great and by-roads and bridges, $20,000 for special grants for the same, and $60,000 for other public works.

BALLOT AT ELECTIONS.

Cap. 24.—All elections for the assembly are to be hereafter by ballot. The L. G. in C. is to cause ballot boxes to be made, and furnished to the sheriffs of the several counties to be under their control. They are to provide each polling officer with a ballot box and polling book, and provide booths or suitable buildings for the poll, at which he shall post up the names for the candidates inside and outside. At the opening the boxes are to be examined, to ascertain whether they are empty. Before voting, the elector must state his name and residence, which must be entered in the poll book and marked off in the voters' list before the vote is accepted. The presiding officer may state the names of candidates and explain the method of voting, but may not canvass or influence votes. No person can be within the booth except the officer, his clerk, the candidate, their agents, inspectors and clerk, and any elector intending to vote. After voting, such elector must forthwith depart. No person present shall reveal the vote of any elector, and the officers shall be sworn not to do so. At the close of the poll, the ballots are counted by the officer and clerk, in presence of the candidates or their agents, &c. And the state of the poll declared, the ballots are then returned to the box, and it is returned sealed to the sheriff, with the poll book. If all the returns are not in on the day to which the court stands adjourned, it may be further adjourned from day to day until they are in. When all are returned, the sheriff shall ascertain and declare the state of the poll, and return the members elect. He shall count the ballots in any box, if any candidate require it. The count shall not be kept open after 4 o'clock on any day, but be adjourned when necessary. When the sheriff has ascertained the result, he shall forthwith proclaim it, and return the writ to the Provincial Secretary. A returning officer failing to return the ballot box and list may, on complaint of a constable or elector, be summoned to show cause, and failing to do so, may be committed till he make such return. The ballots are to be written paper or card tickets, with the name of the candidate or candidates written or printed thereon. They may be folded in an envelope, but if it contains more names than there are members to be elected, it shall not be counted. The sheriff shall not hold any public or political meeting on nomination day, but shall attend from eleven till two o'clock in the court-house to receive nominations. The names of candidates are to be proposed by two electors, in writing.

LOCAL AND PRIVATE ACTS.

Cap. 25.—A majority in interest of the proprietors of that part of Monkville Marsh, and the adjoining lands in Windsor, may, at the expense of all, erect gates across the road opposite the residence of E. Wilson, near the Chester Road, and the residence of Joseph Wilson, near the upper Falmouth Bridge, and continue them for five years, unless they sooner decide they are not necessary. They shall be removed within three months after the marsh land is enclosed. Persons injuring or removing any of the gates, or leaving them open

after notice, are punishable by a fine of $2 besides damages, both recoverable before a J. P. Owners or occupiers of the marsh lands, or any person appointed by them, may impound cattle straying on them, and appraise the damages.

Cap. 26—The overseers of the poor in POLLING DISTRICT No. 6 IN TUSKET, may borrow $1,000, for the erection of a poorhouse, to be repaid by annual instalments of $200, with interest.

Cap. 27.—The SESSIONS FOR ARGYLE may appoint 3 comrs. to repair the Court House and Jail at Tusket, with power to borrow $2,500 for the purpose, to be repaid in five annual instalments.

Cap. 28—Authorizes the GENERAL SESSIONS FOR YARMOUTH, to appoint Police Constables and Night Watchmen for the town, and assess the property there, except shipping, for the purpose. This act is only to go into operation when approved by a majority of the rate-payers, at a meeting called by the sheriff for that purpose.

Cap. 29.—The polling place of DISTRICT No. 12 IN PICTOU, is to be held at James Arthur's, opposite New Glasgow.

Cap. 30—When bridges or assessable property of the WINDSOR AND ANNAPOLIS RAILWAY is in more than one school section in Hants, the assessment shall be distributed according to the value in each. When the bridges connect townships or school districts, one-half the assessment shall go to each.

Cap. 31.—The EASTERN DISTRICT OF HANTS may pay its proportion of the damages on the Windsor and Annapolis Railway in five equal annual instalments. The comrs. appointed by the sessions on 12th October last, may borrow a sufficient sum for those purposes, and issue debentures therefor, at 7 p. c. payable in 5 yrs. The comrs. are to give sureties and receive 2½ p. c. commission on the moneys raised. The amount payable on such debentures shall be added annually to the county rate, according to the scale agreed upon by the session of East Hants, in October, 1869. Should the loan not be effected by the first Monday in October, 1870, the sum unprovided for shall be assessed and collected under the former law.

Cap. 32—Makes similar provision for the same damages in WEST HANTS, payable in 6 yrs. R. A. McHeffy, M. H. Goudge and E. Dimock, to be comrs.

Cap. 33—Legalizes proceedings taken for the COUNTY OF ANNAPOLIS, to raise money and pay damages for the right of way for the Windsor and Annapolis Railway.

Cap. 34.—MIDDLE KENNETCOOK STATION from Macumbrook to the Douglas line on the south side of Kennetcook river, shall be called Maskerville.

Cap. 35.—Grants similar powers to those in c. 25 to the COMRS. OF SEWERS FOR FALMOUTH for erecting gates across any public road, leading across the village dyke. The act to determine in 2 yrs., or on agreement of the proprietors.

Cap. 36.—The jurisdiction of the COMRS. OF STREETS FOR PORT HAWKESBURY is extended to all roads and streets within a circuit of 1 mile from the Methodist Meeting House. The appointment of comrs. on the 16th September, 1868, is confirmed.

Cap. 37.—The STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATE OF HALIFAX shall sit every judicial day, and perform the functions performed by the mayor and aldermen in the police court, before 7th May, 1867. And the city clerk or assistant, shall act as clerk at the police and county courts. The magistrate shall perform also the functions of a J. P., respecting the apprehension, conviction and punishment of criminal offenders, as also the duties of recorder before the above date. The city marshal and police force shall obey his orders.

Cap. 38.—The proceedings taken for the EXTENSION OF LOCKMAN STREET, HALIFAX, are declared legal and valid, and the title to the lands taken is vested in the city, but new appraisers or arbitrators may be appointed, if the parties whose lands are taken are dissatisfied, one to be appointed by the city, one by such parties, and one by these two if they disagree, or (if they fail to appoint him in 6 days) by the L. G. in C. Such arbitrators are not to be owners of land in the street. Their award shall be final. All suits now commenced respecting such property are referred to them, and they may dispose of costs taxed by a supreme court judge, as well as the value of the property. The city may borrow $20,000 additional for the extension of the street.

Cap. 39.—The limits of the TRURO FIRE DISTRICT shall begin at a point at Millbrook, on a line with the west line of Robert Smith's lands, thence north on such line to the north line of the town, and by that east till it strikes the road from Truro to Onslow; by that road south to the beginning of the Farnham Mills road, and to the new Pictou road a mile and a half from the Court House; thence S. & W. at that distance, till it strikes the Millbrook; thence by the brook to the place of beginning. C. W. Archibald, A. McKay and A. C. Page, are comrs. to receive the lands for the engine house. All necessary sums therefor, for the engine,

hose, &c., are to be levied and collected under the Revised Statues c. 99, ss. 10 to 13 inc. The sessions for Colchester are annually to appoint 6 fire wards, 58 enginemen and 8 firemen. The county treasurer is to pay over assessments to the fire wards. The assessment roll, votes and orders of the sessions passed 15th January, 1870, are confirmed.

Cap. 40.—The COURT HOUSE AND JAIL IN SYDNEY shall hereafter be in the new buildings erected on the land conveyed from the war department.

Cap. 41—Enables the inhabitants of the SOUTH DISTRICT OF LUNENBURG. to provide for the fencing and improving of the burial ground. The sessions to appoint trustees for the purpose, to be four in number. The moneys therefor to be voted at an annual meeting of the trustees and the inhabitants, to be held on the first Monday in July, and assessed equally on the inhabitants requiring the use of said ground, with an appeal to the sessions.

Cap. 42—Repeals s. 2 of the act to amend the act, for the appointment of a STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATE, &c., IN PICTOU.

Cap. 43—Any proprietor or more than one of MARSHLAND IN AMHERST, NAPPAN, MACCAN, RIVER HEBERT OR MINUDIE, may erect a gate across any public road, to or across such marsh. Any person injuring, removing or leaving open after notice, to be subject to a fine of $2, besides actual damages, recoverable as a private debt. Any proprietor or his agent may distrain upon cattle, &c., for doing damage on such roads. The act to remain in force for three years.

Cap. 44—Extends the time for revising the JURY LISTS FOR KING'S COUNTY till the 1st June, 1870.

Cap. 45—Vests the title of TRINITY CHURCH, HALIFAX, in the church wardens of St. Paul's, to be held as a free church.

Cap. 46—Authorizes the TRUSTEES to sell a portion of the COMMON LANDS of the township of LIVERPOOL, or lease them for any period.

Cap. 47—The CITY COUNCIL OF HALIFAX, may levy assessment of $90,000 per annum, and $2,000 special tax for reception of H. R. H. Prince Arthur.

Cap. 48—The CITY COUNCIL OF HALIFAX are authorized to assess the rate-payers for the interest of the $100,000, borrowed for the LOCKMAN STREET extension.

Cap. 49—Enables VOLUNTEERS TO VOTE IN HALIFAX, under c. 44 of the acts of 1863. An alphabetical list must be drawn up and filed in the office of the city treasurer, of the officers and men of the several corps. At the election for the present year, the members of the Mayflower and Halifax Rifles, on the list returned to the city treasurer are authorized to vote.

Cap. 50.—The CORPORATION OF HALIFAX is authorized to erect engine houses for the fire engines, &c., and to spend $2,000 for land therefor; and to borrow money for the purpose, selling their debentures by auction, to be repaid within 10 yrs, with an option to pay within 3 yrs.

Cap. 51—Allows C. C. DE WOLFE to count 2 yrs. study in Portland, Maine, on the time necessary for his admission as an attorney and barrister in Nova Scotia.

Cap. 52—Authorizes the sale of BELLEVUE MEETING HOUSE in connection with the Presbyterian Church of the Lower Provinces, at the River John, in Pictou.

Cap. 53—Enables the COMRS. OF SEWERS FOR WICKWIRE DYKE in Horton, to borrow $6,000 for their works.

Cap. 54—Extends the period of the repayments of loans made by the TRUSTEES OF SCHOOL SECTIONS Nos. 1 and 8, CROOKS COVE, Guysborough, for 4 years.

Cap. 55—Authorizes the purchase of SPRUCE FIELD, in WINDSOR, for a Protestant cemetery—Protestant rate-payers only to be assessed. To be under the management of five Protestant trustees, who shall lay off the same in lots, and provide for its ornamentation. The fee simple to be vested in the township.

Cap. 56.—The electors of W. B. WEBSTER, of KENTVILLE, may sell to the Windsor and Annapolis Railway Co. such lands belonging to the estate, as it requires. The money is to be invested in mortgages or bank-stock.

Cap. 57—Incorporates as the SYDNEY COAL MINING CO., R. Boak, jr., P. Ross, J. J. Northrup, H. E. Ross, and J. B. Campbell, with power to work coal mines in Cape Breton, or any place in Nova Scotia, manufacture coal oil and other substances therefrom,

and trade therein. Capital, $200,000, with power of increase to $1,000,000 in shares of $10. the co. to be organized when $50,000 is paid in. Lands, mines and privileges, buildings, wharves, and machinery may be received on account of stock. If adjoining lands are necessary for working their mines. they may apply to a judge of the Supreme Court for their expropriation; if he deems the petition well founded, three arbitrators are named—one by the co., one by the owner, and one by the judge, to appraise the value. The co. may make railways and improve harbours in order to carry on their works.

Cap. 58—Incorporates, as the HALIFAX COTTON MANUFACTURING Co. (limited), J. Brookfield, W. Montgomery, J. F. Avery, J. J. Northrup and J. S. Starr, to manufacture and deal in cotton goods. Capital, $100,000, in shares of $10, with power of increase to $300,000. The co. may hold real estate to the value of $200,000. The co. to be organized when $50,000 is paid up.

Cap. 59—Incorporates as the EASTERN RAILWAY Co., Hugh Allan, J. W. Clendinin, Cyrus W. Field, E. S. Sandford, M. Lefferts, C. Livingstone, J. Frazer, J. A. Kirk, J. McDonald, J. Hoegt, G. Murray, A. Campbell, J. W. Carmichael, and D. McDonald, with power to construct a railway from the Nova Scotia railway at or near New Glasgow to White Haven, or some other convenient harbour on the Atlantic coast, with necessary branches, docks, piers, &c. Capital, $2,500,000, in shares of $100, with power to issue debentures to one-half the amount. The co. to be organized when 10 p.c. of the capital is paid in. When the co. shall satisfy the L. G. in C. that they are able and prepared to construct the road, a grant shall be made it of $50,000 acres of crown lands in Pictou, 10,000 in Antigonish, 100,000 in Guysboro.

Cap. 60—Incorporates the LOUISBOURG TEMPERANCE HALL Co. Capital, $12,000, in shares of $4, with power of increase to $30,000, and to hold real estate to the value of $12,000.

Cap. 61—Incorporates G. W. Cosbett and his associates as the HALIFAX & DARTMOUTH FERRY Co. with power to hold the necessary boats, wharves, &c., for the purpose. Capital, $200,000. in shares of $10, with power of increase to $500,000, to go into operation when 25 p.c. is paid in.

Cap. 62—Incorporates as the NORTHERN HEAD COAL MINING Co., J. B. Campbell, J. Pugh, W. Essen, Thomas M. Braine, and J. R. Jennett, with the usual powers. Capital stock, $200,000, in shares of $10, with power of increase to $500,000. To be organized when $50,000 is paid up. The co. has power to acquire lands as under c. 57.

Cap. 63—Incorporates the HOREB LODGE OF BRITISH TEMPLARS, County of Digby, with power to hold real estate to the value of $2,000.

Cap. 64—Incorporates as the UNITED MINING ASSOCIATION of N. S. (limited,) T. N. Gisborne, R. Boak, Jr., T. P. Baker and W. S. Lowell with the usual powers. Capital $200,000, in shares of $100, to be organized when $50,000 is paid up. First meeting to be held in N. S., Great Britain or the United States, as the corporators or any three of them may determine. Effective works must be commenced and continued before 18th April, 1872.

Cap. 65—Incorporates the HALIFAX CONCERT HALL Co. (limited.) Capital $100,000, in shares of $5, with power of increase to $200,000. The Co. to be organized when $25,000 is paid in. Has power to hold real estate to the value of $200,000. The work to be commenced and continued within two years.

Cap. 66—Incorporates the TRUSTEES OF ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, WALLACE, with power to hold real estate to the value of $12,000.

Cap. 67—Incorporates the ZETLAND LODGE OF FREEMASONS, LIVERPOOL, with power to hold real estate to the value of $6,000.

Cap. 68—Incorporates the TRUSTEES of the CENTREVILLE BAPTIST MEETING HOUSE, ANNAPOLIS, with power to raise money by a rate on the pews for the repair and improvement of the meeting house, which, when assented to by a majority of the proprietors, may be collected before a J. P.

Cap. 69—Incorporates the SOLOMON LODGE of FREEMASONS, PORT HAWKESBURY, with power to hold real estate to the value of $1,200.

Cap. 70—Incorporates the LILY OF THE LAKE LODGE OF BRITISH TEMPLARS, AT BROOKVILLE, Digby, with power to hold real estate to the value of $4,000.

Cap. 71—Incorporates the proprietors of PRINCE ARTHUR'S PARK, DARTMOUTH. (Halifax,) containing 106 acres, more or less. Every proprietor is to have a vote, and those owning more than an acre, a vote for each acre. At the annual meeting the co. shall assess the proprietors, for the amount necessary to maintain the roads and grounds in good condition. The amount to be the first lien on the land, and to be collected as a private debt. Encroachments punishable by a fine of $2 for the first, and $1 for each other day it continues; and, after a week, may be abated as a nuisance.

Cap. 72—Incorporates the SPRING HILL MINING Co., A. McFarlane, C. H. M. Black and C. J. Stewart, with power to mine in the county of Cumberland, and other powers similar to the United Mining Association, under c. 64. Capital $400,000. in shares of $50, with power of increase to $1,000,000. The co. to be organized when $100,000 is paid up.

Cap. 73—Incorporates the HALIFAX SPA BATHING Co. (limited,) J. A. Sinclair, J. Stairs, W. Montgomery, J. Doull, W. M. Gray and J. S. McLaren, with power to acquire land, and land covered with water, and erect buildings, and place baths, and bathing houses thereon. Capital $10,000, in $20 shares; with power of increase to $20,000. Company to be organized when $2,500 are paid in.

Cap. 74—Incorporates as the OXFORD WOODEN WARE MANUFACTURING Co., T. R. Thompson, J. R. McIntosh, G. D. Hewson, J. P. Thompson, J. H. Croy, J. B. Woodland and E. Wood. Capital $10,000, in $1 shares, with power to increase to $40,000. The co. to be organized when $2,000 are paid in. Effective work must be commenced within 3 yrs.

Cap. 75—Incorporates the TRUSTEES OF LITTLE NARROWS CHURCH in Victoria and Inverness, with power to hold all property belonging to the congregation, and to collect all rents, subscriptions, and moneys, &c.

Cap. 76—Incorporates as the WINDSOR PLASTER AND CEMENT MANUFACTURING Co., E. McLatchy, A. P. Shand, M. H. Goudge, O. S. Weeks, M. Curry and O. Mosher, for the purpose of manufacturing plaster and cement, and disposing of the same. Capital $20,000, in shares of $20, with power of increase to $50,000. The co. to be organized when $5,000 is paid in. It may hold real estate worth $10,000. Effective works to be commenced within two years.

Cap. 77—Incorporates as the ACADIAN CHAIR Co., W. Campbell, G. Fulton, J. S. Peppard, F. M. Pearson and L. S. Peppard, for the purpose of manufacturing furniture, &c., at Port a Pique. Capital $10,000, in shares of $20, with power of increase to $30,000. The co. to be organized when $5,000 is paid up. The co. may hold real estate worth $5,000, by-laws and share lists, to be registered at Truro. Works to be commenced in 2 yrs.

Cap. 78—Incorporates the FREE WILL BAPTISTS AND FREE CHRISTIAN BAPTISTS of Nova Scotia, united by the convention 29th November, 1837, as THE FREE BAPTIST'S CONFERENCE OF NOVA SCOTIA, with power to acquire, hold, sell, mortgage, &c., real estate, and the rents, &c., for such conference and churches, and appoint officers to manage its funds. The amount received for lands not to exceed $30,000, nor that of any local board $2,000. The moneys of the conference are to be invested in Government securities, corporation bonds on mortgages. Each church may annually elect from 3 to 5 trustees. Every male of 21 yrs. a communicant, and regular attendant, and contributor of such sum as the conference may provide, may vote.

Cap. 79—Incorporates as the M. SHELLS WHARF Co. R. Harris, J. Butler, D. Whitman, A. Harris, G. A. Barteaux, W. Fairn, W. Williams, C. Ritchie, J. R. Ritchie, J. H. Bartlett, G. Hewes, and J. A. Buckley, with power to erect a wharf at SAW MILL CREEK, in Annapolis, and to charge such rate of storage or wharfage as the Sessions may approve. Capital $400, in shares of $10, with power of increase to $800, and to hold real estate to the value of that amount. The by-laws to be approved by the Sessions and recorded in the county registry.

Cap. 80.—The capital of the LAKE AINSLEY OIL Co. is $12,000, in shares of $50.

Cap. 81—Incorporates as the WESTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY Co. T. Killam, J. W. Lovitt, J. W. Ryerson, J. K. Kinney, T. Killam, M. W. Blethen, J. Young, G. B. Doane, W. B. Townsend, A. V. Stoneman, T. M. Lewis, D. Killam, Jr., S. M. Ryerson and W. H. Townsend, to construct a railway from Annapolis to Yarmouth. Capital $2,500,000 in U. S. currency, in shares of $100. Debentures may be issued for one half the amount. The Co. to be organized when 10 p. c. is paid up. Work to be begun within five years.

Cap. 82—Incorporates as the HANTS COUNTY MANUFACTURING Co. E. W. Dimock, W. H. Blanchard, W. Dimock, A. Shand, M. Curry, M. H. Goudge, J. Keith and J. A. Shaw, to hold real estate worth $40,000. Capital $40,000, in shares of $20, with power of increase to $80,000. The Co. to be organized when 400 shares are subscribed and $1,600 paid in. By-law and share list to be registered at Windsor. Work to be commenced in two years.

Cap. 83—Incorporates as the PHŒNIX BRICK and POTTERY Co., J. Kelly, J. Rutherford, and S. W. Caldwell, to manufacture brick and earthenware. Capital, $30,000, in shares of $10, with power of increase to $50,000. The co. to be organized when $7,500 is paid in, and to hold real estate to the full value of the capital stock. Share list to be filed in May and November with the county registrar, where the principal works are. Work to be commenced within 2 years.

Cap. 84—Incorporates as the CANSO STEAM FERRY Co., H. S. Paint, A. Grant, and P. Paint, for 10 years. Capital, $8,000, in shares of $100, with power of increase to $16,000. The co. to be organized when $2,000 is paid in. To hold real estate to the value of $4,000. The co. must put on a sufficient steamer within 1 year.

Cap. 85—Incorporates the YOUNG MEN'S LITERARY ASSOCIATION of HALIFAX, in connection with the Roman Catholic church, with power to hold real estate to the value of $20,000.

Cap. 86—Incorporates as the ELDORADO GOLD MINING Co. of Nova Scotia (new), R. Boak, jr. P. Ross, J. J. Northrup, and C. F. McClure, to mine, crush, &c., gold and gold quartz, and other minerals, and acquire lands for the purpose. Capital, $32,000, in shares of $100, with power of increase to $64,000. The co. to be organized when $8,000 are paid in. Share list to be filed in May and November in each year, with the registrar of the county where the chief works are. Work shall be commenced within 2 yrs.

Cap. 87—Incorporates as the VICTORIA GOLD MINING Co., C. Eaton, G. P. Nelson, and S. J. Crow, for the same purposes. Capital, $100 000, in shares of $100, with power of increase to $.00,00 . The co. to be organized when $25,000 is paid in. First meeti g to be held in Canada or th United States; to be advertised in Halifax, Montreal, and Boston. Share list to be filed as in last act. Work must be commenced within 2 yrs.

Cap. 88—Incorporates as the HUMBER GOLD MINING Co., of Nova Scotia, R. Tennant, J. Tennant, W. H. Crossland, H. R. Fletcher, and J. Crossland, with the same powers. Capital, $50.000, in shares of $1, with power of increase to $100,000. The co. to go into operation when $12,500 is paid up. First meeting to be held in Nova Scotia or Great Britain, and to be advertised in Halifax and London. Share list to be filed with the regist ar of Halifax, and in the county where the principal works are. Works to be commenced within 2 yrs.

Cap. 89—Incorporates as the BURLINGTON GOLD MINING Co. of Nova Scotia the same parties, with the same powers and the same capital. Share list to be filed in the county where the principal works are.

Cap. 90—Incorporates as the STERLING GOLD MINING Co., in Nova Scotia, G. W. Appleby, W. A. Henry, J. B. Campbell, E. Jenning, and E. D. Tucker, with similar powers. Capital, $150.000, in shares of $5, with power of increase to $300,000. The co. to be organized when $37,500 is paid up. First meeting to be held in the Province, and to be advertised in Halifax. Share list to be filed where principal works are. Works to be begun within 2 yrs.

Cap. 91—Incorporates the ST. ANDREW'S GOLD MINING Co., of Halifax, W. J. Lowell, J. F. Wylde, W. S. Symonds, F. S. Anderson, with similar powers. Capital, $5,000, in shares of $1, with power of increase to $100,000. The co. to be organized when $12,500 is paid in. The first meeting to be held in the Province to be advertised in Halifax. The share list to be filed where the principal works are. Works to be commenced within 2 yrs.

Cap. 92—Incorporates as the GLOBE GOLD MINING ASSOCIATION, J. C. Allison, A. Wright and F. Bond, with similar powers. Capital, $30,000, in shares of $1, with power of increase to $60,000. The co. to be organized when $7,500 is paid in. First meeting to be h l anywhere in the Dominion. To be advertised in Halifax, and the other Provinces. List to be filed with the registrar where the principal works are. Works to be begun within 2 yrs.

Cap. 93—Extends the time mentioned in s. 13, of the MIRA BAY HARBOUR Co., and the Amending Act, to the 2nd September, 1870.

Cap. 94—Amends the charter of the ARCADIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., repealing the Amending Act of 1863, and authorizing the co. to do business to the amount of $2,500,000, when $200,000 stock is subscribed and $100,000 invested as provided by 25 V., c. 77.

Cap. 95—Revives and makes perpetual the charter of the GENERAL MINING ASSOCIATION, and the amending Act.

Cap. 96—Amends the Act incorporating HIRAM LODGE of FREEMASONS, of YARMOUTH, to be known as No. 12 on the Grand Registry of Nova Scotia, instead of 868 on the Grand Registry of England.

Cap. 97—Amends the charter of the HALIFAX YACHT CLUB, adding the word ROYAL to its title. It may hold r al e tate worth $10,000, deeds, leases, &c., of which, signed by the Commodore and Vice-Commodore, are valid.

Cap. 98—Amends the charter of the ACONI COAL Co., substituting the name John McLean for John Pryor in the first section. The capital to be $300,000.

Cap. 97—Amends the charter of the HALIFAX CITY RAILROAD Co., with penalty for any violation of the charter by the Co. or other person of $10 to $20, recoverable in the name of the city in the police court, and to be paid into the City Treasurer's office. Notice of action against the Co. and its employees is to be served upon the manager at the Co.'s office and any obstruction is to be complained of, and must be removed within 24 hours, or proceedings may be taken.

SOCIAL STATISTICS.

In every city and district, it would be possible to collect a large amount of information, which would possess not only a local but a general interest. In old countries, social statistics are generally accessible and reliable; either through public documents, or through the exertions of residents who are interested in such enquiries. But in most part of the New World, we are either unable to obtain the data we require; or we find statements received as facts, which are mere opinions, often greatly influenced by interest or prejudice.

Canada is greatly behind most parts of New England in its records of social statistics. The principal cities of our sister States, have each its register of births, deaths and marriages; and the returns are yearly published in full analysis. Even in Montreal, there

is no such registry. The births are only known by the baptisms, the records of which are handed in to the prothonotary by some of the clergymen with great unpunctuality; and there are several large societies of christians who do not practice infant baptism at all. The deaths are only known by the interments at the cemeteries; where many bodies are buried from outlying districts, while many of the city dead may be interred elsewhere. There is no officer to analyze even these imperfect returns, and no official *resumés* of them are presented to the public. We must, however, except the Province of Nova Scotia from condemnation for this uncivilized neglect. They have had there for three or four years, established by law, a good system of registration of vital statistics, under the able and careful management of Mr. Costley, the secretary of the Board.

In Massachusetts, there is besides a "Board of State Charities," which collects all the statistics of crime, insanity, destitution and the like, and makes full reports on all the institutions which grapple with these evils. The Board yearly discusses some of the subjects presented in the statistics, giving suggestions on the working of existing laws and plans, and proposing new enactments or systems of management. These reports are among the most valuable public documents which have ever been issued, and deserve much greater attention in this and other countries, than they have yet received. They go far towards justifying the boast of the Bostonians, that the Old Bay State coins the ideas for the continent.

It would be a fit question for our legislators to discuss, whether a similar board could be established for the Dominion or, if not, for each Province. The forthcoming census can give but a fraction of the information desired, and those who have the charge of it, are limited to the mere collection of facts, without being able to offer those discussions on them, which form the great value of the Massachusetts Reports. But whatever is done by the Government, much more is necessarily to be performed by individual exertion.

An influential association has long existed in England, for the promotion of Social Science, formed on the model of the "British Association for the advancement of (physical and natural) Science." At its yearly meetings, all subjects of social interest are open for discussion in the several sections. A similar association has been established in the United States, which is open to Canadians. Another, formed on the same model, has been organized in Hindostan. In this country perhaps it is not to be expected that members could be brought together from such wide distances as separate the inhabitants of the Dominion. Let us then modify our plans; not, indeed, according to our *wants*, for these are the same in all countries; but, according to our capacities.

In every community there are generally at least a few persons who are interested in the public good, in other ways than the ordinary political, religious, educational and charitable organizations. Such persons often work alone, and not unfrequently devote their spare energies to single objects. In large cities, there are often separate societies for such objects, each of which has its committee meetings and subscription lists. The promoters of each are generally too busy to pay attention to the proceedings of the rest. Now, just as in a Natural History Society, one man devotes himself to beetles, another to ferns, and another to fossils; but all meet, and discuss the various contributions to science; why should not all those working for the public good, either in separate societies or as individuals, form in each city a Social Science Association, and thus not only economize time, (and probably money,) but combine their energies, and thus bring more power to bear on the community?

Suppose, for instance, that in Montreal such a society were formed, including branches for sanitary reform, cruelty to animals, preservation of insectivorous birds, education, temperance, statistics, and as many other branches as there could be found men to work. On the committee nights, the members would draft off into little sub-committees of twos and threes, for doing the necessary work of each section. This could generally be got through in much less than the usual time. Members could leave one branch for a time, at a special call from another department, and go back to their own work. After the sub-committees had done their separate work, the whole body might confirm minutes, discuss matters of general interest, apportion the funds, and stimulate each other by their mutual interest. Alternately with the committee nights, might be held public meetings for papers, speeches and discussions. If these were sufficiently varied, each branch would draw its special sympathizers, and a fair audience be secured.

In cities which are not large enough to maintain an association, the few who are interested in the public good could form a committee. They could meet and arrange their individual work, and by stimulating each other, and carefully dividing the labour, they could accomplish more than by independent exertions.

Even in country places, there might be many a social science committee, consisting of

two or three earnest workers, or even of *one*. Every well disposed person can set himself some work to do for the public good, and can collect facts of great interest to the community. If a central association be established in Montreal, its corresponding secretary could communicate with all other associations, committees or individuals, and could easily point out the special objects to which the labours of all willing workers could be most advantageously directed at the time.

It is thus that the Smithsonian Institution at Washington has already accomplished such great results for natural and physical science. There has been organized a large corps of willing correspondents in every part of the continent; and at different times the secretary issues circulars, requesting *special attention to one subject at a time*. Many who do not know how to set to a general work, or to labour in a variety of objects, are found willing and able to make special enquiries on particular branches which have to be completed in a given time.

Such committees, or individuals, in correspondence with a central association, might be able to render very essential service in the forthcoming census, especially in the supplementary enquiries, and might prepare materials for the enumerators, which might otherwise escape their scrutiny.

Statistics of trade, produce, manufactures, &c., are always valuable. Still more so are accurate tables of births and deaths; distinguishing the former according to race, sex and month, the latter, in addition, according to age, and (*remote and immediate*) cause of death. Particulars of ordinary religious, educational and charitable institutions, should likewise be collected; and especially those of every unusual institution. Of more painful interest are those of crime, insanity, malformations, and calamities, and of classified diseases. In each district, the number of houses in which intoxicating liquors are sold, should be carefully noted, and approximate calculations made as to the amount consumed, and the public and private evils known to have resulted from their use.

All these facts become of far greater value, if continued and compared from year to year. Single years, especially in the matter of births and deaths, are liable to give very erroneous results, even in large communities. It is only by striking the average for many years that correct conclusions can be drawn. For this reason, the mortality tables of the forthcoming census, even if taken with the greatest attainable accuracy, may be expected to present many incongruous results, which residents in each district may be able to correct, if they take the trouble to provide the materials for longer averages.

As a general rule, it may be said that the comfortable classes can provide for their own wants. It is for the "perishing and dangerous classes," for the feeble, the sickly, the poor, the victims of the liquor traffic, the uneducated, the tenants of unhealthy houses, for all, in fact, who are either unable or unwilling to provide what is needful for body, mind and soul, that the exertions of all earnest people are required. It has been said that colonial life is apt to develope more selfishness than in settled countries; if there be any truth in the statement, let us unite in proving it henceforth a libel on our fair country.

THE CANAL SYSTEM.

The canal system of Canada has been before described in the *Year Book*, (see Vol. for 1867, page) but as the question is exciting renewed attention, and extensive projects are entertained to enlarge and supplement it, in connection with the carrying trade of the neighbouring States, we give the facts.

The State of New York has built a canal from Buffalo on Lake Erie, and from Oswego on Lake Ontario, to Albany on the Hudson River, the former being 360 miles, and the latter 200 miles in length, capable of passing boats of 240 tons burden, and she has also constructed a canal from the Hudson River into Lake Champlain, of 65 miles, capable of passing boats of 80 tons.

The Canadian system has improved the St. Lawrence by a canal, which connects Lake Erie with Lake Ontario, of 28 miles in length, with a fall of 260 feet, through which vessels of 400 tons can pass.

The St. Lawrence from the east end of Lake Ontario, to Lake St Louis, has a fall of 220 feet, overcome by seven short canals, of the aggregate length of 47 miles, capable of passing vessels of 650 tons.

A canal of one mile in length, (built by the United States) at the foot of Lake Superior, connects that Lake with Lake Huron, and has two locks capable of passing vessels of 2,000 tons.

Such is the nature of the navigation between tide water on the Hudson, St. Lawrence sea navigation, and the Upper Lakes.

Besides the canals as a means of carriage, there are the railroads, and they transport a very large amount of freight between the west and the east; but although there are many

instances in which a railroad will be better adapted for carrying freight than a canal, as in the case of all light or perishable articles, still the canal must have the preference for all heavy freights, such as bulky and staple agricultural products, &c., which it can convey at the least possible cost. The railroad may at the same time be profitably employed on the same or a parallel line in carrying valuable and perishable articles, at extra rates, when expedition is required; thus the one means of transport is auxiliary to the other.

The advocates of the proposed canal extension contend, that, up to the present time, the St. Lawrence in its contest for interior trade has been a failure, in that of the amount of tonnage moving from the west to the east, Montreal has seldom received a greater proportion than 10 per cent., as compared with that, which has passed through the State of New York.

To make a greater diversion in favour of the route down the St. Lawrence, private individuals, acting under charter, are making efforts to construct a new canal, in Canada, to connect Lakes Erie and Ontario, parallel with the present Welland Canal, with its terminus on the Niagara River. Another effort is being made to connect Lake Champlain with the St. Lawrence, near Lachine.

But connected with these works, their advocates contend that the locks on the seven short canals on the St. Lawrence must be lengthened, and the rapids improved, for descending vessels, (a work which engineers have reported can be performed for $700,000.)

These gentlemen further argue, that only when this is done will the artificial works on the St. Lawrence be made to conform to its natural magnitude, and vessels of 850 tons can sail from the head of Lake Superior or Michigan, direct to Montreal, Quebec or Halifax, or on to Lake Champlain without breaking bulk.

In descending the rapids to Montreal or Quebec, there are only 28 miles of canal navigation; to reach Lake Champlain by the proposed, the extent of canal navigation would give 97 miles. On the route from Buffalo to New York, there are 360 miles of canal, and over 200 feet of extra lockage.

But the advocates of these projects do not stop here. They argue that if the St. Lawrence route is to get the full benefit of the advantages claimed, it must increase its facilities at the Ocean Ports for loading and discharging cargo.

This brings up the somewhat vexed question of the Montreal Harbour and Docks, and Lake St. Peter navigation. We shall not, in this work, express any opinion upon the merits of the controversy, but we may simply the argument in view of the importance of the question. It is contended steam vessels of 4000 tons can now ascend from sea, at all stages of water, up to Montreal, a point nearer by 120 miles to the upper lakes than any other ocean port on the Atlantic. When the interior improvements are completed propellers of 800 and 900 tons will be employed in the carrying trade from the West, and, with such vessels, freights from the interior will be reduced to the lowest possible point, as will also be the time of transit. The cargoes of such vessels will be transferred into the large ocean steamers, and thus freights between the producer in the West, and consumer in Europe, will be reduced to the lowest rates. But it is further contended, before the full measure of these advantages can be secured to the public from these interior improvements in navigation, works of great magnitude have to be undertaken in enlarging the harbour of Montreal, and creating additional facilities for that great Western trade which now flows to New York for export, but which, these gentlemen hold, can inevitably be attracted to the St. Lawrence route.

It may be stated, as a matter of fact, that even with our present system of canals, the trade centreing at Montreal is increasing very rapidly.

In 1860 the number of ocean steamers which arrived in the Port of Montreal was 37—tonnage 45,625. In 1865 they increased to 63—tonnage 78,915, or an increase of 70 per cent. in five years. In 1860 there were 117 steamers of a tonnage of 117,962, or an increase in 4 years of 51 per cent.—so much for steamers.

Let us now examine the statistics as to ocean sailing ships. In 1860, the number entering the port was 222, tonnage 76,174. In 1865, the number was 295, tonnage 102,830, or an increase of 33 per cent. In 1869, the number had increased to 440, of a tonnage of 141,838, or a gain in 4 years of 38 per cent.

Of river craft, the number in 1860 was 4,558, tonnage 348,652. In 1865 the number was 4,771, tonnage 626,590, or an increase in five years of 80 per cent. In 1869 the number had increased to 5,866, of 729,324 tons, showing an increase in four years of 16 per cent.

The increase to the trade of Montreal, during the last ten years, in every class of vessels is at least a noticeable fact. The advocates of Montreal Harbour extension contend, it often happens, that vessels are without berth-room, and that if this is the case now, it is evident that more accommodation will be required before the expiry of the next ten years. This question of port accommodation for sea and lake vessels, is important as regards the saving of time and lessening port charges for loading and discharging. These gentlemen further set forth that at Quebec there are vast advantages to be gained by the construction of tidal docks; and that it may yet be a question whether the 800 or 900 ton propellers from the west may not meet the ocean steamers there, rather than at Montreal. But they hold that with docks at the latter port, and with water power connected therewith, at a point where the ocean steamers can meet the interior vessels, and where the railways can be brought into connection with the ocean and interior vessels, it would seem that with diligence and energy, the friends of the Port of Montreal have it in their power to make it the great depot on this continent of the western trade.

The capital that is sought to construct the canal between the St. Lawrence and Lake Champlain is American, the Canadian Government having declined to undertake it as a Canadian work. We may state that it has met distinct opposition by advocates of the St. Lawrence route, on the ground that, as it would cheapen facilities between New York and the west, it would in that far build up the trade of New York, and render competition on the part of the Canadian rival more difficult.

The arguments on these issues resolve themselves into contradictory assertions of consequences which would flow from given facts.

INSURANCE STATISTICS.

The following Tables, compiled from the Returns to Government, for the year 1860, will show the nature and extent of the business of Fire Insurance in Canada, done by Companies licensed by the Minister of Finance:—

Stock Companies.	Premiums of the Year.	No. of Policies and Renewals.	Amount of New Policies.	Amount at Risk, Dec. 31, 1860.	No. of Losses during the Year.	Claims Paid in 1860.	Claims in Suspense.	Claims Resisted.
Canadian Companies:	$		$	$		$	$	$
Western	151,080	9,289	12,640,760	10,149,017	145	73,840	11,865	4,000
British America	113,823	2,823	4,027,297	2,552,151	111	40,538	6,819	None
Provincial	99,043	8,875	7,502,500	6,003,410	127	81,431	11,410	3,500
Quebec	76,254	3,360	7,148,220	7,148,220	27	28,090	None.	None
	440,000	24,347	32,319,876	33,056,798	410	223,799	30,094	7,500
British Companies:								
Liverpool, London & Globe	286,308	14,078	26,744,688	23,480,172	255	183,579	35,008	7,763
Royal	241,683	11,035	30,330,905	27,777,606	187	124,328	24 719	2,650
North British & Mercantile	141,822	6,682	16,325,066	14,279,705	90	47,829	2,064	6,800
Queen	94,048	2,551	5,148,705	12,650,386	84	31,800	2,480	2,400
Phœnix	84,081	2,887	9,30 ,600	9,30 ,090	38	23,819	.....	1,075
Commercial Union	81,800	3,707	8,025,130	7,160,585	70	58,223	5,135	15,873
Imperial	64,522	2,991	7,622,301	6,314,617	54	27,587	64	1,400
London Assurance	55,031	2,180	7,300,151	6,112,508	45	66,274	None	None
Lancashire	40,487	2,079	4,283,264	3,912,383	44	20,308	3,537	3,000
Northern	18,115	1,203	3,570,875	2,779,305	10	6,000	None	1,075
Scottish Provincial	9,489	230	1,100,000	1,800,000	11	5,008	None	None
Scottish Imperial	4,873	289	903,540	845,040	None	None	None	None
Guardian	3,176	159	903,700	553,100	None	None	None	None
	1,123,500	50,712	121,847,515	117,022,003	838	585,084	73,616	42,016
American Companies:								
Ætna	107,695	4,308	9,702,356	9,702,356	....	82,200	.....	14,667
Home	77,706	.....	.....	4,024,234	.....	60,691	2,883	7,615
Hartford	57,581	....	.....	.....	....	29,128	9,325	....
	242,982	4,308	9,702,356	18,793,800	....	172,118	11,708	22,332
Mutual Company:								
Agricultural Mutual of London	109,838	11,141	8,870,728	25,684,193	176	42,317	1,200	350

These figures aggregate as follows, compared with those for the year 1868 :—

Stock Companies.	1868.	1869.
Premiums	$1,755,188	$1,812,122
Amount at risk	$144,224,949	$164,475,021
Number of losses	1515	1448
Amount of losses paid	$953,101	$931,003
Amount of losses in suspense	$80,178	$115,519
Amount of losses resisted	$46,434	$71,848

A large amount of business is also done by Mutual Companies, which do not require license, but no more recent data respecting it are available than is to be found in our last Year-Book.

The above figures show that the per centage of Stock Companies' losses to their receipts was 60 per cent. almost exactly, for to the losses of the year we have to add the increased amount in suspense. The year is, moreover, to be considered an unusually good one, and in 1870 the losses will probably be 70 per cent at least. When it is considered that from 20 to 30 per cent. must go for agency and miscellaneous expenses, it will be seen that only a small margin is left for profit. The public, and Companies generally, may draw their own conclusions from the fact thus shewn.

The following are similar statistics relating to Life business for the same year:—

Stock Companies.	Premiums of the Year.	No. of New Policies.	Amount of New Policies.	Amount at risk 31st Dec., 1869.	Ave. of Policies yr. claims.	Amount of Policies Claims.	Claims paid in 1869.	Claims in suspense.	Claims resisted
	$		$	$		$	$	$	
Canadian Company:									
Canada Life Insurance Co.	94,90	291	1,159,855	5,476,228	35	61,320	.....	.....	..
British Companies:									
Life Association of Scotland	127,018	393	592,732	2,887,473	15	23,705	21,705	5,500	..
Standard	121,615	250	455,196	4,2 7,41	23	48,450	50,150	8,431	..
Scottish Provincial	72,411	167	295,067	1,7 ,83	5	11,3	13,3	.....	..
Royal	51,283	21	58,63	1,2 ,11	3	9,0	9,0	.....	..
North British & Mercantile	42,976	40	91,97	1,016,81	12	51,210	48,210	4,857	..
Commercial Union	28,79	155	252,80	1 8,714	4	6,5	7,113	.....	..
Edinburg	16,42	82	15 ,88	8 ,2	3	2,0	2,423	.....	..
London & Lancash re	16,82	171	253,04	5 1,6	.....	.....	1,500	.....	..
Queen	12,05	57	62,08	5,5 ,85	4	5,800	5,800	.....	..
Star	11,922	70	115,00	ans'ed	4	4,4	6,813	1,041	..
Scottish Amicable	11,34	3	18,00	1,0	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
Liverpool & London & Globe.	8,230	58	91,15	3 ,0	1	1,000	1,000	250	..
Scottish Provident	6,863	20	43,31	272,01	3	6,5	4,330	1,946	..
Alliance Mutual	3,132	45	11,18	124,000	1	2,433	2,433	.....	..
British Medical & General	No returns		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
	515,712	1,481	2,627,28	16,818,47	76	177,311	183,005	22,131	..
American Companies:									
Ætna	212,611	1,214	2,562,21	4,818,41	12	37,100	37,100	.....	..
Connecticut Mutual	95,3	4 5	1,400,57	2,770,850	6	13,000	8,000	5,500	..
Phœnix Mutual	68,0	5	1,196,19	1,522,0	6	12,100	6,100	6,000	..
Union Mutual of Montreal	67,3	20	67 ,95	1,473,950	1	1,000	1,000	.....	..
New York Mutual	55,7	24	483,900	641,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
Atlantic Mutual	29,8	47	8 ,4	1,4 ,0	4	5,0	5,0	.....	..
Equitable	27,27	33	1,02 ,00	1,12,00	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
Travelers	25,0	45	74,550	not kno'n	0	10,140	7,140	.....	..
National of U.S.A.	1,01	11	21 ,00	14,00	18	.....	.....	.....	..
	557,711	4,191	9,0 ,8	12,885,21	5	78,840	64,340	11,500	..

These totals compare as follows, with those for the previous year—(See *Year Book* for 1870, page 96.)

	1868.	1869.
Premiums paid	$ 90,221	$1,238,203
Number of New Policies	8,0	6,502
Amount of New Policies	$8,071,007	$12,672,134
Total amount of Policies	$20,517,188	$53,080,082
Number of Policies become Claims	105	167
Amount of Policies become Claims	$ 8,482	$217,451
Claims paid during the year	210,42	217,45
Claims in suspense	24,18	33,031

Respecting Inland Marine Insurance, we have returns from only three Companies—the

British America, the Western, and the Provincial—the M ...real not being licensed; another (the Ætna) sending in no returns.

Companies.	Premiums.	Amount of Policies.	Amount Paid.	Losses in Suspense.	Losses Resisted.
Western	$61,891	$4,664,345	$33,171	$ 7,322	.....
British America	60,776	4,111,752	27,321	12,001	$5,000
Provincial	13,046	1,147,539	10,850	7,161	.....

The amount of Ocean Marine business done in Canada there are no means of knowing, much being transacted in England and the United States, and not distinguishable in the returns of Foreign Companies from their general business.

Of Miscellaneous Insurance business, the chief is the Accident business, done by the Travelers' of Hartford, as under:

Premiums of the year	$39,585	Amount of Policies become Claims	$15,950
Number of Policies (new)	3,273	Claims paid in 1869	15,302
Amount thereof	$5,475,100	Claims in suspense	1,060

This business nearly donbled since the previous year.

A little Live Stock Insurance business is done by a Mutual Company in Toronto; and some Guarantee business by the Citizens' of Montreal. But this company, which also does Fire and Life, has not yet become licensed by government, and its returns are not accessible.

RED RIVER SETTLEMENT.

STATEMENT OF GOODS imported into the Red River Settlement, and North-West Territories, *via* Pembina, during the year 1869, compiled from the United States' customs records at Pembina, and classified in accordance with the Dominion tariff, by Alexander Begg, collector of customs, and inspector of inland revenue.

		VALUE.
Horses	23 ..	$4,409
Cattle	94 ..	4 296
Brandy, gin, and rum	7,332 gals ..	11,578
Whiskey	572 gals ..	1,465
Coal oil	1,977 gals ..	984
Coffee	1,073 lbs ...	283
Common soap	5,103 lbs ...	436
Starch	203 lbs ...	23
Cigars	9 M	504
Butter	150 lbs ...	29
Cheese	69 lbs ...	13
Meats, fresh and salt	215,202 lbs ...	33,370
Teas	170,752 lbs ...	46,451
Tobacco	113,658 lbs ...	66,653
Wines	265 gals ..	905
Sugar	177,159 lbs ...	20,311
Confectionery	2,936 lbs ...	713
Spices		461
Perfumery		53
Molasses	832 gals ..	822
Brooms		82
Cabinet ware		164
Candles	1,935 lbs ...	358
Carriages		5,040
China ware		1,002
Clothing		51,745
Cordage		859
Cottons		120,831
Dried fruits		2,075
Drugs		3,052
Fancy goods		970
Gunpowder		1,241
Glassware		884
Hats and caps		944
Cutlery		938
Japanned and tin ware		547
Edge tools		97
Carried forward		$000,000

		VALUE.
Brought forward		$000,000
Spikes and nails		3,033
Stoves and castings		1,794
Other hardware		7,243
Jewellery and watches		151
Manufactures of brass		3,675
Manufactures of leather		6,533
Manufactures of boots and Shoes		1,225
Manufactures of wood		1,586
Matches		1,648
Musical instruments		600
Machinery		417
Oils, not otherwise specified		47
Paints and colours		295
Preserved meats, etc.		153
Silks		170
Stationery		1,124
Varnish		15
Woollens		45,019
Rice	3,773 lbs ...	180
Shot	8,975 lbs ...	1,063
Other goods		226,240
Books		300
White lead		144
Pot ashes	3 bbls ...	137
Bread stuffs	3,703 lbs ...	326
Flour	7,275 bbls ...	47,110
Barley	350 bush ..	375
Wheat	11,389 bush ..	20,679
Oats	170 bush ..	170
Salt	375 bush ..	681
Potatoes	634 bush ..	718
Planning mills	11 ..	394
Mowers and reapers	32 ..	4,040
Ploughs and cultivators	37 ..	816
Other agricultural implements		2,355
Total		$77 ,024

STATEMENT OF EXPORTS from the North-West Territory, *via* Pembina, during the year 1869.

January	$3,287	July	1,771
February (*nil*)	.....	August	3,775
March	3,933	September	3,050
April	28, 39	October	471
May	10,111	November	462
June	47,109		
Carried forward	$0.0 000	Total	$102,867
		Brought forward	$000 000

THE CENSUS.

There have appeared in previous *Year-Books* computations of ratios of progress, based on the last decennial census of Canada, presenting matter of much interest, but limited by the inaccuracies which marked the taking and compilation of that census. The readers of the *Year-Book* were therefore warned to receive those statements with reserve, and particularly in as far as they related to industrial and agricultural products. We refer to page 14 of the *Year-Book* of 1870; page 5 of *Year-Book* of 1869; page 33 of 1858, and page 16 of 1867.

We may, however, repeat here that according to the ratios which have been established, the total population of the Dominion in 1871 ought to be 4,583,103. This includes Newfoundland. If we further include Prince Edward Island and British Columbia, the population in 1871 ought to be 4,677,304. Of this total, Ontario ought to have 2,736,308; Quebec, 1,422,545; New Brunswick, 347,890; Nova Scotia, 336,440; Newfoundland, 130,000; and the North-West, 110,000. Prince Edward Island should have 90,261; and British Columbia, (ratio based on estimate) 45,000.

The census which is about to be taken will of course verify these figures. We believe the greatest care will be observed to have it taken as correctly as public statistics of this nature can be expected to be. An act was passed last session to give the Minister of Agriculture and Statistics the necessary powers; and twelve staff officers were appointed in the fall to consider the schedules and assist the Department in carrying out an uniform system throughout the Dominion. The enumeration will take place in March or the beginning of April, 1871.

The census of the United States was taken in June last, and the compilation is now going on.

We hope before the next issue of the *Year-Book*, to be able to present to our readers some of the facts elicited. It is scarcely worth while to base any further statements on the old figures.

We should, however, add with respect to the errors in our own last decennial census, that those in that of the United States in 1860, were quite as gross and as plainly apparent. Some of them are almost incident to the obtaining of statistics of this nature, without any antecedent organization.

CANADIAN OCEAN STEAMERS.

Return of Passages and Number of Passengers, carried by the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company, under contract for the conveyance of the Mails from Liverpool to Portland, and from Portland to Liverpool, from November 11, 1869, to April 30, 1870.

Steamship.	Captain.	Left Liverpool.	Arrived at Portland.	Passage.	Number of Passengers.	Left Portland.	Arrived at Liverpool.	Passage.	Number of Passengers.
				D. H. M.				D. H. M.	
Nestorian	Aird	Nov. 11	Nov. 22	10 18.15	178	Dec. 4	Dec. 14	9 12.40	92
North American	Richardson	.. 13	.. 30	11 12.45	134	.. 11	.. 24	12 20.30	84
Nova Scotian	Watts	.. 15	Dec. 9	13 1. 0	119	.. 18	.. 29	10 16.30	44
Moravian	Brown	Dec. 2	.. 13	10 0. 0	135	.. 25	Jan. 4	9 14.30	53
Austrian	Wylie	.. 9	.. 21	11 16.45	99	Jan. 1	.. 13	10 7. 0	46
Prussian	Dutton	.. 16	.. 28	11 2.30	83	.. 8	.. 18	10 0. 0	56
Nestorian	Aird	.. 23	Jan. 4	10 20.10	57	.. 15	.. 26	9 15.35	90
North American	Richardson	.. 30	.. 13	13 1.30	64	.. 23	Feb. 3	11 10.15	40
Nova Scotian	Watts	Jan. 6	.. 21	14 13. 0	43	.. 30	.. 10	11 9.25	34
Moravian	Brown	.. 13	.. 24	10 19.20	90	Feb. 6	.. 18	11 20.45	51
Austrian	Wylie	.. 20	Feb. 2	12 4. 0	111	.. 13	.. 23	10 12. 0	63
Prussian	Dutton	27	.. 11	14 0. 0	75	.. 21	Mar. 4	10 8. 0	66
Nestorian	Aird	Feb. 3	.. 15	11 3.50	142	.. 27	.. 10	10 1.40	40
Peruvian	Smith	.. 10	.. 20	9 5.45	176	Mar. 6	.. 17	10 23.50	60
Nova Scotian	Richardson	.. 17	Mar. 1	11 1. 0	141	.. 12	.. 26	13 13. 0	32
Hibernian	Watts	.. 24	.. 7	10 2.50	148	.. 20	.. 31	10 10.20	28
Austrian	Wylie	Mar. 3	.. 11	10 0.30	156	.. 27	April 10	18 18.05	33
Prussian	Dutton	.. 10	.. 22	10 13. 0	157	April 2	.. 13	10 2. 0	60
Nestorian	Aird	.. 17	.. 29	10 12.25	238	.. 9	.. 19	9 14.10	49
Peruvian	Smith	.. 24	April 3	9 8.10	341	.. 16	.. 28	10 16.25	56
North American	Trecks	.. 31	.. 13	11 22.30	461	.. 23	May 5	11 0. 0	27
Moravian	Brown	April 7	.. 18	10 0.10	652	.. 30	.. 10	10 1.40	85
				247 11.40	3367			241 15.30	1192

Average Passage Westward, 11 6. 0

Average Passage Eastward, 10 23.35

ARBITRATION BETWEEN ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

A somewhat vexed question between the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec has arisen with respect to the provincial debts. We purpose to put a brief statement of the facts in issue of record without expressing, in a work of the nature of the *Year-Book*, an opinion upon the merits.

It was enacted in sec. 142 of the British North American Act of 1867, "That the division "and adjustment of the debts, audits, liabilities, properties, and assets of Upper Canada "and Lower Canada shall be referred to the arbitrament of three arbitrators." These few words contain all the provision that was made. There was no rule laid down, or mode prescribed, for the guidance of the proceedings of the arbitrators.

The Hon. D. L. Macpherson, senator, was appointed arbitrator for Ontario, the Hon. C. D. Day, for Quebec, and the Hon. J. H. Gray, M.P., was appointed third arbitrator by the Dominion Government.

The counsel for the respective Provinces stated their cases in printed factums. The Hon. J. H. Cameron, Q.C. for Ontario, contended the whole debt of Canada, at the time of the confederation, should be taken at the sum of $73,039,553.92, and the excess beyond $62,500,000, or $10,539,553.92 as the sum to be dealt with by the arbitrators in the adjustment of debt between the Provinces. It was proposed to deal with this excess of debt in three modes. Schedules were given showing the debts created for local purposes in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec amounted to $17,735,579.52, of which $9,833,733.33 were for Ontario and $7,401,046 for Quebec; and it was proposed that Ontario should bear the proportion of excess above the amount stated ($62,500,000) by a charge against it in a ratio of either its debt created for local purposes to the excess, or of the population of Ontario and Quebec respectively, according to the last census, or apportioned to the assets of Quebec and Ontario, capitalized at six per cent. on the average rate of interest they produced for the last four years and a half, but such interest in no case to be more than six per cent. The result of the first of these modes would be to make the Province of Ontario liable for $5,845,416.01 and the Province of Quebec for $4,694,137.90; the result of the second to make the Province of Ontario liable for $5,867,738.43, and Quebec for $4,675,805.49; and the result of the third to make Ontario liable for $5,304,184.42 and Quebec for $5,235,369.53. It was added, on the part of Ontario, that no other mode of appointment could be suggested, and further contended that it was fair that the $10,539,553.92 to be divided, should be borne by the respective Provinces in the proportion in which they received the monies for local purposes, and of which the debt formed a part. It was further contended, with respect to proposal No. 2, that the Parliament of Canada itself adopted this mode of apportionment with respect to the municipalities fund and the common school grants, this being the principle of apportionment according to population; and with respect to No. 3, it was set forth that this move could only be used by agreement, but that it was just in itself, as these assets arose from and formed part of the debt of the late Provinces of Canada, and were not for general but local purposes.

In dividing the assets of the provinces, the factum of Mr. Cameron proposes that each asset shall be left in the province in which it arose. This to be done upon a capitalization of income for four years and a half. The nominal par value of the assets, as stated in the schedules, showed an excess for Ontario of $2,826,571.40. The capitalization as proposed gives $30,319.86 more to Ontario than Quebec. The school lands, Ontario wholly claims in that they are derived altogether from that Province. Claims arising out of the seignioral tenure arrangement are also made to an amount of $2,528,218.10.

The statement of the case of the Province of Quebec was submitted by Messrs. N. Casault, M.P., and T. W. Ritchie, Q.C. (Mr. Casault was some time afterwards appointed judge, and Mr. Ritchie conducted the case, with Hon. Mr. Irvine, Solicitor-General, as counsel.)

The counsel for Quebec in the first place set forth that there was a question arising from the terms of B. N. A. Act of 1867, if the arbitrators had jurisdiction over a portion of the assets of the late Provinces of Canada.

They contended that any division of the surplus debt of the late province on the basis of population, whether that of 1861 or 1867, without taking into account the respective financial positions of the two provinces in 1841, when they became united, or inquiring into whose interest or in what proportion the debt was created, would be grossly unjust. They showed that the debt of Upper Canada in 1841, when she entered the union, was $5,925,779.54, while the debt of Lower Canada (less a contingent and never likely to be made charge for the Harbour of Montreal) was only $60,996. But against this Lower Canada had at its credit $250,302.41 From which if the amount of debt, $60,096, were deducted, would still leave a sum of $189,306.41 which Lower Canada had at its command. The counsel further contended that the striking out of this amount would be equivalent to adding it to the debt of Upper Canada, a process which would make the debt of that province $6,115,630.60 when she entered the Union. Taking the population of Upper Canada at that date to be 465,377, and that of Lower Canada at 663,258, the counsel held that Lower Canada should have entered the union with a debt of $8,715,730.60 to have been in the same position as Upper Canada.

The counsel on behalf of the Province of Quebec held that it is impracticable at this time to go thoroughly into the question of the real origin of the debt, so as to determine thereby the share of each. They further held that to take the assets as a guide would be most fallacious, and the more so if only part of them were taken into consideration. For instance, large sums of money were expended on the roads of Upper Canada, which were vital to its prosperity, yet the Government sold them to companies or municipalities for a merely nominal consideration. And further, that the sums set down as the value of public works, retained by the Dominion, may be fairly contested as between Ontario and Quebec. To the Dominion they are worth their present value, but in determining the origin of the debt their cost should be considered.

The Quebec counsel arrive at this conclusion that the "plainest, easiest, and it may be "said, the only just and practicable way of settling the question is to treat the case as one

"of ordinary partnership, and apply the rules which govern the partition of partnership "estates,—rules which are the same in the old Roman as in the modern English and French "law." Adopting this basis it is contended that the union has been equally advantageous to both provinces, and that each province ought first to assume from the excess of debt a sum equal to its own debt when it entered the Union, and to divide equally the balance. By this mode, taking the amount ($6,115,085.95) of the debt of Upper Canada when she entered the Union from the amount $10,434,853.87 of the surplus debt to be apportioned, would leave a sum of $4,309,767.92 to be equally divided, or for each province, $2,154,883.96.

According to population in 1861, it gives—

Ontario	$2,309,282.48	.....	$2,512,650.89
Quebec	1,910,385.44	.....	1,797,117.03
	$4,309,767.92		$4,309,767.92

So that by the mode suggested, Ontario would on the surplus of debt be charged with $244,408.52, less than according to its population in 1861, and with $657,709.48, less than its share by its population in 1867.

The counsel for Quebec dwelt at some length on the assets which appear in the statement of liabilities. They contend that they are to be viewed in the same light as sums of money voted for special services, which not having been employed, fall into the public chest; and that they are to be divided and adjusted as all other credits, properties, assets, debts and liabilities.

With respect to Indian lands it is contended that it would be unjust to require Quebec to share in paying for these, seeing that as Ontario received the lands and the arrears due for those sold, it is subject to all claims that may exist on them, and should be charged with the principal of the annuities. It is therefore held that they should be taken out of the statement of liabilities, unless confederation is required for Ontario.

The Province of Ontario, in reply by its counsel, stated that the arbitrators had no power to enquire into the debts of the provinces before the union, nor to deal with the debt or credit with which either province came into the Union. But if the arbitrators will feel themselves justified in going into the matter objected to, the Province of Ontario would insist upon going into the consideration of the origin of the debts and charges which the counsel for Quebec alleged to be impracticable.

Ontario claimed that the common school and the municipalities fund for U.C. as well as certain balances belong to that province alone, and are not to be divided as contended by Quebec.

With respect to Indian lands, the Province of Ontario contended that the monies from their sale went with the general revenue; and that for the annuities chargeable under the treaty of surrender made by the Hon. W. B. Robinson, an express equivalent was made to Lower Canada, by the setting apart of 200,000 acres of crown lands for the Indians, and by an annual charge upon the revenue. Ontario therefore denies any separate liability.

Quebec, in its reply, stated that Ontario, in dealing with the question of excess of local debt, desired to ignore that the debt with which Upper Canada entered the Union in 1841 was a local debt, amounting to $5,925,779.50; the interest on which since also a local debt, is $7,578,744.65; that the U.C. Improvement Fund, which had no counter part in L.C., was a local debt, and produced during the six years of its existence $425,527.02; that the difference in the excess of the proceeds of the Municipalities Fund in Upper over Lower Canada amounted to $3,192,767.38;—making together $17,122,819.19,—an amount which should have been added to the local debt of Ontario stated by itself at $9,823,733.33 and raising it to $26,956,552.52. Assuming the figures of Ontario to be correct, its share and that of Quebec would be: Ontario, $8,150,591.34, and Quebec, $2,383,992.58.

Quebec next replied that taking population, without considering the respective financial positions of the parties, would be most unjust; and further showed that in the expenditures after the union or incident thereto, much larger appropriations were voted for Upper Canada than Lower. In the 4th and 5th Vic., chaps. 28, 34, 44, 46, and 50, the sum of $6,704,137.18 was voted for Upper Canada, and for Lower Canada, $715,968.88. But the population of Lower Canada at that time was one-half larger than that of Upper Canada, and the share of appropriation of the former, if population had been taken as a guide, should have been $9,555,185.53. Less appropriated as above, $715,968.88, making a difference of $8,839,216.70. Adding to this disproportion, that of debt, as above, $8,715,630.60, and the simple interest though it was held, compound might be charged if the origin of the debt were gone into from 1841 to 1867, on the debt which Upper Canada brought in, viz.: $7,578,744.65, making together the large sum of $25,133,591.95. Quebec held that this immense disproportion cannot be ignored, yet it practically would be if the second mode of dealing with the question, as proposed by Ontario, were adopted.

Quebec next contended that the proposition of Ontario of proportion of capitalized assets, was more unjust and unsound than the other two.

In reply to the pretension of Ontario with respect to the school lands, Quebec replied that it was utterly untenable in the face of cap. 26 of the Consolidated Statutes, creating this trust. The Budget speech of the Treasurer of Ontario, was also cited to prove that this fund is one in which the Provinces have proportionate interest.

As to the claims arising out of the seignorial tenure arrangement, Quebec contended that ample compensation was at the time made to Upper Canada; and that if Quebec were really more greatly benefitted by that legislation than Ontario, that benefit is nothing to set against the $7,578,744.65 paid by United Canada, for the debt with which Upper Canada came into the union in 1841; for the $3,192,767 excess received by Upper Canada from the municipalities fund, another $425,527.02, which Upper Canada drew from the improvement fund;—these three sums amounting to $11,197,039.65. The argument was further pursued, but our space will not allow us to follow.

On the 9th of July a majority of the arbitrators, the Hon. Messrs. Macpherson and Gray rendered an interlocutory judgment, the Hon. Mr. Day for the Province of Quebec, dissent-

ing, and differing so vitally with his colleagues, as to the justice of their decision that he deemed it his duty to resign. The Government of Quebec immediately accepted his resignation, and instructed their counsel, Mr. Ritchie, Q.C., to recuse the Hon. Mr. Gray, the Dominion arbitrator, on the ground that he resided in Ontario, against the terms of the reference in this case. This was done.

The interlocutory judgement was, in substance, (1) that the union act did not create in fact or in law any partnership between Upper and Lower Canada. (2) That the arbitrators have no power to enter into the debts or credits of the two Provinces at the time of their union in 1841. ( ) That division and adjustment between Ontario and Quebec of the surplus debt beyond $62 5 0,000, for which under the 112th section of the "B. N. A. Act, 1867," Ontario and Quebec are conjointly liable to Canada, shall be based upon the origin of the several items of the debts incurred by the creation of the assets mentioned in the 4th Schedule to that Act, and shall be apportioned and borne separately by Ontario or Quebec, as the same may be adjudged to have originated for the local benefit of either; and where the debt has been incurred in the creation of an asset for the common benefit of both Provinces, and shall be so adjudged, such debt shall be divided and borne equally by both. (4) That in cases in which the debt shall not come within the purview of the 4th Schedule, reference shall be had as to its origin. ( ) That the assets enumerated in the 4th Schedule to be the property of Ontario and Quebec conjointly, shall be divided or allowed on the same basis. (6) That the expenditure made in the creation of the said assets, shall be taken as the value thereof, and where no asset has been left the amount paid shall be taken as the debt incurred, the arbitrators to enter upon the policy or advantages of expenditures or debts incurred.

Mr. Day submitted a written protest, and furnished a long written opinion in support of his views. His protest opposed a pointed negative to each allegation in the judgment of the majority, and he furnished at the same time a written judgment in the terms which he held it ought of right to be. We quote the following from this document: "The arbitrators * * * are of opinion that the propositions submitted in behalf of the Province of Ontario do not, nor does either of them, furnish any legal or sufficient rule or just basis for such division and adjustment; and they do award and adjudge that the said division and adjustment ought to be made according to the rules which govern the partition of the debts and property of associations known as Universal Partnerships, in so far as such rule can be made to apply: —and the arbitrators having also heard counsel for the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec respectively upon the objection made in behalf of the former Province to the jurisdiction and authority of the arbitrators to inquire into the state of debts or credits of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, prior to the union of 1841, or to deal in any way with either the debt or credit with which either Province came into the union at that time, and duly considered the same, are of opinion that the said objection is unfounded, and they have authority, and are bound by the provisions of the said Act to inquire into the state of the debts and credits of the Provinces of Upper Canada and Lower Canada existing at the time of the union of 1841."

This judgment and protest were made at Montreal. After deliberation, the majority of the arbitrators, notwithstanding the resignation of Mr. Day, and the protest of the Province of Quebec, resolved that it was their duty to continue their proceedings. They accordingly adjourned their sittings to Toronto, and there continued their proceedings, notwithstanding the protest of Quebec.

At the beginning of September, they rendered an award, of which the following is the substance:—

This award divides the debts, credits, liabilities, property and assets of Upper and Lower Canada under the 142nd section of the B. N. A. Act of 1867.

It apportions to Quebec and Ontario the amount by which the debt of the late Province of Canada exceeds $ 2,300,000, in the proportion of $5,773,79[illegible].55 to Quebec, and $20,08[illegible],723.02 to Ontario. In other words that Quebec is to bear 8-17ths, and Ontario 9-17ths of the excess.

The excess will be between $1,700,000 and $10,500,000, the exact sum depending upon the allowance or disallowance of certain questions insisted on. The determination of the amount of debt was not referred to the arbitrators. If we assume the excess of debt to be divided is $10,500,000, which is likely to be, then according to the award of the majority of the arbitrators, Ontario would have to bear $9,510,002, and Quebec $4,989,997, as their portions respectively of such excess.

The principle on which this apportionment is made, is the origin of the debts for local purposes between 1841 and 1867, which so stated amount (as above) to $5,773,792.55 in Quebec, and in Ontario to $20,808,723.02, making together $26,582,520.57, which is reduced by certain deductions under the 197th section of the Act aforesaid, remaining the property of the Dominion.

The award gives to Ontario, the following assets named in the 4th schedule of the Act:—	
Debt from the Upper Canada Building Fund	$ 23,800.00
Debt from the Upper Canada Law Society, Upper Canada	155,015.61
Debt from the Law Society, Upper Canada	6,792,136.39
Do. from the Con. Mun. Loan, Upper Canada	4,000.00
Do. from the Agricultural Society, Upper Canada	1,220.63
Debt University Permanent Fund	
	$6,930,172.63
The award gives to Quebec the following assets named in the 4th Schedule:—	
Debt from Aylmer Court House	$ 3,239.70
Debt from the Montreal Court House	114,595.21
Do. from the Montreal Court House	201.27
Debt from the Kamouraska Court House	7,720.00
Do. from the Royal Institution (otherwise McGill College)	2,039,429.97
Do. Municipal Loan Fund, L. C.	
Carried forward	$3,065,257.15

Brought forward	$3,065,257.15
Do. Superior Education, L. C., (Legislative Grant)	28,494.73
Do. Quebec Fire Loan	264,254.65
Do. Temiscouatta Advance Account	3,000.00
Do. Education (East)	290.00
Do. Building and Jury Fund, L. C.	116,475.51
Do. Municipalities Fund, L. C.	484,240.33
Do. L. C. Educational Income Fund	234,281.46
Do. Montreal Turnpike Trust	188,000.00
	$4,384,293.93

The award gives to Ontario the following special, or trust funds, and the monies thereby payable for the purposes for which they were respectively established :—

Upper Canada Grammar School Fund; Upper Canada Building Fund; Upper Canada Municipalities Fund; Widows' pension and uncommuted stipend, U. C., subject to the payment of legal charges thereon; Upper Canada Grammar School Income Fund; Upper Canada Land Improvement Fund; Balances of special appropriations in Upper Canada; Surveys ordered in Upper Canada before the 30th June, 1867; and the amount by Ontario to Canada Land and Immigration Company.

And the award gives the following to Quebec :—

Lower Canada Superior Education Fund; Lower Canada Superannuated Teachers Fund; Lower Canada Normal School Building Fund; Widows' stipends and uncommuted stipend, subject to all legal charges thereon; Balances of special appropriations, in Lower Canada; and the surveys ordered in Lower Canada before June 30, 1867.

The Common School Fund is adjudicated upon as follows :—From this fund as it stood in the Public Accounts on the 30th of June, 1867, in the hands of the Dominion, amounting to $1,733,224.47, ($58,000 of which is invested in debentures of the Quebec Turnpike Trust, being an asset mentioned in the Act aforesaid,) $124,085.18 are deducted and placed to the credit of the Upper Canada Land Improvement Fund—that being one-fourth part of the monies received by the late Province of Canada between the 6th of March, 1861, and 1st day of July, 1867, on account of school lands sold between the 14th of June, 1853, and the 6th day of March, 1861. The residue of the Common School fund, with the investments belonging thereto, are to remain in the hands of the Dominion, and the income realized therefrom is to be apportioned to and divided between the respective Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, according to the relative numbers of the population of the same respectively, as such numbers shall from time to time be ascertained by the census next before taken in each of the said divisions as provided in sections 3 and 5 of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, chap. 26. With respect to the monies received by the Province of Ontario since the 30th June, 1870, on account of Common School lands set apart in aid of the Common Schools of the whole late Province of Canada, and of the monies that shall thereafter be received by the Province of Ontario on account of the same lands, the arbitrators award and direct, that the said monies so received and to be received, shall be paid to the Dominion to be invested as provided by the 3rd section of chap. 26 of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, and the income to be derived therefrom, to be divided between and to the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec respectively, as is provided with respect to the fund already in the hands of the Dominion, and in accordance with the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, chap. 26, sec. 5, already referred to; but first deducting from the monies aforesaid, six per cent. to be retained by the Province of Ontario for expenses of management and collection, and also further deducting therefrom one-fourth of the net receipts for Upper Canada, which is to be retained by the Province of Ontario for Upper Canada land improvement fund.

The Montreal Turnpike Trust $188,000. The debentures issued by this Trust were guaranteed by the late Province of Canada. The Trust has paid regularly the interest on the debentures. They are not included in the debt of the late Province. But as Quebec alone has control over the Trust, and the item is mentioned as an asset in the 4th Schedule of the Act, the award orders that if the Dominion should at any time be called upon to pay anything in respect of these debentures, Quebec shall make good the same to the Dominion.

The Montreal Harbour Fund $481,426.27. The M. H. Commissioners borrowed this sum with the guarantee of the late Province of Canada. The interest has been and undoubtedly will be promptly paid. But as this Harbour is under the control of the Dominion Government and Parliament, and the interest is payable alike to Ontario as to Quebec, this sum has not been included in the debt of the late Province. The award orders that if the Dominion be called upon to pay anything in respect of this indebtedness, Ontario and Quebec shall repay the same, in the same proportion they are to bear of the excess of the debt over $62,500,000.

The Crown Land Suspense Fund $112,743.63, is a balance standing in the books of the late Province, to parties who had paid in money on account of lands which they never got. It is said to consist chiefly of bad book-keeping, but a portion of it, as a matter of fact, being payable away for refunds, it is not included in the debt of the late Province. The arbitrators order that each Province shall satisfy the claims made upon it arising in respect of lands situate in it.

In the Crown Lands Department there is a sum of $253,039.76, which consists of defalcations by Crown Lands Agents, &c. Respecting this amount, the arbitrators order and direct that each Province shall be entitled to collect and get in what it can, and retain for its own use all monies in this account which have arisen or may arise in respect of lands situated within its own limits.

The award declares that neither Province has any claim upon the other in respect to Indian annuities, and concludes with a declaration that the arbitrators have adjudicated upon all matters brought before them by Quebec, Ontario, and the Dominion, and referred to them by the Imperial Act.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Compiled by E. GRAHAM ALSTON, Esq. Author of Hand-book for "British Columbia and Vancouver Island."

1. The Area of British Columbia (including Vancouver Island) is roughly estimated at 220,000 square miles. No exact census of the population has ever been taken; but it may be put down as amounting to about 50,000, of which 40,000 are Indians.

2. The climate cannot be surpassed by any Colony; the winter as a rule, is not so cold, but more wet than that of England, while the summer is drier, with heat equal to that in the English midland counties in the day, but cooler from evening to early morning.

The rain fall at Esquimault, Vancouver Island, for 1868, was only 22·88 inches; the average being about 25 to 30 inches. On the mainland the rain fall is much greater. The following is an accurately prepared Table of mean results for 4 years, taken at New Westminster:—

Years.	Rain.		Mean Temperature.		Min. on Grass.	Humidity.		Mean Height of Barometer.	
	Inches.	Days.	9·30 A.M.	3·30 P.M.		9·30 A.M.	3·30 P.M.	9·30 A.M.	3·30 P.M.
1860....	54·420	151	46°9	54°0	15°5	·847	·766	29·942	29·919
1861....	60·485	164	48·8	52·2	10·0	·764	·854	29·943	29·889
1862....	47·466	135	46·8	51·2	15·0 below z.	·842	·772	29·983	29·963
Means.	54·124	150	48·5	52·5	....	·818	·797	29·956	29·924
Mean for 1865.	40·84	182	47·6	51·9	1·8	·822	·740	29·975	29·963

Snow rarely falls to a greater depth than a few inches round Victoria. Higher north, as in Cariboo, at an altitude of nearly 5,000 feet above the level of the sea, the cold in winter is very severe, sometimes reaching to 30° below zero.

BANKS.

3. The only chartered Banks in the Colony are the Bank of British North America and the Bank of British Columbia. The following is made up from the official returns for the quarter ending 30th June, 1869:—

	Paid-up Capital.	Notes in Circulation.	Deposits.
Bank of British North America	$5,000,000	.... $118,894	.... $422,170
Bank of British Columbia	1,490,000	 97,164	 127,829

A Government *Savings Bank* was established in June of last year, 1869, with a Head Office at Victoria, and branches in other parts of the Colony. The following return shows a very satisfactory progress:—

At Head Office, Date.	Number of Depositors.	Amount Deposited.	Due to Depositors.
31st December, 1869	182	.... $40,693·61	.... $35,055·46
29th September, 1870	326	.... 92,568·06	.... 57,683·40

Interest at the rate of 5 per cent. is allowed, and the repayment of depesits secured on the general revenue of the Colony.

4. The following is a list of the principal officials:—

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Anthony Musgrave, Governor.
Philip J. Hankin, Colonial Secretary.
George Phillips, Attorney General.
Joseph W. Trutch, Surveyor General.
Wymond Hawley, Collector of Customs.

The above, together with the following, form the

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Registrar General—E. Graham Alston.

Acting Postmaster General and Stipendiary Magistrate, New Westminster—Arthur T. Bushby.

Stipendiary Magistrates.

H. M. Ball, | Peter O'Reilly, | A. F. Pemberton, | E. H. Sanders.

Unofficial Members.

H. Holbrook, | F. J. Barnard, | S. J. Helmcken, | E. Dewdney, | T. B. Humphreys
G. A. Walkem, | R. W. Carvall, | A. de Cosmos, | M. W. T. Drake, | John Robson.

The Supreme Court Judges are Hon. M. B. Begbie, Chief Justice, and Hon. H. P. P. Crease, Puisne Judge.

IMPORTS into the Colony of British Columbia, during the year 1869.

ARTICLES.	Total Quantities Imported.	Value of Total Imports.	Quantities entered for Home Consumption.	DUTY.	REMARKS.
Ale and porter, in wood	3172 galls	$1582.31	4501 galls	675.15	
Do, in bottle	729 ½ doz	11 86.06	11 21½ doz	3326.57	
Agricultural implements	472 pkgs	12 82.64	472 pkgs	.....	Free.
Axes	2681 cases	4144.49	304½ cases	711.34	
Bacon and hams	91861 lbs	12074.89	94491 lbs	1770.76	
Barley	1293655½ do	18501.87	984820 do	2954.69	
Beans, etc.	49727 do	2216.52	41398 do	417.33	
Beef, salt	2811½ bbls	3945.25	207 bbls	294.2?	
Billiard tables	1	150.00	1	18.75	
Bitters	311 galls	1685.41	419 galls	628.50	
Blankets	327½ pkgs	27840.42	272 pkgs	4148.51	
Boots and shoes	1075 do	5-558.72	1143 do	1275.12	
Books, printed and MS.	123 do	8023.54	123 do	.....	Free.
Bran and shorts	987 67 lbs	1001 .03	950475 lbs	2482.50	
Bread	105 pkgs	502.28	115 kegs	145.23	
Bricks	15 do	72..5	15 do	.....	Free.
Buckwheat	800 lbs	42.50	800 lbs	8.20	
Butter	85890 do	3?5 8.09	88867 do	8?86.70	
Candles	83732 do	14782.47	84284 do	4213.41	
Canvas, cotton	17 pkgs	2889.98	71 pkgs	150.20	
Do, hemp	8 do	702.62	12 do	20.05	
Do, sails, manufact'rd	3 do	330.03	3 do	73.92	
Cement and plaster	127 bbls	509.04	137 bbls	64.99	
Cards	27 pkgs	1026.00	93 pkgs	800.15	
Cheese	37 cases / 20785 lbs	7025.00	37100 lbs	1954.75	
Chocolate	21 pkgs	484.71	27 pkgs	118.51	
Cider	525 galls	150.56	452 galls	67.83	
Cigars	57775 No.	2 861.85	478?5 No.	9564.50	
Clothing	1219 pkgs	105119.46	1191 pkgs	28991.64	
Coal, blacksmiths	67 tons	601.00	67 tons	.....	Free.
Coffee, green	4?98 lbs	7219.81	6833 lbs	1?0.19	
Do, manufactured	2?53 do	1000.48	2419 do	205.14	
Confectionery	160 pkgs	2050.10	167 kegs	696.10	
Coal dials	50 do	150.4	50 do	18.75	
Cornmeal	9?72 lbs	1118.??	5?493 lbs	108.21	
Drugs	58 pkgs	15?51.??	311 pkgs	3120.52	
Dry Goods	1270 do	2 0?2.?8	1?5? do	25?0.63	
Earthenware	230 do	6?2.?6	162 do	6?2.38	
Eggs	2143 doz	7?1.07	2?57 doz	2?9.?0	
Fish, preserved	9?8 pkgs	7?3.4?	957 pkgs	3088.62	
Do, fresh	2?1 do	5?1.50	221 do	.....	Free.
Firearms	35 do	2?1 .?5	70 do	718.?9	
Flour	15780 bbls	5?97.0?	13?82 bbls	2?9?0.00	Sundry small errors in duty at Southern Boundary. $3.97, to be corrected in 1870.
Fruits, preserved	3?8 pkgs	17?1.??	1?84 pkgs	1?70.25	
Do, fresh	1.?25 lbs	2?41.?8	1719 5 lbs	1719.65	
Do, fresh, free	4?6 kegs	1??1.??	?46 pkgs	.....	Free.
Furniture	?95 do	4115.8?	?95 do	6?3.9?	
Furs, etc	?4 do	4?91.07	?4 do	.....	Free.
Glass and glassware	1157 do	8?5?.0?	1153 do	1119.7	
Groceries	5?06 do	10?.5.??	2?84 do	1?55.?9	
Gunny bags	44 do	1?78.??	44 do	.....	
Gunp wder, sporting	69 4 lbs	1?89.15	5562½ lbs	?93.?4	Free.
Do, blasting	1?0 6 do	?5?.??	1 10 do	?9.48	
Hardware	1?18 pkgs	5?5?.??	1?76 pkgs	4174.??	
Hay	?09 tons	5?15.1?	?00 tons	1?01.45	
Harness and saddlery	34 pkgs	?47.??	31 pkgs	4?4.24	
Hides	.....	1?1?.?1	.....	.....	
Hops	8514 lbs	?.?0.??	7819 lbs	.....	Free.
Ironmongery	20 pkgs	1 ?4.1?	20 pkgs	781.?0	
Iron and steel	.....	15?3.??	.....	376.42	
Lead	.....	?.?5.??	.....	.....	Free.
Leather	45?29 lbs	7 ?8.??	62?03 l s	8?8.59	
Lime Juice	107 pkgs	?.?.15	104 pkgs	13 4.??	
Lumber, rough	37 do	?97.5	37 do	.....	Free.
Do, laths	614 feet	14.??	614 feet	1.85	
Do, pine	?7 M.	?2.??	?7 M.	?7.??	
Live Stock:	2?61 feet	?4.??	2?61 feet	.....	Free.
Horses	2014 head	121?70.??	2044 head	4088.??	
Bulls	3 do	15?.??	3 do	9.??	
Cows	574 do	2?950.??	574 do	1148.??	
Calves	151 do	1?2.5?	151 do	.....	Free.

IMPORTS into the Colony of British Columbia, during the year 1869—(*Continued.*)

ARTICLES.	Total Quantities Imported.	Value of Total Imports.	Quantities entered for Home Consumption.	DUTY.	REMARKS.
Live Stock:					
Beef cattle	1778 head	56940 [illegible]	1768 head	5304.00	
Sheep	7888 do	23663.00	7888 do	5916.00	
Hogs	568 do	8285.00	568 do	1136.00	Sundry small errors at Southern Boundary cannot be corrected till 1870.
Machinery	2134 pkgs	17035.94	2020 pkgs	1074.85	
Malt	162786 lbs.	5767.40	162786 lbs	482.96	
Matches	277 pkgs	5187.91	208 pkgs	616.14	
Meat, preserved	90 do	776.10	98 do	92.52	
Do, fresh	441 do	1918.8	441 do	388.10	
Miscellaneous m'rch'ndize	3 37 do	58506.58	3475 do	6388.63	
Molasses	19 4 bbls	7720.72	2116 bbls	1077.51	
Nails	1940½ pkgs	10000.88	1752½ kegs	1156.47	
Nuts and almonds	250 do	2503.6	150 do	223.15	
Oils, sweet	583 do	1983.87	587 pkgs	197.07	
Do, various	2581 do	144 6.78	2554 do	2186.43	
Oats	118207 lbs	2549.0	118307 lbs	553.62	$10 overcharged, corrected in 1870.
Oatmeal	14420 do	810.5	31076 do	329.70	
Opium	525 0 taels	4635.63	45500 do	10488.41	
Paints	300 pkgs	2105.48	681 pkgs	250.18	
Personal effects	52 do	3221.50	52 do	.....	Free.
Potatoes	28812 lbs	425.74	28812 lbs	120.29	
Pork, salt	10 ½ bbls	2469.71	110½ bbls	223.08	
Plants	15 pkgs	573.83	15 pkgs	71.90	
Poultry	43 coops	184.50	43 coops	46.13	
Quicksilver	17 flasks	930.21	17 flasks	93.04	
Rice	575954 lbs	25390.24	715252 lbs	10730.28	
Rope and cordage	972 pkgs	17973.74	825 pkgs	852.91	
Salt	.....	5 85.38	.....	.....	Free.
Seeds	407 pkgs	3337.89	407 pkgs	.....	Free.
Shot	14 97 lbs	719.36	26405 lbs	52.20	
Soap	718 pkgs	18748.85	6580 pkgs	2 00.50	
Stationery	806 do	1382 .05	742 do	185.0.45	A trifling error in collecting the duty at Southern Boundary cannot be corrected till 1870.
Sugar, raw	920017 lbs	64228.44	886240 lbs	17723.81	
Do, refined	1124.0 do	15 28.83	1.7068 do	4427.14	
Spirits	27200 galls	47411.12	26042 galls	5.085.2	
Tar and pitch	20 bbls	10 0.00	20 bbls	.....	Free.
Tea	80831 lbs	30085.18	73000 lbs	4012.58	
Tin, lead, etc.	337 pkgs	4775.60	326 pkgs	180.77	Free.
Tinware	207 do	2754.3	60 do	2178.07	Error of $41 in collecting duty at Southern Boundary, cannot be corrected till 1870.
Tobacco	844124 lbs	36471.93	86088 lbs	2 2.13	
Vegetables, fresh	1212 do	1 8.21	1212 do	2.0.04	
Do, preserved	413 pkgs	2486.78	436 pkgs	120.8	
Do, onions	5541 lbs	332.17	954 lbs	2 4.62	
Waggons and carriages	16	1083.00	16	.....	
Waggon materials	517 pkgs	4192.82	517 pkgs	512.68	
Watches and clocks	85 do	4100.71	86 do	1.05.00	
Wheat	561226 lbs	8033.58	488471 lbs	91.80	
Window sashes and doors	36 pkgs	253.60	36 pkgs	621.09	
Wines, Champagne, etc.	255 cases	5564.83	207 cases	227.50	
Do, California	1272 galls	2106.58	910 galls	937.2	
Do, China medicated	145 do	430.00	631½ do	17 9.50	
Do, Claret	123 6 do	9810.96	8423 do	1887.06	
Do, various	4203½ do	9742.15	2449½ do	3.5.56	
Wooden ware	733 pkgs	2601.81	733 pkgs	664.00	
Yeast powders	142 do	3803.20	207 do	.....	
Shipb i ding materials	212 do	2012.17	212 do	.....	
Telegraph stores	5 do	34.00	5 do	.....	
Government stores	.....	2944.13	.....	.....	
From San Juan	.....	15385.17	.....	.....	
Duties reported, but merchandise not specified	.....	.....	.....	183.7	
		$177502.27		312136.45	

The following statement of exports does not include Gold: the value shipped by the Banks in 1868 was $1,780,587, and in 1869, $1,324,871. It is impossible to estimate exactly the whole amount raised in any year, for a large amount (probably one-fourth of the whole) is taken away by private hands.

The number of persons engaged in mining does not exceed 2000.

6 Other minerals, such as copper and silver, are as yet undeveloped, though known to be rich, and the same may be said of the fisheries.

There are 2 coal companies, 2 lumber mills and 2 whaling companies in operation.

7. EXPORTS from the Colony of British Columbia, during the Year 1869:—

COUNTRY TO WHICH EXPORTED.	Value of Domestic Produce or Manufacture.	Value of Foreign Produce or Manufacture.
UNITED KINGDOM	$192,710	$12,250
BRITISH POSSESSIONS:—		
New Zealand	7,243	.....
New South Wales	25,911	.....
South Australia	6,080	.....
Victoria	11,193	.....
FOREIGN COUNTRIES:—		
Chili	28,373	1,000
China	19,708	.....
Mexico	619	.....
Peru	43,144	.....
Sandwich Islands	12,228	5,694
United States of America	233,750	48,791
	651,568	67,635
Bonded goods shipped as stores in sea-going ships	.....	4,105
Bonded goods delivered free of duty to Her Majesty's ships	.....	26,381
Total	$651,568	$98,121

SUMMARY of Articles Exported in the Year 1869:—

DOMESTIC PRODUCE OR MANUFACTURE.

Article.	Value.
Ale	$ 60
Bricks	759
Castings	2,552
Cranberries	10,790
Coals	119,829
Fish	4,603
Fish Oil	19,878
Furs and Hides	233,682
Lime	1,101
Lumber	252,454
Potatoes	120
Tallow	610
Wool	4,930
Total	$651,568

FOREIGN PRODUCE OR MANUFACTURE.

Article.	Value.
Ale	$3,901
Bottles, empty	630
Cigars	6,266
Dry Goods	7,108
Flour	550
Fruit	137
Groceries	100
Household Goods	2,476
Iron	4,670
Junk	502
Live Stock	292
Miscellaneous Merchandise	10,714
Molasses	286
Paints	400
Salt	11,370
Soap	450
Sugar	3,554
Spirits	8,850
Tobacco	200
Tea	183
Wines	1,496
Government Stores	3,500
Total	$67,635

BONDED GOODS Shipped as Stores in Sea-going Ships during the Year 1869:—

HER MAJESTY'S SHIPS.

Article.	Quantity.	Value.
Ale and Porter	318 doz., 9 hhds., 6	$1,266
Butter	4 firkins [bbls.	200
Cigars	500 no.	30
Coffee	7 bags	200
Flour	2,002 barrels	12,012
Groceries	79 packages	559
Oatmeal	3,403 lbs.	272
Rice	1 barrel, 9 mats	42
Soap	.....	1,223
Sugar	41,439 lbs.	3,875
Spirits	8 puns., 5 qr. cks.,	3,448
Tea	128 chests [194 cs.	1,396
Tobacco	3 cases	150
Wines	9 qr. cks., 109 cs.	1,708
Total		$26,381

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Article.	Quantity.	Value.
Ale and Porter	12 cases	$120
Butter	4 firkins	204
Cigars	16,850 no.	1,027
Coffee	7 casks	173
Flour	18 barrels	108
Groceries	23 cases	172
Miscellaneous	2 packages	40
Pork and Beef	10 barrels	178
Sugar	15 kegs	185
Spirits	2 kegs, 135 cases	1,281
Tea	4 chests	80
Tobacco	4 boxes	68
Wines	41 cases	469
Total		$4,105

8. The following is the official summary, showing the Expenditure for the year 1870, and the total charge for each department:—

	Establishments.	Pensions, Retired Allowances, and Gratuities.	Revenue Services.	Administration of Justice.	Ecclesiastical.	Charitable Allowances.	Education.	Hospitals.	Police and Gaols.	Rent.	Transport.	Conveyance of Mails.	Works and Buildings.	Roads, Streets, and Bridges.	Miscellaneous Services.	Interest.	Drawbacks & Refund of Duties, &c.	Immigration.	Redemption of Bonds.	Sinking Fund.	Temporary Loans.	Government Vessels.	Lighthouses.	TOTAL.
CIVIL ESTABLISHMENTS																								
Governor	2145 2 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$ 24,002 00
Legislative Council	900 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	900 00
Colonial Secretary	1310 4 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4500 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,604 00
Treasurer	455 2 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250	.....	.....	.....	2000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,802 00
Auditor General	387 7 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	160	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,037 00
Chief Commissioner of Lands & Works	1117 8 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9000	59800	2720 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19750	10270	112.218 00
Customs	1697 2 50	.....	750	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,722 50
Registrars General	485 0 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,850 00
Post Office	320 0 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39,050 00
Judicial Establishm't	2002 5 00	2425 00	.....	4700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35600	.....	.....	250 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27,150 00
Education Establish's	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Police Establishments	1922 8 50	.....	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	12000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31,528 50
Gold, Asst. Gold Coms. & Stpdry. Magstrs	3157 8 00	.....	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	950	1750	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34,628 00
Pensions	.....	606 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	606 25
Charitable Allo'ances	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,500 00
Education	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,000 00
Hospitals	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Works and Buildings	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Roads, Streets & Brid'g's	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Miscellaneous	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11500 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,500 00
Interest	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	103440	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	103.440 00
Drawbacks & Refund of Duties, &c	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Immigration	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Redemption of Bonds	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Sinking Fund	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50197 50	.....	.....	.....	5,000 00
Temporary Loans	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50,197 50
Home Govt. Account	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
TOTAL	150917 00	3031 25	1000	5000	....	10500	10000	....	12000	1000	4660	35600	9000	59300	20970 00	103440	2100	5000	....	50197 50	....	19750	10270	$513,735 75

9. On the Union of the Colony with the Dominion, the Canadian Tariff will in all probability be adopted. The following is the present

BRITISH COLUMBIA TARIFF.

The following Articles will be charged with Specific Duties, as follows :—

Ale and Porter, in wood	15 cts. per gall.
Do. in bottle	30 cts. p. doz. qts.
Bacon and Hams	4 cts. per lb.
Barley, Oats, Field Peas	
Malt	30 cts. per 100 lbs.
Beans, Split Peas	1 ct. per lb.
Bitters	1 dol. 50 p. gall.
Butter	10 cts. per lb.
Candles	5 cts. do.
Cheese	5 cts. do.
Cider	15 cts. per gall
Cigars	2 dols. p. 100 (2 cts. each.
Coal	1 dol. 25c. per ton.
Coffee, raw	3 cts. per lb.
Do. manufactured	6 cts. do.
Eggs	12½ cts. per doz.
Flour	1 dol. 50 p. bbl.
Fresh Fruits, viz :—	
Apples, Pears, Plums, Cherries, Currants, Raspberries, Strawberries and Gooseberries	1 ct. per lb.
Gunpowder, sporting	6 cts. do.
Do. blasting	3 cts. do.
Hay	4 dols. per ton.
Lard	5 cts. per lb.
Lime	50 cts. per bbl.
Lumber :—	
Rough Fir and Cedar	3 dols. p. 1 000 ft.
Dressed do.	5 dols. do.
Shingles	1 dol. do.
Fence Pickets	2 dols. p. 1,000 feet.
Laths	1 dol. do.
Live Stock :—	
Horses and Mules	2 dols. per head.
Beef and Cattle	2 dols. do.
Milch Cows	2 dols. do.
Sheep and Goats	75 cts. per head.
Hogs	2 dols. do.
Potatoes	½ ct. per lb.
Rice	1½ cts. do.
Sugar, raw	2 cts. do.
Do. refined	2½ cts. do.
Spirits :—	ACCORDING TO PROOF.
Brandy	2 dols. per gall.
Gin, Whiskey, Rum, and all other kinds	2 dols. do.
Tea	12½ dols. per lb.
Tobacco	25 cts. do.
Vegetables, viz :—	
Onions	2 cts. per lb.
Other kinds, fresh	1 ct. do.
Wheat	35 cts. per 100 lbs.
Wines, viz :—	
Champagne and Moselle	3 dols. p. doz. qts.
China Medicated	1 dol. 50c. per gall.
California, red and white	25 cts. per gall.
Claret	20 cts. do.
Port, Sherry, and all other descriptions	75 cts. per gall.
Bran and Shorts	25 cts. per 100 lbs.
Buckwheat	1 ct. per lb.
Oatmeal	1 ct. do.
Cornmeal	½ ct. do.
Hops	10 cts. per lb.
Shot	2 cts. do.

On the following Articles the several ad val. duties set opposite each Article will be charged.

	Per cent.
Axes	15
Beef, salt	10
Billiard and Bagatelle Tables	12½
Blankets	20
Boots and Shoes	20
Bread	20
Cards, playing	50
Chocolate	20
Clothing, ready-made	15
Confectionery	20
Drugs, medicines	20
Dry Goods	12½
Earthenware	12½
Fish, preserved, dried and salt	15
Fire-arms	12½
Fruits, preserved and dried	12½
Furniture	15
Glass and Glassware	12½
Groceries	12½
Hardware and Ironmongery	12½
Harness and Saddlery	20
Hemp, Canvas, &c	2½
Leather	15
Jewellery	20
Machinery	10
Matches	12½
Meat, preserved	12½
Meat, fresh	20
Molasses	12½
Nails	12½
Nuts and Almonds	12½
Oils	15
Opium	25
Paints	10
Pork, salt	10
Plants, Trees, and Shrubs	12½
Poultry, dead and alive	25
Quicksilver	10
Rope, Cordage, and Twine	5
Soap	15
Stationery	12½
Tinware	25
Vegetables, preserved and salt	10
Waggons, Carriages	20
Trunks	12½
Watches and Clocks	12½
Window Sashes and Doors	20
Ship Building Materials, viz. :—	
Manufactured Sails	20
Cotton Canvas	5
Woodenware	12½
Yeast Powders	12½
All other articles not enumerated in either of the above lists, nor in the following list of free goods	12½

The following articles will be admitted Free of Duty :—

Agricultural Implements, Books Printed and Manuscript, Bricks, all Fresh Fruits not enumerated in Schedule of Specific Duties, Coin, Gunny Sacks, Iron and Steel, all kinds of Woods not enumerated in Schedule of Specific Duties, Calves under 12 months old, Personal Effects, Salt, Garden Seeds, Grain for Seed, Tar and Pitch, Tin, Copper and Zinc, Wire iron and brass ; Copper Sheets, Boiler-plates and Bolts and Patent Metal for Ships, Iron Hoops, Sheet Iron, Rough and Partially Manufactured Woods used in construction of Carriages and Waggons, and Steel Springs, Anchors, Cables, Chains and Copper Bolts for Ship Building, Fresh Fish, Fish Oil, Whalebone, Raw Hemp for Rope Making, Tallow, Gas Retorts, Fire Ship's Blocks and Junk, and Blacksmith's Coal, Lead in pipe, sheets and bars.

10. The following is the Official Abstract of the probable Revenue of the Colonial Government of British Columbia, for the year 1870:—

	Estimate for 1870.	Revenue of 1868.	Revenue of 1869. Approximate.
Customs, Port and Harbour Dues	$350,000	$381,475	$353,000
Roads' Tolls	50,000	67,855	46,500
Excise Duties	3,500	5 048	3,000
Land Sales	6,000	5 564	1,500
Land Revenue	4,000	6, 56	4 000
Rents, exclusive of Land	1,500	2,103	1,500
Free M ners' Certificates	11,000	11,535	10 500
Mining Receipts, General	12 500	15 956	11,500
Licenses	40,000	45 289	40 000
Postage	13,000	12,789	12,000
Fines, Forfeitures, and Fees of Court	5,000	4,732	5,0 0
Fees of Office	6,050	3 179	3,500
Sale of Government Property	1,500	2 535	2,300
Reimbursement in aid of Expenses incurred	19,500	16,836	13,000
Miscellaneous Receipts	500	508	900
Arrears, Real Estate Tax, Vancouver Island	8,000	3,970	200
Road Tax	6,0 0	....	4,800
Total	$537,750	$585,610	$513,500

11. Official Return shewing the amount of the Public Debt of the Colony of British Columbia, at 1st January, 1870, after deducting Sinking Fund Investments, also the amount of Floating Debt at same date.

	Amount of Loans.	Sums Invested	Balance still to be Invested.	Rate of Interest.	Rate of Sinking Fund.	When Repayable.
	$	$	$	[annum.	[yearly.	
Loan of 1862	242,500	165,982	76 518	6 p. c. per	4½ p. c. half-	1st Jan., 1873.
Do. 1863	242,500	67,997	174,503	Do. do.	2 p. c. do.	1st J ly, 1883.
Do. 1864	485,000	54,175	430,825	Do. do.	1½ do. do.	1st April, 1894.
V. I. Loan of 1862	194,000	68,756	125 244	Do. do.	2 do. do.	15th Jan. 1883
	1,164 000	346,820	$817,820			
Deduct Investments	346,820					
Net amount of debt still due	$817,180					

The Floating Debt amounts to $319,019.

12.—EDUCATION.

Government aid is given to each school in every district where the number of children able to attend is not less than 12. The sum of $480 is given to each teacher, and half the cost of erecting school-houses is defrayed by the Government. The balance of moneys required is raised by local taxation. The number of schools for 1870 is 16; they are inspected periodically by a Government officer. The present Inspector is E. Graham Alston, Esq.

13. The rates of Postage are as follows:—

To Great Britain	25c.	(including Colonial charge of 5c.)
To Canada	15c.	do. do.
To United States	10c.	
To Australia	30c.	
To Germany and Europe	35c.	

The mails are brought irregularly about once a week by American steamers from San Francisco and Olympia.

14. For further information see "Hand-book of British Columbia and Vancouver Island," published by F. Algar, Lombard Street, London.

IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT.

It is generally felt that one of the most important questions of the day as well for the prosperity of the Dominion as the mother country is that of the stream of population flowing from the latter to the former.

By the British North American Act the Dominion and the local governments are given concurrent jurisdiction in respect to immigration, and in the session of 1869, after the conference of delegates from the local govts., a measure was passed by the Dominion Parliament entitled "An Act respecting Immigration and Immigrants." (See *Year-Book* of 1870 for this Act.)

We take the following statement from the Report of the Hon. C. Dunkin, Minister of Agriculture and Statistics for 1869, which has been recently printed in a Blue Book. It shows the total immigration which has entered Canada, for the last four years, by the ports of Quebec, Halifax, St. John, N. B., Miramichi, the Suspension Bridge, and Inland Agencies, namely :—

	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.
Via the St. Lawrence	28,648	30,757	34,300	43,114
" the Suspension Bridge and other Inland Ports of Ontario and Quebec	23,147	26,631	36,511	30,326
" Halifax		781	366	448
" St. John, N. B.		409	271	456
" Miramichi				21
Total	51,795	57,578	71,448	74,365

These immigrants divide themselves into two classes: those who stay in Canada, and those who simply pass through to settle principally in the Western States. They may be thus tabulated :—

	Those who stay in Canada.	Those who pass to U. States.
1866	10,091	41,704
1867	14,666	47,212
1868	12,765	58,683
1869	18,630	57,202

These figures showing a large disproportion between these who stay in Canada and those who simply pass through, should also furnish a conclusive answer to those who have argued that Canada ought to assist immigrants by paying their passages. It could not do so without assisting the United States.

Out of the 18,630 who came into the Dominion in 1869, 17,202 settled in the Province of Ontario; 503 in the Province of Quebec; 477 in New Brunswick; and 448 in Nova Scotia. These figures are taken from the report of the Minister of Agriculture, who states that in some instances they may be modified, arising from the immigrants moving after their arrival at any given locality. But they are approximately correct.

The nationalities, trades, and callings of those who enter at the inland ports can not be determined, but the following is a classification of 43,114 immigrants at the port of Quebec:—English, 14,691; Irish, 3,339; Scotch, 2,774; German, 1,950; Scandinavia 20,120; and other origins, 222.

The trades and callings of 19,469 male adults, steerage passengers, attended to by the agency at Quebec, are thus stated:—Farmers, 5,520; labourers, 8,710; mechanics, 5,115; clerks, &c., 112; and professional men, 12.

Poor immigrants, to the number of 6,200, received aid from the Dominion Government in 1869, in the form of inland passages to their first destination. The total sum granted and paid in favour of poor immigrants, by the Dominion Government, amounted to $15,432. The local governments also gave aid. The way in which aid has been given is this: The Dominion Government pays the passage of the destitute from the port of disembarkation to the place of primary destination, when they are in charge of the Province in which such agency is situate. Any further aid in food or subsequent transport is defrayed by the local government, through its agent; but the local agent may again apply to the Dominion agent for the purpose of forwarding immigrants to their first destination.

The total expenses of the Dominion Immigration Service in 1869 amounted to $59,775.84. Of this sum $29,357.28 were expended for Provincial agencies; $13,211.25 for European agencies; and $17,207 for expenses of quarantine. Part of the expenses of the Dominion Government are defrayed by the capitation tax, amounting to $41,069.

In 1869, material alterations and additions were made to the Dominion emigrant service in Europe. Mr. Dixon was removed to London; Mr. Simays appointed for Northern Europe, with an office at Antwerp; Mr. Moylan for the South of Ireland; Mr. Foy for the North of Ireland; and Mr. Shaw for Scotland.

At a conference held in 1869, between the Dominion Government and the Local Governments, it was agreed that the Local Governments should each issue a pamphlet and posters, the former to be distributed in Europe, and the latter to be exhibited in British post-offices.

In answer to questions from Great Britain and Europe, the Dominion and Local Governments have uniformly stated that they declined to give aid to immigration, in defraying the cost, or any part of it, of ocean transport.

The immigrants who settled in Canada in 1869, for the most part, did well.

The health of the immigrants, who came from Great Britain in 1869, was, for the most part, good. But typhus fever, in a malignant form, prevailed among the foreign immigrants, who came by way of the St. Lawrence, *en route* for the United States. It was in a form so malignant, that it attacked the thoroughly acclimated staff, and the medical superintendent himself, Dr. Montizambert. At the quarantine station, at Grosse Isle, 40 ships, containing 10,123 passengers, were examined; and 16 ships and 4,474 immigrants performed a regular quarantine. The ships detained had lost 83 passengers, by death, during the voyage — the greatest portion of whom were young children and infants. The number of sick admitted into the different hospitals of the station was 495, of whom 44 died.

The Dominion Government have the following Agents and Employés in Canada:

Names.	*Residence.*	*Salary.*
L. Stafford, agent,	Quebec,	$1200
F. J. S. Doré, assistant agent,	Do	1000
J. Anderson, interpreter,	Do	250
J. Tilly, messenger,	Do	200
J. Daley, agent,	Montreal,	1200
W. Wills, agent,	Ottawa,	800
J. Macpherson, agent,	Kingston,	800
J. A. Donaldson, agent,	Toronto,	1000
R. W. Rae, agent,	Hamilton,	800
W. Clever,	Do	180
E. Clay, agent,	Halifax,	1000
R. Himes, agent,	St. John N. B.	862
E. Layton, agent,	Miramichi,	488

And the following in Europe:

Names.	*Residence.*	*Salary.*
W. Dixon, agent,	London,	$2000
An office clerk,	Do	500
E. Simays, agent,	Antwerp,	800
J. G. Moylan, agent,	Dublin,	1200
C. Foy, agent,	Belfast,	800
D. Shaw, agent,	Glasgow,	800

REPORTS OF GOVERNMENT AGENTS.

Appended to the report of the Minister of Agriculture and Statistics, are those of a number of Government Emigration Agents. First, and most important of these, comes that of Mr. Stafford, the agent at Quebec, dated Feb. 1st, 1870. He states that in the immigration by the St. Lawrence, in 1869, there was an increase of 12,801 from the United Kingdom, and a decrease of 3,990 from foreign ports. The total increase, in 1869, was 8,814. He further states that the emigrants were conveyed in 76 steamers, of 109,681 tons burthen, and 57 sailing ships, of 34,961 tons. The average passage of steamers from Liverpool was 12 days; from Londonderry, 11 days; from Glasgow, 15 days; and from London, 17 days. The sailing ships averaged 36 days from the United Kingdom; 49 days from Germany; and 44 days from Norway. Of the whole emigration from Great Britain and Ireland, only 46 persons came out by sailing ships, and these were not regular passenger ships, amenable to the provisions of the passenger act. The nationalities of the immigrants who came to Quebec, in the two years, were as follow:

	1868.	1869.
English,	6,497	14,691
Irish,	5,563	5,339
Scotch,	1,937	2,774
Germans and Prussians,	5,068	1,959
Norwegians, Swedes, and Danes,	16,051	20,129
Other countries,	1,204	222
	34,300	53,114

The Quebec agent remarks:—"The mortality which occurred amongst the emigrants of 1869, bears a marked decrease in per centage to that of former years. This may be chiefly accounted for by the fact that the greater bulk of the emigration came out by steamers carrying duly qualified medical practitioners, and on board of which proper hygienic discipline, as a rule, observed."

In 1869, the number of 5,221 emigrants to the St. Lawrence, were assisted by the Hon. F. Hobart's Committee; the Clerkenwell Emigration Committee; Hertfordshire Reformatory; British and Colonial Emigration Society; Model Farm, Surrey; Vicar of Portsmouth; Miss Logan's Committee; Miss Rye; South Dublin Union; Dublin by Lamplight Institution; Poor-Law Guardians; Clerkenwell Emigration Club; Workmen's National Emigration Society; National Emigration Aid Society; St. Joseph's House, Sheffield; and the Bristol and Clifton Emigration Society.

Mr. Stafford states the sum of £1,613 18s. 3d. stg, — equal to $7,849.35 — was remitted to him, at various times, for the use of these people. A portion of each remittance was paid to them on landing — the balance remitted to the inland agents, to be handed them. The emigrants in H. M. transports received 10s. stg. per adult, and 5s. per child, over 1 year, from the paymaster of the vessel. We make the following further extracts from Mr. Stafford's report:

"The general destinations of the steerage passengers to Canada, in 1869, compiled from the usual returns furnished to me by the Grand Trunk authorities, may thus be given:

Eastern Townships,		171
Montreal,		1,615
Central Districts,		1,621
Toronto,		5,014
West of Toronto, in Canada,		1,824
		10,245
Lower Provinces,		12
Remained in Canada,		10,257
Went to Eastern States,	3,761	
Went to Western States,	18,908½	
		22,669½
		1,334
Adults,		34,260½

"Of the 10,257 adults, reported as booked for Point Levi for places in Canada, nearly all came out by steamers; and out of the 1,334 adults unaccounted for, a large proportion also may fairly be set down as having remained in the Dominion, some of them having stopped over at Point Levi, for a day or two, to clean and rest themselves, whilst others crossed over to Quebec, and went on to their destinations by steamers, and these, of course, are not included in the returns handed to us by the Grand Trunk agents. We may, therefore, conclude that fully 11,000 adults of the arrivals at this port, during the past season, proceeded to places in Canada, showing an increase over 1868 of upwards of 6,000 adults. According to reports received from the inland agents, these people all found ready employment — many of the mechanics having accepted work at farm labour. The prospect of an increased demand for farm labourers, skilled and unskilled, for female domestic servants, and for a limited number of mechanics, are, as usual, exceedingly good; and the various lines of railway projected in Ontario, as well as the Intercolonial, now in course of construction, will afford employment to large numbers."

In another table, Mr. Stafford shews that the total number of immigrants, who have arrived at Quebec, since the year 1829 to 1869, inclusive, is 1,171,584 — being a yearly average of 28,575. Of the grand total, 375,198 came from England; 433,058 from Ireland; 128,293 from Scotland; 162,216 from Germany, Norway, and Sweden; and 12,819 from other countries.

Mr. J. J. Daly, the Government Immigration Agent at the port of Montreal, reports that he gave aid to 153 indigent immigrants in 1869; that he assisted 313 immigrants in Montreal and its vicinity, of the class of farm labourers and mechanics, whom he has reason to believe are well off. He states that there has been a greater demand for skilled farm labourers than he has been able to supply — especially of married couples; that he has placed many boys, from 14 to 18 years of age, as in-door servants, and that more of this class could find employment; that the demand for female domestics, cooks, and housemaids, has been in excess of the supply. The class of mechanics, he states, have generally done well; but of clerks, etc., he says:—"Professional men, clerks, drapers' assistants, and others of such classes, are not in demand here; and unless provided with means, in addition to good introductions or engagements, previous to leaving home, more especially if married, should be advised not to emigrate." He adds, that the disposition among immigrants to proceed to the United States has been markedly less than usual. He says he has been in correspondence with British workmen in the United States, who are anxious to remove to Canada.

Mr. W. J. Wills, the Government Immigrant Agent at Ottawa, reports that he received and disposed of 752 immigrants in the city, and neighbouring counties, and gave assistance to 177 adults. He states that he could have disposed of a very much larger number of agricul-

tural labourers, at wages varying from $120 to $160 per annum, (from £25 to £33 10s.) with board and lodging. The demand for this species of labour continues to increase from the increased breadth of ground yearly put under cultivation. About 40 men, and their families, sent out by charitable societies, from the east end of London, of the mechanics' class, were placed at Ottawa; but, generally, that class of men are not required in the neighbourhood of Ottawa, and should not be sent there. The agent states that twelve clerks, who reached Ottawa, were obliged to accept menial situations. He particularly requests that persons of that class be not sent to Ottawa, as they are sure to find distress. The class of maid servants sent were immediately placed, and many more could have been; 50 German families reached Ottawa, and part of them proceeded to join relatives at Pembroke. He states:—"I deem it advisable to refer to the Free Grant lands, set apart in the county of Renfrew, in the vicinity of Pembroke, in the townships of Head, Buchanan, Wylie, Rolph, Fraser, Alice, McKay, and Petewawa. This ought and will surely be an inducement to Germans, and others, who may desire to acquire land for settlement purposes, as they are laid out in most desirable localities. As respects the future, I can only reiterate what has been stated on many previous occasions, that here, in the Ottawa valley, the really competent, reliant, hard-working immigrant can be certain of ultimate success. It is true, that at first there may be hardships and privations to endure; but, with perseverance, the willing hand can easily overcome them, and in a brief space of time he will find himself in a position of comparative comfort: it is really astounding to realize the change that takes place in a short time. In my own experience, immigrants of a few years standing in the county are now raising crops from off their own lands, and supporting themselves and families, by their own exertions, in a manner truly marvellous."

The Kingston Agent reports that the demand for labourers in that vicinity was in excess of the supply; that $10 and $15 a month, (£2 and £3 stg.) with board and lodging, were offered and paid for farm labourers. The number of applications for labourers was 2,215; for female servants, 976; and for mechanics, 243. Farmers, who made applications, expressed great disappointment that so few immigrants staid at Kingston. The total number landed there was 1,135; and of these 1,115 staid. All that remained did very well: and the general health of the whole was good.

The Toronto Agent, Mr. John A. Donaldson, reports, and states that in 1869, the arrivals were over any former years. He says:—"By the St. Lawrence route, the number of arrivals were 30,091, and *via* the United States, 575—in all, 30,573; out of this number 0,222 remained in Canada: the balance, 20,351, passed through to the United States. All were of a healthy class, and found immediate employment on their arrival. Since then a large number have been able to send money home to bring out their friends, and up to this time no complaints have reached this agency of any magnitude." He says further, that the construction of the "new lines of railway, and the drainage of our flat lands, will open up a large field of employment, in addition to the demand which still continues for farm labourers and mechanics, amongst our agriculturists."

Mr. R. H. Rae, the Agent at Hamilton, Ont., reported that 32,704 immigrants arrived at that point in 1869, of whom 23,873 came *via* the United States, and 23,233 persons on to the Western States—the remaining 6,483 staid in Canada. He gave relief to 1,496; and states there was a large demand for agricultural labourers, both skilled and unskilled. A large number of the former can find plenty of work; 213 families brought with them $238,75).

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

The great Province of Ontario has made a beginning of exertion in the cause of immigration, and the result is a considerable settlement of immigrants within her borders, adding at once to her wealth, importance and population.

She sent a Special Commissioner to Great Britain, in 1868, (Mr. Thomas White, junr.,) and she took the same course again in the early part of 1870, the same Commissioner being again sent. Both of these missions were eminently successful. An official communication which the Commissioner was able to make of the facilities which Ontario afforded, and the advantages which she offered to settlers, was calculated to make a very favourable impression, which it did in fact make. The cause of Ontario was presented, moreover, with both ability and zeal by the Commissioner.

The result of these efforts may be gleaned from the summary we have given in the Dominion proceedings, and agents' reports—the principal feature being that Ontario absorbed almost all the settlers that came to the Dominion in 1869, (17,202 settling in Ontario, against 503 in Quebec, 477 in New Brunswick, and 448 in Nova Scotia,) and so far as we have been able to ascertain the facts, up to the time we write these lines (in October, 1870,) the same result has again taken place this year.

Besides the official exertions made by the Commissioner, she obtained, through him, permission to place posters in all the Post Offices of the United Kingdom, which was done to

the number of 13,000 or 14,000. Further Ontario has issued 10',000 pamphlets for distribution in Great Britain, setting forth, under semi official sanction, the advantages which that Province offers to immigrants. In 186 , she made an expenditure of $25,000 for the purposes of immigration; and she also voted $25,000 for the expenditure of 1870.

The Hon. John Carling, the Commissioner of Immigration for Ontario, has organized a system of communication with the municipalities throughout the Provinces, by means of which particular information is obtained of the precise numbers of labourers and mechanics of each class, that each separate locality can employ. The system has been found to work admirably, and the result has been that all the settlers which came, have been comfortably placed without a day's delay.

Dr. Taché, the Deputy Minister of Agriculture, stated before a committee of the House of Commons, in March, 1870, in referring to the Immigration Conference of 1869, that "agreeably to the order of the Conference, inquiries were made on the subject of procuring "better and more ample accommodation for the immigrants landing at Toronto. * * * * "After consultation with the Hon. Commissioner of Agriculture of Ontario and the railway "authorities, on the recommendation of the Hon. Minister of Agriculture, two orders were "passed by the Privy Council—one bearing date the 14th of February, 1869, appropriating to "the purpose of immigration two plots of Ordnance Lands referred to, and another, bearing "date the 8th of March, appropriating a sum of $15,000 to the buildings required to be "erected. The Board of Works is now busily engaged in causing these buildings to be "erected before the 1st of May; these buildings are a large shed, a cooking house, a dining "hall, a baggage shed, an office, a residence for the agent, and the appurtenances necessary "to such an establishment."

This work has been carefully carried out; and has been admirably successful. It connects with the railway stations; and so perfect is the system that immigrants actually find themselves at their destination, where work is provided for them, in a few hours after arrival at this shed.

The progress of Ontario, and, in fact, of all Canada, in wealth and population, has been quite as rapid as that of the United States. In fact, there is no country in the world more solidly prosperous.

We take the following from the pamphlet published by the Government of Ontario with respect to

MINES AND MINERALS.

"The mineral wealth of the country is not surpassed, if, indeed, it be equalled by any other in variety and richness. It has not yet, however, received anything like the attention it deserves, and may be said to be almost entirely undeveloped. To mention some of the principal articles, we have iron in large quantities a short distance back from Lake Ontario, in the country between the Georgian Bay and the Ottawa; also, in the same region, copper, lead, plumbago, antimony, arsenic, manganese, heavy spar, calc spar; gypsum, or plaster of Paris; marble, pronounced by good judges as fully equal to Carrara, or that obtained in Vermont, and building stone, all of them in large quantities near the surface. Gold has also been found in the same region, but not as yet in quantities sufficient to pay well.

"On the north shore of Lake Huron are the celebrated Bruce mines of copper, from which ore and metal to the value of $250,000 are exported annually. Silver is also found on the shores of Lake Superior, particularly round Thunder Bay. Mica is also found, and worked in quantities that pay well.

"Petroleum is got in the westerly part of the Province in immense and apparently inexhaustible quantities.

"The first wells were struck at Oil Springs, County of Lambton, in 1862, and by March, 1863, over four millions of gallons had been obtained. Other regions have yielded this valuable mineral,—Bothwell, in the County of Kent, and Petrolia, in Lambton, being the principal. The last mentioned place is now the largest producing district. In 1867, 130 wells were sunk with great success, 120,000 barrels being shipped, and 200,000 tanked for future use. In 1868, the produce was about 4000 barrels weekly, equal to 200,000 in the year. Canada requires, for home consumption, only about 120,000 barrels, so that there is ample surplus for export. The difficulty in getting the Canadian oil into European markets has been its odour. American oil has been readily deodorized, and, consequently, has kept the Canadian out of the market. A process has quite recently been invented, however, by which the Canadian article can be perfectly deodorized, and, as this oil is superior to American, in having greater illuminating power, and being less explosive, it is expected that a large export trade will be developed during the ensuing year. Large refineries have been constructed at immense expense for preparing the oil according to the new process. When the export trade is fully developed, the trade will become of great value to Ontario.

"Salt is obtained at Goderich and the neighbourhood, in the shape of brine, from wells sunk to a great depth below the surface. The article is obtained by evaporating the brine, and is exceedingly good for table use, having been found, upon chemical analysis, to be of almost perfect purity. As evidence of its quality, it may be mentioned that it received a gold medal at the Paris Exhibition of 1867, and the first prize at the New York State Fair for the same year. Although the manufacture has been carried on for only two or three years, there is now produced far more salt than is needed by the Province of Ontario, and large quantities will probably be exported. In November, 1866, the manufacture was 45 barrels a day; in August, 1867, it was 90; in August, 1868, 190; and now it is probably upwards of 300 barrels a day. Over $70,000 have been expended; 13 wells are now sunk, and about 200 kettles are in operation.

"Large peat beds exist in many parts of the Province, and the manufacture of peat for fuel is just now being commenced.

"The above is not intended as a complete list, but is merely submitted to show what Ontario may be expected to become in future in respect of its mineral wealth."

Public Lands in Ontario.

There are yet very large tracts of good public lands to dispose of in Ontario—much larger tracts than has been commonly supposed.

We take the following particulars from the Government pamphlet:—

"There are in the Province of Ontario the following numbers of acres:—

In total area.		Total surveyed.		Total granted and sold.
77,606,400	.....	25,297,480	.....	21,879,048

"It will thus be seen that there are some three millions and a half of acres of surveyed Government lands not yet taken up, and more than fifty millions of acres not yet surveyed. The greater part of these lands lie in the region bounded at the east by the Ottawa River, at the west by the Georgian Bay, and at the south by the more northerly of what we are accustomed to call the front townships, and which are more or less improved and settled up.

"The Laurentian range of mountains running south-westerly, and skirting the north shore of the St. Lawrence, between Quebec and Montreal, but gradually receding from that river on approaching the latter city, tends westward from Montreal along the north shore of the Ottawa, sending an out-lier or two to remind of its neighbourhood the traveller on that noble stream. Some distance above Ottawa City—notably at Portage du Fort—the most casual observer may see it crossing the river strong, and somewhat modified in character, it runs southward to near Brockville, whence, again turning westward, it forms a ridge, or rather a collection of hillocks, which shed the rain that falls upon them southward to Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence, and north and eastward to the Ottawa, or Lake Simcoe and the Georgian Bay".

The following statements are made respecting the settlement of the country beyond the Laurentian range:—

"First, from the West, from near Lake Simcoe, people found the Muskoka district and Parry's Sound not uninviting. Then, from the East, the men of Lanark and of Renfrew moved up the Madawaska and the Petewawa. Then the Crown Lands Surveyors, and, better still, the employees of the lumberers, went further back. The further they penetrated into the interior, the better the land became, and the result may be stated thus, that *inside* the Laurentian barrier, best approached by the Northern Railroad and Lake Simcoe on the one hand, and from the Upper Ottawa River on the other, there is, in the basin of Lake Nipissing and the watershed of the Ottawa, both in Ontario and Quebec, a most extensive tract of excellent land, nearly as large as the peninsula of Ontario, much of it deep-soiled as the basin of the St. Lawrence, timbered with a heavy growth of mixed white pine and hardwood, much of it as level as the St. Lawrence valley, and some as even as a prairie. It lies, moreover, near waters which either are or can be easily made navigable. A market for its farm products exists already in the lumberers' camps, which are even now breaking its solitudes, and but few years will elapse before its forests ring with the settler's axe—before the shores of Lake Nipissing, which is three times as large as Lake Simcoe, echo to the whistle of the steamboat—or even before a railway runs across it by the shortest route from Montreal towards Chicago.

"The price of such Government lands as are for sale varies with the situation. In the Algoma district it is twenty cents per acre, but that is at present a somewhat remote region. The usual price for the more accessible tracts of land is seventy-five cents per acre, cash, or one dollar per acre by instalments. Occasionally townships, parts of townships, or a few lots at a time, are sold at auction, when the prices realized vary according to the location and quality of the land. In 1867, the Government of Ontario sold 132,393 acres for the sum of $209,707, an average of a little more than a dollar and a half per acre. The regulations under which the lands are sold, vary considerably according as they are of ordinary character, or specially for their timber or minerals. The usual settlement duties required before a patent is issued for the lands occupied are, the building of a "habitable house," and 20 acres on a 200 acre lot to be cleared and under crop. Sometimes parties take up land, work on it for a time, and, for some reason or other, leave it before fulfilling the conditions necessary to secure a deed. It is these lands for the most part—lands on which some improvements have been made, and which have lapsed back into the hands of Government, which are, from time to time, sold by auction to the highest bidder. Very advantageous purchases may often be made at such sales."

The Free Grant Lands and Homestead Exemption.

"The Free Grant Lands in the Province of Ontario are especially worthy the attention alike of the immigrant and of parties already resident in the country, who are desirous of possessing freehold farms, but whose means are limited. Anxious to promote the improvement of the yet uncleared districts, the Provincial Government have thrown open, upon the most liberal terms, a number of townships, into any of which parties may go and select for themselves the site of a future home. Every head of a family can obtain grants, two hundred acres of land, and any person arrived at the age of 18, may obtain one hundred acres in the Free Grant districts. This offer is made by the Government to all persons without distinction of sex, so that a large family, having several children in it at or past 18 years of age, may take up a large tract, and become, in a few years, when the land is cleared and improved, joint possessors of a valuable and beautiful estate. The settlement duties are: to have 15 acres on each grant of 100 acres cleared and under crop, of which at least two acres are to be cleared and cultivated annually for five years; to build a habitable house, at least 16 by 20 feet in size; and to reside on the land at least six months in each year.

"These Free Grant lands are comprised in the townships of Humphrey, Cardwell, Watt,

Stephenson, Brunell, Macaulay, McLean, Muskoka, Draper, McDougall, Foley, Cardiff, Chandos, Monmouth, Anstruther, Anson, Hindon, Minden, Stanhope, Dungannon, Carlow, Monteagle, Herschel, Wicklow, Mayo, Grattan, Wilberforce, South Algoma, Hagarty, Richards, Sherwood, Alice, Fraser, Petewawa, McKay, Buchanan, Wylie, Rolph, Head, Clarendon, Palmerston, Miller, Borah, Prince, Park and Aweres, in all forty-one townships comprising from 60 to 80 thousand acres each.

"Parties wishing to settle on the Free Grants in the Muskoka and Parry Sound territory, may proceed by either of the following routes:—

"1st. From Toronto to Barrie or Bell Ewart by the Northern Railway; from thence to the River Severn by steamer; from the River Severn to Gravenhurst, on Lake Muskoka, by stage; from Gravenhurst to Bracebridge, by steamer or by the Muskoka Road, and from Bracebridge to the respective townships by the Muskoka, Paterson, and Parry Sound Roads. In winter, the communication with Bracebridge and Parry Sound is by stage from Barrie. A company is now formed to construct a railway to connect with the Northern, from Barrie to the Muskoka District. The office of C. W. Lount, Esq., Crown Lands Agent for the townships of Watt, Stephenson, Brunell, Macaulay, McLean, Muskoka, and Draper, is at Bracebridge, in the township of Macaulay.

"2nd. To Collingwood from Toronto by the Northern Railway; from Collingwood to Parry Sound by steamer, once a week, every Saturday morning, and from Parry Sound to the respective townships by the Great Northern, Parry Sound, and Nipissing Colonization Roads. A stage runs from Parry Sound to Lake Rosseau, connecting with the steamer.

"The office of John D. Beatty, Esq., Crown Lands Agent for the townships of McDougall, Foley, Humphrey and Cardwell, is at Parry Sound.

"The other four townships of Cardiff, Chandos, Monmouth and Anstruther are reached by way of Peterborough, to which place there is railway communication from the town of Port Hope. From thence, there is a good colonization road to the northern portion of the Free Grant townships. The office of W. Armstrong, Esq., Crown Land Agent for the townships of Cardiff, Chandos, Monmouth and Anstruther, is at Cardiff, in the township of Cardiff.

"It is the intention of the Government to lay off other townships for Free Grant purposes as fast as they may be required in the course of settlement and improvement. Indeed, the probability is that most of the wild lands, as yet unsurveyed between the Ottawa River and the Georgian Bay, will be thus disposed of.

"The Free Grant Lands are open for settlement under the authority of the Free Grant and Homestead Act, which became law Feb. 28th, 1868.

"The following additional lands have recently been opened for settlement under the Free Grant and Homestead Act. The Agent's name is given in each case:—

"The townships of Alice, Fraser, Petewawa, McKay, Buchanan, Wylie, Rolph, and Head, in the County of Renfrew. Applications for location are to be made to James P. Moffatt, Crown Lands Agent, at the Town of Pembroke, in said county.

"The townships of Grattan, Wilberforce, and South Algoma, in the County of Renfrew, and Hagarty, Richards and Sherwood, in the District of Nipissing. Applications for location are to be made to Samuel G. Lynn, Esquire, Crown Lands Agent, at the Village of Eganville, in the said county.

"The townships of Dungannon, Carlow, Monteagle, Herschel, Wicklow and Mayo, in the County of Hastings. Applications for location are to be made to John Robinson Tait, Esq., of York River.

"The townships of Anson and Hinden, in the County of Victoria, and certain lands in the Townships of Minden and Stanhope, in the County of Peterborough. Applications for locations are to be made to Joseph Graham, Esquire, Crown Lands Agent at Lobocageon.

"The following is a brief summary of this Act as recently amended:—

Free Grants and Homesteads.

"*Cap.* 8—Provides for Free Grants and Homesteads. It authorizes the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to appropriate certain lands as free grants to actual settlers, under regulations to be made for that purpose; but such grants are confined to the lands in the Algoma and Nipissing Districts, and the lands between the Ottawa River and Georgian Bay, to the west of a line drawn from a point opposite the south-east angle of the township of Palmerston, north-westerly along the western boundary line of other townships to the Ottawa River, and north of the northern boundaries of Otto, Olden, Kennebec, Kalader, Elzevir, Ladge, Marmora, Belmont, Dummer, Smith, Douro, Somerville, Laxton, Carden, Rome, and the River Severn. No such grant is to be made to a person under 18, or for more than 200 acres. The patent shall not issue for 5 years after location, nor until the locatee has cleared and cultivated 15 acres and built a house thereon fit for habitation, has resided contiguously on the lot, clearing at least 2 acres per annum; absence of six months during each year is, however, allowed. Failure to perform settlement duties forfeits the location. * * * * On the death of the locatee, the land vests in his widow during her widowhood, unless she prefers to accept her dower in it. The land cannot be alienated or mortgaged until the patent issues, nor within 20 years of the location, without consent of the wife, if living. Nor will it at any time be liable to be sold under execution for any debt contracted before or during the 20 years after the patent issues, except for a mortgage or pledge given during that time. It may be sold for taxes.

"In order to make a successful settlement upon a free grant, the settler should have at least from £40 to £60 after reaching his location. But it would be unwise to send out in all such persons, on their arrival in the country, to deposit their money in any savings Bank, where it will draw from 4 to 5 per cent. interest, and go out for a year as agricultural labourers. The experience thus acquired will far more than compensate for the time lost. The settlers are always willing to help new comers. A house, such as is required under the act, could be erected by contract for about £5 stg.; but with the assistance the settler would certainly receive from his neighbours, it might be erected for even less than that. Should it be desired to clear the land by hired labour or by contract, in order to bring it more rapidly into cultivation, the cost would be about £3 stg. per acre. The best season of the year to go on to a

free grant is the month of September, after harvest work in the old settlement is over. There is time to put up a house, and get comfortably settled before the winter sets in; and during the winter, the work of chopping and clearing can go on. In this way, a crop can be got in the first spring, and some return be received from the land. The operation of putting in the first crop is a very simple one. Ploughing is at once impracticable and unnecessary. The land is light and rich. All it needs is a little scratching on the surface to clear the seed. This is done with a drag or harrow, which may be either a very rough, primitive instrument—a natural crotch with a few teeth in it—or it may be carefully made and well-finished."

MANITOBAH AND THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORY.

The newly organized Province of Manitobah, comprising the settled part of the newly acquired North-West Territory on the Red River—(for summary of Act organizing this Province see LEGISLATION in this *Year Book*)—forms but a small portion of that vast tract of country. The question, Is it fit for settlement? is one that not only affects the welfare of Canada, but modern civilization.

A committee of the Senate, at Ottawa, during the session of Parliament in April last, took occasion to examine a number of persons from that region who happened to be then at the Seat of Government. The committee, after reporting that they had taken the evidence, go on to state:—

"2nd. The vast extent of country capable of cultivation, the favorable accounts uniformly given of its agricultural qualities, and the salubrity of the climate, leave no room for doubt on the minds of the committee that the region north of the *United States* boundary, west of the watershed of *Lake Superior*, and extending north of the northern banks of the *Saskatchewan River*, is a good wheat and vegetable-producing territory.

"3rd. The principal drawbacks would seem to be distance from navigation and railway communication, absence of markets for agricultural products, occasional visits from grasshoppers, and the cold of winter. But the testimony of all the witnesses examined upon this latter point tends to establish the fact, that although the thermometer indicates a much lower degree of temperature at *Red River*, in winter months, than in *Ontario*, yet the cold, in its effects upon individuals, produces scarcely, if at all, more inconvenience in the former than in the latter country.

"4th. The committee are satisfied that if measures are taken at an early date to afford facilities for access through British territory to the *Red River*, it will be found to be not only a very desirable home for immigrants, but will materially enhance the prosperity and promote the best interests of this Dominion."

We will give a summary of some of the evidence:—

MR. SETTER'S EVIDENCE.

John James Setter—Is a farmer and a school teacher, who lives at Portage La Prairie. He was born at Red River. Has resided there since, except that he lived during the years 1856-7-8 in the State of Minnesota. He had travelled about 110 miles west on the Assinniboine in the territory, and between the Assinniboine and the boundary line seventy or eighty miles. The country that he has seen is pretty equally divided between wooded and prairie land. The woods are invariably found on the banks of the streams. They consist of oak, ash, elm and poplar; and he would call large timber there, trees a foot and a half in diameter. There is pine, but not the white pine; and there is white cedar, but no red. The streams have generally muddy bottoms; there is very little rock. These are not generally difficult to cross. The bottoms are soft. The alluvial deposit varies in depth. On the Red River it is about a foot deep, whilst up on the Assinniboine and in the neighbourhood of the Portage, it is about three feet in depth, and in some places six. White mud underlies the alluvial deposit in the Portage section, and clay in the Red River. Colour of this clay is lightish. Gophir mounds are very common on the Assinniboine. The belt of timber are wide on the south side of the Assinniboine. That river is from 150 to 180 yards broad where it joins the Red River. Red River is navigable from Winnipeg to Fort Alexandrombie, for vessels drawing four feet. Average width of belts of timber is about 4 miles, but does not state this of his own knowledge. Prairies are 12 or 14 miles wide on north side of the Assinniboine. He has a farm 25 acres under cultivation. Soil alluvial. It was a prairie and virgin soil. Light colour. But it is in some places black. The wild grass on it is the ordinary prairie grass. It grows in the bottoms so tall that you can tie it over a horse's back in riding through it; but the ordinary grass is short. He raises wheat. This weighs 64 lbs. to a bushel; but he has seen it weigh 68 lbs. This is spring wheat; fall wheat is a failure. Barley, oats, peas, potatoes, turnips, and carrots are also raised. A variety of Indian corn is raised. It might be generally raised, but the people don't care about it. They generally put crops in from middle of April to middle of May, and harvest in August. They have never had the potato disease, nor the weevil in wheat. He does not think there are any farms on the wooded lands, but the soil in the woods appears to be richer than in the prairie. He spoke of fall wheat not answering on prairie lands, but stated that Canadians were of opinion that it would answer if farms were opened on the timber land. Water can be found on the Assinniboine at 8 or 10 feet. Water is generally hard. There is abundance of limestone in the lower part of Red River, and in places near the Assinniboine. There are hills or bluffs on the south side of Assinniboine, which he states is a beautiful country, as well as on the west of Red River. There are some boulders but no stratified rocks in the country. There is no fuel on the prairie, but on one side of the line there is plenty of timber for fuel and building houses for some time to come. Timber has to be brought five or six miles to the prairies on which he is speaking. Coal has been discovered by Indians, about 40 miles from Portage la Prairie, cropping out on the river banks. They have frosts in September, but not sufficient to blanch

the prairie grass. There is a kind of grass which remains green at the bottom all winter. Horned cattle are kept in, in winter; but horses may run out all winter. They feed cattle in the winter. One year he bought a new place, and being short of stabling he left out some of his cattle, and these were the fattest in the spring. They were only sheltered from winds. Snow is generally a foot and a half deep; but in places there are drifts. Weather in winter is dry, and there are no sleety storms. Temperature at times 43° and 44° below zero, but very rarely. Some of his neighbours have left 30 or 40 horses running at large all winter for the last 10 years. They live on prairie grass. When he was in Minnesota it was 41° below zero. They can move about in the cold weather with comfort. They have no thaws in winter. Snow begins about middle or latter part of November. Winter is steady. Spring commences at end of March and first of April. The roads are sufficient for carriages and all the smaller streams are bridged. From his place to Fort Garry there is a good road. The average height of the prairie grass is not more than a foot. Mowing machines are used. The prairies are subject to fire; and it is against the law to set fire to them in the settlement. There are very few French farmers in the settlement. The French generally pursue hunting. The principal farmers are English and Scotch. Ten years ago there were buffalo in the immediate neighbourhood of Assiniboine. Now there are none inside of 200 miles. There are some rabbits, and the birds are ducks, geese, cranes, swans, snipe, a small partridge, prairie chickens and pigeons. The heat at midsummer goes as high as 90°. Warm weather commences at middle of May. Nights are generally cool. Oats do well and yield 33 lbs. to the bushel. Potatoes do very well, as do also carrots and turnips. Witness said he had not eaten a good potato since he came to Canada. The grasshoppers did not make their appearance till 1857, but had heard they had been there in the early days of the settlement. Their next appearance was in 1864. They did great hurt. For three times within 14 years they have deposited their eggs. He generally described that they were not troubled with other kinds of insects. They don't raise fruit, but they have wild plums, strawberries, chokecherries, cranberries, gooseberries, wild peas, blueberries, sour grapes, currents and some other varieties. They get lumber in the settlement. There is a saw mill at Lake Winnipeg. Lumber is generally cut by hand in saw pits. 100 boards 8 inches wide, cost £2 10s. stg. They have elm but make no use of it. Fencing is made of poplar. Houses are made of frame work and with logs, roofed with thatch. Of fish, they have white fish, sturgeon of a large size—from 100 to 200 lbs—cat fish, perch, pike and gold eyes. Population of Portage La Prairie is about 300. "Natives, some Canadians, but no French." They have three Episcopalian churches. Presbyterians have their services in a private house at present. Witness has about 40 pupils in his school. He had 76 before the grasshoppers came. He teaches the ordinary branches. The settlement is entirely Protestant. There is a higher school belonging to the Protestants, Bishop Macrae's, at St. John's, where they teach classics, mathematics and theology. There are no Protestants at St. Boniface. Protestants and Catholics do not mix, as a rule. There is a splendid stone cathedral belonging to the Catholics. He considers Red River a finer country than the State of Minnesota. "It is the best country I have ever seen" The only thing to detract from its agricultural advantages is, that it is so far from the sea board. To get a farm, a man goes and stakes off a piece of land, but if it is not improved in six months it is forfeited. They are not troubled by the Indians. There is never now any intermarriage between the Indians and the whites. Women have frequently 14 children.

JOSEPH MONKMAN'S EVIDENCE.

Joseph Monkman (half-breed), examined—He lives in St. Peter's Parish, Indian Settlement. Speaks English, Chippewa and Cree. His father was an Englishman, and his mother a native of the Cree tribe. He has been as far north as the Norway House, at the extremity of Lake Winnipeg. He has also been up the Saskatchewan River, as far as Moose Lake, and as far as Carlton House, on the North Branch of the Saskatchewan. He has visited the Touchwood Hills, and been along the Qu'Appelle River. Knows the neighbourhood of Rainy Lake and the Lake of the Woods. Has been sometimes in the employ of the Hudson Bay Company. Has been very little hunting and trapping. Was with Mr. Dawson in 1858. Road between Fort Garry and Lake of the Woods is a level, on the whole, with some slight ridges, and runs through a fair country, with the exception of some swamps. Distance between points named, about 90 miles. It is easy to have a railway there. About 15 miles are swampy, but there is a ridge through it for a long distance, of a fine character, wooded. The soil is sandy, as a rule. It is a good soil for 30 miles from Fort Garry. He had heard Mr. Setter's observations about the capabilities of the country. He agreed in them. Mr. Setter has not over rated the advantages of the country. There are pines of 3 feet diameter. Red River is navigated as far as Fort Abercrombie, 200 miles from American territory. Witness farms himself. Last year he had a crop of wheat so heavy that it could not support itself. He sowed his wheat on 22nd April. One bushel sown yields 35. He has seen one grain of wheat make 55 heads. About 65 or 66 lbs. is the average. Barley exceeds wheat in luxuriance. He has seen a crop come off the same land for 25 years,—the last much about the same as the first. It is very uncommon for the late frosts to injure grain. He has had none injured where he lives. Potatoes are invariably fine. He has grown them 2 lbs. each. He keeps 30 or 40 cattle and horses there, and houses his horses, but they can winter out. Snow is considered deep at 3 feet. Hemp grows taller than himself. They make maple sugar. There are a good many American merchants about Fort Garry. Water can be got anywhere they dig on the plains. Fifty miles along the shore of Manitobah Lake as good crops have been raised as on the banks of Red River. He had seen fine wheat 250 miles north of Red River. Passing Fort Pelly, country is full of lakes and brackish water. It is a capital place for cattle. He does not think the frost in the country is at all an injury to farming. He manures his farm very little. He has seen a pumkin that weighed 23 lbs. They have melons of all kinds.

REV. W. FLETCHER'S EVIDENCE.

The *Rev. William Fletcher*, examined, stated—Was born in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, and went to Portage La Prairie in 1868, from Carlisle, Ontario. Had previously been in Canada

over 20 years, and is a minister of the Canada Presbyterian Church. He has been over a great deal of the Red River country from Portage down the Assiniboine to Fort Garry, and from Fort Garry to Stone Fort on Red River. There are 150 Presbyterian families in his district. He should estimate the population about 12,000 in the districts with which he is acquainted. From Lake Winnipeg to Fort Garry the people are almost entirely Protestant, on both sides of the river. The Protestant churches mix a great deal. There are 10 or 12 of the Church of England, 4 of Presbyterians and 3 other places of meeting in private houses; 5 or 6 Wesleyan Methodist places of meeting. He believed the Catholics and Protestants in the settlement were about equal in numbers. Many of the Roman Catholic churches are built at considerable cost, of stone. He should think the cold averaged 30° below zero. The range is more equal than in Canada, and, owing to the dryness of the climate, persons feel the cold less than they do in Canada. He has known it as cold as 40° below zero. On the Assiniboine, seed time began last year on April 16th, and cattle fed then on the wild grass just outside the fences. The wild grass seemed to be refreshed with the winter's snow, and cattle ate it greedily. They prefer it to hay. They had not ploughed before the 16th of April, and then there was some frost in the ground. There has been no potato disease. He has seen as excellent vegetables as he ever saw in Canada. On an acre of cabbage not a head wanting, and each ten inches. Indian corn might not be a safe crop, but some early varieties would ripen. Wheat is harvested fully as early as in Canada West. Usual time of harvest is August. He would say the yield of wheat was 30 to 35 bushels per acre. His opinion was that all the cereals did not give less than 20 returns to the bushel down. Grasshoppers were again feared. The weevil and midge are not in the country. He has seen heads of grain growing 5 inches long without a single grain missing. The club wheat he has seen growing is longer than any he has seen in Canada. There is smut in the grain. They prefer their own flour to American. There is a good deal of drinking. Liquor comes chiefly from the States, although some whiskey is made in the settlement. Indians drink when they can get liquor. Traffic in furs has been virtually free for years. As compared with Canada as a home for immigrants, there are some things which cannot be procured, but the country is favourable for farming, and a living can be got at far less cost of labour. The prairie grass returns where the sod has been broken by the plough. The land is very easily drained. Most of the schools are under the control of the Church of England, but worship is everywhere free. He can travel on wheels anywhere in the country. There are no fever and ague, and those who had it on coming to the country, have found it to leave them. There are more French than English half-breeds.

Mr. Donald Codd's Evidence.

Mr. Donald Codd—Is a draughtsman. Was born in England. Resides in Ottawa. Went to Red River in June, 1869. He was employed by Mr. Snow and Col. Dennis. Country between Oak Point and Fort Garry is excellent land. It is all prairie with clumps of trees, small oak and poplar chiefly. He found the winters very much like the winters at Ottawa, only there were no decided thaws. In summer he remembers the thermometer 92° and 93° in the shade in August, and that was considered a hot summer. The nights were cool, never sultry. They generally burnt poplar for fuel. The hotelkeeper told him he paid 3s. for a small cart-load.

Dr. James Lynch's Evidence.

James Lynch, examined—He was born at Niagara, but went to settle at Red River in June last. He is a doctor, but went to Red River with intention of farming. He went about the country looking for a suitable place to settle, and finally selected a small settlement up the White Mud River, about 8 miles from the mouth. He settled on the shores of Lake Manitobah in the vicinity of White Mud River. To get his farm he just staked it out of the prairie, and declared it his. He staked out a block of 600 acres, and nobody molested him or complained. It was the custom of the country. There were two clumps of trees on it—oak principally—covering 50 acres of ground. The prairie burns every fall. Indians had not complained of his taking his claim, but they should be settled with by the government for their rights. Indians had committed no hostile acts, except killing a few cattle. There are capital fish in Manitobah Lake. Climate resembles that of Canada, except that in summer nights are cool, and weather never sultry. It is a good country for settlement; exceedingly healthy; just such a country as he would like to make his home in. The wheat crop is excellent. He does not know anything about frosts doing any harm in summer. First frost of any severity is September. They make fences with poplar poles. Fuel question may shortly be a difficulty. From 50 to 100 Canadians settled in the territory last summer. Many took up lots just as he did. He saw a great many ducks in the country, and there are a good many elk by the Assiniboine. There are plenty of prairie hens, which are larger than the Western—a cross between the quail and the partridge. The water of the rivers is wholesome, but that of the lakes contains a good deal of sediment. The horses are poor. The cattle are large and very fine. He sees no obstacles to the settlement of Red River that may not be surmounted. Timber may be grown for fuel.

He continued:—If these troubles are settled I intend going back, and will invite my friends to accompany me. I went to the Red River Territory with the intention of becoming a settler, if from what I saw of it I considered it a desirable place of residence and favourable to the occupation I designed to follow, that of stock-breeding and farming. I saw the country with the eyes of a practical farmer—of a Canadian who had travelled considerably over this continent and visited others of the colonies. I saw it during an exceptionally unfavorable summer and autumn and an unusually severe winter. I had ample opportunities of observing those peculiarities which must strike every stranger visiting the country for the first time, and I unhesitatingly give it as my sincerest conviction, that as regards climate, judging from what is prominently noticeable in the general good health and fine physique of the natives, and from my own personal experience, it even possesses many advantages over Canada. The fertility and inexhaustible nature of the soil are superior to that of any other part of the world.

Arthur Hamilton's Evidence.

Arthur Hamilton, examined—Was born in New Brunswick, but lived the greater part of

his life in Hamilton. He went to Red River in June, 1869. He is a land surveyor, and was engaged in making surveys and overseeing works on road between Oak Point and Lake of the Woods. He explored 55 miles. That section of the country is all timbered, gravelly, sandy ridges, and some swamps. The soil is much better than it is about Ottawa. There is a good deal of lime in the earth. It is not, however, to be compared to prairie soil. He found the summer pleasant, the winter cold and clear. He saw some frost in the woods in September, but he was told that the frosts are earlier in the woods and swamps than in the open prairie. He was favorably impressed with the half-breeds. They are willing, good workers. The climate and country are magnificent.

MAJOR BOULTON'S EVIDENCE.

Major Boulton, examined—Is a native of Ontario. Went to Red River in August, 1869. He was engaged on Col. Dennis' survey. After leaving Pembina they enter a prairie country. As they get near Assiniboine they saw clumps of woods. The principal part of the land, from the boundary line to Assiniboine, is fit for settlement. Distance is about 64 miles. About Stinking River the country is really beautiful. Rose trees and strawberries grow in luxuriance on the higher parts of prairie to which he has referred. The grass is very nutritious, and during winter horses scrape the snow away to get it. He saw the first well to the north on a stock farm. It supplied 250 to 300 head of cattle. This well was 25 feet deep. As he went north he found the country more wooded and more stony. There are no stones on the prairie. He had not seen fruit trees on the prairie, but one or two gentlemen had lately put out apple trees, and they appeared to be doing well. The production in the harvest fields on the banks of the river was certainly wonderful last summer. But the grasshoppers have done much harm, and the blackbirds are injurious. The crop was large—sufficient to last the settlement for two years. The yield is far superior to that of Upper Canada. The grasshoppers have done damage for the last six or seven years more or less. The houses are generally made of oak logs. The town of Winnipeg consists of about 40 houses. They farm back about 20 acres altogether. They have a rear line. From the parts of the country he has seen it compares favorably with Ontario. Sheep and pigs both flourish in the country. Sometimes there is a superfluity of the latter, and people have had to drown them in the river, for there is only a limited market for surplus production. The Indians expect to make a treaty and get provisions, blankets, &c., for their land. But they don't expect to get anything for the settled parts of Red River. It is necessary to pay attention to the claims of the Indians to prevent disputes arising hereafter. He intends to go back when the troubles are settled. He would not recommend men to go there to settle with insufficient means. If they go in September it will be a year before they get anything off their farms. The best time to leave this country would be the latter part of July. Five men with $200 each could leave here and buy two horses and a waggon at St. Paul's, and arrive at Fort Garry in a little over three weeks with their horses and their waggons still their own. There is no necessity for a guide over the prairie.

DR. SCHULTZ'S EVIDENCE.

Dr. John Schultz examined—He is a doctor of medicine, and has resided at Fort Garry for nearly ten years. He was born in Canada, and formerly resided in Essex County. He has practiced medicine, and been engaged in fur trading. He has been all through the country between Red River and Lake of the Woods, and he has been some 70 miles on the Assiniboine. He estimates the population of Red River at 12,000, including Indians and half-breeds living in houses. Four-tenths are French, and the remainder English, Scotch, and a very few Irish. There was a census taken before he went there, giving the population at 8,000. The winter is colder than Ontario, but with the same clothes that he wore in Essex, he suffered less from the cold. The cold and snow are very dry. It is the highest table land on the continent. The average depth of the snow is 18 inches. He has known the thermometer fall as low as —45°. Snow generally begins to fall on the 10th of November. Spring opens about Easter Day. Ploughing is all done in the spring. There is not much seed put in before the 22nd or 23rd of April. The heat of the summer is not extreme. July is the hottest month. They have not much wet weather. He has noticed small patches of Alkali deposits on the prairies. They occur in the neighbourhood of Lake Manitobah. The cattle go and lick them up. He has never seen any country superior for settlement, and he has been in Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota and Illinois. The alluvial soil is over a foot in depth. There is below it a sort of clay mixed with sand, called white mud. The White Mud River so named from the character of the soil, is one of the best districts for agricultural purposes. He has seen coal brought from the upper part of Assinniboine, which appeared to burn well. As you go further from the rivers you meet with the buffalo grass, which is not so long, but more nutritious than the ordinary herbage. The average yield of grain in this country is greater than in Canada. Last year the yield of wheat in some parts was 40 bushels to the acre. The average is not much over 30. It weighs over 60 lbs. to the bushel. Barley turns out equally well. Vegetables, and especially potatoes, yield very well. In the town the price of ⅞ths of an ordinary Canadian cord of wood would be $1. Hay is 5s. a cart load. Cattle come in about Christmas, and are turned out early. He has two houses of brick, and two of wood. He lives in a wood house. There is white pine near the Lake of the Woods. He found the Indians as he came to Canada *via* Fort Alexander and Lake of the Woods well disposed. He would recommend immigrants to go to this country to settle, in preference to Canada. The country is healthy. There is an absence of fevers and epidemics. The immigrant should take agricultural implements with him. A man with from £50 to £100 stg. would have no difficulty in making a satisfactory living. Fish are very abundant. Lake trout and white fish can be caught in winter. There is a demand for labor in the harvest season, but as a rule every man does his own work. There are mowing and reaping machines in the country. It is his intention to return to the country.

CHARLES GARRETT'S EVIDENCE.

Charles Garrett examined—He has lived for upwards of 11 years at Red River. He previously resided in the neighbourhood of Toronto and Lake Simcoe. He has been living at a place called Sturgeon Creek, on the Assinniboine, seven miles north of the town of

Winnipeg, where he has farmed for the last 8 years. Receding from the river the soil is good—a mixture of mould and clay without a boulder. Ploughs that go through it are hard to clean. Has been to Lake Manitobah and seen the Salt Licks, which are 4 or 5 acres as a rule. Timothy grows well, but the dry springs are against the growth of clover. He has seen clover stand for years. The wheat crops are not injured by cold winds or by mildew. He has seen the harvest as early as the first week in August. Frost takes possession of the ground about the 15th October, and farming commences again on the 15th of April. The grass is very rank, and cattle eat the grass as soon as the snow is off the ground, on April 1st. He has learnt from persons beyond Portage La Prairie and north of the Saskatchewan that the country west of Portage La Prairie to Fort Elliez, and up to the Qu'Appelle, is admirable for agricultural purposes—in fact it has always been considered the finest portion of the country. He raises wheat; gets 22 to 25 bushels return for one sown. Oats are a safe crop, and yield 55 bushels to the acre. He thinks the country favourable for fruit generally. He never knew one more favourable for farming. He has heard it stated that by the Mackenzie River, in the more distant North-West, the spring is a fortnight earlier than with them, and that it is the finest part of the country for settlement. He has seen coal from the Assiniboine, or part of the Assiniboine, 3 days journey, or 80 or 90 miles from Portage La Prairie. House building is about twice as dear in Red River as Canada. Timber is more expensive, and nails are 20 cents a pound. Lumber is $40 a thousand. Lime is 18 cents a bushel, and labour in proportion. Shingles are $4 per M. Stoves are chiefly imported from Canada, and dear. He paid £14 stg. for one which he could have bought for $50 or $55 in Ontario. Boots, shoes and woollen goods, come from Canada in bond. Rate of carriage from St. Cloud is 80s. a cwt. to the settlement. At Winnipeg a tax of 4 per cent. is levied on all goods. Tavern keepers license is £10 stg. per annum. An emigrant should buy a waggon and horses at St. Paul's, to transport himself and his family, and his plough and agricultural instruments that he must take with him. A light steel plough is the best for the soil. It might be better to take oxen, as they are always worth their price. Best time to go is latter part of May and month of October. It would take a team about 20 days from St. Cloud. By going in May he can build a house and plough the ground ready for spring. They do not plough deep. Carpenters are in demand. They have been getting $3 a day. Plasterers the same. Farmstone masons there is no demand. Immigration has been increasing since he went there. The educational facilities are good. He should think the 12,000 population in the Red River country might be divided into one-third French, and two-thirds English speaking.

CHARLES MAIR'S EVIDENCE.

Charles Mair examined—Is a native of Lanark, Canada. Went to Red River two years ago, as paymaster on the Fort Garry section of the Red River road. He is familiar with the country from a point 60 miles east from Fort Garry, to 120 or 150 miles west. He has crossed the Assiniboine at two different points—one 150 miles west from Fort Garry—and knows the country between that river and Pembina and St. Joseph—half-breed settlements on the frontier. It is a beautiful rolling country, and well timbered. Receding from the rivers the country is rich. There is wood enough for ordinary purposes. One-tenth of the land is covered with wood though it is small. The country is not well watered. There are not many lakes or streams. But they could always get water by travelling for it. Waggons could be taken over every part of it. There are plenty of birds. All the Canadian kinds, besides the magpie, which is very common. There is a species of small hare in the country. There are geese including the white Arctic goose. Has seen all the aquatic and land birds except woodcock and quail. There are squirrels, but they are smaller than in Canada. He has been over the country between Manitobah Lake and the Assiniboine. It is a fine country. He has turned up handfuls of vegetable loam at a depth of 6 feet on the prairies. He has seen coal deposits. It is used at Fort Edmonton and at Fort Garry in the forges; it appeared friable, when I looked at it, from exposure. The deposits have been on fire several times. It is considered good coal. It is brought from the Souris River, 150 miles west. The Assiniboine is navigable as far as Portage La Prairie by steamboat. But it is shallow and bed sandy and shifting. It might be dredged. He has known as many as 65 or 70 bushels of wheat grown to the acre; the average yield, I have heard, placed at 40. I may say that a farmer going from Canada to Red River considers he has found a better country than he has left. On the other hand, a Red River farmer is disappointed with the soil of the Western States; he considers it thinner and poorer. He has known wheat grow on the same soil for 40 years and succeed. The farmers never use manure. Fish are plentiful. He did not find the cold affect him so much as in Canada. He intends to return to the country. There would be no difficulty in opening a railway from Fort Garry to St. Paul's. The country is admirably adapted for sheep. There is no danger from wolves or other wild animals.

ROUTE THITHER BY THE LAKES.

The Chairman submitted a letter from Mr. Cumberland, Managing Director of the Northern Railroad, in which he stated:—

We have, in connection with this railway, a "Lake Superior Royal Mail Line" of side-wheel steamers, leaving Collingwood (our northern terminus) on the 5th, 10th, 15th, 20th, 25th and 30th of each month (*i. e.*, every five days) on the arrival of our morning trains, so that the passenger proceeds direct from the train to the steamer without delay.

The distance from Toronto to Fort William may be stated at 800 miles, of which 91 is by railway, and the balance by steamer. Emigrants arriving from the eastward connect direct with our trains, either from Grand Trunk Railway or by the Lake steamers.

The time from Toronto to Fort William may be stated on the average as four days; the journey from Collingwood to the Sault Ste. Marie being entirely in sheltered waters.

The rate for passage of emigrants will, during this season, be $7 (seven dollars) from Toronto to Fort William, either singly or in numbers—one rate all round, in consequence of the great difficulty and frequent disappointments arising from separate rates by numbers.

LAKE NIPIGON.

Much interest has been, from time to time, excited in Canada, by statements which have been made with respect to Lake Nipigon, and the territory in its vicinity. This is our *terra*

incognita. The latest and most authentic information we have respecting it is the evidence furnished by Professor Bell to the Committee on Immigration, in the House of Commons, in March, 1870. Mr. Bell made an exploratory survey, in 1869, under instructions from Sir W. E. Logan, of the Geological Survey, and he is now making a map to represent it on a scale of one mile to the inch.

The lake is 75 miles long, from north to south, and 50 miles wide, from east to west. Its shore is indented with extensive bays and peninsulas, and the body is thickly interspersed with islands. Many of these islands are of sufficient size for settlement. Some of them are 15 miles in length, and many others from 2 to 5 miles. The soil on most of these is of good quality. The aggregate area of the whole of them is very considerable; and the lake exercises a beneficial influence on the climate.

The whole of the land around the lake is not good. Some of it is hilly and rocky, and broken; but considerable areas of good land occur on the southern side. The largest part of good land is on the western side, extending from the south end of Black Sturgeon Lake, northward, to the neighbourhood of Nipigon House, a distance of about 50 miles. A level tract, probably 12 miles wide, extends to an unknown distance, northward, from the head of the lake. The eastern shore was surveyed by Mr. Bell's assistant, Mr. Peter McKellar, of Fort William. The largest continuous tract of good land, which he reported, lies along the whole of the north-east side of Umbabika Bay, which is upwards of 20 miles in length. Very little of the land along Nipigon River seemed to be good; but along the Black Sturgeon River there is a tract of very good land. Professor Bell said he felt convinced that this region would, some day, be traversed by a railway to the great North-west Territory. He made that statement, he said, after careful examination. He stated that—

"The rivers running into the lake, in their lower reaches, are very crooked, winding between muddy banks, which increase very gradually in their general height as we recede from the lake. We paddled up one of these rivers (the Kabitotiginaik) a distance of 30 miles, following its course. In that distance the water was from 10 to 20 feet deep, and the only interruption we met with, besides jams of drift-wood, was a very short rapid, with a fall of 4½ feet, and my Indian guide informed me that he could go an equal distance further before coming to the next rapid. This little rapid was the only place, in all this distance, at which we could get stones to balance our net. The upper branches of some of the rivers flow from lakes in the hilly country, towards Dog Lake. The Gull River, which is the largest of the 16 rivers entering Lake Nipigon, flows from the westward, through an apparently level country."

In answer to the question, how far this good tract of land extended from Lake Nipigon, he said—

"We could not see the ends of it in that direction, from any point we reached. The Hudson Bay people formerly passed through it on their journeys to Sturgeon Lake, which lies 10 days' journey (say about 150 miles) westward from Lake Nipigon. Mr. D. N. Harmon, formerly a partner in the North-west Company, in his journal, published in 1820, and none the worse for being a little old, says of it (page 139)—'The country through which we have passed since we left Fort Duncan (now called Nipigon House) is low and level; no mountains, or even hills, are to be seen; in many places it is swampy, and small lakes, and ponds, and rivers, and brooks are numerous. Where the land is dry, the soil appears to be principally a black loam.'"

With respect to the character of the soil of the Nipigon territory, he stated—

"On the higher grounds and undulating portions it is a clayey loam, sufficiently tenacious to hold together, when pressed in the hand. The lower and level sections are, generally, underlaid by a coarse clay, overspread by a sandy loam, which must be of a fertile character, if we may judge by the natural crop of grass which it produces where the timber has been burnt. In the spring, the rivers from the north are said to be loaded with whitish mud, derived, probably, from the 'clay level.' In the region south-west of the lake, the river banks, besides the prevailing sandy clay, expose in some places boulder clay, gravel, sand, and fine, tenacious clay. The trap hills, which I have mentioned as occurring in the tract to the south-west of the lake, are covered, to a great extent, with a loamy soil."

In answer to a question as to the prevailing character of the rocks, he stated—

"The prevailing rock around the lake is a black trap, similar to that of Thunder Bay, belonging to the lower Silurian system. Such trap rocks are found, in all countries, to yield the most permanently fertile soil. Between Lake Nipigon, and Black Bay on Lake Superior, this is associated with large quantities of red marl, and some other rocks belonging to the same system. The geology of the territory is altogether different from what had hitherto been supposed, and more favourable for the colonization of the country."

The following further questions, and answers of Professor Bell, are of sufficient interest to give at length:—

"What is the character of the immediate shore or beach of Lake Nipigon?—In many parts the shore is bold, with deep water; but even where it is lower, the lake has, as it were, encroached upon it—washing away the soft soil, till it has been stopped by fixed rock or boulders of the prevailing black trap. In some places, however, especially in the northern parts of the lake, there are long stretches of sandy or muddy shore.

"Has the lake, and the country around it, an attractive appearance, or the reverse?—I consider Nipigon the most beautiful of all the great lakes. The water is clear and bright,

and the varied appearance of numerous islands, gives it, altogether, a very pleasing aspect. On the mainland, also, except in the burnt sections, the landscape has a diversified and pleasing appearance.

"What is the state of the country as to timber?—Much of the country has been burnt over by extensive, sweeping fires, at different periods; but where the original forest is still standing, it consists partly of evergreens and partly of deciduous trees. The commonest species of the former are balsam, white cedar, and spruce, and of the latter, white and lack birch, tamarack, poplar, and aspen. There is also, a little grey elm and black ash; some red and white pine is found at a distance from the lake.

"Do you consider the absence of beech and maple an unfavourable sign as regards the quality of the soil—Not by any means. The distribution of timber is governed by a at many circumstances, besides merely the nature of the soil; and it does not follow, because it happens, in certain sections of Canada, a good soil supports a growth of beech and maple, that such a soil cannot be found without these woods; or again, that they may not be found upon poor soil. On the contrary, where the climatic conditions, such as the comparative heat of summer and cold of winter, and the moisture or dryness of the atmosphere, favour the growth of beech and maple, we find these woods on very poor and rocky soil; whereas, where these peculiarities of condition are wanting, we often find good soil without their being present, and at the same time a climate as well suited for ordinary agricultural purposes as the one which favours the growth of beech and maple. To illustrate this, I may mention, that on the Grand Manitoulin Island, and other localities which I have visited, beautiful beech and maple forests are found growing upon almost bare rocks, while, in the Gaspé peninsula and the maritime provinces, we often find the spruce and balsam woods upon tracts which, when cleared, prove to be excellent agricultural lands, so that the presence or absence of beech and maple does not appear to depend upon either the quality of the soil, or even the *mean* temperature. In the United States, in latitudes south of any part of Canada, it is well known that good lands exist without the occurrence of either beech or maple; and in the west, both in Canada and in the United States, where no wood at all occurs. There are many interesting facts connected with the geographical distribution of each of the numerous kinds of trees occurring within the limits of Canada, and many of the phenomena are but imperfectly understood, even by scientific men who have made these questions a study. I have endeavoured, however, to indicate a few of the reasons why one should not judge of widely separated portions of the continent by any local rule, which may apply in the particular section with which one happens to be best acquainted.

"How does the rain-fall compare, so far as you can judge, with that of other parts of Ontario?—My personal experience was confined to last summer, which was an unusually wet one in all parts of this Province. While a great amount of rain fell that season in the Nipigon country, we were informed by those who had been long in the territory, that the quantity was larger than usual; still, I believe, the ordinary rain-fall of this section is greater than the average of Ontario; but, from all that I could learn, the snow is generally not deep in winter—so that, perhaps, the average depth of water, precipitated during the whole year, may not be excessive.

"Does the climate appear to you to be sufficiently good to entitle the Nipigon country to be considered, on the whole, favourable to agriculture?—It does appear so. The centre of Lake Nipigon lies in about the same latitude (50°) as Fort Garry. The climate appears to be better than that of the country immediately around Lake Superior, or of the region between that lake and Lake of the Woods. The reason is, probably, the low temperature of the water of Lake Superior exerts a cooling influence on the air in its neighbourhood during the whole summer, and that the greater elevation of the other tract referred to, more than counterbalances its slightly more southern latitude. Next to actual trial, the best means of judging of the climate of a region, with regard to its agricultural capabilities, are its natural *fauna* and *flora*. The semi-alpine character of the latter, immediately around Lake Superior, is not found to continue to any great distance back from the lake. The best illustration of the agricultural capabilities of the Nipigon country, from actual experiment, is the Hudson Bay Company's farm, at Nipigon House, on the west side of the lake. This has been cultivated successfully for a great many years. Wheat is said to ripen well here; but those in charge of the establishment have no object in raising this grain, as a regular crop, since they have no means of grinding it, and flour is not difficult to obtain from outside sources. This is only what might have been expected, as wheat is grown at Fort Garry, Fort Alexander, and Islington Mission, to the west; and at New Brunswick House, on Moose River, to the east; and with less success on the shores of Lake Superior itself. Amongst the numerous garden crops, at Nipigon House, I observed Indian corn; but, perhaps, only the earlier varieties will ripen in this region. Before coming to this establishment, having observed none of this grain in the Indian gardens we had seen, I asked my Indian guide if it did not grow in these parts; he replied, as if astonished at the question, 'certainly it does; but we had no seed this spring.' Indian corn is known to ripen at the Lake of the Woods and along the Winnipeg River; while on the south side of Lake Nipigon, the Indians gave us some good-sized new potatoes, of their own growing, on the 5th of August. From all that I could observe myself, or learn from others, I am of opinion that the Nipigon country, as regards both soil and climate, is suitable for agriculture. Two members of my party, who had been themselves practical farmers, were of the same opinion.

"Did you ascertain when the lake freezes in the autumn, or when the ice breaks up in the spring?—One of the gentlemen in the service of the Hudson's Bay Company, and who had spent the greater part of his life in the Nipigon country, informed me that they caught their winter's supply of white-fish with nets, in the shallow water, on the north-west side of the lake, between the 15th of October and the 7th of November. They hang them up to freeze in rows, by means of sticks passed through the tails, and when sufficiently solid, fill canoes with them, and bring them to the fort early in November; after which, canoe navigation near the shore is interrupted by a thick skin of ice. The whole lake freezes over, which might not take place were it not for the islands; these also help to retain the ice in the spring, until after the shores are green. It is said to be all melted away from the 15th to the end of May.

"Can you mention any other inducements which the Nipigon country offers to settlers?—

The great abundance of good fish in the lake, and the ease with which they may be procured, will, no doubt, prove of importance to the first settlers. Some of the lands, having been burnt over within the last few years, affords good kind of grass for fodder. These lands might also be planted with such crops as potatoes and turnips, during the first summer of their occupation. Limestone and rocks, of all kinds of construction, are found in the country; salt springs were also met with. Should valuable mines be discovered, as may be reasonably expected from the geological character of the country, a home market will be afforded for farm produce.

"How far is Lake Nipigon from Lake Superior?—Following the course of the river, rather more than 30 miles.

"Is the Nipigon River navigable only for canoes?—If the short current of 4½ knots an hour at the mouth, could be passed—which appears possible—it might, perhaps, be navigated by suitable steamboats for a distance of about 10 miles from Lake Superior; but above this point it is broken by occasional rapids. One of the Bays of Lake Nipigon comes to within about 12 miles of this point.

"What do you think would be the best means of opening up communication with the habitable lands of the Nipigon country?—I should think by a road or railway through the valley of the Black Sturgeon River, which might connect with steamers on Lake Nipigon, thereby affording immediate and direct access to a large territory, owing to the extensive shore line of the lake, to say nothing of the islands."

This is certainly a very favourable account, and if it is not overdone, it is scarcely possible to over-estimate the importance of the information for the future of the Dominion.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

The Government of the Province of Quebec offers facilities for immigration and colonization. It has been particularly active in the opening of colonization roads.

With respect to the exertions made by the Province of Quebec, the Hon. Mr. Chauveau, the Premier of the Province, stated before a committee of the House of Commons, in March, 1870, that Quebec had voted for—

Immigration, including printing, maps, &c	$ 20,000
Colonization Societies	20,000
Colonization roads of first class	125,000
" " second class	20,000
" " third class	15,000
Road from St. Anne des Monts to Fox River, in Gulf division	10,000
Colonization railways	45,000
Exploration and surveys of Crown Lands	24,000
	$278.000

In past years the stream of immigration has not set so decidedly into Lower Canada as Upper; but the Lower Province has vast tracts of fertile lands to offer to settlers.

"The Province of Quebec comprises a territory of 210,000 miles in round numbers, or 134 millions of acres, 10,678,791 acres of which have been conceded in fiefs and seigniories, 8,950,953 acres of which are held in the townships in free and common roccage, and 6,400,838 acres of which are divided into farm lots, which the Government is prepared to dispose of; there remains over 102,969,757 acres of land still to be surveyed."

The soil is extremely fertile and susceptible of very high cultivation. The cereals, hay, root crops, fruits, &c., grow in abundance and perfection.

We take the following facts from official reports and publications, and an admirable pamphlet by Mr. Le Sage, issued under the authority of the Government of Quebec; some of the statements are made from the personal knowledge of the editor:—

The Province of Quebec now offers for colonization 6,400,000 acres of lands, divided into farm lots, nearly half of which are accessible by good roads, and more than two-thirds of which are fit for settlement. The price of these farms varies from 20 to 60 cents per acre, (That is from 10d. to 2s. 5½d. stg.) The conditions of sale are simple and easy, and precisely the same for the home colonist as the new settler who comes into the country. One-fifth of the purchase money is required to be paid at the date of the sale, and the remainder in four equal yearly instalments, bearing interest at 6 per cent. The purchaser is required to take possession of the land sold within six months from the date of the sale, and to occupy it within two years. He must clear, in the course of four years, at least ten acres for every hundred held by him, and erect a habitable house of the dimensions of at least 16 by 20 feet. The letters patent by which the sale is finally ratified are granted free of charge.

On eight of the great Colonization Roads lands are set apart to the extent of 84,050 acres, in grants of 100 acres each, and the Lieut.-Governor in Council may increase the quantity of

this free land if found necessary. Any person over 18 years of age may demand a permit of occupation from any Crown Lands Agent; and if, at the end of four years, the grantee have cleared 12 acres, and built a house, he may take out letters patent free of charge.

The principal sections of the Province of Quebec now inviting colonization are the Valleys of the Saguenay, St. Maurice and Ottawa, the Eastern Townships, the Lower St. Lawrence, and Gaspé to the south of the St. Lawrence.

Settlement by French Canadians has proceeded much more rapidly in the Valley of the Saguenay than is commonly supposed.

The editor of the *Year Book* is indebted to an officer of the Quebec Government for some particulars of its progress. The line of settlement (and, of course, of road) now stretches from Ha! Ha! Bay, not only to Lake St. John, but very nearly all the way around that Lake. The latitude is much higher than that of Quebec, lying between the 48th and 49th parallels, but the climate at Ha! Ha! Bay is said to be about the same as that of Quebec, and in the neighbourhood of Lake St. John, owing to modifying influences, like that of Montreal. This Lake is about 60 miles north of Ha! Ha! Bay, and about 100 miles in circumference. There is here a very large territory fit for settlement, and capable of sustaining a very large population—it is estimated at 400,000; the present population is estimated at 20,000. The habitable territory stretches from Ha! Ha! Bay, north-westerly, for a distance of about 100 miles, the average width from either shore of the river being about 30 miles, or a total width of 60 miles.

The soil is argillaceous, mingled with a small quantity of sand; and there are in this vicinity probably the greatest clay beds in the world. Wheat, barley, and Indian corn ripen. We have seen fine specimens and large yield. Root crops grow well, but wheat is the chief crop. A road is being completed to make direct communication with Quebec. The communication has hitherto been only by steamer, down the St. Lawrence and up the Saguenay.

The territory watered by the St. Maurice and its tributaries covers an immense region of 24,140 square miles, but only parts of it are fit for settlement. There are at present surveyed and divided into farm lots, of easy access, in the Townships of the St. Maurice, 441,200 acres of land, for sale at 30 cents (1s. 2½d. stg.) per acre.

Recent explorations made in the Valley of the Mantawa, a tributary of the Upper St. Maurice, draining a tract of about 75 miles, beyond the Laurentides, have revealed the existence of an extensive zone of fertile land, and established the importance of this new field for colonization. The survey of the Mantawa territory is being rapidly proceeded with.

Two great parallel roads, the first starting from the town of Joliette, the second from Terrebonne, a distance of thirty-six miles apart, have been already opened as far as the Mantawa, and on the east side two parishes are being settled. A railway is projected to link the extreme north of the settlements of Terrebonne with Montreal. It is probable that the opening of these roads will very considerably divert French Canadian colonization.

The line of settlement is also being rapidly pushed in the country lying to the north of Montreal, up the Ottawa Valley a very considerable distance to the north of that river, the effect of which will be to give increased depth to the settled portions of the country.

The number of acres already surveyed and divided into farm lots is 1,253,500. There are for sale at 30 cents (1s. 2½d. stg.) per acre.

The colonization of the Valley of the Ottawa has already been rapid. It is the principal but not by any means the only seat of the lumber operations of the country. The river itself, is about 600 miles in length, and flows in a south-easterly direction. It has many important tributaries running into it from the north, and on the banks of these are many desirable places of settlement. Effort is now being made to open them up. Colonization is principally being made in the Counties of Ottawa and Pontiac, on the North Shore, stretching from the river to the northern limits of the Province. It is now estimated that these counties contain sixteen thousand inhabitants, being an increase of fifty per cent. in about ten years. The national origin of the inhabitants is about half French and half British, and within late years a prosperous German settlement has been formed.

This portion of the Province belongs to the Laurentian chain, and is in great part rocky and mountainous. It contains timber of great value. The valleys contain rich soil. It is well watered, and is remarkable for the extent of its hydraulic power, which may be utilized. A profitable fishing trade has of late been pushed by Americans, who catch trout in large numbers in these back waters, pack them in snow, in boxes, in which they will keep perfectly fresh for some days, and bear transport to the Southern markets. The snow for packing them is obtained by parties going into the woods in winter and building houses, on the principle of

ice houses, to preserve it in summer. It is probable that this branch of trade will be largely and profitably extended.

In the Eastern Townships the Government owns 920,300 acres of wild land, which it offers at from 50 to 60 cents per acre. Valuable lands are also owned by the British-American Land Company and private proprietors. In places these are held at higher prices than the Government lands, price being, to a great extent, governed by locality and contiguity to towns and villages, and facilities of communication. The average price per acre may be set down at $1 (4s. 1½d. stg.)

The Eastern Townships constitute one of the most inviting portions of the Province for the settler. They are situated on the south of the St. Lawrence, and enjoy a milder climate than Quebec; also somewhat milder than Montreal. This portion of the country, in its general features, is hilly, and is well watered with rivers, brooks and lakes, affording considerable hydraulic power. Hard wood is everywhere to be met, and, after "clearing, a "fertile soil is found, in general friable enough, but in all cases well adapted for the "cultivation of cereals and green crops. One of the chief causes of the rapid success which "crowns the settler in the Eastern Townships, is that from these high lands, during the first "year, he may reap a crop; even the ashes of the trees, burnt to effect a clearing, help, to a "great extent, to defray the expenses attendant on doing so." In many parts of the Eastern Townships the farmers have grown wealthy; the roads are generally good, and there are many beautiful towns and villages; the inhabitants, for the most part, are English speaking; farming is carried on in a high state of perfection; and some of the farmers (notably Mr. Cochrane, of Compton) possess not only the best stock in the country, but in the world. The very best specimens that Great Britain has produced have been imported, without reference to expense; and improved.

On the south shore of the Lower St. Lawrence there is still an important tract of good land for settlement, affording favourable conditions. The Government have 1,423,200 acres, divided into farm lots, for sale at the price of 30 cents (1s. 2½d. stg.) per acre. The whole of the south shore, from Quebec to the eastern extremity of Rimouski, for a breadth of ten or fifteen miles, is very fertile, and, for the most part, old and well settled by a French Canadian population. Behind this strip of land comes a chain of high lands unfit for settlement; but behind this chain, and stretching all the way to the U. S. boundary, there is another fertile valley of a length of 200 miles, and from 15 to 40 miles broad. To facilitate the opening of this tract the Government have traced a road of 209 miles long through the centre, called the Taché Road. This is intersected with cross roads connecting with the St. Lawrence settlements. Besides these colonization roads there are the two great military roads, the Metapediac and the Temiscouata; the former 110 miles in length, connecting the St. Lawrence and the Baie des Chaleurs, and the latter 70 miles in length from Riviere du Loup to New Brunswick.

The character of the timber on the Taché Road is hard wood, which indicates good land, The Government offers free grants along this road. It is believed that when settlement along the line of road is effected, it will soon extend, without any outside stimulus, into the Valley.

All this region has excellent exterior communication by steamboat on the river, and the Grand Trunk to Riviere du Loup, to be continued eastward by the Intercolonial extending to New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

Nine townships have just been surveyed in the Metapediac Valley, along the line of the Intercolonial Railroad. According to the report of the surveyors the soil is well adapted for cultivation. It is expected that settlers will very soon enter.

The last of the colonization tracts which it is at present our purpose to notice, are those in the district of Gaspé. This is an immense area of 8,613 miles in superficies, forming as it were, a tongue of land east of the Metapediac Road, and bounded by the River and Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Baie of Chaleurs. It is in great part rocky and unfit for cultivation, but many portions are highly fertile, and we believe it will ere long become the home of many thousands of human beings. Its fishing grounds are said to be the most advantageous in the Dominion. Both sea-weed and fish afford valuable manures for the farmer, and fishing and farming, M. Le Bouthillier, of Percé, has given it in evidence, before a Committee of the Legislative Assembly at Quebec, may be very advantageously prosecuted together. The land bordering on the Baie des Chaleurs, is almost all under cultivation, and at points clearings have been made, which extend many miles into the interior. The Intercolonial Railway will run across the County of Bonaventure, and the works connected with it have already attracted a great number of persons. The Government offers for sale 491,000 acres of land in Gaspé. These are well worthy of the consideration of the settler.

The following is a tabular statement of the Public Lands, in the Province of Quebec,

which are offered for sale through Crown Land's Agents, with the prices per acre, and names and addresses of the agents, prepared at the Crown Lands Department, Quebec, by Mr. E. E. Taché, Assistant Commissioner:—

Region.	Name of Agency.	Name of Agent.	Residence.	Total Available
Saguenay, 20c. (10d. stg.) per acre	Lake St. Jean	J. O. Tremblay.	Hebertville	336,000
	Saguenay	Geo. Duberger.	Chicoutimi	198,000
St. Maurice, 30 cts. (1s. 2½d. stg.) per acre	St. Charles	L. Z. Rousseau.	St. Roch, Quebec	180,000
	St. Maurice	L. A. Dubord.	Three Rivers	120,000
	L'Assomption	J. B. Delfausse.	Joliette	240,000
Ottawa, 40c. (1s. 7½d. stg.) per acre	Petite-Nation	G. W. Cameron	Thurso	300,000
	Gatineau	Robt. Farley	Chelsea, P. Office	487,800
Eastern Townships, 50c. to 60c. (2s. 3d. to 2s. 5½d. stg.) per acre	Soulanges	Edmund Heath	Clarendon	322,560
	Magog	O. B. Kemp	Frelighsburg	2[illegible]2,0[illegible]
	St. François	Wm. Farwell	Robinson	208,000
	Arthabaska	A. Gagnon	Arthabaskville	162,[illegible]11
	Chaudière	J. A. Fortin	St. Joseph, Beauce	414,000
Lower St. Lawrence (*South Shore*) 30c. (1s 2½d stg) p. acre.	Montmagny	C. F. Fcurnier.	St. Jean, Port-Joli	5[illegible]8,000
	Grandville	Chas. T. Dubé	Rivière-du-Loup (en bas)	617,000
	Rimouski	J. B. Lepage	Rimouski	495,000
Gaspé, 20c. to 30c. (10d. to 1s. 2½d. stg) per acre	Gaspé	John Eleu	Gaspé Basin	116,000
	" Sub-agency	Louis Roy	Ste. Anne-des-Monts	48,000
	Bonaventure	J. N. Verge	Carleton	408,000
			Total	5,390,692

The Climate.

There is a prevailing impression that the climate of the Province of Quebec is very severe; and it prevails not only in the United States, but in Great Britain, and upon the Continent of Europe. When the cession of Canada was made to Great Britain by the French King, he is reported to have said: "Oh! it is after all, only so many acres of snow." It is true much snow falls, and that the thermometer sinks, at times very low. For a scientific report we refer to the articles of Professor Kingston, elsewhere in the *Year Book*, of this year, and in the *Year Book* of last year, p. 163. Our purpose is to say generally here that people living in this Province do not suffer more, nor we believe so much, from the effects of cold, as those who live in Great Britain and other countries, where winters are more humid, and the temperature less determined. To many winter is the pleasantest time of the year. And the snow is not an evil, but the reverse. It affords a warm covering for the ground, which it favourably affects, and ensures good roads. The heaviest loads can be drawn with the greatest facility over snow roads, however rough the country. The operations of the farmer in drawing his manure, wood, &c., are thus facilitated. The period of ploughing and sowing is shortened, but there is time for both; and time for the crops thoroughly to ripen. The climate of Quebec is one of the healthiest under the sun, as well as one of the most pleasant to live in. Fever and ague, those scourges of the Western States, are unknown here, every climatic influence being clear and pure. Our summers are similiar to those of the South of France, and grapes will ripen in the open air. Melons and tomatoes grow to great perfection, as well as apples, pears, plums, &c. Indian corn, hops and tobacco, all ripen. Hemp and flax do well. Wheat, and all the coarser grains grow to perfection; as do all kinds of root crops. A farm here will yield as much as one of similar size in England. The English sparrow has been acclimatised in the city of Quebec.

Homestead Law.

The settler is protected by a homestead law for debts incurred before entering on his farm; and certain necessary articles are exempted from seizure under execution for ten years thereafter. The law is carefully framed so as to grant necessary protection without at the same time destroying credit.

Woods and Forests.

There are in the Province of Quebec 102,960,757 acres of land unsurveyed, for the most part covered with wood. These vast tracts of forest feed one of the principal staples of Canada,—the *Lumber trade*. The lumberer prepares the way for the settler, and the operations of lumbering, in many cases, afford profitable employment for the settler. The forests reserved for the cutting of timber are divided into limits of several miles each, and sold at auction, for terms of 21 years. The price paid averages $11 per square mile, and the purchaser pays a ground rent of $2 per square mile in addition. The numerous rivers serve to float the timber to market. From twenty-five to thirty thousand men and four thousand

horses are employed every winter in lumber operations. The average value of timber exported from the province is ten millions of dollars.

THE FREE GRANTS.

We have already mentioned the principal roads on which Free Grants are offered. The following further particulars may be of interest :—

Tache Road.—J. B. Lepage, Agent, Rimouski; Charles T. Dube, Agent, Riviere du-Loup (*en bas*); C. F. Fournier, Agent, St. Jean Port-Joli.—26,000 acres open for location.—The Tache Road, which is only partially constructed, traverses the Township of Mailloux, in the County of Bellechasse, the Townships of Montmagny and Patton, in the County of Montmagny, the Townships of Arago, Garneau and Lafontaine, in the County of L'Islet, the Townships of Chapais, Painchaud, Chabot and Pohenegamook, in the County of Kamouraska, the Townships of Armagh, Viger, Denonville, in the County of Temiscouata, the Townships of Bedard, Chenier, Raudot, Macpes, Neigette, Fleuriau and part of the Township of Cabot, in the County of Rimouski, to its junction with the Matapediac Road.

Matapediac Road.—J. B. Lepage, Agent, Rimouski; and J. N. Verge, Agent, Carlton.—20,600 acres open for location.—This road commences in the Parish of Ste. Flavie, on the River St. Lawrence, in the County of Rimouski, and connects with the east end of the Tache Road, in the Township of Fleuriau, and passes thence (occasionally intersecting the Kempt Road) through the Townships of Cabot, the Seigniory of Lake Matapediac and the Townships of Lepage and Causupscun, in the County of Rimouski, and the Townships of Assemetquagan and Ristigouche to the mouth of the Matapediac, in the County of Bonaventure.

Kempt Road.—J. B. Lepage, Agent, Rimouski; and J. N. Verge, Agent, Carleton.—21,700 acres open for location.—The Kempt Road commences on the River Ristigouche, in the Township of Ristigouche, traversing that Township and the Township of Assemetquagan, in the County of Bonaventure, the Township of Causupscun and Lepage, the Seigniory of Matapedia, the Township of Cabot and the Seigniory of Metis, in the County of Rimouski, to the River Metis, on the River St. Lawrence.

Matane and Cap Chat Road.—Louis Roy, Agent, St. Anne-des-Monts.—3,200 acres, open for location.—This Road commences at St. Jerome, in the Seigniory of Matane, in the County of Rimouski, and passes along the shore of the River St. Lawrence through the Townships of St. Denis, Caerbourg, Dalibaire, and Romieu, in the said county, and the Township of Cap Chat to St. Anne's, in the County of Gaspe.

Langevin Road.—J. A. Fortin, Agent, St. Joseph, Beauce.—1,800 acres open for location.—The Langevin Road traverses portions of the Townships of Ware and Langevin.

Mailloux Road.—J. A. Fortin, Agent.—9,850 acres open for location.—This Road starts at a point on the Tache Road, in the Township of Mailloux, traverses said Township, the Townships of Blouz, Bellechasse and Beaupam, in the County of Bellechasse.

Temiscouata Road.—Charles T. Dube, Agent, River-du-Loup.—22,000 acres open for location.—The Temiscouata Road commences at River-du-Loup, towards the Townships of Whitworth and Armagh, and the Seigniory of Temiscouata, to the Province Line.

Elgin Road.—C. F. Fournier, Agent, St. Jean Port-Joli.—26,000 acres open for location.—The Elgin Road, in the County of L'Islet, commences at the River St. Lawrence, at Port-Joli, in the Seigniory of Port-Joli, and thence passes on the division line between the Townships of Fournier, Ashford, Garneau, Lafontaine, Casgrain and Dionne, intersecting the Tache Road, on the line between the Townships of Garneau and Lafontaine.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Very little effort appears to have been made to attract immigration to the Province of New Brunswick, yet that Province affords room for a considerable immigrant population. We gather from the report of Mr. Robert Shires, the Government Immigration Agent at the port of St. John, N.B., that there are now laid aside for settlement in that Province, 216,643 acres, viz.: In the "County of Restigouche, 19,000 acres; Gloucester, 25,000; Northumberland, 10,000; Kent, 21,000; Queen's, 22,000; Sunbury, 8,000; York, 20,000; Carleton, 48,000; Victoria, 34,000; and other tracts near Madawaska, to the eastward of the Miramichi River, south of Seminagan Ridge and the north point of Lapin, in Northumberland, all admirably adapted for settlement."

The policy of the Government of New Brunswick is to give cheap lands to all who desire to settle on them. In fact the system is almost equivalent to free grants; "All male persons, eighteen years of age and upwards, can select, from tracts laid out and surveyed for settlement, such quantity as they may require for themselves and their children. There are no free grants; but for $20 they can procure 100 acres, subject to the conditions that the settler shall take possession of the same and commence improving the land; and the $20 so paid shall be expended in the construction of roads and bridges in the neighbourhood; or he may, instead of paying the price named, perform work on the roads to the value of $10 a year, for a period of three years, which is to be considered an equivalent for a money payment. He is required to build a house of not less dimensions than 16 by 20 feet, reside therein, and clear and cultivate ten acres within three years; and when these conditions are complied with, a grant under the Great Seal of the Province is issued, vesting the land in him and his heirs. There is a further provision, that should the means of the settler be limited, he may, from time to time, and for reasonable periods, absent himself from his farm, in order to procure the means of support for himself and family, without forfeiting his claim."

The new lines of railway and those in process of construction open out many very valuable lands for settlers.

The arrivals of immigrants in the Province are comparatively few. The total number at the port of St. John, in 1869, was not over 420, namely, by steamer from England, 345; by sailing ships, 12; from Ireland, 25; and from Scotland, by steamers, 74. An uncertain number, supposed about 150, arrived from the United States, making altogether at St. John about 600.

The agent at St. John states there is a good demand for agricultural labourers, and that

a large number of female domestics could find places at good wages. A wish was expressed that Miss Rye would take some of her importations there.

Mr. J. G. G. Layton, the Government Immigration Agent at Chatham, Miramichi, states that very little information appears to have been given abroad of his portion of the Province of New Brunswick as a field for immigrants, either in an agricultural point of view, or for mechanics, fishermen, or unskilled labourers. He therefore asked to be allowed to put himself in communication with the Dominion agents, at Great Britain and on the continent. He stated that his actual proceedings had "been confined principally to giving information "and advice in twenty-one instances, the most of whom found their way here, *via* the Port "of St. John, and to the answering of various letters of inquiry received from parties who "contemplate emigrating from Scotland and Ireland in the approaching spring."

NOVA SCOTIA.

Very little appears to have been done to induce immigrants to settle in this Province. Mr. Clay, the Government Agent at Halifax, reports the arrival of 442 in 1869, viz.: 280 men, 78 women, 34 boys, and 40 girls. The total number of arrivals was 76 more than in 1868. The agent says:—"Most of the men are mechanics and miners (the smaller proportion being farm labourers), with a few farmers; their ages chiefly ranging from 19 to 50, very few being either above or below these ages. None have applied for pecuniary aid, but I forwarded several by rail to their destinations. My duties have been chiefly to furnish information to those who desired it. Almost all have come to join friends who have been already settled, or for situations procured for them; and I have every reason to believe that all are doing well."

The agent states that he has found it impracticable to report the number of immigrants entering into the Province from the United states, but he says that he knows of a number who had gone to the United States and returned to the Province.

The Government of Nova Scotia have published a pamphlet, written by Mr. T. F. Morrison, M.P.P., Immigration Agent, at Londonderry, N.S., devoted principally to setting forth the resources of Nova Scotia as a field for agricultural immigrants. Its great mining interests will be noticed in a separate place in the *Year-Book*. We subjoin a summary:—

The Province is about 300 miles in length by 100 miles in width, at its widest part, containing about 10,000,000 acres, about one-fifth part of which consists of lakes and small rivers. Of the whole extent, about 5,000,000 acres of land are fit for tillage.

"The sea-coast is very rough, rugged, and rock-bound, and travellers who have seen the coast only, or have stopped an hour or two at Halifax, can form no idea of the beauty and fertility of the interior of the country.

"As a home for the better class of emigrants, Nova Scotia possesses many advantages over all the other North American Provinces; but it is no place for paupers. There are now as many laborers of the lower class as employment can be found for. *Employers are as much wanted as employés* in the country; good farmers, manufacturers, fishermen, miners, &c., would do well.

"The resources of the different counties are so varied that a class of immigrants who would do well and make money in one county would barely make a living in another; some counties are adapted to agricultural pursuits, some to mining, and others to fishing, while all are suited for manufactures of various kinds, there being splendid water-power and other facilities in every county.

"Annapolis, Kings, Hants, Lunenburg, Antigonish, Pictou, Colchester and Cumberland counties, with a large part of Yarmouth and Digby counties, are agricultural districts; Pictou and Colchester are also mining counties; Halifax and Guysborough combine farming and fishing. In Queens, Shelburne, Yarmouth, Richmond and Digby, fishing and shipbuilding are extensively prosecuted. In Victoria and Inverness the inhabitants generally do a little in fishing, shipbuilding and agriculture. Cape Breton is a coal mining district, and a very large amount of capital is employed in the business.

"As all the counties have a frontage on the sea, fishing and shipbuilding are carried on to a certain extent in all, while in the counties best adapted to the prosecution of the latter business the people engage in farming on a small scale also. Annapolis takes the first rank for fruit-growing and general agriculture, Kings and Hants second; Lunenburg, Colchester, Pictou, Cumberland, and Antigonish, for general farming, second; but they are not good fruit-producing districts. Antigonish is a splendid grazing county. In Annapolis and Kings counties all the best kinds of northern fruits are grown in perfection—apples, pears, quinces, plums, cherries, &c., are easily cultivated; peaches, grapes, and apricots are grown in the open air in many parts of both counties; but not for market, only in the gardens of private gentlemen for their own use.

"All the small fruits, such as currants, gooseberries, raspberries, blackberries and strawberries, are abundant, both in a wild state and cultivated, and are very cheap.

"In grain—wheat, rye, oats, barley, buckwheat and Indian corn, or maize, are each a sure drop. Potatoes, turnips, beets, carrots, parsnips, beans and peas, squash, pumpkins, melons, tomatoes, &c., are raised in large quantities. Sixty bushels of Indian corn, or three or four hundred bushels of potatoes are not an unusual crop per acre. Broom corn and tobacco have been successfully experimented with. All vegetables and fruit that are raised in the New England and Western States of America may be, and are successfully grown in Annapolis, Hants and Kings counties in Nova Scotia.

"The county of Hants is a very fine section of the Province. It possesses extensive

marshes or dyked lands, which produce very heavy crops of excellent hay, and which require neither manure nor top-dressing; but continue to yield year after year. Falmouth, in the western part of the county, is a superior agricultural district.

"Windsor and Hantsport are the principal towns, and at both places shipbuilding is extensively carried on. At Windsor a large trade is done in the shipment of gypsum.

"The climate of the Province varies in the different counties, as the counties do in their capabilities and resources. Annapolis is the warmest, and averages about 6° warmer than the State of Massachusetts, 3° or 4° warmer than Kings and Hants, 5° or 6° warmer than Halifax and Colchester, and 7° or 8° warmer than Cumberland, Pictou, and the counties in the Island of Cape Breton, viz.: Richmond, Victoria, Inverness, and Cape Breton.

"There is no better agricultural district than Annapolis county north of Pennsylvania, nor any equal to it in British North America. Any English or Scotch farmer possessing money enough to purchase and stock a farm would do well here. A farm of one hundred acres would not cost as much as some farmers in Britain pay in rent for one year. Farms, already in good cultivation, of two hundred to five hundred acres, with houses, barns, &c., can be purchased at from £350 to £1500 sterling.

"Annapolis county exports annually about 40,000 barrels of apples, a great deal of cider, and large quantities of superior cheese; some of the latter made in this county is nearly or quite equal to the best English make. The upland and the marshes or dykes bordering the river produce splendid crops of hay. I have frequently seen, in the neighbourhood of Bridgetown, four tons of timothy and clover on one acre of land.

"For gentlemen of means who wish to retire from business, no more beautiful, healthy, or desirable location could be found in America. Game is tolerably abundant—woodcock, snipe, partridge, plover and duck shooting are first rate; moose, deer, foxes, and hares sometimes afford good sport, and there is capital trout fishing in the lakes among the mountains. The Province contains thousands of lakes and small streams in which good sport may be had, and no part of the country is more than thirty or forty miles from the salt water, where may be found the best sea fishing in the world. Salmon, cod, halibut, haddock, mackerel, herring, shad, &c., are abundant, and the shallow waters teem with large lobsters, the latter are often sold in the Halifax market less than one shilling per doz.

The Province possesses great resources in coal, iron and gold. Copper, lead, and tin ores have also been discovered in small quantities. The coal mines are quite extensive, and number more than thirty, affording employment to thousands of people and a very large fleet of vessels.

"The production of gold from quartz rock is steadily increasing, and new mines and leads are being discovered almost daily, some of which are very rich in gold. The annual exports of this metal must, in a year or two, amount to millions of dollars.

"Iron is also a staple production of the Province, and the business done by the Acadia Iron Mining and Manufacturing Company, at Londonderry, is very extensive. The quantity of ore on their property is inexhaustible, and the quality of iron manufactured is at least equal to the best Swedish.

"Building stone of all kinds, lime stone, and brick and pottery clay are in good supply.

"The forests contain a great variety of superior timber; oak, beech, birch, maple, ash, poplar, larch, spruce, fir, pine, hemlock, &c., all grow to a large size, and furnish a plentiful stock of building material and fuel. In short, and in fact, Nova Scotia surpasses every country of the same extent in the world in the variety and supply of natural resources.

"Small towns and villages are scattered over the Province, which are accessible from the most remote districts by railways or good carriage roads, and in which all the necessaries and luxuries of life may be obtained at moderate prices.

"Halifax, in the County of Halifax, the capital of the Province, is a city of about 35,000 or 40,000 inhabitants.

"The harbor of Halifax is the finest in America; the Inman line of steam packets to and from Liverpool and New York stop here to land and receive passengers and freight.

"Travelling here by rail is 3 cents, or about 1½d per mile; stage coach travelling is, of course, somewhat higher, but very little of that has to be done.

"Nova Scotia contains a population of about 370,000, and is steadily increasing. The climate is, at least, as healthy as any in the world; the summer is warmer and the winter somewhat colder than in England.

"In Halifax and the eastern counties the mercury seldom rises in summer above 80° in the shade, and in winter it is not often down to zero. In the interior—say in the Annapolis Valley—the winter is about the same, but the summer is considerably warmer, although, owing perhaps to the dryness of the atmosphere, the heat is not oppressive.

"The Province exports lumber, fish, coal, iron, gold, building stone gypsum, and general produce; and imports West India produce and European and American manufactures.

"The exports amount to about $9,000,000 and the imports to $12,000,000 annually. The Province owns more shipping in proportion to the number of inhabitants than any other country.

"Wild lands may be obtained from the Government for about 1s. 9d sterling per acre, but they are mostly covered with timber. It takes six or seven years to cut down the trees, eradicate the stumps from the land, and bring it under cultivation, and it is really more profitable to purchase five acres of land already under the plough than one hundred acres of forest land.

"As a sheep raising country there is perhaps no better locality in America, notwithstanding which there is not a single sheep farm in the Province, and perhaps not one regularly bred shepherd. Every farmer keeps a few sheep, but the flocks are seldom taken proper care of. A number of thorough-bred shepherds, who would introduce the best breeds of sheep, both for wool-producing and for mutton, would, in a very few years, make a small fortune. There is a great deal of land suitable for the purpose in every county; and even among the wild lands there are large tracts of open, rough pasture, that might be made capable of maintaining vast flocks of sheep at very little expense.

"A good opening is presented in Nova Scotia for the establishment of manufactures of woollen and cotton goods.

"A few hundreds of good practical miners would do well, as the prospect now is that our gold mines next summer will afford a demand for such workmen.

"As a home for farmers of small means, and for half-pay officers and others with limited incomes, this country possesses great advantages. Education is free to the children of all classes. General taxation is not by any means as great as it is in England or Scotland. House rent in the country is moderate, and provisions of all kinds are cheap. It pays a farmer better in this country to raise beef or mutton for 3d. or 4d. per lb. than it does in England or Scotland at 6d."

MARINE AND FISHERIES.

One of the great interests of the Dominion are its marine and fisheries, and with the inauguration of Confederation a separate department of the Government was created for them, with the Hon. Peter Mitchell for its first Minister.

The lighthouses and floating lights of the Dominion, on the 30th June, 1869, numbered 221, and four fog whistles or trumpets. The aggregate cost of their maintenance, including stores and salaries, and two Trinity Houses, for the fiscal year, at the date we have stated, was $203,466.27. The whole amount expended for the year by the Department of Marine and Fisheries was $369,409.77.

From Montreal to the lighthouse on St. Ignace Island in Lake Superior, a coast line of 1500 miles, there were 67 lights on June 30th, 1869, besides several harbour lights on the lakes, which are controlled and provided for by the local authorities.

A new lighthouse has been erected on Sulphur Island, at the head of Georgian Bay, a short distance from the Bruce Mines, in the track of the steamers plying to Sault Ste. Marie. The light is on the catoptric system, with four lamps and parabolic burners.

Two new lighthouses have been erected, one at the entrance of Byng Inlet, Georgian Bay, and one at Meldrum Bay, Manitoulin Island, Lake Huron: the applicants for these paid half the cost of erection.

Money was voted last session for the erection of a lighthouse at Lonely Island, Georgian Bay, lying directly in the track of vessels between Collingwood and Sault St. Marie, and one at Parry Sound, Georgian Bay.

The lighthouses at Georgian Bay and north channel of Lake Huron are at the following places, viz.: Nottawasaga Island, Christian Island, Griffith, Parry Sound, Byng Inlet, Isle of Coves, Lonely Island, Killarney (2 lights), Little Current (2 lights), Clapperton Island, and Sulphur Island, making, in all, 13 lighthouses on that route.

We further gather from the Report of the Minister, that of the 67 lights in Ontario, above the Lachine Canal, six of them are French dioptric lights, which were erected in 1859, on substantial stone towers, situated in Lake Huron and the Georgian Bay, viz.: Point Clarke, second order revolving, Chantry Island, second order, Isle of Coves, second order, Griffith Island, third order, Christian Island, fourth order, and Nottawasaga Island, second order, all of a superior and costly description.

The lighthouse on Snake Island, near Kingston, is also built of stone, shows a red light, has six lamps with parabolic reflectors on the catoptric system.

There are also good stone lighthouses, with lights on the catoptric system, at the mouth of the river Thames, Bois Blanc Island, Pelee Island, Mohawk Island (revolving), Gibraltar Point, Toronto, Gull Island, Presqu'Isle main light, Point Petre (revolving), Outer Drake or False Ducks, and Simcoe Island.

All the other lighthouses in Ontario are built of wood, some of the river ones being of a small, inexpensive description.

The total cost of lighthouses in this division was $42,306.69 for the year.

The Trinity House of Montreal cost $12,549.25 for its own maintenance, and that of the lights and buoys on the river from Port Neuf to the limits of the Province of Quebec, a distance of 200 miles.

The Trinity House of Quebec has under its jurisdiction the navigation from Port Neuf, 38 miles above Quebec, to the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Straits of Belle Isle. The total cost of maintenance was $41,651.73 for the year.

The number of lights in this division is 23, of which 12 are sea lights of a high class. The light at Belle Isle is a French dioptric of the first class and that at Cap Rosier, a French catadioptric of the first class. These two lights are the highest class in the Dominion. The light at Point Amour, and that at the West Point of the Island of Anticosti, are of a high class of French lights of the catadioptric of the second order. All the other lights in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, under control of the Trinity House, are of the catoptric class.

Signal guns are fired at stated intervals, in foggy weather, at eight of the lighthouse stations in this division. The powder supplied in 1869 was 14,409 lbs.

On the Island of Anticosti are two provision depots for shipwrecked mariners, with a keeper at each. A supply of provisions for shipwrecked mariners is also kept at the lighthouse at Point des Monts, S.W., Point of Anticosi, West Point of Anticosti, East End Anticosti, and Belle Isle.

Money was voted at last session for steam fog-whistles at Red Island Reef. Another steam fog-whistle and a lighthouse in connection with it is also to be erected on the west point of Anticosti. These will be a great boon to the shipping interests.

The sum of $82,000 was voted to enable the Government to construct and equip lighthouses at Cape Norman and Cape Ferrol, in the Straits of Belle Isle, on Bird Rock, Cape Ray, Deadman's Island, South Point of Anticosti, Seven Islands, Cape Magdalen, Cape Chatte, and a minor river light at Monte de Lac, below Quebec.

In New Brunswick the business of the Department is managed by an agent. The total cost of the coast service for lighthouses was for the year, $23,893.

There are, we quote from the Minister's report, fourteen principal light stations in this district, including the beacon light in the St. John Harbour, and at one of the stations, viz.: Machias Seal Island, there are two lighthouses or towers, making 15 principal lights. In addition to these, there are six minor lights on the St. John River, two minor lights in Shediac Harbor, six beacon lights on

the Miramichi River and Bay, and a minor light on Portage Island, and 2 on Fox Island, in Miramich Bay, making altogether 15 principal lights, and 17 minor lights.

There are powerful steam fog-whistles at Partridge Island at the entrance of St. John Harbor, at Point Lepreau, in the Bay of Fundy.

A new lighthouse has been erected on Cape Jourimain, in the Northumberland Straits, on the catoptric system, with 3 powerful circular burners and a revolving reflector.

A gas light is also shown at Reed's Point, St. John, for the purpose of guiding vessels into the harbor, and a signal station is maintained at Partridge Island.

Four new minor lights have been placed on the Miramichi river, which have been found of great use. A new square lighthouse has also been erected on Portage Island, in Miramichi Bay, and the sites of two others changed. And two new minor lights have been erected at Prestons Beach, Miramichi Bay.

Six new beacon lights have been erected on the River St. John, between Fredericton and St. John.

A new lighthouse has been erected at Cox's Point, Grand Lake. New lights are also erected at Caraquet Island, Bay Chaleur, and Paspebiac Point.

In Nova Scotia there were 50 lighthouses in operation in 1869, and since that period a new lighthouse has been erected on Point Tupper, in the Straits of Canso. They are all on the catoptric system, with the exception of two lights on St. Pauls, which are dioptric lights with mirrors.

A fog-whistle of a powerful kind is proposed to be placed at Seal Island, on the north-west coast of Nova Scotia; and one has been erected at Cape Fourchu, at the entrance of Yarmouth Harbour. The fog trumpet at Cranberry Island, worked by caloric engine, has been replaced by steam. Several extensive works have been undertaken for the protection of lighthouses threatened by the action of the sea.

At Sable Island there is a Humane Establishment at a cost of upwards of $5,000 per annum, of which the British Government pays £400 stg., as the island lies on the great highway between Europe and North America. There is a small breed of horses to the number of 300 or 400 living wild on the island; some of them are caught and sold in Halifax. The island is said to be an excellent grazing farm, and it is proposed to stock it with cattle.

It is proposed to place a French dioptric light on Seal Island; and to erect new lights on Ingonish Island, Cape Breton, on the west end of Scatterie Island, at Pugwash Harbour, and at the mouth of the Sissiboo River.

The cost of these services within the financial year was $55,053.66.

The total quantity of oil for the lighthouse service of the Dominion was 36,000 gallons. Coal oil is now principally used, it being obtained at a price under 24 cents per gallon. The sperm oil formerly used cost from $2.20 to $2.50 per gallon.

Observatories are maintained or aided by the Government of Canada at Toronto, Kingston, Montreal, Quebec and St. John.

The Government of the Dominion have decided to give rewards for saving life, and some have already been given.

The Minister made an elaborate report against admitting foreign vessels to the coasting trade of Canada which denied that privilege to British and Colonial vessels. An Act was passed on the subject last session, for a synopsis of which see "Legislation" in another part of the *Year-Book*.

THE FISHERIES.

The total expenses of the Fisheries branch for the year ended June 30th, 1869, were $31,640.82. The collections for the same period were $13,583.97.

Effective measures have been taken to remove the long standing abuses under which the fisheries of the Maritime Provinces suffered, and the fishery laws have been brought into active operation. The results have been successful and encouraging.

The experiments in pisciculture under the Department have been successful; and the experiments made by Mr. Wilmot, at Newcastle, have been very encouraging.

A very decided measure with respect to United States fishermen, recommended by the Minister, has been carried into effect. It is the withholding of licenses to fish on payment of a fee, and excluding American fishermen altogether, from Canadian fishing grounds. This vigorous measure has received the sanction of the Imperial Government, and the Government at Washington has felt itself constrained to assent to the policy. This last has issued circulars to American fishermen warning them that they could not have the protection of the U.S. Government if they encroached on Canadian fishing grounds.

The policy of exclusion determined upon has been enforced, and a number of seizures have been made.

The policy of granting licenses led to gross evasions and abuses, and even induced, the Minister contended, the belief that Canada was doubtful of its rights.

These fisheries are exhaustless and are of immense value; which will be increased to the Dominion by the building of the Intercolonial Railway. Mr. Mitchell states:—

"They should form the staple of an extensive and lucrative trade with foreign countries, and with the other British Colonies. They provide an important nursery for our seamen, and they afford an inexhaustible field for the skill and energy of your sea-board populations. They possess great speculiar value to Canada. Their exclusive use, therefore, affords these united Provinces such advantages as a young country cannot too highly estimate, and should on no account neglect or abandon."

He gives the following exposition of the "fishing question," and speaking of the exclusive Canadian rights, states:—

"These rights are based on public law, and are limited only by treaty stipulations. The extent to which they are so limited by the Convention of London, dated 20th October, 1818, between Great Britain and the United States, is still in controversy. Great Britain contends that the prescribed limits of three marine miles, as the line of exclusion, should be measured from headland to headland. The United States Government contends that it should be measured from the interior of the bays and sinuosities of the coast. In support of the British view, reference is made as well to the exact terms of the Convention as to the law and practice of nations regarding their sovereign rights and territorial jurisdiction. The legal authorities on these points are so clearly and decidedly in favour of our interpretation, that Canada may appeal to them with the utmost confidence. The American Govern-

ment, on the other hand, claim that an exceptional definition of the limit of a marine league running everywhere parallel to the coast line, describing the course of indentation, &c., instead of defining the mouths of bays and other indentations by lines drawn across from one headland to another, is founded in the peculiar circumstances of the case. That, as United States citizens had formerly used these inshore fisheries under a favorable construction of certain "liberties" of fishing accorded to them by the Treaty of Peace with Great Britain in 1783, and as the subsequent Convention of 1818 was an amicable adjustment of differences growing out of such use, the renunciation of their claim to concurrent privileges in the inshore fisheries, made in the latter Convention, should not be rigidly construed to their entire exclusion."

The fishing statistics are probably not in all cases accurate. We take from the report of the Minister the following recapitulation of the yield of the fisheries on the north and south shores of the River and Gulf of St. Lawrence, from Quebec to Blanc Sablon, and from Point Levi to Bay des Chaleurs, during the year 1869.

	$ c.	$ c.
Summer cod fishing, 103,205 cwt., at	3.00	309,615.00
Autumn cod fishing, 33,569 cwt., at	3.00	100,707.00
Ling, 3,022 barrels, at	5.00	15,110.00
Mackerel, 3,796 barrels, at	10.00	37,660.00
Herring, 110,076 barrels, at	3.00	330,228.00
Herring (smoked), 600 boxes, at	0.25	150.00
Sardines, 10,735½ barrels, at	5.00	53,682.50
Halibut, 462 barrels, at	5.00	2,305.00
Salmon, 3,048½ barrels, at	16.00	63,180.00
Trout, 108½ barrels, at	10.00	1,085.00
Sturgeon, 369 barrels, at	5.00	1,845.00
Eels, 1,099,933 fish, at $2 10 per cwt	—	10,993.50
Cod, Tongues and Sounds, 287 barrels, at	7.00	2,009.00
Seal oil, 53,521 gallons, at	0.80	43,048.80
Whale oil, 373 gallons, at	0.80	298.40
Porpoise oil, 2,029 gallons, at	0.60	1,217.40
Cod oil, 103,018 gallons, at	0.50	51,509 00
Haddock, 1,372 barrels at	5.00	6,860.00
Bar and Whitefish, 3,932, at $2 per dozen	—	655.66
Mixed fish, 390½ barrels, at	4.00	1,562.00
Shad, 20,087 fish, at 10 cents a piece	—	2,008.70
Tunny, 2 barrels, at	5.00	10.00
Fish used as manure, 41,642 barrels, at	25.00	10,410.50
Total		$1,046,240.46

Owing to the want of reliable statistics, the yield and value of the river and inland fisheries in those departments of the Province of Quebec, west of the City of Quebec, cannot be determined with any degree of accuracy; but the value per annum may be safely estimated at about $100,000 for commerce and local consumption.

The following is a summary of the exports of the sea fisheries from the Magdalen Islands:—

——	Tons.	Men.	Cod Fish.	Herrings.	Mackerel.	Cod Oil.	Seal Oil.	Value.
			cwt.	bls.	bls.	galls.	galls.	$
Exports Coastwise	1,781	237	3,314	11,487	2,028	11,688	6,880	45,474
Add Foreign Exports	2,295	263	7	23,882	70	....	....	25,882
Total of fish exports to date	4,076	500	3,321	35,369	2,098	11,688	6,880	71,356

Nineteen foreign vessels came to this port last spring for cargoes of fish; they were of large tonnage, and, probably, would carry about 1,500 barrels each, they, however, took no clearance outwards, nor made any report, thus evading the law.

The returns of the yield, &c., of the Fisheries in Ontario are not complete, but the value during the year 1869, may be set down at $200,000.

The returns of the fisheries in Nova Scotia in 1869, show: Men engaged, 17,557; whale boats, 3,[illegible]8; skiffs, &c., 3,793; sail boats, 319; vessels, 635; tonnage, 21,656; brls. of salmon, 3,714; brls. of mackerel, 46,575; brls. of herrings, 133,933; brls. of smoked herrings, 12,185; brls. of alewives, 9,182; brls. of fish roe, 443; brls. of eels, 553; brls. of trout, 40; brls. of halibut, 590; cwt. of cod-fish, 355,638; cwt. of scale-fish, 27,139; brls. shad, 6,188; tons of smelts, 62; cans of salmon, 52,400; cans lobsters, 38,000; galls. oil, 32,895. Total value of fish, £2,501,507.

Mr. Vennor states that if the fish not returned, and that taken by our people in foreign vessels, are taken into account, the yield would reach the respectable figure of $4,000,000 for Nova Scotia.

The returns from New Brunswick are imperfect, there being none from several points. But as far as they have been returned they show:—Men engaged, 1,991; vessels, 38; boats, 780; canoes, 139; tonnage, 765; No. of fresh salmon, 19,341; No. of salmon in tins, 732,390; No. of smoked salmon, 852; brls. of gasperaux, 7,500; brls. of alewives, 2,510; brls of herrings, 52,912; cwt. of codfish, 17,924; brls. of mackerel, 2,730; brls. of flounders, 200; brls. of bass, 300; cwt. of haddock, 2,682; cwt. of hake, 1,410; cwt. of pollock, 8,767; No. of shad, 46,614; boxes of herrings, 156,094; No. of lobsters, 23,100; hhds of oysters, 600; galls. of oil, 565; tons of pomace, 453. Total value so far as reported, $638,576.10.

THE METRIC SYSTEM.

MEASURES AND WEIGHTS.

During the last session of the Dominion Parliament the Hon. Thomas Ryan moved a resolution in the Senate, which carried, to appoint a committee to enquire into the steps taken and the progress made in the United Kingdom towards establishing an uniform international system of decimal measures, weights and coins, and to report in how far such a system may be applied to this Dominion.

The question of Weights and Measures first occupied the attention of the Committee. The metric system was introduced in France, eighty years ago, by a commission of scientific men from the different states of Europe, actuated with the generous object of discovering a common and simple international system, to take the place of the old, numerous and confused systems in use. "It is based upon a measurement of the earth. The metre is "estimated to be a ten-millionth part of a meridian line from the pole to the equator, and "was decided by the report of the English Royal Commissioners, in 1820, to be equal to "39.37079 English inches. The unit of length being thus fixed, a square of ten metres long, "or 100 square metres, becomes the *standard* of surface for land measure, called the *are*, "which is .0388, or very nearly one-tenth of an English rood. The standard of capacity for "liquids is equal to a cubic decimetre called the *litre*. For the standard of weight the *gram* "is a cubic centimetre of distilled water = kilogram, which is a unit of weight much used in "commerce, and a little more than 2.2 English avoirdupois pounds." This description of the metric system is taken from the report of Mr. Samuel Brown to the International Statistical Congress held in London in 1860. The units of length, surface, capacity and weight are thus connected with each other, and harmonize together. They are purely decimal, and simple in all their combinations, and capable of universal application.

The Congress recommended that all international statistics should be expressed in this system.

The Greek and Latin nomenclature applied to the system in France would be useful for an international understanding. But it is not an essential part of the system. If the units are preserved the old names may be applied. It is not uniformity in names, but in the weights and measures themselves, and a pure decimal system, that are the objects to be attained.

A committee of jurymen and commissioners at the Paris Exhibition, in 1855, made the following recommendation, which has been quoted by the Senate Committee:—"They deem "it their duty earnestly to recommend to the consideration of their respective Governments, "and of enlightened individuals, friends of civilization, and advocates for peace and "harmony throughout the world, the adoption of an uniform system of weights and "measures, computed decimally both in regard to its multiples and divisions, and also in "regard to the elements of all the different units."

In 1855 an International Association was formed, which thus declared its objects:—"The "undersigned have determined to form an association, composed of members chosen from "the different civilized nations, who shall engage to devote themselves, each in his own "country, by means of committees corresponding with one another, to the establishment, in "all civilized countries, of an uniform decimal system of weights and measures, and, as far "as possible, of moneys."

The Senate Committee state, with respect to this Association, that "amongst the "branches formed in different countries the most active from the commencement has been "the British. After mature deliberation this Association decided that the metre, with its "decimal system, is the best unit of length, and has since strenuously advocated its "introduction, and mainly contributed to place it in the position which it now holds in the "United Kingdom, where nearly 60 per cent. of the total export and import trade of the "country is carried on with people using the metric system."

In 1855, the Imperial system was established, by law, in Great Britain, which is now in use; but, in 1864, the metric system was made permissive, by the Act 27 and 28 Vic. cap. 117. The preamble of that Act recites—"Whereas, for the protection and extension of an internal as well as foreign trade, and for the advancement of science, it is expedient to legalize the use of the metric system of weights and measures." We subjoin the schedule appended to the Act, setting forth the terms of the weights and measures in force, and their equivalents in the metric system:

MEASURES OF LENGTH.

Metric Denominations and Values.		Equivalents in British Denominations.				
	Metres.	Miles.	Yards.	Feet.	Inches.	Decimals.
Myriametre	10,000	6	376	0	11	.9
Kilometre	1,000	or	10,936	0	11	.9
Hectometre	100		1,093	1	10	.79
Decametre	10		109	1	1	.079
Metre	1		10	2	9	.7079
Decimetre	$\frac{1}{10}$		1	0	3	.3708
Centimetre	$\frac{1}{100}$				3	.9371
Millimetre	$\frac{1}{1000}$				0	.3937
					0	.0394

MEASURES OF SURFACE.

Metric Denominations and Values.	Square Metres.	Equivalents in British Denominations. Acres.	Square Yards.	Decimals.
Hectare, *i. e.*, 100 ares	10,000	2 or	2,280 11,960	.3326 .3326
Decare, *i. e.*, 10 ares	1,000		1,196	.0333
Are	100		119	.0033
Centiare, *i. e.*, $\frac{1}{100}$ are	1		1	.1960

MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

Metric Denominations and Values.	Cubic Metres.	Equivalents in British Denominations. Qrs.	Bush.	Pecks.	Galls.	Qts.	Pints	Decimals.
Kilolitre, *i. e.*, 1,000 litres	1	3	3	2	0	0	0	.77
Hectolitre, *i. e.*, 100 litres	$\frac{1}{10}$		2	3	0	0	0	.077
Decalitre, *i. e.*, 10 litres	$\frac{1}{100}$			1	0	0	1	.0077
Litre	$\frac{1}{1000}$						1	.00077
Decilitre, *i. e.*, $\frac{1}{10}$ litre	$\frac{1}{10000}$						0	.000077
Centilitre, *i. e.*, $\frac{1}{100}$ litre	$\frac{1}{100000}$						0	.0000077

WEIGHTS.

Metric Denominations and Values.	Grams.	Equivalents in British Denominations. Cwts.	Stones.	Pounds	Ounces.	Drams	ecimals.
Millier	1,000,000	19	5	6	9	15	.01
Quintal	100,000	1	7	10	7	6	.001
Myriagram	10,000		1	8	0	11	.0001
Kilogram	1,000	1 (or	15.432	2 .2187	3 grains.	4	.0000
Hectogram	100				3	8	.0003
Decagram	10					5	.0003
Gram	1					0	.0564
Decigram	$\frac{1}{10}$					0	.00564
Centigram	$\frac{1}{100}$					0	.000564
Milligram	$\frac{1}{1000}$					0	.0000564

We quote the following extracts from the report of the Senate Committee:—

"Since the passing of this Act, there has not been any further legislation on this subject in the United Kingdom, but a royal commission has borne testimony to the progress of public opinion in favour of the metric system of weights and measures, and to its increasing use in scientific researches, and in the practice of accurate chemistry and engineering construction. The commissioners, with the Astronomer Royal as chairman, also stated their opinion, in a report, bearing date the 3rd of April, 1869, that the law should provide, and that facilities should be afforded by the government, for the introduction and use of the metric weights and measures in the United Kingdom, and that for this object metric standards should be legalized, and verified copies of them should be provided for general reference.

"There has been a subsequent report from the same commission, dated 1st February, 1870, but this has reference solely to Troy weight, still partially in use, but the abolition of which is strongly recommended.

"In their report of 3rd April, 1869, the royal commissioners base their conclusions in favour of the metric system upon several considerations, one of which is the general adoption of this system 'in many countries, both in Europe and other parts of the world, and more recently in the North German Confederation and in the United States of America.' In support of this important statement, your committee deem it relevant to state that the metric system has already been adopted, and is in use, either wholly or in part, in countries whose united population amounts to upwards of 400,000,000, as will be seen by the following tables.

"Countries in which the metric system has been wholly adopted:

	Population.
France with Algiers	40,500,000
Belgium	5,000,000
Netherlands and Colonies	23,000,000
Italy	24,000,000
Papal States	700,000
Spain and Colonies	21,000,000
Portugal and Colonies	8,000,000
Carried forward	122,200,000

	Population.
Brought forward	122,200,000
Greece	1,200,000
Mexico	8,000,000
Chili	1,600,000
Brazil	8,000,000
New Grenada	2,000,000
Other South American Republics	3,000,000
	146,000,000

"Countries in which the metric system has been partly adop'ed :

	Population.
Switzer'and	2,500 000
Hanse Towns	500,000
Denmark	2,000,000
Austria	37,000 000
British India	140,000,000
	183,000,000

"Countries where it is permissive :

	Population.
United Kingdom	29,000,000
United States of America	31,000 000
Prussia and North Germany	30,000,000
	90,000,000

"On June 13th, 1868, the North German Parliament passed an Act, adopting the metric system, and declaring its use permissive from 1st January, 1870, but compulsory on and after 1st January, 1872.

"Between many of the above-named countries and Canada, a large and growing business already exists, and it seems desirable that the system upon which their computations of the bulk and weight of merchandize are founded, should be understood and put in practice in this Dominion.

"Incidentally connected with the subject referred to your committee, is the want of uniformity existing in the weights and measures of the four provinces which compose this Federation; and it may not be irrelevant to point out some of the omissions and discrepancies which characterize the statutes of Upper Canada, Lower Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, by which our weights and measures are still regulated.

"And first, it may be noticed, that no common standards of weights and measures are established, nor are any means prescribed for ascertaining whether or not the old Provincial standards agree with, or differ from, each other; or to whose custody they are, or should be committed.

"Again, certain old English measures of capacity, both dry and liquid, which have been long since abolished in the United Kingdom, are still in use, and are legal measures in parts of the Dominion. Of these the following instances may be cited :

"1st. The old English Wine gallon, six of which are not quite equal to five of the Imperial gallon, now in use in England.

"2nd. The old English Winchester bushel, which is less, in the proportion of 32 to 33, than the Imperial bushel in England.

"The following tabular statement exhibits certain discrepancies, in stating the legal weight of a bushel of our staple grains and seeds, as well as of other articles of produce, which the laws of the various Provinces sanction :—

Grains, Seeds, etc.	Ontario and Quebec.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.
	LBS.	LBS.	LBS.
Wheat	60	60	60
Indian Corn	56	58	60
Rye	56	56	56
Peas	60		56
Barley	48	52 or 48	70
Oats	34	34	26
Beans	60		56
Clover Seed	60		56
Timothy Seed	48		44
Buckwheat	48		50
Potatoes and Turnips	60	60	56
Carrots, Parsnips, Beets, and Onions		40	
Flax Seed	50		56
Hemp Seed	44		56
Blue Grass Seed	14		56
Castor Beans	40		56
Salt	56		
Dried Apples	22		
Dried Peaches	33		
Malt	36	39	

NOTE.—In Nova Scotia a bushel of foreign barley must weigh 52 pounds, but a bushel of barley, the produce of the Province, need only weigh 48 pounds.

"In Quebec, it is provided that coals shall be sold by the chaldron or bushel, and that the chaldron shall contain six Imperial Winchester bushels, a measure which, it is believed, does not exist.

"In Nova Scotia, the law defines the weight of a ton of coals as 2,240 lbs. avoirdupois.

"In New Brunswick, coals are, by law, sold per ton weight, and the ton is fixed at 2,000 lbs. avoirdupois.

"In Ontario, the ton weight, without any reference to coals, is fixed at 2,000 lbs. avoirdupois.

"In Lower Canada, now Quebec, the old measures of the "*arpent*," the "*minot*," and the Paris foot, though obsolete in France, are still in use; and as the *arpent* is smaller than the

English acre, and the *minot* somewhat larger than the bushel, it is clear that misconceptions may readily arise as to the comparative value and productiveness of land in Lower Canada estimated on this basis, and that even statistical returns, without great care on the part of those who furnish as well as those who collect them, may be stated erroneously and to the disadvantage of that Province as compared with others where the English statute acre and the bushel are alone in use.

"In view of all these circumstances, your Committee are of opinion that no time should be lost in establishing by law an uniform system of weights and measures throughout the Dominion. The duty of initiating legislation on a subject of such general importance necessarily devolves upon the Government; and your Committee are of opinion that another Session should not be allowed to pass without a comprehensive measure being submitted to Parliament.

"With regard to the metric system, your Committee consider that it is excellent in principle, simple in its construction, and capable of being acquired with great facility, and as such they strongly recommend its introduction in Canada. As, however, so large a proportion of the trade of this country is carried on with Great Britain, your Committee suggest that her example may be safely followed, and that the metric system may, as in England, be made at first permissive and be adopted, as there, conjointly with her system of imperial weights and measures. This course would secure an uniform system of weights and measures for the various Provinces of this Dominion, and at the same time in conformity with that of the mother country, an object much to be desired.

"In contemplation of the early adoption of the metric system, and with a view that the youth of the country be made acquainted with it, your Committee would call the attention of the House to the propriety of suggesting to the Government the importance of causing this system to be taught in all schools over which they have control directly or indirectly. It is simple, easily learned, and not readily forgotten; and young men instructed in it will thus acquire additional facility in understanding the trade with countries where this system prevails exclusively. If this suggestion meet the approval of the Government a knowledge of the metric system might also with advantage be required on the part of candidates for the Civil Service."

It is impossible to over-estimate the importance of many facts in this report, or the recommendations it contains. A permissive Act should certainly, at once, be passed; and the metric system be taught in all schools which receive government aid. Its simplicity is well adapted for teaching children the principles of arithmetic. We may add that conservative England has adopted the use of the metric system for certain postal purposes, and a commission has recommended its application to the mint.

INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM OF COINS.

The Dominion Senate Committee, in the next place, report on the subject of an uniform international system of coins. They refer to the conference held at Paris, upon the invitation of the French government, in 1867, of representatives of various States, for the purpose of deliberating upon the best means of securing an international coinage. The British government appointed the Master of the Mint, and an officer of the Treasury Department, to attend that conference.

At the conference the following recommendations were made:—1. A single gold standard. 2. The proportion of fine gold in the coins to be 9-10ths. 3. All gold coins thereafter struck in any of the countries parties to this convention, to be of the value of 5 francs, or the multiples of that sum. 4. That a gold coin, of the value of 25 francs, be struck by such countries as prefer it, and be admitted as an international coin.

A royal commission was subsequently appointed to examine into these recommendations. It reported favourably on the two first, but not on the two last.

The ground of objection of the commissioners was that, in their opinion, the general commerce of the world would be promoted by adopting the English sovereign as a basis of an international currency; and further, because the adoption of the 25 franc piece would make only a partial and not a complete assimilation of monies.

That report was adopted in 1868, but the Senate Committee state that since its date some progress has been made by the governments of England and France towards the object of attaining an international coinage, by establishing equality of value between the sovereign and the 25 franc gold piece, which it is proposed to coin in France. They quote an extract from a speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Lowe) in the House of Commons, 1869. This proposed 25 franc piece, he said, would be of less value than the sovereign by 22 centimes, or about 2d. sterling. He stated, further, that if the British government were to impose a seigniorage of about 1 per cent, or 993 of a grain, and take gold to that amount from the sovereign, that it would then be identical with the 25 franc piece, and that it would still remain the current coin of the country of the same value as now. Mr. Lowe still further stated that the Spanish doubloon, the Prussian Frederic, and the half-eagle of America, approach each other very nearly in value; and he thought that if France should consent to meet England in the way proposed, and make her mintage charge 1 per cent, instead of a fourth or fifth, as now, the question would be solved, as far as England and France are concerned, of an international coinage.

The Senate Committee added to these remarks of Mr. Lowe, they had reason to believe that further progress had been made in the negociation with France; but no legislation has taken place in the Parliament of the United Kingdom; and they further state they learn from the Minister of Finance, that the new Canadian silver coins are of such denominations and intrinsic values as always to serve for tokens of sub-divisions of the proposed 25 franc piece, the sovereign, and the 5 dollar gold piece, when assimilated to the 25 franc piece.

In Nova Scotia, the values placed by law on the British sovereign and British shilling are 5 dollars and 25 cents respectively.

By the Canadian Act, passed in May, 1863, 31 Vic. cap. 45, Canada has placed herself in a position to adapt her currency to an international decimal system of coinage, so soon as the great commercial nations shall agree to establish such system.

GERMAN AND UNITED STATES VIEWS.

This is the position of the question with respect to an international system of coins so far as stated by the Canadian Senate Committee. But it has to be further stated that German and United States writers very strongly object to any attempt to found an international system on the French franc. Five European States have made an agreement (which is called the "Latin League") for fifteen years to use a multiple of the franc for a common coin, in as far as they are concerned; but German and United States writers threaten, if necessary, to set up a "Saxon League" against the "Latin," so strongly do they object to the French franc system. The appearance of anything like a party spirit on such a question is to be much regretted. But we think it better to present the facts in issue.

We have to thank the Treasury Department of the United States for a number of papers on this question. Among these is an official report of a speech of the Hon. Mr. Kelley (Chairman of the Standing Committee on Coins, Weights and Measures) in the U. S. House of Representatives at Washington, delivered in April, 1870. Mr. Kelley sets out by stating that the coinage of the United States can be brought into exact conformity with metrical weights by a change in value of less than one-third of one per cent. in the case of gold coins. The following is the enacting section of the bill he proposed:—

"*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the gold hereafter coined by the United States shall contain for each dollar of denominational value one and one-half grams of pure gold, and shall weigh for each dollar one and two-thirds grams, the proportion of alloy being thus kept as one in ten. Such coins shall have stamped upon them, in addition to other devices, their weight in grams and the inscription, *nine-tenths fine*."

He quoted, in support of his position, the following extract from an elaborate German essay of Baron Nothomb:—

"The question of international coinage has occupied a good deal of attention of late, especially in Germany, where it was the subject of discussion in the Assembly, June 13, 1868, and in the Duties Parliament, June 21, 1870; and there seems to be some danger of the adoption of a convention on the part of Germany, concluded December 24, 1865, between France, Italy, Belgium and Switzerland for a term of fifteen years, which has been joined by Greece, and most likely will be by Spain also."

And again, with reference to the gold franc as a multiple, on which it is proposed to make an international coinage, the Baron states:—

"It deserves first the reproach of being too small for coinage, and exists only in pieces of five. Its weight is 0·0225806, plus an infinitesimal decimal fraction of fine gold (100 grams gold = 3.100 francs), but such weights are found neither in the metric nor in any other system of the world; the five, ten and twenty franc pieces are not at all weighable. * * * It would be illogical to recommend it as a medium for an union."

Baron Nothomb quoted the following statements from M. Stas, one of the Belgian Commissioners, referring to the debates of the Paris Convention of 1867:—

"Belgium would prefer that the Conference adopt an entirely new system of coinage—should establish principles and not practical expedients. Nothing durable could be created by the latter, and only fresh difficulties for the future. A common system of coinage can be reached only on a primary, unalterable basis: if resting on a unit of five or ten grams it would possess the immeasurable advantage that all nations could adopt it without exciting national sensibilities."

And again Baron Nothomb says, quoting a distinguished French writer:—

"M. Chevalier expresses himself in a similar manner. His authority in matters of coinage is so great in France and elsewhere, that his opinion deserves a place. In a letter to the *Journal des Débats* of June 26, 1867, he gives an elaborate history of the gold franc and concludes thus: 'We have a right to ask whether the 20 franc piece possesses those qualities which render it worthy of adoption by other nations. The metrical system is at present in general favor, and will finally displace all others; but the very misfortune in our gold is to be without the base of metric weight. The 20 franc piece weighs 6.4516 grammes, plus a decimal fraction, and is as *baroque* as the sovereign, the dollar, or any other coin. The English have just as much right to propose the sovereign as an international coin, or the Spaniards their doubloon. In honor of the metric system we should be making a sacrifice to other nations by giving up our present coinage. That would be preaching by example, and no propagation could be more effective.' M. E. de Parieu, Vice-President of the State Council, shares this opinion.—See *Journal des Economistes*, June, 1867."

Baron Nothomb further states, that by reducing the value of the U. S. 20 dollar gold piece 3-10 ths of one per cent., it would have the precise value of three German union crowns, and of five Russian half-imperials; but that to adopt the French system, three great nations must reduce their gold coins 3 2-100 per cent., the reduction being a departure from and not an approximation to the metric system. He says, referring to Mr. Kelley's bill:—

"A perfect identity of coinage among all nations is impossible, and the only end that can be reached is that all should bring their coinage into simple relations with this unit of weight. If England and France would alter their coin but very little, these simple relations would obtain: 820=100 francs=£4 sterling=3 German Union crowns=5 Russian half imperials=30 grams fine gold. At present—

"820=30·0,32 grams of fine gold.
"100 francs=20,03223 grams of fine gold.
"£4 sterling=20·20 grams of fine gold.
"5 half-imperials=30 grams of fine gold.
"3 Union crowns=30 grams of fine gold.

"Under this system all coins of gold and silver should be 9-10ths fine. The silver dollar= the French 5 franc silver piece, the only actual legal coin of France.

"England would have to increase the fine gold of the sovereign from 7.3225 to 7.50 grams."

M. Léon in a pamphlet states that the French gold piece of 100 francs weighs 32 3-31 grams: that of 50 francs 16 4-31 grams; and that of 20 francs 6 14-31 grams. He adds:—

"All these weights are entirely inconsistent with the conditions of the metrical system, and the pretended gold franc, represented by a non-decimal fraction of the gram, belongs no more to this system than the florin, the thaler, the ruble, or the dollar."

Mr. Kelley makes the following statement with respect to coins of various countries, which conform to the metric weight, with almost inappreciable difference; and it is of scientific interest, as the trifling difference—if his statement is correct—is within the ordinary and established tolerance of coinage:

"The gold crown and half-crown of the German States (North and South) and of Austria, is strictly metrical.

"The pistole or Frederic d'or) of Prussia, and the pistole (August d'or) of Saxony, each coined prior to the Vienna monetary treaty of 1857, are in excess by about one-half of one per cent, (more exactly fifty-three hundredths of one per cent) of four dollars of the proposed metric standard.

"The pistole (Christian d'or) of Denmark, differs less than one per cent from the metric standard, being five-sixths of one per cent below four of the metric dollars.

"The half-imperial of Russia is only one-fiftieth of one per cent below four dollars of the metric standard, a difference scarcely appreciable.

"The doubloons of the escudos of Spain, is about two-thirds of one per cent above five metric dollars. The doubloon de Isabel, of one hundred reals, issued prior to 1864, is in excess of five metric dollars by only three-hundreths of one per cent.

"The William d'or (gouden Willem) of Netherlands, is in excess of one metric dollar by nine-tenths of one per cent.

"The gold coinage of the United States, and of Canada, is in excess of the metric standard by about three-tenths of one per cent."

These coins, Mr. Kelley states, are used by more than 200,000,000; while the population of the countries which form the "Latin league," is not more than 80,000,000. He contends, in view of this fact, that it would be unreasonable to ask the United States, whose coins are now weighable by a scientific standard, to reduce them .852-100, to conform to the French franc—that reduction being a departure from the metric system, which everybody admits it is of the highest importance to establish.

The chief obstruction to general reform would be to ask the nations to recoin a very great amount of money, and to make a great change in established values.

It is further urged on the part of the United States, that the coinage of France is not up to the standard fixed by law. The Directors of the Mint of the United States in 1877, officially reported:—

"I will here add the result of a recent assay of single gold pieces of France, of the dates 1863 and 1877, and Mint marks of Paris and Strasbourg. This is important in its bearing upon the question of international coinage, for if such an interchange is to take place, the respective countries must keep good faith in regard to the fineness of their coins; otherwise the matter will soon come to an end. We find the fineness varying from 898.5 to 899.8, and averaging 899.2. This has generally been the result for many years, and is not what should be expected. The average ought to be 900, as required by law. The British coins are kept up to the mark."

Mr. Kelley quotes the following from the pamphlet of M. Mesle:—

"The gold pieces of France have never been coined 9-10ths fine, a fact not at all denied by French writers. Eminent French authorities on matters of coinage, Chevalier, Léon, Wolowsky and De Parieu, consider their system defective and a failure."

* * * * *

"The Germans would not only share these losses, but would give to the French new and good coins for their poor and ill ones, which never have been of full weight."

Baron Nothomb, quoted by Mr. Kelley, states that the Master of the Mint in England, reports that the depreciation of the coinage from abrasion in Great Britain, is £25,000 stg. per annum, and adds:—

"The French coin is in a worse condition. In a number of the *Revue Contemporaine* of January 31, 1859, we find:—'We call attention to the fact that in all coinage operations, in consequence of tolerance, fineness is taken at only 899-1000, thus counting 1,000 francs in 5 francs silver pieces as 4,972 to 4,975 grams, instead of 5 kilograms. Then 1,000 new coined francs contained only 994.40 francs silver, a difference of 5.60 per mille. The French administration of finances makes no secret of this *faiblage*, and every year the comptes-generals de l'administration des finances, demonstrates the gain resulting to the State,' which in 1863 was 134,680 from 240,000,000 coined.' The French Government (see *Moniteur* of November 29, 1865,) excuses this by the impossibility of keeping the exact standard, but it is strange that they always remain below the normal standard. In England the deviation is only a two-millionth part; in Prussia all lately coined thalers contain 9001-10,000, and in 1877, when large sums were coined, the difference from the normal amount was only three and two thirds thalers in 21,500,000. There are no legal Napoleons of full weight in existence."

The United States, as reported by the Senate Committee, have passed an act to make the metric system permissive, and Congress, in 1866, ordered the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish each State one set of standard weights and measures of the metric system. There can be very little doubt that, in the course of a few years, it will supplant all others among civilized nations. It is much to say for France that she had the honour of introducing it, and it ought to be more desired by her that all nations should weigh their coins by this scientific standard than that they should adopt her franc system if it involves a departure from it.

We now come to notice some interesting and careful papers, prepared by Mr. E. B. Elliott, an officer of the U.S. Treasury Department, on the metrical system of international coinage.

He shews that the gold coinage of the United States is very nearly metrical. The standard dollar contains very nearly 1½ grams fine gold, the weight being 1.5046+ grams, and weighs nearly 1½ (1.6718+) grams, the standard of fineness being 9-10ths fine gold to 1-10th alloy. All other gold coins of the United States are in proportion.

Mr. Elliott further shows that by lessening the standard weight of the United States gold coins about 3 parts in 1000 they would be strictly metrical. The standard gold coins of the United States and Germany would then have simple relations with each other, as follows:—

3 union crowns = 20 metric dollars.

1 union crown = 2 metric dollars.

Mr. Elliott goes on to say that it is desirable the union crown (*vereinsthaler*) of Germany, the gold dollar of the United States, the gold franc of France, and the gold pound and the gold penny of Great Britain should have simple relations with each other, in point of value, so that the following equivalents may obtain, namely, 3 union crowns = 20 dollars = 100 francs = 1000 pence (4 £) or 4 pounds each of 250 pence.

The equivalents above proposed now contain the following weights in pure and fine gold respectively, as stated by Mr. Elliott:—

	Fine Gold, Grams.		Weight of Coins 9-10 Fine, Grams.
3 union crowns of Germany (gold)	30	.....	33⅓
20 U. S. dollars (gold)	30.0264+	.....	33.4262+
100 French francs (gold)	29.0258+	.....	32.25806+
1000 British pence sterling (gold)	30.5100—	.....	35.8000+
4 British pounds sterling (gold) (960 pence sterling.)	29.2895+	.....	32.5439+

"(The present fineness of British gold coins is 11-12, instead of 9-10, to which their gold contents are reduced in the preceding table.)

"It is obvious that the above-mentioned equivalents do not greatly differ from each other in value; *and the chief point of practical moment soon to be decided by commercial nations is whether* 30 *or* 29.0258+ *grams of fine gold—the former the* GERMAN STANDARD, *the latter the* FRENCH STANDARD—*shall prevail, or change their value.* It is confidently hoped that the decision will be in favor of the *former*, on the sole ground of *metrical simplicity*.

"We shall then have—

3 union crowns (gold)	=	30	grams	fine	gold	=	33⅓	grams standard gold.
20 metrical dollars (gold)	"	30	"	"	"	"	33⅓	" " "
100 metrical francs (gold)	"	30	"	"	"	"	33⅓	" " "
1000 metrical pence (gold)	"	30	"	"	"	"	33⅓	" " "
4 metrical pounds (gold)	"	30	"	"	"	"	33⅓	" " "

GERMANY—METRICAL GOLD COINAGE.

Metrical Gold Coins useful in Germany, for International Commerce.

A piece of 3 gold crowns, containing—of fine gold, 20 grams; of standard gold, 33⅓ grams.

A gold crown, containing, as now—of fine gold, 10 grams; of standard gold, 11 1-9 (or 100-9) grams.

A gold half-crown, containing, as now—of fine gold, 5 grams; of standard gold, 5 5-9 (or 50-9) grams.

A piece of 3 metric species-thaler = 4 metric thaler (North German) = 6 metric florins (Austrian) = 7 metric gulden (South German) and containing—of fine gold, 4⅔ grams; of standard gold, 5 grams.

24 of these metric gold thalers and florins would be very nearly equivalent to 25 of the existing silver thalers and florins—assuming the market value of gold to be 15 7-16 times that of silver, which has been about the average ratio of value for the past 10 years.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—METRICAL GOLD COINAGE.

Metrical Gold Coins useful in the United States of America, for International Commerce.

A piece of 20 metrical dollars, (double-eagle,) containing—of fine gold, 30 grams; of standard gold, (9-10 fine,) 33⅓ grams.

A piece of 10 metrical dollars, (eagle,) containing—of fine gold, 15 grams; of standard gold, 16⅔ grams.

A piece of 5 metrical dollars, (half-eagle,) containing—of fine gold, 7½ grams; of standard gold, 8⅓ grams.

A piece of 2 metrical dollars, containing—of fine gold, 4½ grams; of standard gold, 5 grams.

A piece of 1 metrical dollar, containing—of fine gold 1½ grams; of standard gold, 1⅔ grams.

The United States gold coin of 20 dollars now contains—Of fine gold, 30.0264 grams; of standard gold, 33.4262 grams.

100 of the new or metric dollars will be almost exactly equivalent to 1000 dollars of the old or existing coinage.

The proposed standard differs so little from the existing, that *recoinage will not be necessary*. So also with regard to the coins of certain other countries.

GREAT BRITAIN—METRICAL GOLD COINAGE.

Metrical Gold Coins useful in Great Britain, for International Commerce.

A piece of 1000 metrical pence, (or 4 metrical pounds,) containing—of fine gold, 30 grams; of the proposed standard gold, (of 9-10 fineness,) 33⅓ grams.

A piece of 250 metrical pence, (or 1 metrical pound,) containing—of fine gold, 7½ grams; of the proposed standard gold, 8⅓ grams.

A piece of 150 metrical pence, containing—of fine gold, 4½ grams: of the proposed standard gold, 5 grams.

A piece of 50 metrical pence, containing—of fine gold, 1½ grams; of the proposed standard gold, 1⅔ grams.

1000 pence sterling now contain—of fine gold, 30.5100 grams; of the proposed standard gold, 9-10 fineness, 33.8999 grams.

1 pound sterling now contains—of fine gold, 7.3224 grams; of the proposed standard gold of 9-10 fineness, 8.1360 grams.

40 of the new or metric pounds (or sovereigns) will be equal to 41 of the existing or sterling pound; and 1017 of the new or metric pence equal to 1000 of the existing *pence of account*, or 61 of the new pence equal to 60 of the existing or old.

FRANCE—METRICAL GOLD COINAGE.

Metrical Gold Coins useful in France, for International Commerce.

A piece of 100 metrical francs, containing—of fine gold, 30 grams; of standard gold, 33⅓ grams.

A piece of 20 metrical francs, (Napoleon.) containing—of fine gold, 6 grams; of standard gold, 6⅔ grams.

A piece of 15 metrical francs, containing—of fine gold, 4½ grams; of standard gold, 5 grams.

A piece of 5 metrical francs, containing—of fine gold, 1½ grams; of standard gold, 1⅔ grams.

100 gold francs (French) now contain—of fine gold, 29.0322.58 grams; of standard gold, 32.2580.1 grams.

30 of the new or metric gold coins will be exactly equivalent in value to 31 of the existing gold coins.

Mr. Elliott further states that if the British single gold standard were also metric and decimal, nothing would be wanting to its completeness.

In 1878, the American Statistical Association submitted the following propositions to the United States Congress:—

"*First.* That the American Statistical Association earnestly favours the speedy practical adoption by the people of the United States of the metric system of weights and measures; the system of which the metre, the litre, and the gram are respectively the units of length, of capacity, and of weight, and the use of which, by act of the last (the Thirty-ninth) Congress, has been rendered permissible in the United States, in the making of contracts, and has been necessitated by the requirements of several branches of industry.

"*Second.* That our coinage should have simple relations as to weight with the unit of weight of the metric system, the gram.

"*Third.* That the standard as to fineness of our coinage, whether of gold or silver, should continue as now, nine-tenths of fine metal to one-tenth of alloy.

"*Fourth.* That in the opinion of this association no widely-extended and permanent uniformity as to coinage can be secured through the adoption by our government of any system which is in conflict with the principles mentioned above.

"*Fifth.* That the weight in grams and the fineness of the coins hereafter to be issued should be legally stamped thereon prior to issue.

"*Sixth.* That the changes required for converting our existing coinage into a metrical one are so slight that the recoinage of the existing coins of the United States would be unnecessary: that the difference between the existing coinage and that proposed, especially as regards gold coins of less denomination than ten dollars, is very considerably less than the deviation now allowed to the mint, which is one-fourth of a grain for the gold dollar and quarter-eagle, and one-half of a grain for the half-eagle, the eagle, and the double eagle.

"*Seventh.* That in pursuance of the foregoing, the gold dollar should contain one and one-half grams of fine gold, or its equivalent, one and two-thirds grams of standard gold (nine tenths fine), and that other gold coins should be in proportion.

"*Eighth.* That the silver half-dollar and the smaller silver coins hereafter to be issued should contain of fine silver at the rate of twenty-two and one-half (22½) grams to the dollar, or their equivalent twenty five (25) grams of standard silver (nine-tenths fine).

"*Ninth.* That the gold coinage, as above described, should be made legal tender in payment of sums of all amounts; and that the silver coinage should be *subsidiary*, and admitted as legal tender to an amount not exceeding ten dollars in any one payment."

The American Association for the advancement of Science adopted a resolution in favour of adopting the U.S. coinage to the metric system, by making the value of the dollar precisely 1½ grams of fine gold, as a step towards the formation of fraternity among nations, by the unification of weights, measures and coinage, inasmuch as all monetary units which have simple relations to the gram must have simple relations with each other.

Mr. Elliott makes a special note on proposition *Seventh* of the Statistical Association that the "weight of the existing gold dollar, when new, is only 3-10ths of one per cent. in excess of the proposed metric dollar." Those a little worn will be the weight exactly. To proposition *Eighth* he states that the existing legal tender five franc piece of France is the same as herein proposed. To proposition *Ninth* he remarks that the proposed silver coinage has precisely the same weight as 15 times the proposed gold coinage, which over values silver, the market value of gold for the past 14 years having been 15½ times that of silver.

Our readers will not fail to have noticed, that there is a difference of opinion and facts between the statements of Mr. Lowe in the House of Commons, and the statements we have here quoted from German and United States authorities, in reference to the French franc system.

For our own part we have a very decided opinion, and that is, that in the attempt to settle upon an international system, the question should not be: is it German, or is it French, or is it American? But is it scientific? Is it in accord with the metrical system which is scientific? If the answer is in the negative, then it is in vain to hope that any system which has this fault can ever become universal; and it ought not.

The course to be adopted to our mind seems very simple: let the different nations all make their gold coins 9-10ths fine; make them weighable in grams; and have the weight in grams stamped on each coin. Whatever the values might be if this were done, they could easily be, internationally, computed. And if in addition to this, the decimal principle were also added, the system would be perfect.

JUDICIARY OF THE DOMINION.

ONTARIO.

Court of Error and Appeal.

Constituted for the hearing of appeals in civil cases from the Courts of Queen's Bench, Chancery and Common Pleas; and appeals in criminal cases from the Courts of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas. From the judgment of this court, an appeal lies to Her Majesty in privy council, in cases over £1,000, or where annual rent, fee or future rights of any amount, are affected. *Judges*—Hon. Wm. H. Draper, C.B., Chief Justice of the Court of Error and Appeal in Ontario; Hon. Wm. Buell Richards, Chief Justice of Ontario; Hon. John Hawkins Hagarty, D.C.L., Chief Justice of the Common Pleas; Hon. John Godfrey Spragge, Chancellor; Hon. J. Curran Morrison, Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench; Hon. Adam Wilson, Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench; Hon. Oliver Mowat, Vice-Chancellor; Hon. John W. Gwynn, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas; Hon. Thomas Galt, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas.

Court of Queen's Bench.

The jurisdiction of the court extends to all manner of actions, causes and suits, criminal and civil, real, personal and mixed, within Upper Canada, and it may proceed in such, by such process and course as are provided by law, and as shall tend with justice and despatch to determine the same; and may hear and determine all issues of law, and also with the inquest of twelve good and lawful men (except in cases otherwise provided for) try all issues of fact, and give judgment, and award execution thereon, and also in matters which relate to the Queen's Revenue (including the condemnation of contraband or smuggled goods) as may be done by Her Majesty's Superior Courts of Law in England. *Chief Justice*—Hon. William Buell Richards. *Puisne Judges*—Hon. Joseph C. Morrison, and Hon. Adam Wilson. *Clerk of the Crown and Pleas.*

Court of Common Pleas.

This Court has the same powers and jurisdiction, as a Court of Record, as the Court of Queen's Bench. Writs of summons and copias issue alternately from either court. *Chief Justice*—Hon. John Hawkins Hagarty, D.C.L.. *Puisne Judges*—Hon. J. W. Gwynn and Hon. Thomas Galt.

Court of Chancery.

This Court has the like jurisdiction as the Court of Chancery in England, in cases of fraud, accident, trusts, executors, administrators, co-partnerships, account, mortgages, awards, dower, infants, idiots, lunatics and their estates, waste, specific performance, discovery, and to prevent multiplicity of suits, staying proceedings at law prosecuted against equity and good conscience, and may decree the issue, repeal or avoidance of letters patent, and generally the like powers which the court of chancery in England possesses to administer justice in all cases in which there is no adequate remedy at law. *Chancellor*—John G. Spragge. *Vice-Chancellors*—Hon. Oliver Mowat and Emanuel Strong. *Judges' Secretary*—T. W. Taylor.

Master's Office in Chancery.

Master in Ordinary—J. A. Boyd. *Local Masters and Deputy Registrars*—*Barrie*—Wm. D. O'Brien. *Belleville*—Wm. W. Dean. *Brantford*—John Cameron. *Brockville*—John Hamilton Beall. *Cobourg*—George Williams. *Coburg, Lindsay and Peterboro'*—Wm. H. Walker. *Cornwall*—John Beggin. *Goderich*—H. McDermott. *Guelph*—James W. Hall. *Hamilton*—Wm. Laggo. *Kingston*—James A. Henderson, D.C.L. *London*—James Shanley. *Milton and*—J. Bousfield. *Ottawa*—W. M. Matheson. *Owen Sound*—David A. Creasor. *Perth*—W. O. Buell. *Simcoe*—David Tisdale. *Sandwich*—Samuel S. Macdonell. *Sarnia*—P. C. Prince. *St. Catherines*—F. W. McDonald. *St. Thomas*—James Stanton. *Stratford*—G. W. Lawrence. *Sault Ste Marie, Algoma*—Hon. John Prince, Q.C. *Walkerton*—Wm. Allan McLean. *Whitby*—George H. Dartnell. *Woodstock*—H. E. Beard.

Court of Error and Appeal.

Terms of the Court.—This courts holds its sittings twice a year at Toronto, in the months of January and June, upon such days as it may by rule or order from time to time appoint, and may adjourn such sitting from day to day, or for any such longer period as it may deem expedient, and may also appoint days for giving judgment or for disposing of business as in its discretion it shall see fit.

Law Terms.

Hilary begins first Monday in February, and ends Saturday of the ensuing week; Easter begins 3rd Monday in May, and ends Saturday of the second week thereafter; Michaelmas begins third Monday in November and ends Saturday of the second week thereafter. By the Act 29 & 30 Vic., cap. 40, Trinity Term, hitherto commencing on the Monday after the 21st August, is abolished; but the same statute gives power to the Courts of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas, at their discretion, to hold sittings in banc in time of vacation (except long vacation), by virtue of a rule or order of the court respectively to be made in or out of term, for the hearing of such special cases or rules for new trials as shall be named in a list to be attached to any such rule or order, and for giving of judgments in cases previously

argued, and for disposing of such other business as the court in its discretion shall see fit. Notice of such rules to be given in form and manner prescribed by the act, six clear days before the day appointed.

Chancery Terms.

Examination Terms—From 1st Tuesday of February to the Saturday after 2nd Tuesday of April; and from 1st Tuesday of September to the Saturday after 1st Tuesday of November. *Hearing Terms*—From 4th Monday in April until Saturday of the following week; and from 3rd Monday in November until Saturday of the following week. The court also sits every Tuesday (except during the regular vacations) throughout the year, for hearing motions for decrees, motions for or to dissolve special injunctions, and appeals from the reports of the master or deputy masters.

Long Vacation

Extends from the 1st of July to the 21st of August.

County Court Terms.

The several county courts in Ontario hold semi-annually, terms to commence on the first Monday in January and July and end the following Saturday, except the county court of the county of York, which holds three terms, to commence respectively, on the first Monday in January and April and the last Monday in August, and ending on the Saturday of the same week.

Law Circuits.

Circuits of the Courts.—Courts of assize and nisi prius and of oyer and terminer and general gaol delivery shall be held twice a year in each county or union of counties, in the vacation between Hilary and Easter Terms, and between that period of the vacation after the 21st of August and Michaelmas Term, except in the county of the City of Toronto and the county of York, in each of which counties there shall be a third such court every year, in the vacation between Michaelmas and Hilary Terms. There are six circuits, as follows, viz.:—The *Eastern*—Brockville, Cornwall, Kingston, L'Original, Ottawa, Pembroke, Perth. *Midland*—Belleville, Cobourg, Lindsay, Napanee, Peterboro' Picton, Whitby. *Niagara*—Barrie, Hamilton, Milton, Owen Sound, St. Catherines, Welland. *Oxford*—Berlin, Brantford, Cayuga, Guelph, Simcoe, Stratford, Woodstock. *Western*—Chatham, Goderich, London, Sandwich, Sarnia, St. Thomas, Walkerton. *Home*—Brampton, Toronto.

The court in each circuit shall be presided over by one of the chief justices or judges of the superior courts, or, in their absence, by some one judge of the county court, or some one of her Majesty's counsel learned in the law, requested by any one of the chief justices or judges of the superior courts to act in that behalf.

Chancery Circuits.

For the examination of witnesses and hearing causes are held in the spring and fall of each year, as follows:—

Toronto—Toronto. *Eastern*—Belleville, Brockville, Cornwall, Kingston, Lindsay, Ottawa, Peterboro'. *Western*—Chatham, Goderich, London, Sandwich, Sarnia, Simcoe, Stratford, Woodstock. *Home*—Barrie, Brantford, Cobourg, Guelph, Hamilton, Owen Sound, St. Catherines, Whitby.

The courts in each circuit are presided over by the chancellor or one of the vice-chancellors, or by any one of her Majesty's counsel learned in the law, requested by the chancellor or one of the vice-chancellors to act in that behalf.

Commissioners in the Province of Ontario, for taking Affidavits to be used in Courts of the Province of Quebec.

R. A. Harrison, Q.C., D.C.L., Barrister, Toronto; R. Snelling, Barrister, Toronto; Larratt W. Smith, D.C.L., Barrister, Toronto; James Morris, Barrister, Toronto; James A. Henderson, D.C.L., Barrister, Kingston; Hon. George Crawford, Senator, Brockville; James Jessup, Brockville; J. D. Buell, Brockville.

Commissioners in the Province of Quebec, for taking Affidavits to be used in Courts of the Province of Ontario.

Theodore Doucet, Notary Public, Montreal; J. Court, Montreal; J. J.C. Abbott, Advocate, Montreal; George Macrae, Advocate, Montreal; John H. Isaacson, Notary Public, Montreal; William B. Lambe, Advocate, Montreal; Fred. W. Torrance, Advocate, Montreal; P. B. Casgrain, Advocate, Quebec; Fred. C. Vannovous, Advocate, Quebec; Charles G. Holt, Q.C., Advocate, Quebec; J. B. R. Dufresne, Advocate, Quebec; Noel Hill, Bowen, Notary Public, Quebec; Geo. Futvoye, Advocate, Ottawa; Hewitt Bernard, Barrister and Advocate, Ottawa; E. L. Montizambert, Advocate, Ottawa; Livingstone E. Morris, Prothonotary, Sherbrooke.

Commissioners in England for taking Affidavits to be used in Canadian Courts.

Charles Bischoff (Bischoff, Bombas & Bischeff, Solicitors), Great Winchester Street, London, England; John Morris (Ashurst, Morris & Co., Solicitors), 6 Old Jewry, London, England.

LEGAL HOLIDAYS.

Sundays; Christmas Day; Good Friday; Easter Monday; New Years Day; the Birthday of the Sovereign, and any day appointed by proclamation for a general fast or thanksgiving.

QUEBEC.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

JUDGES.

Hon. Jean F. J. Duval, Chief Justice.

Puisné Judges.

Hon. René E. Caron, Hon. L. T. Drummond, Hon. W. Badgley, Hon. Samuel C. Monk.

APPEAL SIDE.

MONTREAL.—1st of March, June, September and December.
QUEBEC.—12th of March, June, September and December.

CROWN SIDE.

Where Held.	*When Held.*
Quebec	21th January and 24th June.
Montreal	24th March and 24th September.
Three Rivers	20th March and 20th September.
Sherbrooke	1st April and 1st October.
Kamouraska	5th April and 5th December.
Aylmer	21st January and 1st July.
Perce	13th March and 13th August.
New Carlisle	13th February and 13th July.
Arthabaskaville	20th February and 20th October.
Beauce	13th March and 13th October.
Montmagny	13th February and 13th November.
Beauharnois	20th March and 20th November.
St. Hyacinthe	1st May and 1st December.
St. John	23rd May and 12th December.
St. Scholastique	7th January and 2nd July.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Jurisdiction for Sums exceeding **$200,** ***under Cap.*** 78, *of the Consolidated Statutes for Lower Canada, sec.* 2.

Hon. William Collis Meredith, Chief Justice.

Puisné Judges.

Hon. Charles Mondelet,
" Edward Short,
" Andrew Stuart,
" David Roy,
" Peter Winter,
" Aimé Lafontaine,
" Antoine Polette,
" Joseph A. Berthelot,
" Thomas J. J. Loranger.

Hon. Louis Victor Sicotte,
" Francis G. Johnson,
" Jean T. Taschereau,
" Joseph N. Bossé,
" Robert Mackay,
" Frederick W. Torrance,
" Joseph U. Beaudry,
" Louis E. N. Casault,
" Thomas K. Ramsay, **Assistant Judge.**

MONTREAL.—Hochelaga, Jacques Cartier, Laval, Vaudreuil, Soulanges, Laprairie, Chambly and Vercheres, and city of Montreal, held at Montreal from 17th to 27th of every month, except January, July and August.

QUEBEC.—Portneuf, Quebec, Montmorency, Levi, Lotbinière and city of Quebec, held at Quebec from the 1st to 5th of every month, except January, July and August.

THREE RIVERS.—Maskinongé, St. Maurice, (including the city of Three Rivers.) Champlain and Nicolet, held at Three Rivers held from 14th to 19th of March, June, September and December.

ST. FRANCIS.—Richmond (including town of Sherbrooke.) Wolfe, Compton and Stanstead, held at Sherbrooke, from 20th to 26th February, May, October and December.

KAMOURASKA.—Kamouraska and Temiscouata, held at Kamouraska, from 13th to 19th February, May and November.

OTTAWA.—Ottawa and Pontiac, held at Aylmer, from 13th to 19th February, June and November.

GASPÉ.—Gaspé and Bonaventure, held at Percé, from 13th to 19th March, August and December. At New Carlisle, from 13th to 19th February, July and November.

TERREBONNE.—Argenteuil, Two Mountains and Terrebonne, held at St. Scholastique, from 13th to 19th February, May and October.

JOLIETTE.—L'Assomption, Montcalm and Joliette, held at Joliette, from 13th to 19th of February, May and October.

RICHELIEU.—Richelieu, Yamaska and D[illegible] held at Sorel from 13th to 19th of March, June and November.

SAGUENAY.—Charlevoix and Saguenay, held at Malbaie, from 13th to 19th January, May and September.

CHICOUTIMI.—Held at Chicoutimi, from 13th to 19th February, June and October.

RIMOUSKI.—Rimouski is held at St. Germain, from 13th to 19th March, June and October.

MONTMAGNY.—L'Islet, Montmagny and Bellechasse, held at Montmagny, from 13th to 19th February, May and November.

BEAUCE.—Beauce and Dorchester, held at St. Joseph de la Beauce, from 13th to 19th March, June and October.

ARTHABASKA.—Megantic, Arthabaska and Drummond, held at Arthabaska, from 13th to 19th February, May and October.

BEDFORD.—Shefford, Missisquoi and Brome, held at Nelsonville, from 13th to 19th of February, May and October.

ST. HYACINTHE.—St. Hyacinthe, Bagot and Rouville, held at St. Hyacinthe, from 22nd to 28th February, June and November.

IBERVILLE.—St. Johns, Napierville and Iberville, held at St. Johns, from 16th to 21st of March, June and November.

BEAUHARNOIS.—Huntingdon, Beauharnois and Chateauguay, held at Beauharnois, from 13th to 19th March, June and November.

CIRCUIT COURT.

***Jurisdiction for Sums not exceeding** $200, **under** Cap. 79 **of the** Consolidated Statues for Lower Canada, **sec.** 2.*

MONTREAL DISTRICT.

Montreal District Circuit, held at Montreal 10th to 15th of every month, except January, July and August.

Vaudreuil County Circuit, held at Vaudreuil 1st to 5th March, July and November.

Soulanges Circuit, held at Coteau Landing 6th to 10th March, 6th to 9th July, and 6th to 10th November.

Verchères County Circuit, held at Verchères 1st to 5th February, May and October.

QUEBEC DISTRICT.

Quebec District Circuit, held at Quebec 16th to 21st January and June, and 20th to 25th of every month, except July and August.

Lotbiniére Circuit, held at St. Croix the 7th to 12th February, May and October.

THREE RIVERS DISTRICT.

Three Rivers District Circuit, held at Three Rivers 7th to 12th March, June, September and December.

Maskinonge County Circuit, held at Rivière du Loup 26th to 30th January and May; and from the 28th September to 2nd October.

ST. FRANCIS DISTRICT.

St. Francis District Circuit, held at Sherbrooke 10th to 16th February, May, October and December.

Stanstead Circuit, held at Stanstead Plains 1st to 4th February, June, September and December.

Compton County Circuit, held at Cookshire 8th to 11th January, June and November.

Richmond County Circuit, held at Richmond 1st to 5th March, July and November.

Richmond County Circuit, held at Danville 14th to 18th January, April and September.

KAMOURASKA DISTRICT.

Kamouraska District Circuit, held at St. Louis 7th to 12th February, May and November.

Temiscouata County Circuit, held at St. Jean Baptiste 21st to 25th March, June and October.

OTTAWA DISTRICT.

Ottawa District Circuit, held at Aylmer 7th to 12th February, June and November.

Ottawa County Circuit, held at Papineauville 7th to 10th January, May and September.

Ottawa County Circuit, held at Buckingham 17th to 20th January, May and September.

Pontiac Circuit, held at Portage du Fort 2nd to 7th March, 20th to 25th June, and 3rd to 8th November.

GASPÉ DISTRICT.

Gaspé District Circuit, held at Percé 7th to 12th March, August and December.

Gaspé District Circuit, held at New Carlisle 7th to 12th February, July and November.

Basin Circuit, held at Basin from 12th to 21st February, and 15th to 24th October.

Magdalen Islands Circuit, held at Amherst 22nd to 31st May, and 22nd to 30th September.

Bonaventure Circuit, held at Carleton 10th to 13th January, May and September.

Fox River Circuit, held at Fox River 1st to 10th August.

TERREBONNE DISTRICT.

Terrebonne District Circuit, held at St. Scholastique 7th to 12th February, May and October.

Terrebonne County Circuit, held at St. Jérome 2nd to 6th February, May and October.

Argenteuil County Circuit, held at Lachute 12th to 16th January, 25th to 29th May, 12th to 16th September.

JOLIETTE DISTRICT.

Joliette District Circuit, held at Joliette from 7th to 12th February, May and October.

L'Assomption County Circuit, held at L'Assomption 26th to 30th January, April and September.

Montcalm County Circuit, held at Ste. Jullienne 2nd to 6th February, May and October.

RICHELIEU DISTRICT.

Richelieu District Circuit, held at Sorel, 7th to 12th March, June and November.

Berthier County Circuit, held at Berthier, 24th to 28th February, May and October.

Yamaska County Circuit, held at St. François, 2nd to 6th March, June and November.

SAGUENAY DISTRICT.

Saguenay District Circuit, held at Malbaie, 7th to 12th January, May and September.
Charlevois County Circuit, held at Baie St. Paul, 20th to 23rd March, July and November.

CHICOUTIMI DISTRICT.

Chicoutimi District Circuit, held at Chicoutimi, 7th to 12th February, June and October.

RIMOUSKI DISTRICT.

Rimouski District Circuit, held at St. Germain, 7th to 12th March, June and October.
Rimouski County Circuit, held at Matane, 2nd to 5th March, June and October.

MONTMAGNY DISTRICT.

Montmagny District Circuit, held at Montmagny, 7th to 12th February, May and November.
L'Islet County Circuit, held at St. Jean Port Joli, 20th to 24th February, May and November.
Bellechasse County Circuit, held at St. Michel, 20th to 24th March, June and October.

BEAUCE DISTRICT.

Beauce District Circuit, held at St. Joseph de la Beauce, 7th to 12th March, June and October.
Dorchester County Circuit, held at Ste. Hénédine, 2nd to 6th March, June and October.

ARTHABASKA DISTRICT.

Arthabaska District Circuit, held at Arthabaskville, 7th to 12th February, May and October.
Drummond County Circuit, held at Drummondville, 20th to 24th March, June and November.
Megantic County Court, held at Inverness, 13th to 17th March, June and December.

BEDFORD DISTRICT.

Bedford District Circuit, held at Nelsonville, 7th to 12th February, May and October.
Brome County Circuit, held at Knowlton, 20th to 30th January, April and September.
Shefford County Circuit, held at Waterloo, 21st to 29th January, April and September.
Missisquoi County Circuit, held at Bedford, 2nd to 5th February, May and October.

ST. HYACINTHE DISTRICT.

St. Hyacinthe District Circuit, held at St. Hyacinthe, 22nd to 27th January, March and October.
Rouville County Circuit, held at Marieville, 15th to 19th February, May and October.

IBERVILLE DISTRICT.

Iberville District Circuit, held at St. Johns, 11th to 15th March, June and November.
Iberville County Circuit, held at Iberville, 6th to 10th March, June and November.
Napierville County Circuit, held at Napierville, 1st to 5th March, June and November.

BEAUHARNOIS DISTRICT.

Beauharnois District Circuit, held at Beauharnois, 7th to 12th March, June and November.
Chateauguay County Circuit, held at St. Martin, 2nd to 6th March, June and November.
Huntingdon County Circuit, held at Huntingdon, 15th to 19th January, April and September.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS OF THE PEACE.

Charles Joseph Coursol, Chairman.

Terms.—Moutreal—1st to 10th March, June, September and December.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Under the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, chaps. 105 *and* 106.

C. J. Coursol, Esq., Presiding Justice.

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICIARY.

Chief Justice—Hon. William J. Ritchie: Justices, Hon. John C. Allan, Hon. John Weldon, Hon. Charles Fisher, Hon. A. R. Wetmore.

Terms—Hilary, First Tuesday in February. *Easter*—Second Tuesday in April. *Trinity*—Second Tuesday in June. *Michaelmas*—Second Tuesday in October. *Nisi Prius Sittings* in the county of York, Second Tuesday in May and last Tuesday in October.

CIRCUIT COURTS.

Saint John—Second Tuesday in January, May, and August, and Third Tuesday in November. Sunbury—First Tuesday in July. Queen's—First Tuesday in March. Charlotte—First Tuesday in August. King's—Second Tuesday in July. Albert—Second Tuesday in July. Westmoreland—Second Tuesday in January, and Third Tuesday in July. Kent—Second Tuesday in March, and Fourth Tuesday in September. Restigouche—Last Tuesday in August. Gloucester—First Tuesday in September. Northumberland—Second Tuesday in September. Carleton—Last Tuesday in September. Victoria—Wednesday before the last Tuesday in September.

LEGAL HOLIDAYS.

The legal holidays in the Province of Quebec, by the Con. Stat. of L.C., are New Year's

Day, Epiphany, Annunciation Day, Good Friday, Ascension Day, Corpus Christi Day, St. Peter's and St. Paul's Day, All Saints' Day, Conception Day, Christmas Day, and any day proclaimed by the Governor-General for thanksgiving or fast.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

SITTINGS OF THE COUNTY COURTS.

The Courts hold Terms every year in each County, which Terms annually commence as follows:—

CHARLOTTE COUNTY.

On the Second Tuesday in June, and Fourth Tuesday in March and October.

CARLETON COUNTY.

On the Second Tuesday in March and December, and the First Tuesday in July.

VICTORIA COUNTY.

On the First Tuesday in March and December, and on the Second Tuesday in July.

YORK COUNTY.

On the First Tuesday in January, March, June, and October.

SUNBURY COUNTY.

Wednesday after Third Tuesday in January and June, and Wednesday after Second Tuesday in October.

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

On the Wednesday next after the Fourth Tuesday in January and June, and on the Third Tuesday in October.

KING'S COUNTY.

First Sunday in January, Second Tuesday in March, and First Sunday in July and October.

ST. JOHN COUNTY.

On the Fourth Tuesday in the months of January, April, July and October.

ALBERT COUNTY.

On the Fourth Tuesday in June, and on the Second Tuesday in March and November.

WESTMORLAND COUNTY.

On the Third Tuesday in June, the Second Tuesday in December, and the First Tuesday in March.

KENT COUNTY.

On the Third Tuesday in January; on the last Tuesday in April; and on the First Tuesday in July and November.

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.

On the Fourth Tuesday in January, the Second Tuesday in April, the Fourth Tuesday in July, and the Third Tuesday in October.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

Third Tuesday in January, First Tuesday in April and Second Tuesday in September.

RESTIGOUCHE COUNTY.

Last Tuesday in March, First Tuesday in September, and Second Tuesday in January.

The Inferior Court of Common Pleas are abolished by this Act.

Judges.	*Counties.*
James G. Stevens	Charlotte, Carlton and Victoria
James Steadman	York, Sunbury and Queen's.
Bliss Botsford	Albert, Westmorland and Kent.
Edw. Williston	Northumberland, Gloucester and Restigouche.
Charles Watters	Saint John and King's.

COURT OF DIVORCE AND MATRIMONIAL CAUSES.

Hon. Charles Fisher, Judge.

Terms—The fourth Tuesdays in June and October.

COURT OF VICE-ADMIRALTY.

Hon. Robert L. Hazen, Judge and Commissary; B. Lester Peters, Esquire, Deputy Judge and Commissary; G. Sidney Smith and B. L. Peters, Q.C., and Alfred E. Owlton, Esquires, Surrogates; Thomas C. Humbert, Marshal.

COURT FOR THE TRIAL AND PUNISHMENT OF PIRACY AND OTHER OFFENCES OF THE HIGH SEA.

The Governor; the Chief Justice, and other Judges of the Supreme Court; the Members of the Executive Council; Judge of the Vice-Admiralty; the Provincial Secretary; Provincial

Treasurer; Commander-in-Chief; Flag Officers, and Captains and Commanders of Ships of War on this Station for the time being.

The Court sits at any place within the Province, to be appointed by any three of the members; the Governor, Chief Justice, or one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, or Judge of the Admiralty, being one.

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE,

Having Law and Equity Jurisdiction throughout the Province.

Chief Justice, Sir Wm. Young Kt.: Equity Judge, and Judge of the Supreme Court, Hon. James W. Johnston: Assistant Judges, Hon. Edmund Murray Dodd, Hon. William B. Wallace, Hon. DesBarres, Hon. Lewis Morris Wilkins, Hon. John W. Ritchie, Hon. Jonathan McCully.

Masters.—Halifax, Henry C. D. Twining, Hugh Hartshorne, Alexander James, William Howe; Pictou, Edward Roach, Hon. M. I. Wilkins, Daniel Dickson; Yarmouth, Thomas D. Chipman, C. B. Owen, James Murray; Shelburne, Thos. Johnston; Barrington, Archibald Robertson; Hants, David Freize, Wm. H. Blanchard; Kings, Geo. A. Blanchard, Stephen H. Morse, James E. Prescott, Henry B. Webster; Lunenburgh, James Cowling; Annapolis, Thos. W. Chesley, Isaac H. Morse, T. D. Rudolf, James Gray, Edward C. Corlis; Queens, Chas. Mosse, Richard Huntley, J. W. S. Marshall; Antigonish, Henry P. Hill; Colchester, Jas. F. Blanchard; Cumberland, Don N. McQueen; Guysborough, Samuel R. Russell; Inverness, Samuel Melbourne; Digby, Alfred W. Savary.

THE EQUITY COURT

Is held every Monday, when business requires (except in vacation.)

COURT OF ERROR.

The Lieutenant-Governor and the Members of Her Majesty's Executive Council.

THE COURT FOR DIVORCE AND MATRIMONIAL CAUSES.

The Hon. Judge Johnston, Judge Ordinary.

VICE-ADMIRALTY AND PRIZE JURISDICTION COURT, HALIFAX, N.S.

Vice-Admiral of the Province of Nova Scotia: Judge, Sir William Young, Kt., Chief Justice. *Surrogates*—Halifax, John C. Hall, Lewis Alexander Primrose, Samuel P. Fairbanks; New Canal, Charles, Wm. A. Dodd, Edward H. Eaton, Hugh Hartshorne, Wm. Twining; Wallace, Hon. Alexander McFarlane; Truro, Ebenezer Munro; Sydney, C.B., James McKeamey: Antigonish, Hon. William A. Henry.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

We have now some of the returns of the census, taken at the end of 1869, in Newfoundland, showing the following results. (In the return before us there is no distinction of sexes.) Total population, 146,536, against 124,288 in 1857, of which 55,124 are Church of England, 61,650 Roman Catholic, and 23,000 Wesleyans. The Roman Catholic population, though showing actual increase, has decreased proportionately with the Protestants since the census of 1857. In the *Year Book* for 1870 we calculated the probable population at 130,000, taking the average rate of increase per annum between the census of 1857 and that which preceded it. It will be seen that it has much exceeded that rate. In the twelve years from 1851 to 1869 the population increased 22,248, or 1851 per annum, being over 10,000 more than our estimate.

British and Colonial Vessels arrived at Newfoundland Ports, 1869.

	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.
From U. Kingdom	174	59,253	7,572
Br. Possessions	550	65,163	3,775
Foreign Countries	450	55,285	2,985
Foreign Vessels.			
From Br. Possessions	1	152	22
Foreign Countries	78	9,853	679
Totals	1,253	161,007	8,255

British and Colonial Vessels cleared at Newfoundland Ports, 1869.

	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.
For U. Kingdom	160	17,541	1,129
Br. Possessions	719	67,443	3,853
Foreign Countries	287	49,915	2,248
Foreign Vessels.			
For U. Kingdom	4	2,021	151
Br. Possessions	2	317	11
Foreign Countries	64	6,917	451
Total	933	194,159	7,843

Dec. 31, 1869.—Shipping registered at the Port of St. John's, Newfoundland: 1,450 vessels—79,143 tons.

The difference of 270 between the vessels entered and cleared is accounted for by 30 to 40 vessels arriving annually from Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and P. E. Island for sale, and over 200 vessels from St. John's and Harbor Grace taking coasting clearances for Labrador, where there are no Custom Houses, and loading with fish there for Spain, Portugal and the Mediterranean; a few for England, and for Quebec and Montreal, the latter with herring and cod oil.

Value of Imports, 1869	$5,254,152 00
Exports, exclusive of Labrador	6,036,799 00
Exports Newfoundland Produce, (including Labrador, estimated.) Fish Oil, &c., but exclusive of re-exportation of West India Produce, &c.	$7,300,636 40

The following details were furnished by the Customs Department to the Chamber of Commerce:—

Statement of Exports and their Value, 1869.

1,120,738	quintals Codfish, at 19s.	£1,101,705	4	0	424 cwts Halibut, 10s.	£217	0	0
200	barrels do. (Green) at 10s	1,012	10	0	521 pkgs Tongues and Sounds, 6s.	139	5	0
250	barrels Salmon at £8	107,143	6	0	5,223 tons Copper Ore, at £9	53,412	0	0
5,151	tons Seal Oil, £28	1,57,0	8	0	210 tons Lead, £12 10s.	2,6	5	0
2	tons Whale Oil	78	0	0	23 tons Nickel, £80	2,640	0	0
4,75	tons Cod Oil, at £20	171,0,9	0	0	Estimated value of Fur, Old Junk, Oil, Iron Hoops, &c.	15,000	0	0
	tons Herring Oil, £25	21,0,5	0	0	Bait exported, Herring, Caplin and Squid	50,000	0	0
	tons Seal Oil, £28	1,4,3	0	0				
1	ton Bone Dust, £4	7	0	0	Total	£1,925,150	7	0
7	tons Isinglass, £80	2,,615	15	0		or $7,300,636	40	
	bbls Herrings, 15s.	60,0,1	5	0				
1	cask Tongues, 40s.	2,5,3	0	0				
	bbls Cod Fish, 15s.	723	0	0				
11,71	cwts Halibut, 8s.	0,7	12	0				

FINANCIAL YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1869.

Dr. RECEIPTS.		PAYMENTS.	*Cr.*
Net Customs Revenue received	$602,202 51	Salaries	$85,285 70
Postal Revenue	5,01 06	Pensions	9,1,0 56
Crown Land and Crown Rents	3,0,3 70	Roads	8,5,5 30
Licences, Fines, Fees, &c.	4,723 02	Education	61,511 17
		Legislative Contingencies	18,754 42
		Relief of the Poor	7,,20 00
		St. John's Hospital	8,01 43
		" Lunatic Asylum	11,01 01
		" Poor Asylum	7,,5 65
		Postal Department	19,876 95
		Steamers, Harbor, Conception Bay and Coastal	33,,2 09
		Crown Land Acts	3,,7 40
		Penitentiary Industries	2,,5 01
		Geological Survey	2,,0 21
		Circuit Courts	4,03 42
		Labrador Circuit	2,,5 50
		Crown Prosecutions	1,,3 45
		Expenses Court-houses, and Gaols	6,,7 19
		Census of the Island	40,,7 67
		Registration of Voters	9,,7 77
		Expenses of General Elections	5,,5 70
		Repairs of Public Buildings	4,,7 70
		Agricultural Societies	1,,5 83
		Printing and Stationery	4,,3 72
		Relief of Shipwrecked Crews	4,,5 75
		Interest on Public Debt	6,,,1 60
		Debenture Debt Paid	1,,710 63
		Blue Book "	61,,3 62
		Sundry Payments	5,,51 91
	$645,,04 79		$645,,34 79
Light Dues Collected	$23,756 57	Maintenance and Inspection of 11 Lighthouses and Beacons (St. John's and Harbor Grace)	$2,,71 16
		Advanced on account new Lighthouse erecting on Ferryland Head	2,,,0 00
		Balance unexpended	4,3 01
	$23,,5 57		$23,,5 57

STATEMENT showing the aggregate amount of the Public Debt of the Colony of Newfoundland, (exclusive of the floating debt,) on the 31st day of December, 1869, and the years in which the several portions of it are repayable :—

Amount Consolidated under Act 21st Vic., cap. 3					$5,814 58	
Do.	do.	22nd	"	" 16	83,410 71	
Do.	do.	23rd	"	" 12	23,076 93	
Do.	do.	28th	"	" 18	100,000 00	
Do.	do.	29th	"	" 20	94,603 00	
						$312,905 22
Amount of unpaid Debentures issued under Act 25th Vic., cap. 3, for compensation for losses sustained by election riots in the following districts, and payable out of future road grants, viz. :—						
St. John's District					281 22	
Harbor Grace District					433 98	
Carbonear District					194 96	
Harbor Main District					675 72	
						1,583 88
Amount repayable in the year 1870					4,196 84	
Do.	do.	1871			3,732 16	
Do.	do.	1872			6,603 40	
Do.	do.	1873			317,733 70	
Do.	do.	1874			20,540 16	
Do.	do.	1875			298,616 49	
Do.	do.	1876			309 26	
Do.	do.	1877			670 90	
Do.	do.	1878			100,000 00	
Do.	do.	1879			15,191 90	
Do.	do.	1883			50,000 00	
Do.	do.	1888			38,910 00	
Do.	do.	1889			24,163 96	
Do.	do.	1890			24,076 00	
Do.	do.	1891			19,652 00	
Do.	do.	1892			3,426 00	
						846,826 67
						$1,161,317 87

GEORGE F. HAYWARD,
Provincial Receiver General.

Floating debt, due Union Bank, 31st December, 1869 ..... $66,514 30

☞ See heading "Local Legislatures" for Governor, Executive Council, and House of Assembly, Newfoundland.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Principal Products Exported during Year 1869.

Barley, bush	54,716	Pork, salt, brls	7,335½
Barley, Pearl, lbs	20,538	Hams and Bacon, lbs	154,727
Oats, bush	1,602,531	Potatoes, bush	567,525½
Lard, lbs	99,775	Turnips, bush	38,682½
Pork, fresh, lbs	217,945	Wool, lbs	11,608

Total Exports (value)	£290,191	0	0	stg
Add vessels exported—11,110 tons	75,000	0	0	stg
Total	£365,191	0	0	stg
Imports	£364,232	17	5	stg
Expenditure	64 244	16	4	stg
Receipts	59,326	6	8	stg

☞ See heading "Local Legislatures" for the Executive Council, Legislative Council, and House of Assembly.

MINING IN CANADA.

ONTARIO.

GOLD.—We have received no statistics of the operations in the Marmora district since the last issue of the *Year-Book*. The yield at that time was insignificant, only from $1,500 to $2,000, exclusive of the product of the Feigel mine, having been taken out during the preceding twelve months. The mines then at work were the Feigel, Messrs. Turley and Gilbert's mine, and that of the Messrs. Cook of Toronto. Messrs. Mallory and Morton had also commenced to run a crushing mill at Mallorytown.

SILVER.—The following particulars of the operations at Thunder Cape, from the commencement of work until the 22nd August, have been kindly sent to me by Mr. Maclarlane :—

When sold.	Where sold.	Nett Weight, lbs.	Ounces per ton of 2,240 lbs.	Value per ton of 2,240 lbs.	Amount realized.
1869.					
September 16th.	Swansea.....	1,209	1,397	$1,762.27	$ 962.13
Do. do.	New York....	127	1,397	1,762.27	110.50
Do. do.	Swansea.....	3,322	982	1,236.40	1,821.56
October.....	Do.	4,006	880	1,108.34	1,970.03
1870.					
February.....	Newark, N. J..	1,915	1,608½	2,075.00	1,996.01
July.....	Do. ..	18,000	1,605	2,070.45	18,634.05
Total.....	.....	28,579	(average) 1,294	(avg.) 1,650.47	$25,574.68

The Montreal Mining Company have recently sold out all their silver locations on Lake Superior to an American Company, for $250,000. One of these locations includes a small island near Thunder Cape called Silver Islet, through which runs one of the richest veins of silver probably ever discovered. I am informed that the American Company, who have fifty men at work, took out $10,000 worth of ore in two days, and soon after $60,000 worth in four days. The Company's Superintendent expects to take out ore to the value of $1,000,000, during the coming winter.

Another discovery has recently been made on the main land in Thunder Bay, about eight or ten miles east of Prince Arthur's Landing, by an Indian named Ambrose Surratt. This vein is supposed to be a continuance of the Silver Islet vein, and so far as it has been tested, appears fully as rich.

The Superior Silver Mining Company, who own 4,000 acres on Thunder Bay, east and west of Fort William, have put in several blasts, finding native silver in the veins running through the whole extent of their locations, They will probably do some good work next year.

COPPER.—No information has come to hand relative to the Bruce and Associated mines. The yield for 1868 was 2,742 tons, worth £34,577 9s. 7d. stg.

LEAD.—At the Frontenac Lead Mine, the shaft is now down ninety feet, and has been steadily improving, especially the last two or three fathoms. The adit has been driven over four hundred feet, the vein being rich and of sustained width throughout. The vein has been uncovered, east and west of the shaft, for a distance of two miles, and opened to a small depth for trial, maintaining its character throughout, and leaving a width of eleven feet six inches.

We have received no details as to the development of this extraordinary lode, which we believe to be much kept back by the inadequateness of the force at work upon it. Like much of the wealth of the country, the Frontenac vein waits for sufficient capital and labor.

IRON.—The Marmora Company have mined about 10,000 tons of ore during the present year

PETROLEUM.—We have been unable to obtain particulars of progress made in sinking new wells, &c., during the past twelve months, and can only subjoin the following statement:

	1866-70 Gallons.
Entered for Exports	6,936,466⅔
Home consumption.....	1,011,267⅓

SALT.—Two new wells are in course of sinking at Goderich. The product has been considerably increased since last year, and will be further increased by the well owners renting their surplus brine to Companies putting up pans. 650 barrels are now produced daily, which will probably be increased by 250 barrels within two months from this date (26th September.)

At Seaforth a well has been put down which produces 120 barrels daily, and another well is being sunk at the same place. There is also a well at Clinton.

MINING REGULATIONS.

There is no change in the Mining Regulations of Ontario since the last issue of the *Year-Book*.

QUEBEC.

GOLD.—R. Pope, Esq., Inspector, reports that in the Chaudiere Division alluvial mining was carried on as actively as usual during the past winter and spring, but that little washing was done

in summer, owing to the drought. Many miners took advantage of this to prospect, and the result of their labor will be apparent when the autumn rains enable them to wash the gravel excavated.

The amount of gold taken out during the year ended the 20th September, 1870, was 652 ounces 14 dwts. 18 grs., worth about $12 000. During the same period 401 licenses were granted.

Copper.—We are informed by the Rev. J. S. Brown, Manager of the Harvey Hill Mines, that underground work has been pushed vigorously during the past year. The stopes have been continued several fathoms east and west on the 10, 20 and 30 fathom levels, and a rich lode or branch has been worked below the 30 fathom level. The "mine never looked better." The drought, however, interfered with the working of the machinery, and only about 100 tons of ore, containing from 25 to 38 per cent. of copper, were sent to market. Besides this a large amount of cement copper has been produced by the new process. German concentrating machinery and Petherick's jigging hutches have been introduced.

At the Huntingdon mine, work proceeded, up to the 1st September last, at much the same rate as in 1869, but that a tram-road to Waterloo (12 miles) has been completed, and that the Company are commencing to increase the production largely. They are now under contract for the delivery of 1000 tons per month. The question of the erection of works for the Henderson reducing process is now under the Company's consideration.

I have received no returns from the Hartford, Ives or Capel Mines.

Peat.—We have received no returns from any of the Peat Companies. In the last *Year-Book* the amount prepared for market in Quebec was stated, by a mistake for which I cannot account, to be about 300 tons, whereas 30,000 were the figures intended.

Iron.—The Hull mines have been bought by the Marmora Company, and will ship about 2 500 tons during the present autumn. A large force will be kept at work during the winter, with a view to shipments in spring and summer. The ore gives much satisfaction in the American blast furnaces.

The smelting works in Hull were destroyed by fire recently.

MINING REGULATIONS.

The Mining Regulations of Quebec remain the same as last year except that the "Gold Mining Amendment Act of 1870," provides that holders of mining rights on any lands in any gold mining division, in the event of not making a private agreement with the owner of such lands, may obtain the right to mine thereon from the Commissioner of Crown Lands, after indemnifying the owner. Indemnity to be determined by arbitration.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

In the last *Year-Book* it will be seen that the mining products of New Brunswick consist of Iron, Copper, Manganese, Plumbago, Coal, Salt, Lime and Plaster.

[The Mining Regulations will be found in previous *Year-Books*.]

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND AND NEWFOUNDLAND.

There are no mines in Prince Edward Island. Those of Newfoundland are the Lilt Cove Copper Mine, the La Manche Lead Mine and two or three other copper mines of less note. Nickel is also being mined.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The following Tables are taken from the Report of the Chief Commissioner of mines for the year 1869:—

Gold.

Districts.	Average number employed.	Gold Mines, Quartz Crushing.	Gold Mines, Placer Washing.	Quartz, &c., crushed.	Yield per ton.	Gold from Alluvial Mines.	Total yield of Gold.	Maximum yield per ton.	Average yield per man for the year at $19.20 per ounce.
				Tons.	oz. dwt. gr.	oz. dwt. grs.	oz. dwt. gr.	oz. dwt. gr.	$ c.
Stormont, Jeggo's Harbor	19	2	1 1	754 05	0 05 19	....	227 00 13	6 04 03	221.00
West Harbour	65	5	4 1	2,729 12	0 05 06	....	719 03 17	5 07 03	204 76
Sherbrooke	134	11	9 2	11,560 00	0 07 15	....	5,546 11 16	6 03 13	765 76
Tangier	51	4	3 1	1,332 02	0 17 21	....	1,132 03 10	75 00 00	430 50
Montiga	21	2	2 —	573 07	1 03 03	....	805 13 14	3 03 05	514.00
Waverley	54	4	3 1	3,913 15	0 03 05	....	1,591 14 10	1 00 14	545.29
Oldham	54	5	3 2	1,735 02	0 15 01	....	1,304 16 00	8 00 12	460.76
Renfrew	112	5	2 3	7,258 03	0 03 12	....	3,097 15 07	1 01 07	477.76
Gaysboro	71	6	5 1	3,171 13	0 11 18	....	1,867 03 12	6 04 05	345.55
Lawrencetown	29	2	2 —	221 00	0 02 16	....	30 00 20	1 01 17	27.75
Musquodoboit	56	2	1 1	1,532 17	0 12 17	....	1,001 00 23	23 00 00	514.39
Unenumerated and other Districts	24	6	3 3	622 07	0 06 23	177 18 11	304 11 19	— 17 12	251.72
Totals, 1869	676	54	36 18	35,424 06	0 10 02	177 18 11	17,868 00 10	75 00 00	483 00
Do. 1868	775	45	32 8	31,242 65	0 13 03	22 19 16	20,541 06 10	24 05 16	490.34

There is again a heavy falling off in the total yield of Gold. The average yield per man remains much the same as in the previous year.

Coal.

The quantity of Coal raised during 1869 was as follows:—

Mine.	Coal Raised, Tons.	Mine.	Coal Raised, Tons.
Joggins	15,321	Collins	40
Macan	670	Glace Bay	24,755
New York and Acadia	910	Cowrie	51,346
C. H. Black	80	Gardener	215
A. McFarlane	15	Ingraham	40
Acadia	55,314	International	3,763½
Albion	101,503	Lingan	31,943
McBain	378	Robinson	33
Nova Scotia	319	South Head	2
Intercolonial	60,956	Sydney	107,481
Marsh	71½	Victoria	9,973
Merigomish	125	Alexandria	30
Acadia, C.B.	53	Chimney Corner	448
Block House	78,625	Black Rock	186
Balmoral	10	New Campbellton	211
Caledonia	32,444	Lorway	50
Clyde	2,674		
Total 1869			578,062
Total 1868			462,188½

These figures show an increase of 115,873½ tons during 1869.

The distribution of the Coal sold in 1869 was:—

	1869.		1868.	
	Tons Round.	Tons Slack.	Tons Round.	Tons Slack.
Raised	500,449½	77,441½	480,220	61,907½
Sold for home consumption	98,727½	17,209½	83,841½	13,804½
Exported to neighboring colonies	114,108½	14,929	92,531	10,729½
Exported to other countries	257,729½	9,031	271,125½	10,012
Total	470,625½	41,169½	447,532	34,546

The average number of persons employed in the Nova Scotia collieries in 1869 was 2458, against 2639 in 1868; of horses, 310 against 382; steam power, 2857 horse against 2382.

The comparative statement of Receipts and Expenditure for 1869 and 1868 is as follows:—

Receipts.	12 Months 1869.	12 Months. 1868.	Expenditure.	12 Months 1869.	12 Months. 1868.
	$	$		$	$
Rents (gold)	9,010.83	21,303.08	Salaries & Surveys, (gold)	4,222.72	5,031.16
Royalty	9,309.80	11,021.29	Sundry Rents	322.00	702.00
Mill Sites	10.00	....	Crown Royalty	153.00	77.01
Prospecting Licenses	7,453.87	20,376.12	Coal Commission	548.43	575.99
Licenses to search (coal)	3,166.00	2,820.00	Lands	500.00	670.59
Licenses to search	1,292.00	670.00	Sundry Licenses to search	160.00	80.00
Licenses to work	32,276.97	44,621.27	Salaries, new and Printing	2,257.03	2,351.45
Royalty			Travel Expenses	6,473.72	6,370.77
			Sundry P. License	....	373.93
			Surveys, (coal)	....	232.00
			Sundry License to work	....	50.00
			Total amount	14,609.51	16,534.77
			Balance	53,932.03	84,696.99
	68,541.54	101,231.76		68,541.54	101,231.76

Mining Regulations.

The Mining Regulations of Nova Scotia remain the same as at the time of the last issue of the *Year-Book*.

COAL MINES OF PICTOU.

As coal mining ranks amongst the highest of the mining interests of the Dominion, we will furnish a brief account of those of Pictou.

We give the names of the leading collieries :—

INTERCOLONIAL COAL COMPANY:—Drummond Colliery.

GENERAL MINING ASSOCIATION:—Foord Pits, Albion Old Mines, Foster Pit, Dalhousie Pit, and Cage Pit.

ACADIA COAL COMPANY :—Acadia Colliery.

NOVA SCOTIA COAL COMPANY:—Nova Scotia Slope.

MONTREAL AND NOVA SCOTIA COAL COMPANY :—Montreal and Pictou Pit.

PICTOU COAL MINING COMPANY :—Marsh Colliery.

The Nova Scotian coals may be divided into three qualities : steam coal, gas coal, and house coal. As regards steam coal. In a few cases, determinations of sulphur have been made, but from this impurity the greater part of the coals now worked in the Pictou region are quite free. The general very light colour of their ashes attests their freedom, when properly selected, from sulphur in combination with iron, as *pyrites*, and amongst the coal examined, the ashes of but few contain any appreciable amount of sulphate of lime, and therefore not inclined to form a clinker adherent to the grate bars. One point of difference between the Welsh steam coal and the Pictou coal is this, whereas the former gives a larger amount per ton of steam evaporating power, it also gives a larger amount of sulphur, causing a clinker which adheres and eats the bars of the furnace ; whereas, the latter with a less amount of steam producing power contains hardly any sulphur, but makes a large amount of ash.

As regards the Pictou coal for gas purposes, the following testimonies will be of value. Mr. Alexander Thompson of the Pictou gas works—states the Foord Pit appears to give the best result in gas making, from its large gas content, the high illuminating power of the gas, and the superior coke produced in its carbonization.

The Drummond and the coals of the Old Mines, Dalhousie and Cage pits, appear to stand next. The Stellarite and oil shale of the Acadian Mines, are most valuable for mixing with the coals to increase their illuminating power, but would be of no great value if used alone, for two reasons : because their coke is useless, (being merely a cinder, with a slight per centage of fixed carbon, and therefore useless in heating retorts.) and because the gases produced in carbonizing them are too carbonaceous for use with ordinary burners. Good coke such as the Intercolonial Coal Company coal makes, is not only valuable to the gas manufacturer as a merchantable product, but also in heating the retorts.

Special report of Mr. A. Thompson, on the coal from the Drummond colliery :—

"I have carefully examined the contents of six (6) barrels of coal from the Drummond colliery marked respectively Nos 1, 2 and 3, with the following results :—

No. 1—Yields at the rate of 7,000 cubic feet of gas and 32 bushels of coke to the ton.								
No. 2—	"	"	7,500	"	"	32	"	"
No. 3—	"	"	8,500	"	"	36	"	"

"The gas has an illuminating power of 15 candles. The volatile combustible matter is such in amount and character as to promise well in gas-making. The coke is firm and of good quality, well adapted for heating the retorts in gas-making, and can thus take the place of coal for that purpose."

Besides their use as steam and gas producers, several Pictou coals are sold extensively for various purposes, among which may be mentioned, heating iron, blacksmithing and domestic uses. For heavy iron work they are peculiarly adapted, such as making anchors, &c., as they cake so well, thereby keeping in the heat the same as in a furnace.

The cakes of some of the coals have also been, to a certain extent, successfully used in iron smelting and founding. In the Eastern United States the coals are used in forges and roling mills with good success.

For domestic purposes these coals are well and favourably known, they light easily in the grate, and burn well and long with very little attention, except in some instances in which the contents of the ash is very large.

Those requiring fuller information of this branch of our mineral wealth, would do well to consult Edward Huntley, Esq., F.G.S., "Report on the Coals of Pictou County, Nova Scotia."

We regret that we cannot furnish data of the amount of coal annually exported. The Drummond Colliery raised last year about 55,000 tons, and already up to date (September) this year, has brought forward nearly if not quite the same amount.

PENITENTIARIES OF THE DOMINION.

The first annual report of the Directors of the Penitentiaries of the Dominion of Canada was presented to Parliament during last session, and printed during the recess. It consequently contains the latest information of which we are in possession, although it gives only a report of the calendar year 1868. It is of interest, too, as being the first report of the Directors of the Penitentiaries of the Dominion, and describing the state in which they then were. The Board consisted of Mr. Ferres, chairman (since dead), and Messrs. O'Neill and Tasse.

The Penitentiaries of the Dominion are the following:

Kingston Penitentiary.....Kingston, Ont,
St. John.....New Brunswick.
Halifax.....Nova Scotia,

and Rockwood Asylum, attached to the Kingston Penitentiary.

The Directors point out a number of improvements that ought to be made in the management of these institutions, the principal of which, in as far as practicable, have been carried out. They report that the new act 31 Vic., cap 75, which repeals all other acts, and embodies all the laws applying to Penitentiaries, has worked well; and that especially it has had a gratifying effect in giving convicts the privilege of earning a remission of a portion of their sentences, by industry and good conduct, to the extent of five days per month, as well as the privilege of being able to work, in over hours, for the benefit of themselves or their families. They state that the beneficial effects of this humane provision were immediate; and they expect still further gratifying results.

We are furnished with the following tabulated statement of the movement of convicts in the Dominion Penitentiaries for the calendar year 1868:—

	Remaining at 1st Jan., 1869		Received during 1868.		Total in 1868.		Discharged.		Died.		Remaining at 31st December 1868.		Total Remaining.
INSTITUTION.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. and F.
Kingston	824	63	218	24									
From Rockwood			2										
Total	824	63	220	24	1044	87	252	26	20	1	772	60	832
St. John:													
Convicts 20 years and upwards	26	1	9	2	35	3	8	11			27	2	29
Common prisoners under 2 yrs.	84	20	283	82	367	108	313	86	1		53	22	75
Halifax*	55	3	35	2	90	5	35	3			55	2	57
Total	988	87	547	116	1536	203	573	116	21	1	907	86	993
Rockwood Asylum	110	29	50	39	160	68	14	1	13	2	133	65	198

The Board show that in the Kingston Penitentiary there had been great looseness in the management, resulting in loss to the Government, especially in the matter of contracts and purchases, the whole of which has been corrected.

There was one attempt to escape at night at Kingston, and liberate other prisoners, in which case the convict lost his life, by being shot, and order was restored.

The number of those convicts who gained especial privileges for good conduct at Kingston, was over 200.

The humane demeanour of the officials towards the convicts insisted on by the Directors, operates strongly in reconciling them to the strictness of discipline, on which the safety of the institution depends.

With respect to the St. John Penitentiary, N.B., the Directors report that it is at the same time a place of confinement for convicts, who are under sentence for life for the most heinous crimes, and for prisoners sentenced for only a few days' confinement, for the most venial offences, without any facilities whatever for the separation of these two kinds of criminals.

The Directors condemn this arrangement in the strongest terms, from a Penitentiary point of view. But they state that the number of penitentiary criminals at St. John, at the close of 1868, was only 29, while the number of petty offenders was only 75. There would be difficulty, therefore, in

* The return for Halifax Penitentiary does not state, separately, the number of convicts under sentence for two years and upwards, and of common prisoners for less than two years; but the Directors, at their visit on 2nd December last, found them to be as follows: Convicts, males, 38; females, 0; common, males, 21; females, 2.—Total, 59 and 2.

maintaining two distinct establishments with the necessary complement of officers. They, therefore, recommend only one penitentiary for the Maritime Provinces, at a point which would be also convenient for Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland.

But they point out in this connection that the common gaol prisoners, confined in the St. John Penitentiary, are maintained, at the expense of the Dominion, while this expense in Nova Scotia, Quebec and Ontario is entirely defrayed by local taxation.

The mode of accounting at the St. John Penitentiary they found in the worst possible state, also the mode of buying raw materials, the whole of which irregularities they stopped.

They also found that this Penitentiary had no hospital, no bath-room, no store-room, and that the fence surrounding it was totally insecure. They also recommended the appointment of a Roman Catholic chaplain.

With respect to the Halifax Penitentiary, "they found it in the hands of a young man named Stamper, who had been placed in charge in February last." But before the departure of the Directors from Halifax, Mr. Stamper resigned his charge and left the Penitentiary. They placed, on consultation with the Hon. Mr. Kenny, Mr. Charles Ross, one of the officers, in place of Mr. Stamper, till the pleasure of the Government should be known.

Mr. Stamper had kept no accounts, or books of any description, except the Prison Register. They ordered a proper set of books to be opened at once; Mr. Creamer, a clerk, in the office of Mr. Knight, the auditor, at Halifax, was placed in charge; and proper rules were laid down for the conduct of the officers.

The only kind of work carried on in this Penitentiary is that of shoemaking. A school is taught in it; and for some years a Protestant chaplain has attended; but there has been no regular Roman Catholic chaplain. The Roman Catholic Archbishop of Halifax has, however, held services at intervals. The Directors recommend the appointment of a regular Roman Catholic chaplain.

In reporting on the Rockwood Asylum, the Directors regret the death of Dr. Litchfield, and mention the placing in temporary charge of Dr. Douglas, surgeon of the Penitentiary. They report the finishing of two wards of the new asylum for female lunatics. They report also the erection of a wharf, for the use of the asylum, in front of the property.

The appendix to the Directors' report contains long reports of the officers of the different institutions, from which we select the following statement of punishments in the Kingston Penitentiary for the calendar year 1868:—

Months.	No. of Meals, Bread and Water, administered to Male Convicts in each punishment.										No. of Convicts without Bed.	No. of Convicts in Dark Cells.	No. of Convicts in Solitary Cell.	No. of Convicts punished with "Cats."	No. of lashes inflicted.	No. of boys punished with "Switch."	No. of Cuts inflicted.	No. of Convicts "Chained."	No. of Convicts Admonished.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10									
January		2	14	37	34	41	1				14	66	2	7	120			1	31
February		2	9	17	30	36					2	57	1	3	30				22
March		3	21	41	52	17	1	1			1	67		4	76			1	29
April			8	14	22	29	1				11	42	3	4	72			1	14
May		3	10	29	45	37					22	64	4	3	60				22
June		3	13	47	27	28	1	1			16	50	7	2	23	1	7		14
July		3	19	23	54	57	2	8			53	62	3	1	12	1	7	1	22
August		2	23	31	33	34	2	4			23	53	5	4	60			1	27
September		2	11	13	37	25		17			17	59	5	4	48			1	23
October		2	6	8	32	18	1	8			5	43	3	0	136				63
November		1	10	13	27	18	4	19		1	8	44	1	5	123			4	14
December		1	5	6	14	15		11			4	37	2	3	46				31
Total		24	146	284	415	353	13	69		1	173	644	36	46	826	2	14	10	312

It is stated that the punishments in 1868 were fewer and less severe than in 1867. The dark cell punishments were less than formerly. The punishments with "cats" were fewer by two, and the number of lashes inflicted less by 240. Two of the Fenian prisoners, Quinn and Hayden, were placed in dark cells, and Quinn was flogged with "cats." The offence for which this punishment was inflicted, was insubordination, threatening the keepers and attempting to create a mutiny. In a short time afterwards the usual quiet of the Penitentiary was resumed. This was the only serious disturbance of the kind during the year.

ON INFANTILE MORTALITY IN LARGE CITIES.

BY PHILIP P. CARPENTER, B. A., PH. D.,

Honorary Secretary of the Montreal Sanitary Association.

The average number of deaths in each city and district, as compared with the number living at the same age, is now known to be an almost unerring test of its healthiness, or the reverse. So completely is this believed, even by the conservative people of England, and their still more conservative legislature, that, according to the present law, if the death-rate of a city exceed a defined proportion, the Secretary of State is empowered to order the City Council to execute certain sanitary measures, and in default, has the right to do it himself, and charge the expenses on the city.

An attempt has been made, in this country, to upset the cumulative evidence of all previously-ascertained facts, by asserting that it does not matter how excessive be the deaths in any city, provided the births be equally above the average. It is, however, a well-established fact, that in many of the most wretchedly unhealthy districts, the birth-rate is unusually high; nature thus endeavouring to repair the waste which man's sins have caused. A low birth-rate and high death-rate would be the worst possible condition, happily seldom realized. A high birth-rate, with a high death-rate, is the worst ordinary condition. A high birth-rate, with a low death-rate, would be a sign of unusually healthy influences.

In this country, there are unusual difficulties in ascertaining the death-rate for the total population of a city with tolerable exactness, even for a year; still greater for a sufficient time to state a fair average. Far less attainable are correct data for stating those living at different periods of life. So far as Montreal city and its neighbourhood are concerned, the accessible statistics have been collected and published in a series of articles in the *Canadian Naturalist*, bearing date 1859, pp. 173–186; April, 1867; and June, 1869. The results also appear in the yearly Reports of the Montreal Sanitary Association, which was formed during the cholera panic, in the spring of 1866.

Great pains have been taken by some friends of *laissez-faire* to point out inaccuracies in many of these statistics: indeed, the writer of the articles in question was the first to shew that the existing data were, in several important respects, unreliable. All discussion on them must await the result of the forthcoming census; in which we have a right to expect much greater accuracy — or, at least, much less gross inaccuracy — than in the last.

But there are certain classes of facts, first exhibited in the article for 1867, and developed in that for 1869 which are not affected by the various chances of error which may be granted to vitiate, more or less, the other returns. These are (1) the *proportion of deaths of children* to those of adults; and (2) the proportion of deaths, *at different seasons of the year*. In a city like Montreal, where almost all the interments are at the public cemeteries, the date and age recorded for each individual are scarcely liable to serious error. Indeed, the enemies of sanitary reform have never ventured to dispute the facts, nor to reply to the arguments based upon them.

The death of old people is more or less natural; but the death of every child, and especially of every infant, shews that the laws of nature have been broken. Unhealthy influences kill tender infants, while they only damage those of maturer years. The ratio of early to later deaths is, therefore, a fair gauge of the healthiness of the district. For making comparisons, it is usual to take the ratio of deaths under 5 years to the total deaths. If this reach one-half, it is acknowledged as a sign of gross violation of the laws of social as well of individual health. In all England (excluding the great cities) out of every 100 deaths at all ages, 39* are *under 5 years of age*. In the country parts of North Lancashire, 32; in over crowded London, 40; in Liverpool, that "plague-spot on the Mersey," 47. In St. John, N. B., last year, the proportion also reached 48. In Boston, Mass., on the other hand, only 39. (last year, however, 42); in Philadelphia, 46; in New York city, 55; in Providence, R. I., 59; in the whole State of Rhode Island, on the average, 37; in 1867, only 29; being of native American children, only 24, of those of foreign birth, 39. In Halifax, N.S., 36; in Toronto, 50; in Montreal, 65.

The disproportion is still more marked, if we compare the ratios of deaths *under 1 year*. In all England the proportion is 21 per cent. In the non-manufacturing districts of Lancashire, 17. In London, where there is an unusual proportion of adults, 19. In Liverpool, with its horrible blind courts and gin-shops 25. In Halifax, N. S., 23. In Toronto, 35. In Philadelphia, 31. In New York city, 28. In Boston, 24. In the State of Rhode Island, 17: in Providence, 17. In the fair city of Montreal, forty-six! In the year 1867, out of 4463 interments at the cemeteries, 2063 — *not far short of one-half* — were found to have been carried-off by the various emissaries of death, *before they had been allowed to live a single year*. If the registered baptisms be taken as representing the births,† it would follow that of the city children born within the year, *2 out of every 5 died*.

It is clear, therefore, that, as compared with all these other places, Montreal enjoys the unenviable notoriety of being the city where infants are killed-off the quickest. Those who are acquainted with its charitable institutions are well aware that a large proportion of this frightful waste of human life is due to illegitimacy. On analyzing the statistics of the Foundling Hospital of the Grey Nuns, for 6 years, the average death-rate among the "*enfants trouvés*" (including a very few born in wedlock, but made over to the charitable care of the Sœurs Grises from poverty) proves to be 621. Of these, 593 died before they were a year old; 362 (*more than half*) before they were even a month old; 22

* Here, and throughout this article, fractions are omitted.

† Really, a large number of infants are not baptized: the proportion is unknown.

before they had lived a week. There were only 26 deaths between the ages of 1 and 5 years, or 6¼ per year; and only 1 (or one-seventh per year) between 5 and 12.

That this extreme mortality is due to parental neglect, and not to city influences, is shewn by the fact that only a small percentage of these infants died in Montreal. Whenever there is a chance of life, the Sisters place them under the care of country nurses. The record of similar institutions in Europe often tells a more frightful tale; shewing that those who thus dispose of their "unwelcome children" *are guilty of the reality of child-murder*, though they may escape the name. At the Hospital on Ward Island, N.Y.,* it was found that while of infants suckled by their own mothers, 20 per cent died within the year; and of those bottle-fed by their mothers, 30 per cent; the foundlings, even if suckled by nurses, died at the rate of 72 per cent; and those bottle-fed on milk by nurses, at the rate of 89 per cent. The latter is within a fraction of the proportion at the *Sœurs Grises*.

But of this heavy death-rate, about two-thirds is fairly chargeable on the city itself; rather more than one-third being of children received from other parts of Canada, and even from the United States. On the average of 4 years, 415 of the foundlings are born in the city, and 256 elsewhere. The latter number alone has to be deducted from the city death-rate, amounting to rather *less than 2 per* 1000 inhabitants. It remains to be seen whether the average of 415 city foundlings will be reduced by the removal of the garrison.

On comparing the 583 deaths of foundlings, and also the 1480 of ordinary children, in 1867, with the number baptized, it appears that while the foundlings die, *in the first year*, at the rate of 89 per cent, the other city children perish at the rate of 30 per cent. In the manufacturing city of Providence only 17 per cent die at the same age.

If, of *legitimate* infants under 1 year, nearly 2 die in Montreal to 1 in Providence, there must surely be some fatal influence at work, either in the sanitary conditions of the city, or in the habits of its inhabitants, or both. The former of these is brought out, with a clearness that cannot be gainsaid, by an analysis of the deaths according to the months of the year. In *each one of sixteen years*—the returns of which have been carefully examined—it is found that while the adults and older children die with tolerable regularity at the different months of the year, young children are killed-off at a frightful rate in July and August; while *the winter rate of dying is the lowest in the year*. In 1867, while the weekly average death-rate of all children from 5 to 12 years of age, only varies in the different months from 2 to 7—i. e. only *one* for each year of life in the *most unhealthy* month (in spite of unripe fruit, and other assigned causes for the summer mortality); those between 1 and 5 die at the rate of from 6 to 36—i. e. *nine* for each year of life in July. When we come to infants under a year, we find 19 dying in each December week, and actually 101 each week in July.

On the average of the year, therefore, the child of 5 years old has, in Montreal, 100 chances of life as compared with his infant brother lately born. But, estimating according to seasons, the older child has 42 chances of life in winter; 64 in spring and autumn; and 91 in summer; as compared with *one* only, permitted to the infant.

Many causes have been assigned for this frightfully excessive mortality of Montreal infants; all of them, perhaps, contributing to swell, more or less, the melancholy list. The very great disproportion between the death-rates of the Protestant and Irish Catholic, and French Canadian portions of the population, lately pointed out by Dr. A. Larocque, (one of the city health officers,) has led to the supposition that one race more than another is either ignorant or neglectful in the nursing of children. This is probably the case; but that alone might be supposed to carry-off the unfortunates most rapidly in the months of special poverty and cold. In all ordinary cities of the old world, it is the winter which kills-off the largest number of victims: in Montreal it is exactly the reverse. Our infants can stand the extreme severity of the external cold; they seem not to be injuriously affected by being taken to church shortly after birth, with the thermometer below zero; for then nature has mercifully frozen up, and covered with snow, the deadly corruptions of our yards and streets. But when the spring thaws commence, the babes begin to die in larger numbers; and as soon as the summer sun draws forth into gas the poisons of our soil, and limestone mud or dust, saturated with house slops, night soil, percolations from bad sewers or rotten box-drains, and various other abominations, the infants breathe the poison, and are compelled to die. When it is remembered that no small proportion of the poorer inhabitants live in houses built round unpaved yards, with porous soil sponging up the refuse, from which there is often neither natural nor artificial drainage, without back-door or windows, and often without currents of air to carry-off the air-poisons constantly being generated, the marvel is, not that so many infants die, but that so many struggle into life.

An analysis of the cemetery returns, for 1867, gives the following table, representing the deaths, at different ages, for an average week, under the three climatal conditions. In Nov., Dec., Jan., Feb., and March, most of the stenches are frozen up. In April, May, Sept., and Oct., they operate with more or less feebleness. In June, July, and Aug., they are virulent.

1867.—Average Weekly Deaths of Montreal.	In Frost-bound months.	In Open months.	In Air-poisoning months.
Children under 1 year	25	32	73
" between 1 and 5 years	10	17	30
" between 5 and 12 years	4	4	6
Children of all ages under 12 years	39	53	109
" above 12, and *adults* of all ages	23	25	28†
Average week for 10 years, of *all ages*	34	39	62

* *Vide* Fifth Annual Report of the Board of State Charities of Mass., pp. 35, 37, 38, 45.

† NOTE.—Without the 30 deaths of adults from sunstroke in a single week, the deaths of adults in July would have been unusually low, and the quarter's average only 26.

	Deaths.
In 1867, the *lowest week* of children's deaths was in *Dec.*, giving	19
" the *highest week* " " *July*, "	157
In 1868, one week in *Jan.* and another in *Oct.* furnished	33
" one week in *July*	152
In 1869, the last week in *Dec.* furnished	21
" (the summer being unusually cool,) the highest week in *July* gave *only*	108
In 1870, (in consequence of the extraordinary heat of the spring and early summer,) the highest week has been at the end of *June*, furnishing	186
On the average of 5 years, the *lowest* (winter) week, furnished	25
" " " the *highest* (in summer; *more than five times* the other, viz.)	126

A very remarkable contrast to these facts is presented by the following returns from Halifax, N.S., kindly forwarded by J. Costley, Esq., Secretary of Statistics. Here the deaths from "summer diseases" are remarkably few — the most fatal malady being consumption, in maturer life. It is presumed that the pollutions which are tolerated by the Montreal City Council would not be allowed in Halifax; while the heats of summer are modified by the sea breezes. Unfortunately, the monthly totals are not divided between children and adults.

Vital Statistics of Halifax N.S., for 1869.

Deaths in — Jan.	73	May	63	Sept.	92	
Feb.	82	June	51	Oct.	54	
March	77	July	60	Nov.	51	
April	74	August	68	Dec.	79	
Total deaths in 1869						824
Of which were under 5 years						301
" " 1 year						194
Total births in the same year						1165

Causes of Death.

Zymotic diseases — (Measles, 36; diarrhæa, 28; fever, 26; dysentery, 20; whooping-cough, 15; scarlatina, 6; cholera infantum, 6)	148
Consumption, 142; and other tubercular diseases	159
Diseases of brain and nervous system	116
" respiratory organs	55
" digestive organs	64
" organs of circulation	41
" uncertain seat	27
Sudden death, accidents, etc.	26
Childbirth	15
Unknown causes	173
	824

In 1868, the births were 1136, and the deaths 756. The present population is calculated at 33,794; and the death-rate for 1869 at 24 per 1000, or 1 in 41.

The returns sent from St. John, N. B., by C. A. Everett, Esq., resemble those from Halifax, in not displaying any special difference between summer and winter. Fortunately, the deaths of young children being given separately in months, a comparison may be instituted with those in Montreal, very unfavourable to the latter city. We are not informed whether this year is exceptional; but while the total death-rate is very low, (19 per 1000, on the estimated population, 47,000,) the proportion of deaths under 5 years is very high. The thoughtful inhabitants would do well to analyze the returns for at least 5 years; and if the average is at all in the same proportion, to inquire into and guard against its causes.

Deaths in St. John, N. B., during 1869.

Months.	Total deaths, under 5 years.	Total deaths, above 5 years.	Difference.	Total, of all ages.
January	29	40	−11	69
February	26	44	−18	70
March	24	25	− 1	49
April	19	39	−20	58
May	34	47	−13	81
June	27	26	+ 1	53
July	39	29	+10	68
August	50	42	+ 8	92
September	44	45	− 1	89
October	47	40	+ 7	87
November	48	43	+ 5	91
December	43	39	+ 4	82
Total	430	459	−29	889

From Quebec city we have not received any returns indicating the amount of infantile mortality. The proportion of deaths to births is the same among both Catholics and Protestants, viz., 71 deaths to every hundred births in 1869; 60 per cent in 1868. The deaths were 1647 in 1869, or 25 per 1000; while in 1868 they were only 1461, or 22 per 1000: both calculated on a presumed population of 65,000.

The following returns from Toronto, furnished by G. H. Larminie, Esq., agree with those from St. John, in presenting a very high proportion of deaths under 5 years; with those from Halifax, in affording most deaths in September. The disproportion between May and June needs explanation. The population is variously estimated at from 50,000 to 55,000—which would alter the total death-rate from nearly 21 to 19 per 1000. The number of births is not known.

Cemetery Returns of Toronto—1869.

Months.	Still-births, included in columns 2 & 3	Under 1 year.	Under 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Difference.	Total.
January	8	17	24	45	−21	69
February	7	23	36	36	− 0	72
March	9	22	32	38	− 6	70
April	7	25	33	60	−27	93
May	10	30	40	63	−23	103
June	6	13	22	43	−21	65
July	8	45	55	49	+ 6	104
August	17	53	75	43	+32	118
September	14	54	82	38	+44	120
October	8	32	55	37	+18	92
November	9	28	37	37	+ 0	74
December	11	26	31	28	+ 3	59
Total	111	368	522	517	+ 5	1039

In marked contrast with the foregoing returns are those for Montreal in 1869. The contrast is, however, less than usual, in consequence of the extraordinary coolness of the summer. The deaths of adults are the fewest on record, being 1 per 1000 less than the average of 12 years. The total deaths are also the least known, being 4 per 1000 below the same average. The deaths of children present a far different view. The three months, and there nearly 4 per 1000 below the average. The returns begin in 1858. The weekly returns, months, an average weekly is given in each month. The "children" include all up to 12; but the mortality from 5 to 12 is extremely low.

Average Weekly Mortality in Montreal—1869.

Months.	Children under 12.	All ages above 12.	Difference.	Total.
January	49	21	+28	70
February	44	22	+27	71
March	43	31	+17	77
April	53	29	+29	81
May	50	22	+34	78
June	53	27	+56	80
July	83	23	+60	106
August	77	22	+57	101
September	62	22	+49	84
October	48	23	+23	71
November	30	22	+ 8	52
December	25	20	+ 5	45
Total	2778	1218	+1560	3996

The following particulars are kindly furnished by Dr. A. Larocque, who has very carefully analyzed the cemetery returns for the year from June 25, 1869 to June 25, 1870, and has arranged them according to age, sex, ward, and nationality. An unexpected proportion of the deaths appeared to occur in the suburban villages, some of which appear to be in a bad sanitary condition. After excluding *all foundlings, and still-born Deaths*, the following are the ages at death of the Infants into French Catholics, Irish Catholics, and Protestants.

Ages at Death: Montreal. 1869-70.

Race.	Still-born.	Under 1.	Total under 5	5—10	10—15	15—20	20—[illegible]	[illegible]—[illegible]	Above [illegible]	Total.
French Canadian	55	820	1277	48	11	44	199	214	137	1937
Irish Catholic	20	147	257	15	14	17	107	96	27	533
Protestant	32	194	318	16	13	17	82	98	60	604
Total	107	1161	1852	79	45	78	388	408	224	3074

The *legitimate* births during the same period were, of French Canadians, 2929; of Irish Catholics, 688; of Protestants, 111 known. It appears, therefore, that against every 100 births, the French have to set 66 deaths—the Irish only 60. Of every 100 French infants born, 50 died before the years old; of the same number of Irish, only 19. Moreover, of every 100 deaths of French [illegible] 43 easily had lived under 1 year; of 100 deaths of Protestants, 37; of the same number of Irish [illegible].

The foregoing outline will shew the importance of enquiries, in each city and district, into the number of deaths, at different ages, and especially under 1 and under 5 years. The records should be analyzed for at least 5 years, and the whole arrange [illegible] months. Should they prove [illegible] rough summer, immediate enquiry should be made into the sanitary condition of [illegible]. Should the total number under 5 be nearly half the total [illegible] the same enquiries [illegible] Irish and Protestants. In communities where the races are mixed, the nationalities should be distinguished in the analysis.

All carefully ascertained facts, especially extending over a term of years, whether from cities, villages, or country districts, will be thankfully received by the Editor of the *Year Book*, or by the Secretaries of the Sanitary Association.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS OF THE DOMINION.

The volume of Public Accounts, as laid before the Dominion Parliament, does not date later than June 30th, 1869. The fiscal year of the Dominion ends on June 30th. But we have the official statement of the Receipts and Payments, as published month by month in the *Canada Gazette*, from which we compile the table subjoined, omitting cents for brevity :—

RECEIPTS.

1869.	Customs.	Excise.	Post Office.	Public Works, incl. Railways.	Bill Stamps.	Miscellaneous.
July	$602,475	$244,684	$43,903	$120,103	$14,875	$149,097
August	924,457	248,704	37,774	119,860	12,759	41,093
September	910,410	258,869	39,446	130,421	7,626	52,256
October	881,477	309,253	43,633	110,664	4,911	47,184
November	900,871	277,159	38,789	115,689	7,551	50,713
December	551,874	295,536	46,221	75,426	21,000	32,536
1870.						
January	481,706	322,085	60,172	51,940	13,172	41,714
February	501,109	277,576	49,966	21,271	10,245	15,589
March	863,044	310,043	50,516	50,493	7,592	42,187
April	775,154	268,159	55,312	58,030	9,005	53,189
May	927,307	340,697	46,458	84,159	14,057	63,756
June	815,936	272,855	49,423	100,351	15,389	78,851
	9,367,820	3,626,653	561,814	1,04,857	157,087	670,714
July	870,730	311,460	82,937	115,285	5,660	133,056
August	1,144,501	411,250	78,777	109,655	12,057	68,426
September	1,011,452	298,259	100,965	121,078	20,265	80,153
October	1,200,259	417,062	57,928	124,525	19,317	67,260
	$4,743,515	$1,411,691	$2,8,277	$521,551	$57,328	$369,408

These items of Receipts may be summed up as follows ; first, for the Dominion fiscal year ended June 30th, 1870:—

Customs	$9,367,820	Bill Stamps	$157,787
Excise	3,626,653	Miscellaneous	670,714
Post Office	561,814		
Public Works	1,014,857	Total for the year	15,078,173

For the four months from July to October, 1870, inclusive, the Dominion Receipts were :—

Customs	$4,743,515	Bill Stamps	$57,328
Excise	1,411,691	Miscellaneous	369,408
Post Office	228,277		
Public Works	521,551	Total for four months	$7,361,769

The receipts may also be stated as follows, as they have appeared from month to month, from footings in *Canada Gazette* :—

1869.		1870.	
July	$1,108,920	January	$ 959,681
August	1,238,270	February	907,425
September	1,478,612	March	1,313,740
October	1,425,6 0	April	1,274,000
November	1,022,777	May	1,742,683
December	1,540,972	June	1,441,338
			$15 378,325
July	$1,581,476	October	1,383,361
August	1,980,911		
September	1,307,317		$7,361,905

PAYMENTS.

The following is a statement of Payments of the Dominion for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1870, month by month :—

1869.		1870.	
July	$2,450,781	January	$1,837,672
August	737,187	February	863,531
September	580,094	March	402,779
October	1,254,122	April	1,163,[illegible]
November	1,238,826	May	899,[illegible]
December	771,060	June	612,[illegible]
		Total for the year	$12,000,573

The following are the Dominion Payments for the four months from July to October, inclusive:—

July	$2,367,695	October	$1,449,367
August	1,455,706		
September	1,098,584	Total for four months	$6,371,542

It thus appears, from addition of these various items in the *Canada Gazette*, that the Receipts were in excess of the Payments for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1870, by $2,477,604, and for the four succeeding months by $930,218. In all, for the 16 months, the excess of revenue over expenditure was $3,407,822. These figures may not accurately represent the true state of the accounts. They are given, as we understand, at the end of the month, sometimes before all the charges are made. There is, we believe, a very considerable excess of Revenue over Expenditure, but that it will not be so large as would appear from the figures in the *Gazette*, all the charges not being entered. The excess is probably under two millions.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS LAID BEFORE PARLIAMENT.

The Public Accounts of the Dominion for the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1869, were laid before the Session of Parliament of 1870.

We subjoin the statements of Receipts and Payments of the Dominion, from all sources, for the year ended June 30th, 1869:—

Receipts.

Customs	$8,370,753 59	
Excise	2,718,119 08	
Post Office	521,028 07	
Ocean Postage	5,397 32	
Money Order Office	8,880 75	
Public Works	913,401 08	
Dominion Steamers	5,441 72	
Casual	19,924 13	
Ordnance Lands	45,248 50	
Interest on Investments	314,021 20	
Great Western Railway	510,433 26	
Bank Inspection	18,193 09	
Premium and Discount	603,510 12	
Fines and Forfeitures	20,649 58	
Bill Stamps	129,664 81	
Mariners' Fund	33,013 27	
Emigration	40,238 09	
Harbour Police	21,400 65	
Railway and Steamboat Inspection	11,914 63	
Fisheries	13,583 97	
Cullers' Fees	58,376 76	
Militia	12,035 04	
Penitentiaries	75,925 16	
Sundry Special Receipts	8,081 80	
		$14,485,139 57

Loans, &c.

Intercolonial Railway Loan	$9,733,333 34	
Dominion Stocks	1,845,322 43	
Dominion Notes	1,035,000 00	
Savings Banks	765,992 41	
Consolidated Canadian Loan Stock	6 866 66	
Exchequer Bills	6,575,410 05	
		19,961,924 89

Open Accounts.

Province of Canada Debt Account	1,117 13	
Do. Nova Scotia Debt Account	100,157 02	
Do. New Brunswick	10 935 12	
Do. Ontario	91,171 19	
Do. Quebec	24,630 71	
Ontario and Quebec Subsidy Account	1,716,632 08	
Special Accounts, Ontario and Quebec	168,024 45	
Indian Fund	191,176 59	
Consolidated Fund, Investment Account	6,944 50	
Sales of Public Works	5,500 00	
Copyright Duty	505 86	
Municipalities Fund, U. C.	2,683 04	
Railway Stores, N. S.	11,501 93	
Do. N. B.	17,685 58	
Cataraqui Property	6,679 20	
Unpaid Dividends	1,535 15	
		2,419,510 08
Over Credit to Financial Agents in 1867-8		73 00
Total Receipts		$36,866,647 49

PAYMENTS

Interest on Public Debt		$4,907,013 71	
Charges of Management		307,400 90	
Sinking Fund		426,806 66	
Premium, Discount and Exchange		88,255 71	
Civil Government		550,643 06	
Administration of Justice		315,215 10	
Police		46,321 12	
Penitentiaries		260,817 26	
Legislation		409,613 70	
Geological Survey and Observatories		38,350 00	
Arts, Agriculture and Statistics		7,020 14	
Emigration		43,147 55	
Marine Hospital		34,857 16	
Pensions		50,564 18	
Militia and Defence		937,513 35	
Public Works		65,428 80	
Ocean and River Steam Service		317,256 98	
Lighthouses and Coast Service		490,670 68	
Fisheries		23,001 84	
Culling Timber		67,089 33	
Railway and Steamboat Inspection		11,299 90	
Subsidies to Provinces		2,604,050 13	
Miscellaneous		129,784 51	
Charges on Revenue—			
Customs { Collections	496,047 94		
Customs { Return Duties	97,873 81	593,923 75	
Excise { Collections	109,884 56		
Excise { Return Duties	8,091 24	117,505 80	
Post Office		787,886 32	
Public Works		692,853 06	
Minor Revenues		21,778 26	
Consolidated Fund			$14,144,049 65

Open Accounts.

Redemption of Debt		$1,684,116 00	
Investments		8,824 010 05	
Public Works		555,189 82	
Province of Canada		14 188 25	
Do. Nova Scotia		430,904 17	
Do. New Brunswick		855,446 49	
Do. Ontario		2,0 0 071 60	
Do. Quebec		992,162 09	
Special Account, Ontario and Quebec		25,049 02	
Municipalities Fund, U.C.		133,914 92	
U.C. Improvement Fund		5 119 03	
Indian Fund		165,293 17	
Widow's Pensions		9,037 52	
Copyright		799 43	
Unpaid Dividends		63,919 33	
			15,769,217 34
Balances due to sundry Banking accounts, 30th June, 1868		3,974,460 22	
Less—Balances due by do do		3,279,726 03	
			694,734 19
Balances due to sundry Banking accounts, 30th June, 1869		6,387,814 01	
Less—Balances due by do do		129,167 16	
			6,258,646 91
			$36,866,647 49

CONSOLIDATED FUND OF THE DOMINION.

The following is a statement of the Consolidated Fund of the Dominion, including various items transferred to it as enumerated, to the 30th June, 1868:—

The Dr. Side.

1867.			
July 1.	To this amount transferred to credit of Province of Canada, in accordance with Union Act	$62,500,000 00	
	Do Provinces of Nova Scotia do	9,186,756 00	
	Do do New Brunswick do	7,000,000 00	
	Amount of expenditure of Delegation to England charged Province of Canada in 1866-7, now credited	12,000 00	
	The following Securities taken in reduction of Province of Canada debt, viz:—		
	Northern Railway Interest acc., special..$ 30,976 70		
	Bank of Upper Canada, at a valuation.. 500.000 00		
		530,976 70	
			$79,229,732 70

The Dr. Side—(Continued.)

1868.				
June 30.	To Arrears of Interest due to Seigneurs to the 1st of July, 1867			2,239 42
	Amount entered in books of Indian Department on account of previous years to be hereafter adjusted			10,577 18
	Amount of Expenditure per Statement No. 3		10,714,993 98	
	The following accounts added to same viz.:—			
	Interest on Public debt—			
	Unpaid Dividends	$ 23,510 68		
	Indian Fund	136,314 98		
	Widows' Pensions, U. C.	24,7 02		
	Do. L. C.	296 31		
	Compensation to Seigniors	186,783 10		
	Indemnity to Townships	45,402 00		
			394,646 99	
	Subsidies to Ontario and Quebec	$1,989,760 05		
	Do additional to N. Scotia	124,883 30		
			2,114,643 35	
	Militia Stores charged against the Province of Canada in 1867-8 now credited		278,651 03	
	Miscellaneous Indians	$ 5,500 00		
	Gratuities to officers of Senate	22,819 10		
			28,319 10	
	Charges of management Seignorial Com		4,490 34	
			13,535,660 19	
	Less this amount charged to Administration of Justice which appertains to Province of Quebec		25 00	13,535,635 19
				$92,778,275 49

1867.	*The Cr. Side.*			
July 1.	By amount of the following accounts already transferred and credited to the Province of Canada, being Assets of the late Province, which do not go in reduction of its debt, viz.:			
	Public Works	$27,005,080 53		
	Grand Trunk Railway debenture ac	15,142,033 34		
	Do interest ac	10,457,158 01		
	Do special ac	7,202 18		
	G. W. R. debenture ac	228,0,500 00		
	Do interest ac	1,130,747 50		
		$3,941,247 50		
	Less—Sink. fd. ac. $67,828 05			
	Special do. 886 47			
		68,715 13		
			3,872,532 37	
	Northern Railway debenture account		2,811,036 67	
	Do interest account		1,425,760 13	
	Montreal Harbor Company		12,950 00	
	Tug Service Advance account		115,819 00	
	Bank of Upper Canada		1,150,000 01	
	Cataraqui Property		6,070 20	
				62,116,681 54
	By amt of cost of Nova Scotia Railways	6,124,211 15		
	stores for do	644 80 78		
	balance due S. Fleming	304,064 47		
			6,494,105 40	
	By amount of cost of E. & N. A. Railway, New Brunswick	4,642,484 59		
	Do of stores for do	88,585 60		
			4,731,070 19	
	By capitalization of pensions charged to Province of Canada	298,555 55		
	Do do Nova Scotia	21,457 47		
			319,993 02	
	By discount on debentures for Sinking Fund charged Province		15,377 24	
	By amount charged Public Works special in 1866-7, now charged to Province		7,288 65	
	By amount short charged Cataraqui Property		100 00	
	Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., Suspense account		17,478 25	
	Baring Brothers & Co		32,783 24	
				24,734,902 03
1868. June 30.	By amount of redemption of Public Debt			86,235 66
	By interest Grt at Western Railway Company		108,620 00	
	Less Postal Subsidy to 30th June, 1867		1,0 350 22	
				48,270 78

The Cr. Side—(Continued.)

By amount expended and charged against Province on account of Government owned works, viz.:—		
Miscellaneous works	13,633 57	
Harbours and Light Houses	13 646 25	
Miscellaneous Public Buildings	2372 90	
Welland Canal	270 00	
Government Buildings Ottawa	22,778 99	
		52,681 81
By half years' payment by Great Britain, for Sable Island, charged to Province of Canada		973 33
By interest on advances to Municipalities in lieu of to Townships during the year ended 30th June, 1868		547 03
By amount of Receipts per Statement No. 3	13,716,431 18	
Add amount of Receipts from Great Western Railway Company	47,653 62	
Add amount of Receipts from Northern Railway, special account	9,076 70	
Add amount of Receipts for Cape Race Light duty	335 54	
Do do Marine Hospital Quebec.	4,000 00	
Do collected by Province of Ontario in 1868, for Local Patients, Penitentiary	16,266 25	
	$13,793,783 29	
Less amount of Law Fees transferred to Ontario and Quebec special account	56,312 57	
		13,737,470 72
Balance		4,843,103 13
		92,778,275 4

The following is a statement of this Fund at June 30th, 1869 :—

The Dr. Side.

68.			
June 30.	**To Balance, this date, of Statement No. 2**		$4,843,103 13
1869.			
June 30.	**To this amount erroneously credited to Marine Hospital, Quebec, in 1867**	.....	120 24
	To interest on amount transferred from Indian Suspense account in 18 3	.....	3,622 83
	To this amount of Cut rapid Property credited to Province of Canada	.....	6,584 54
	To this amount passed to credit of Great Western Railway Company account in settlement, viz :—		
	Total Debt, 30th June, 1857.—Capital	$2 810 500 00	
	Total Interest, 30th June, 1857	1,130,747 50	
	Interest charged in 1863 $163 699 00		
	Less Postal Subsidy in 1863 120,350 22	48,270 78	
		$3,980,518 28	
	Less Sinking Fund 67 823 66		
	Special account 89 7 47	68,7 5 13	
		3,920,803 15	
	By Bonds received in settlement	2,768,234 70	1,152,568 45
	To the following amounts transferred to Credit of Province of Canada, viz. :—		
	Hydraulic Rents	101,784 44	
	Montreal Harbour Company	12,950 00	
	Roads and other Securities	189,427 63	
			304,162 07
	To amount of Payments of Statement, No. 3		14,144,040 05
			20,450,210 31
	By redemption of Public Debt	.....	423,806 66
	By this amount of Interest over credited Financial Agents in 1867 and 1 53	.....	73 00
	By this amount of Interest on advances to Municipal indemnity to Townships, during the year ending 30th June, 1869	.....	623 45
	By amount of Receipts per Statement No. 3	.....	14,485,150 57
	By Balance carried down	.....	5, 40,557 63
			$ 50,210 31

BALANCE SHEET OF THE DOMINION.

The following is the Balance Sheet of the Dominion on June 30, 1869 :—

The Dr. Side.

INVESTMENTS.

Sinking Fund Consolidated Canadian Loan		$1,952,795 58	
Do. Imperial Guaranteed Loan Intercol. R.R. Loan		36,500 00	
Investments New Brunswick Savings Banks		83,706 66	
Do. For Consolidated Fund		991,472 51	
Do. Intercolonial Railway Loan		9,490,743 37	
Do. Sterling Debentures		14,600 00	
			12,569,818 12

PUBLIC WORKS.

Desjardins Canal		120,263 93	
Grand River Navigation Company		3,302 23	
Grantham Academy		1,752 53	
Oakville Harbour Company		9,071 78	
Tay Navigation Company		7,764 05	
St. Lawrence Canals		7,443,900 08	
Welland Canal		7,471,604 03	
Chambly Canal and River Richelieu		433,807 83	
Lake St. Peter		1,164,235 08	
Burlington Bay Canal		308,328 32	
Ottawa Works		1,239,562 51	
Harbours and Lighthouses	$2,680,341 16		
Less—Sales	2,000 00		
		2,678,341 16	
Improvement of the Trent		288,306 20	
Roads and Bridges, U. C.	$532,001 20		
Less—Sales	3,500 00		
		528,501 20	
Roads and Bridges, L. C.		1,169,829 34	
Provincial Penitentiary		136,821 02	
Government Buildings, Ottawa		2,774,271 85	
Custom Houses, Upper and Lower Canada		133,787 08	
Post Offices do.		88,744 41	
Miscellaneous Buildings do.		151,795 15	
Miscellaneous Works do.		1,405,247 42	
Dominion Steamers		111,760 00	
St. Peter's Canal, Nova Scotia		92,239 52	
Nova Scotia Railways		6,600,918 79	
Railway, (Stores Account,) Nova Scotia		70,488 84	
European and North American Railway		4,674,807 94	
Railway, (Stores Account,) New Brunswick		82,203 11	
Intercolonial Railway		219,863 76	
Rideau Hall		93,178 85	
North West Territory		10,113 13	
			30,796,987 14

MISCELLANEOUS ACCOUNTS.

Province of Canada, Debt Account		10,480,769 30	
Do. Ontario, Debt.		2,170,604 95	
Do. Quebec do.		1,671,549 72	
Do. N. Brunswick do.		210,822 77	
Do. Nova Scotia do. Suspense Account		125,054 61	
Grand Trunk Railway Company Debenture Account		15,142,633 34	
Do. do. Interest do.		10,477,458 01	
Do. do. Special do.		7,302 18	
Northern Railway Company Debentures Account		2,311,666 67	
Do. do. Interest do.		1,433,760 23	
Great Western Railway Company Settlement Account		2,768,224 70	
Bank of Upper Canada		1,150,000 01	
Montreal Harbour Company		12,950 00	
			48,060,817 49
Consolidated Fund			5,546,567 63

BANKING ACCOUNTS.

Cash Accounts	3,292,885 65		
Post Deposit Account	138,157 83		
	3,431,043 48		
Less—Unpaid Warrants	464,112 75		
		2,966,930 73	
Cash Suspense Account		40,875 82	
New Coinage Cash Account		27,739 05	
Glyn, Mills, Currie Co.		1,115,702 44	
Do. do. Dividend Account		2,412 72	
Baring Bros. & Co. do.		143 52	
European and North American Railway Suspense Account		39,962 37	
Nova Scotia Railways Suspense Account		58,793 94	

BANKING ACCOUNTS—(*Continued.*)

Receiver General Issue Account, viz. :—			
Do. do. Canada	$611,600 00		
Do. do. New Brunswick	81,000 00		
Do. do. Nova Scotia	240,400 00		
		966,000 00	
Special Reserve Account, viz. :—			
Do. do. Canada	$854 400 00		
Do. do. New Brunswick	39,600 00		
Do. do. Nova Scotia	72,600 00		
		933,000 00	
Bank of Montreal Silver Debenture Account		72,443 47	
Do. Provincial Note Suspense Account		46,000 00	
Special Deposit for Secret Service		10,208 54	
Post Office Money Order Account		8,889 75	
Savings Bank (Nova Scotia) Cash Account		681 68	
Suspense Account		92 00	
Services, 1869	$40,034 42		
Do. 1870	7,616 97		
		47,651 39	
Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co. Suspense Account		17,498 25	
Baring Bros. & Co. do.		32,788 34	
			6,387,814 01
Total			$112,361,998 39

The Cr. Side.

PUBLIC DEBT.

Payable in London.

Imperial Guaranteed Loan	$681,333 34		
Less—Redeemed but not returned to Recr. Genl.	681,333 34		
		0 00	
Debentures Imperial Guaranteed Loan, bearing 4 per cent interest	7,300,000 00		
Do. Dominion of Canada 5 per cent. do	2,433,333 34		
		9,733,333 34	
Do. Consolidated Canadian Loan 5 per cent	[illegible] 240 00		
Less—Unsold in hands of Financial Agents	$3,002,807 82		
Do. Amount cancelled and inscribed but not returned to Receiver General	1,773,738 46		
Do. Am't held by Bank of Montreal	1,946,666 66		
	6,723,212 94		
		$22,899,127 66	
Inscriptions Consolidated Canadian Stock, bearing 5 p. c. interest		4,657,488 79	
Debentures, Province of Canada, bearing 5 p. c. int.	449,315 01		
Less—Redeemed but not returned to Recr. Genl.	181,648 31		
		267,666 70	
Debentures, Province of Canada, bearing 6 p. c. int.	$24,945,073 38		
Less—Redeemed but not returned to Receiver Genl.	2,433 33		
		24,942,640 05	
Debentures, Province of Nova Scotia, bearing 6 p. c. interest		4,460,300 00	
Do. do. New Brunswick do.		4,886,620 00	
			$75,847,175 24

Payable in Canada.

Debentures, Province of Canada (old), bearing 5 per cent. interest		44,800 01	
Do. do. do. (new), do.		148,125 00	
Do. do. bearing 6 p. c. interest.	$4,082,810 02		
Less—In hands of Receiver General	3,000,000 00		
		1,082,810 02	
Do. Province of Canada, bearing 7 p. c. interest		300,00	
Do. do. do. 6 do. issued for Special Funds, viz. :—			
Law Society	$16,000 00		
Montreal Court House	95,600 00		
Aylmer do.	2,000 00		
U. C. Building Fund	31,200 00		
		144,800 00	
Do. Dominion of Canada, bearing 6 p. c. interest convertible into C. Stock		578,000 00	
Do. Sterling, Province of Nova Scotia, payable at Halifax, bearing 6 per cent. interest		1,481,900 00	
Do. Province of New Brunswick, bearing 6 p. c. interest.		196,000 00	
		1,499,072 00	3,677,635 03
Dominion Stock issue A bearing 6 per cent. interest		1,837,589 09	
Do. B do. do.		22,000 00	
Do. C do. do.		3,358,661 00	
		85,800 00	
Less—Held in name of Receiver General			3,272,861 09

PUBLIC DEBT—(*Continued.*)			
Dominion Notes of Canada			4,830,000 00
Provincial Notes of Province of Nova Scotia		407,157 21	
Suspense Account		585 91	
			407,743 12
Savings Banks, viz.:—			
Post Office Department		856,814 26	
Province of Nova Scotia	$58,724 93		
Do. Suspense Account	64,463 70		
		723,503 63	
Province of New Brunswick		872,109 83	
			2,452,118 72
Exchequer Bonds bearing 5 per cent interest		7,150,065 00	
Less—This amount since cancelled		582,654 95	
			6,575,410 05
Compensation to Seigniors		3,113,100 02	
Seigneurial Indemnity to Townships		756,710 00	
			3,869,810 02
Total Public Debt			100,992,753 97
MISCELLANEOUS ACCOUNTS.			
Ontario and Quebec Subsidy Account		3,651,455 27	
Special Accounts Ontario and Quebec		33,217 37	
Copyright Duty		333 27	
Province Nova Scotia Debt Account		653,763 18	
Unpaid dividends		77,119 63	
			4,741,054 72
TRUST FUNDS.			
Widows' Pensions and uncommuted Stipends, Upper Canada		41,432 35	
Do. do. Lower Canada		4,740 25	
Common School Fund		1,615,031 47	
Upper Canada Grammar School Fund		313,763 04	
Building Fund		1,472,351 41	
Municipalities Fund U.C.		20,894 15	
Lower Canada Superior Education Fund		412,314 25	
Indian Fund	$2,577,940 59		
Do. Suspense Account	10,577 18		
		2,788,517 68	
			6,468,122 65
BANKING ACCOUNTS.			
Baring Bros. & Co.		49,689 01	
Province of Nova Scotia Suspense Account		52,650 36	
Unpaid Warrants former years		3,668 40	
Province of New Brunswick Suspense Account		23,542 39	
Militia Suspense Account		111 12	
Baring Bros. & Co., Suspense Account (new account)		451 53	
Law Stamps U. C. undistributed		2 30	
			129,167 10
Total			$112,361,998 39

BANKING AND CURRENCY.

A very important law, remodelling the banking system of the Dominion, was passed during the last session of Parliament. It was framed by Sir Francis Hincks, Minister of Finance. A synopsis of its provisions may be found under the heading "Legislation," in other pages of this impression of the *Year-Book*, to which we refer the reader.

It provides for the renewal of the charters of the banks, upon an uniform system. It allows them to issue notes for circulation, but not of less denomination than $4. All issues under this denomination are reserved for the Government.

Another important Act was passed, also framed by the Minister of Finance, authorising the issue of Dominion notes, as a circulating medium. A synopsis of this Act may also be found under the heading "Legislation," in other pages of this *Year-Book*, to which we refer. We may, however, state here that it authorizes the issue of notes to the amount of $5,000,000, on the security of debentures of the Dominion and specie to a like amount, of which not more than 80 per cent. shall be debentures. But the amount of issue may be increased to an amount not exceeding $9,000,000, on the security of debentures and specie together to the amount of the notes issued, such increase being specially authorized by order in council, founded on a report of the Treasury Board, and not exceeding in any one month at a time, and at intervals of not less than 3 months, the Receiver General to hold specie to the amount of one-fourth of the aggregate amount of such increase, and of the debentures already held by him. The issue of $9,000,000 is not to be authorized, unless the Receiver General holds specie to the amount of $2,[illegible]. The Receiver General is always, as a rule,

to hold specie to the amount of 25 per cent. of the debentures held by him, and shall under no circumstance hold a less amount of specie than 15 per cent. of such debentures,—the amount of specie and debentures held being never less than the amount of notes issued. Any further amount to be issued against specie only.

We present in the first place the statistics of the chartered banks of Quebec and Ontario. We have to omit those of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, from the irregularity with which the banks of these Provinces have furnished returns to the Government. In many cases none have been furnished at all. The reason of this omission was asked during the last session of Parliament of the Ministry, and the answer given was that the banks in the Maritime Provinces were not required by their charters to furnish such returns. They have, therefore, declined to do so, although requested by the Auditor of the Dominion. From a statistical point of view this is to be regretted.

The following table is a continuation of those given in previous publications of the *Year Book*, and brings down the statistics to 20th August, 1870, the latest return published in the *Canada Gazette*, before our going to press:—

STATEMENT OF BANKS.

Ontario and Quebec.	Paid up Capital.	Circulation.	Deposits.		Specie and Provincial Notes.	Discounts.
			Not bearing Interest.	Bearing Interest		
1869.	$	$	$	$	$	$
July.....	29,801,042	7,094,694	14,592,044	22,457,330	12,411,799	59,620,505
August...	30,177,507	7,446,584	14,646,843	22,082,417	12,293,025	61,065,043
Sept.....	30,287,541	8,151,724	14,817,260	23,578,655	9,217,255	55,705,151
October..	29,459,008	10,332,840	16,555,521	15,476,283	11,250,874	57,055,992
Nov.....	30,081,006	10,705,543	17,055,057	15,610,750	12,185,025	57,812,843
December	30,727,203	10,573,739	16,840,504	20,588,248	13,261,062	57,254,944
1870.						
January..	30,983,420	10,505,607	16,937,702	27,501,511	14,189,411	59,831,079
February.	31,204,468	11,135,702	14,206,544	27,864,550	14,882,559	58,061,092
March....	31,584,994	11,732,487	14,541,074	27,810,527	14,055,817	58,016,144
April.....	31,878,024	12,220,813	16,055,582	27,972,155	13,284,545	58,405,729
May.....	31,411,004	14,068,733	18,241,427	30,152,102	14,025,602	64,441,076
June.....	31,459,507	13,892,557	20,023,503	29,705,455	14,283,472	61,713,087
July.....	31,589,313	14,451,151	19,175,498	30,578,023	16,581,251	62,824,604
August...	31,814,423	16,230,503	16,660,440	30,084,420	12,612,902	66,770,521
October...	32,691,076	17,742,005	17,003,885	30,740,089	12,445,916	70,466,253

We may remark that this table shows notably increasing figures, but probably before making any notes upon it, it will be better to make another table of the Government Circulation:—

PROVINCIAL AND DOMINION NOTES CIRCULATION.

Government Circulation in Quebec and Ontario.	Government Circulation.		Total Government Circulation.	Specie held.	Debentures held.
	New Brunswick.	Nova Scotia.			
1869.	$	$	$	$	$
July 7....	4,211,009	167,000	284,000	4,792,009	1,175,000	3,000,000
August 4..	4,171,009	239,000	281,000	4,691,000	1,065,000	3,000,000
Sept. 1....	4,019,009	269,000	289,000	4,577,000	1,077,000	3,000,000
Oct. 6.....	4,410,669	291,000	295,000	5,000,000	1,092,000	3,000,000
Nov. 3.....	5,111,669	316,000	344,000	5,811,000	1,123,860	3,000,000
Dec 1.....	5,191,009	314,000	441,000	5,945,000	1,288,800	3,000,000
1870.				5,477,000		
January...						
Feb. 9.....	4,914,009	282,000	285,000	5,481,000	1,107,000	4,000,000
June 2.....	6,702,579	231,000	300,000	7,233,103	1,024,103	5,000,000
July 30....	6,601,009	307,000	305,000	7,213,009	1,583,009	5,000,000
August 31.	6,675,469	333,000	333,647	7,342,647	1,756,647	5,000,000
Sept. 30...	6,575,779	413,000	394,003	7,382,003	1,713,003	5,000,000
Oct. 31....	6,259,009	443,000	316,004	7,150,004	1,850,004	5,000,000

We have only the return of the total circulation for January; and no returns for March, April and May. Commencing with June, the above figures embody the circulation of the Fractional Notes, which, for the first time, appear in the public returns of that month. The circulation of the Fractional Notes at June 29th, was $409,259; at July 30th, $447,009; at August 31st, $492,009; in September 30th, $474,759; and in October, $482,009

It is specially noted in the return of June 29th, that for the excess of Government circulation over $7,000,000, special specie was held to the amount of $293,103; at July 30th, the special specie against excess of circulation over $7,000,000 was $201,206; at August 31st the special specie was $201,238; at September 30th, $150,722; and at October 31st $300,267. A special amount of $70,400 of specie was held against the Fractional Notes issued.

It appears from the above table that there is a very remarkable increase in the Government circulation. The increase of circulation of both the banks and the Dominion notes is

one of the most remarkable features of the year. It may be worth while to show the progress of the total note circulation of the country by adding the Dominion notes and the bank circulation together, so far as we have returns of the former, as follow, but the addition does not include the banks of the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia:—

BANK AND GOVERNMENT CIRCULATION.

	Bank Circulation Quebec and Ontario.	Total Government Circulation.	Total Government Circulation and Bank Circulation of Quebec and Ontario.
1869.	$	$	$
July	7,064,300	4,792,000	11,856,300
August	7,446,784	4,691,000	12,137,784
September	8,151,724	4,598,000	12,749,724
October	10,202,840	5,050,000	15,442,840
November	10,766,543	5,821,000	16,587,543
December	10,573,730	5,949,000	16,522,730
1870.			
January	10,505,665	5,476,500	15,982,165
February	11,135,702	5,431,000	16,566,702
June	13,862,597	7,294,103	21,156,700
July	14,451,151	7,580,333	21,831,484
August	16,306,903	7,376,547	23,683,540
October	17,663,835	7,850,334	25,514,169

We give the next in order the —

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS.

The following is a continuation of the statement respecting Post Office Savings Banks, under the charge of the Government of the Dominion, continued from the last *Year Book*, page 8.

Month ending	Received from Depositors	Interest received on closed accounts	Withdrawal cheques paid.	Balance due.			
				Interest at 4 per cent.	Interest at 5 per cent.	Outstanding cheques.	Total.
1869.	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
October	102,118.00	150.87	51,490.65	627,526.70	459,000.00	5,124.75	1,091,651.45
November	109,183.00	237.13	47,364.56	635,715.40	430,200.00	8,091.62	1,154,007.02
December	124,081.00	411.85	52,430.77	705,964.96	511,800.00	8,265.14	1,226,060.00
1870.							
January	111,222.00	509.97	56,887.26	732,559.01	534,000.00	14,305.80	1,280,904.81
February	146,054.00	763.31	70,518.79	781,548.48	505,000.00	9,754.85	1,257,213.33
March	138,017.00	959.74	85,091.09	801,101.99	504,000.00	14,306.09	1,403, 98.18
April	121,561.00	712.58	66,104.32	829,281.29	626,000.00	10,378.75	1,465,663.04
May	141,442.00	44,249.96	62,506.17	928,781.31	648,000.00	11,167.44	1,588,818.83
June	150,119.00	2.93	65,006.32	972,054.07	680,000.00	12,710.36	1,673,964.43
July	128,217.00	111.66	64,767.71	1,065,733.50	752,000.00	9,191.68	1,731,525.38
August	123,270.00	260.95	73,083.15	1,015,900.63	755,000.00	16,773.13	1,787,9 3.18
September	101,825.00	409.73	91,2 7.15	1,067,403.65	773,400.00	13,137.11	1,853,000.76

In addition to these savings there are the considerable amounts in the hands of other Savings Banks and Building Societies, of which we have no returns. But we shall be under the mark in all probability if we state these as follow: Say Savings Banks in the Maritime Provinces, $2,000,000; Five Trustees' Savings Banks, say $4,000,000; and Building Societies $1,500,000. We have thus an aggregate of $8,000,000. And if we add to this the amount in the Post Office Savings Banks $1,853,000, we have $9,853,000.76, or in round numbers we may say $10,000,000.

The increase in this amount in the Post Office Savings Banks from October, 1869, $1,091,651.45 to $1,853,000.76 is an indication of wealth as shown by the increased savings of the people, and they have gone steadily up.

Remarkable increase in wealth is shown by a study of all the Bank returns and the Government circulation.

The paid up capital of the chartered Banks has steadily increased, month by month, from July, 1869, $29,801,043 to $32,094,076 in October, 1870.

The Circulation of the chartered Banks has increased from $14,792,044 in July, 1869, to $17,742,005 in October, 1870. The Government Circulation rose in the same period from $4,792,000 to $7,850,334, and the total Government and Bank circulation in that period rose from $11,856,300 to $25,514,169. But in connection with this more than doubling of the circulation, it must be borne in mind that a very large amount of Silver Coin has been sent out of the country under the policy of Sir Francis Hincks, and the circulation of notes has naturally

gone to fill its place. We give the following figures of the exportation of silver obtained from the Express Company and other sources, and they may be accepted as proximately correct:

EXPORTS OF SILVER.

In 1868 and 1869 the Government exported	$1,000,000
And in the same period Mr. W. Weir and others exported	1,250,000
	$2,250,000
In 1870 the private exports to the middle of March amounted to	750,000
The Government exported to the end of July, through the agency of Mr. Weir	5,000,000
The estimated exports since 1st August last are of large American silver	250,000
Do. do. small do	500,000
Do. do. British silver	500,000
	$7,000,000

Making in all a grand total exported of $9,250,000. It is estimated that there yet remains in the country an amount of $1,250,000 of the silver coins which flooded our markets after the United States ceased to make specie payments, and which created for a very large proportion of the whole of the trading community so disastrous a "nuisance." But is now effectually abated. After the measure taken by Sir Francis Hincks to demonetize these coins there has been no tendency to bring them back. There has been no inducement.

The increase in deposits in the chartered Banks is from $37,229,424 to $48,412,905 from July, 1869, to October, 1870, and to this must be added the large increase of deposits in Savings Banks before stated. The facts afford evidence of the increasing ready-money wealth of the people.

The discounts of the chartered Banks rose from $50,620,505 in July, 1869, to $70,466,325 in October, 1870, which may be taken as an indication of increase of business operations.

Altogether the main features of the statistics of the Banks and circulation of the country are of a satisfactory character, and particularly in the elimination from the latter of so large a body of depreciated silver coins.

The Banks as we write are generally preparing to reorganize under the new law.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF THE DOMINION.

The latest date to which we have complete returns of the Imports and Exports of the Dominion is the end of the fiscal year 1869, in the Trade and Navigation Tables presented to Parliament during the last Session.

The total value of Exports of the Dominion for that year amounted to $60,474,781, against $57,567,838 for the fiscal year 1868.

The total value of Imports into the Dominion for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1869, was $70,415,165. The total value of goods entered into consumption was $67,402,170. The total amount of duty collected was $8,298,909.

The total trade of the Dominion, Imports and Exports, amounted to $130,889,946.

We take from the Blue Book before us the following:—

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 ended June 30, 1869:—

	Total Exports.	Total Imports.	Entered for Consumption.	Duty.
Quebec	$24,229,208	$30,940,341	$29,545,177	$4,232,236
Ontario	20,953,483	24,245,326	23,724,774	2,090,983
Nova Scotia	5,743,511	8,607,244	7,749,333	1,076,173
New Brunswick	5,554,519	6,622,254	6,382,886	899,517
Grand Total	$60,474,781	$70,415,165	$67,402,170	$8,298,909

It may be remarked, with respect to the Imports and Exports of Quebec and Ontario, that Quebec is, to a very considerable extent, a carrier and an importer for Ontario, which is the richest and most populous of the Provinces, and consumes the largest quantity and value of imported goods, and contributes the largest amount to the Customs revenue. We do not state proportions so these can be only estimates, and several statements which have been made have been disputed.

The following table exhibits a statistical view of the Commerce of the Dominion, the

Value of Exports, the Value of Goods Imported and Entered for Consumption from Great Britain, her Colonies, and Foreign Countries, and the Amount of Duty collected thereon:—

.....	Value of Exports.	Value of Goods Entered for Consumption	Duty.
Great Britain	$20,497,624	$25,764,470	$4,700,757 45
Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland	1,746,915	1,244,283	12,367 25
British West Indies	1,516,570	851 525	420,738 20
United States	27,843,451	25,477,973	1,579 907 43
France	133,907	1,335,540	317,553 73
Germany	5,242	477,291	155 082 67
Other Foreign Countries	2,2 3,073	12,123 086	993,306 62
Goods not the Produce of the Dominion	3,855,891	.....	.....
Add—Short returned at Inland Ports	3,977,403	.....	.....
" Received as difference of Currency on certain Entries at the Port of Halifax and other Ports in Nova Scotia	.....	.....	15,293 90
" Collected at Campbelltown, N.B., for which no Returns were furnished to the Department	.....	.....	1.883 33
Totals	$60,474,781	$67,402,170	$8 598,900 71

SUMMARY STATEMENT of the Principal Articles Entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada during the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 1869, showing the Quantity and Value of each article:—

ARTICLES.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.
Animals—Horses	No. 167	$26.246
Horned Cattle	No. 43	4,173
Swine	No. 916	14 907
Sheep	No. 141	658
Acid, Sulphuric	Lbs. 222,632	4 317
Cordials	Gal's. 1.938	3,532
Perfumed Spirits, used as perfumery only	Galls. 1,338	8,755
Tinctures	Galls. 793	876
Brandy	Galls. 200.858	247,044
Gin	Galls. 430.960	200 774
Rum	Galls. 274.204	124,630
Whiskey	Galls. 105,006	88,833
Spirits and Strong Waters, including Spirits of Wines and Alcohol, &c., and not being Whiskey	Galls. 3 570	2,220
Oil—Coal and Kerosene, distilled, purified and refined	Galls. 206,565	57,083
Oil—Benzole, Naptha and Refined Petroleum	Galls. 25.321	5,071
Products of Petroleum	Galls. 23 802	5,742
Crude Petroleum	Galls. 21,714	6,146
Molasses for refining purposes	Lbs. 2,131.541	49,108
Coffee, Green	Lbs. 1,530,635	182,994
" Roasted or Ground	Lbs. 34 303	4,111
Chicory, Raw	Lbs. 14,600	722
" Roasted or Ground	Lbs. 215.175	10.260
Common Soap	Lbs. 635.040	29.172
Starch	Lbs. 100,663	7,950
Cigars, value not over $10 per Mille	Mille. 7.367	33.083
" value over $10 and not over $20 per Mille	Mille. 1,703	27.163
" value over $20 and not over $40 per Mille	Mille. 1.215	38.501
" value over $40 per Mille	Mille. 257	20,000
Butter	Lbs. 2.013	318
Cheese	Lbs. 53,541	9,506
Lard and Tallow	Lbs. 485.726	55 401
Indian Corn, under regulations of 24th January, 1838	Bush. 22 414	18,514
Fish, Salted or Smoked	Lbs. 336 511	22.154
Malt	Bush. 38,905	43,923
Meats, Fresh, Salted or Smoked	Lbs. 5 8 5 849	637.752
Ale, Beer and Porter, in casks	Galls. 81.035	20.939
" in bottles	Galls. 156.174	79.502
Tea, Green and Japan	Lbs. 5 504,863	1,985,784
Tea, Black	Lbs. 3.015.262	840.472
Tobacco, Manufactured, and Snuff	Lbs. 500.663	104 861
Wines of all kinds	Galls. 493.306	330.236
Sugar, equal to and above No. 9 Dutch Standard	Lbs. 44. 17.844	2,152 957
" below No. 9 Dutch Standard	Lbs. 12.779 038	507,423
Cane Juice, Melado, &c.	Lbs. 8,877 820	138,473
Sugar Candy and Confectionery	Lbs. 218,092	31,458
Perfumed and Fancy Soaps	Lbs. Pkgs. 13.055 75 652	12.274

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Molasses, other than for refining purposes	Lbs. 32,741,070	$635,171
Acetic Acid and Vinegar	Galls. 174,017	35,345
Bagatelle Boards and Billiard Tables and Furnishings	Pkgs. 552	18,547
Blacking	Pkgs. 374	4,741
Brooms and Brushes of all kinds	Pkgs. 427	15,503
Cabinet Ware and Furniture	Pkgs. 10,634	63,647
Candles and Papers of Tallow, Wax or any other material	Lbs. 1,223,314	24,022
Carpets and Hearth Rugs	Pkgs. 1,078	331,401
Carriages	No. 703	42,275
Coach and Harness Furniture	Pkgs. 1,894	69,582
Chandeliers, Girandoles and Gas Fittings	Pkgs. 491	11,029
China Ware, Crockery and Earthen Ware	Pkgs. 36,246	330,043
Cider	Galls. 16,046	9,643
Clocks	Pkgs. 21,782	54,007
Clothing or Wearing Apparel, made by hand or Sewing Machine	Pkgs. 1,513	133,335
Cocoa and Chocolate	Lbs. 53,324	9,504
Cordage	Lbs. Pkgs. 25,524 297	35,413
Corks	Pkgs. 2,548	32,586
Cottons	Pkgs. 44,016	7,379,385
Dried Fruits and Nuts of all kinds	Lbs. Pkgs. 12,440,013 14,902	599,257
Drugs not otherwise specified	Pkgs. 23,573	345,058
Engravings and Prints	Pkgs. 742	22,204
Fancy Goods	Pkgs. 8,544	1,075,787
Foreign Newspapers	Pkgs. 1,058	9,813
Fireworks	Pkgs. 479	7,000
Flat Wire for Crinolines, covered	Pkgs. 269	16,570
Gunpowder	Pkgs. 63,274	25,365
Guns, Rifles and Firearms of all kinds	Pkgs. 145	8,296
Glass, Plate and Silvered	Pkgs. 511	31,770
" Window, Stained, Painted, Colored or Plain	Pkgs. 82,539	128,155
" Ware	Pkgs. 99,433	462,041
Hats, Caps and Bonnets	Pkgs. 10,036	552,863
Hosiery	Pkgs. 842	207,100
Inks of all kinds except Printing Ink	Pkgs. 732	6,591
Iron and Hardware—		
Cutlery of all kinds	Pkgs. 3,973	119,543
Japanned and Planished Tin, and Britannia Metal Ware	Pkgs. 294	6,729
Spades, Shovels, Axes, Hoes, Rakes, Forks and Edge Tools, Scythes and Snaths	Pkgs. 11,170	78,830
Spikes, Nails, Tacks, Brads and Sprigs	Pkgs. 19,652	97,719
Stoves and all other Iron Castings	Pkgs. 20,452	114,174
Other	Pkgs. 110,205	1,715,026
Jewellery and Watches	Pkgs. 1,087	370,515
Lumber—Sawn and Planed, not being Mahogany, Rosewood, Walnut, Chestnut or Cherry, or not imported from B. N. A. Provinces	. .	19,654
Leather	Pkgs. 1,443	232,753
" Sheep, Calf, Goat and Chamois Skins, dressed	Pkgs. 76	18,718
Linen	Pkgs. 3,557	701,125
Locomotive Engines and Railroad Cars	. .	149,778
Maccaroni and Vermicelli	Lbs. 64,208	3,875
Maps, Charts and Atlases	Pkgs. 171	4,557
Manufactures of Marble, or Imitation of Marble, or other than rough slabs or blocks	Pkgs. 5,034	23,674
Manufactures of Caoutchouc or India Rubber, or of G. Percha	Pkgs. 2,046	115,167
Manufactures of Caoutchouc or India Rubber, or of G. Percha	Pkgs. 1,973	161,503
" of Fur, or of which Fur is principal part	Pkgs. 559	26,821
" of Hair or Mohair	. .	. .
" of Grass, Osier, Palm Leaf, Straw, Whalebone or Willow, not elsewhere specified	Pkgs. 1,942	69,459
" of Bone, Shell, Horn, Pearl and Ivory	Pkgs. 108	5,752
" of Gold, Silver or Electro-Plate, Argentine, Albata and German Silver, and Plated and Gilded Ware of all kinds	Pkgs. 885	103,500
" of Brass or Copper	Pkgs. 759	28,372
" of Leather or Imitation of Leather	Pkgs. 926	123,408
" of " Boots and Shoes	Pkgs. 2,516	137,428
" of " Harness and Saddlery	Pkgs. 492	14,376
" of Wood not elsewhere specified	Pkgs. 20,839	130,088
Mowing, Reaping and Threshing Machines	No. 566	39,451
Musical Instruments, including Musical Boxes and Clocks	Pkgs. 2,032	220,790
Mustard	Lbs. 195,202	28,151
Machinery, not elsewhere specified	. .	247,324
Oil Cloths	Pkgs. 1,539	88,593
Oils in any way rectified or prepared, not otherwise specified	Galls. Pkgs. 417,995 1,037	333,156
Oils, Crude, except Whale Oil and others elsewhere specified	Pkgs. 1,452	837
Opium	Pkgs. 9	4,732

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Packages	No. 97,304	$134,676
Paints and Colors	Pkgs. 27,792	225,426
Paper of all kinds	Pkgs. 10,654	187,317
Paper Hangings	Pkgs. 3,624	107,804
Parasols and Umbrellas	Pkgs. 171	41,800
Plaster of Paris and Hydraulic Cement, ground or calcined	Pkgs. 14,854	20,488
Pickles and Sauces	Pkgs. 10,550	60,083
Preserved Meats, Poultry, Fish and Vegetables, &c.	Pkgs. 12,219	84,911
Printed, Lithographed or Copper Plate Bills and Advertising Pamphlets	Pkgs. 1,828	27,847
Sails, ready made	Pkgs. 99	11,032
Silks, Satins and Velvets	Pkgs. 2,140	1,057,135
	Lbs. Pkgs.	
Spices, including Ginger, Pimento and Pepper, unground	599,585 509	56,251
Spirits of Turpentine	Galls. 132,481	46,596
Stationery	Pkgs. 8,012	327,536
Steam Engines, other than Locomotives	No. 14	43,720
Small Wares	Pkgs. 10,444	1,403,556
Tobacco Pipes	Pkgs. 1,372	16,151
Toys	Pkgs. 618	16,876
Varnish	Pkgs. 1,989	16 593
Woollens	Pkgs. 26,065	6,722,556
Unenumerated Articles		926,489
	Lbs. Pkgs.	
Sole and Upper Leather	4,970 1,537	189,726
Printed Books, Periodicals and Pamphlets	Pkgs. 12,908	640,820
Iron		1,817,800
Type	Pkgs. 1,211	36,113
Total Dutiable Goods		$41,069,342
Total Free Goods		22,081,329
Coin and Bullion		4,247,229
Foreign Reprints of Copyright Works		4,270
Grand Total		$67,402,170

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 ended June 30, 1869:—

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Produce of the Mine:		
Gold-bearing Quartz, Dust, Nuggets, &c.		$174,806
Copper	Tons. 395	34,110
Copper Ore	Tons. 9,513	482,550
Coal	Tons. 440,308	763,562
Lead Ore	Tons. 13	617
Iron Ore	Tons. 27,848	60,298
Antimony Ore	Tons. 1	10
Manganese	Tons. 488	10,869
Pig and Scrap Iron	Tons. 9,571	152,017
Stone		250,038
Mineral (or Earth) Oil	Galls. 690,553	127,319
Other Articles		37,636
Total Produce of the Mine		$2,093,502
Produce of the Fisheries:		
Salmon—Fresh		$61,912
Smoked	No. 2,906	4,533
Pickled	Brls. 3, 55	58 314
Canned	Lbs. 442,476	78,424
Fish—all other—Fresh		101,306
Preserved and Spiced	Pkgs. 8,103	38,677
Salted, Dry	Cwt. 1,496,781	1,793,633
Salted, Wet	Brls. 217,513	926,605
Smoked	Boxes. 45,002	28,085
Fish Oil	Galls. 271,762	135,016
Furs or Skins, the Produce of Fish or Creatures living in the Sea		14,725
Other Produce of the Fisheries		1,414
Total Produce of the Fisheries		$3,242,710
Produce of the Forest:		
Ashes—Pot	Brls. 16,501	$566,094
Pearl	Brls. 6,295	158,479

ARTICLES.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.
PRODUCE OF THE FOREST—(*Continued.*)		
Timber—Ash	Tons. 4,479	$35,213
Birch	Tons. 39,577	223,304
Elm	Tons. 35,065	319,102
Maple	Tons. 497	2,695
Oak	Tons. 67,954	820,480
White Pine	Tons. 431,814	2,655,357
Red Pine	Tons. 56,809	407,349
Tamarac	Tons. 2,455	18,100
Walnut	M. ft. 1,875	65,622
Basswood, Butternut and Hickory	M. ft. 573	8,453
Standard Staves	Mille. 2,811	262,183
Other Staves	Mille. 8,783	264,521
Battens	Pcs. 9,064	602
Knees and Futtocks	Pcs. 21,046	14,572
	Pcs. M. ft.	
Scantling	872,463 14,572	180,365
Treenails	Pcs. 72,580	897
Deals	Std. Hd. 187,117	5,243,583
Deal Ends	Std. Hd. 6,080	151,200
Plank and Boards	M. ft. 677,859	6,030,956
Spars and Masts	Pcs. 23,182	65,413
Handspikes	Pcs. 3,019	373
	Mille. Cords.	
Lath and Lathwood	112,750 24,645	102,547
Firewood	Cords. 244,565	527,883
Shingles	Mille. 118,547	235,083
Saw Logs and Shingle Bolts		103,518
" "		53,092
Sleepers and Railroad Ties	Pcs. 422,620	81,123
Oars	Pairs. 8,614	11,815
Other Woods		320,351
Total Produce of the Forest		$19,838,065
ANIMALS AND THEIR PRODUCE:		
Horses	No. 10,355	$850,174
Horned Cattle	No. 65,251	1,427,761
Swine	No. 22,471	112,471
Sheep	No. 195,082	454,503
Poultry		50,511
Bacon and Hams	Cwt. 78,552	862,716
Beef	Cwt. 21,166	154,255
Beeswax	Lbs. 13,707	4,281
Bones	Cwt. 2,753	8,765
Butter and Lard	Lbs. 19,855,258	2,242,270
Cheese	Lbs. 4,363,370	549,573
Eggs	Doz. 1,333,411	188,240
Feathers	Lbs. 574	204
Furs, dressed and undressed		307,557
Hides and Skins		119,119
Horns and Hoofs	Cwt. 2,041	6,082
Honey	Lbs. 878	81
Lard	Lbs. 465,200	58,076
Pork	Cwt. 23,906	203,081
Sheep's Pelts	No. 249,736	104,767
Tallow	Lbs. 7,538	541
Tongues	Kegs. 54	461
Venison	No. 200	2,004
Wool	Lbs. 2,820,562	816,785
Other Articles		
Total Animals and their Produce		$8,769,407
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS:		
Balsam		$6,188
Barley and Rye	Bush. 4,630,069	5,004,105
Barley, Pot and Pearl	Lbs. 5,775	220
Beans	Bush. 38,802	66,220
Bran	Cwt. 41,078	23,573
Flax	Cwt. 11,681	116,943
Flax Seed	Bush. 27,108	42,425
Flour and Meal	Brls. 399,081	2,087,010
Fruit, Green	Brls. 11,810	30,150
Hay	Tons. 4,952	43,431
Hemp	Cwt. 3,114	44,924
Hops	Lbs. 411,842	46,098
Indian Corn	Bush. 6,093	5,878
Malt	Bush. 22,322	33,102
Maple Sugar	Lbs. 4,240	331

Imports and Exports of the Dominion.

ARTICLES.	QUANTITY.		VALUE.
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS—(*Continued.*)			
Oats	Bush.	762,020	$361,749
Peas	Bush.	1,046,300	971,409
Other Seeds	Bush.	23,525	[illegible]
Tobacco	Lbs.	9,650	[illegible]
Vegetables	.	.	[illegible]
Wheat	Bush.	2,809,208	3,1[illegible]
Total Agricultural Products	.	.	$12,182,702
MANUFACTURES:			
Books	.	.	$[illegible]
Biscuits	Cwt.	3,940	[illegible]
Candles and Soap	Lbs.	238,184	[illegible]
Carriages	No.	506	[illegible]
Cottons	.	.	16,192
Extract Hemlock Bark	Brls.	20,910	186,750
Furs	.	.	3,559
Glass	.	.	4,606
Gypsum, Plaster, Lime, &c.	.	.	56,046
India Rubber	.	.	[illegible]
Iron and Hardware	.	.	102,847
Leather	.	.	214,974
Linen	.	.	67
Machinery	.	.	65,913
Musical Instruments	.	.	7,612
Oil Cake	.	.	60,615
Rags	.	.	23,713
Sewing Machines	Pkgs.	4,849	60,933
Starch	Pkgs.	250,221	10,622
Straw	.	.	17,121
Sugar Boxes	No.	1,208,756	584,919
Tobacco	Lbs.	230,601	88,836
Wood	.	.	65,037
Woollens	.	.	24,453
Liquors—Ale, Beer and Cider	Galls.	49,836	17,411
Whiskey	Galls.	4,351	4,145
Other Spirits	Galls.	124,478	85,471
Vinegar	Galls.	14,788	2,834
Other Articles	.	.	.
Total Manufactures	.	.	$1,765,461
OTHER MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES	.	3	$350,559
	No.	Tons.	
Vessels built at Quebec	37	27,000	1,080 000
Coin and Bullion	.	.	4,218,208
RECAPITULATION:			
Produce of the Mine			2,033,502
" " Fisheries			3,242,710
" " Forest			10,838,963
Animals and their Produce			8,760,407
Agricultural Products			12,182,702
Manufactures			1 765,461
Other Articles			350,559
	No.	Tons.	
Ships built at Quebec	37	27,000	1,080 000
Total Produce of the Dominion	.	.	$40,323,504
Coin and Bullion	.	.	4,218,208
Goods not Produce of the Dominion	.	.	3,855,801
Estimated amount short returned at Inland Ports	.	.	3,077,498
Grand Total of Exports	.	.	$60,474 781

SHIPPING.

TONNAGE OF VESSELS arriving and departing, including the vessels engaged in the Inland Trade, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1869;—

Tonnage of British Vessels.		Tonnage of Foreign Vessels.		Total.	
Entered Inwards.	Cleared Outwards.	Entered Inwards.	Cleared Outwards.	Entered Inwards.	Cleared Outwards.
3,655,286	3,732,086	1,578,633	1,494,190	5,233,919	5,227,155

THE MILITIA.

The organization of the Militia of Canada is based upon the principle recognized in the Swiss and Prussian systems—that every man owes it to his country to serve in its defence against its enemies. But here it is not carried, as in those countries, to its logical issue, *i. e.*, the training of every man to the use of arms. Although all men between 18 and 60 are enrolled, and the enrolment of 1869 showed a total of over 650,000, yet only about 40,000 men are at any time in the ranks, uniformed and undergoing drill, and these are not necessarily of the ages—as in the countries above referred to—which are most apt for training or for actual military service. Nor is the training long enough (as in Prussia) to make them effective soldiers. The system of volunteering in the Dominion, which allows men of any age to be drilled and borne on the effective strength of battalions, without any sufficient medical examination, does not give us an armed and drilled nation (as in the States we have named) on the one hand, nor that perfection of discipline and drill and complete efficiency which has been attained by regular armies in Britain and elsewhere. Yet under our law, so long as volunteers of any sort fill the ranks and outnumber the quota of the several Provinces (as is now the case) the draft cannot be put in requisition to secure the military instruction of the youth of the country. Thus is the weakness of the force, based on the system of enrolment; its strength is found in its popularity in almost all parts of the Dominion, the enrolment of all the men for whom pay can be procured from Parliament, and these in very large proportions, of the ages and character fitted for actual warfare—and the offer of many more. For particulars as to the Militia law, &c., the reader is referred to the *Year Book* for 1869, pp. 65 & 66, and for 1870, p. 176 *et seq.* In 1869, the Adjutant General reports the active force to consist of:

	Quota.	Nominal strength.
Ontario	18,870	20,956
Quebec	14,582	15,036
New Brunswick	3,304	3,327
Nova Scotia	4,284	4,192
Total	40,000	43,541

The force consists of—

	Officers and Men.
Cavalry	1,00
10 Field Batteries, (42 guns and 441 horses)	750
Garri on Artillery	3,558
4 Companies Engineers	222
Naval Brigade at Halifax	233
73 Battalions of Rifles and Infantry	37,268
	43,541

And he adds:—"But, in addition to the above strength, there are now 25 corps who have enrolled and tendered their services within the Provinces of Quebec and Nova Scotia, and they have been notified that their services will be accepted conditionally, but that the Government is at present unable to supply them with the necessary arms and uniforms. The acceptance of these Corps would raise the strength of the Active Militia to a total of 45,040.

As a proof how far these can be depended on, it may be added that during the year 1870, the Fenians, organized in the United States, threatened attack upon several parts of Canada. They entered the country at two points in the Province of Quebec, and were met in both cases by Volunteers in sufficient force to defeat them. The Government turned out the necessary corps to meet the brigands at the threatened points, was assailed on the 24th May, and on the 27th, 13,549 officers and men were reported at their several posts. On the 25th one column of invasion was met and repulsed at Eccles Hill by Volunteers and armed inhabitants.

Two battalions have been organized, one from the Volunteers of Ontario, and the other from those of Quebec, for service in the North West. They formed part of the expeditionary force under command of Colonel Wolseley, sent to re-assert the authority of the crown in the Red River settlement—now the Province of Manitobah, to garrison its forts and preserve order—the enlistment being for one or two years, at the option of the Government. The former battalion was placed under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Jarvis, formerly of H. M. 82d Regiment, and more recently serving on the Militia Staff as D. A. G. for the 3rd District, the other under that of Lieut.-Colonel Casault, who first served in the French army during the Crimean war, subsequently in H.M. 100th Canadian (Prince of Wales) Regiment, and later as D. A. G. of the 7th District.

For their services again st the Fenians on the Missisquoi Frontier, Lieut.-Colonel W. Osborne Smith, D. A. G., commanding the 5th District, and Lieut.-Colonel Chamberlin, commanding the 60th Battalion, received decorations from Her Majesty, as Companions of the Order of St. Michael and St. George; Lieut.-Colonel Fletcher, Brigade-Major, and Lieut.-Col. McEachren, of the 59th "Huntingdon Borderers," received the same for their services on the Huntingdon Frontier.*

* As these sheets are going through the press, it is rumoured on what is considered good authority, that Lieut.-General the Hon. James Lindsay, in chief command in Canada during the raid and the Red River expedition, and Colonel Wolseley, his immediate commander of the latter, are to receive the Knighthood (K. C. M. G.) of the order, while Colonel Fielden, of H. M. 60th Royal Rifle Regiment, Colonel McNeill, V.C., A.D.C. to the Governor General, serving as a volunteer on Colonel Wolseley's staff, Lieut.-Colonel Irvine of the Control Department, Lieut.-Colonel Jarvis and Lieut.-Col. Casault are to receive decoration as C. M. G., for their services in that expedition.

For Militia purposes, Canada is divided into 9 military districts as follow:—The Province of Ontario is divided into 4 districts, and then into 8 brigade divisions—and 82 regimental divisions, the last being identical with the electoral divisions.

DISTRICT No. 1 comprises, *in the 1st Brigade Division*—The Regimental Divisions of Essex, Kent, Bothwell, Lambton, West, North and East Middlesex, West and East Elgin, North and South Oxford and London. *In the 2nd Brigade Division*—South and North Huron, South and North Perth, South and North Bruce, North and South Waterloo, North, South and Centre Wellington.

DISTRICT No. 2 comprises, *in the 3rd Brigade Division*—North and South Norfolk, North and South Brant, Haldimand, Monck, Welland, Lincoln, Niagara, North and South Wentworth, Halton and Hamilton. *In the 4th Brigade Division*—Peel, Cardwell, North and South Grey, Algoma, North and South Simcoe, North, West and East York, North and South Ontario. *In the 5th Brigade Division*—East and West Toronto.

DISTRICT No. 3 comprises, *in the 6th Brigade Division*—West and East Durham, South and North Victoria, West and East Peterborough, West and East Northumberland. *In the 7th Brigade Division*—West, North and East Hastings, Prince Edward, Lennox, Addington, Frontenac and Kingston.

DISTRICT No. 4 an I *the 8th Brigade Division* compriso—South Leeds, South and North Grenville and Leeds, Brockville, South and North Lanark, South and North Renfrew, Carleton, Ottawa, Dundas, Russell, Stormont, Cornwall, Prescott and Glengarry.

THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC is divided into 3 military districts, 8 brigade divisions and 70 regimental divisions. These latter, (as in Ontario) follow the electoral divisions, except in the following cases, viz.:—

Montreal Centre forms two Regimental Divisions known as First and Second Montreal Centre: the first Division comprising the East Ward, and the second Division comprising the Centre and West Wards.

Chateauguay forms two Regimental Divisions known as 1st and 2nd Chateauguay.

The First Division comprises the parishes of St. Philomene, Chateauguay, St. Martine and St. Urbain, and

The Second Division comprises the portion of the County not included in the First Division.

The Counties of Richmond, Wolfe, Drummond, Arthabaska, Chicoutimi and Saguenay, each form a Regimental Division.

DISTRICT No. 5 comprises, *in the 1st Brigade Division*—Pontiac, Ottawa, Argenteuil, Montreal West and Second Montreal Centre. *In the 2nd Brigade Division*—Huntingdon, Napierville, 2nd Chateauguay, St. Johns, Iberville, Missisquoi, Brome and Shefford. *In the 3rd Brigade Division*—Richmond, Drummond, Stanstead, Sherbrooke and Compton.

DISTRICT No. 6 comprises, *in the 4th Brigade Division*—Montreal East, 1st Montreal Centre, Vaudreuil, Soulanges, Beauharnois, 1st Chateauguay, Laprairie, Two Mountains, Terrebonne, Hochelaga, Jacques Cartier and Laval. *In the 5th Brigade Division*—L'Assomption, Montcalm, Joliette, Berthier, Maskinongé, Three Rivers and St. Maurice. *In the 6th Brigade Division*—Nicolet, Arthabaska, Wolfe, Yamaska, Bagot, Richelieu, St. Hyacinthe, Rouville, Verchères and Chambly.

DISTRICT No. 7, *in the 7th Brigade Division*—Lotbiniere, Megantic, Beauce, Dorchester, Levis, Bellechasse, Montmagny, L'Islet, Kamouraska, Temiscouata, Rimouski, Bonaventure and Gaspé. *In the 8th Brigade Division*—Champlain, Portneuf, Quebec East, Centre and West, and Quebec County, Montmorency, Charlevoix, Chicoutimi and Saguenay.

THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK forms the 8th military district, having 3 Brigade divisions and 15 regimental divisions identical with the electoral, with the following exceptions:—

The City and County of St. John forms two Regimental Divisions known as 1st and 2nd St. John, the first division comprises all that part of the City and County of St. John lying on the western side of the River St. John, and the second division comprises all that part of the City and County lying on the eastern side of the River St. John.

In the 1st Brigade Division are Victoria, Carleton, Charlotte, York and Sunbury, *In the 2nd Brigade Division*—Queen's, King's, 1st and 2nd St. John and Albert. *In the 3rd Brigade Division*—Restigouche, Gloucester, Northumberland, Kent and Westmoreland.

THE PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA forms the 9TH MILITARY DISTRICT—having 3 Brigade Divisions and 19 Regimental Divisions identical with the electoral, except in the separation of the county from the city of Halifax for Militia purposes. In the *1st Brigade Division* are Halifax City and County, Harts, Colchester, Cumberland, Pictou, Antigonish and Guysboro'. In the *2nd Brigade Division*—King's, Annapolis, Digby, Yarmouth, Shelburne, Queen's and Luxemburg. In the *3rd Brigade Division*—Inverness, Victoria, Richmond and Cape Breton.

The command-in-chief is vested in the Queen, to be exercised personally or by her representative the Governor-General.

Minister of Militia	The Hon. Sir George E. Cartier, Bart., P.C.
Deputy do.	Major Geo. Futvoye.
Accountant (acting)	Lt.-Col. Macpherson.
Director of Stores	Lt.-Col. Wily.

In case of actual warfare, the Militia is placed upon the command of the officer commanding H. M. Forces.

Commander-in-Chief in B.N.A.—Lt.-Gen. Sir J. Hastings Doyle, K.C.M.C., Lt.-Governor of Nova Scotia, &c.

Adjutant-General of Militia—Colonel P. Robertson Ross.

Deputy do. at Head Quarters—Lt.-Col. Walker Powell.

Military Secretary to A.G.—Lt.-Col. Stewart.

D.A.G. Commanding Districts:

No. 1	Lt.-Col.	J. B. Taylor.
No. 2	"	W. S. Durie.
No. 3	"	* S. P. Jarvis.
No. 4	"	F. J. Atkerley.
No. 5	"	W. Osborne Smith, C.M.G.
No. 6	"	A. C. DeLotbiniere Harwood
No. 7	"	† L. A. Casault, C.M.G.
No. 8	"	G. J. Maunsell.
No. 9	"	R. B. Sinclair.

Brigade Majors, Province of Ontario.—1st brigade division, lieut.-col. James Moffatt, London; 2nd brigade division, lieut.-col. Robert S. Service, Stratford; 3rd brigade division, lieut.-col. Henry W. Villiers, Hamilton; 4th brigade division, lieut.-col. J. Stoughton Dennis, Toronto; 5th brigade division, lieut.-col. Robert B. Denison, Toronto; 6th brigade division, lieut.-col. Alex. Patterson, Cobourg; 7th brigade division, major W. P. Phillips, Kingston; 8th brigade division, lieut.-col. Wm. H. Jackson, Brockville.

Brigade Majors, Province of Quebec.—1st brigade division, lieut.-col. Thomas Bacon, Montreal; 2nd brigade division, lieut.-col. John Fletcher, C.M.G., St. Johns, Quebec; 3rd brigade division, lieut.-col. Chas. King, Sherbrooke; 4th brigade division, lieut.-col. Gustave d'Odet d'Orsonnens, Montreal; 5th brigade division, lieut.-col. James W. Hanson, Three Rivers; 6th brigade division, lieut.-col. L. C. A. L. de Bellefeuille, St. Hyacinthe; 7th brigade division, lieut.-col. Henry T. Duchesnay, Levis; 8th brigade division, lieut.-col. E. Lamontagne, Quebec.

Brigade Majors, Province of New Brunswick.—1st brigade division, lieut.-col. James A. Inches, St. Stephen; 2nd brigade division, lieut.-col. A. C. Otty, St. John; 3rd brigade division, lieut.-col. Caleb McCully, Chatham.

Brigade Majors, Province of Nova Scotia.—1st. brigade division, lieut.-col. J.W. Laurie Halifax; 2nd brigade division, lieut.-col. Thomas Milsom, Wolfville; 3rd brigade division, lieut.-col. C. Crewe Read, Cape Breton.

TELEGRAPHS.

We have not been able to obtain returns of Telegraph Statistics so complete as in former years. But we did make the necessary applications to the officers of the several companies. As the information we have obtained, is not sufficiently full or uniform to tabulate, we subjoin the following statements:—

Montreal Telegraph Company, date of statement, November 29, 1869, had miles of route in Quebec and Ontario 6,430, in New Brunswick 226, in the United States 855,—in all 7,511; it had miles of wire in Quebec and Ontario 9,001, in New Brunswick 236, in the United States 986—in all 10,283; number of offices in Quebec and Ontario 405, in New Brunswick 11, in the United States 101—in all 547; numbers of sets of instruments in Quebec and Ontario 593, in New Brunswick 12, in the United States 135—in all 740; the number of messages transmitted in 1869 in Quebec and Ontario, was 741,554, in New Brunswick 20,063, in the United States 124,072—in all 1,063,689. These were private messages not including the press reports, of which this company has sent the bulk. During the session of Parliament at Ottawa, in 1870, over 2,000,000 of words were transmitted from the office of the company at Ottawa, to the press throughout the Dominion. The session lasted from Feb. 15th to May 12th, making the number of parliamentary days 60, or an average of 33,333 words per day. Some days the number exceeded these large figures. This fact exhibits very considerable telegraphic exertion. The words were transmitted principally during the night. The number of cable messages the company transmitted in 1869, was 5,607.

We learn that since the date of the above return, this company have added about 1,500 miles of new wires, and have opened 75 new offices. It has therefore 11,783 miles of wire in operation; and 622 offices open.

The amount of its capital stock is $750,000; its last dividend was 10 p. c. per an.

Dominion Telegraph Company.—Date of statement, 28th November, 1870. Number of miles of line in Canada 735; ditto of wire 1,250; number of offices 50; and number of sets of instruments 61.

People's Telegraph Company.—Date of statement, September 14, 1870. Number of miles of route 320; miles of wire 683; number of offices 20; and number of sets of instruments 34. The capital stock of this company is $100,000, and the amount of stock paid up 45 p. c.

We have not been able to obtain any returns from the Western Union, operating in the Maritime Provinces.

There has been a general reduction of price of messages on the part of the three companies from which we have returns. The prevailing rate in Quebec and Ontario is now 25c. per message of 10 words. Increase of business has followed reduction in price.

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* Lt.-Col. Patterson, B.M., acting during Lt.-Col. Jarvis' absence on special service in Manitoba.

† Lt.-Col. Duchesnay, B.M., acting during Lt.-Col. Casault's absence on special service in Manitoba.

RAILWAYS.

We subjoin our usual tables of Railway traffic, which are in many respects very imperfect. They are compiled from the Government tables in the *Canada Gazette*. Several railways seldom or never send in returns to the Government; and those which do, make omissions which mar the completeness of the information. A return from the Grand Trunk Railway is missing for one month, as is the case even with the Nova Scotia Railway, although it is under direct Government management. The Stanstead, Shefford & Chambly Railway from St. John to Waterloo, the Montreal & Vermont Junction Railway from St. Johns to St. Armand, and the Province line, the Carillon & Grenville, the Massawippi, and the Windsor & Annapolis, have furnished no returns during the year, and the Cobourg, Peterborough & Marmora, none for the latter half of the year. The total receipts are doubtless between $15,000,000 and $14,000,000, keeping very even pace with the Revenue of the Dominion. The legislation of the past three years has shewn a new and very great revival of railway enterprise. Three new charters have been granted for roads between the Niagara & Detroit, or a portion of the distance. Two of them are in course of construction or under contract. Hamilton is constructing a road into Grey and Bruce—which is now open as far as Alma. Toronto is building a narrow gauge road into some fertile district. Toronto enterprise is also building a road northward towards Lake Nipissing, which is probably destined to form part, or a principal branch of the Canadian Pacific. Belleville and Kingston are rivals for a road to Madoc, and the former has secured a revival of its old "loop line," with power of extension to Georgian Bay. The proprietors of the Brockville and Ottawa, with some assistance, have completed a section of the Canada Central, from Carleton Place to Ottawa, which was opened for traffic in September. And arrangements are in progress to raise the capital to complete the C. C. line from Montreal to Pembroke, Montreal being expected to contribute $500,000 to $1,000,000. Quebec has moved in the matter of the long dormant North Shore Railway, to which she is expected to give as much—while Three Rivers and the municipalities along the route, are also offering aid. A wooden railway, the Quebec & Gosford, destined, it is believed, ultimately to reach Lake St. John, is in part constructed and already open for traffic for a portion of the way. From Levis, (opposite Quebec) a road is chartered, and a portion of the capital raised for it, to connect with the Maine frontier. Another road is chartered, and the capital being raised, to run from the Grand Trunk at Sherbrooke or Lennoxville, to the same frontier, to connect there with a Maine railway branching out of the European & North American—and this when completed, will give as nearly as practicable an air line between Montreal and St. John, N.B. The Massawippi road between Lennoxville and the Vermont frontier, on the western side of Lake Memphremagog—where it connects with the Passumpsic railway, has been running for several months; and the South Eastern Counties Junction, which passes through the northern part of Missisquoi and a part of Brome, to the Vermont frontier, on the western side of that lake, to connect with the same Vermont railway is in process of construction—the first section from West Farnham to Cowansville being shortly to be opened. Considerable progress has been made with the construction of the Intercolonial—all of which is now under contract. The Windsor and Annapolis railway has been opened for traffic in Nova Scotia. In New Brunswick, "Western Extension" has been completed to the U. S. boundary line, and western to the border of Nova Scotia; and the capital, Fredericton, has also been placed in communication by rail with the sea coast. Of all this work projected, chartered, (and we have by no means mentioned all the projects or charters) and in part or wholly constructed, there is hardly any signs in the returns which we publish; but it is likely that the next year's returns will show a very considerable addition both to the mileage of and receipts from the railway system of the Dominion.

TRAFFIC FOR 6 MOS. FROM JULY TO DECEMBER, 1869.

	July.	August.	Sept.	October.	Nov.	Dec.	Total for 6 mos.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Great Western Railway	314,040	251,468	257,022	426,904	336,405	419,195	2,078,543
† Grand Trunk Railway	657,120	*	935,877	789,994	657,035	592,505	3,532,210
London & Port Stanley R'y.	*	*	*	4,821	3,048	*	8,469
Welland Railway	6,227	7,564	12,764	16,188	9,974	2,754	54,971
Northern Railway	84,453	64,854	58,870	79,617	41,391	37,414	365,920
Port Hope, Lind. & Beaverton & Beaverton branch, (afterwards Midland of Canada)	*	26,430	28,228	28,554	18,128	9,395	110,724
Brockville & Ottawa Railway	22,788	15,339	22,276	21,129	15,168	13,332	108,027
St. Lawrence & Ottawa R'y.	12,108	8,103	9,530	13,010	10,866	9,501	63,168
St Lawrence & Industry R'y.	1,060	1,385	961	1,553	1,183	.....	6,093
New Brunswick & Canada Ry.	12,583	8,737	6,754	11,271	9,974	8,340	57,679
European & N. American Ry.	19,919	16,252	19,249	*	13,515	15,591	87,216
* Eastern Extension Railway.	*	*	*	*	534	*	534
* Nova Scotia Railway	*	*	*	*	26,412	*	26,412
Cob'g. P'borough & Marmora	10,131	5,779	*	2,972	*	*	18,079
	1,130,373	495,824	1,112,509	1,535,993	1,151,763	1,108,087	6,319,651

NOTE.—During the months when navigation is closed—generally from the end of November to nearly the beginning of May, the Cobourg, Peterborough & Marmora, and the St. Lawrence & Industry Railways are closed.

* No returns.

† No returns for part of August.

TRAFFIC FOR THE MONTHS FROM JANUARY TO JULY, 1870.

RAILWAYS.	January.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Total for 6 Months.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Great Western	289,657	305,156	320,608	424,266	315,820	393,876	1,949,383
Grand Trunk	625,957	482,849	483,368	745,887	598,455	574,021	3,511,437
London & Port Stanley ...	1,725	1,786	*	*	4,840	4,091	12,058
Welland	1,388	2,309	3,079	3,236	0,240	3,061	11,683
Northern	37,032	50,519	34,613	56,609	65,037	50,208	233,378
Midland	5,934	6,096	8,112	11,948	28,004	32,049	93,790
Brockville & Ottawa	9,866	8,228	10,940	11,946	26,163	25,4251	92,574
St. Lawrence & Ottawa ...	10,833	8,769	10,300	14,012	7,3381	8,304	59,616
St. Lawrence & Industry...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	726	726
New Brunswick & Canada.	5,909	*	8,210	*	*	*	14,119
European & N. American	11,463	11,083	15,463	14,650	19,664	19,748	92,071
Eastern Extension	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nova Scotia	15,183	12,207	15,341	20,382	*	26,565	89,678
Total	1,014,947	889,002	910,034	1,303,296	1,071,783	1,089,301	6,279,425

NOTE.—During the months when navigation is closed—generally from the end of November to early the beginning of May—the Cobourg, Peterborough & Marmora, and the St. Lawrence & Industry Railways, are closed.

* No returns. † For three weeks.

Table shewing the principal sources of the Railway Revenue of 1869-70, and the comparative earnings of that and previous years:—

——	Miles open 1867-8.	Miles open 1868-9.	Miles open 1869-70.	Passengers.	Mails and Sundries	Freight.	Total 1869-70.	Total 1868-9.	Total 1867-8.
				$	$	$	$	$	$
G. W. R.....	349½	351½	351½	1,539,743	117,084	2,484,099	4,037,926	3,892,288	3,710,650
G. T. R. *	1,377	1,377	1,377	2,219,295	275,599	4,348,519	6,843,347	7,045,480	6,605,888
L. & P. S. R. †	24	24	24	7,385	951	12,211	20,527	38,379	41,877
W. R.....	25	25	25	13,695	8,774	53,115	74,054	73,042	75,499
N. R.....	97	97	97	148,709	27,993	516,511	693,393	598,991	552,704
M. R.*	56	56	56	37,521	2,636	163,925	204,442	229,385	248,058
C. P. & M. R. ‡	22	22	22	150	.....	18,526	18,679	23,555	26,465
B. & O. R.....	86	86	86	48,529	6,389	142,724	200,601	179,172	154,515
St. L. & O. R....	54	54	54	65,570	8,000	48,612	122,302	122,391	116,045
St. L. & I. R. §	12	12	12	2,302	.....	4,457	6,819	8,212	8,502
N. B. & C. R. ‖	107	116	116	15,867	4,416	55,521	71,773	104,737	86,214
B. & N. A. R. *	108	108	108	74,542	8,943	96,107	179,594	183,039	157,326
G. Ex. R. ‖	23	23	23	529	50	134	534	4,172	.....
N. S. R. ¶	145	145	145	37,795	3,917	47,900	89,675	281,138	259,279
Total.....	2,493	2,497	2,497	4,208,017	464,227	7,892,452	12,564,669	12,795,303	12,116,716

NOTE.—In 1867-8, and in 1868-9, the C. & G. R. for 12 miles, gives a total of $7,725 each year.

* For 11 mos. † for 6 mos. ‡ for 3 mos. § for 8 mos. ‖ for 1 mo. ¶ for 5 mos.

INLAND REVENUE.

TARIFF OF EXCISE DUTIES AS AMENDED BY THE ACT OF 1870.

BEER—Brewed in whole or in part from any other substance than Malt		3½ cents per gal.
LICENSES—Bonded Manufactures	annually	$ 50
Brewers	do	50
Distilled or Rectifiers	do	250
Maltsters, malt 15,000 lbs	do	100
Do from 25,000 to 100,000 lbs	do	150
Do do 100,000 lbs upwards	do	200
Tobacco Manufacturers	do	50
MALT		1 cent per lb.
PETROLEUM		5 cents per gall.
Inspection Fees—Packages over 20 gallons		20 cents per pkge.
Do do do under 20 "		1 cent per gall.
SNUFF AND SNUFF FLOUR		15 cents per lb.
SPIRITS—Since 29th April, 1868		63 cents per gal.
TOBACCO—Cavendish		15 cents per lb.
Canada Twist		7 cents per lb.

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 Honourable Baron Lisgar, of Lisgar and Baillieborough, in the County of Cavan, P. C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Governor-General of Canada.

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. Sam'l. Leonard Tilley, C.B., Minister of Customs.
The Hon. Sir Francis Hincks, 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. Joseph Howe, Secretary of State for the Provinces.
The Hon. Charles Tupper, C.B., 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 Aikins, Secretary of State of Canada.
The Hon. Jean Charles Chapais, Receiver-General.

(Clerk, W. H. Lee; Asst. do., W. A. Himsworth.

Members of the Privy Council not now holding office.

Hon. Sir Alexander Tilloch Galt, K.C.M.G.
Hon. Sir John Rose, K.C.M.G.
Hon. Sir Edward Kenny, Kt.
Hon. William McDougall, C.B.
Hon. William Parr Howland, C.B.
Hon. Adams G. Archibald.

THE SENATE.

Speaker—The Hon. Joseph Cauchon, Quebec.
Clerk—John Fennings Taylor, Sen't., Esq.

Province of Ontario.

Senators.	Post-Office Address.
Hon. John Hamilton	Kingston
" Roderick Matthewson	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
" James Cox Aikins	Richview
" David Reesor	Markham
" Elijah Leonard	London
" William McMaster	Toronto
" Asa A. Burnham	Cobourg
" John Simpson	Bowmanville
" James Skead	Ottawa
" David L. Macpherson	Toronto
" Donald Macdonald	Toronto
" Oliver Blake	Waterford
" Billa Flint	Belleville
" Walter McCrea	Chatham
" Geo. William Allan	Toronto
" James E. Benson	St. Catherines

Province of Quebec.

Senators.	Post-Office Address.
Hon. James Leslie	Montreal
" Asa Belknap Foster	Waterloo
" J. C. Chagnon	Kamouraska
" Louis A. Olivier	Berthier
" Jacques O. Bureau	St. Remi
" Charles Malhiot	Pointe du Lac
" Louis Renaud	Montreal
" L. Letellier de St. Just	Riviere Ouelle
" Ulric Joseph Tessier	Quebec
" John Hamilton	Hawkesbury
" Charles Cornier	Plessisville
" Art. J. Duchesnay	St. Catherines
" David Edward Price	Chicoutimi
" E. H. J. Dyonnet	St. Marie, Beance
" Leandre Drummond	St. Terese de Blainville
" Louis Lacoste	Boucherville
" Joseph E. Armand	Riviere des Prairies
" Charles Wilson	Montreal
" William H. Chaffers	St. Cesaire
" Jean B. Guevremont	Sorel
" James Ferrier	Montreal
" Thomas Ryan	Montreal
" John S. Sanborn	Sherbrooke

Province of Nova Scotia.

Senators.	Post-Office Address.
Hon. Sir Edward Kenny	Halifax
" T. D. Archibald	Sydney
" Robert B Dickey	Amherst
" John H. Anderson	Halifax
" John Holmes	Pictou
" John Locke	Shelbourne
" Caleb R Bill	King's County
" John Bourinot	Sydney, C. B.
" William Miller	Halifax
" A. W. McLellan	Londonderry
" Alex. Macfarlane	Wallace
" Jer. Northrup	Halifax

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. Wilmot	Belmont, Sunbury
" Abner E. 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 and Lieut.-Governors, see end of this list.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Speaker—The Hon. JAMES COCKBURN. | Clerk—W. B. LINDSAY, Esq.

Province of Ontario.

Constituencies.	Members.	Post Office Address.
Addington - -	James N. Lapum -	Tapanee
Algoma - - -	W. M. Simpson - -	Bl'ste. Marie
Bothwell - -	David Mills - - -	Bothwell
Brant, N. R- -	J. Y. Bown, M.D	Brantford
" S. R. -	Hon. E. B. Wood -	"
Brockville, T'n	James C awford -	Brockville
Bruce, N. R. -	Alexander Sproat -	Southampton
" S. R. -	Francis Hurdon -	Kincardine
Cardwell - - -	T. R. Ferguson - -	Cookstown
Carleton - - -	J. Holmes - - - -	Bell's Corners
Cornwall, T'n,	Hon. J.S. Macdonald	Cornwall
Dundas - - -	J. S. Ross - - - -	Iroquois
Durham, E. R. -	F. H. Burton - - -	Port Hope
" W. R. -	Ed. Blake - - - -	Toronto
Elgin, E. R. -	P. W. Dobbie - -	Stratfordville
" W. R. -	J. H. Munroe - -	Wardsville
Essex - - -	J. O'Connor - - -	Windsor
Frontenac - -	G. B. Kirkpatrick -	Kingston
Glengarry - -	D. A. Macdonald -	Alexandria
Grenville, S. R.	Walter Shanly - -	Montreal
Grey, N. R. -	George Snider - -	Owen Sound
" S. R. -	George Jackson - -	Bentinck
Haldimand - -	D. Thompson - -	Indiana
Halton - - -	John White - - -	Milton
Hamilton, City	Charles Magill - -	Hamilton
Hastings, N. R.	Mackenzie Bowell -	Belleville
" E. R. -	Hon. Robert Reed -	"
" W. R. -	James Brown - - -	"
Huron, N. R. -	Joseph Whitehead -	Clinton
" S. R. -	M. C. Cameron - -	Goderich
Kent - - - -	Rufus Stephenson -	Chatham
Kingston, City	Hon. Sir J. A. Macdonald, K.C.B. -	Ottawa
Lambton - - -	Alex. Mackenzie -	Sarnia
Lanark, N. R. -	Hon. W. McDougall	Toronto
" S. R. -	Hon. Alex. Morris -	Perth
Leeds & Grenville, N. R. -	Francis Jones - -	Kemptville
Leeds, S. R. -	John Crawford - -	Toronto
Lennox - - -	R. J. Cartwright -	Kingston
Lincoln - - -	T. R. Merritt - - -	St. Catherines
London City -	Hon. John Carling -	London
Middlesex, N. R.	Thomas Scatcherd.	"

Constituencies.	Members.	Post Office Address.
Middlesex, E. R.	Crowell Wilson - -	London
" W. R.	A. P. Macdonald -	Glencoe
Monck - - -	L. McCallum - - -	Stromness
Niagara, Town	Angus Morrison - -	Toronto
Norfolk, N. R	A. Walsh - - - -	Simcoe
" S. R.	P. Lawson - - - -	Port Dover
Northumberland, E. R. -	Joseph Keeler - -	Colborne
" W. R.	Hon. J. Cockburn -	Cobourg
Ontario, N. R.	J. H. Thompson -	Cannington
" S. R.	Thomas N. Gibbs -	Oshawa
Ottawa City -	Joseph M. Currier -	Ottawa
Oxford, N. R.	P. Oliver - - - -	Woodstock
" S. R.	C. V. Bodwell - - -	Ingersoll
Peel - - - -	Hon. J. H. Cameron	Toronto
Perth, N. R. -	J. Redford - - - -	Stratford
" S. R. -	R. McFarlane - - -	"
Peterboro' E.	C. M. Grover - - -	Norwood
" W. R.	Charles Perry - -	Peterboro'
Prescott - - -	Albert Hagar - - -	Plantagenet
Pr. Edward - -	Walter Ross - - -	Picton
Renfrew, N. R.	Hon. Sir F. Hincks, C.B., K.C.M.G. -	Ottawa
" S. R.	J. L. McDougall -	"
Russell - - -	J. A. Grant, M.D. -	Ottawa
Simcoe, N. R.	D. McCrosky - - -	Barrie
" S. R.	W. C. Little - - -	Aitenville
Stormont - - -	Samuel Aultsville -	Aultsville
Toronto, E. -	James Beaty - - -	Toronto
" W. -	R. A. Harrison, Q.C.	"
Victoria, N. R.	John Morison - - -	Woodville
" S. R.	G. Kenpt - - - -	Lindsay
Waterloo, N. R.	D. Bowman - - - -	St. Jacob's
" S. R.	J. Young - - - -	"
Welland - - -	T. C. Street - - -	Chippewa
Wellington, N. R.	G. A. Drew - - -	Elora
" S. "	D. Stirton - - - -	Guelph
" C. R.	James Ross - - - -	Cumnock
Wentw'th, N. R.	J. McMonies - - -	Waterdown
" S. R.	Joseph Rymal - - -	Barton
York, E. R. -	James Metcalf - -	Toronto
" N. R. -	James P. Wells - -	King
" W. R. -	Amos Wright - - -	Richm'd Hill

Province of Quebec,

Constituencies.	Members.	Post Office Address.
Argenteuil - -	Hon. J. J. C Abbott	Montreal
Bagot - - - -	P. S. Gendron - -	St. Rosalie
Beauce - - -	C. H. Pozer - - -	Quebec
Beauharnois -	M. Cayley - - - -	Beauharnois
Bellechasse - -	T. Fournier - - -	Quebec
Berthier - - -	A. H. Paquet - - -	St. Cuthbert
Bonaventure - -	F. Robitaille - - -	New Carlisle
Brome - - - -	Hon. C. Dunkin - -	Knowlton
Chambly - - -	B. Benoit - - - -	St. Hubert
Champlain - -	Hon. J. J. Ross - -	St. Anne de la Perade
Charlevoix - -	S. X. Cimon - - -	Malbaie
Chateauguay - -	Hon. L. H. Holton -	Montreal
Chicoutimi and Saguenay -	P. A. Tremblay - -	Chicoutimi
Compton - - -	J. H. Hope - - -	Cookshire
Dorchester - -	Hon. H. L. Langevin, C.B. - - - -	Quebec
Drummond & Arthabaska	L. A. Senecal - - -	Pierreville
Gaspe - - - -	P. Fortin - - - -	Quebec
Hochelaga - -	Hon. A. A. Dorion -	Montreal
Huntingdon - -	J. Scriver - - - -	Hemmingford
Iberville - - -	Francois Bechard -	Iberville
Jacques Cartier	G. G. Gaucher - -	St. Genevieve
Joliette - - -	F. B. Godin - - -	Joliette
Kamouraska - -	J. A. P. Pelletier -	Quebec
Lapairie - - -	A. Pinsonneault - -	Laprairie
L'Assomption -	Hon. L. Archambault - - - - -	L'Assompt'n
Laval - - -	J. H. Bellerose - -	St. Vincent de Paul
Levis - - - -	Hon. J. G. Blanchet	Levis
L'Islet - - -	B. Pouliot - - - -	L'Islet
Lotbiniere - -	H. G. Joly - - - -	Quebec
Maskinonge - -	G. Caron - - - -	St. Leon
Megantic - - -	Hon. George Irvine	Quebec
Missisquoi - -	George B. Baker -	Cowansville
Montcalm - - -	Joseph Dufresne -	St. Julienne
Montmagny - -	Hon. J. O. Beaubien	Montmagny

Constituencies.	Members.	Post Office Address.
Montmorency -	J. Langlois - - -	Quebec
Montreal Circ	Thomas Workman	Montreal
" East	Hon. Sir George E. Cartier, Bart - -	"
" West	M. P. Ryan - - - -	"
Napierville - -	Sixte Coupal - - -	Lacolle
Nicolet - - - -	Joseph Gaudet - -	Gentilly
Ottawa Co. - -	A. Wright - - - -	Ironside, Hull
Pontiac - - -	Ed. Heath - - - -	Portage du Fort
Portneuf - - -	J. Brousseau - - -	Quebec
Quebec Centre	C. H. Simard - - -	"
" East	A. G. Tourangeau -	"
" West	Hon. T. McGreevey	"
" County	Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau - - - - -	"
Richmond and Wolfe - -	W. H. Webb - - -	Melbourne
Richelieu - -	S. I. Barthe - - -	Sorel
Rimouski - - -	George Sylvain - -	Bic
Rouville - - -	J. Cheval - - - -	St. Hilaire
St. Hyacinthe -	C. Delorme - - - -	St. Hyacinthe
St. Johns - - -	E. Bourassa - - -	Lacadie
St. Maurice - -	P. Lacerte - - - -	Yamachiche
Shefford - - -	Hon. L. S. Huntington - - - - -	Waterloo
Sherbrooke - -	Hon. Sir Alexander T. Galt, K.C.M.G.	Sherbrooke
Soulanges - - -	L. H. Masson - - -	Coteau Landing
Stanstead - - -	Charles Colby - -	Stanstead
Temiscouata - -	Chas. A. Bertrand -	Isle Verte
Terrebonne - -	L. F. R. Masson -	Terrebonne
Three Rivers -	Alex. McDougall -	Three Rivers
Two Mountains - -	J. B. Daoust - - -	St. Eustache
Vaudreuil - - -	D. McMillan - - -	Rigaud
Vercheres - - -	F. Geoffrion - - -	Vercheres
Yamaska - - -	Moise Fortier - -	St. David

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—(*Continued.*)

Province of New Brunswick.

Constituencies.	Members.	Post Office Address.	Constituencies.	Members.	Post Office Address.
Albert - - -	John Wallace - - -	Hillsboro'.	[illegible]	J. Ferris - - - -	Cambridge.
Carleton - - -	Hon. C. Connell - -	Woodstock.	[illegible]		Restigouche.
Charlotte - -	Jonn Pollon - - -	St. Stephen.	St. John, City	Hon. J. H. Gray -	Ottawa.
Gloucester - -	Hon. T. W. Anglin	St. John.	" " City -	" S. L. Tilley -	"
Kent - - - -	A. Renaud - - - -	Buctouche.	Sunbury - - -	Chas. Burpee - - -	Sheffield.
Kings - - - -	Geo. Ryan - - - -	Studholm.	Victoria - - -	J. Costigan - - -	Grand Falls.
Northumberland - - -	Hon. R. Hutchison	Newcastle.	Westmoreland -	Hon. A. J. Smith -	Dorchester.
			York - - - -	J. Pickard - - - -	Fredericton

Province of Nova Scotia.

Annapolis - -	W. H. Roy - - -	Clementsport.	Hants - - -	Hon. Jos. Howe - -	Halifax.
Antigonish - -	Hugh McDonald -	Antigonish.	Inverness - -	D. Cameron - - -	Mabou
Cape Breton - -	Hon. J. McKinnon	Sydney.	Kings - - -	L. D. V. Chipman -	Cornwallis
Colchester - -	E. M. Pearson - -	Truro.	Lunenburg - -	E. M. McDonald -	Halifax.
Cumberland - -	Hon. C. Tupper, C.B. - - - - -	Halifax.	Pictou - - -	J. W. Carmichael -	New Glasgow.
			Queens - - -	James P. Forbes -	Liverpool.
Digby - - -	A. W. Savary - -	Digby.	Richmond - -	Hon. J. Leviscomte	Halifax.
Guysboro' - -	Hon. S. Campbell -	Guysboro'.	Shelburne - -	Thos. Collin - - -	Shelburne.
Halifax - - -	A. G. Jones - - -	Halifax.	Victoria - - -	Wm. Ross - - - -	St. Anne's.
" - - -	P. Power - - - -	"	Yarmouth - -	Frank Killam - - -	Yarmouth.

LOCAL LEGISLATURES.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Lieutenant Governor.

His Honour William Pearce Howland, P.C., C.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 Richards, Commissioner of Crown Lands.
Hon. E. B. Wood, Treasurer.

House of Assembly.

Speaker—Hon. J. Stevenson. | Charles T. Gillmor, Clerk.

Constituencies.	Members.	Post Office Address.	Constituencies.	Members.	Post Office Address.
Addington - -	C. J. Hooper - - -	Napanee	Middlesex, N.R	J. S. Smith - - -	Alisa Craig
Algoma - - -	[illegible]	Toronto	" W. R.	N. Currie - - - -	Glencoe
Bothwell - - -	A. McKellar - - -	Chatham	Monck - - -	George Secord - -	St. Anne's
Brant, N. R. - -	H. Finnasson - - -	Paris	Niagara, Town	Hon. S. Richards -	Toronto
" S. R. - -	Hon. D. B. Wood -	Brantford	Norfolk, N. R.	James Wilson - -	Oakland
Brockville, Wm.	Fitzsimmons -	Brockville	" S. R.	S. McCall - - - -	Victoria
Bruce, N. R. - -	Donald Sinclair - -	Sarepta	Northumberland, E.R. - -	John Eyre - - -	Brighton
" S. R. - -	Edward Blake - -	Toronto	" W. R.	Alexander Fraser -	Cobourg
Carleton - - -	C. Swinarton - - -	Coventry	Ontario, N. R.	Thomas Paxton - -	Port Perry
Cornwall - - -	R. Lyon - - - -	Ottawa	" S. R.	Dr. McGill - - -	Oshawa
Cornwall, Tp. H.	& John Sandfield Macdonald - - -	Cornwall	Ottawa, City -	R. W. Scott - - -	Ottawa
Dundas - - -	Simon Conger - - -	Morrisburg	Oxford, N. R.	George Perry - - -	Washington
Durham, E. R. -	A. T. H. Williams -	Port Hope	" S. R.	A. Oliver - - - -	Ingersoll
" W. R. -	J. M. Loud - - - -	Bowmanville	Peel - - - -	John Cochie - - -	Brampton
Elgin, E. R. - -	D. Lutton - - - -	New Sarum	Perth, N. R. - -	A. Monteith - - -	Stratford
" W. R. - -	Nicol McColl - - -	Iona	" S. R. - -	James Trow - - -	Shakespeare
Essex - - - -	S. Wigle - - - -	Kingsville	Peterboro, E.R.	E. Read - - - -	Keene
Frontenac - - -	D. D. Calvin - - -	Kingston	" W.R.	G. Carnegie - - -	Peterboro'
Glengarry - - -	James Craig - - -	Cornwall	Prescott - - -	J. Boyd- - - - -	Vankleek Hill
Grenville, S. R.	M. Clarke - - - -	Prescott	Prince Edward -	W. Anderson - - -	Picton
Grey, N. R. - -	T. Scott - - - -	Owen Sound	Renfrew, N. R.	Thomas Murray - -	Pembroke
" S. R. - -	A. W. Lauder - -	Toronto	" S. R.	D. L. McDougall -	Renfrew
Haldimand - - -	J. Baxter - - - -	Cayuga	Russell - - -	W. Craig - - - -	Russell
Halton - - - -	W. Bishop - - - -	Streetsville	Simcoe, N. R. -	W. Lount - - - -	Barrie
Hamilton, City -	I. M. Williams - -	Hamilton	" S. R.	T. R. Ferguson -	Cookstown
Hastings, N. R.	G. B. Hotter - - -	Stirling	Stormont - - -	Wm. Colquhon - -	D'kinson's Lg
" E. R.	R. M. Corbett - - -	Belleville	Toronto, East	Hon. M. C. Cameron	Toronto
" W. R.	Rd. Carnegie - - -		" West	J. Wallis - - - -	"
Huron, N. R. - -	James Gibson - - -	Exeter	Victoria, N. R.	A. P. Cockburn - -	"
" S. R.	W. T. Hays - - - -	Goderich	" S. R.	J. Matchett - - -	Omemee
Kent - - - -	John Smith - - - -	Chatham	Waterloo, N. R.	Moses Springer - -	Waterloo
Kingston, City -	I. W. Strange - - -	Kingston	" S. R.	I. Clemens - - - -	Preston
Lambton - - -	J. B. Pardee - - -	Sarnia	Welland - - -	W. Beaty - - - -	Thorold
Lanark, N. R. -	D. Galbraith - - -	Almonte	Welling'n, N. R.	R. McKim - - - -	Parker
" S. R. - -	A. Cole - - - - -	Innisville	" S. R.	Peter Gow - - - -	Guelph
Leeds, N. R. - -	H. D. Smith - - -	Merrickville	" C. R.	A. D. Ferrier - - -	Fergus
" S. R. - -	B. Tett - - - - -	Newboro	Wentw'h, N. R.	R. Christie - - -	Flamboro W
Lennox - - - -	J. Stevenson - - -	Napanee	" S. R.	W. Sexton - - - -	Jerseyville
Lincoln - - - -	J. C. Rykert - - -	St. Catharines	York, E. R. - -	J. P. Crosby - - -	Unionville
London, City -	Hon. John Carling	London	" N. R. -	Hon. J. McMurrich	Toronto
Middlesex, E.R.	E.B James Evans - -	Evelyn	" W. R. -	T. Graham - - - -	Woodbridge

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Lieutenant-Governor.

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

Executive Council.

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

Legislative Council.

Speaker—The Hon. Chs. DEBOUCHERVILLE. FELIX FORTIER, Clerk.

Divisions.	Councillors.	Post Office Address.	Divisions.	Councillors.	Post Office Address.
Auna - - - -	Hon J. L. Beaudry	Montreal.	Mille-Isle - -	Hon. E. H. Lemaire	St. Benoit.
Bedford - - -	" Tho. Wood	Dunham	Montarville - -	" Chs. D. Boucherville	Boucherville
De la Durantaye	" J.O Beaubien	Montmagny.	Repentigny -	" L. Archambault - -	L'Assomption.
De la Vallière -	" J. B. G Proulx	Nicolet.	Rigaud- - - -	" J. E. Prud'homme - -	Tannery, W.
De Lanaudière -	" P.E. Dostaler	Berthier.	Rougemont - -	J. Fraser - -	St. Marc.
De Lorimier -	" C.S. Rodier -	Montreal.	Saurel - - -	" D.A.Armstrong	Sorel
De Salaberry -	" H. Starnes -	"	Stadacona - -	" T. McGreevy	Quebec.
Grandville - -	" E. Dionne -	St. Anne de la Pocatiere.	Shawinagan - -	" J. J. Ross -	Champlain.
Gulf - - - -	" J. LeBouthillier - - -	Gaspe Basin.	The Laurentides	" J. E. Cimon	Quebec.
Inkerman - -	" Geo. Bryson-	Colchester.	Victoria - - -	" J. Ferrier -	Montreal.
Kennebec - -	" L Thibaudeau	Quebec.	Wellington - -	" E. Hale - -	Sherbrooke.
La Salle - - -	" L. Panet - -	"			
Lauzon - - -	" A.C. De Lery	"			

Legislative Assembly.

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

Constituencies.	Members.	Post Office Address.	Constituencies	Members.	Post Office Address.
Argenteuil - -	S. Bellingham - - -	Montreal	Montcalm - -	E. Bugas - - - - - -	Montcalm
Bagot - - - - -	P. S. Gendron - - -	St. Rosalie	Montmagny -	L. Blais - - - - - -	St. Thomas
Brance - - - -	C. H. Pozer - - - -	St. George	Montmorency	Hon. J. Cauchon - -	Quebec
Beauharnois -	Coleson Bergevin -	St. Timothee	Montreal Centre	Ed. Carter, Q.C - - -	Montreal
Bellechasse - -	Dr. P. Fiset - - -	St. Charles	" East	Hon. Sir G. E. Cartier	"
Berthier - - - -	Dr. Moll - - - - -	Berthier	" West	A. W. Ogilvie - - - -	"
Bonaventure - -	C. Hamilton - - - -	New Carlisle	Napierville -	Dr. Lafontaine - - -	St. Elonard
Brome - - - -	Hon. C. Dunkin - -	& Knowlton.	Nicolet- - - -	J. Gaudet - - - - - -	Gentilly
Chambly - - -	L. B. Jodoin - - - -	Boucherville	Ottawa Co. -	Dr. Church - - - - -	Aylmer
Champlain - - -	Hon. J. C. Chapais	St. Denis (en bas)	Pontiac - - -	J. Poupore - - - - -	Chichester
Charlevoix - - -	C. Clement - - - - -	Eboulements	Portneuf - - -	Dr Larue - - - - - -	St. Augustin
Chateauguay - -	Dr. Laberge - - - -	St. Patrick's	Quebec Centre	C. H. Simard - - - -	Quebec
Chicoutimi & Saguenay - - -	P. A. Tremblay - -	Chicoutimi	" East	J. E. Rheaume - - -	"
Compton - - - -	Hon. L. T. - - - - -	Gould	" West	Hon. P. J. O. Chau -	"
Dorchester - -	Hon. E. L. Largevin	Quebec & Ottawa	Quebec Co. - -	Hon. P. J. O. Chau -	"
Drummond & Arth.	C. J. Brousseau - -	Drummondville	Richmond & Wolfe - - - -	- - - - - - - -	"
Gaspe - - - - -	P. Fortin - - - - -	Laprairie	Wolfe - - - -	J. Picard - - - - - -	Wolfe
Hochelaga - - -	L. Beaudin - - - -	Montreal	Richelieu - - -	A. Gaboury - - - - -	L'Acadie
Huntingdon - -	A. Cayley - - - - -	Hemmingford	Rimouski - - -	D. Garon - - - - - -	Rimouski
Iberville - - -	Dr. Mallette - - - -	Iberville	Roussillon - - -	V. Robert - - - - - -	St. Antoine
Jac. Cartier -	N. L. Cavalier - - -	St. Laurent	St. Hyacinthe -	P. Marchand - - - -	St. Hyacinthe
Joliette - - - -	Dr. Lavallée - - - -	St. Felix de Valois	St. James - - -	P. Beaudry - - - - -	St. James
Kamouraska - -	Dr. Roy - - - - - -	Kamouraska	St. Johns - - -	D. Seguin - - - - -	The 9 Rivers
Laprairie - - -	C. Thouin - - - - -	St. Isidore	Shefford - - -	M. A. Bostock - - -	N. Stanbridge
L'Assomption -	Major Mathieu - - -	L'Assomption	Sherbrooke - -	Hon. J. G. Robertson	Sherbrooke
Laval - - - - -	J. B. Ouimet - - - -	Ville Paul	Stanstead - - -	D. A. Coutlee - - - -	Hatley
Levis - - - - -	Hon. P. Blanchet - -	Levis	Two Mountains -	Thomas Lock - - - -	St. Benoit
L'Islet - - - -	P. Vallée - - - - -	St. Jean	Vaudreuil - - -	C. St. Jeoux - - - -	St. Anne
Lotbiniere - -	H. G. Joly - - - - -	Lotbiniere	Verchères - - -	J. A. Chapleau - - -	Varennes
Maskinonge - -	A. L. Desaulniers - -	St. Lewis	Yamaska - - -	B. Corset - - - - - -	9 Rivers
Megantic - - -	Hon. G. Irvin - - -	Compton		Hon. G. Ouimet - -	Montreal
Missisquoi - -	J. S. Brigham - - -	Clarenceville		A. C. D. L. Harwood	Vaudreuil
				Dr. Craig - - - - - -	St. Antoine
				L. A. Senecal - - - -	Beauceville

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Lieutenant-Governor.

His Honour Lemuel A. Wilmot, D.C.L.—Fredericton.

Executive Council.

Hon. B. Beveridge, President.
" J. A. Beckwith, Provincial Sec. & Rec. G. n.
" George King, Attorney General.
Hon. William Lindsay, Surveyor General.
" William Kelly, Chief Commissioner Board of Works.

NEW BRUNSWICK—(Continued.)

Legislative Council.

Names.	Post Office Address.	Names.	Post Office Address.
Hon. J. S. Saunders, President.	Fredericton.	Hon. William Todd	St. Stephen.
" E. B. Chandler	Dorchester.	" Charles Perley	Woodstock.
" George Minchin	Fredericton.	" W. Muirhead	Chatham.
" Charles Harrison	Maugerville.	" R. Young	Caraquette.
" James Davidson	Oak Pt., Miramichi.	" John Lewis	Hillsborough.
" William Hamilton	Dalhousie.	" T. R. Jones	St. John.
" A. McLean Seely	St. John.	" B. Beveridge	Tobique.
" John H. Ryan	Studholm.	" O. McInerney	Richibucto.
" Daniel Hannington	Shediac.		

House of Assembly.

County.	Members.	Post Office Address.	County.	Members.	Post Office Address.
York	R. Robinson	Canterbury.	Kings	J. D. Crawford	Hampton.
"	G. L. Hatheway	St. Mary's.	Queens	Gideon D. Bailey	Newcastle.
"	Hon. J. A. Beckwith	Fredericton.	"	R. T. Baillie	Georgetown.
"	G. McPhers n	"	Sunbury	J. S. Covert	Maugerville.
St. John	Hon. G. E. King	St. John.	"	A. Harrison	"
"	Edward Willis	"	Northum'land	Hon. W. M. Kelly	Chatham.
"	M. W. Maher	"	"	J. C. Gough	"
"	Joseph Coram	Carleton, St. John.	"	M. Adams	Chatham
St. John City	Aaron Alward	St. John.	"	T. F. Gillespie	"
"	W. Wedderburn	"	Kent	W. S. Caie	Kouchibouguacis.
Westmoreland	A. McQueen	Bale Verte.	"	A. Girrouard	"
"	P. A. Landry	Dorchester.	Carleton	W. Lindsay	Woodstock.
"	J. L. Moore	"	"	Geo. W. White	"
Charlotte	B. R. Stevenson	St. Andrews.	Gloucester	S. H. Napier	Bathurst.
"	F. Hibbard	St. George.	"	T. Blanchard	"
"	Joseph Donald	"	Restigouche	W. Montgomery	Dalhousie.
"	J. McAdam	St. Stephens.	Albert	Rufus Palmer, M.D.	Hopewell.
Kings	E. A. Vail	Sussex.	"	J. Ryan	Coverdale
"	George Otty	Hampton.	Victoria	Leni Theriault	Little Falls.
			"	James Tibbets	Quebec.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Lieutenant-Governor—His Honor Major-Gen. Sir CHARLES HASTINGS DOYLE, K.C., M.G.—Halifax.

Executive Council.

Hon. W. Annand, Treasurer.
" M. J. Wilkins, Attorney General.
" W. B. Vail, Provincial Secretary.
R. Robertson, Commis. of Mines and Works.
Hon. R. A. McHeffey.
" J. Ferguson.
" E. P. Flynn.
" Jared C. Troop.
" Jas. Cochran.
} Members without office.

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	New Glasgow.
" R. A. McHeffey	Windsor.	" Samuel Creelman	Musquonoboit.
" J. Creighton	Lunenburgh.	" William J. Stairs	Halifax.
" W. C. Whitman	Annapolis.	" Henry Martell	Arichat.
" Freem n Tupper	Liverpool.	" Gilbert McKenna	Shelburne.
" Archibald Barter on	Tatamagouche.		

House of Assembly.

Constituencies.	Names.	P. O. Address.	Constituencies.	Names.	P. O. Address.
Annapolis	J. C. Troop	Bridgetown.	Kings	E. L. Brown	Wilfoville.
"	D. C. Landers	"	Lunenburgh	Jas. Eisenhaur	Lunenburg.
Colchester	Robert Chambers	Truro.	"	M. B. DesBrisay	Bidgewater.
"	T. F. Morrison	Londonderry.	Pictou	R. S. Copeland	Merigomish.
Cumberland	Amos Purdy	Wallace.	"	M. J. Wilkins	Pictou.
"	H. G. Pineo	Pugwash.	"	Dr. Murray	New Glasgow.
Cape Breton	J. Fergnson	Sydney.	Queens Co	H. W. Smith	Liverpool.
"	B. J. White	"	"	O. Freeman	"
Digby	W. B. Vail	Digby.	Richmond	E. P. Flynn	Arichat.
"	— Doucette	Cape.	"	J. Hooper	"
Guysborough	John A. Kirk	Glenelg.	Shelburne	R. Robertson	Barrington.
Halifax	H. Bateman	Halifax.	"	Thos. Johnson	"
"	J. Cochran	"	Antigonish	D. McDonald	Antigonish.
Hants	W. Lawrence	Maitland.	"	J. McDonald	"
"	E. Young	Falmouth.	Victoria	John Ross	Little Bras d'Or.
Inverness	Jos. Macdonald	"	"	W. Kidston	Baddeck.
"	A. Campbell	Broad Cove.	Yarmouth	J. K. Ryerson	Yarmouth.
Kings	D. M. Dickie	Canning.	"	W. H. Townsend	"

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Lieutenant-Governor—His Excellency W. ROBINSON, Esq.

Executive Council.

Hon. James C. Pope, President.	Hon. A. A. McDonald.	Hon. L. Cowen.
" T. H. Haviland, Col Secy.	" G. W. Howlan.	" John Yeo.
" F. Brecken, Atty.-General.	" L. McEachern.	

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.	"	" D. Gordon.
	President.	Prince County:	
2nd District	" J. Balderston.	1st District	" W. W. Lord.
Kings County:		"	" R. B. Reid.
1st District	" P. Walker.	2nd District	" A. Anderson.
"	" Jas. Dingwell.	"	" Jas. Mulready.

Clerk—John Ball, Esq. Black Rod and Sergeant-at-Arms H. Palmer, Esq.
(Address the whole, Charlottetown, P. E. I.)

House of Assembly.

F. de St. Croix Brecken.	Henry Beer.	Edward Reilly.	James E. Robertson.
D. Davies.	Benjamin Davies.	William Hooper.	J. O. Arsenault.
P. Sinclair.	James Duncan.	L. C. Owen.	J. McDonald.
Donald Cameron.	George Moar.	A. C. McDonald.	J. C. Pope.
H. J. Calbeck.	Roderick Munro.	Joseph Wightman.	C. Howat.
W. S. McNeill.	James A. McLean.	George W. Howlan.	Angus McMillan.
Francis Kelly.	E. McEachren.	S. F. Perry.	John Lefurgy.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Governor.

His Excellency Col. STEPHEN JOHN HILL, C.B.,

Executive Council.

Hon. C. F. Bennet, Premier.	Hon. J. Glen, Receiver-General.
" J. J. Little, Attorney-General.	" R. Alson (Clerk), Colonial Secretary.
" Major Renouf, Chairman Board of Works.	" J. S. Clift.
Hon. J. Talbot.	

Legislative Council.

Hon Ed. Morris, President.	Hon. J. S. Clift.	Hon. John Winter.
" Nicholas Stabb.	" Edward White.	" E. Shea.
" Robt. Kent.	" P. G. Tessier.	" W. J. S. Donnelly.
" R. J. Pinsert.	" A. W. Harvey.	" J. Talbot.
	" R. Thorburn.	

Master in Chancery and Clerk—Hon. G. H. Emerson, Q.C.

Legislative Assembly.

Speaker—J. R. Bemmet, Esq. | *Clerk*—John Stuart, Esq.

St. John's East—W. P. Walsh, J. A. Jordom, and R. J. Parsons, Esqs.
St John's West—P. Brennan, L. Tessier, and ——, Esqs.
Harbour Grace—J. Munn and W. S. Green, Esqs.
Carbonear—John Rorke, Esq.
Harbour Main—Hon J. J. Little; J. Kennedy, Esq.
Port-de-Grave—J. B. Wood, Esq.
Bay-de-Verds—J. J. Rogerson, Esq.
Trinity—S. Rendell, J. H. Ridley, J. Warren, Esqs.
Bonavista—J. L. Noonan, F. Winton, and W. M. Barnes, Esqs.
Twillingate and Fogo—S. McKay and C. Duder, Esqs.
Ferryland—Hon. T. Glen; T. Battcock, Esq.
Placentia and St. Mary's—Hons. C. F. Bennett and Major Renouf, and R. J. Parsons, junr., Esq.
Burin—F. R. T. Carter and Ed. Evans, Esqs.
Fortune Bay—T. R. Bennett, Esq.
Burgeo and Lapoile—P. Emerson, Esq.

For a list of the Governors-General, Lieutenant-Governors, Ministers, &c. of the several Provinces, to the close of 1866, see the *Year Book* for 1867, pages 128-32, 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; created Baron Lisgar, 11th September, 1870.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS.

Ontario,	Maj. Gen. H. W. Stisted,	1st July, 1867
	Hon. W. P. Howland, P.C., C. B.	14th July, 1867
	Hon. Sir N. F. Belleau, Knt.	1st July, 1867
Quebec,	Maj. Gen. C. H. Doyle,	1st July, 1867
	Col. F. P. Harding,	18th Oct., 1867
New Brunswick,	Hon. L. A. Wilmot, D.C.L.	14th July, 1868
	General Sir F. W. Williams,	1st July, 1867
Nova Scotia,	Lt.-Gen. Sir C. Hastings Doyle, K.C.M.G.	18th Oct., 1867
	Sir E. Kenny, Knt.	
North West Territories,	Hon. A. G. Archibald, P.C.	
Manitoba,	Hon. A. G. Archibald, P.C.	

THE CUSTOMS TARIFF OF CANADA.

(*Enforced from April 22d, 1868.—Amended on 8th April, 1870.*)

CUSTOMS.

SCHEDULE A.—GOODS PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.

	Duties. $ c.
Acid—Sulphuric - Per lb,	0 00½
Barley, Beans, Buckwheat Indian Corn, Oats, Peas, Rye & other gr's, P bush	0 02
Butter - - - - - Per lb	0 04
Cigars - - - - - "	0 15
Cheese - - - - - "	0 03
Coal and Coke - Per ton	0 50
Coffee, green - - - Per lb	0 04
Do roasted or gr'd "	0 01
Chicory or other Root or Vegetable used as Coffee, raw or ground - - Per lb	0 03
Chicory, kiln-dried, roasted or ground - - - Per lb	0 01
Fish, salt or smoked "	0 01
Flour, of wheat & rye, P lb	0 25
Hops - - - - - Per lb	0 05
Lard and Tallow - - "	0 01
Meats, fresh, salted or smoked - - - Per lb	0 01
Malt - - - - - Per bush	0 40
Meal of Indian Corn, Oats and other grains (except wheat and rye) - - - -	0 15
Oils, viz.:— Coal and Kerosene, distilled, purified and refined- - - Per gall	0 15
Naptha, Benzole, and Rectified Petroleum, P gall	0 15
Products of Petroleum, Coal, Shale, and Lignite, not otherwise specified - - Per gall	0 10
Crude Petroleum, P gall	0 05
Rice - - - - - - Per lb	0 01
Salt (unless imported from the United Kingdom, or British possessions, or for the use of the sea or gulf fisheries), per bushel of 56 lbs - - -	0 05
Soap, common - - Per lb	0 01
Starch - - - - - "	0 02
Spirits and Strong Waters, viz.:— When not sweetened or mix'd so that its degree of strength cannot be ascertained by Sykes' Hydrometer for every gallon of the strength of proof thereby, and in proportion for greater or less strength:—On Brandy, Geneva, Alcohol, Rum, Gin, and other unenumerated Spirits and Strong Waters - P. gall	1 20
When mixed so that the degree of strength cannot be ascertained:—Rum, Shrub, Cordials, Schedam Schnapps' Bitters and other like articles - - - - -	1 20
Cologne water and other perfumed spirits not in flasks - - - - -	1 20
Do do when in flasks or bottle not larger than 26 to the gallon (per flask or bottle) -	0 04
Unenumerated Spirits & Strong Waters - P. gall	1 20
If mixed with any ingredient to make proprietary medicines, tinctures, essences, extracts, &c., the same duty as if not so mixed:—Fruits preserved in Brandy or other Spirits - - - -	1 20
Vinegar & Acetic Acid, p gl	0 10
Wheat - - - - Per bush	0 04

Sugar and Molasses.

Sugar:—All sugar equal to, or above No. 9, Dutch Standard, twenty-five per cent. *ad valorem* and a specific duty of one per cent per lb.

Below No. 9 Dutch Standard, twenty-five per centum *ad valorem* and a specific duty of three-fourths of one cent per lb.

Cane Juice, Syrups of Sugar or of Sugar Cane, Syrup of Molasses or of Sorghum, Melado, concentrated Melado, or concentrated Molasses, twenty-five per centum *ad valorem* and a specific duty of five-eighths of one cent per lb.

Sugar Candy, brown or white, and confectionary, twenty-five per centum *ad valorem* and a specific duty of one cent per lb.

Molasses, if used for refining purposes, or for the manufacture of sugar - - Per 100 lbs. 0 75

Molasses, if not so used twenty-five per centum *ad valorem*.

SCHEDULE B.—GOODS PAYING TWENTY-FIVE PER CENTUM AD VALOREM.

Cassia, ground,
Ginna non, "
Ginger,
Mace,
Nutmegs,
Pepper, ground, [fied,
Perfumery, not otherwise specified,
Perfumed and Fancy Soap,
Pimento, ground,
Playing cards,
Proprietary Medicines, commonly called Patent Medicines, or any medicine or preparation of which the recipe is kept secret, or the ingredients whereof are kept secret, recommended by advertisement, bill or label for the relief or cure of any disorder or ailment.

GOODS PAYING TEN PER CENTUM AD VALOREM.

Animals, viz.:
Horses, horned
Cattle, Swine and Sheep (except as below).
Fruits, green of every kind, hay, straw, bran, seed not specified as cereals; vegetables (including potatoes) plants, trees and shrubs.
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
Iron, viz:—Bar, Rod, Hoop, and Sheet.
Canada plates and tin'd plates.
Nail and Spike Rod, round, square and flat.
Rolled plate and Boiler plate.
Wire.
Type.

GOODS PAYING AD VALOREM AND SPECIFIC DUTIES.

Ale, Beer and Porter, ten per centum *ad valorem* and a specific duty of five cents per gallon in casks, and seven cents per gallon in bottles (3 quart and 10 pint bottles to be held to contain a gallon.)

Tea, black, fifteen per centum *ad valorem*, and a specific duty of three cents and one half of a cent per lb.

Do Green, including Japan, fifteen per centum *ad valorem*, and a specific duty of seven cents per lb.

Tobacco, manufactured, except Cigars, and including Snuff, 12½ per cent *ad valorem*, and a specific duty of twenty cents per lb.

Wines of all kinds, including Ginger, Orange, Lemon, Gooseberry, Strawberry, Raspberry, Elder and Currant Wines, twenty-five per cent. *ad valorem*, and a specific duty of ten cents per gallon (5 quart and 10 pint bottles to be held to contain a gallon).

The following packages, that is to say:—Bottles Jars, Demijohns, Brandy Casks, Barrels or Packages in which Spirituous Liquors, Wines and Malt Liquors are contained and Carboys containing Sulphuric Acid, and all goods not enumerated 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 *ad valorem*.

SCHEDULE C.—FREE GOODS.

Arts and Science:—
Anatomical preparations,
Botany, specimens of,
Cabinets of Antiquities,
" Coins,
" Gems
" Medals,
Drawings, Lot in oil,
Gems,
Medals,
Mineralogy, specimens of
Mode's,
Natural History, specimens of,
Sculpture specimens of
Works of Art, viz:
Busts—Natural size, not being casts nor produced by any mere mechanical process.
Casts—as models for the use of schools of design.
Paintings—In oil, by artists of well-known merit, or copies of the old masters by such artists.
Statues—Of Bronze, marble or alabaster, natural size.

Drugs, Dye Stuffs, Oils and Colors not elsewhere specified, viz:
Acids of every description, except acetic and sulphuric acid and vinegar.
Alum,
Antimony,
Argol,
Bark, when chiefly used in dyeing.
Barilla,
Berries, when chiefly used in dyeing,
Borax,
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,
Chinese Blue,
Lakes, scarlet and maroon, in pulp,
Paris and permanent Greens,
Satin and fine washed White.
Sugar of Lead,
Ultramarine,
Umber, Raw,
Cream of Tartar, in crystals,
Drugs, when chiefly used in dyeing,
Indigo,
Kelp,
Kyroilte,
Metallic Oxides, dry, ground or unground, washed or unwashed, not calcined,
Nitre,
Nuts, when chiefly used in dyeing,
Ochres, dry, ground or in ground, washed or unwashed, not calcined,
Oils, cocoa nut, pine and palm, in their natural state,
Phosphorous,
Red Lead, dry,
Roots, Medicinal, in their natural 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 Whitening,
Woods, when chiefly used in dyeing,
Zinc White, dry.

Manufactures and Products of Manufactures:
Anchors,
Ashes, Pot, Pearl and Soda,
Bread and Biscuit from Great Britain and the B. N. A. Provinces,
Bolting Cloth,
Bookbinders' Tools and Implements, Millboards and Binders' Cloths,
Brim Moulds for goldbeaters,
Burr Stones,
Candlewick, Cotton,
Cement, Plaster, unground,
Cement, Hydraulic, unground,
Chimney Cloths,
Clothing, donations of, for charitable institutions,
Communion Plate,
Cocoa Paste, from Great Britain and the B. N. A. Provinces,
Coin & Bullion, except United States silver coin,
Cotton Netting for India Rubber Shoes,
Cotton Waste,
Cotton Wool,
Drain Tiles,
Duck for Belting and Hose,
Electrotype Blocks, for printing purposes,
Farming Implements & Utensils, when imported by Agricultural Societies for the encouragement of Agriculture,
Felt for Hats and Boots,
Fire Brick,
Fish Hooks, Nets and Seines, Lines and Twines,
Flax Waste,
Gold Beaters' Skin,
Hoop Skirt Manufacture, the following articles for, Crinoline Thread for covering Crinoline Wire, Clasps of Tin and Brass, Sides, Springs and Slotted Tapes, and Flat or Round Wire, uncovered,
Junk,
Linen Machine Thread,
Lithographic Stones,
Lumber, Plank and Sawed, of Mahogany, Rosewood, Walnut, Cherry and Chestnut, and Patch Pine,
Machine Belting,
Nails, Copper and,
Nails, Sheathing,
Oakum,
Oil Cake,
Philosophical Instruments and Apparatus, including Globes, when imported by and for the use of Colleges and Schools, Scientific or Literary Societies,
Printing Ink,
Printing Presses, except portable hand Printing Presses,
Prunella,
Plush for Hatters' use,
Rags,
Ships' Binnacle Lamps,
Ships' Blocks and Patent Bushes for Blocks,
Ships' Bunting,
Ships' Cables, Iron Chain over half of an inch, shackled or swivelled or not,
Ships' Compasses,
" Dead Eyes,
" Dead Lights,
" Deck Plugs,
" Knees, Iron,
" Masts, or parts of, Iron,
" Pumps and Pump Gear,
" Riders, Iron,
" Shackles,
Ships' 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, and Sail Cloth or Canvas, from No. 1 to No. 6.
Varnish, Black and Bright,
Spikes, Composition,
Straw Plaits, Tuscan & Grass, Fancy,
Stereotype Blocks for printing purposes,
Tarpaulin,
Twists, Silk, for Hats, Boots and Shoes,
Veneering of Wood or Ivory,
Weaving or Yarn Silk, for making elastic webbing,
Weaving of Yarn Cotton, for making elastic webbing,
Wire Cloth, of Brass & Copper,
Woollen Netting for India rubber shoes,

Metals:
Brass, Bar, Rod, Sheet, Scrap, and in Stripes,
Cranks for Steamboats, forged in the rough,
Cranks for Mills, forged in the rough,
Copper, in Pig, Bars, Rods, Bolts & Sheets, and Sheathing,
Iron, of the descriptions following:
Bars, Galvanized or Pig,
Puddled, in Bars, Bloomis and Billets,
Rolls and Spikes, galvanized,
Locomotive Engine Frames, Axles, Cranks, Hoop Iron or Steel for tires of wheels, bent and welded,
Locomotive Crank Axles, Piston Rods, Cutlery and Side 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 Steamboats, in the rough,
Spelter, in Blocks, Sheet or Pig,
Steel, weighing 56 lbs. or over in Bars and Rods,
Steel Plates cut to any form, but not manufactured,
Tin, in Bar, Blocks, Pig or Granulated,
Tubes and Pipings, of brass, copper, or iron, drawn,
Type Metal, in Blocks or Pigs,
Wire, of brass, copper, or iron, round or flat,
Yellow Metal, in bolts, bars, and for Sheathing,
Zinc, in sheets, blocks and pigs.

Natural Products:
Animals, when for the reproduction of their species, for which see Orders in Council.
Bulbs,
Bristles,
Broom Corn,
Chouteboue, unmanufactured,
Clays,
Cocoa, Bean and Shell,
Corkwood, Corkwood Bark,
Diamonds, unset,
Earths,
Eggs,
Emery,
Fibre, Mexican,

SCHEDULE C.—FREE GOODS.—*Continued.*

Natural Products.—(Continued.)
Fibre, Vegetable, for manufacturing purposes,
Fibrilla,
Flax, undressed,
Fire Clay,
Firewood,
Fish, fresh, not to include Oysters or Lobsters in Tins or Kegs,
Fish Bait,
Furs, undressed,
Gravels,
Grease and Grease Scrap,
Gum Copal,
Gutta Percha, unmanufactured,
Gypsum, not ground nor calcined,
Hair, Human, Goat, Angola, Thibet, Horse, Hog and Moose, unmanufactured,
Hemp, undressed
Hides, Horns,
India Rubber, unmanufactured
Ma illa Grass,
Manures,
Marble in blocks unwrought, or sawn on two sides only, or slabs sawn from such blocks, having at least two edges unwrought,
Moss for Upholstery purposes,
Ores of metals of all kinds,
Osiers,
Peltz,
Pipe clay,
Pitch,
Plaster of Paris not ground nor calcined,
Precious stones, unset,
Rattans for chair makers,
Rosin,
Salt, when imported from the United Kingdom or British possessions, or for the use of the gulf or deep sea fisheries,
Sand,
Sea Grass,
Skins, undressed,
Slate,
Stone, unwrought,
Tails, undressed,
Tanners' Bark,
Tampico, white and black,
Tar,
Teasels,
Tobacco, unmanufactured,
Tow, undressed,
Turpentine other than spirits of
Vegetable Fibres,
Whale oil, in the casks from on ship-board and in the condition in which it was first landed,
Willow for basket makers
Wood of all kinds, wholly unmanufactured,
Wool,

SPECIAL EXEMPTIONS FROM DUTY.

Apparel, wearing of British Subjects dying abroad, but domiciled in Canada.
Articles brought for the use of the Governor General,
Articles for the public uses of the Dominion.
Articles for the use of Foreign Consuls General.
Arms and Navy, for the use of,—
Arms,
Clothing,
Musical instruments for bands,
Military stores.
Settlers' effects of every description, in actual use, not being merchandize, brought by persons making oath that they intend becoming permanent settlers within the Dominion.

UNDER REGULATIONS AND RESTRICTIONS TO BE PRESCRIBED BY THE MINISTER OF CUSTOMS.

Carriages of travellers and carriages laden with merchandise and not to include circus troops or hawkers.
Locomotives and railway passenger, baggage and Freight cars, running upon any line of road crossing the frontier, so long as Canadian Locomotives and cars are admitted free under similar circumstances in the United States.
Menageries, 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:
Animals of all kinds,
Fresh, smoked and salted meats,
Green and Dried Fruits,
Fish of all kinds,
Products of fish and of all other creatures living in water,
Poultry,
Butter,
Cheese,
Lard,
Tallow,
Timber and lumber of all kinds, round, hewed, sawed, but not otherwise manufactured in whole or in part,
Fish Oil,
Gypsum, ground or unground.

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:

Books, Printed Papers, Drawings, Paintings, Prints, and Photographs, of a treasonable or seditious, or of an immoral or indecent character.
Coin, base or counterfeit.

SCHEDULE F.—EXPORT DUTIES.

Shingle Bolts, per cord of 128 Cubic Feet	$1 00	Spruce Logs, per M.	$1 00
Stave Bolts, " "	1 00	Pine Logs, per M.	1 00
Oak Logs, per M.	2 00		

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

The following provisions are found in the Customs Act of 1869:—

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 what objects or interests of the 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.

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 or 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. (For the duties on packages, see the Act for 1870, p. 65.)

By the Act 31 V., c. 9, 5 p. c. is added to all duties by that or any previous Act. All duties above are therefore liable to this addition.

A drawback is granted of duties paid on iron &c., employed in the manufacture of composite ships in Canada, and on tin and zinc sheets and for packages of goods exported under orders in Council.

For provisions respecting the admission of certain natural products, from the United States and British Provinces, see legislation of Canada c. 9, p. 65.

CUSTOMS—DEPARTMENTAL CIRCULARS.

The Circulars issued during the past year are as follows :—

Circular Nos. 59, 60, 61, 62, 64, 65, 67, 68, 69, 70, 73, 74, 75, 76, 79 and 80—all refer to the internal administration of the Department.

Circular No. 63 directs that American silver be received at the Custom Houses in payment of duties at 5 per cent. discount.

Circular No. 66 encloses copies of the revised form of Certificate of Registry, in accordance with "The Merchant Shipping Act, 1867."

Circular No. 71.—CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT, OTTAWA, 25th May, 1870.—SIR: Referring to sec. 10 of the Act passed at the late session of Parliament, in amendment of the Tariff of Customs Duties, I have to advise you that the words, "all costs and charges incurred prior to their purchase," which refer to the value of goods for duty, have been interpreted by the Law officers of the Crown, to whom the question was referred, as not including "commission," inasmuch as the right on the part of an Agent to commission is considered as accruing contemporaneously with and as a part of the purchase, and cannot, therefore, be included as charges incurred prior to purchase.

You are not, therefore, to charge any duty on the commissions paid to Agents for their services in the purchase of goods imported into Canada from the last place of purchase.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE,
Commissioner of Customs.

The Collector of Customs.

Circular No. 72 gives the Departmental interpretation of Act of last Session in reference to Coasting Licence for steamers or sailing vessels.

Circular No. 77.—CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT, OTTAWA, 31st August, 1870.—SIR: By an order in Council dated at Windsor on the 23rd of June last, Her Majesty having ordered and declared that from and after the 15th of July, 1870, Rupert's Land and the North-West Territory should be admitted into and become part of the Dominion of Canada, and, in conformity with the said order, Rupert's Land aforesaid, and the said North West Territory, having become and now forming part of the Dominion of Canada, all goods, wares and merchandise being the growth, produce or manufacture of the said land or territory, are no longer to be dealt with as foreign importations when brought into any of the Provinces constituting the said Dominion of Canada; but such goods, on due proof of their being of the *bona fide* growth, produce or manufacture of Rupert's Land or the North West Territory aforesaid, shall be henceforth, and have been since the said 15th day of July last, entitled to pass wholly free from all Customs' duties from the said land and territory into other parts of the said Dominion of Canada. Should, however, the said goods pass in transit through the United States of America, or through any other foreign country, the said goods &c., shall be subject to such regulations as now exist, or may hereafter be made for the admission of goods passing *via* a foreign country, from one part of the Dominion to another, such regulations having for their object to establish the origin and character of such goods as being of Canadian growth, produce or manufacture.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE,
Commissioner of Customs.

The Collector of Customs.

Circular No. 78.—CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT, OTTAWA, 2nd September, 1870.—SIR: I have it in command to acquaint you that His Excellency, the Governor General, by an Order in Council, bearing date the 30th ultimo, has been pleased to order and direct that the copper coins of the Bank of Montreal, Bank of Upper Canada, Quebec Bank and Banque du Peuple, which are now current at the rates of a half-penny and a penny currency, be received at one and two cents respectively by the several Departments of the Government.

You will, therefore, govern yourself accordingly.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE.

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 uncompensated 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, 1869, 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 1868, of which a synopsis is given in our last Year Book (1869).

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 procedings 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, statuary, &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., 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 is 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 Motto 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 duplicates 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 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.)

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*), *new 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 enumerated as distinguished from the original object so improved.*]

(*Place, date, and year.*)

Signed in the presence of

(*Signature of Inventor.*)

(*Signatures of two witnesses, and to be the same as those who attest the drawings.*)

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. 1, front view:
DRAWING.

Fig. 2, side 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 of Inventor.)

Signature } *Witnesses.*
Signature }

15. An application to obtain the extension of a former Patent to the whole of the Dominion, must be accompained 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 Province 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 therefore, 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 hereunto 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 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 discovering who is the real or first inventor.

23. 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

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 $300, or more with the permission of the Postmaster General.

4.—Deposits may be made by married women, and deposits so made, or made by women who shall afterwards marry, will be repaid to any such woman.

5.—As respects children under ten years of age, money may be deposited:

Firstly—By a parent or friend as Trustee for the child, in which case the deposits can be withdrawn by the Trustee until the child shall attain the age of ten years, after which time repayment will be made only on the joint receipts of both Trustee and child.

Secondly—In the child's own name—and, if so deposited, repayment will not be made until the child shall attain the age of ten years.

6.—A depositor in any 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.	Post Office.	Post Office.	Post Office.
Acton Vale	Dunnville	Montreal	St. Andrew's East
Albion	Durham	Morpeth	St. Catherine's West
Alexandria	Elora	Morrisburg	St. Hyacinthe
Almonte	Erin	Mount Brydges	St. John's East
Amherstburg	Exeter	Mount Forest	St. Mary's, Blanchard
Angus	Fergus	Murray Bay	St. Paul's Bay
Arkona	Fingal	Napanee	St. Roch de Quebec
Arnprior	Frelighsburg	Newboro'	St. Thomas West
Arthur	Galt	Newburgh	Sandwich
Aurora	Gananoque	Newbury	Sarnia
Aylmer, East	Garafraxa	Newcastle	Sauneen
Aylmer, West	Georgetown	New Edinburgh	Scarboro'
Ayr	Georgina	New Hamburg	Seaforth
Barrie	Goderich	Newmarket	Seneca
Bayfield	Granby	Niagara	Sherbrooke
Beamsville	Grimsby	Norwich	Simcoe
Beauharnois	Guelph	Norwood	Smith's Falls
Beaverton	Hamilton	Oakville	Sorel
Belleville	Hastings	Odessa	South Quebec
Berlin	Hawkesbury	Oil Springs	Stanstead
Berthier	Hespeler	Omemee	Stayner
Barton	Hull	Onslow	Stirling
Bond Head	Huntingdon	Orangeville	Stouffville
Bothwell	Ingersoll	Orillia	Stratford
Bowmanville	Inverness	Orono	Strathroy
Bracebridge	Iroquois	Oshawa	Streetsville
Bradford	Joliette	Ottawa	Thornhill
Brampton	Keene	Owen Sound	Thorold
Brantford	Kemptville	Paisley	Three Rivers
Bridgewater	Kincardine	Pakenham	Thurso
Brighton	Kingston	Paris	Tilsonburg
Brockville	Kingsville	Pembroke	Toronto
Brooklin	Knowlton	Penetanguishene	Trenton
Buckingham	Lachine	Perth	Uxbridge
Campbellford	Lachute	Peterboro	Valleyfield
Carlington	Lanark	Petrolea	Vankleek Hill
Carleton Place	Laprairie	Picton	Vienna
Cayuga	L'Assomption	Port St. Charles	Walkerton
Chambly Canton	Leeds	Port de Fort	Wallaceburg
Chatham, West	Lennoxville	Port Burwell	Wardsville
Chelsea	Lewis	Port Colborne	Waterdown
Chippawa	Lindsay	Port Dalhousie	Waterford
Clarksburg	Listowel	Port Dover	Waterloo East
Clifton	London	Port Hope	Waterloo West
Clinton	L'Original	Port Robinson	Welland
Coaticook	Lucan	Port Rowan	Wellesley
Cobourg	Lucknow	Port Stanley	Wellington Square
Colborne	Lyn	Prescott	West Farnham
Coldwater	Madoc	Preston	Weston
Collingwood	Manchester	Prince Albert	Whitby
Compton	Markham	Quebec	Windsor
Cookstown	Meaford	Renfrew	Woodstock
Cornwall	Melbourne	Richmond East	Woodville
Cregmore	Merrickville	Richmond Hill	Wroxeter
Danville	Millbrook	Rimouski	Wyoming
Dundas	Milton, West	Riviere du Loup (en bas)	York
	Montmagny	Rosemont	

ADVERTISEMENTS.

☞ *All Advertisements sent for the second or subsequent Editions, will receive one dollar per insertion, by being put in editions of the* YEAR BOOK *of the next year.*

☞ *Editions will continue to be issued throughout the year.*

☞ *The* YEAR BOOK, *from being a universal medium of information throughout British America, offers unrivalled advantages for Advertisers.*

ACCOUNTANT.

ANDREW B. STEWART,
ACCOUNTANT.
OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE.
MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE,
St. Sacrament Street,
MONTREAL.

Commissioner for taking Affidavits for the Superior Court.

AUCTIONEERS.

JOHN LEEMING & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS
And
AGENTS FOR REAL ESTATE,
364 *Notre Dame Street,*
MONTREAL.

JOHN J. ARNTON,
Real Estate and General Auctioneer, 79 St. James Street, "Cross's New Buildings," second block east of Bank of Montreal and City Bank, Montreal.

Auctioneer to H. M.'s Control Department, Corporation of the City of Montreal, Board of Agriculture, P. Q., the various Church Corporations, and the leading Banks.

Specialty.—Sales of Real Estate by Auction, Sales of Farm Stock, Sales of Produce and Damaged Goods, Sales of Household Furniture.

Appraisals and Valuations attended.

To the whole of the above he gives his personal attention.

BREWERS AND DISTILLERS.

WM. DOW & CO.,
BREWERS AND DISTILLERS.
MONTREAL.

Finest India Pale and other Ales and Porter, in Wood and Bottle
Old Rye and other Whiskies.

ROBERT TAYLOR,
BREWER,
No 349 St. Lawrence Street,
MONTREAL.

India Pale Ale, Porter and Mild Ale.

DAWES & CO.,
(Established 1820.)
Office 215 St. James Street,
MONTREAL.
BREWERY: - - - LACHINE.

India Pale Ale and XX Mild Ale.
No. 1 Strong Ale and Extra Stout Porter.

MILES WILLIAMS, Jr.,
BREWER,
93, 95 & 97 *College Street,*
MONTREAL.

East India Pale Ale.
XX, XXX Mild Ale and Porter, in Wood and Bottle.

WINNING, HILL & WARE,
Distillers and Manufacturers of
TOM GINS, GINGER WINES,
Choice Fruit Syrups, Bitters, Brandies, Rye Whiskies, &c.

Distillery, 287 and 289 Commissioners Street. Offices and Warehouse, 389 and 391 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

P. B. WINNING. W. GALT HILL.

BUSINESS COLLEGE.

MONTREAL BUSINESS COLLEGE,
Corner of Notre Dame Street 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 intending to follow mercantile pursuits, to give them the benefit of the above course. The College has acquired a character for thoroughness and efficiency 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. TASZER, *Principal.*

Prize Medal and Diploma, Exposition Universelle de 1867, a Paris. Silver Medal and Diploma, Provincial Exhibition, Montreal, 1868.

DRY GOODS MERCHANTS.

ROBERTSON, STEPHEN & CO.,
DRY GOODS IMPORTERS
AND
CANADIAN WOOLLEN MANUFACTURERS.
MONTREAL.

JAMES JOHNSTON & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS,
No. 24 St. Helen Street,
MONTREAL.

THOMAS MAY & CO.,
Importers of
STRAW, FANCY & MILLINERY GOODS,
MEN'S STRAW AND FELT HATS.
63 *St. Peter Street,* MONTREAL. (3 *Yonge Street,* TORONTO.

S. GREENSHIELDS, COWIE & CO.,
DRY GOODS, WHOLESALE,
Cuvillier's Buildings, St. Sacrament Street,
MONTREAL.

R. CAMPBELL & CO.,
Importers of
CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS,
AND CURTAIN MATERIALS,
208 & 210 *McGill Street,*
Wholesale and Retail. MONTREAL.

WM. J. McMASTER & CO.,
Importers of
FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,
Manufacturers' Agents,
AND DEALERS IN CANADIAN GOODS,
Albert Buildings No. 8 Bonaventure Street,
MONTREAL.

JOHN W. BENSON & CO.,
Importer of British and American
DRY GOODS AND SMALLWARES,
Wholesale,
Nos. 398 & 400 *St. Paul Street, corner of Custom House Square,*
MONTREAL.
Agent for the "American Rattan Company's" Chair Cane, and "Ansonia Brass and Battery Company's" Brass Clocks, in all their varieties.

MUIR, EWAN & CO.,
WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS,
185 *McGill Street,*
MONTREAL.

OGILVY & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS,
Corner of St. Peter and St. Paul Streets,
MONTREAL.

J. G. MACKENZIE & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS,
St. Paul Street,
MONTREAL.

JAMES DONNELLY,
Importer of
BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS,
Dominion Buildings, McGill Street,
MONTREAL.

DAVID LEWIS & CO.,
(Late Lewis, Kay & Co.)
IMPORTERS OF
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
Nos. 23 St. Helen Street, and 19, 21 & 23 Recollet Street,
MONTREAL.

CANTLIE, EWAN & CO.,
Agents for the
CORNWALL MANUFACTURING CO.
CANADIAN WOOLLENS
AND OTHER MANUFACTURED GOODS,
MONTREAL.

THE RECOLLET HOUSE.
BROWN & CLAGGET,
Importers, Wholesale & Retail Dealers in
BRITISH, FOREIGN AND AMERICAN
FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,
Corner of Notre Dame & St. Helen Streets
R. G. Brown. | MONTREAL. | C. C. Claggett.
Strangers and Tourists should not fail to visit this Renowned Establishment, as they will always find a choice stock of the Latest Novelties in Silks, Velvets, Moire Antiques, Irish Poplins, Dress Goods, Shawls, Mantles, Ribbons & Embroideries. Aggandre, Jouvin, Duchesse and Two-Button Kid Gloves.

COLONIAL HOUSE.
HENRY MORGAN & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS,
Wholesale and Retail,
253, 255, 257, 259 & 261 *St. James Street.*
(Corner of Victoria Square,
MONTREAL.

R. DUNN, FISH & CO..
Wholesale Jobbers and Importers of
DRY GOODS,
No. 477 St. Paul Street,
MONTREAL.

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.

FURRIERS.

CANADA HAT AND FUR CO.
GREENE & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS,
Nos. 517, 519 & 521 St. Paul Street,
MONTREAL.
Dealers in all descriptions of Felt Hats, Furs, &c.

M'ARTHUR & MARTIN,
Red River Traders and Dealers in
FURS, SKINS, ROBES,
AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
459 *St. Paul Street,*
MONTREAL,
AND
WINNEPEG, MANITOBA.
Highest prices paid for Raw Furs.

GENERAL MERCHANTS.

DAVID TORRANCE & CO.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS
And
TEA IMPORTERS,
Exchange Court,
MONTREAL.

H. ROUTH & CO.,
GENERAL IMPORTERS
And
PRODUCE MERCHANTS,
St. Francois Xavier Street,
MONTREAL.

W. R. ROSS & CO.
GENERAL MERCHANTS
And Importers of
TEAS AND GENERAL GROCERIES,
464 & 466 *St. Paul Street,*
MONTREAL.

SINCLAIR, JACK & CO.,
IMPORTERS,
Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants,
443 *St. Paul Street, opposite the Custom House,*
MONTREAL.

KINGAN & KINLOCH,
IMPORTERS,
Wholesale Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants,
Cor. St. Peter & St. Sacrament Streets,
MONTREAL.
Wm. Kinloch. W. Lindsay. D. L. Lockerby.

BUCHANAN, LECKIE & CO.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS
And
TEA IMPORTERS,
Hospital Street,
MONTREAL.

TIFFIN BROTHERS,
GENERAL MERCHANTS AND IMPORTERS
OF
TEAS, SUGARS, WINES, &c.
318, 320, 322 *St. Paul Street,*
MONTREAL.

B. HUTCHINS,
Importer of
TEAS AND GENERAL GROCERIES,
188 & 190 *McGill Street,*
MONTREAL.

MOORE, SEMPLE & HATCHETTE,
(Successors to Fitzpatrick & Moore,)
Importers and
GENERAL WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Wine and Spirit Merchants,
Dominion Buildings, McGill Street,
MONTREAL.

COPLAND, PHYMISTER & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Corner Grey Nun & Wellington Streets,
MONTREAL.
Advances made on Consignments.
Goods purchased and shipped.
Agents for Gautier Freres, Cognac; Orient Fuse Works; Caledonia Tube Company, Coatbridge; Northern Maritime Insuraoce Co., Newcastle.

JAMES MITCHELL,
WEST INDIA AND
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
MONTREAL.

RAPTER has removed his Track to 463 Notre Dame Street. No connection with any other Store.

DAVID ROBERTSON,
WHOLESALE GROCER,
36 *St. Peter Street,*
MONTREAL.

ROBERTSON & BEATTIE,
(Successors to Robertson, Hutchins & Co.,)
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Corner McGill & College Streets,
MONTREAL.

CHAPMAN, FRASER & TYLEE,
GENERAL MERCHANTS
And
IMPORTERS OF ENGLISH, EAST AND WEST INDIAN GOODS,
Hospital Street,
MONTREAL.

VILLENEUVE & LACAILLE,
Importers of
GROCERIES, WINES AND LIQUORS,
313 *St. Paul Street,*
MONTREAL.

D. McCULLOCH & CO.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
428 *St. Paul Street, cor. St. Francois Xavier,*
MONTREAL.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
Nos. 32 *&* 34 *St. Sulpice Street,*
MONTREAL.

CHARLES J. BAIRD,
Wholesale and Retail
GROCER AND WINE MERCHANT,
271 *St. James Street,*
MONTREAL.

HARDWARE MERCHANTS.

MORLAND, WATSON & CO.,
IRON-MASTERS
And
MERCHANTS IN IRON AND HARDWARE.
Managing Directors:
Montreal Rolling Mills, | Montreal Nail Works,
Montreal Horse Nail Works, | Montreal Tack Works,
Montreal Lead Works.
Proprietors:
Montreal Saw Works, | Montreal Axe Works.
MONTREAL.

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IRON AND HARDWARE,
Nos. 419 *&* 421 *St. Paul Street,*
MONTREAL.

CRATHERN & CAVERHILL,
Importers of
HARDWARE, IRON, STEEL, TIN,
Canada Plates, Window Glass,
Paints and Oils,
Caverhill's Buildings, 61 *St. Peter Street,*
MONTREAL.
Agents for Victoria Rope Walk, and Vieille Montagne Zinc Co.

FERRIER & CO.,
Wholesale Dealer in
HEAVY AND SHELF HARDWARE,
Iron, Steel and Tin,
St. François Xavier Street,
MONTREAL.

JOSEPH WALKER,
IRON AND HARDWARE MERCHANT,
Agent for
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Spear & Jackson, Sheffield;
Hawksworth, Eyre & Co., Sheffield;
Ellam, Jones & Co., Derby.

IRELAND, GAY & CO.,
WHOLESALE
HARDWARE MERCHANTS,
449 *St. Paul Street,*
MONTREAL.

HALL, KAY & CO.,
GENERAL METAL
And
TIN-PLATE MERCHANTS,
Young's Buildings, McGill & Grey Nun Sts.,
MONTREAL.

ELLIOTT, SAWTELL & CO.,
(Successors to John Round & Son,)
HARDWARE MERCHANTS,
509 *&* 511 *St. Paul Street,*
MONTREAL.
John Elliott. Edwd. Sawtell. Alfred Sawtell.

W. & F. P. CURRIE & CO.,
Importers of
HEAVY HARDWARE, ETC.,
Manufacturers of Sofa, Chair and Bed Springs,
100 *Grey Nun Street,*
MONTREAL.

LASLETT & RUSSEL,
Importers of
IRON AND HEAVY HARDWARE,
467 *&* 469 *St. Paul Street,*
MONTREAL.
Representing in Canada Messrs. Wm. Turner & Son, Sheffield, Manufacturers of Steel and Files; Edward Webb & Son, Worcester, Manufacturers of Hair Cloth, etc.

JAMES ROBERTSON,
CANADA LEAD AND SAW WORKS,
126 *to* 132 *Queen Street,*
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Importer of all kinds of
METALS,
And Manufacturer of Lead Pipe, Lead Shot, White Lead, Putty; Circular, Cross Cut, Mill, Gang, and other descriptions of SAWS.
Saws repaired at lowest rates.
Price lists on application.

INSURANCE.

THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE CO.

Capital, Surplus & Reserved Funds, $10,402,085
Special Life Reserve, $10,017,075
Premium Income, 1869. - - - $5,884,805

Invested in Canada, $350,000.

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 Spicr, Montreal, Inspectors.

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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.

PHŒNIX FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON,
Established 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.*

SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
96 *St. Francois Xavier Street,*
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H. J. JOHNSTON,
General Agent.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ONE OF THE VERY FEW STRICTLY MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Assets, over $15,000,000
Annual Income 7,000,000

Dividends Paid Annually, Commencing on the Second Year of the Policy

Average Dividend Paid in 1868 and 1869 was 30.62 per cent. of the total Premiums received.

DEPOSITED IN OTTAWA.....$100,000

All communications relating to the Canadian business to be addressed to

WALTER BURKE,
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Office, Herald Building, Montreal.

☞ GOOD, ACTIVE AGENTS WANTED in Canada and the Maritime Provinces.

MONTREAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1840.

Capital $600,000
Surplus Funds Invested ... $250,000

Head Office:
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Fire and Marine (Ocean and Inland) Risks covered at moderate rates.

A. MURRAY, *Manager.*

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ROBERT WILKES,
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WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY,
Silver and Electro Plate, Table and Pocket Cutlery, and General Fancy Foreign Goods,
455 *St. Paul Street,* MONTREAL. 48 & 50 *Yonge Street,* TORONTO.

H. & A. SAUNDERS,
Importers of
WATCHES, JEWELLERY,
Plated Wares and Fancy Goods, Wholesale only,
St. James Street,
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WILLIAM HENDERSON,
LUMBER AND TIMBER MERCHANT,
OFFICES:
St. Constant Street, (in rear of St. Lawrence Market,) and Long Wharf,
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All descriptions of Dressed and Undressed House Building Lumber, etc.

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, Basswood, &c.
Also, Veneers of every description.
Craig Street, opposite St. Patrick's Hall,
MONTREAL.

MANUFACTURERS.

BROWN & CHILDS,
Manufacturers of
BOOTS, SHOES AND LEATHER,
MONTREAL.
Office and Warehouse, cor. St. Peter & Lemoine Streets.
Tannery, cor. Dorchester & Canning Streets.
Orders received by post promptly executed, and should the goods sent not be as ordered, they may be returned at our expense.

Immense Exhibition of New Tweeds at Rafter's, 483 Notre Dame.

ST. LAWRENCE ENGINE WORKS,
MILL STREET, MONTREAL.
W. P. BARTLEY & CO., Engineers.

Builders of Steam Engines for Steamboats, Propellers, Saw and Grist Mills, Cheese Factories, Tanneries, Distilleries, Gold and other Mining purposes. Builders of Iron Steamers, Propellers and Barges.

Builders of every description of Boilers. Boilers always on hand for heating public or private buildings with steam or hot water. Manufacturers of Patent Shingle Lath Edging Machines, and every description of Sawing Machinery. Steam Pumps, Hand Pumps, and Steam Winches.

Heavy and Light Forgings; Heavy and Light Castings in Iron or Brass. Makers of the most improved Water Wheels.

ANGUS, LOGAN & CO.,
PAPER MANUFACTURERS,
And Wholesale Importers of Paper and Stationery,
548 St. Paul Street,
MONTREAL.

THE EDWARDSBURG STARCH CO.,
Manufacturers of
PREPARED CORN FOR CULINARY PURPOSES,
And all descriptions of Laundry Starch,
Works: EDWARDSBURG
Office: No. 1 St. Peter Street,
MONTREAL.

VICTORIA WIRE WORKS.
A. DECARIE,
Manufacturer of Copper, Brass and Iron Wire Cloth, Meat Safes, Cages, Riddles, Sieves and Screens.
Factory, 15 St. Urbain Street.
Warehouse, Craig Street.
Wire Gauze, Window Shades, Garden Wire Cloth, &c. All orders sent are promptly executed, and at moderate prices.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DAWSON BROTHERS,
55 to 59 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 D. N. A Provinces.
Their Fine Art Gallery is always open.
New Publications will be found on their counters immediately after publication.

LYMANS, CLARE & CO.,
ESTABLISHED 1849.
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Manufacturers of Linseed Oil, Importers of Foreign Drugs, Painters' Colors, Oils and Dye Stuffs, Plaster Paris and Land Plaster,
382, 384 & 386 *St. Paul Street,*
MONTREAL.

HIBBARD'S
TRUNK FACTORY,
356 *Notre Dame Street,* MONTREAL.
LEATHER TRUNKS AND VALISES,
Packing Trunks,
Leather Bags, Satchels, &c.

THE EUREKA PUMP.
BEST PUMP IN THE WORLD
For
Ships, Barges, Steamboats, Factories, &c.
Does not choke. A Boy can work it.
Lifts from 50 to 200 gallons per minute.
W. R. HIBBARD & CO.,
356 Notre Dame Street, MONTREAL.

THE NEW AND IMPROVED
TURKISH OR ROMAN BATHS,
140 *St. Monique bet. Dorchester & Cathcart Sts.*
Hours.—Gentlemen: 6 to 8 A.M.; 1 to 9 P.M.
Ladies: 10 to 12 A.M.

PAINTS, VARNISHES, &c.

A. RAMSAY & SON,
Importers and Dealers in
OILS, COLORS, VARNISHES,
English and German Window Glass; Rough, Polished and Rolled Plate Glass, &c., Glaziers' Diamonds, Artists' and Graining Tools, Gilders' Burnishers, Gold and Silver Leaf, Bronzes, &c.,
37, 39 & 41 *Recollet Street,*
MONTREAL.

JOHN McARTHUR & SON,
Importers and Dealers in
OILS, PAINTS, COLORS, VARNISHES,
Window Glass, Naval Stores, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, &c.
No. 18 Lemoine Street,
MONTREAL.

S. H. MAY & CO.,
Importers and Dealers in
PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, GLASS, &c.,
No. 474 St. Paul Street,
MONTREAL.

E. ATWATER & CO.,
OIL, LEAD AND COLOR MERCHANTS,
Manufacturers of Varnishes, Japans, &c.,
Importers of German Sheet Window Glass, &c.,
St. Nicholas Street,
MONTREAL.

BAYLIS, WILKES & CO.,
MONTREAL VARNISH COMPANY,
Manufacturers of
VARNISHES, JAPANS AND PRINTING INKS,
23 *Nazareth Street,*
MONTREAL.

PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES LEGGE & CO.,
PATENT OFFICES,
48 St. James Street, Montreal.

Canadian and Foreign Patents obtained for Inventions, and existing Local Patents extended over the entire Dominion. Trade Marks and Designs enregistered.
Full information given on application.

PRODUCE MERCHANTS.

M. P. RYAN,
PRODUCE & COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Corner of William & King Streets,
MONTREAL.

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.

DAVID E. MACLEAN & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
SHIPPERS AND SHIP AGENTS,
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Particular attention given to Consignments.

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Grain, Flour, Pork, Lard, Hams, Eggs and Butter,
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SPINAL DISEASE
IN CHILDREN
successfully treated after the Spinal Bones project, without causing pain or confining the sufferer.
References to parents of patients.
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SUGAR REFINERS.

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BREWERS AND SUGAR REFINERS,
Have for Sale
REFINED SUGARS,
Syrups—Standard, Golden, Honey and Amber;
India Pale Ale, Mild Ale, Porter,
in wood and bottle.
Office: 117 St. Francois Xavier Street,
Opposite the Post Office.

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W. C. McDONALD,
Manufacturer of
FINE AND STAPLE TOBACCOS.
My best brands have my *Card and Trade Mark* stencilled on every box.
MONTREAL.

Members of Parliament are invited to
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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 ST. JAMES STREET.

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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 1825, 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 (1869) exceeds £700,000, or over $1,400,000 per annum.

The Rates 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 Policy holder as may be safely granted.

Profits.—The Profits are distributed every five years; the next Division will take place in 1875.

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.

As an Example of the success of the Standard Company, it may be stated that a Policy opened in November, 1826, for £1,000 was increased in value in 1866, to £2,727 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 apply its value to the reduction of the Annual Premium for five years.

Policies with Profits purchased at any time after the payment of one year's Premium, and Policies without Profits for the whole term of life, after three year's 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.*

Fixed Surrender values given for Policies, so that a policy-holder can tell the cash value of his Policy at any time.

Assurances effected on the different systems suggested and approved by a lengthened 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 St. James Street, Montreal, or at any of the Agencies throughout Canada.

W. M. RAMSAY, *Manager, Canada.*

IMPERIAL
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF LONDON.

ESTABLISHED - - - - 1803.

Capital and Reserved Fund - - - - £1,965,000 Stg.

FUNDS INVESTED IN CANADA—$100,000.

RINTOUL BROS., General Agents,
24 ST. SACRAMENT STREET,
MONTREAL.

THE ÆTNA

Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn.

CANADA BRANCH OFFICE:

126 St. James Street, near the Post Office, MONTREAL.

Persons contemplating insuring their lives, should not fail to examine the Government Report (near the close of this issue of the *Year Book*) of the Life Insurance business transacted in Canada by the various Companies. They should also call upon an Agent of this Company for a statement of the most valuable improvements it has recently introduced.

From the Official Report above referred to, it will be seen that the ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY—

Issued the largest number of New Policies in Canada - - - - 1,244
Issued New Policies to the largest Amount in Canada - - - - $2,562,210
Received the largest amount of Premium Income - - - - - $212,611
Had the largest Insurance in Force of any Canadian Agency - $4,818,419
Paid all its Losses promptly, numbering 12, for - - - - - - $37,100

Among the many claims to the patronage of the people of Canada presented by the ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, in addition to the best features of all other Companies, are the following:—

ITS UNPARALLED SUCCESS, resulting from a long course of fair and liberal dealing, and consequent popularity.

ITS MARKED ECONOMY. Insuring as many persons in its ONE office, with ONE set of expenses, as is done by 14 of the largest old country offices competing with it in Canada all combined, with their 14 sets of expenses—its policy holders are thus saved a large sum of money, which is returned to them in *annual* Cash Dividends. Its expenses have always been less, in proportion to its income, than those of any other Company in the United States.

ITS PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS. The Massachusetts Insurance Commissioners' Reports show its interest earnings to have been over 7 per cent. per annum, or about double the rate obtained by companies having their head quarters in Europe. The *Rate of Interest earned* is of vast importance to policy holders in connection with profits. Ten dollars a year invested at 7 per cent. compound interest for 21 years, amounts to $417.96; while at 4 per cent. compound interest, it amounts to only $317.73.

ITS PERFECT NON-FORFEITURE. All the Canadian policies now being issued by this Company are completely non-forfeiting, after payment of two years' premiums. And violation of the usual restrictions *does not*, as in policies issued by other companies in Canada, cause confiscation to the company of all the cash paid in.

ITS IMPROVED POLICY. The most complete and most liberal ever offered to the Public. No marginal notes or erasures. Premiums upon it may be paid either in Canada or United States money, as may be agreed before its issue.

Commercial Union Assurance Co.

OF LONDON.

OFFICES—19 & 20 Cornhill, London, and 385 & 387 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

CAPITAL, £2,500,000 STERLING, ($12,500,000.)

Deposited for Benefit of Canadian Policy-Holders, over £150,000 Stg.

FIRE.—Insurance granted on reasonable terms

LIFE.—The Directors having limited the expenditure to a small per centage on the Premium Income, are enabled to offer very favorable terms of Assurance.

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Cast Iron Screw Butts, for Benches, Fencing, Arbours, &c. — Mill Castings and Brass Works of all kinds. — Propeller Wheels, Iron or Brass.

Also, Sole Licensee for the Dominion of Canada, for the Manufacture of the

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For Covering Pipes, Boilers, Cylinders, etc., to prevent the Radiation of Heat and Freezing. It saves from 25 to 30 per cent. of Fuel, and can be applied without interfering with the ordinary running of the Engines — shows a leak at once — and, owing to its oleaginous nature, prevents rusting.

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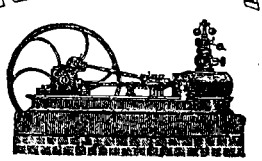

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As Coal is rapidly superseding Wood in all large Cities, we beg to draw attention to the Fuel supplied by this Company:

As a Steam Coal the most careful tests prove it to be superior to any Scotch or English Coal imported.

For Grates and Stoves, it is much more economical than either Wood or Anthracite Coal.

For Cooking Ranges it answers admirably.

This Company is a Montreal organization, and has introduced here, during the present season, over *forty* (40) *thousand tons* of Coal, which have been sold at lower rates than ever ruled before in this market, notwithstanding the duty — it, therefore, deserves a preference.

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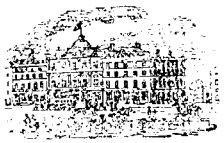

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HENRY HOGAN, PROPRIETOR.

THIS FIRST-CLASS HOTEL (the largest in Montreal) is situated on St. James Street, in the immediate vicinity of the French Cathedral or Church *Ville Marie*, Notre Dame Street; adjacent to the Post Office, Place D'Armes and Banks; is only one minute's walk from Grey or Black Nunneries, New Court House, Reading Rooms, Champ de Mars, (where the troops are reviewed,) Mechanics' Institute, Bonsecours Market, and Fashionable Stores. The new Theatre Royal is directly in rear of the House, and several of the best boxes are regularly kept for guests of this Hotel. The ST. LAWRENCE HALL has long been regarded as the most popular and fashionable Hotel in Montreal, and is patronized by the Government on all public occasions, including that of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and suite, and that of His Excellency the Governor General and suite. During the past winter the Hotel has been considerably enlarged, so that in future the Proprietor hopes to be able to accommodate comfortably all who may favour him with their patronage. All rooms lighted by gas.

The Consulate Office of the United States is in the Hotel, as well as Telegraph Office to all parts.

The Proprietor begs to announce that, having recently purchased the St. Lawrence Hall property, it is his intention next Fall to pull down and rebuild with all the modern improvements, including an Elevator, thus making the Hotel second to none in the United States.

ST. JAMES HOTEL,

MONTREAL.

THE UNDERSIGNED beg to notify the public that they have purchased the above well-known FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, and which is now carried on as a BRANCH ESTABLISHENT of the ST. LAWRENCE HALL, under the management of Mr. SAMUEL MONTGOMERY (nephew of Mr. Hogan) and Mr. FREDERICK GERIKEN, both well known to the travelling community, both in the United States and Canada, as being connected with the St. Lawrence Hall.

The ST. JAMES is very favourably situated, facing Victoria Square, in the very centre of the city, and contiguous to the Post Office and the Banks. Its convenience for business men is everything that can be desired, as it is in the immediate vicinity of the leading Wholesale Houses.

The Rooms, being well ventilated, are cheerful for families, while the *Menage* will always be unexceptionable, and no pains spared in ministering to the comfort of the guests.

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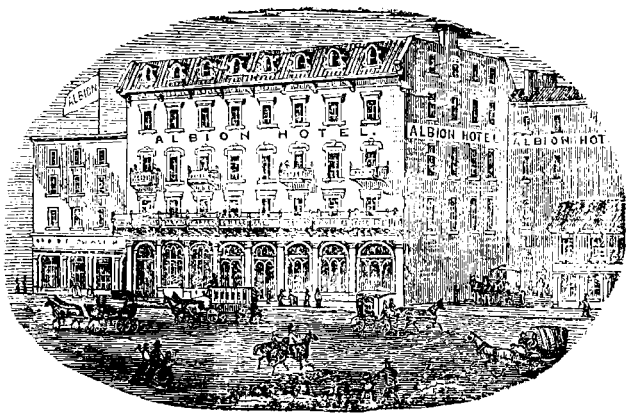
Guests staying at this House will have the option of Boarding, *Table D'Hote*, or on the European Plan.

HENRY HOGAN & CO.

ALBION HOTEL,

McGill and St. Paul Streets, Montreal, Canada.



HAS *for twenty years past,* been the favourite resort of the general travelling public in the United States, as well as of Canada, when visiting Montreal on business or pleasure. It is centrally located on McGill Street, the great thoroughfare and commercial centre of the city, commanding a magnificent view of the River St. Lawrence, the Victoria Bridge on the left, and a full view of Victoria Square and Mount Royal on the right. The Hotel is furnished throughout in a superior manner, and every thing arranged with a view to the comfort of guests. As one of the largest Hotels in the Dominion, having ample accommodation for *five hundred* guests, while kept in first-class style, the moderate sum of $1.50 per day will be charged, as heretofore. The travelling community will consult their own interests by remembering the Albion Hotel, when visiting Montreal.

Silicated Carbon Filters.

THE BEST WATER PURIFIER INVENTED.

Prize Medals, Paris, 1867; Havre, 1868; and Amsterdam, 1869—Extraordinary Mention.

Syphon, or Pocket Filters, - - - - - from 90 cents each.
Household Filters, - - - - - - from $5.00 each.

These Filters extract Animalculæ, Vegetable and Mineral Poisons.

Agents Wanted throughout Canada.

Apply to J. V. MORGAN, *General Agent*, Montreal.

Morgan's Patent Plumbago Crucibles.

MELTERS Will find these superior to any other make, as with careful annealing, they will average nearly 50 meltings — Price, 6 cents per No.

☞ Melters and Dealers supplied from Stock by J. V. MORGAN, General Agent, Montreal.

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YOUNG LADIES' ACADEMY,
Corner of Rideau and King Streets,
Established in 1861.

MRS. J. H. MAHON, Principal.

☞ The Principal is assisted by four competent Teachers.

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THESE Works, established in 1860 by Messrs. McFarlane & Somerville, now carried on by Mr. Somerville, have been recently enlarged, and turn out a large number of Headstones and Monuments at all prices, from $5.00 to $1,000.
Most of the memorials in the graveyards of the Ottawa Valley come from this establishment.
This is the only depot in Ottawa for Scottish Granite Monuments, Drain Pipes, Chimney Cans, &c., &c. Also, Builders' Castings, Gates and Railings for residences, Balconies and Grave Plots.
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Wholesale and Retail.

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GLOVES, MITTS, AND BUCK OVERSHOES,
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A1 SAD IRONS, CAST-IRON HAMMERS, AND HATCHETS,
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1871.

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The Cheapest and Best Route to all Points, East and West.

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☞ PULLMAN'S PALACE and SLEEPING CARS are now RUN on the GRAND TRUNK LINE.

☞ *For San Francisco, Sacrrmento, Salt Lake City, Omaha, and intermediate places on the Pacific Railway, the Grand Trunk is the most Direct Route.*

Splendid Palace Sleeping Cars are now run between Chicago and Sarnia without change.

☞ *From Passengers holding Through Tickets, American Money is received at Par, for Sleeping Berths and Refreshments.*

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ONLY **DIRECT ROUTE** BETWEEN

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AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.

NO CHANGE OF CARS

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MONTREAL and BOSTON.

Splendid "Drawing Room" and "Sleeping Cars" Run between Montreal and Boston.

THE Morning Train, from Montreal, makes direct Connection for Concord, Manchester, Lowell, Boston *via* Lowell, and all Intermediate Points, (arriving same evening,) and with Rutland & Burlington Railroad.

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Time as *quick* — Fare as *cheap* — and Connections *better* than any other Route from Montreal, and the only Route *without change of Cars.*

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General Ticket Agent.

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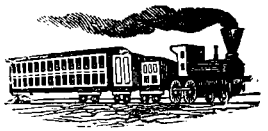
General Superintendent.

1871.



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BETWEEN

The Capital of the Dominon

AND

ALL POINTS EAST AND WEST.

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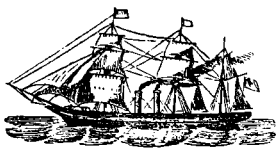
ALLAN  LINE!

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Machinery, in Brass and Iron; Portable, Stationary and Marine Engines and Boilers; Mill Machinery; and all kinds of Jobbing and Repairs done at Moderate Rates and with Despatch.

WOODLEY & CO.,

SEWING MACHINE DEPOT,

No. 26 ST. JOHN STREET, QUEBEC.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

THE LITTLE WANZER SEWING MACHINE, ("The Little Wanzer" took the prize at the Paris Exhibition in 1867, competing with 87 others, and beating the world and again took all the prizes in Montreal in 1870.)
HOWE—A, B & C,
SINGER MANUFACTURING & FAMILY MACHINES,
WILLIAM'S MANUFACTURING AND FAMILY MACHINES,
WHEELER & WILSON GOLD MEDAL NOISELESS MACHINE,
PARKER FAMILY MACHINE,
RAYMOND FAMILY MACHINE,
&c., &c., &c., &c.

Also Agents for the American Submerged Non-Freezing Force Pump,

AND BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

ROOM-PAPER AND PAINT STORE.

DAVID KERR,

PAINTER, PAPER-HANGER & GLAZIER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

ROOM-PAPER AND PAINT STORE.

P. E. GAGNON De BELLE-ISLES,

(Successor to John Pye,)

30 ST. JOHN STREET, UPPER TOWN, QUEBEC,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer and Importer of

English, French, German & American

CHINA, GLASS & EARTHENWARE.

Also, Dealer in COAL OIL LAMPS, CHIMNIES, and WICK BURNERS of all descriptions.
Sole Proprietor of the PATENT SUN HINGE BURNERS.

LOUIS BOURGET,

GROCERY MERCHANT,

Finlay Market, Facing the Levis Ferry.

ALWAYS ON HAND,

TEAS,
COFFEE,
SUGAR,
SPICES.

WINES,
LIQUORS,
BRANDY,
GIN.

☞ Cut and Leaf Tobacco, Cigars, Clay and Wood Pipes, and generally the best assortment of Groceries.

BINET & LAROCHE,

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

BOOTS AND SHOES,

No. 1 ARAGO STREET, ST. ROCH,

QUEBEC.

☞ Orders executed on the shortest notice.

ADIRONDAC
GRAPE NURSERY and VINEYARD

JOHN W. BAILEY & CO.,
PLATTSBURGH, N. Y.

We invite particular attention to our large stock of "ADIRONDAC GRAPE VINES," and also our stock of all the new and early varieties of Grapes that can be relied on for ripening in this climate.

The superiority of the ADIRONDAC as the best open-air Grape for Canada, has been fully established, ripening this season in Montreal and the Eastern Townships as early as the 20th August.

PRICE OF GRAPE VINES.

Autumn 1870 and Spring 1871.

Persons ordering one dozen or more Vines will be entitled to a discount of one-third from prices in this list.

PRICES:—1 year 50 cents, 2 years 75 cents, 3 years $1.00, 4 and 5 years $1.50 to $2.00.

Adirondac,	Rogers' Hybrids, No. 1, 2,	Iona,
Allen's Hybrid,	4, 9, 15, 28, and 33,	Israella,
Agawam, (Rogers No. 15,)	Salem,	Miles,
Lindley, (Rogers No. 9,)	Telegraph,	Martha,
Wilder, (Rogers No. 4,)	Delaware,	Diana Hamburg.

1 year 30 cents, 2 years 50 cents, 3 years 75 cents, 4 and 5 years fruiting vines $1.00 to $1.50.

Concord,	Hartford Prolific	Diana,
Creveling,	Northern Muscadine,	Isabella,
	Sherman.	

NEW VARIETIES.

Eumelan—1 year $1.00, 2 years $2.00. | **Walter**—1 year $1.00, 2 years $2.00.

FOREIGN GRAPES FOR VINERIES—1 year 75 cts., 2 years $1, 3 years $1.50.

Persons ordering one dozen or more Vines will be allowed a discount of one-third from Catalogue prices.

—ALSO—

A full stock of FRUITS TREES, as follows:—*Apple Trees*, standard and dwarf; *Pear Trees*, standard and dwarf; *Plum Trees*, standard; *Cherry Trees*, standard.

Raspberries, Red, Black and Orange; Gooseberries, Foreign and Native; Currants, Red, white and Black, 6 varieties; Strawberries, all the best varieties; Blackberries, Wilson's Early and Kittattinny.

Asparagus, Giant and Collossal. Rhubard, several varieties.

ROSES—Prairie, Climbing, Tea, Noisette, China, Hybrid, Perpetual, Bourbon, Moss, &c., &c., by hundred, dozen, or single.

A good assortment of hardy FLOWERING SHRUBS, GREEN-HOUSE and BEDDING PLANTS, all desirable kinds. Also, a fine assortment of FLOWERING BULBS—Hyacinths, all colors; Narcissus, Oxales, Tulips, Ixias, Scillas; Ivy, English and German; Japan Lilies; Gladiolus, &c., &c.

A new general descriptive Catalogue will be issued early in the winter, and will be sent to all applicants.

Plattsburgh, Clinton Co., N.Y., Dec., 1870.

FREDERICK MAY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

BRITISH, FOREIGN AND COLONIAL

NEWS DEALER, BOOKSELLER,

&c. &c. &c.

9 King Street, St. James's Street, S.W.,

(And 32 BRYDGES STREET, STRAND, W.C.)

LONDON, ENGLAND,

The Trade supplied with the BRITISH, CONTINENTAL, INDIAN and COLONIAL

Newspapers, Magazines, Periodicals and Publications

generally, immediately upon issue, with the strictous regularity, and on the most reasonable terms.

The greatest attention paid to the despatch of single publications to separate addresses, and to the regular and direct transmission of subscriptions to Continental publications.

A lengthened experience in the working of the Colonial Trade, and the employment of the most efficient staff and machinery, enable Mr. FREDERICK MAY to guarantee, thoroughly, the satisfactory performance of all commissions.

References permitted to many houses in the Dominion.

Terms and full particulars, post free, on application.

All communications should be addressed direct to the offices,

9 King Street, St. James's Street, London, England,

accompanied, in the case of a first transaction, with a remittance or reference in London.

Canada Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

Assets as at April 30, 1870 - - - - - - -	**$1,090,098.50**
Total Liabilities, including Capital Stock paid up, and Reserve - - - - - - - - - - - -	**897,206.97**
Surplus available for distribution as profit - - -	**192,891.53**

SPECIAL FEATURES.—HOME MANAGEMENT AND HOME INVESTMENTS, retaining all its monies in the country. ECONOMY OF RATES, giving for the same money a larger Policy than other Companies. BONUS has averaged, for past five years, 2½ per cent. per annum.

DONALD MURRAY, *General Agent,*
181 ST. JAMES STREET,
MONTREAL.

LAW & JOHNSTON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Planed Lumber, Shingles,

FRAMING TIMBER, &c.,

CHAUDIERE STEAM MILLS,

(Adjoining Canada Central Railway Depot,)

OTTAWA, Ont.

DOWSLEY,

LAND, PRODUCE & GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT,

RIDEAU STREET, OTTAWA.

INSURANCE DEPOSITS.

List of Insurance Companies licensed to do business in Canada, under the Act respecting Insurance Companies, (31 Vict., Cap. 48, published in accordance with the 23rd section thereof:—

Name of the Company and its General Agent in Canada.	Amount of Deposit.	For whose Security Deposited.	Description of Insurance business for which Licensed.
The Ætna Insurance Co., Robert Wood, General Agent, Montreal	$53,289; viz: $4,779 cash, and $40,510 bank stocks	Canadian policy holders.	Fire and Inland Marine.
The Ætna Life Ins. Co. of Hartford, Conn, S. Pedlar & Co., General Agents, Montreal	$140,000 U.S. 5-20 bonds.	Policy holders generally	Life.
The Agricultural In. Co., Henry Clinton, General Agent, Kingston	$54,500 U.S. bonds		Fire.
The Agricultural Mutual Assurance Association of Canada, D. C. Macdonald, Secretary, London, Ont.	$25,000 cash		Fire.
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.
The British America Insurance Co. of Toronto, T. W. Birchall, Managing Director, Toronto	$50,000 cash		Fire and Inland Marine.
The Briton Medical and General Life Association, London, England, James B. M. Chipman, Manager, Montreal	$100,343 cash	Canadian policy holders.	Life.
The Canada Life Assurance Co., Hamilton, A. G. Ramsay, Manager, Hamilton	$50,000 cash		Life.
The Commercial Union Assurance Co. of London, Eng., Morland Watson & Co., General Agents, Montreal	$150,956; viz: $100,343 cash, and $50,613 Canada 5's	Canadian policy holders.	Fire and Life.
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.
The Edinburgh Life Assurance Co., David Higgins, Secretary, Toronto	$150,515, cash	Canadian policy holders.	Life.
The Equitable Life Ins. Society of the United States, N. Y., James Sinclair, General Agent, Toronto	$100,000 cash	Poltcy holders generally	Life.
The Guardian Fire and Life Ass. Co., London, Eng., T. R. Simms & George Denholm, General Agents, Montreal	$100.343 cash	Canadian policy holders.	Fire.
The Hartford Fire Ins. Co of Hartford, Conn., Robert Wood, General Agent, Montreal	$30,000 U.S. 5-20 bonds.	Canadian policy holders.	Fire.
The Home Ins. Co. of New Haven, Conn, J. T. & W. Pennock, General Agents, Ottawa	$77,500 U.S. bonds	Canadian policy holders.	Fire and Inland Marine.
The Imperial Insurance Company, London, England, Rintoul Bros., General Agents, Montreal	$161,132; viz: $54,933 Brit. 3 p. c., $1400 C'da 6 p. c., $48,677 Canada 5p. c. $56,072 cash	Canadian policy holders.	Fire.
The Lancashire Ins. Co., Wm. Hobbs, General Agent, Montreal	$100,000 cash	Canadian policy holders.	Fire.
The Life Association of Scotland, Peter Wardlaw, Chief Agent, Montreal	$150,000 cash	Canadian policy holders.	Life.
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 C'da 6's	Canadian policy holders.	Fire and Life.
The London Assurance Corporation, Romeo H. Stephens, General Agent, Montreal	150,000; viz: $50,127 Canada 5's and $99,873 cash	Canadian policy holders.	Fire and Life.
The London and Lancashire Life Assurance Co., Thomas Simpson, General Agent, Montreal	$70,743 cash	Canadian policy holders.	Life.
The National Life In. Co. of the U. S. of America, Livingston, Moore & Co., General Agents, Hamilton	$55,593 cash	Canadian policy holders.	Life.
The New York Life Ins. Co., Walter Burke, General Agent, Montreal	$85,000 U.S. 5-20 bonds	Policy holders generally	Life.
The North British and Mercantile Ins. Co., Macdougall & Davidson, General Agents, Montreal	$150,253; viz: $50,000 cash $100,253 C'da 5 p c consols	Canadian policy holders.	Fire and Life.

Name of the Company and its General Agent in Canada.	Amount of Deposit.	For whose Security Deposited.	Description of Insurance business for which Licensed.
The Northern Assurance Co. of London and Aberdeen, Taylor Bros., General Agents, Montreal	$100,000 : viz. : $85,833 cash, $12,167 Canada 5's, $2,000 Canada 6's	Canadian policy holders.	Fire.
The Phœnix Fire Assurance Co. of London, England, Gillespie Moffatt & Co., General Agents, Montreal	$100,297 ; viz. : $50,171 cash, and $50,126 Canada 5's	Canadian policy holders.	Fire.
The Phœnix Mutual Life Ins. Co. of Hartford, Conn., A. R. Bethune, General Agent, Montreal	$130,000 U.S. 5 20 bonds.	Policy holders generally	Life.
The Provincial Ins. Co. of Canada, Arthur Harvey, Manager, Toronto	$21,400 cash		Fire and Inland Marine.
The Quebec Fire Assurance Company, W. L. Fisher, Secretary, Quebec	$100,000 cash		Fire.
The Queen Fire and Life Ins. Co., A. M. Forbes, General Agent, Montreal	$151,100, viz : $100,000 cash, & $51,100 C'da 5's	Canadian policy holders.	Fire and Life.
The Reliance Mutual Life Assurance Society, London, England, Jas. Grant, Manager, Montreal	$100,000 cash	Canadian policy holders.	Life.
The Royal Ins. Company, H. L. Routh, Chief Agent, Montreal	$150,515 : viz. : $96,982 cash, & $53,533 C'da 5's	Canadian policy holders.	Fire and Life.
The Scottish Amicable Life Ass. Society, Jas. Nelson, General Agent, Montreal	$151,397 cash	Policy holders generally	Life,
The Scottish Fire Ins. Co., (Limited) Oswald, Bros., General Agents, Montreal	$100,000 Canada 6's	Canadian policy holders.	Fire,
The Scottish Imperial Ins. Co., Henry J. Johnston, General Agent, Montreal	$55,676 cash	Canadian policy holders.	Fire.
The Scottish Provident Institution, Oswald Bros., General Agents, Montreal	$100,343 cash	Canadian policy holders.	Life.
The Scottish Provincial Assurance Co., A. Davidson Parker, General Agent, Montreal	$150,789; viz.: $100,343 cash, and $50,446 Canada 6's	Canadian policy holders.	Fire and Life.
The Standard Life Assurance Co., W. M. Ramsay, Manager, Montreal	$150,000 cash	Canadian policy holders.	Life.
The Star Life Ass Society of England, Jos. Gregory, General Agent, Toronto	$100,343 cash	Canadian policy holders.	Life.
The Travelers Insurance Co, of Hartford, Conn., T. E. Foster, General Agent, Montreal	$140,000 U.S. 5-20 bonds.	Policy holders generally	Life and Accident.
The Union Mutual Life Ins. Co. of Maine, B. R. Corwin, General Agent, St. John, N.B.	$100,000 U.S. 6's of 1881.	Policy holders generally	Life.
The Western Assurance Co. of Toronto, Bern. Haldan, Seretary, Toronto	$50,000 cash		Fire and Inland Marine.

The following are extracts from the Act respecting Insurance Companies, 31 Vic., c. 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 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 $1,000 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 term 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 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 deporited 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 investmsnt to the amount aforesaid within three years from the issne of the license to the Company, otherwise such license shall be void.

SUN'S DECLINATION.

Sun's Declination for every day at apparent noon, calculated for the meridian of longitude 4h. 46m. W., with the differences for one hour or 15° of longitude West of long. 4h. 46m. W. The name of the difference (N. or S.) must be changed if the place be *East* of longitude 4h. 46m. W.

Day of Month.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.	
	Decl'n.	D.	Decl'n.	D.	Decl'n.	D.	Decl'n.	D.	Decl'n.	D.	Decl'n.	D.
	° ′ ″	″	° ′ ″	″	° ′ ″	″	° ′ ″	″	° ′ ″	″	° ′ ″	″
1	S 23 00 29	N12	S 17 04 44	N43	S 7 53 32	N57	N 4 33 32	N58	N15 05 09	N45	N22 03 55	N21
2	22 55 15	13	16 47 29	43	7 10 41	57	4 56 37	58	15 23 12	45	22 11 52	20
3	22 49 34	15	16 29 56	44	6 47 44	57	5 19 37	57	15 40 56	44	22 19 28	19
4	22 43 25	16	16 12 06	45	6 24 42	58	5 42 31	57	15 58 29	44	22 26 39	18
5	22 36 50	17	15 54 00	45	6 01 34	58	6 05 19	57	16 15 41	43	22 33 26	17
6	22 29 48	18	15 35 37	46	5 38 22	58	6 28 00	57	16 32 37	42	22 39 50	16
7	22 22 19	19	15 16 58	47	5 15 05	58	6 50 36	56	16 49 22	42	22 45 51	15
8	22 14 23	20	14 58 04	47	4 51 44	58	7 13 04	56	17 05 46	41	22 51 28	14
9	22 06 02	21	14 38 55	48	4 28 19	59	7 35 25	56	17 21 52	40	22 56 40	13
10	21 57 14	22	14 19 31	49	4 04 51	59	7 57 38	55	17 37 41	39	23 01 28	12
11	21 48 01	23	13 59 53	49	3 41 20	59	8 19 44	55	17 53 18	39	23 05 52	11
12	21 38 23	24	13 40 01	50	3 17 46	59	8 41 41	55	18 08 32	38	23 09 53	10
13	21 28 19	25	13 19 55	50	2 54 10	59	9 03 30	54	18 23 27	37	23 13 28	9
14	21 17 50	26	12 59 36	51	2 30 31	59	9 25 10	54	18 38 06	36	23 16 39	8
15	21 06 57	28	12 39 04	51	2 06 51	59	9 46 41	54	18 52 29	36	23 19 25	7
16	20 55 40	29	12 18 21	52	1 43 10	59	10 08 01	53	19 06 29	35	23 21 47	6
17	20 43 58	30	11 57 25	52	1 19 28	59	10 29 12	53	19 20 09	34	23 23 44	5
18	20 31 53	31	11 36 18	53	0 55 45	59	10 50 13	52	19 33 30	33	23 25 16	4
19	20 19 25	31	11 15 00	53	0 32 02	59	11 11 04	52	19 46 32	32	23 26 19	2
20	20 06 34	32	10 53 32	54	0 08 20	59	11 31 53	51	19 59 13	31	23 27 01	1
21	19 53 20	33	10 31 54	54	N 0 15 22	59	11 52 11	51	20 11 38	31	23 27 19	0
22	19 39 44	34	10 10 05	55	0 39 03	59	12 12 27	51	20 23 38	30	23 27 13	S 1
23	19 25 46	35	9 48 08	55	1 02 42	59	12 32 31	50	20 35 17	29	23 26 40	2
24	19 11 26	36	9 26 01	55	1 26 19	59	12 52 03	50	20 46 36	28	23 25 44	3
25	18 56 46	37	9 03 47	56	1 49 55	59	13 12 02	49	20 57 32	27	23 24 22	4
26	18 41 45	38	8 41 24	56	2 13 28	59	13 31 28	48	21 08 09	26	23 22 36	5
27	18 26 23	39	8 18 53	56	2 36 58	59	13 50 40	48	21 18 20	25	23 20 25	6
28	18 10 41	40	7 56 16	57	3 00 25	59	14 09 40	47	21 28 12	24	23 17 50	7
29	17 54 40	41	.....	....	3 23 48	58	14 28 24	47	21 37 40	23	23 14 49	8
30	17 38 20	42	.....	....	3 47 07	58	14 46 55	46	21 46 46	22	23 11 25	9
31	17 21 41	43	.....	....	4 10 22	58	.....	....	21 55 35	22	.....	....

Day of M.	July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.	
	Decl'n.	D.	Decl'n.	D.	Decl'n.	D.	Decl'n.	D.	Decl'n.	D.	Decl'n.	D.
	° ′ ″	″	° ′ ″	″	° ′ ″	″	° ′ ″	″	° ′ ″	″	° ′ ″	″
1	N23 07 35	S 10	N18 02 10	S 38	N 8 17 22	S 54	S 3 11 38	S 58	S 14 27 10	S 48	S 21 49 43	S 23
2	23 03 23	11	17 46 58	38	7 55 32	55	3 34 55	58	14 46 17	48	21 58 50	22
3	22 58 45	12	17 31 24	39	7 33 34	55	3 58 09	58	15 05 10	47	22 07 31	21
4	22 53 43	13	17 15 33	40	7 11 28	55	4 21 22	58	15 23 48	46	22 15 46	20
5	22 48 18	14	16 59 30	41	6 49 16	56	4 44 31	58	15 42 13	46	22 23 36	19
6	22 42 28	15	16 43 06	41	6 26 55	56	5 07 36	58	16 00 19	45	22 30 58	18
7	22 36 16	16	16 26 26	42	6 04 29	56	5 30 38	58	16 18 10	44	22 37 55	17
8	22 29 40	17	16 09 34	42	5 41 57	56	5 53 37	57	16 35 47	44	22 44 26	16
9	22 22 40	18	15 52 21	43	5 19 19	57	6 16 30	57	16 53 06	43	22 50 29	15
10	22 15 17	19	15 34 53	44	4 56 35	57	6 39 18	57	17 10 07	42	22 56 06	14
11	22 07 31	20	15 17 15	44	4 33 47	57	7 02 02	57	17 26 50	42	23 01 15	13
12	21 59 22	21	14 59 17	45	4 10 53	57	7 24 39	56	17 43 17	41	23 05 57	11
13	21 50 50	22	14 41 05	46	3 47 45	57	7 47 10	56	17 59 24	40	23 10 12	10
14	21 41 56	23	14 22 44	46	3 24 52	58	8 09 36	56	18 15 12	39	23 13 58	9
15	21 32 44	23	14 04 03	47	3 01 46	58	8 31 54	56	18 30 42	38	23 17 17	8
16	21 23 05	24	13 45 14	47	2 38 37	58	8 54 05	55	18 45 52	38	23 20 07	7
17	21 13 06	25	13 26 07	48	2 15 24	58	9 16 08	55	19 00 41	37	23 22 31	6
18	21 02 44	26	13 06 52	48	1 52 08	58	9 38 04	55	19 15 11	36	23 24 25	4
19	20 52 00	27	12 47 19	49	1 28 51	58	9 59 51	54	19 29 19	35	23 25 51	3
20	20 40 55	28	12 27 39	49	1 05 32	58	10 21 29	54	19 43 06	34	23 26 49	2
21	20 29 30	29	12 07 43	50	0 42 10	58	10 42 58	54	19 56 32	33	23 27 23	1
22	20 17 43	30	11 47 40	50	0 18 47	58	11 04 17	53	20 09 34	32	23 27 20	0
23	20 05 36	30	11 27 21	51	S 0 04 36	58	11 25 25	53	20 22 16	31	23 26 53	N 1
24	19 53 14	31	11 06 55	51	0 28 00	59	11 46 24	52	20 34 35	30	23 25 57	3
25	19 40 27	32	10 46 14	52	0 51 24	59	12 07 12	52	20 46 30	30	23 24 35	4
26	19 27 21	33	10 25 28	52	1 14 49	59	12 27 48	51	20 58 02	29	23 22 42	5
27	19 13 55	34	10 04 27	53	1 38 13	58	12 48 13	51	21 09 12	28	23 20 22	6
28	19 00 10	35	9 43 21	53	2 01 36	58	13 08 26	50	21 19 56	27	23 17 35	7
29	18 46 11	35	9 22 06	53	2 24 58	58	13 28 27	50	21 30 16	26	23 14 28	8
30	18 31 48	36	9 00 38	54	2 48 19	58	13 48 14	49	21 40 12	25	23 10 55	10
31	18 17 09	37	8 39 05	54	.....	....	14 07 49	49	.....	....	23 06 23	11

JEWISH CALENDAR FOR 1871.

5631.	1871.	
Tebet 10	January 3	Fast of Tebet.
Sebat	" 23	
Adar	February 21—22	
" 13	March 6	Fast of Esther.
" 14	" 7	Purim.
" 15	" 8	Purim Shushan.
Nissan	" 23	
" 15—16	April 6— 7	First two days of Passover.
" 21—22	" 12—13	Last two days of Passover.
Iyar	" 21—22	
" 18	May 9	Lag L'Omer.
Sivan	" 21	
" 6—7	" 26—27	Feast of Weeks.
Tamuz	June 19—20	
" 17	July 6	Fast.
Ab	" 19	
" 9	" 27	Fast—Destruction of the Temple.
Elul	August 17—18	
5632		
Tishri	September 16—17	New Year's Feast.
" 3	" 18	Fast of Gedaliah.
" 10	" 25	Fast—Day of Atonement
" 15—16	September 30, October 1.	First two days of Tabernacles.
" 21	October 6	Hosanna Raba.
" 22	" 7	Feast of Eight Day.
" 23	" 8	Feast of the Law.
Heshvan	" 15—16	
Kislev	November 14	
" 25	December 8	Feast of Dedication.
Tebet	" 13	
" 10	" 22	Fast of Tebet.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Since the preceding sheets have passed through the press—George Moffatt (residence, Dalhousie,) has been elected a member of the House of Commons for Restigouche.

Mr. Phillips is elected to the Local House, in place of Desbrisay, for the same County.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

RECEIPTS.

	For the fiscal years. 1868-9		1869-70.
Excise	$2,718,119.66		$3,644,050.46
Public Works	473,378.41		524,740.04
Bill Stamp	129,664.81		134,066.52
Cullers	58,376.76		66,230.00
	$3,379,539.67		$4,369,087.02

Increase.....$989,547.38

This affords a gratifying indication of the increasing prosperity of the country.

To Advertisers.

Sir:

THE GAZETTE *now offers to business people an advertising medium unequalled by any Newspaper in the Province. In August last, the publication of the* EVENING TELEGRAPH *and the Tri-weekly* GAZETTE *were discontinued, and the Lists of both these papers added to the already large circulation of the Daily Edition of* THE GAZETTE. *The enlargement and other improvements made have given it such increased popularity among all classes, that to-day* THE GAZETTE *enjoys a much larger circulation than all the other English morning Dailies in the city combined.*

THE GAZETTE *is sold in the city and by Newsdealers to whom it is delivered by first Trains at the principal News Agencies throughout the Dominion at* 10 *cents a week, or* $5 *a year in advance.*

IT IS DISTINGUISHED FOR

THE ABLEST EDITORIALS,
THE MOST AUTHENTIC COMMERCIAL REPORTS,
THE FULLEST TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES,
THE BEST LOCAL NEWS,
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THE CHOICEST LITERATURE,

Affording to the reader each morning a complete synopsis of contemporary events throughout the World.

☞ *Orders by Mail or otherwise will receive prompt attention.*

T. & R. WHITE,
Printers and Publishers.

Montreal, December, 1870.

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ERRATA.

Page 70, Cap. 35—For perfection" of license, read "forfeiture."

Page 71, Cap. 44—For "Debts due to them," read "Debts due to holders."

Page 75, Cap. 17—For "receiving," read "reserving."

Page 75, Cap. 18—For "land," read "bond," in second line; and in the third line, read "justification of *sureties*."

Page 77, Cap. 26—For "as well as the fees to be paid," read "bye-law may fix fees," &c.

Page 79, Cap. 28—For "Colony," read "Cobourg."

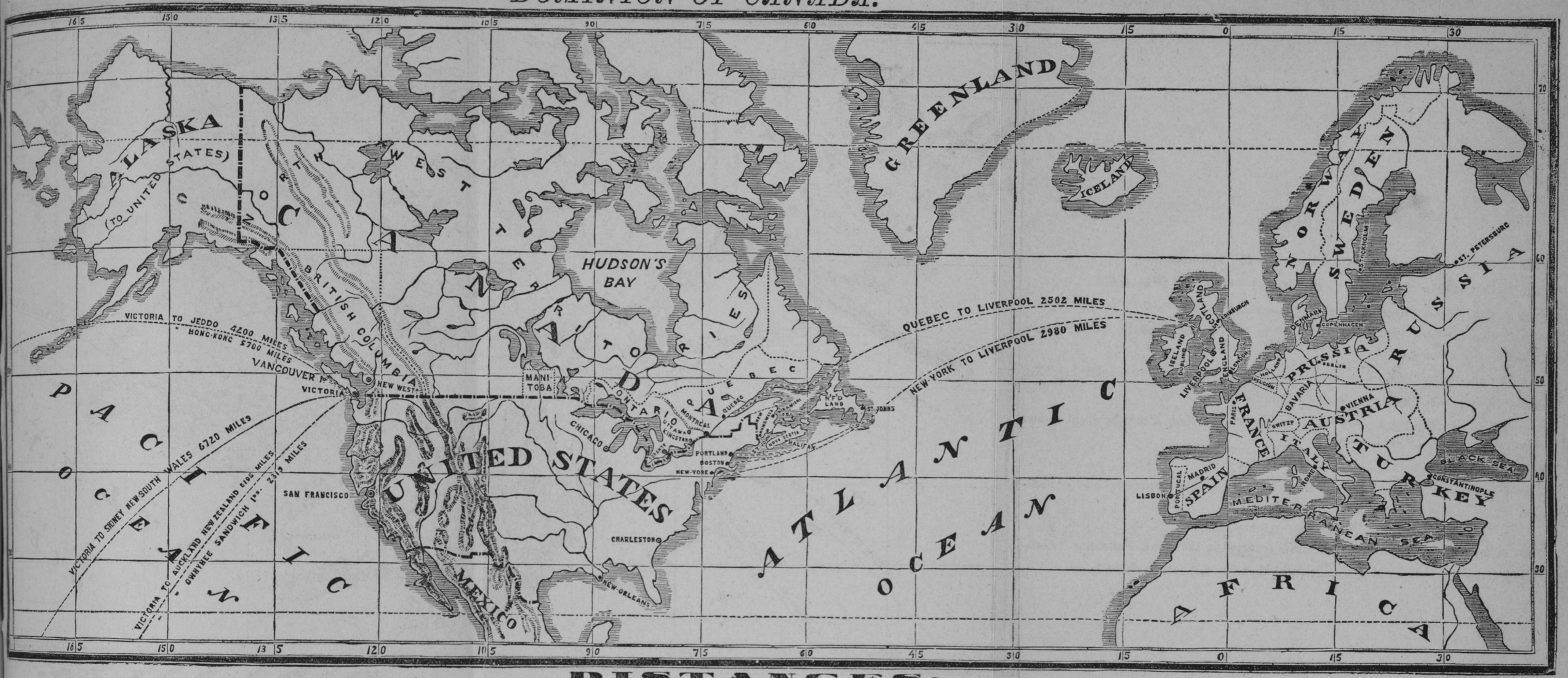
Page 80, Cap. 41—Third line, after "Luther," insert the words "may be spent"; and in seventh line, for "put." read "grant."

Page 113—In the sixth line, for "audit," read "credit."

Page 162—Put general title "Nova Scotia" over the heading "*Supreme Court of Judicature.*"

☞ A few other typographical errors have occurred in the sheets containing "*Legislation,*" but they are obvious to the reader, and therefore not recapitulated here.

DOMINION OF CANADA.



DISTANCES.

Between Europe and America.

Geographical Miles.

Quebec to Liverpool	by Straits of Belle Isle	2502	by Allan's Maps.
Do	do by Cape Race and N. of Ireland	2830	A. Russell.
Do	do by do and S. of Ireland	2863	do
Portland	do by N. of Ireland	2750	do
New York	do by do	2947	do
Do	do by do	2980	T. C. Keefer.
Do	do by S. of Ireland	2985	A. Russell.

From West Coast of America.

Geographical Miles.

Victoria (Voncouver's Island) to Jeddo		4200
Do	Hong Kong	5700
Do	Owhyhee	2315
Do	Sydney, Port Jackson	6732

INLAND.

Statute Miles.

Quebec to Chicago by the Grand Trunk Railway	1020
New York to do by Troy and Buffalo	983

Statute Miles.

Quebec by air line to New Westminster, B. C.			2020
Montreal	do	do	1985
Ottawa	do	do	1900

From Liverpool to Western States.

Mixed Stat. and Geo. Miles.

Liverpool to Chicago,	by Quebec and St. Lawrence Route		3522
Do	do	by New York, Troy and Buffalo	3733

THE

YEAR BOOK

AND ALMANAC OF

CANADA

FOR

1872;

BEING AN

ANNUAL STATISTICAL ABSTRACT FOR THE DOMINION

AND

A REGISTER OF LEGISLATION AND OF PUBLIC MEN

IN

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

PRICE 25 CENTS.

Ottawa :

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JAMES BAILIFF AND COMPANY FROM STEREOTYPED PLATES.

Entered according to Act of the Parliament of Canada, in the year 1871, by the Publishers in the Office of the Minister of Agriculture.

PREFACE.

The volume for 1872 is the sixth year of the publication of the *Year Book and Almanac of Canada.*

The publishers are again happy to announce that it continues to be received with increasing favour, not only in British America, but in Great Britain, the United States and in distant parts of the British Empire, being everywhere quoted for public information respecting the Dominion.

The object of the Publishers, from the first, has been to make this work an annual hand-book of public information of common interest; which it is not only desirable but necessary that all parts of the Dominion should have of each other, for the proper working of the Union.

The greatest possible pains have been taken to secure accuracy of statement; and statements published in the *Year Book* may be accepted as being as accurate as those officially published in blue-books. This and convenience of reference are primary objects of the publishers.

The information of public matters of interest which the *Year Book* contains is not anywhere else grouped together in any existing publication.

The publishers believe that the present volume may be accepted with the same confidence by the public as its predecessors have been.

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

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

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

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

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FIXED AND MOVEABLE FESTIVALS, ANNIVERSARIES, &c.

New Year's Day*	Jan.	1
Epiphany	"	6
Septuagesima Sunday	"	28
Quinquagesima—Shrove Sunday	Feb.	11
Ash Wednesday	"	14
Quadragesima—1st Sun. in Lent	"	18
St. David	March	1
St. Patrick	"	17
Palm Sunday	"	24
Annunciation—Lady Day*	"	25
Good Friday	"	29
Easter Sunday	"	31
Low Sunday	April	7
St. George	"	23
Rogation Sunday	May	5
Ascension Day—Holy Thursday*	"	9
Pentecost—Whit Sunday	"	19
Birth of Queen Victoria	"	24
Trinity Sunday	"	26
Corpus Christi*	"	30
Accession of Queen Victoria	June	20
Proclamation	"	21
St. John Bapt.—Midsummer Day	"	24
St. Peter and St. Paul*	"	29
Dominion Day	July	1
St. Michael—Michaelmas Day	Sept.	29
Birth of Prince of Wales	Nov.	9
St. Andrew	"	30
1st Sunday in Advent	Dec.	1
Conception of the Virgin Mary*	"	8
St. Thomas	"	21
Christmas Day	"	25
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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 5633 of the Jewish Era commences on October 3, 1872.

The year 1289 of the Mohammedan Era commences on March 11, 1872.

The 36th year of Queen Victoria's reign commences on June 20, 1872.

The 6th year of the Dominion of Canada commences July 1, 1872.

The 97th year of the Independence of the United States commences July 4, 1872.

On pp. 5, 6, 7, of the Calendar are given the local civil times at which the upper limb of the sun appears to rise and set at a central station in lat. 45° N., and long. 4h. 46m. W., allowance for refraction having been applied to the true times of rising and setting.

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

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

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

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

THE MOON.

The times at which the moon rises and sets, are both given for every day in the year. They are computed for the moon's centre, and those on pp. 5, 6, 7, for a station in lat. 45° N., and long. 4h. 46m. W. The corrections for *latitude* to be applied to the times of *setting* given in pp. 5, 6, 7, of the calendar, in order to find the times at which the moon sets at other stations, may be found approximately from lat. 42° to lat. 48° by multiplying the numbers in the adjoining column, by the number of degrees by which the latitude exceeds 45°. If the latitude be less than 45°, the signs of the corrections must be changed. The corrections for latitudes 49° and 50° will

be more near to the truth if the multipliers, (which according to the following rule would be 4 and 5), be replaced respectively by 4½ and 5½.

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

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

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

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

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

The Planets.

Venus.—Venus is a morning star from January 1 till she reaches her superior conjunction with the Sun on July 15, after which she passes to the east of the sun, and becomes an evening star.

The following are the dates at which Venus reaches certain important points in her course:—

February 13, in conjunction with Saturn, Venus 0° 33′ N.; April 4, aphelion; May 7, conjunction with Mercury, Venus 5° 59′ N.; June 16, conjunction with Mars, Venus 0° 41′ S.; June 18, conjunction with Mercury, Venus 0° 23′ S.; July 15, superior conj. with Sun; July 21, conj. with Uranus, Venus 0° 31′ N.; July 25, perihelion; July 28, conj. with Jupiter, Venus, 0° 40′ N.; Aug. 23, conj. with Mercury, Venus 6° 29′ N.; Nov. 14, aphelion; Dec. 4, conj. with Saturn, Venus, 2° South.

Mars.—March 24, conj. with Mercury, Mars 1° 8′ S.; April 19, conj. with Mercury, Mars 2° 32′ S.; May 17, conj. with Sun; June 17, conj. with Mercury, Mars 0° 21′ N.; Aug. 23, conj. with Uranus, Mars 0° 30′ N.; Sept. 21, conj. with Jupiter, Mars 0° 36′ N.; Dec. 7, aphelion.

Jupiter.—Jan. 15, in opposition to Sun; March 15, stationary; April 9, in quadrature; June 5, conj. with Uranus, Jupiter 0° 40′ S.; Aug. 2, conj. with Sun; Nov. 21, in quadrature; Dec. 17, stationary.

Saturn.—Jan. 2, conj. with Sun; Jan. 29, conj. with Mercury, Saturn 0° 6′ N.; April 10, quadrature; April 29, stationary; July 9, in opposition to Sun; Sept. 17, stationary; Oct. 7, quadrature.

Uranus.—Jan. 19, opposition with Sun; April 3, stationary; April 16, quadrature; July 7, conj. with Mercury, Uranus 0° 19′ S.; July 23, conj. with Sun; Oct. 28, quadrature; Nov. 10, stationary.

The following table gives the local civil times at which the five principal planets pass the meridian of 4h. 46m. on the first day of each month, together with the days in which their conjunctions with the moon occur. The times of culmination will serve also within a minute for other meridians. For brevity A. M. is denoted by (a) and P.M. by (p.)

Months.	Venus.	Mars.	Jupiter.	Saturn.	Uranus.
	Culminates. Conj. (	*Culminates. Conj.* (	*Culminates. Conj.* (	*Culminates. Conj.* (	*Culminates. Conj.* (
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
January	8 53 a. 6	2 19 p. 12	1 15 a. 24	0 10 p. 9	1 28 a. 24
February	9 23 a. 5	1 52 p. 10	10 52 p. 20	10 23 a. 6	11 17 p. 20
March	9 58 a. 6	1 21 p. 10	8 47 p. 18	8 41 a. 4	9 18 p. 19
April	10 21 a. 5	0 46 p. 8	6 46 p. 14	6 48 a. { 1 28	7 15 p. 15
May	10 42 a. 5	0 13 p. 7	5 0 p. 12	4 53 a. 25	5 18 p. 12
June	11 7 a. 4	11 41 a. 5	3 19 p. 9	2 48 a. 22	3 21 p. 9
July	11 46 a. 4	11 12 a. 4	1 46 p. 6	0 42 a. 19	1 30 p. 6
August	0 26 p. 4	10 40 a. { 1 30	0 11 p. { 3 31	10 27 p. 15	11 36 a. { 2 30
September	0 50 p. 3	10 2 a. 28	10 36 a. 28	8 19 p. 11	9 41 a. 26
October	1 8 p. 3	9 18 a. 27	9 2 a. 25	6 20 p. 9	7 49 a. 24
November	1 39 p. 2	8 27 a. 25	7 19 a. 22	4 25 p. 5	5 59 a. 20
December	2 21 p. 2	7 33 a. 23	5 32 a. 19	2 38 p. { 3 30	3 51 a. 17

Eclipses.

In the year 1872 there will be two Eclipses of the Sun, and two of the Moon.

I. A partial Eclipse of the Moon, May 22, 1872.

The middle of the Eclipse occurs before the Moon rises in Canada. The last contact with the shadow occurs soon after the Moon rises at Halifax and Fredericton, but before she rises at Western stations. The last contact with the Penumbra takes place after the Moon rises at the places given, but before she rises at Fort Garry.

The following table contains the local mean astronomical times at which such phases as are visible occur.

PHASE.	Halifax.	Fredericton.	Quebec.	Montreal.	Kingston	Toronto.	London.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Last contact with shadow	7 41	7 31					
Do do Penumbra	9 12	9 2	8 42	8 32	8 21	8 9	8 1

II. An Annular Eclipse of the SUN, June 5, 1872, invisible in Canada.

The line of central Eclipse extends from a point in the Indian Ocean (lat. 5° 43′ N., long. 85° E.) across South India and China, to a point in the Pacific (lat. 27° 32′ N., long. 153° 36′ W.)

III. A partial Eclipse of the MOON, Nov. 14, 1872, visible in Canada.

The local times at which the various phases occur are as follows:—

PHASE.	Halifax.	Fredericton.	Quebec.	Montreal.	Kingston.	Toronto.	London.	Fort Garry.	Victoria.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
First contact with Penumbra	10 47	10 37	10 17	10 7	9 56	9 44	9 36	8 31	6 50
Do Shadow	12 47	12 37	12 17	12 7	11 56	11 44	11 36	10 34	8 50
Middle of Eclipse	13 5	12 55	12 35	12 25	12 14	12 2	11 54	10 52	9 8
Last contact with Shadow	13 23	13 13	12 53	12 43	12 32	12 20	12 12	11 10	9 26
Do Penumbra	15 23	15 13	14 53	14 43	14 32	14 20	14 12	13 10	11 26

The first contact with the shadow occurs at 11° from the northernmost point of the Moon's limb, towards the West; the last contact at 29° towards the West; in each case for *direct* image.

Magnitude of the Eclipse (Moon's diameter=1) 0.023.

IV. A total Eclipse of the SUN, November 30, 1872, invisible in Canada.

The line of central Eclipse extends from a point in the South Pacific (lat. 15° 1′ S., long. 178° 12′ W.) eastward, South of Cape Horn, to a point in the South Atlantic (lat. 41° 27′ S., long. 12° 33′ W.)

JEWISH CALENDAR FOR 1872.

5632.	1872.		5632.	1872.	
Sebat	Jan. 11		Ab	August 1	
Adar	Feb. 9, 10		" 9	" 13	Fast—Destruction of the Temple.
" 14	" 23	Purim—Katan.	Elul	Sept. 3, 4	
Veadar	Mar. 10, 11		5633.		
" 11	" 21	Fast of Esther.	Tishri	Oct. 3	New Year's Feast
" 14, 15	" 24, 25	Purim.	" 3	" 6	Fast of Gedaliah.
Nissan	April 9	[over.	" 10	" 12	Fast—Day of Atonement
" 15, 16	" 23, 24	First two days of Pass-	" 15, 16	" 17, 18	First two days of Tabernacles.
" 21, 22	" 29, 30	Last two days of do.	" 21	" 23	Hosanna Rabba. [feasts.
Iyar	May 8, 9		" 22	" 24	Feast of Eighth Day of
" 18	" 26	Lag L'Omer.	" 23	" 25	Feast of the Law.
Sivan	June 7		Heshvan	Nov. 1	
" 6, 7	" 12, 13	Feast of Weeks.	Kislev	Dec. 1	
Tamuz	July 6, 7		" 25	" 25	Feast of Dedication.
" 17	" 23	Fast.	Tebet	" 30, 31	

MOHAMMEDAN CALENDAR.

Year.	Name of Month.	Month begins.	Year.	Name of Months.	Month begins
1288.	Dulkaadah	Jan. 23	1289.	Gomada	July 19
"	Dulhagee	Feb. 22	"	Latter Gomada	Aug. 19
1289.	Mulharram	Mar. 23	"	Rajab	Sept. 17
"	Sephar	April 22	"	Schabân	Oct. 17
"	Rabia	May 21	"	Ramadân	Nov. 14
"	Latter Rabia	June 20	"	Shawal	Dec. 14

1872.—CALENDAR calculated for Lat. 45° N., and Long. 4h. 16m. W.

JANUARY.

Day of the Week.	D. of M.	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises.	Moon sets.	Cor. for 1° of lat	Sun on Mer
		h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	m.	h.m.
Monday	1	7 39	4 29	10 11	11 12	+1.6	12 01
Tuesday	2	7 39	4 30	11 18	11 35	0.8	12 01
Wednesday	3	7 39	4 31	A.M.	11 57	0.1	12 02
Thursday	4	7 39	4 32	0 27	P. 20	−0.7	12 02
Friday	5	7 39	4 33	1 38	0 44	1.5	12 03
Saturday	6	7 38	4 34	2 53	1 13	2.3	12 03
SUNDAY	7	7 38	4 35	4 11	1 49	3.2	12 04
Monday	8	7 38	4 36	5 30	2 34	3.8	12 07
Tuesday	9	7 38	4 37	6 46	3 31	4.2	12 07
Wednesday	10	7 38	4 38	7 51	4 40	4.0	12 08
Thursday	11	7 37	4 39	8 46	5 56	3.4	12 08
Friday	12	7 37	4 40	9 29	7 16	2.7	12 09
Saturday	13	7 36	4 42	10 02	8 34	1.8	12 09
SUNDAY	14	7 36	4 43	10 30	9 48	1.0	12 09
Monday	15	7 35	4 44	10 54	10 59	0.1	12 10
Tuesday	16	7 35	4 45	11 17	A.M.		12 10
Wednesday	17	7 34	4 47	11 39	0 07	+0.7	12 10
Thursday	18	7 33	4 48	P. 02	1 13	1.4	12 11
Friday	19	7 33	4 49	0 27	2 18	2.2	12 11
Saturday	20	7 32	4 51	0 55	3 22	2.9	12 11
SUNDAY	21	7 31	4 52	1 29	4 24	3.5	12 12
Monday	22	7 30	4 53	2 09	5 23	4.0	12 12
Tuesday	23	7 30	4 54	2 56	6 18	4.2	12 12
Wednesday	24	7 29	4 56	3 50	7 06	4.1	12 12
Thursday	25	7 28	4 57	4 49	7 47	3.8	12 13
Friday	26	7 27	4 59	5 52	8 22	3.2	12 13
Saturday	27	7 26	5 00	6 57	8 51	2.6	12 13
SUNDAY	28	7 25	5 02	8 03	9 17	1.8	12 13
Monday	29	7 24	5 03	9 10	9 40	1.0	12 13
Tuesday	30	7 23	5 04	10 17	10 02	0.3	12 14
Wednesday	31	7 22	5 06	11 26	10 28	−0.4	12 14
Thursday							
Friday							
Saturday							
SUNDAY							

FEBRUARY.

Day of the Week.	D. of M.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Moon sets.	Cor. for 1° of lat	Sun on Mer
		h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	m.	h.m.
Thursday	1	7 29	5 07	A.M.	10 47	−1.3	12 14
Friday	2	7 29	5 09	0 58	11 33	2.1	12 14
Saturday	3	7 28	5 10	1 51	11 44	2.8	12 14
SUNDAY	4	7 27	5 12	3 07	P. 23	3.5	12 14
Monday	5	7 27	5 13	4 22	1 12	4.1	12 14
Tuesday	6	7 26	5 14	5 31	2 14	4.2	12 14
Wednesday	7	7 25	5 16	6 30	3 29	3.8	12 14
Thursday	8	7 24	5 17	7 18	4 45	3.1	12 14
Friday	9	7 23	5 19	7 56	6 05	2.2	12 14
Saturday	10	7 22	5 20	8 27	7 23	1.3	12 15
SUNDAY	11	7 21	5 21	8 54	8 37	0.5	12 15
Monday	12	7 20	5 23	9 17	9 49	+0.3	12 15
Tuesday	13	7 19	5 24	9 40	10 58	1.1	12 14
Wednesday	14	7 18	5 26	10 03	A.M.		12 14
Thursday	15	7 17	5 27	10 28	0 05	1.9	12 14
Friday	16	7 16	5 29	10 55	1 11	2.7	12 14
Saturday	17	7 15	5 30	11 27	2 15	3.3	12 14
SUNDAY	18	6 57	5 31	P. 05	3 16	3.8	12 14
Monday	19	6 55	5 33	0 49	4 12	4.2	12 14
Tuesday	20	6 54	5 34	1 41	5 02	4.2	12 14
Wednesday	21	6 52	5 36	2 39	5 46	3.9	12 14
Thursday	22	6 50	5 37	3 42	6 22	3.4	12 14
Friday	23	6 49	5 38	4 47	6 54	2.8	12 14
Saturday	24	6 47	5 40	5 54	7 21	2.1	12 13
SUNDAY	25	6 45	5 41	7 01	7 44	1.3	12 13
Monday	26	6 44	5 43	8 09	8 06	0.6	12 13
Tuesday	27	6 42	5 44	9 18	8 29	−0.3	12 13
Wednesday	28	6 40	5 45	10 29	8 51	1.0	12 13
Thursday	29	6 39	5 47	11 42	9 16	1.8	12 13

MARCH.

Day of the Week.	D. of M.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Moon sets.	Cor. for 1° of lat	Sun on Mer
		h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	m.	h.m.
Friday	1	6 37	5 58	A.M.	9 45	−2.7	12 12
Saturday	2	6 35	5 59	0 58	10 20	3.3	12 12
SUNDAY	3	6 33	5 51	2 10	11 04	4.0	12 12
Monday	4	6 32	5 52	3 19	11 50	4.8	12 12
Tuesday	5	6 30	5 53	4 29	P. 65	4.0	12 12
Wednesday	6	6 28	5 55	5 10	2 19	3.5	12 11
Thursday	7	6 26	5 56	5 51	3 38	2.7	12 11
Friday	8	6 24	5 57	6 21	4 56	1.8	12 11
Saturday	9	6 22	5 59	6 52	6 12	0.9	12 11
SUNDAY	10	6 21	6 00	7 17	7 26	0.1	12 10
Monday	11	6 19	6 01	7 40	8 37	+0.7	12 10
Tuesday	12	6 17	6 03	8 03	9 47	1.6	12 10
Wednesday	13	6 15	6 04	8 27	10 55	2.4	12 09
Thursday	14	6 13	6 05	8 54	A.M.		12 09
Friday	15	6 11	6 06	9 24	0 02	3.1	12 09
Saturday	16	6 09	6 08	10 00	1 05	3.8	12 09
SUNDAY	17	6 08	6 09	10 42	2 04	4.2	12 08
Monday	18	6 06	6 10	11 31	2 57	4.3	12 08
Tuesday	19	6 04	6 12	P. 27	3 43	4.2	12 08
Wednesday	20	6 02	6 13	1 28	4 22	3.7	12 07
Thursday	21	6 00	6 14	2 33	4 55	3.1	12 07
Friday	22	5 58	6 15	3 39	5 23	2.4	12 07
Saturday	23	5 56	6 17	4 47	5 48	1.6	12 07
SUNDAY	24	5 54	6 18	5 56	6 10	0.8	12 06
Monday	25	5 53	6 19	7 06	6 32	0.0	12 06
Tuesday	26	5 51	6 20	8 17	6 55	−0.7	12 06
Wednesday	27	5 49	6 22	9 32	7 19	1.6	12 05
Thursday	28	5 47	6 23	10 47	7 46	2.4	12 05
Friday	29	5 45	6 24	A.M.	8 20	3.2	12 05
Saturday	30	5 43	6 26	0 02	9 01	3.9	12 04
SUNDAY	31	5 41	6 27	1 13	9 52	4.3	12 04

APRIL.

Day of the Week.	D. of M.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Moon sets.	Cor. for 1° of lat	Sun on Mer
		h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	m.	h.m.
Monday	1	5 38	6 28	2 16	10 54	−4.3	12 03
Tuesday	2	5 36	6 29	3 22	P. 04	4.3	12 03
Wednesday	3	5 35	6 31	4 27	1 27	4.2	12 02
Thursday	4	5 33	6 32	5 25	2 37	3.8	12 02
Friday	5	5 31	6 33	6 17	3 52	3.2	12 01
SUNDAY	6	5 30	6 34	6 59	5 05	2.4	12 01
Monday	7	5 28	6 36	7 32	6 17	−1.4	12 00
Tuesday	8	5 27	6 37	8 01	7 28	0.5	11 59
Wednesday	9	5 25	6 38	8 27	8 37	0.4	11 59
Thursday	10	5 24	6 39	8 51	9 45	1.3	11 58
Friday	11	5 22	6 41	9 14	10 51	2.1	11 58
SUNDAY	12	5 21	6 42	9 37	11 58	2.9	11 57
Monday	13	5 19	6 43	8 34	A.M.		12 00
Tuesday	14	5 18	6 44	9 21	0 49	4.3	12 00
Wednesday	15	5 16	6 46	10 14	1 39	4.3	12 00
Thursday	16	5 14	6 47	11 13	2 20	3.9	12 00
Friday	17	5 12	6 48	P. 16	2 55	3.3	11 59
SUNDAY	18	5 11	6 49	1 22	3 24	2.7	11 58
Monday	19	5 09	6 51	2 29	3 50	1.9	11 58
Tuesday	20	5 07	6 52	3 37	4 13	1.2	11 57
Wednesday	21	5 06	6 53	4 47	4 35	0.4	11 57
Thursday	22	5 04	6 54	5 59	4 57	−0.4	11 56
Friday	23	5 02	6 56	7 14	5 20	1.3	11 56
SUNDAY	24	5 01	6 57	8 31	5 48	2.1	11 55
Monday	25	4 59	6 58	9 49	6 18	2.9	11 55
Tuesday	26	4 57	6 59	11 04	6 57	3.8	11 54
Wednesday	27	4 56	7 01	A.M.	7 46	4.3	11 53
Thursday	28	4 54	7 02	0 11	8 45	4.8	11 57
Friday	29	4 53	7 03	1 07	9 54	4.0	11 57
SUNDAY	30	4 52	7 04	1 53	11 09	3.3	11 57

1872.—CALENDAR calculated for Lat. 45° N., and Long. 4h. 46m. W.

MAY.

Day of the Week.	D. of M.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Moon sets.	Cor. for 1° of lat	Sun on Mer
		h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	m.	h.m.
Wednesday	1	4 48	7 06	2 29	P. 25	−2.5	11 57
Thursday	2	4 47	7 07	2 58	1 39	1.6	11 57
Friday	3	4 45	7 08	3 24	2 52	1.7	11 57
Saturday	4	4 44	7 09	3 46	4 08	+0.1	11 57
SUNDAY	5	4 42	7 11	4 08	5 12	0.9	11 56
Monday	6	4 41	7 12	4 31	6 21	1.7	11 56
Tuesday	7	4 40	7 13	4 54	7 30	2.7	11 56
Wednesday	8	4 38	7 14	5 21	8 37	3.3	11 56
Thursday	9	4 37	7 15	5 52	9 41	3.9	11 56
Friday	10	4 36	7 17	6 29	10 40	4.3	11 56
Saturday	11	4 35	7 18	7 12	11 33	4.4	11 56
SUNDAY	12	4 33	7 19	8 04	A.M.	....	11 56
Monday	13	4 32	7 20	9 00	0 18	4.2	11 56
Tuesday	14	4 31	7 21	10 02	0 55	3.7	11 56
Wednesday	15	4 30	7 22	11 06	1 26	3.0	11 56
Thursday	16	4 29	7 24	P. 12	1 52	2.3	11 56
Friday	17	4 28	7 25	1 18	2 16	1.6	11 56
Saturday	18	4 27	7 26	2 26	2 38	0.8	11 56
SUNDAY	19	4 26	7 27	3 36	2 59	0.0	11 56
Monday	20	4 25	7 28	4 49	3 21	−0.8	11 56
Tuesday	21	4 24	7 29	6 06	3 45	1.7	11 56
Wednesday	22	4 23	7 30	7 25	4 15	2.6	11 56
Thursday	23	4 22	7 31	8 44	4 50	3.4	11 57
Friday	24	4 21	7 32	9 58	5 36	4.0	11 57
Saturday	25	4 20	7 33	11 01	6 33	4.4	11 57
SUNDAY	26	4 20	7 34	11 51	7 41	4.2	11 57
Monday	27	4 19	7 35	A.M.	8 56	3.6	11 57
Tuesday	28	4 18	7 36	0 32	10 13	2.8	11 57
Wednesday	29	4 17	7 37	1 04	11 30	1.9	11 57
Thursday	30	4 17	7 38	1 30	P. 43	1.0	11 57
Friday	31	4 16	7 39	1 52	1 54	0.2	11 57
Saturday	..	....	....	....	....	....	....
SUNDAY	..	....	....	....	....	....	....
Monday	..	....	....	....	....	....	....
Tuesday	..	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wednesday	..	....	....	....	....	....	....

JUNE.

D. of M.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Moon sets.	Cor. for 1° of lat	Sun on Mer
	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	m.	h.m.
..	....	....	....	....	....	....
..	....	....	....	....	....	....
..	....	....	....	....	....	....
..	....	....	....	....	....	....
1	4 16	7 39	2 15	3 03	+0.6	11 58
2	4 15	7 40	2 35	4 11	1.4	11 58
3	4 15	7 41	2 58	5 19	2.2	11 58
4	4 14	7 42	3 21	6 26	3.0	11 58
5	4 14	7 43	3 53	7 31	3.6	11 58
6	4 14	7 43	4 27	8 32	4.2	11 58
7	4 13	7 44	5 08	9 27	4.4	11 59
8	4 13	7 45	5 56	10 17	4.3	11 59
9	4 13	7 45	6 51	10 54	3.9	11 59
10	4 13	7 46	7 51	11 27	3.2	11 59
11	4 12	7 46	8 53	11 55	2.6	11 59
12	4 12	7 47	9 58	A.M.	....	12 00
13	4 12	7 47	11 03	0 19	1.9	12 00
14	4 12	7 48	P. 09	0 41	1.1	12 00
15	4 12	7 48	1 16	1 02	0.3	12 00
16	4 12	7 49	2 25	1 23	−0.5	12 00
17	4 12	7 49	3 40	1 45	1.1	12 01
18	4 12	7 49	4 57	2 12	2.1	12 01
19	4 13	7 50	6 16	2 43	3.0	12 01
20	4 13	7 50	7 34	3 23	3.8	12 02
21	4 13	7 50	8 45	4 15	4.3	12 02
22	4 13	7 50	9 42	5 20	4.3	12 02
23	4 13	7 51	10 28	6 35	3.9	12 02
24	4 14	7 51	11 04	7 55	3.0	12 02
25	4 14	7 51	11 33	9 14	2.2	12 02
26	4 15	7 51	11 58	10 31	1.3	12 03
27	4 15	7 51	A.M.	11 45	0.4	12 03
28	4 15	7 51	0 23	P. 54	+0.4	12 03
29	4 16	7 50	0 41	2 03	1.2	12 03
30	4 16	7 50	1 01	3 11	2.0	12 03

JULY

D. of M.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Moon sets.	Cor. for 1° of lat	Sun on Mer
	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	m.	h.m.
..	....	....	....	....	....	....
..	....	....	....	....	....	....
..	....	....	....	....	....	....
..	....	....	....	....	....	....
..	....	....	....	....	....	....
1	4 17	7 50	1 28	4 18	+2.8	12 04
2	4 18	7 50	1 55	5 23	3.5	12 04
3	4 18	7 50	2 28	6 25	4.0	12 04
4	4 19	7 50	3 06	7 21	4.3	12 04
5	4 20	7 49	3 52	8 11	4.1	12 04
6	4 20	7 49	4 45	8 54	4.0	12 05
7	4 21	7 48	5 43	9 29	3.4	12 05
8	4 22	7 48	6 45	9 58	2.8	12 05
9	4 23	7 47	7 49	10 23	2.1	12 05
10	4 23	7 47	8 53	10 45	1.3	12 05
11	4 24	7 46	9 58	11 06	0.6	12 05
12	4 25	7 46	11 03	11 26	−0.1	12 05
13	4 26	7 45	P. 10	11 47	0.9	12 05
14	4 27	7 44	1 20	A.M.	....	12 06
15	4 28	7 43	2 33	0 11	1.8	12 06
16	4 29	7 43	3 50	0 59	2.6	12 06
17	4 30	7 42	5 07	1 53	3.4	12 06
18	4 31	7 41	6 24	2 59	4.0	12 06
19	4 32	7 41	7 35	4 16	4.4	12 06
20	4 33	7 40	8 18	5 40	4.4	12 06
21	4 34	7 39	8 55	7 05	4.2	12 06
22	4 35	7 38	9 22	8 28	3.6	12 06
23	4 36	7 37	9 50	9 48	2.6	12 06
24	4 37	7 36	10 23	9 28	1.7	12 06
25	4 38	7 35	10 45	10 41	0.7	12 06
26	4 39	7 34	11 07	11 52	−0.1	12 06
27	4 40	7 32	11 31	P. 62	0.9	12 06
28	4 41	7 31	11 58	2 09	1.8	12 06
29	4 42	7 30	A.M.	3 15	2.6	12 06
30	4 43	7 29	0 29	4 18	3.3	12 06
31	4 44	7 28	1 05	5 17	3.9	12 06

AUGUST.

D. of M.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Moon sets.	Cor. for 1° of lat	Sun on Mer
	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	m.	h.m.
..	....	....	....	....	....	....
1	4 46	7 26	1 49	6 09	+4.4	12 06
2	4 47	7 25	2 39	6 54	4.1	12 06
3	4 48	7 24	3 36	7 31	3.7	12 06
4	4 49	7 22	4 38	8 02	3.0	12 06
5	4 50	7 21	5 41	8 28	2.3	12 06
6	4 51	7 20	6 46	8 50	1.6	12 06
7	4 53	7 18	7 50	9 11	0.8	12 05
8	4 54	7 17	8 55	9 31	0.1	12 05
9	4 55	7 15	10 01	9 51	−0.7	12 05
10	4 56	7 14	11 08	10 13	1.5	12 05
11	4 57	7 12	P. 18	10 38	2.3	12 05
12	4 58	7 11	1 31	11 08	3.1	12 05
13	5 00	7 09	2 46	11 48	3.8	12 05
14	5 01	7 08	4 00	A.M.	....	12 04
15	5 02	7 06	5 07	0 38	4.3	12 04
16	5 03	7 05	6 05	1 41	4.4	12 04
17	5 04	7 03	6 50	2 56	3.9	12 04
18	5 06	7 01	7 27	4 18	3.1	12 03
19	5 07	7 00	7 57	5 41	2.2	12 03
20	5 08	6 58	8 23	7 02	1.2	12 03
21	5 09	6 56	8 46	8 19	0.3	12 03
22	5 10	6 55	9 09	9 34	+0.6	12 03
23	5 12	6 53	9 33	10 47	1.4	12 02
24	5 13	6 51	9 59	11 57	2.3	12 02
25	5 14	6 49	10 28	P. 65	3.0	12 02
26	5 15	6 48	11 03	2 10	3.8	12 01
27	5 16	6 46	11 45	3 11	4.2	12 01
28	5 18	6 44	A.M.	4 06	4.3	12 01
29	5 19	6 42	0 33	4 53	4.3	12 01
30	5 20	6 41	1 28	5 32	3.9	12 00
31	5 21	6 39	2 29	6 04	3.2	12 00

1872.—CALENDAR for Halifax, 63° 36′ W. and Long. 4h. 14m. W.

SEPTEMBER.

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

OCTOBER.

Day of the Week.	D. of M.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Moon sets.	Cor. for 1° of lat	Sun on Mer.
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
TUESDAY	1	5 59	5 40	1 36	5 42	+0 6	11 49
WEDNESDAY	2	6 00	5 38	5 43	6 02	−0 2	11 49
THURSDAY	3	6 01	5 37	6 51	6 22	1 0	11 49
FRIDAY	4	6 02	5 35	8 00	6 45	1 8	11 49
SATURDAY	5	6 04	5 33	9 12	7 12	2 7	11 48
SUNDAY	6	6 05	5 31	10 27	7 44	3 5	11 48
MONDAY	7	6 06	5 29	11 40	8 25	4 2	11 48
TUESDAY	8	6 07	5 27	P. 49	9 17	4 5	11 47
WEDNESDAY	9	6 09	5 26	1 50	10 14	4 3	11 47
THURSDAY	10	6 10	5 24	2 41	11 13	3 7	11 47
FRIDAY	11	6 11	5 22	3 22	A. M.		11 47
SATURDAY	12	6 13	5 20	3 56	0 51	3 0	11 46
SUNDAY	13	6 14	5 18	4 23	2 10	2 1	11 46
MONDAY	14	6 15	5 17	4 47	3 28	1 1	11 46
TUESDAY	15	6 16	5 15	5 09	4 45	0 3	11 45
WEDNESDAY	16	6 18	5 13	5 33	6 00	+0 6	11 45
THURSDAY	17	6 19	5 11	5 57	7 11	1 6	11 45
FRIDAY	18	6 20	5 10	6 23	8 20	2 5	11 45
SATURDAY	19	6 22	5 08	6 54	9 30	3 3	11 45
SUNDAY	20	6 23	5 06	7 32	10 48	4 0	11 45
MONDAY	21	6 24	5 05	8 15	11 59	4 4	11 45
TUESDAY	22	6 26	5 03	9 07	P. 43	4 5	11 44
WEDNESDAY	23	6 27	5 02	10 05	1 28	4 3	11 44
THURSDAY	24	6 28	5 00	11 06	2 06	3 8	11 44
FRIDAY	25	6 30	4 58	A. M.	2 37	3 1	11 44
SATURDAY	26	6 31	4 57	0 11	3 03	2 4	11 44
SUNDAY	27	6 33	4 55	1 15	3 26	1 7	11 44
MONDAY	28	6 34	4 54	2 21	3 46	0 9	11 44
TUESDAY	29	6 35	4 52	3 27	4 06	0 1	11 44
WEDNESDAY	30	6 37	4 51	4 34	4 26	−0 7	11 44
THURSDAY	31	6 38	4 49	5 44	4 48	1 6	11 44
FRIDAY							
SATURDAY							

NOVEMBER.

Day of the Week.	D. of M.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Moon sets.	Cor. for 1° of lat	Sun on Mer.
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
FRIDAY	1	6 39	4 48	6 57	5 13	−2 4	11 44
SATURDAY	2	6 41	4 47	8 12	5 44	3 2	11 44
SUNDAY	3	6 42	4 45	9 28	6 22	4 0	11 44
MONDAY	4	6 44	4 44	10 41	7 11	4 5	11 44
TUESDAY	5	6 45	4 43	11 46	8 12	4 5	11 44
WEDNESDAY	6	6 46	4 41	P. 41	9 23	4 1	11 44
THURSDAY	7	6 48	4 40	1 26	10 38	3 3	11 44
FRIDAY	8	6 49	4 39	1 59	11 50	2 1	11 44
SATURDAY	9	6 50	4 38	2 26	A. M.		11 44
SUNDAY	10	6 52	4 36	2 51	1 13	1 5	11 44
MONDAY	11	6 53	4 35	3 11	2 28	0 6	11 44
TUESDAY	12	6 55	4 34	3 31	3 42	+0 3	11 44
WEDNESDAY	13	6 56	4 33	3 48	4 55	1 1	11 45
THURSDAY	14	6 57	4 32	4 02	6 08	2 0	11 45
FRIDAY	15	6 58	4 31	4 50	7 20	2 9	11 45
SATURDAY	16	7 00	4 30	5 25	8 29	3 7	11 45
SUNDAY	17	7 01	4 29	6 07	9 35	4 3	11 45
MONDAY	18	7 03	4 28	6 54	10 33	4 5	11 45
TUESDAY	19	7 04	4 27	7 51	11 21	4 5	11 46
WEDNESDAY	20	7 05	4 27	8 52	P. 01	4 1	11 46
THURSDAY	21	7 07	4 26	9 55	0 59	3 4	11 46
FRIDAY	22	7 08	4 25	11 00	1 06	2 8	11 46
SATURDAY	23	7 09	4 24	A. M.	1 29	2 1	11 47
SUNDAY	24	7 11	4 24	0 04	1 50	1 2	11 47
MONDAY	25	7 12	4 23	1 09	2 09	0 5	11 47
TUESDAY	26	7 13	4 22	2 15	2 26	−0 3	11 48
WEDNESDAY	27	7 14	4 21	3 23	2 50	1 1	11 48
THURSDAY	28	7 15	4 21	4 34	3 13	2 0	11 48
FRIDAY	29	7 17	4 21	5 49	3 41	2 9	11 49
SATURDAY	30	7 18	4 20	7 06	4 15	3 6	11 49

DECEMBER.

Day of the Week.	D. of M.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Moon sets.	Cor. for 1° of lat	Sun on Mer.
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
SUNDAY	1	7 19	4 20	8 23	5 02	−4 3	11 49
MONDAY	2	7 20	4 20	9 31	6 00	4 5	11 50
TUESDAY	3	7 21	4 19	10 35	7 09	4 4	11 51
WEDNESDAY	4	7 22	4 19	11 24	8 26	3 6	11 51
THURSDAY	5	7 23	4 19	P. 01	9 45	2 7	11 51
FRIDAY	6	7 24	4 19	0 31	11 02	1 7	11 52
SATURDAY	7	7 25	4 19	0 57	A. M.		11 52
SUNDAY	8	7 26	4 19	1 20	0 19	0 9	11 53
MONDAY	9	7 27	4 19	1 41	1 32	0 0	11 53
TUESDAY	10	7 28	4 19	2 03	2 43	+0 9	11 53
WEDNESDAY	11	7 29	4 19	2 26	3 55	1 8	11 54
THURSDAY	12	7 30	4 19	2 52	5 05	2 6	11 54
FRIDAY	13	7 31	4 19	3 21	6 15	3 3	11 55
SATURDAY	14	7 31	4 19	4 02	7 22	4 0	11 55
SUNDAY	15	7 32	4 19	4 48	8 24	4 5	11 56
MONDAY	16	7 33	4 20	5 40	9 18	4 5	11 56
TUESDAY	17	7 33	4 20	6 40	10 01	4 3	11 57
WEDNESDAY	18	7 34	4 20	7 42	10 33	3 7	11 57
THURSDAY	19	7 35	4 21	8 46	11 07	3 0	11 57
FRIDAY	20	7 35	4 21	9 50	11 32	2 3	11 57
SATURDAY	21	7 36	4 22	10 51	11 53	1 5	11 58
SUNDAY	22	7 36	4 22	11 48	P. 13	0 8	11 58
MONDAY	23	7 37	4 23	A. M.	0 32	0 0	12 00
TUESDAY	24	7 37	4 23	0 42	0 50	−0 7	12 00
WEDNESDAY	25	7 37	4 24	1 32	1 13	1 5	12 01
THURSDAY	26	7 38	4 25	2 21	1 36	2 4	12 01
FRIDAY	27	7 38	4 25	3 13	2 09	3 3	12 02
SATURDAY	28	7 38	4 26	5 55	2 49	4 0	12 02
SUNDAY	29	7 38	4 27	7 11	3 41	4 5	12 03
MONDAY	30	7 38	4 28	8 19	4 47	4 5	12 03
TUESDAY	31	7 39	4 29	9 14	6 04	3 7	12 04
WEDNESDAY							
THURSDAY							
FRIDAY							
SATURDAY							

1872.—CALENDAR calculated for Toronto and Fort Garry.

JANUARY

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

FEBRUARY.

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

1872.—CALENDAR calculated for Toronto and Fort Garry.

MARCH.

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

APRIL.

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

1872.—CALENDAR, calculated for Toronto and Fort Garry.

MAY.

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

JUNE.

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

CALENDAR calculated for Toronto and Fort Garry.

JULY.

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

AUGUST.

Day of Month.	Toronto lat 43° 39′ N.				Fort Garry lat. 49° 53′ N.			
	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Moon sets.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Moon sets
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1	4 49	7 23	1 56	6 04	4 30	7 42	1 28	6 37
2	4 50	7 22	2 46	6 49	4 32	7 40	2 18	7 20
3	4 51	7 20	3 43	7 27	4 33	7 38	3 17	7 55
4	4 52	7 19	4 43	7 59	4 35	7 37	4 22	8 22
5	4 53	7 18	5 46	8 25	4 36	7 35	5 29	8 44
6	4 55	7 17	6 49	8 49	4 38	7 34	6 37	9 02
7	4 56	7 15	7 52	9 11	4 39	7 32	7 46	9 19
8	4 57	7 14	8 56	9 32	4 41	7 30	8 51	9 34
9	4 58	7 12	10 01	9 53	4 42	7 28	10 06	9 50
10	4 59	7 11	11 08	10 16	4 43	7 27	11 18	10 08
11	5 00	7 10	P.M. 17	10 42	4 45	7 24	P. M. 33	10 29
12	5 01	7 08	1 29	11 14	4 46	7 23	1 51	10 55
13	5 03	7 06	2 43	11 54	4 48	7 21	3 11	11 31
14	5 04	7 05	3 56	A. M.	4 49	7 19	4 28	A. M.
15	5 05	7 04	5 03	0 45	4 51	7 17	5 37	0 18
16	5 06	7 02	6 01	1 48	4 52	7 17	6 31	1 21
17	5 07	7 01	6 47	3 02	4 54	7 14	7 14	2 88
18	5 08	6 59	7 25	4 23	4 55	7 12	7 44	4 05
19	5 09	6 57	7 56	5 45	4 57	7 10	8 09	5 33
20	5 10	6 56	8 23	7 05	4 58	7 08	8 30	7 00
21	5 11	6 54	8 47	8 22	5 00	7 06	8 48	8 21
22	5 13	6 52	9 12	9 34	5 01	7 04	9 08	9 41
23	5 14	6 51	9 36	10 46	5 03	7 02	9 26	10 58
24	5 15	6 49	10 03	11 55	5 04	7 01	9 47	P. M. 14
25	5 16	6 48	10 33	P.M.1 02	5 06	6 58	10 13	1 26
26	5 17	6 46	11 09	2 06	5 07	6 56	10 44	2 34
27	5 18	6 44	11 51	3 07	5 09	6 54	11 24	3 39
28	5 19	6 42	A. M.	4 01	5 10	6 52	A. M.	4 34
29	5 21	6 41	0 40	4 48	5 12	6 49	0 12	5 20
30	5 22	6 39	1 34	5 28	5 13	6 47	1 08	5 57
31	5 23	6 37	2 35	6 01	5 15	6 45	2 16	6 26

1872.—CALENDAR calculated for Toronto and Fort Garry.

SEPTEMBER.

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

OCTOBER.

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

CALENDAR calculated for Toronto and Fort Garry.

NOVEMBER.

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

DECEMBER.

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

JANUARY.	D.	H.	FEBRUARY.	D.	H.	MARCH.	D.	H.	APRIL.	D.	H.
Last Quarter.	3	5 p.	Last Quarter.	2	5 a.	Last Quarter.	2	3 p.	New Moon...	7	8 p.
New Moon...	10	10 a.	New Moon...	8	9 p.	New Moon...	9	8 a.	First Quarter	15	5 p.
First Quarter	17	7 a.	First Quarter	16	2 a.	First Quarter	16	10 p.	Full Moon ...	23	9 a.
Full Moon ...	25	noon	Full Moon ...	24	6 a.	Full Moon ...	24	9 p.	Last Quarter.	30	4 a.
						Last Quarter.	31	10 p.	Perigee	1	4 p.
Perigee	9	11 p.	Perigee	7	10 a.	Perigee	6	9 a.	Apogee.....	15	1 a.
Apogee.....	22	7 p.	Apogee.....	19	9 a.	Apogee.....	28	5 a.	Perigee	27	2 a.

MAY.	D.	H.	JUNE.	D.	H.	JULY.	D.	H.	AUGUST.	D.	H.
New Moon...	7	9 a.	New Moon...	5	11 p.	New Moon...	5	1 p.	New Moon...	4	5 a.
First Quarter	15	11 a.	First Quarter	14	3 a.	First Quarter	13	3 p.	First Quarter	12	1 a.
Full Moon ...	22	7 p.	Full Moon ...	21	2 a.	Full Moon ...	20	8 a.	Full Moon ...	18	4 p.
Last Quarter.	29	9 a.	Last Quarter.	27	5 p.	Last Quarter.	27	5 a.	Last Quarter.	25	4 p.
									Apogee.....	2	9 p.
Apogee.....	12	7 p.	Apogee.....	9	10 a.	Apogee.....	6	7 p.	Perigee	17	6 p.
Perigee	24	6 p.	Perigee	21	11 p.	Perigee	21	8 a.	Apogee.....	30	5 a.

SEPTEMBER.	D.	H.	OCTOBER.	D.	H.	NOVEMBER.	D.	H.	DECEMBER.	D.	H.
New Moon...	2	8 p.	New Moon...	2	11 a.	New Moon...	1	1 a.	First Quarter	7	7 a.
First Quarter	10	9 a.	First Quarter	9	4 p.	First Quarter	7	11 p.	Full Moon ...	14	5 p.
Full Moon ...	16	mid.	Full Moon ...	16	noon	Full Moon ...	14	mid.	Last Quarter.	22	9 p.
Last Quarter.	24	9 a.	Last Quarter.	24	4 a.	Last Quarter.	23	1 a.	New Moon...	30	2 a.
						New Moon...	30	2 p.	Perigee	3	7 a.
Perigee	14	11 p.	Perigee	12	2 p.	Perigee.....	6	4 p.	Apogee.....	19	8 a.
Apogee.....	26	9 p.	Apogee.....	24	4 p.	Apogee.....	21	1 p.	Perigee.....	31	9 a.

Cables for finding the Latitude & the Direction of the Meridian.

Preliminary Remarks and Computations.

The mean astronomical day begins at mean noon, or twelve hours later than the ordinary civil day; and mean astronomical time is expressed by the number of hours, minutes, and seconds that have elapsed since the preceding mean noon.

Prob. 1.—A date in local civil time being given, it is required to find the date in astronomical mean time.

Rule.—If the civil time be P. M., the astronomical time is the same as the civil time, (omitting the sign P. M.)

If the civil time be A. M., twelve hours must be added to the hours, and the date must be put one day back.

Examples:—

Dates in Civil Time.	h.	m.		Corresponding Astronomical Time.	h.	m.
April 7,	5	4	P. M.	April 7,	5	4
May 5,	10	17	A. M.	May 4,	22	17
July 1,	3	40	A. M.	June 30,	15	40

Prob. 2.—The longitude being given in degrees, &c., it is required to express the same in *time*, at the rate of 1 hour for 15 degrees, &c.

Rule.—Divide the degrees, minutes, and seconds by 15, or, what is more convenient, multiply by 4 and divide the product by 60.

Example.—The longitude being 80° 20′ 36″, find the longitude in time.

80° 20′ 36″
4

60) 321 22 24

5 21 22.4

	h.	m.	s.
Long. in time is	5	21	22.4

Prob. 3.—The date being given in local time, (civil or astronomical,) required to find the Greenwich date, the longitude being west.

Rule.—To the local time expressed astronomically *add* the long. in time. The sum, if less than 24 hours, will be the Greenwich date, the day being unaltered; but if the sum be more than 24 hours, 24 hours must be rejected, and the date must be put one day *forward*.

Examples.—Required the Greenwich dates corresponding to the following local times.

		h.	m.			°	′	
(1)	Dec. 20	6	14	P. M.	Long.	42	15	W.
(2)	March 12	11	20	A. M.	Long.	80	30	W.

(1)

	h.	m.	
Place Dec 20	6	14	
Long. in time	2	49	W.
Gr. Dec. 20	9	3	

(2)

	h.	m.
Place March 11	23	20
Long. in time	5	22
Gr. March 11	28	42
or Gr. March 12	4	42

Prob. 4.—To find from table I the declination of the sun at *apparent* noon, *i.e.* at the instant when the sun passes the meridian of the place, the long. being west.

Rule.—(1) Take from table I the Declination at Greenwich apparent noon of the proposed day, and the hourly change of Declination from the column marked (D), giving to each their proper signs N. or S.

(2) Express the longitude in time, and multiply (D) by the hours and parts of an hour. This will be the change which the declination undergoes while the sun passes from the meridian of Greenwich to the meridian of the place.

(3) If the declination and its change have the *same* sign (N or S), add them together and give to the sum their common sign; if their signs be *contrary*, subtract the less from the greater and give to the remainder the sign of the greater. The sum or difference, as the case may be, will be the required declination at local apparent noon.

Examples.—Find the declination of the sun at apparent noon in the following cases:

		°	′	
(1)	April 10, 1872	Long. 80	45	;
(2)	January 5, "	" 70	15	;

(1)

	h.	m.	°	′	″	
Long. in time	5	23				
April 10 Declin. Gr. app. noon	8	10	12	3	12.3	N
Change in	1				55.24	N
"	5	23		4	57.4	N
Decl. local app. noon	8	15	9	7		N

(2)

	h.	m.	°	′	″	
Long. in time	4	41				
Jan. 5,	22	39	49	3		S
					16.55	N
	1			17	5	N
	22	38	31	8		S

Tables II and III are designed to aid in finding the time when a given bright star passes the meridian on any proposed night; and also in finding what stars pass the meridian between two proposed hours.

Table II contains sixty-nine stars of magnitudes not less than the third, and placed in the order of their culmination. Polaris and β Ursæ Minoris, as they occur in another table, are not included in table II. For convenience of reference the stars are distinguished by the Roman numerals. The Right Ascensions, (R. A.) and the declinations, refer to their mean places on Jan. 1, 1872, at midnight. Although not accurately true, they are sufficiently near the truth for ordinary purposes. Where very great exactness is needed the Nautical Almanac must be employed.

The numbers in columns headed intervals in mean time, are the intervals of time which elapse between the culmination of the corresponding stars: hence if the time of culmination of any star be known, the time when any later star culminates will be found by adding all the intermediate intervals to the time of transit of the first star. If the time of culmination of an earlier star be required, the sum of all the intermediate intervals must be *substracted* from the time of the given transit.

Example.—Sirius passes the meridian at 10h. 4m. 15s.: Find the time of transit (1) of α Canis Minoris and (2) of α Orionis.

(1)

	h.	m.	s.
Transit of XXII	10	4	15
Interval between XXII & XXIII	14	3	
XXIII XIV	32	45	
XXIV XXV	6	9	
Transit of (XXV) α Canis Minoris	10	57	12

(2)

	h.	m.	s.
Transit of XXII	10	4	15
Interval between XXII & XXI	9	9	
XXI XX	15	4	
XX XIX	16	56	
	41	9	
Transit of (XIX) α Orionis	9	23	6

In table III are given, for every evening of the year, the bright star from the table II which passes the meridian first after 7 p. m., together with time of passage.

If the time of transit of any other star be required, it may be found in the manner just explained.

If it be required to find what star first passes the meridian after any *other* hour later than 7 p. m., proceed as follows:

(1) Write down the time at which the first transit occurs after 7 p. m., and add to it the interval between the transits of that star and the next: and to the sum add the second interval, and so on till a time is found next later than the proposed hour.

If the proposed hour be *earlier* than 7 p. m., the intervals must be subtracted.

The number of additions or subtractions will indicate the required star and the result of the additions or subtractions will be the time of its transit.

Example.—Req. to find what stars pass the meridian first after the following dates, 1872.

(1) Aug. 12, 9h. 30m. P. M.

	h.	m.	s.
" LIII	7	9	20
Interval LIII—LIV		50	58
" LIV—LV		1	28
" LV —LVI		24	30
" LVI —LVII		38	52
" LVII—LVIII		26	52
	9	32	2

(2) Dec. 18, 6h. 29m. P. M.

	h.	m.	s.
V	7	25	48
Interval V—IV		40	21
	6	45	27
" IV—III		3	53
	6	41	34

(3) Dec. 4, 6h. 30m. P. M.

	h.	m.	s.
I	7	5	12
Interval I—LXIX	1	1	54
	6	3	36

Hence for (1) Req. Star is LVIII ζ Aquilæ and its transit occurs at. 9h. 32m. 2s.
(2) ..... III α Cassiopeiæ 6 41 34
(3) ..... I α Andromedæ 7 5 12

In the last case no star on the list culminates between 6h. 30m. and 7h.

To find the Latitude of the Place by a Meridian Altitude of the Sun.

The mean time at which the sun crosses the meridian is given for every day in the year in the calendar, under the heading "Sun on the Meridian."

Rule (1) From table I take out the sun's declination and correct it for longitude in the manner already explained, and take out the semi-diameter of the sun from table VIII.

(2) Correct the observed altitude of the sun's limb for the index error of the instrument; (*a*) subtract the correction for refraction given in table IV, and, if great accuracy is attempted, add the correction for parallax from table VI. Add or subtract the sun's semidiameter according as the altitude of the lower or upper limb is observed, and the result will be the true altitude of the sun's centre.

Subtract the true altitude from 90° and thus obtain the true zenith distance.

(3) If the declination of the sun be subtracted from or added to the true zenith distance, according as the declination is N. or S., the sum or difference will be the latitude of the place.*

Examples (1).—May 10, 1872, in long. 90° W. nearly, the observed meridian altitude of the sun's lower limb, measured from a lake horizon, was 60° 18′ 30″; the index correction was + 5′ 50″ and the height of the eye 35 feet; required the latitude.

(2) Oct. 5, 1872 in long. 75° W. nearly, the observed meridian alt. of the sun's L.L. by sextant and artificial horizon was 40° 2′ 0″, and the index corr. was — 3′ 0″. Required the latitude.

(1) Sun's declination Gr. Noon

	°	′	″	
May 10	17	46	35	N
diff. in 1 hour			38.85	
corr. for long		3	53	N
Corrected Declin.	17	50	28	N

(2) Sun's declination Gr. Noon

	°	′	″	
Oct. 5	4	57	27	S.
diff. in 1 hour			57	75
corr. for long		4	49	S.
Corrected Declin.	5	2	16	S.

(*a*) If the altitude of the sun or of any heavenly body be measured from the sea or lake horizon, a correction for *Dip* is required, which depends on the height of the eye above the level of the water. This correction which is always to be *subtracted*, should be applied immediately after that for index error. The values of the dip corrections for different heights of the eye are given in table V. When the altitude is measured with sextant and artificial horizon, or with a theodolite, the dip correction must not be applied.

* These and some other rules in this article would need modification if they were required to be used in intertropical or southern latitudes.

	°	′	″	
obsd. alt.	60	18	30	
index cor.	+	3	50	
	60	22	20	
Dip.	−	5	49	
	60	16	31	
refraction	−	0	33	
parallax	+		4	
true alt. of L.L.	60	16	2	
semidiameter	+	15	52	
true alt. of centre	60	31	54	
Z. D.	29	28	6	
Declin.	17	50	28	N
Lat.	47	18	34	N

	°	′	″	
obsd. alt.	40	2	0	
ind. cor.	−	3	0	
	39	59	0	
refraction	−	1	9	
parallax	+		7	
true alt. of L.L.	39	58	58	
semidiameter	+	16	3	
true alt. centre	40	15	1	
Z. D.	49	44	59	
Declin.	5	2	16	S
Lat.	44	42	43	N

To find the Latitude by a Meridian Altitude of a Star at its upper transit.(*b*)

Rule.—(1) From table II take out the declination of the star with its proper sign N. or S., according as the declination is north or south.

(2) Correct the observed altitude for index error, dip, (if necessary) and refraction by table IV; subtract the altitude thus corrected from 90° and thus obtain the zenith distance, which must be marked N. or S. according as the zenith is north or south from the star.

(3) If the zenith distance and the declination have the same sign, add them together; but if they have contrary signs, subtract the less from the greater. The sum or remainder, as the case may be, will be the latitude of the place North.

Examples.—Required the latitude by meridian altitude in the following cases:

	Star.	*Alt.* ° ′ ″	*Index cor.* ′ ″	*height of eye in feet.*	*Position of zenith from star.*
(1)	Pollux	68 20 40	+ 5 20	44	N
(2)	Sirius	27 29 24	− 4 0	30	S
(3)	γ Urs. Maj.	84 20 15	− 5 19	..	S

(1)

	°	′	″	
obsd. alt.	68	20	40	
ind. corr.	+	5	20	
	68	25	0	
dip	−	6	32	
	68	19	28	
refr.	−	0	23	
	68	19	5	
Z. D.	21	40	55	N
declin.	28	19	59	N
Lat.	50	0	54	N

(2)

	°	′	″	
	27	29	24	
ind. corr.	−	4	0	
	27	25	24	
dip	−	5	24	
	27	20	0	
refr.	−	1	52	
	27	18	8	
Z. D.	62	41	52	N
declin.	16	32	52	S
Lat.	46	9	20	N

(3)

	°	′	″	
	84	20	15	
ind. corr.	−	5	19	
	84	15	6	
refr.	−	0	6	
	84	15	0	
Z. D.	5	45	0	S
declin.	54	24	22	N
Lat.	48	39	22	N

To find the Latitude by the Meridian Altitude of a Circumpolar Star at its lower transit.

The time at which the lower transit takes place, is found by adding 11h. 58m. 2s. to the time of the preceding upper transit.

Rule.—Correct the observed altitude of the star as in the preceding case, and add to it the polar distance of the star, or, what comes to the same thing, add 90° to the altitude, and subtract the star's declination. The result will be the latitude.

Example.—The observed alt. of α Ursæ Majoris under the pole and taken with a theodolite was 22° 26′ 0″, and the index correction was 0; find the latitude.

	°	′	″
obsd. alt.	22	26	0
refr.	−	2	20
	22	23	40
	90		
	112	23	40
Declin.	62	26	29
Lat.	49	57	11

(*b*) Stars suitable for the purpose, with the times of their transit, may be found by tables II and III.

Latitude by the Altitude of Polaris.

The latitude may be found from the observed altitude of Polaris at its upper or lower transits by the methods given in the two preceding cases. The latitude however may be easily computed from the altitude observed at *any time* of the night, by applying certain corrections to the true altitude.

The principal of these depends on the hour angle of Polaris, or its position with respect to the meridian at the instant of observation. The other, which is a much smaller correction, depends partly on the hour angle, and partly on the latitude of the place; but as its amount is not materially affected by a change of several degrees in the latitude, for the sake of simplicity it has been computed for latitude 45°.

The two corrections, which have been computed for the position of Polaris in 1872, are combined together and are given in table IX for every 4 m. of hour angle, or for every 4 m. of the right ascension of the meridian, from which the hour angle differs by a constant angle.

Rule (1).—From the approximate mean time of the place expressed astronomically, and the approximate longitude in time, find the Greenwich date roughly to the nearest hour.

(2) From table VII take the Right Ascension of the mean sun at the Greenwich noon next preceding the Greenwich date, and add to it 10 seconds for every hour of the Greenwich date. The sum will be the right ascension of the mean sun at the time of observation.

(3) Add to this the astronomical time of the place. The sum (rejecting 24 hours if it be more than 24 hours), will be the right ascension of the meridian.

(4) Correct the observed altitude of Polaris for index error, (dip if necessary) and refraction, and apply to the true altitude the correction given in table IX. The result will be the latitude of the place.

Example.—Sept. 10, 1872, at 11h. 2m. P. M., in long. 85° west, the observed latitude of Polaris taken with a theodolite was 47° 40′ 0″, and the index correction was 0. Required the latitude.

	h.	m.			°	′	″
Sept. 10.....	11	2		obsd. alt....	47	40	0
Long. in t.....	5	40		refr.....		— 0	53
Gr. Sept. 10	16	42			47	39	7
R. A. Gr. Noon Sept. 10.	11	10	18	corr. from table IX..	—1	0	45
correction....		2	50	Lat.....	46	38	22
corrected R. A..	11	22	8				
time of place...	11	2					
R. A. of mer...	22	24					

It is sometimes the practice to observe the altitude of Polaris at the time of its *greatest elongation* east or west from the meridian, and to take this altitude as the latitude of the place.

This point in the star's course is the *worst* that could be chosen, as the change of altitude is then most *rapid*, and consequently any error in the time of observation is most effective in vitiating the result.

To find the Direction of the Meridian.

The true bearing or azimuth of a terrestrial mark is known from the horizontal angle between the mark and some celestial object whose azimuth has been determined.

A star evidently bears north or south at the instant of its passage over the meridian; but as this is the point in the diurnal path of a star when its azimuth changes most rapidly, the error in the azimuth occasioned by any error in estimating the time of observation will then be the *greatest* possible. The very slow motion of Polaris in azimuth renders it more suitable than other bodies for this purpose; but in any case, unless the observation be made very accurately at the true time of transit, the direction of the meridian derived from it will not be correct.

The times best adapted for observing the azimuth of a body, is when its diurnal path touches a vertical circle; for the error in the azimuth dependent on any error in the time is at that instant the *least* possible.

The times proper for observing the azimuth of Polaris may be found partly from table X, in which are given the astronomical times of its upper transit on every day in the year, and also from table XV, which shews the interval of time between its transit and its greatest elongation east or west from the meridian. The intervals are computed for every degree of latitude, from 42° to 51°, and are accompanied by the differences in the lengths of the intervals corresponding to differences of 10′ in the latitude, by aid of which, the intervals proper to any intermediate latitude may be easily found.

In table XV are given the azimuths of Polaris for each quarter and for every degree of latitude, from 42° to 51°, together with the differences to be added to the azimuth for every 10′ of latitude.

The mode of applying these tables is shewn by the following example.

Example.—Required the time of greatest western elongation of Polaris and the corresponding azimuth on Jan. 4, 1872, in lat. 47° 20.

	h.	m.	s.		h.	m.	s.		°	′	″
Time of Mer. pass. Jan. 4..	6	16	25	Interval Lat. 47°..	5	53	9	Azth. Lat. 47..	2	0	31
Interval.....	5	53	5	— 2.0 X 2		— 4		23′ X 2		+ 46	
Time of greatest elongation	12	9	30	for lat. 47° 20′	5	53	5	azth. lat. 47° 20′	2	1	17

Hence the time of greatest western elongation is.....12 h. 9 m. 30 s.;
and the azimuth at the same time is..... 2° 1′ 17″;

(*Continued on page* 33

TABLE I.—Sun's Declination for every day at apparent noon, for the meridian of Greenwich, with the differences for 1 hour or 15° of West longitude.

Day of M.	JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.	
	Declination.	D.	Declination.	D.	Declination.	D.	Declination.	D.	Declination.	D.	Declination.	D.
	° ′ ″	″	° ′ ″	″	° ′ ″	″	° ′ ″	″	° ′ ″	″	° ′ ″	″
1	S 23 02 40	N12	S 17 12 15	N42	**S 7 20 44**	**N57**	**N 4 46 31**	**N58**	**N15 15 19**	**N45**	**N22 08 25**	**N20**
2	23 07 38	13	16 55 08	43	6 57 49	57	5 09 34	58	15 33 12	44	22 16 10	19
3	23 12 09	14	16 37 42	44	6 34 49	58	5 32 31	57	15 50 49	44	22 23 32	18
4	23 16 13	16	16 20 00	45	6 11 43	58	5 55 22	57	16 08 11	43	22 30 31	17
5	23 19 49	17	16 02 00	45	5 48 32	58	6 18 08	57	16 25 17	42	22 37 06	16
6	23 23 00	18	15 43 43	46	5 25 16	58	6 40 47	56	16 42 06	42	22 43 17	15
7	23 25 41	19	15 25 11	47	5 01 56	58	7 03 20	56	16 58 39	41	22 49 01	14
8	23 27 55	20	15 06 27	48	4 38 32	59	7 25 45	56	17 14 56	40	22 54 20	13
9	23 29 41	21	14 47 19	48	4 15 04	59	7 48 02	56	17 30 54	40	22 59 27	12
10	23 31 01	22	14 28 01	49	3 51 33	59	8 10 12	55	17 46 35	39	23 04 02	11
11	23 32 00	23	14 08 28	49	3 27 59	59	8 32 14	55	18 01 59	38	23 08 12	10
12	23 32 41	24	13 48 41	50	3 04 23	59	8 54 07	55	18 17 01	37	23 11 58	9
13	23 32 48	25	13 28 41	50	2 40 45	59	9 15 51	54	18 31 51	37	23 15 20	8
14	23 32 39	26	13 08 27	51	2 17 05	59	9 37 26	54	18 46 19	36	23 18 17	7
15	23 32 06	27	12 48 01	52	1 53 24	59	9 58 51	53	19 00 28	35	23 20 49	6
16	23 31 17	28	12 27 22	52	1 29 42	59	10 20 05	53	19 14 17	34	23 22 56	5
17	23 30 13	29	12 06 32	53	1 05 59	59	10 41 11	52	19 27 47	33	23 24 39	4
18	23 28 54	30	11 45 30	53	0 42 17	59	11 02 05	52	19 40 57	32	23 25 57	3
19	23 27 20	31	11 24 17	53	0 18 35	59	11 22 48	52	19 53 47	32	23 26 50	2
20	23 25 32	32	11 02 54	54	N 0 05 07	59	11 43 20	51	20 06 17	31	23 27 18	1
21	23 23 30	33	10 41 20	54	0 28 47	59	12 03 41	51	20 18 26	30	23 27 21	0
22	23 21 13	34	10 19 37	55	0 52 26	59	12 23 49	50	20 30 14	29	23 27 00	S 1
23	23 18 42	35	9 57 44	55	1 16 04	59	12 43 45	50	20 41 41	27	23 26 14	2
24	23 15 57	36	9 35 42	55	1 39 39	59	13 03 29	49	20 52 47	26	23 25 04	3
25	23 13 00	37	9 13 32	56	2 03 12	59	13 23 00	49	21 03 32	26	23 23 29	4
26	23 09 48	38	8 51 13	56	2 26 43	59	13 42 18	48	21 13 54	25	23 21 28	5
27	23 06 24	39	8 28 47	56	2 50 10	59	14 01 22	47	21 23 55	25	23 19 04	6
28	23 02 47	40	8 06 15	57	3 13 34	58	14 20 13	47	21 33 34	24	23 16 14	8
29	22 58 57	41	7 43 31	57	3 36 55	58	14 38 49	46	21 42 51	23	23 13 00	9
30	22 54 55	41	.....	...	4 00 11	58	14 57 12	46	21 51 45	22	23 09 22	10
31	22 50 41	42	.....	...	4 23 24	58	.....	...	22 00 16	21	.....	...

Day of M.	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.		DECEMBER.	
	Declination.	D.	Declination.	D.	Declination.	D.	Declination.	D.	Declination.	D.	Declination.	D.
	° ′ ″	″	° ′ ″	″	° ′ ″	″	° ′ ″	″	° ′ ″	″	° ′ ″	″
1	N23 05 20	S 11	N17 53 47	S 38	N 8 05 16	S 55	S 3 24 37	S 58	S 14 37 55	S 48	S 21 51 55	S 23
2	23 00 53	12	17 38 22	39	7 43 20	55	3 47 34	58	14 56 55	47	22 03 48	24
3	22 56 02	13	17 22 39	40	7 21 17	55	4 11 08	58	15 15 41	47	22 12 15	24
4	22 50 47	14	17 06 40	40	6 59 06	56	4 34 19	58	15 34 12	46	22 20 16	19
5	22 45 09	15	16 50 24	41	6 36 48	56	4 57 07	58	15 52 26	45	22 27 51	18
6	22 39 06	16	16 33 51	42	6 14 24	56	5 20 32	58	16 10 26	45	22 34 59	17
7	22 32 40	17	16 17 03	42	5 51 54	56	5 43 32	57	16 28 08	44	22 41 41	16
8	22 25 51	18	15 59 58	43	5 29 18	57	6 06 08	57	16 45 34	43	22 47 56	15
9	22 18 38	19	15 42 39	44	5 06 37	57	6 29 18	57	17 02 43	42	22 53 44	14
10	22 11 02	19	15 25 04	44	4 43 50	57	6 52 04	57	17 19 34	42	22 59 05	13
11	22 03 01	20	15 07 15	45	4 20 59	57	7 14 43	57	17 36 07	41	23 03 59	12
12	21 54 42	21	14 49 11	45	3 58 03	57	7 37 17	56	17 52 22	40	23 08 25	11
13	21 45 58	22	14 30 53	46	3 35 03	58	7 59 44	56	18 08 18	39	23 12 23	10
14	21 36 52	23	14 12 21	47	3 12 00	58	8 22 05	56	18 23 55	39	23 15 54	8
15	21 27 23	24	13 53 35	47	2 48 52	58	8 44 18	55	18 39 13	38	23 18 57	7
16	21 17 33	25	13 34 37	48	2 25 42	58	9 06 24	55	18 54 10	37	23 21 32	6
17	21 07 21	26	13 15 26	48	2 02 29	58	9 28 22	55	19 08 48	36	23 23 38	5
18	20 56 48	27	12 56 02	49	1 39 14	58	9 50 12	54	19 23 05	35	23 25 17	4
19	20 45 53	28	12 36 26	49	1 15 56	58	10 11 53	54	19 37 01	34	23 26 28	3
20	20 34 38	29	12 16 38	50	0 52 36	58	10 33 25	54	19 50 36	34	23 27 10	1
21	20 23 02	29	11 56 38	50	0 29 15	58	10 54 48	53	20 03 50	33	23 27 24	0
22	20 11 05	30	11 36 27	51	0 05 52	58	11 16 02	53	20 16 41	32	23 27 10	N 1
23	19 58 48	31	11 16 05	51	S 0 17 32	58	11 37 05	52	20 29 10	31	23 26 27	2
24	19 46 12	32	10 55 31	52	0 40 57	59	11 57 58	52	20 41 16	30	23 25 17	3
25	19 33 15	33	10 34 48	52	1 04 21	59	12 18 40	52	20 52 59	29	23 23 38	4
26	19 19 59	34	10 13 54	52	1 27 46	59	12 39 10	51	21 04 19	28	23 21 30	6
27	19 06 23	34	9 52 51	53	1 51 10	59	12 59 30	51	21 15 15	27	23 18 55	7
28	18 52 29	35	9 31 37	53	2 14 34	58	13 19 37	50	21 25 47	26	23 15 51	8
29	18 38 16	36	9 10 15	54	2 37 56	58	13 39 31	50	21 35 54	25	23 12 19	9
30	18 23 44	37	8 48 44	54	3 01 18	58	13 59 12	49	21 45 37	24	23 08 20	11
31	18 08 54	37	8 27 04	54	.....	...	14 18 41	48	.....	...	23 03 52	12

TABLE II.—Catalogue of Sixty-nine Bright Stars, of not less than the third magnitude, placed in the order of their culmination, with their Right Ascensions and Declinations, and the interval in Mean time which elapses between the culminations of each Star and the Star which follows it.

Reference Numeral.	*Star.*	*Magnitude*	*R. A.*			*Declin.*			*Interval.*		
			h.	m.	s	°	′	″	h.	m.	s.
I	α Andromedæ	2	0	1	47	N.	28	23	1	0	4	51
II	γ Pegasi (*Algenib*)	3 2	0	6	30	N.	14	28	18	0	25	33
III	α Cassiopeæ	var.	0	33	15	N.	55	50	6	0	3	53
IV	β Ceti	2	0	37	10	S.	18	41	23	0	30	21
V	θ Ceti	3	1	17	57	S.	8	50	40	0	29	52
VI	β Arietis	3.2	1	47	31	N.	20	19	52	0	12	21
VII	α Arietis	2	1	59	58	N.	22	51	21	0	35	29
VIII	α Ceti	2 3	2	15	35	N.	3	35	10	0	19	33
IX	α Persei	2	3	15	12	N.	49	21	12	0	21	37
X	η Tauri	3	3	39	53	N.	23	42	26	0	12	9
XI	γ′ Eridani	3	3	52	38	S.	14	52	28	0	36	25
XII	α Tauri (*Aldebaran*)	1	4	28	35	N.	16	14	54	0	23	2
XIII	ι Aurigæ	3	4	48	40	N.	32	57	39	0	18	32
XIV	α Aurigæ (*Capella*)	1	5	7	14	N.	45	51	53	0	1	9
XV	β Orionis (*Rigel*)	1	5	8	23	S.	8	23	6	0	9	48
XVI	β Tauri	2	5	15	12	N.	28	29	47	0	7	15
XVII	δ Orionis	2	5	25	28	S.	0	23	46	0	4	14
XVIII	ε Orionis	2	5	27	43	S.	1	17	9	0	18	28
XIX	α Orionis	var	5	48	15	N.	7	22	51	0	16	56
XX	μ Geminorum	3	6	15	13	N.	22	31	36	0	15	4
XXI	γ Geminorum	2.3	6	33	19	N.	16	39	22	0	9	9
XXII	α Canis Majoris (*Sirius*)	1	6	39	36	S.	16	32	32	0	11	3
XXIII	ε Canis Majoris	2.1	6	54	36	S.	28	47	58	0	32	45
XXIV	a^2 Geminorum (*Castor*)	2	7	23	29	N.	32	10	0	0	6	9
XXV	α Canis Minoris (*Procyon*)	1	7	32	30	N.	5	33	3	0	4	52
XXVI	β Geminorum (*Pollux*)	1.2	7	37	2	N.	28	19	59	0	24	33
XXVII	15 Argûs (*Navis*)	3	8	2	6	S.	23	56	13	0	48	12
XXVIII	ι Ursæ Majoris	3	8	51	29	N.	48	32	32	0	30	47
XXIX	α Hydræ	2	9	21	18	S.	8	6	18	0	17	15
XXX	ε Leonis	3	9	38	35	N.	24	21	44	0	22	54
XXXI	α Leonis (*Regulus*)	1.2	10	1	28	N.	12	25	30	0	11	20
XXXII	γ Leonis	2	10	12	55	N.	20	29	17	0	42	47
XXXIII	α Ursæ Majoris	2	10	55	49	N.	62	36	29	0	11	27
XXXIV	δ Leonis	2.3	11	7	18	N.	21	13	28	0	35	8
XXXV	β Leonis	2	11	42	32	N.	15	17	15	0	4	33
XXXVI	γ Ursæ Majoris	2.3	11	47	5	N.	54	24	22	0	16	24
XXXVII	ε Corvi	3	12	3	33	S.	21	54	28	0	24	3
XXXVIII	β Corvi	2.3	12	27	40	S.	22	41	19	0	7	30
XXXIX	γ Virginis	3.2	12	35	11	N.	0	44	50	0	14	50
XL	α Canum Venaticorum	3	12	50	2	N.	39	0	37	0	28	20
XLI	α Virginis (*Spica*)	1	13	18	25	S.	10	29	33	0	23	59
XLII	η Ursæ Majoris	2	13	42	25	N.	49	57	10	0	6	5
XLIII	η Bootis	3	13	48	35	N.	19	2	25	0	21	11
XLIV	α Bootis (*Arcturus*)	1	14	9	49	N.	19	51	0	0	29	29
XLV	e^2 Bootis	2.3	14	30	22	N.	27	36	54	0	1	23
XLVI	α Libræ	2.3	14	43	48	S.	15	30	30	0	23	15
XLVII	β Libræ	2	15	10	7	S.	8	54	32	0	13	6
XLVIII	α Coronæ Borealis	2	15	29	16	N.	27	8	49	0	8	41
XLIX	α Serpentis	2.3	15	37	58	N.	6	19	18	0	1	59
L	β′ Scorpii	2	15	53	7	S.	19	27	11	0	1	56
LI	δ Ophiuchi	2	16	7	38	S.	3	21	43	0	14	54
LII	α Scorpii (*Antares*)	1 2	16	21	3	S.	25	8	17	0	14	52
LIII	ζ Herculis	3 2	16	34	25	N.	31	51	10	0	51	56
LIV	β Draconis	2	17	27	31	N.	52	23	39	0	1	28
LV	α Ophiuchi	2.3	17	29	6	N.	12	30	1	0	24	34
LVI	γ Draconis	1	17	53	35	N.	51	30	17	0	35	52
LVII	α Lyræ (*Vega*)	1	18	32	56	N.	38	39	57	0	23	52
LVIII	ζ Aquilæ	3	18	50	32	N.	13	49	38	0	49	21
LIX	γ Aquilæ	3	19	49	10	N.	10	18	16	0	4	21
LX	α Aquilæ (*Altair*)	1 2	19	44	32	N.	8	31	57	0	52	23
LXI	α Cygni	2.1	20	37	7	N.	44	49	26	0	39	29
LXII	ζ Cygni	3	20	7	20	N.	30	42	17	0	1	1
LXIII	α Cephei	3	21	15	51	N.	62	2	33	0	1	17
LXIV	β Aquarii	3	21	24	49	S.	6	7	59	0	2	11
LXV	β^2 Cephei	3	21	27	0	N.	69	59	56	0	10	52
LXVI	ε Pegasi	2.3	21	37	54	N.	9	17	32	0	21	15
LXVII	α Aquarii	3	21	50	12	S.	0	55	2	0	51	14
LXVIII	α Piscis Aust. (*Fomalhaut*)	1 2	22	50	31	S.	30	18	1	0	7	8
LXIX	α Pegasi (*Markab*)	2	23	58	23	N.	14	51	27	1	1	36
I	α Andromedæ	2	24	1	47	N.	28	23	1	0	4	51

TABLE III.—Shewing the Stars contained in the Catalogue of Table II, which pass the Meridian first after 7 P.M. on every night in the year, with the mean times of their Meridian passages. The Numerals refer to the Stars similarly designated in Table II.

Day.	Stars.	JANUARY.	Stars.	FEBRUARY.	Stars.	MARCH.	Stars.	APRIL.	Stars.	MAY.	Stars.	JUNE.	Day.
		H. M. S.		H. M. S.		H. M. S.		H. M. S.		H. M. S.		H. M. S.	
1	VI	7 3 39	XI	7 5 51	XIX	7 7 42	XXVII	7 19 18	XXXI	7 24 29	XXXVI	7 3 51	1
2	VII	7 12 8	XI	7 1 55	XIX	7 3 46	XXVII	7 15 22	XXXI	7 16 33	XXXVII	7 16 19	2
3	VII	7 4	XII	7 31 35	XX	7 26 15	XXVII	7 11 26	XXXI	7 12 37	XXXVII	7 12 23	3
4	VII	7 4	XII	7 26 39	XX	7 22 19	XXVII	7 7 30	XXXI	7 8 41	XXXVII	7 8 27	4
5	VIII	7 15	XII	7 26 33	XX	7 18 53	XXVII	7 3 35	XXXI	7 4 45	XXXVII	7 4 31	5
6	VIII	7 11	XII	7 22 37	XX	7 14 57	XXVIII	7 47 51	XXXI	7 0 49	XXXVII	7 0 36	6
7	VIII	7 18	XII	7 18 41	XX	7 11 1	XXVIII	7 43 55	XXXII	7 8 14	XXXVIII	7 20 14	7
8	VIII	7 14	XII	7 14 45	XX	7 7 5	XXVIII	7 39 59	XXXII	7 4 18	XXXVIII	7 16 48	8
9	VIII	7 10	XII	7 10 49	XX	7 3 9	XXVIII	7 36 3	XXXII	7 0 22	XXXVIII	7 12 52	9
10	VIII	7 6	XII	7 6 53	XXI	7 14 17	XXVIII	7 32 7	XXXIII	7 20 15	XXXVIII	7 8 56	10
11	VIII	7 2	XII	7 2 57	XXI	7 10 21	XXVIII	7 28 11	XXXIII	7 16 19	XXXVIII	7 5 1	11
12	VIII	7 19	XIII	7 15 4	XXI	7 6 25	XXVIII	7 24 15	XXXIII	7 12 23	XXXIX	7 1 4	12
13	VIII	7 15	XIII	7 11 12	XXII	7 7 43	XXVIII	7 20 19	XXXIII	7 8 27	XXXIX	7 0 10	13
14	VIII	7 11	XIII	7 7 16	XXII	7 3 47	XXVIII	7 16 23	XXXIII	7 4 31	XL	7 11 33	14
15	VIII	7 7	XIII	7 3 20	XXIII	7 13 55	XXVIII	7 8 31	XXXIII	7 15 37	XL	7 7 37	15
16	VIII	7 17	XIV	7 17 55	XXIII	7 9 59	XXVIII	7 4 35	XXXIII	7 11 41	XL	7 3 41	16
17	VIII	7 13	XIV	7 13 59	XXIII	7 6 3	XXVIII	7 0 40	XXXIII	7 7 45	XLI	7 28 5	17
18	VIII	7 9	XIV	7 10 3	XXIII	7 2 7	XXIX	7 27 32	XXXIII	7 3 50	XLI	7 24 9	18
19	IX	7 16 17	XIV	7 6 7	XXIV	7 30 56	XXIX	7 23 36	XXXIV	7 11 21	XLI	7 20 13	19
20	IX	7 12 21	XIV	7 2 11	XXIV	7 27 0	XXIX	7 19 40	XXXIV	7 7 25	XLI	7 16 17	20
21	IX	7 8 25	XVI	7 9 12	XXIV	7 23 4	XXIX	7 15 44	XXXIV	7 3 30	XLI	7 12 21	21
22	IX	7 4 29	XVI	7 5 16	XXIV	7 19 8	XXIX	7 11 48	XXXV	7 31 42	XLI	7 8 25	22
23	IX	7 0 33	XVI	7 1 20	XXIV	7 15 12	XXIX	7 7 52	XXXV	7 30 46	XLI	7 4 29	23
24	X	7 17	XVII	7 4 38	XXIV	7 11 16	XXIX	7 3 56	XXXV	7 26 50	XLI	7 0 34	24
25	X	7 13	XVII	7 0 43	XXIV	7 7 20	XXIX	7 0 0	XXXV	7 22 54	XLII	7 20 38	25
26	X	7 9	XVIII	7 1 1	XXIV	7 3 24	XXX	7 13 18	XXXV	7 18 58	XLII	7 16 42	26
27	X	7 5	XIX	7 15 34	XXV	7 5 37	XXX	7 9 22	XXXV	7 15 2	XLII	7 12 46	27
28	X	7 1	XIX	7 11 38	XXV	7 1 41	XXX	7 5 26	XXXV	7 11 6	XLII	7 8 50	28
29	X	7 13	.....	.....	XXVI	7 2 38	XXX	7 1 31	XXXV	7 7 10	XLII	7 4 54	29
30	X	7 9	.....	.....	XXVII	7 23 14	.....	.....	XXXV	7 3 15	.....	.....	30
31	XI	7 9 17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31

TABLE III.—Shewing the Stars contained in the Catalogue of Table II, which pass the Meridian first after 7 P.M. on every night in the year, with the mean times of their Meridian passages. The Numerals refer to the Stars similarly designated in Table II.—(*Continued.*)

Day.	*Stars.*	JULY.	*Stars.*	AUGUST.	*Stars.*	SEPTEMBER.	*Stars.*	OCTOBER.	*Stars.*	NOVEMBER.	*Stars.*	DECEMBER.	Day.
		H. M. S.		H. M. S.		H. M. S.		H. M. S.		H. M. S.		H. M. S.	
1	XLII	7 0 54	L	7 14 13	LVI	7 7 39	LX	7 0 18	LXVII	7 12 63	I	7 17 0	1
2	XLIII	7 3 7	L	7 10 17	LVI	7 3 43	LXI	7 48 16	LXVII	7 8 47	I	7 13 4	2
3	XLIV	7 20 22	L	7 6 21	LVII	7 38 39	LXI	7 41 50	LXVII	7 4 51	I	7 9 8	3
4	XLIV	7 16 26	L	7 2 26	LVII	7 34 43	LXI	7 40 54	LXVII	7 0 55	I	7 5 12	4
5	XLIV	7 12 30	LI	7 8 7	LVII	7 30 47	LXI	7 36 58	LXVIII	7 18 13	I	7 1 17	5
6	XLIV	7 8 34	LI	7 4 11	LVII	7 26 51	LXI	7 33 2	LXVIII	7 14 17	II	7 2 12	6
7	XLIV	7 4 38	LI	7 0 15	LVII	7 22 55	LXI	7 29 6	LXVIII	7 10 21	III	7 24 48	7
8	XLIV	7 0 42	LII	7 10 12	LVII	7 18 59	LXI	7 25 10	LXVIII	7 36 25	III	7 20 52	8
9	XLV	7 24 17	LII	7 6 16	LVII	7 15 3	LXI	7 21 14	LXVIII	7 32 29	III	7 16 56	9
10	XLV	7 22 21	LII	7 2 20	LVII	7 11 7	LXI	7 17 18	LXVII	7 28 33	III	7 13 0	10
11	XLV	7 18 25	LIII	7 13 16	LVII	7 7 11	LXI	7 13 22	LXVIII	7 24 37	III	7 9 4	11
12	XLV	7 14 29	LIII	7 9 20	LVII	7 3 15	LXI	7 9 26	LXVIII	7 20 41	III	7 5 8	12
13	XLV	7 10 33	LIII	7 5 24	LVIII	7 26 13	LXI	7 5 30	LXVIII	7 16 45	III	7 1 12	13
14	XLV	7 6 37	LIII	7 1 28	LVIII	7 22 17	LXI	7 1 35	LXVIII	7 12 49	IV	7 1 11	14
15	XLV	7 2 41	LIV	7 48 31	LVIII	7 18 21	LXII	7 57 58	LXVIII	7 8 53	V	7 37 36	15
16	XLVI	7 3 8	LIV	7 44 35	LVIII	7 14 25	LXII	7 54 2	LXVIII	7 4 57	V	7 33 40	16
17	XLVII	7 25 27	LIV	7 40 39	LVIII	7 10 29	LXII	7 50 6	LXVIII	7 1 1	V	7 29 44	17
18	XLVII	7 21 31	LIV	7 36 43	LVIII	7 6 33	LXII	7 16 10	LXIX	7 4 54	V	7 25 48	18
19	XLVII	7 17 35	LIV	7 32 47	LVIII	7 2 37	LXII	7 12 14	LXIX	7 0 58	V	7 21 52	19
20	XLVII	7 13 39	LIV	7 28 51	LIX	7 39 12	LXII	7 8 18	I	7 0 15	V	7 17 56	20
21	XLVII	7 9 43	LIV	7 24 55	LIX	7 35 16	LXII	7 4 22	I	7 56 19	V	7 14 0	21
22	XLVII	7 5 47	LIV	7 20 59	LIX	7 31 20	LXII	7 0 27	I	7 52 23	V	7 10 4	22
23	XLVII	7 1 52	LIV	7 17 3	LIX	7 27 24	LXIII	7 4 32	I	7 48 27	V	7 6 8	23
24	XLVIII	7 17 1	LIV	7 13 7	LIX	7 23 28	LXIII	7 0 36	I	7 44 31	V	7 2 12	24
25	XLVIII	7 13 5	LIV	7 9 11	LIX	7 19 32	LXIV	7 5 57	I	7 40 35	VI	7 28 8	25
26	XLVIII	7 9 9	LIV	7 5 15	LIX	7 15 36	LXIV	7 2 1	I	7 36 39	VI	7 24 12	26
27	XLVIII	7 5 13	LIV	7 1 19	LIX	7 11 40	LXV	7 0 16	I	7 32 43	VI	7 20 16	27
28	XLVIII	7 1 18	LVI	7 23 23	LIX	7 7 44	LXVI	7 7 12	I	7 28 47	VI	7 16 20	28
29	XLIX	7 6 3	LVI	7 19 27	LIX	7 3 48	LXVI	7 3 16	I	7 24 51	VI	7 12 24	29
30	XLIX	7 2 7	LVI	7 15 31	LX	7 4 14	LXVII	7 20 55	I	7 20 55	VI	7 8 28	30
31	L	7 18 9	LVI	7 11 35	.....	.....	LXVII	7 16 39	.....	.....	VI	7 4 32	31

TABLE IV.—Corrections for Refraction to be subtracted from the apparent altitude of any heaven y body.

Alt.	*Corr.* —	*Diff. for 10′*	*Alt.*	*Corr.* —	*Alt.*	*Corr.* —	*Alt.*	*Corr.* —	*Alt.*	*Corr.* —
° ′	′ ″	″	° ′	′ ″	° ′	′ ″	° ′	′ ″	° ′	′ ″
0 0	33 51	117	5 0	9 58	7 0	7 27	10 0	5 29	15 0	3 34
0 5	32 53	113	5 2	9 55	7 2	7 25	10 5	5 17	15 5	3 33
0 10	31 58	109	5 4	9 52	7 4	7 23	10 10	5 15	15 10	3 32
0 15	31 5	105	5 5	9 48	7 6	7 21	10 15	5 12	15 15	3 31
0 20	30 13	101	5 8	9 45	7 8	7 19	10 20	5 10	15 20	3 30
0 25	29 24	97	5 10	9 42	7 10	7 17	10 25	5 7	15 25	3 28
0 30	28 37	94	5 12	9 39	7 12	7 15	10 30	5 5	15 30	3 27
0 35	27 51	91	5 14	9 36	7 14	7 13	10 35	5 2	15 35	3 26
0 40	27 6	87	5 16	9 33	7 16	7 12	10 40	5 0	15 40	3 25
0 45	26 24	84	5 18	9 30	7 18	7 10	10 45	4 58	15 45	3 24
0 50	25 43	80	5 20	9 27	7 20	7 8	10 50	4 56	15 50	3 23
0 55	25 3	77	5 22	9 24	7 22	7 6	10 55	4 53	15 55	3 22
1 0	24 25	74	5 24	9 21	7 24	7 4	11 0	4 51	16 0	3 21
1 5	23 48	71	5 26	9 17	7 26	7 3	11 5	4 49	16 5	3 20
1 10	23 13	69	5 28	9 14	7 28	7 1	11 10	4 47	16 10	3 18
1 15	22 40	66	5 30	9 11	7 30	6 59	11 15	4 45	16 15	3 17
1 20	22 8	63	5 32	9 8	7 32	6 57	11 20	4 43	16 20	3 16
1 25	21 37	61	5 34	9 6	7 34	6 56	11 25	4 41	16 25	3 15
1 30	21 7	59	5 36	9 3	7 36	6 54	11 30	4 39	16 30	3 14
1 35	20 38	57	5 38	9 1	7 38	6 53	11 35	4 37	16 35	3 13
1 40	20 10	55	5 40	8 58	7 40	6 51	11 40	4 35	16 40	3 12
1 45	19 43	53	5 42	8 55	7 42	6 49	11 45	4 33	16 45	3 11
1 50	19 17	51	5 44	8 53	7 44	6 48	11 50	4 31	16 50	3 10
1 55	18 52	49	5 46	8 50	7 46	6 46	11 55	4 29	16 55	3 9
2 0	18 29	48	5 48	8 48	7 48	6 45	12 0	4 28	17 0	3 8
2 5	18 5	46	5 50	8 45	7 50	6 43	12 5	4 26	17 5	3 7
2 10	17 43	44	5 52	8 42	7 52	6 41	12 10	4 24	17 10	3 7
2 15	17 21	43	5 54	8 40	7 54	6 40	12 15	4 22	17 15	3 6
2 20	17 0	41	5 56	8 38	7 56	6 38	12 20	4 21	17 20	3 5
2 25	16 40	40	5 58	8 35	7 58	6 37	12 25	4 19	17 25	3 4
2 30	16 21	39	6 0	8 33	8 0	6 35	12 30	4 17	17 30	3 3
2 35	16 2	37	6 2	8 30	8 4	6 32	12 35	4 15	17 35	3 2
2 40	15 43	36	6 4	8 27	8 8	6 29	12 40	4 14	17 40	3 1
2 45	15 25	35	6 6	8 25	8 12	6 27	12 45	4 12	17 45	3 0
2 50	15 8	34	6 8	8 22	8 16	6 24	12 50	4 11	17 50	2 59
2 55	14 51	33	6 10	8 20	8 20	6 21	12 55	4 9	17 55	2 58
3 0	14 35	32	6 12	8 18	8 24	6 18	13 0	4 7	18 0	2 58
3 5	14 19	31	6 14	8 16	8 28	6 15	13 5	4 5	18 5	2 57
3 10	14 4	30	6 16	8 13	8 32	6 13	13 10	4 4	18 10	2 56
3 15	13 50	29	6 18	8 11	8 36	6 10	13 15	4 2	18 15	2 55
3 20	13 35	28	6 20	8 9	8 40	6 7	13 20	4 1	18 20	2 54
3 25	13 21	27	6 22	8 7	8 44	6 4	13 25	3 59	18 25	2 53
3 30	13 7	27	6 24	8 5	8 48	6 1	13 30	3 58	18 30	2 53
3 35	12 53	26	6 26	8 2	8 52	5 59	13 35	3 56	18 35	2 52
3 40	12 41	25	6 28	8 0	8 56	5 56	13 40	3 55	18 40	2 51
3 45	12 28	24	6 30	7 58	9 0	5 54	13 45	3 54	18 45	2 50
3 50	12 16	24	6 32	7 56	9 4	5 51	13 50	3 53	18 50	2 49
3 55	12 3	23	6 34	7 54	9 8	5 48	13 55	3 51	18 55	2 48
4 0	11 52	22	6 36	7 51	9 12	5 46	14 0	3 50	19 0	2 48
4 5	11 41	21	6 38	7 49	9 16	5 43	14 5	3 48	19 5	2 47
4 10	11 29	20	6 40	7 47	9 20	5 41	14 10	3 47	19 10	2 46
4 15	11 20	20	6 42	7 45	9 24	5 39	14 15	3 45	19 15	2 45
4 20	11 10	20	6 44	7 43	9 28	5 37	14 20	3 44	19 20	2 45
4 25	11 0	19	6 46	7 41	9 32	5 35	14 25	3 43	19 25	2 44
4 30	10 50	18	6 48	7 39	9 36	5 32	14 30	3 42	19 30	2 43
4 35	10 41	18	6 50	7 37	9 40	5 30	14 35	3 40	19 35	2 42
4 40	10 32	17	6 52	7 35	9 44	5 28	14 40	3 39	19 40	2 42
4 45	10 23	17	6 54	7 33	9 48	5 26	14 45	3 38	19 45	2 41
4 50	10 15	17	6 56	7 31	9 52	5 24	14 50	3 37	19 50	2 40
4 55	10 7	16	6 58	7 29	9 56	5 22	14 55	3 35	19 55	2 39

Continued from page 19.

As the greatest elongation of Polaris often occurs during the day, or when the star is hidden by clouds, or at a time which necessitates inconvenient waiting; in order to increase the opportunities for this observation similar tables (XI, XII, XIII) are given for three other circumpolar stars, which though not so well suited as Polaris, will be found useful in determining the direction of the meridian.

Of these three β Ursæ Minoris, although convenient in account of being the most conspicuous is less favorable in other respects than the other two; since in consequence of its greater polar distance) both the length of the interval between the times of transit and of the greatest elongation) and the magnitude of the azimuth are greatly affected by a change in the latitude, or by any error therefore that may exist in the supposed latitude of the place of observation.

The intervals between the times of transit and greatest elongation of the four stars α, β, ε, δ, Ursæ Minoris, as well as their azimuths at the same instants are given together in Table XV.

Oriental Calendars.

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

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

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

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

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

GENERAL COUNCILS.

		A.D.
Jerusalem.....	Against Judaizers.....	51
Arles.....	Against the Donatists...	314
Nice.....	Œcumenical Council...	325
Constantinople	Arian.....	337
Rome.....	Athanasian.....	342
Sardis.....	Against Arius.....	347
Constantinople	Second Œcumenical....	381
Ephesus.....	Third do	431
Chalcedon.....	Fourth do	451
Constantinople	Fifth do	553
Constantinople	Sixth do	681
Nice.....	Seventh do	787
Constantinople	Eighth do	870
Rome.....	First Lateran.....	1123
Rome.....	Second do	1139
Rome.....	Third do	1179
Rome.....	Fourth do	1215
Lyons.....	Emperor Frederick deposed.....	1243
Lyons.....	Temporary reunion of Greek and Latin Churches.....	1274
Vienne.....	Fifteenth Œcumenical..	1213
Pisa.....	Popes Elected & deposed	1409
Constance....	Huss condemned to be Burnt.....	1414
Basle.....	Eighteenth Œcumenical	1431
Rome.....	Fifth Lateran.....1512 to	1517
Trent.....	Nineteenth Œcumenical ..... 1545 to	1563
Rome.....	Last Œcumenical.....	1870

DATES OF SOME FASTS & FESTIVALS.

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

Months and Days.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF MONTHS AND REMARKABLE DAYS.

JANUARY.

The name is derived from the Roman God Janus, who was represented with two faces, one looking towards the old year, the other to the new.

1. *Feast of the Circumcision:* 8th day from the Nativity. *New Year's Day:* Generally observed as a holiday and day of rejoicing. In Scotland, there are many customs regarding this day still in use. In France, presents are universally made by and to every body.

6. *Epiphany,* or Manifestation to the Gentiles: The Queen still on this day presents gold, frankincense and myrrh at the Chapel Royal. *Twelfth Day:* A festival in England nearly as much observed as Christmas, especially by the young.

20. *St. Agnes Eve:* Young ladies, by the proper observance of certain ceremonies, will obtain dreams of their future husbands.

22. *St. Vincent's Day:* There is an old saying among the vine-culturing peasantry, that if the sun shines bright on this day "there will be more wine than water," that is, that the season will be dry and favourable for grapes.

25. *Conversion of St. Paul:* It was an article of constant belief in Western Europe, even down to the present day, that the condition of the weather on this day surely indicates the character of the whole year. Fair weather betokened a prosperous year, snow or rain an unfruitful and dear one; clouds, great mortality among cattle; and winds, war.

28. Pall Mall first lighted with gas, 1807, the first street ever so illuminated in any city.

30. *King Charles the Martyr:* On this day the Tories used to hang their houses with black and no meat of any sort was allowed till after midnight. Special services were held in the English Church, but were discontinued in 1859.

FEBRUARY.

Introduced into the Roman Calendar by Numa Pompilius. Its name arose from the practice of purification among the Romans at the beginning of the month. Among the Saxons, the month was called Sprout-Kale, from the sprouting of cabbage at this season.

2. *Candlemas Day: Purification of the Virgin:* In the Romish Church candles are blessed by the clergy and given to the people to be carried by them in solemn procession. Evergreens put up at Christmas used to be removed in England. The Christmas log was burned till sunset, and then laid away till next year. In Scotland, the children attending school make presents of money to their teachers, and have a bonfire in the evening. Good weather indicates a long winter and a bad crop; foul weather the reverse. The snow-drop was called the Purification Flower from blossoming about Candlemas.

Shrove Tuesday: May occur any day between the 2nd February and 8th March. It is generally a day of carnival-like jollity and drollery and eating of Pancakes. Cock fighting used also to be practised at Shrovetide, but is now legally a misdemeanour.

Ash Wednesday: The first day of Lent may fall on any day from February 3rd to March 9th. The name is derived from the ceremony in the Romish Church of sprinkling ashes with holy water and marking with them the cross on the forehead of the worshippers.

11. Death of Cædmon, the earliest English poet whose name is known, 680.

13. *St. Valentine's Eve:* At Norwich this eve is still kept as a time for general receiving of gifts. They are presented anonymously with "St. Valentine's love" and create much amusement.

14. *St. Valentine's Day:* The proper ceremony for St. Valentine's Day was the drawing of a kind of lottery, the names of the young men and maidens being written on separate bits of paper, rolled up, and drawn. The valentines then gave balls and treats to their mistresses, &c. In England, in the time of Charles the Second, married and single were alike liable to be chosen as Valentines, and the person so chosen was bound to make a present to the chooser.

26. This day used to be assigned for the Rooks to begin to build their nests, being the twelfth after Candlemas. Old style.

MARCH.

First month of Spring, dedicated by the Romans to Mars. Among the Saxons it was called Length-month, from the days getting longer, the origin of the term Lent.

1. *St. David's Day:* The Welsh on this day wear a leek in honour of their patron saint. The custom is said to be in honour of a great victory gained over the Saxons, in which the Welsh, by order of St. David, put leeks in their hats to distinguish themselves from their enemies.

2. *St. Chad's Day:* St. Chad was the patron saint of medicinal springs.

The fourth Sunday in Lent is called Mid-Lent or Mothering Sunday. This last name is derived from the practice in old times of servants going to visit their parents on Mid-Lent Sunday, taking with them some little offering. This was called "going a-mothering." There were several dishes also peculiar to the day, such as "furmety"—wheat boiled in sweet milk, sugared and spiced; steeped pease fried in butter, with pepper and salt; a peculiar kind of pancakes, called "Curlings" and "Simnel Cakes," which are a sort of rich and expensive cake still sold in Shrewsbury during Lent.

17. *St. Patrick's Day:* The patron saint of Ireland. His birthplace is disputed, but there is no doubt that he first introduced Christianity into Ireland. The last snake is said to have been imprisoned by him in Lough Dilveen, after all the rest were banished, and told to remain until Monday. Every Monday morning the serpent still calls out in Irish, "It is a long Monday, Patrick." In the early English calendars, the 17th of March was given as the day in which Noah entered the Ark.

On *Palm Sunday,* the last Sunday in Lent, many curious customs were formerly practised in England; one of these still survives at Caistor, in Lincolnshire, connected with the tenure of property. During the reading of the first lesson, a person representing the proprietor of Broughton comes into the porch of the Church and cracks a gad-whip three times, and then neatly folds it up. Retiring for a moment to a seat, he comes during the second lesson to the Minister, holding the whip upright, having on its upper end a purse with 30 pieces of silver; he then kneels before the clergyman, waves the whip three times around his head, and so remains till

the end of the lesson, when he retires. This is supposed to have some reference to the ancient custom of the Procession of the Ass.

Easter Day: Old Easter customs vary considerably in different parts of England. Eggs are distributed among the peasantry in Lancashire. In some counties the custom of "lifting" is practised. On Easter Monday the men lift the women, two men joining their hands across the wrists and lifting her aloft two or three times. On Easter Tuesday, the women return the compliment by lifting the men in the same manner. In Durham, on Easter Monday, the men take off the women's shoes, and on Tuesday the women retaliate. Tansy cakes and tansy puddings are favorite dishes in many parts at Easter. In Devon, the clerk carries round to every house a few white cakes as an Easter offering. In the Tyrol, bands of musicians traverse every valley, singing beautiful Easter hymns to their guitars, calling the people to the doors to join them in their choruses. Baskets of Easter eggs are ready prepared by the good wives, to which the better farmers add wine, and the singers are regaled in return for their carols.

The three last days of March are called in Scotland "Borrowed Days." There is a popular notion that they were borrowed from April by March, with a view to the destruction of a parcel of young sheep. Among the Highlanders the borrowed days are reckoned between the 11th and 15th of February, and if these days prove fair, it is said there will be no more good weather that spring; if on the contrary they are stormy, it is accounted a favorable sign for the ensuing year.

APRIL.

The name by some is supposed to be derived from the verb Aperio I open; by others from the Greek Aphrilis, from Aphrodite-Venus. The month was dedicated to Venus. The Anglo-Saxons called it "Oster-Monath"—the month in which east winds prevailed, and the term "Easter" probably comes from the same origin.

1. *April Fool's Day:* The practice of playing on practical jokes on this day is of very ancient origin and of very general observance. Among the Hindoos the 31st of March, which terminates their Hull, is spent exactly in the same way as our first of April.

Hock Tide: A fortnight after Easter a popular anniversary used to be celebrated called Hock or Hoke tide, and occupied two days—Monday and Tuesday, though Tuesday was the principal day. The women went out into all the streets and stopped and bound all the men they met, holding them till they purchased their release by a small contribution of money. The money was given to the Church, and was usually applied to the repairs of church buildings.

14. *Black Monday:* On this day, 1360, King Edward III, with his army, lay before Paris, and the day was dark with mist and hail, and so cold, that men died on their horses backs with cold; from which the day has got the name of Black Monday.

20. *Cuckoo Day:* There is a belief in Worcestershire, England, that the Cuckoo is never heard before the 20th of April nor after the 20th of June. In Norfolk, there is a saying that whatever you are doing when you first hear the Cuckoo, you will do most frequently of any thing during the year. Another, that an unmarried person will remain single as many years as the Cuckoo, when first heard, utters its call. There is a similar superstition among the Danes. In Shropshire, the labourers used to leave their work and claim a holiday the rest of the day.

23. *St. George's Day:* The patron saint of England. He was held in great honour in England from a very early period, and is said to have appeared to Cœur de Lion before Acre as the precursor of victory. Sicily, Arragon, Valencia, Genoa, Malta, and Barcelona also looked up to him as their guardian saint, and several other nations besides the English have Orders of Knighthood in his honour.

25. *St. Mark's Eve:* In the North of England it is believed that if a person, on the eve of St. Mark's, watch in the Church porch from eleven till one, he will see the ghosts of all who are to die in the ensuing year. St. Mark's Eve also enjoyed a large share of the privileges later accorded to Halloween. At Alnwick, on St. Mark's *Day*, persons who are to receive the privilege of *freemen of the common* ride on horseback with great ceremony, dressed in white, to a large dirty pool on the borders of the common, and deliberately walk through it, coming out dripping and begrimed with mud; then hastily changing their clothes, they make a round of the common, and return into the town, where they are received by fantastically dressed women, and end by calling and drinking at each other's houses. The custom is said to date from a visit King John paid to Alnwick.

MAY.

The name was given in honour of the "Majores," the Senate in the original Constitution of Rome. Among the Saxons it was called Tri-Milchi, from the cows being now milked three times a day. Among the old Romans, and the notion is still prevalent in Europe, it was thought unlucky to be married in May. In old England, May Day used to be universally a day of festivity and merry making, but few of the old customs still survive. The chimney sweepers celebration is the only relic of them now left in London; but within the present century the milkmaids also had their celebration. A milch cow, garlanded with flowers, was the principal object in their procession. In Scotland, the only relic of the old May Day observances left is that of young women going out at an early hour, to wash their faces in May dew. The custom of enthroning the May Queen still survives in France, and between Munich and Salzburg may be seen many villages each rejoicing in its May-pole. In some parishes in England little girls go about from house to house on May morning, carrying garlands and singing songs or carols.

Rogation Days: called by the Saxons *Gange days*, from *gangen*, to go. It was formerly the custom that on these days the people of a parish, headed by the clergy and should walk about the parish, making its entire circuit, and then returning to the Church to common prayer. The 103d Psalm was to be said, and the people to be admonished to give thanks to God. Refreshments were provided at different parts of the parish. The custom has been revived of late years in many parishes. In Dorsetshire, on Rogation Monday, a festival was held called the Bezant. It was an offering from the town of Shaston to the Lord of the Manor, for the privilege of using his wells at Enmere Green. The Bezant was a sort of trophy four feet high, adorned with flowers and feathers, on which was hung jewels, coins, &c.

The other offerings consisted of a calf's head, uncooked, a gallon of ale, two penny loaves, and a pair of gloves edged with gold lace.

Whitsuntide is and always has been one of the great festivals of the year. It was commonly celebrated in all parts of the country by what was termed the Whitsun ale, and it was the great time for Morris dancers. At Chester, "*Mystery plays*" were acted until after the Reformation, when "*Pageants*" were substituted. Parochial meetings were formerly held at Whitsuntide, under the auspices of the Churchwardens, to which every body in the parish, of all ranks, came and spent the day. It was a kind of pic-nic, each parishioner bringing provisions. The ale, specially brewed for the occasion, was sold by the Churchwardens, and the money applied to the repairs of the Church.

22. Memorable for the first creation of baronets, 1611. It was done by James First ostensibly to raise a band for the amelioration of the Province of Ulster, but really to raise money for the King, each baronet paying the crown £1,000.

25. "*Flitting Day*" in Scotland, the day on which most people change their residences.

29. *Restoration of Charles the Second*—"*Oak Apple Day*": In some places in England, this day is celebrated as a festival in the same manner as May Day. The streets and house are decorated with oak boughs, garlands and flags, and the day observed as a general holiday.

JUNE.

Dedicated to the *Juniors* as May was to the *Majors*—that is to the junior branch of the original Roman legislature. It was considered among the Romans the most propitious month for marriages.

1. In a very small island in Lough Derg, Ireland, is a cave called St. Patrick's Purgatory, which is annually visited every summer, from the 1st June to August by 8 or 10,000 persons. A Chapel is erected near it called "the prison," where the pilgrims remain twenty-four hours without food or sleep, repeating a certain routine of prayers.

11. *St. Barnabas Day*. A miraculous walnut tree, in the Abbey churchyard at Glastonbury, was said to bud invariably on this day.

15. Usual time of rising of the Nile. The Nile water is among waters what Champagne is among wines. However long it is kept it never becomes impure.

19. Signing of Magna Charta, 1215.

21. *St. John the Baptist—Midsummer Day*: The Irish believe that on the eve of this day the souls of all people leave their bodies, and wander to the place, by land or sea, where their death shall take place. In England it was believed that if one sat up fasting in the Church porch, he would see the spirits of those who would die in the coming year, pass in through the Church door. If an unmarried woman, fasting, laid a cloth at midnight with bread and cheese and sat down as if to eat, leaving the street door open, the person whom she was to marry would come in and drink to her by bowing and retire. Young men would go out to gather fern seed, which if got this night *without touching the plant* had the property of rendering them invisible. There were many other charms and ceremonies similar to those of Hallowe'en. In Scotland, the Masons celebrate St. John's Eve with particular ceremonies and much rejoicing. The Order of the Garter is supposed to have been founded on this day, 1843.

JULY.

Originally "Quintilis," changed to July in honour of Julius Cæsar. It was called by the Saxons *Hey-Monath*, from the hay harvest.

1. On this day, 1801, the first trial of steam for propelling boats took place on the Thames.

4. *St. Martin's Day*: In Scotland this used to be called *St. Martin of Bullion's Day*, and there was a proverb that "if the deer rise dry and lie down dry on Bullion's Day, there will be a good gose-harvest"—that is an early harvest. Rain on this day is believed generally in Europe to betoken wet weather for twenty days.

10. *Korban Beisam*, or Feast of Sacrifices, one of the great days of the Mahommedans. Every family offers a sheep to God.

15. *St. Swithin's Day*: It is a common adage that the weather will continue for forty days the same as on this day. In some parts of England it is said when rain falls on this day, "St. Swithin is christening the apples."

25. *St. James the Great*: They say in Herefordshire, "Till St. James' Day is past and gone, There may be hops or there may be none." Another general proverb in England is, "Whoever eats oysters on St. James' Day, will never want money."

AUGUST.

Formerly *Sextilis*. The Emperor Augustus conferred on the month his own name.

1. *Lammas*: The old Pagan festival of the Gule, or first fruits. A "Lammas festival" was held in Lothian, Scotland, till the middle of the last century.

3. On this day, 1492, Columbus set sail for America.

15. *Minstrel's Festival at Tutbury*: This was a festival instituted by John of Gaunt, accompanied by many curious observances. It continued for 400 years, and was finally abolished by the Duke of Devonshire in 1778.

24. *St. Bartholomew's Day*: "St. Bartholomew brings the cold dew." is the popular proverb. The great Smithfield Fair, London, was held on this day till 1855. It lasted three days, and led at last to so much rioting as to cause its suppression.

27. Landing of Cæsar in Britain, 55 B. C., in Romney Marsh.

SEPTEMBER.

Called by the Saxons *Gerst-Monat*, or *Barley Month*, because in this they harvested their barley.

1. Opening day for shooting Partridges and Bustards.

2. Great fire of London, 1666, when two-thirds of the city were burned.

14. Death of Duke of Wellington at Walmer, 1852.

29. *Michaelmas Day*: Feast of St. Michael and all Angels. In England one of the four quarterly terms on which rents are paid, and in all the United Kingdom, the day on which Borough Magistrates are elected. It is a widely spread custom to have a goose for dinner. It became a superstition that eating a goose on Michaelmas Day ensured easy circumstances for the year.

OCTOBER.

Named from being the eighth in the year according to the old Latin Calendar. Called

by the Saxons "Wyn Monath," or Wine Month.

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

9. *St. Denis or Dionysius*, first Bishop of Paris and Patron Saint of France,

"St. George he was for England,
St. Denis was for France,
Singing *Honi soit qui mal y pense.*"

25. *St. Crispin's Day*: Patron Saint of Shoemakers, who still in many places celebrate the day with great festivities.

31. *Hallowe'en, or All Hallows Eve:* Thought to be the time above all others when supernatural influences are most abroad. Celebrated all over the United Kingdom with games and trying of charms, eating of nuts and apples, &c.

NOVEMBER.

Ninth month in the Latin year, styled by the Saxons *Wint-Monat* or "*Wind Month*," and also *Blat Monath* or bloody month, from it being customary in this month to slaughter cattle for winter use.

1. *All Saints' Day.* Great Earthquake at Lisbon in 1755.

2. *All Souls' Day:* Celebrated in the Romish Church by offering Prayers and Masses in behalf of souls in Purgatory.

5. *Gunpowder Plot.* Landing of William of Orange at Torbay.

9. *Lord Mayor's Day:* The new Mayor of London goes in procession through London to Westminster, to be sworn in.

11. *Martinmas Day:* St. Martin, Bishop of Tours, sometimes styled the Apostle to the Gauls. Patron Saint of Tavern keepers, Vintners, &c.

"And Martinmas beef doth bear good tuck,
When country folk do dainties lack."

22. *St. Cecilia's Day:* Patroness of Music, especially Church Music.

30. *St. Andrew's Day:* Patron Saint of Scotland. Kept by Scotchmen all over the world.

DECEMBER.

Tenth month in the old Roman Calendar, "*Winter-Monat*," or *Winter Moath* among the Scots. Afterwards changed to "*Holy Month*," on account of Christmas coming in it.

6. *St. Nicholas Day:* Patron of the Russian nation, guardian of virgins, children, sailors and parish clerks.

14. Death of the Prince Consort, 1861.

21. *St. Thomas Day:* The shortest day in the year.

"St. Thomas gray, St. Thomas gray,
The longest night and the shortest day."

In some parts of England, poor persons on this day "go a gooding," that is, make the round of the parish, getting good things for the approaching feast of Christmas.

24. *Christmas Eve.* The hanging of the Mistletoe on this evening is a relic of Druidism. The Yule Log is transmitted from our Scandinavian ancestors. A Yule Candle of monstrous size accompanied it, and was burned for the twelve nights of the Christmas festival. The cocks are said to crow all night long, bees to sing in their hives, and bread baked on this eve never to grow mouldy. The Christmas Tree has extended from Germany into all Christian lands. "Snap dragon" has been handed down from time immemorial as a Christmas sport. "The Mummers" still go their rounds in remote parishes in England. The "Waits" play for two or three weeks, terminating their labours on Christmas Eve.

25. *Christmas Day:* The greatest festival of the year. The only one in which Friday may be kept as a feast instead of a fast. Among the Goths and Saxons called *Jul* or *Yule*, most probably from *giul* or *hiul*, the wheel or turning point of the year. It was considered particularly lucky when Christmas fell on a Sunday, and the reverse when it fell on Saturday. In Devonshire it is believed that if the sun shines bright at noon on Christmas Day, a plentiful crop of apples may be expected. The Christmas Carols sung on Christmas Eve, and the early morning of Christmas Day are among the most beautiful features of its celebration in England. Christmas charities are largely dispensed, and in olden times it was customary to extend these to the animals. The "Boar's Head" was formerly the foremost dish on the board at Christmas. It was brought in with a great flourish of trumpets, &c. Next in importance came the Peacock, Geese, Capons and Pheasants helped to furnish, and furmetics were indispensable. Mince Pies were popular as early as the sixteenth century, and plum porridge was the precursor of the Christmas pudding. At Glastonbury a famous Thorn tree was said always to bloss om the second time on Christmas Day. In Withering's "British Plants" (edition 1818), this second flowering on Christmas Day is described.

26. *St. Stephen's Day:* A strange superstition was that horses this day should be well galloped and then bled, to insure them against disease for the following year. "Christmas Boxes" are collected on this day by postmen, dustmen, &c., &c., and the new Pantomime is produced in the evening.

27. *St. John the Evangelist.* A custom used to prevail on this day of obtaining supplies of hallowed wine, which was used in the manufacture of manchets, or little loaves, an antidote against poison for the ensuing year.

28 *Innocents' Day:* Childermas Day. It used to be reckoned especially unlucky to marry on this day, and no one would begin any piece of work on it. In Cornwall, even now housewives will not scour or scrub on the day. It was an old custom to whip all the children of a house on this morning, in order that the memory of the day might be the better fixed in their mind.

31. *New Year's Eve:* Hogmany. In Scotland this day is observed in much the same way as Christmas Eve in England. The "Guisers" take the place of the "Mummers," the children sing songs instead of carols, and receive gifts from the farmers. The Old Year is let out and the New born, and peals of bells burst forth from every steeple, "Ringing out the Old Year," and warning us another has commenced.

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 GOVERNMENT OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

Governor General.

The Right Honourable Baron Lisgar, of Lisgar and Bailieborough, in the County of Cavan, P. C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Governor-General of Canada.

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. SAML. LEONARD TILLEY, C.B., Minister of Customs.
The Hon. PETER MITCHELL, Minister of Marine and Fisheries.
The Hon. ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, Postmaster General.
The Hon. JEAN CHARLES CHAPAIS, Receiver-General.
The Hon. HECTOR LOUIS LANGEVIN, C.B., Minister of Public Works.
The Hon. Joseph Howe, Secretary of State for the Provinces
The Hon. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS, K.C.M.G., Minister of Finance.
The Hon. JAMES COX AIKINS, Secretary of State of Canada.
The Hon. ALEXANDER MORRIS, Minister of Inland Revenue.
The Hon. CHARLES TUPPER, C.B., President of the Privy Council.
The Hon. JOHN HENRY POPE, Minister of Agriculture and Statistics.

(Clerk, W. H. Lee; Asst. do., W. A. Himsworth.

Members of the Privy Council not now holding office.

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

THE PARLIAMENT.

THE SENATE.

Speaker—The Hon. JOSEPH CAUCHON, Quebec.
Clerk—ROBERT LEMOINE, Esq.

Province of Ontario.

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

Province of Quebec.

Senators.	P.-O. Address.
Hon. James Leslie	Montreal
" Asa Belknap Foster	Waterloo
" J. C. Chapais	Kamouraska
" Louis A. Olivier	Berthier
" Jacques O. Bureau	St. Remi
" Charles Malhiot	Pointe du Lac
" Louis Renaud	Montreal
" L. Letellier de St. Just	Riviere Ouelle
" Ulric Joseph Tessier	Quebec
" John Hamilton	Hawkesbury
" Charles Cormier	Plessisville
" David Edward Price	Chicoutimi
" E. H. J. Duchesnay	Ste. Marie, Beauce
" Leandre Dumouchel	St. Therese de Blainville
Hon. Louis Lacoste	Boucherville
" Joseph F. Armand	R. des Prairies
" Charles Wilson	Montreal
" William H. Chaffers	St. Cesaire
" Jean B. Guevremont	Sorel
" James Ferrier	Montreal
" Thomas Ryan	Montreal
" John S. Sanborn	Sherbrooke
" Louis Panet	Quebec

Province of Nova Scotia.

Senators.	P.-O. Address.
Hon. Sir Edward Kenny	Halifax
" T. D. Archibald	Sydney
" Robert B Dickey	Amherst
" John Holmes	Pictou
" John Locke	Shelburne
" Caleb R. Bill	King's County
" John Bourinot	Sydney, C. B.
" William Miller	Halifax
" A. W. McLellan	Londonderry
" Alex. Macfarlane	Wallace
" Jer. Northup	Halifax
" Ezra Churchill	Hantsport

Province of New Brunswick.

Senators.	P.-O. 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. Wilmot	Belmont, Sunbury
" Abner R. McClelan	Hopewell, Albert Co.
" Peter Mitchell	Newcastle, Miramichi
" John Glasier	Sunbury
" James Dever	St. John

[*The Senators for Manitoba and British Columbia are not yet appointed.*]

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	Jas. N. Lapum.	Napanee.	Middlesex, E R.	Crowell Wilson.	London.
Algoma	F. W. Cumberland.	Toronto.	" W. R.	A. P. Macdonald	Glencoe.
Bothwell	David Mills.	Bothwell.	Monck	L. McCallum.	Stromness.
Brant, N.R.	J. Y. Bown, M.D.	Brantford.	Niagara, T'n	Angus Morrison.	Toronto.
" S. R.	Hon. E. B. Wood	"	Norfolk, N.R	A. Walsh.	Simcoe.
Brockville, T'n	Jas. Crawford.	Brockville.	" S. R.	P. Lawson	Port Dover.
Bruce, N. R.	Alexr. Sproat.	Southamp'n.	Northumberland, E.R	Joseph Keeler.	Colborne.
" S. R.	Francis Hurdon.	Kincardine.	" W.R.	Hon. J. Cockburn.	Cobourg.
Cardwell	T. R. Ferguson.	Cookstown.	Ontario, N.R	J. H. Thompson	Cannington.
Carleton	J. Holmes.	Bell's Cr's.	" S. R.	Thos. N. Gibbs.	Oshawa.
Cornwall	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.	F. H. Burton.	Port Hope	" S. R.	E. V. Bodwell.	Ingersoll.
" W. R.	Ed. Blake	Toronto.	Peel.	Hon. J. H. Cameron, Q.C.	Toronto.
Elgin, E. R.	T. W. Dobbie.	Stratfordville.	Perth, N. R.	J. Redford.	Stratford.
" W.R.	J. H. Munroe.	Wardsville	" S. R.	R. McFarlane.	"
Essex.	J. O'Connor.	Windsor.	Peterboro', E. R.	P. M. Grover.	Norwood.
Frontenac	G.B.Kirkpatrick	Kingston.	" W.R.	Charles Perry.	Peterboro'.
Glengarry	D. A. Macdonald	Alexandria.	Prescott	Albert Hagar.	Plantagenet.
Grenville, S.R.	Walter Shanly.	Montreal.	Pr. Edward	Walter Ross.	Picton.
Grey, N.R.	George Snider.	O. Sound.	Renfrew.NR	Honble. Sir F. Hincks, C. B., K. C. M. G.	Ottawa.
" S. R.	George Jackson.	Bentinck.	" S.R.	J. L. McDougall.	"
Haldimand	D. Thompson.	Indiana.	Russell	J.A. Grant, M.D.	Ottawa.
Halton	John White.	Milton.	Simcoe, N.R	T. D. McConkey.	Barrie.
Hamilton	Charles Magill.	Hamilton.	" S.R.	W. C. Little.	Allendale.
Hastings, N.R.	M. Bowell	Belleville.	Stormont	Samuel Ault.	Aultsville.
" E. R.	John White.	"	Toronto, E.	James Beaty.	Toronto.
" W. R.	James Brown.	"	" W.	R. A. Harrison, Q. C.	"
Huron, N. R.	Jos. Whitehead.	Clinton.	Victoria, N R	John Morison.	Woodville.
" S. R.	M. C. Cameron.	Goderich.	" S.R.	G. Kempt.	Lindsay.
Kent	R. Stephenson.	Chatham.	Waterloo, NR	I. E. Bowman.	St. Jacob's.
Kingston	Hon. Sir J. A. Macdonald, K. C. B.	Ottawa.	" S.R	J. Young.	Galt.
Lambton	Alex. Mackenzie	Sarnia.	Welland	T. C. Street.	Chippewa.
Lanark, N. R.	Hon. W. McDougall, C.B., P.C.	Toronto.	W'gton, N R	G. A. Drew.	Elora.
" S. R.	Hon. A. Morris.	Perth.	" S. R.	D. Stirton	Guelph.
Leeds & Grenville, N. R.	Francis Jones.	Kemptville.	" C. R.	James Ross.	Cumnock.
Leeds, S. R.	John Crawford.	Toronto.	W'tw'th, N R	J. McMonies.	Waterdown.
Lennox	R. J. Cartwright	Kington.	" S. R.	Joseph Rymal.	Barton.
Lincoln	T. R. Merritt.	St. Catherines	York, E. R.	James Metcalf.	Toronto.
London, City.	Hon. J. Carling.	London.	" N. R	James P. Wells.	King.
Middlesex N.R	Thos. Scatcherd	"	" W. R.	Amos Wright	Richm'd Hill

Province of Quebec.

Argenteuil	Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, Q.C.	Montreal.	Hochelaga	Hon. A. A. Dorion, Q.C.	Montreal.
Bagot.	P. S. Gendron.	St. Rosalie.	Huntingdon.	J. Scriver	Hemmingf'd.
Beauce	C. H. Pozer.	Quebec.	Iberville	Frs. Bechard.	Iberville.
Beauharnois	M. Cayley.	Beauharnois.	Jacq. Cartier	G. G. Gaucher.	St. Ge'vieve.
Bellechasse	T. Fournier.	Quebec.	Joliette.	F. B. Godin.	Joliette.
Berthier.	A. H. Paquet.	St. Cuthbert.	Kamouraska.	C.A.P. Pelletier	Quebec.
Bonaventure.	T. Robitaille	New Carlisle	Laprairie.	A. Pinsonneault	Laprairie.
Brome.	E. Carter, Q.C.	Montreal.	L'Assompt'n.	Hon. L. Archambault.	L'Assom't'n
Chambly.	B. Benoit	St. Hubert.	Laval.	J. H. Bellerose.	St. Vincent de Paul.
Champlain	Hon. J. J. Ross.	Ste. Anne de la Pérade.	Levis.	Hon J G Blanchet	Levis.
Charlevoix	S. X. Cimon.	Malbaie.	L'Islet	B. Pouliot.	L'Islet.
Chateauguay.	Hon. L. H. Holton	Montreal.	Lotbinière	H. G. Joly.	Quebec.
Chicoutimi & Saguenay	P. A. Tremblay	Chicoutimi.	Maskinongé.	G. Caron.	St. Leon.
Compton	Hon. J. H. Pope	Cookshire.	Megantic.	Hon. Geo. Irvine	Quebec.
Dorchester.	Hon. H. L. Langevin, C.B.	Quebec.	Missisquoi	Geo. B. Baker.	Cowansville
Drummond & Arthabaska.	L. A. Senecal.	Pierreville.	Montcalm	F. Dugas.	Montcalm.
Gaspé	P. Fortin.	Quebec.	Montmagny.	Hon J.O.Beaubien	Montmagny
			M'tmorency	J. Langlois.	Quebec.
			Montreal, C.	T. Workman.	Montreal.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—(*Continued.*)

Constituencies.	Members.	Post Office Address.	Constituencies.	Members.	Post Office Address.
Montreal, East	Hon. Sir Geo. E. Cartier, Bart.	Montreal.	Rouville	G. Cheval	St. Hilaire.
" West	M. P. Ryan	"	St. Hyacinthe	L. Delorme	St. Hyacinthe
Napierville	Sixte Coupal	Lacolle.	St. Johns	F. Bourassa	Lacadie.
Nicolet	Joseph Gaudet	Gentilly.	St. Maurice	Dr. Lacerte	Yamachiche
Ottawa, Co.	A. Wright	Ir'nside, Hull	Shefford	Hon. L. S. Huntington, Q. C.	Waterloo.
Pontiac	Ed. Heath	Portage du Fort.	Sherbrooke	Hon. Sir A. T. Galt, K.C.M.G.	Sherbrooke.
Portneuf	J. Brousseau	Quebec.	Soulanges	L. H. Masson	Coteau Landing.
Quebec, C	G. H. Simard	"	Stanstead	Charles Colby	Stanstead.
" East	A G Tourangeau	"	Temiscouata	Ch. A. Bertrand.	Isle Verte.
" West	Hon. T. McGreevey	"	Terrebonne	L. F. R. Masson	Terrebonne.
" County	Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau	"	Three Rivers	W. McDougall	Th. Rivers.
			Two Mountains	J. B. Daoust	St. Eustache.
Richmond and Wolfe	W. H. Webb	Melbourne.	Vaudreuil	D. McMillan	Rigaud.
Richelieu	C. I. Barthe	Sorel.	Verchères	F. Geoffrion	Verchères.
Rimouski	George Sylvain	Bic.	Yamaska	Moise Fortier	St. David.
Province of New Brunswick.					
Albert	John Wallace	Hillboro'	Restigouche	Geo. Moffatt	Dalhousie.
Carleton	Hon. C. Connell	Woodstock.	St John Co'y	Hon. J. H. Gray	Ottawa.
Charlotte	John Bolton	St. Stephen	" City	" S. L. Tilley, C.B.	"
Gloucester	Hon T W Anglin	St. John.	Sunbury	Chas. Burpee	Sheffield.
Kent	A. Renaud	Buctouche.	Victoria	J. Costigan	Grand Falls.
Kings	Geo. Ryan	Studholm.	Westmoreland	Hon A. J. Smith	Dorchester.
Northumberland	Hon B Hutchison	Newcastle.	York	J. Pickard	Fredericton
Queen's	J. Ferris	Cambridge.			
Province of Nova Scotia.					
Annapolis	W. H. Ray	Clementsport.	Hants	Hon. Jos. Howe	Halifax.
Antigonish	Hugh McDonald	Antigonish	Inverness	H. Cameron	Mabou
Cape Breton	Hon. J. McKeagney	Sydney.	Kings	I. D. V. Chipman	Cornwallis.
Colchester	F. M. Pearson	Truro.	Lunenburg	E. M. McDonald	Halifax.
Cumberland	Hon. C. Tupper, C.B.	Ottawa.	Pictou	J. W. Carmichael	N. Glasgow.
Digby	A. W. Savary	Digby.	Queens	James F. Forbes	Liverpool.
Guysboro'	Hon S Campbell	Guysboro'.	Richmond	Hon. J. Levisconte	Halifax.
Halifax	A. G. Jones	Halifax.	Shelburne	Thos. Coffin	Shelburne.
"	P. Power	"	Victoria	Wm. Ross	St. Anne's.
			Yarmouth	Frank Killam	Yarmouth.
Province of Manitoba.					
Lisgar	Jno. Schultz	Winnipeg.	Provencher	P. DeLorme	
Marquette	Vacant, cont'ted*		Selkirk	Donald A. Smith	Winnipeg.

*A. McKay 282 votes, J. S. Lynch, 282 votes.

British Columbia.

Returns not in.

LOCAL LEGISLATURES.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Lieutenant Governor.

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

Executive Council.

Hon. J. S. Macdonald, Attorney General.
Hon. Stephen Richards, Secretary and Registrar.
Hon. John Carling, Minister of Agriculture.
Hon. M. C. Cameron, Commissioner of Crown Lands.
Hon. E. B. Wood, Treasurer.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO—(*continued*).

House of Assembly.

Speaker—Not elected. | CHARLES T. GILLMOR, Clerk.

Constituencies.	Members.	Post Office Address.	Constituencies.	Members.	Post Office Address.
Addington.....	H. M. Deroche.	Napanee.	Monck	L. McCallum	Stromness.
Algoma	F W Cumberland	Toronto.	Niagara.....	Hon S Richards	Toronto.
Bothwell	A. McKellar....	Chatham.	Northumberland, E.R...	W. W. Webb,..	Brighton.
Brant, N. R...	H. Finlayson ..	Paris.	Northumberland, W. R.	A. Frazer.....	Cobourg.
Brant, S. R...	Hon E. B. Wood	Brantford.	Norfolk, S. R.	S. McCall.....	Vittoria.
Brockville*....	W Fitzsimmons	Brockville.	Norfolk, N. R.	J. Clarke	Simcoe.
Bruce, N. R..	D. Sinclair.....	Saugeen.	Ontario, N. R.	Thos. Paxton..	Port Perry.
Bruce, S. R...	Edward Blake.	Toronto.	Ontario, S. R.	A. Farewell....	Harmony.
Cardwell.....	G McManus	Mono Mills.	Ottawa.....	R. W. Scott.....	Ottawa.
Carleton	W. G. Monk*...	Ottawa.	Oxford, N. R.	G. Perry.....	Washing†
Cornwall.....	Hon. J. S. Macdonald	Cornwall.	Oxford, S. R.	A. Oliver.....	Ingersc
Dundas.	Simon Cook...	Morrisburgh.	Peel..	J. Coyne.....	Bram
Durham E. R.	A T H Williams	Port Hope.	Perth, N. R..	A. Monteith....	Stra
Durham, W.R.	E. Blake	Toronto.	Perth, S. R...	T. B. Guest....	St.
Elgin, E. R....	J. H. Willson..	St. Thomas.	Peterboro', E R	G. Read.....	Kee
Elgin, W. R..	T. Hodgins.....	Toronto	Peterboro', W R	T. M. Fairbairn	Pete
Essex	A. Prince.....	Windsor.	Prescott*.....	G. W. Hamilton	Montre
Frontenac	D. D. Calvin....	Kingston.	Prince Edward	G. Striker*.....	Picton.
Glengarry	J. Craig	Cornwall	Renfrew, S.R.	E. Harrington..	Arnprior.
Grenville, S.R	M. Clarke.....	Prescott.	Renfrew, N R	T. Dearon.....	Pembroke.
Grey, N. R....	T. Scott	Owen Sound	Russell.....	W. Craig.....	Russell.
Grey, S. R....	A. W. Lauder*.	Toronto.	Simcoe, N. R.	W. D. Ardagh*.	Barrie.
Haldimand....	J. Baxter.....	Cayuga.	Simcoe, S. R..	T. R. Ferguson .	Cookstown
Halton	W. Barber	Streetsville	Stormont	W. Colquhoun..	Dickinson's Landing.
Hamilton.....	J. M. Williams	Hamilton.			
Hastings, W R	K. Graham	Belleville.	Toronto, East.	Hon. M. C. Cameron.....	Toronto.
Hastings, E R	H. Corby	Belleville.			
Hastings, N R	G. H. Boulter..	Stirling.	Toronto, West	A. Crooks.....	Toronto.
Huron, N. R..	T. Gibson.....	Wroxeter.	Victoria, N.R.	D. McRae.....	Bolsover.
Huron, S. R..	R. Gibbons....	Goderich	Victoria S. R.	S. C. Wood	Lindsay.
Kent.....	J. Dawson.....	Sombra.	Waterloo, N R	M. Springer....	Waterloo.
Kingston.....	W. Robinson...	Kingston.	Waterloo, S R	I. Clemens.....	Preston.
Lambton	T. B. Pardee...	Sarnia.	Welland.....	Hon J G Currie.	St. Catharines.
Lanark, N. R.	D. Galbraith....	Almonte.			
Lanark, S. R.	A. Code.....	Innisville.	Wellington, NR	R. McKim	Parker.
Leeds, N. R...	H. Merrick.....	Merrickville	Wellington, C R	C. Clarke	Elora.
Leeds, S. R...	H. S. Macdonald	Brockville.	Wellington, S R	P. Gow.....	Guelph.
Lennox	J. T. Grange...	Napanee.	Wentworth, N. R.	R. Christie	Flamboro' West.
Lincoln	J. C. Rykert....	St. Catharines.			
London.....	Hon. J. Carling	London.	Wentworth, S R	W. Sexton	Jerseyville.
Middlesex, E R	R. Tooley	Belmont.	York, E. R...	H. P. Crosby...	Unionville.
Middlesex, N R	J. S. Smith....	Ailsa Craig.	York, W. R...	P. Patterson....	Patterson.
Middlesex, W R	A. Mackenzie ..	Sarnia.	York, N. R..	A. Boultbee	Newmarket

* Judges have reported these elections void.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Lieutenant-Governor.

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

Executive Council.

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

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC—(*continued*).

Legislative Council.

Speaker—The Hon. Chs. DEBOUCHERVILLE. FELIX FORTIER, Clerk.

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

Legislative Assembly.

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

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

NOVA SCOTIA.

Lieutenant-Governor.

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

Executive Council.

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

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

NOVA SCOTIA—(*continued*).

Legislative Council.

Clerk, JOHN C. HALIBURTON, Halifax.

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

House of Assembly.

Speaker, not elected. Clerk, H. C. D. TWINING, Halifax.

Constituencies.	Names.	Post Office Address.	Constituencies.	Names.	Post Office Address.
Halifax, Co....	Hon. W. Garvie	Halifax.	Kings	Daniel Moore...	Kentville.
"	John Flinn.....	"	"	D. Woodworth.	Canning.
"	Don. Archibald.	Musquodoboit	Lunenburg..	J. Eisenhauer ..	Lunenburg.
			" ..	M. B. DesBrisay.	Bridgewater
Antigonish...	Dan. Macdonald	Antigonish.	Pictou, Co..	Hon. Jas. McDonald	Halifax.
"	Jos. McDonald..	Meadow Gr. Antigonish.	" ..	S. H. Holmes ..	Pictou.
Annapolis ...	Hon. J. C. Troop	Bridgetown.	" ..	Hugh Cameron.	N. Glasgow.
"	Dav. C. Landers	Nictaux.	Queens.....	Hon. H. W. Smith.....	Halifax.
Colchester	T. T. Morrison.	Londonderry	"	Sml. Freeman..	Milton.
"	Saml. Rettie....	Truro.	Richmond ..	Hon. F. P Flynn.....	Halifax.
Cumberland ..	H. G. Pineo, jr..	Pugwash.	" ..	M. McRae	St. Peters C B
"	Edwd. Vickery.	Parrsboro.			
Cape Breton.	Hon. J. Fergusson	Sydney, C. B.	Shelburne ..	Hon. R. Robertson.....	Barrington.
"	A. J. White....	Sydney, "	"	Thos. Johnson.	Lockport.
Digby	Hon. W. B. Vail.	Halifax	Victoria	John Ross.....	Glen Farm, Little Bras d'Or.
"	Urbine Doucette	Metaghan.			
Guysborough ..	John A. Kirk.	Glenelg			
"	W. H. Wylde.	Pt. Mulgrave	"	C. J. Campbell.	Baddeck.
Hants	Henry Allison.	Newport.	Yarmouth ..	W. H. Townsend	Yarmouth.
"	Wm. McDougall	Maitland.	" ..	Albert Gayton	Argyle.
Inverness.....	Hir. Blanchard.	Halifax, N.S.			
"	Saml. McDonell.	P. Hood, C.B			

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Lieutenant Governor.

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

Executive Council.

Hon. J. J. Fraser, President.
" Geo. L. Hatheway, Secretary and receiver General.
" Geo. E. King, Attorney General.
" W. M. Kelly, Chief Commissioner of Public Works.

Hon. B. R. Stevenson, Surveyor General.
Hon. W. S. Cake, " J. S. Covert, " L. Theriault, } Without office.

Legislative Council.

Names.	P. O. Address.	Names.	P. O. Address.
Hon. Mr. Saunders, Prest.	Fredericton.	Hon. Mr. Beveridge	Andover.
" " Ryan	Studholm.	" " McInerney	Kingston.
" " Tood.....	Milltown.	" " Chandler	Moncton.
" " Robinson-Owen	Campobello.	" " Harrison	Sheffield
" " Perley	Woodstock.	" " Davidson	Oak Point.
" " Hamington	Shediac.	" " Hamilton.....	Dalhousie.
" " Lewis	Hopewell.	" " Seely	St. John.
" " Young	Bathurst.	" " Muirhead	Chatham.
" " Jones	St. John.	" " Fraser	Fredericton.

NEW BRUNSWICK—*(continued).*

House of Assembly.

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

Constituencies	Members.	Post Office Address.	Constituencies	Members.	Post Office Address.
Albert	Dr. R. Palmer..	Hopewell.	Restigouche ..	W. Montgomery	Dalhousie.
"	James Ryan....	Coverdale.	" ..	M. Phillips.....	"
Carleton	Geo. W. White.	Centreville	St. John	Hon. G E King	St John city
"	Wm. Lindsay..	Woodstock	"	Dr. A. Alward..	" "
Charlotte	Hon B R Stevenson.....	St Andrews	"	Ed. Willis.....	" co'y.
"	Francis Hibbard	St. George.	"	M. W. Maher....	" "
"	Joseph Donald..	St. Stephen	"	Jos. Coram.....	" "
"	John McAdam.	"	"	W. Wedderburn	" "
Gloucester.....	Sml. H. Napier	Bathurst	Sunbury	Hon J. S. Covert	Maugerv'le
"	T. Blanchard ..	Caraquet ..	"	A. Harrison....	"
Kent	Hon. W. S. Cale.	Kouchibouguac,	Victoria	H L Theriault ..	Grand Falls
"	Ant. Girouard ..	St. Mary's.	"	James Tibbits..	Fredericton.
King's.....	Dr. E. A. Vail..	Sussex.	Westmoreland	P A Landry.....	Shediac.
"	Geo. Otto.....	Hampton.	"	A. McQueen	Point de Bute.
"	J. H. Crawford	St. John.	"	Hon. J L Moore	Dorchester.
No'humberland.....	Hon W M Kelly	Chatham.	"	H W Hanington	Shediac.
"	J. C. Gough	"	York	Hon G L Hatheway.....	Fredericton.
"	T. Gillespie	"	"	J. A. Beckwith.	"
"	Michael Adams	Newcastle.	"	C. McPherson ..	"
Queen's.....	Gideon D Boily.	Newcastle Creek.	"	Robt. Robinson.	St Andrews
"	Eben. Williams.	Gagetown.			

MANITOBA.

Lieutenant Governor.

His Honour, ADAMS G. ARCHIBALD, P.C., Fort Garry.

Executive Council.

Hon. Jas. McKay, President.
" M. A. Girard, Treasurer.
" Thos. Howard, Secretary.
Hon. R. J. Clarke, Attorney General.
" A. Boyd, Commissioner of Public Works and Agriculture.

Clerk—D. BOUTHILLIER, Esq.

Legislative Council.

Speaker—Hon. JAS. MCKAY. Clerk—D. SPENCE, Esq.

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

Legislative Assembly.

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

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

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Lieutenant Governor.

His Honour JOSEPH W. TRUTCH, Victoria.

Provisional Executive Council

Hon. Chas. Good, Secretary.
Hon. J. F. McCreight, Attorney General.
Hon. B. W. Pearse, Commissioner Crown Lands.

The returns of the elections in this Province have not been received at the time the *Year Book* is passing through the Press.

Judiciary of the Dominion.

ONTARIO.

COURT OF ERROR AND APPEAL.

Constituted for the hearing of appeals in civil cases from the Courts of Queen's Bench, Chancery and Common Pleas; and appeals in criminal cases from the Courts of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas. From the judgment of the court, an appeal lies to her Majesty in privy council, in cases over £1,000, or where annual rent, fee or future rights of any amount, are affected. *Judges*—Hon. Wm. H. Draper, C. B., Chief Justice of Appeal in Ontario; Hon. Wm. Buell Richards, Chief Justice of Ontario; Hon. John Hawkins Hagarty, D.C.L., Chief Justice of the Common Pleas; Hon. John Godfrey Spragge, Chancellor; Hon. J. Curran Morrison, Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench; Hon. Adam Wilson, Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench; Hon. Oliver Mowat, Vice-Chancellor; Hon. John W. Gwynne, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas; Hon. Thomas Galt, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas; Hon. Samuel Henry Strong.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

The jurisdiction of the court extends to all manner of actions, causes and suits, criminal and civil, real personal, and mixed, within Ontario, and it may proceed in such, by such process and course as are provided by law, and as shall tend with justice and despatch to determine the same; and may hear and determine all issues of law, and also with the inquest of twelve good and lawful men (except in cases otherwise provided for) try all issues of fact, and give judgment, and award execution, thereon, and also in matters which relate to the Queen's Revenue (including the condemnation of contraband or smuggled goods) as may be done by Her Majesty's Superior Courts of Law in England. *Chief Justice*—Hon. William Buell Richards. *Puisne Judges*—Hon. Joseph C. Morrison, and Hon. Adam Wilson. *Clerk of the Crown and Pleas*—Robert G. Dalton, Esq.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

This Court has the same powers and jurisdiction, as a Court of Record, as the Court of Queen's Bench. Writs of summons and capias issue alternately from either court. *Chief Justice*—Hon. John Hawkins Hagarty, D.C.L. *Puisne Judges*—Hon. J. W. Gwynne and Hon. Thomas Galt. *Clerk of the Crown and Pleas for the Common Pleas*—Monsell B. Jackson, Esq.

COURT OF CHANCERY.

This Court has the like jurisdiction as the Court of Chancery in England, in cases of fraud, accident, trusts, executors, administrators, co-partnerships, accounts, mortgages, awards, dower, infants, idiots, lunatics and their estates, waste, specific performance, discovery, and to prevent multiplicity of suits, staying proceedings at law prosecuted against equity and good conscience, and may decree the issue, repeal or avoidance of letters patent, and generally the like powers which the Court of Chancery in England possesses to administer justice in all cases in which there is no adequate remedy at law. *Chancellor*—Hon. John G. Spragge. *Vice-Chancellors*—Hon. Oliver Mowat and Samuel H. Strong. *Judge's Secretary*—T. W. Taylor.

MASTER'S OFFICE IN CHANCERY.

Master in Ordinary—J. A. Boyd. *Local Masters and Deputy Registrars—Barrie*—Wm. E. O'Brien. *Belleville*—Wm. W. Dean. *Brantford*—John Cameron. *Brockville*—Jacob Dockstader Buell. *Chatham*—George Williams. *Cobourg, Lindsay and Peterboro'*—Wm. H. Waller. *Cornwall*—John Bergin. *Goderich*—H. McDermott. *Guelph*—James W. Hall. *Hamilton*—Wm. Leggo. *Kingston*—James A. Henderson, D.C.L. *London*—James Shanley. *L'Orignal*—J. Butterfield. *Ottawa*—W. M. Mathieson. *Owen Sound*—David A. Creasor. *Perth*—W. C. Buell. *Simcoe*—David Tisdale. *Stanwich*—Samuel S. Macdonell. *Sarnia*—P. T. Poussett. *St. Catharine's*—F. W. McDonald. *St. Thomas*—James Stanton. *Stratford*—G. W. Lawrence. *Sault Ste. Marie, Algoma*—Hon. John Prince, Q.C. *Walkerton*—Wm. Allan McLean. *Whitby*—George H. Dartnell. *Woodstock*—H. B. Beard.

COURT OF ERROR AND APPEAL.

Terms of the Court.—This court holds its sittings twice a year at Toronto, in the months of January and June, upon such days as it may by rule or order from time to time appoint, and may adjourn such sitting from day to day, or for any such longer period as it may deem expedient, and may

also appoint days for giving judgment or for disposing of business as in its discretion it shall see fit.

LAW TERMS.

Hilary begins first Monday in February, and ends Saturday of the ensuing week; Easter begins 3rd Monday in May, and ends Saturday of the second week thereafter; Michaelmas begins third Monday in November and ends Saturday of the second week thereafter. By the Act 29 & 30 Vic. cap. 40, Trinity Term, hitherto commencing on the Monday after the 21st August, is abolished; but the same statute gives power to the Courts of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas, at their discretion, to hold sittings in time of vacation (except long vacation), by virtue of a rule or order of the court respectively to be made in or out of term, for the hearing of such special cases or rules for new trials as shall be named in a list to be attached to any such rule or order, and for giving of judgment in cases previously argued, and for disposing of such other business as the court in its discretion shall see fit. Notice of such rules to be given in form and manner prescribed by the act, six clear days before the day appointed.

CHANCERY TERMS.

Examination terms—From 1st Tuesday of February to the Saturday after 2nd Tuesday of April; and from 1st Tuesday of September to the Saturday after 1st Tuesday in November. *Hearing Terms*—From 4th Monday in April until Saturday of the following week; and from 3rd Monday in November until Saturday of the following week. The Court also sits every Tuesday (except during the regular vacations) throughout the year, for hearing motions for decrees, motions for or to dissolve special injunctions, and appeals from the reports of the master or deputy masters.

LONG VACATION

Extends from the 1st of July to the 21st of August.

COUNTY COURT TERMS.

The several county courts in Ontario hold semi-annually, terms to commence on the first Monday in January and July and end the following Saturday, except the county court of the county of York, which holds three terms, to commence respectively, on the first Monday in August, and ending on the Saturday of the same week.

LAW CIRCUITS

Circuits of the Courts.—Courts of assize and nisi prius and of over and terminer and general gaol delivery shall be held twice a year in each county or union of counties in the vacation between Hilary and Easter Terms, and between that period of the vacation after the 21st of August and Michaelmas Term, except in the County of York, in which county there shall be a third such court in every year, in the vacation between Michaelmas and Hilary Terms. There are six circuits, as follows, viz: The *Eastern*—Brockville, Cornwall, Kingston, L'Orignal, Ottawa, Pembroke, Perth. *Midland*—Belleville, Cobourg, Lindsay, Napanee, Peterboro', Picton, Whitby. *Niagara*—Barrie, Hamilton, Milton, Owen Sound, St. Catharines, Welland. *Oxford*—Berlin, Brantford, Cayuga, Guelph, Simcoe, Stratford, Woodstock. *Western*—Chatham, Goderich, London, Sandwich, Sarnia, St. Thomas, Walkerton. *Home*—Brampton, Toronto.

The Court in each circuit shall be presided over by one of the chief justices or judges of the superior courts, or, in their absence, by some one judge of the County court, or some one of her Majesty's counsel learned in the law, requested by any one of the chief justices or judges of the superior courts to act in that behalf.

CHANCERY CIRCUITS.

For the examination of witnesses and hearing causes are held in the spring and fall of each year, as follows:

Toronto—Toronto. *Eastern*—Belleville, Brockville, Cornwall, Cobourg, Kingston, Cobourg, Ottawa, Peterboro'. *Western*—Chatham, Goderich, London, Sandwich, Sarnia, Simcoe, Stratford, Woodstock. *Home*—Barrie, Brantford, Guelph, Hamilton, Lindsay, Owen Sound, St. Catharines, Whitby.

The courts in each circuit are presided over by the chancellor or one of the vice-chancellors, or by any one of her Majesty's counsel learned in the law, requested by the chancellor or one of the vice-chancellors to act in that behalf.

COMMISSIONERS IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, FOR TAKING AFFIDAVITS TO BE USED IN COURTS OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

R. A. Harrison, Q.C., D.C.L., Barrister, Toronto; R. Snelling, Barrister, Toronto; Lemuel W. Smith, D.C.L., Barister, Toronto; James Morris, Barrister, Toronto; James A. Henderson, D.C.L., Barrister, Kingston; James Jossup, Brockville; J. D. Ecady, Brockville.

COMMISSIONERS IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, FOR TAKING AFFIDAVITS TO BE USED IN COURTS OF THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Theodore Doucet, Notary Public, Montreal; J. Court, Montreal; J. J. C. Abbott, Advocate, Montreal; George Macrae, Advocate, Montreal; John H. Isaacson, Notary Public, Montreal; William B. Lambe, Advocate, Montreal; Fred. W. Torrance, Advocate, Montreal; P. B. Casgrain, Advocate Quebec; Fred. C. Vanmouous, Advocate, Quebec; Charles G. Holt, Q.C., Advocate, Quebec; J. R. Dufresne, Advocate, Quebec; Reed Hill Bowen, Notary Public, Quebec; Geo. Bruyere, Advocate, Ottawa; Hewitt Bernard, Barrister and Advocate, Ottawa; E. L. Montizambert, Advocate, Ottawa; Livingstone E. Morris, Prothonotary, Sherbrooke.

COMMISSIONERS IN ENGLAND FOR TAKING AFFIDAVITS TO BE USED IN CANADIAN COURTS.

Charles Bischoff (Bischoff, Bombas & Bischoff, Solicitors), Great Winchester Street, London, England; John Morris (Ashurst, Morris & Co., Solicitors), 6 Old Jewry, London, England; W. Grain, Notary Public, 21 Sherbrooke Street, London, England; W. D. Freshfield.

QUEBEC.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

JUDGES.

Hon. Jean F. Duval, Chief Justice:

Puisne Judges.

Hon. René E. Caron, Hon. L. T. Drummond, Hon. W. Badgley, Hon. Samuel C. Monk.

APPEAL SIDE.

MONTREAL—11th to 2nd of March, June, September and December.

QUEBEC—1st to 8th of March, June, September and December.

CROWN SIDE.

Where Held.	*When Held*
Quebec	24th Janv. and 24th June.
Montreal	24th March and 24th Sept.
Three Rivers	20th March and 20th Sept.
Sherbrooke	1st April and 1st October.
Kamouraska	5th April and 21st Nov.
Aylmer	21st January and 1st July.
Percé	13th March and 13th Aug.
New Carlisle	13th Feby. and 13th July.
Arthabaskaville	20th Feby. and 20th Oct.
Beauce	13th March and 13th Oct.
Montmagny	13th Feby. and 13th Nov.
Beauharnois	20th March and 20th Nov.
St. Hyacinthe	1st May and 1st Dec
St. John	22nd May and 12th Dec.
St. Scholastique	7th January and 2nd July.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Jurisdiction for Sums exceeding $20, under Cap. 78 of the Consolidated Statutes for Lower Canada.

Hon. **Wm.** Collis Meredith, Chief Justice.

Puisne Judges.

Hon. Charles Mondelet,
" Andrew Stuart,
" David Roy,
" Peter Winter,
" Aimé Lafontaine,
" Antoine Polette,
" Joseph A. Berthelot,
" Thomas J. J. Loranger,
" Louis Victor Sicotte,
" Francis G. Johnson,
" Jean T. Taschereau,
" Joseph N. Fosse,
" Robert Mackay,
" Frederick W. Torrance,
" Joseph U. Badgley,
" Louis E. N. Casault,
" H. E. Taschereau,
" C. Jinkin, P. C.
" T. K. Ramsay, Assistant Judge.

MONTREAL.—Hochelaga, Jacques Cartier, Laval, Vaudreuil, Soulanges, Laprairie, Chambly and Verchères, and city of Montreal, held from 17th to 27th of every month, except January, July and August.

QUEBEC.—Portneuf, Quebec, Montmorency, Levi, Lotbinière and city of Quebec, held at Quebec from 1st to 5th of every month, except January, July and August.

THREE RIVERS.—Maskinongé, St. Maurice, (including the city of Three Rivers) Champlain and Nicolet, held at Three Rivers, from 11th to 19th of March, June, September and December.

ST. FRANCIS.—Richmond (including town of Sherbrooke,) Wolfe, Compton and Stanstead, held at Sherbrooke, from 20th to 28th February, May, October and December.

KAMOURASKA.—Kamouraska and Temiscouata, held at Kamouraska, from 13th to 19th February, May and November.

OTTAWA.—Ottawa and Pontiac, held at Aylmer, from 13th to 19th February, June and November.

GASPE.—Gaspé and Bonaventure, held at Percé, from 13th to 19th March, August and from 18th to 24th December. At New Carlisle, from 13th to 19th February, July and November.

TERREBONNE.—Argenteuil, Two Mountains and Terrebonne, held at St. Scholastique, from 13th to 19th February, May and October.

JOLIETTE.—L'Assomption, Montcalm and Joliette, held at Joliette, from 13th to 19th of February, May and October.

RICHELIEU.—Richelieu, Yamaska and Berthier, held at Sorel, from 13th to 19th of March, June and November.

SAGUENAY.—Charlevoix and Saguenay, held at Malbaie, from 13th to 19th February, June and October.

RIMOUSKI.—Rimouski is held at St. Germain, from 13th to 19th March, June and October.

MONTMAGNY.—L'Islet, Montmagny and Bellechasse, held at Montmagny, from 13th to 19th February, May and November.

BEAUCE.—Beauce and Dorchester, held at St. Joseph de la Beauce, from 13th to 19th March, June and October.

ARTHABASKA.—Megantic, Arthabaska and Drummond, held at Arthabaska, from 13th to 19th February, May and October.

BEDFORD.—Shefford, Missisquoi and Brome, held at Nelsonville, from 13th to 19th February, May and October.

ST. HYACINTHE.—St. Hyacinthe, Bagot and Rouville, held at St. Hyacinthe, from 22nd to 28th February, June and November.

IBERVILLE.—St. Johns, Napierville and Iberville, held at St. Johns, from 16th to 21st of March, June and November.

BEAUHARNOIS.—Huntingdon, Beauharnois and Chateauguay, held at Beauharnois from 13th to 19th March, June and November.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Jurisdiction for Sums not exceeding $200, under Cap. 79 of the Consolidated Statutes of Lower Canada, Sec. 2.

MONTREAL DISTRICT.

Montreal District Circuit, held at Montreal 10th to 15th of every month, except January, July and August.

Vaudreuil County Circuit, held at Vaudreuil 1st to 5th March, July and November.

Soulanges Circuit, held at Coteau Landing 6th to 10th March, 6th to 9th July, 6th to 10th November.

Verchères County Circuit, held at Verchères 1st to 5th February, May and October.

QUEBEC DISTRICT.

Quebec District Circuit, held at Quebec 13th to 21st January and June, and 20th to 25th of every month, except July and August.

Lotbinière Circuit, held at St. Croix the 7th to 12th February, May and October.

THREE RIVERS DISTRICT.

Three Rivers Circuit, held at Three Rivers 7th to 12th March, June, September and December.

Maskinonge County Circuit, held at Rivière du Loup 26th to 30th January and May; and from 15th to 17th October.

ST. FRANCIS DISTRICT.

St. Francis District Circuit, held at Sherbrooke 10th to 16th February, May, October and December.

Stanstead Circuit, held at Stanstead Plains 1st to 4th February, June, September and December; and at Outbrook, 5th to 7th February, June and September.

Compton County Circuit, held at Cookshire 4th to 11th January, June and November.

Richmond County Circuit, held at Richmond 1st to 5th March, July and November,

Richmond County Circuit, held at Danville 11th to 18th January, April and September.

KAMOURASKA DISTRICT.

Kamouraska District Circuit, held at St. Louis 7th to 12th February, May and November.

Temiscouata County Circuit, held at St. Jean Baptiste 21st to 25th March, June and October.

OTTAWA DISTRICT.

Ottawa District Circuit, held at Aylmer 7th to 12th February, June and November.

Ottawa County Circuit, held at Papineauville 7th to 10th January, May and September.

Ottawa County Circuit, held at Buckingham 17th to 20th January, May and September.

Gatineau Circuit, held at Portage du Fort 2nd to 7th March, 29th to 25th June, and 3rd to 8th November.

Allumettes Circuit, 8th to 10th March, 26th to 29th June and October.

GASPE DISTRICT.

Gaspé District Circuit, held at Percé 7th to 12th March, August and December.

Gaspé District Circuit, held at New Carlisle 12th to 17th February, 7th to 12th July and November.

Basin Circuit, held at Basin from 25th to 28th February, and 12th to 15th October.

Magdalen Islands Circuit held at Amherst 22nd to 31st May, and 22nd to 30th August.

Bonaventure Circuit, held at Carleton 10th to 13th January, June and September.

Fox River Circuit, held at Fox River 25th to 31st July.

TERREBONNE DISTRICT.

Terrebonne District Circuit, held at St. Scholastique 7th to 12th February, May and October.

Terrebonne County Circuit, held at St. Jérome 2nd to 6th February, May and October.

Argenteuil County Circuit, held at Lachute 12th to 16th January 25th to 29th May, 12th to 16th September.

JOLIETTE DISTRICT.

Joliette District Circuit, held at Joliette from 7th to 12th February, May and October.

L'Assomption County Circuit, held at L'Assomption 26th to 30th January, April and September.

Montcalm County Circuit, held at Ste. Julienne 2nd to 6th February, May and October.

RICHELIEU DISTRICT.

Richelieu District Circuit, held at Sorel 7th to 12th March, June and November.

Berthier County Circuit, held at Berthier 24th to 28th February, May and October.

Yamaska County Circuit, held at St. Françoys 2nd to 6th March, June and November.

SAGUENAY DISTRICT.

Saguenay District Circuit Court, held at Malbaie, 7th to 12th January, May and September.

Charlevoix County District, held at Baie St. Paul, 29th to 23rd March, July, and November.

CHICOUTIMI DISTRICT.

Chicoutimi District Circuit, held at Chicoutimi, 7th to 12th February, June and October.

RIMOUSKI DISTRICT.

Rimouski District Circuit, held at St. Germain, 7th to 12th March, June and October.

Rimouski County Circuit, held at Matane, 21st to 25th March, June and October.

MONTMAGNY DISTRICT.

Montmagny District Circuit, held at Montmagny, 7th to 12th February, May and November.

L'Islet County Circuit, held at St. Jean Port Joli, 20th to 24th February, May and November.

L'Acadie County Circuit, held at St. Michel, 20th to 24th March, June and October.

BEAUCE DISTRICT.

Beauce District Circuit, held at St. Joseph de la Beauce, 7th to 12th March, June and October.

Dorchester County Circuit, held at Ste. Clémentine, 2nd to 6th March, June and October.

ARTHABASKA DISTRICT.

Arthabaska District Circuit, held at Arthabaskaville, 7th to 12th February, May and October.

Drummond County Circuit, held at Drummondville, 20th to 24th March, June and November.

Megantic County Court, held at Inverness, 13th to 17th March, June and December.

BEDFORD DISTRICT.

Bedford District Circuit, held at Nelsonville, 7th to 12th February, May and October.

Brome County Circuit, held at Knowlton, 26th to 30th January and September and 10th to 14th April.

Shefford County Circuit, held at Waterloo, 21st to 25th January and September and 5th to 9th April.

Missisquoi County Circuit, held at Bedford, 2nd to 5th February, May and October.

ST. HYACINTHE DISTRICT.

St. Hyacinthe District Circuit, held at St. Hyacinthe, 22nd to 27th January, March and October.

Rouville County Circuit, held at Marieville, 15th to 19th February, May and October.

IBERVILLE DISTRICT.

Iberville District Circuit, held at St. Johns, 11th to 15th March, June and November.

Iberville County Circuit, held at Iberville, 6th to 10th March, June and November.

Napierville County Circuit, held at Napierville, 1st to 5th March, June and November.

BEAUHARNOIS DISTRICT.

Beauharnois District Circuit, held at Beauharnois, 7th to 12th March, June and November.

Chateauguay County Circuit, held at Beauharnois, 7th to 12th March, June, and November.

Huntingdon County Circuit, held at Huntingdon, 15th to 19th January, April and September.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS OF THE PEACE

Charles Joseph Coursol, Chairman.

Terms.—Montreal—1st to 10th March, June, September and December.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Under Consolidated Statutes of Canada, caps 105 *and* 106.

C. J. Coursol, Esq., Presiding Justice.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

COURTS.

SUPREME COURT JUDICATURE.

Chief Justice.—Hon. Wm. S. Ritchie, 6th December, 1865.

Justices.—Hon. John C. Allen, 22nd September, 1865; Hon. John W. Weldon, 6th December, 1865; Hon. Charles Fisher, Oct., 1868; Hon. A. Rainsford Wetmore, 25th May, 1870.

William H. Tuck, Esquire, Clerk of the Crown; William Carman, Esquire, Clerk of the Pleas.

TERMS: *Hilary*—First Tuesday in February; *Easter*—Second Tuesday in April; *Trinity*—Second Tuesday in June; *Michaelmas*—Second Tuesday in October.

NISI PRIUS SITTINGS IN THE COUNTY OF YORK.—Second Tuesday in May and last Tuesday in October.

CIRCUIT COURTS.

SAINT JOHN—Second Tuesday in January, May, and August, and third Tuesday in November.

SUNBURY.—First Tuesday in July.

QUEEN'S.—First Tuesday in March.

CHARLOTTE.—Third Tuesday in January, and fourth Tuesday in July.

KING'S.—Fourth Tuesday in February, and second Tuesday in July.

ALBERT.—Second Tuesday in July.

WESTMORLAND.—Second Tuesday in January, and third Tuesday in July.

KENT.—Second Tuesday in March, and fourth Tuesday in September.

RESTIGOUCHE.—Last Tuesday in August.

GLOUCESTER.—First Tuesday in September.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—Second Tuesday in September.

CARLTON.—Last Tuesday in September.

VICTORIA.—Wednesday before the last Tuesday in September.

CLERKS OF THE CIRCUITS.

George Blatch, Esquire, City and County of Saint John; J. B. Peck, Esquire, Westmorland; S. G. Morse, Esquire, Albert; Caleb Richardson, Esq., Kent; Joseph C. Barbarie, Esq., Restigouche; Samuel Thomson, Esq., Northumberland; Lewis A. Mills, Charlotte; E. E. Morton, Esq., Kings; T. R. Wetmore, Esq., Queens; Randolph K. Jones, Esq., Carleton; Theophilus Des-Brisay, Esq., Gloucester; Charles W. Beckwith, Esq., Sunbury; Charles H. Lugrin, Esq., Victoria.

COURTS FOR THE PROBATE OF WILLS, AND GRANTING ADMINISTRATIONS.

The probate Court for the City and County of St. John is held every Friday at three o'clock at the Registry Office; and the like Court in the other Counties of the Province, is held at the times specially appointed by the respective Judges.

COURT OF DIVORCE AND MATRIMONIAL CAUSES.

Honorable —— ——, Judge; F. A. H. Straton, Esq., Registrar.

TERMS—The fourth Tuesdays in February, June and October,

COURT OF VICE-ADMIRALTY.

Honorable Robert L. Hazen, Judge and Commissary; B. Lester Peters, Esq., Deputy Judge and Commissary; William Jack, Esq., Advocate General; George Blatch, Esq., Registrar and Scribe; G. Sidney Smith, B. L. Peters, Q.C.'s, and A. E. Oulton, Esqs., *Surrogates*; Thomas C. Humbert, Marshal.

COURT FOR THE TRIAL AND PUNISHMENT OF PIRACY AND OTHER OFFENCES ON THE HIGH SEAS.

The Governor; the Chief Justice, and other Judges of the Supreme Court; the Members of the Executive Council; Judge of the Vice-Admiralty; the Public Secretary; Public Treasurer; Commanders in Chief, Flag Officers and Captains, and Commanders of Ships of War on this Station for the time being; ——, Registrar and Scribe.

The Court sits at any place within the Province to be appointed by any three of the members—The Governor, Chief Justice, or one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, or Judge of the Admiralty being one.

SITTINGS OF THE COUNTY COURTS.

The Courts hold Terms every year in each County, which Terms annually commence as follows:—

CHARLOTTE COUNTY.

On the second Tuesday in June, and fourth Tuesday in March and October.

CARLETON COUNTY.

On the second Tuesday in March and December, and on the first Tuesday in July.

VICTORIA COUNTY.

On the first Tuesday in March and December, and the second Tuesday in July.

YORK COUNTY.

On the second Tuesday in January, third Tuesday in March, and first Tuesday in June and October.

SUNBURY COUNTY.

Wednesday after third Tuesday in January and June, and Wednesday after second Tuesday in October.

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

On the Wednesday next after the fourth Tuesday in January and June, and the third Tuesday in October.

KING'S COUNTY.

First Tuesday in January, second Tuesday in March, and first Tuesday in July and October.

ST. JOHN COUNTY.

On the fourth Tuesday in the months of January, April, July and October.

ALBERT COUNTY.

On the fourth Tuesday in June, and the second Tuesday in November.

WESTMORLAND COUNTY.

On the third Tuesday in June, and the second Tuesday in December.

KENT COUNTY.

On the third Tuesday in January, the last Tuesday in April, and the first Tuesday in July and November.

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.

On the fourth Tuesday in January, the second Tuesday in April, the fourth Tuesday in July, and the third Tuesday in October.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

Third Tuesday in March, second Tuesday in July, and first Tuesday in November.

RESTIGOUCHE COUNTY.

Fourth Tuesday in March, third Tuesday in July, and second Tuesday in November.

Judges.	*Counties.*
James G. Stevens	Charlotte, Carlton and Victoria.
James Steadman	York, Sunbury and Queen's.
Bliss Botsford	Albert, Westmorland and Kent.
Ewd. Willis[t]on	Northumberland, Gloucester and Restigouche.
Charles Watters	St. John and King's

NOVA SCOTIA.

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE,

Having Law and Equity Jurisdiction throughout the Province.

Chief Justice, Sir Wm. Young, Kt.; Equity Judge, and Judge of the Supreme Court, Hon. James W. Johnstone; Assistant Judges, Hon. Edmund Murray Dodd, Hon. William Fredk. DesBarres, Hon. Lewis Morris Wilkins, Hon. John W. Ritchie, Hon. Jonathan McCully.

Masters.—Halifax, Henry C. D. Twining, Hugh Hartshorne, Alexander James, William Howe; Pictou, Edward Roach, Hon. M. I. Wilkins; Yarmouth, Thomas D. Chipman, C. B. Owen, James Murray; Shelburne, Thos. Johnson; Barrington, Gabriel Robertson; Hants, David Freize, Wm. H. Blanchard; Kings, Geo. A. Blanchard, Stephen H. Moore, James R. Prescott, Henry W. Webster; Lunenburgh, James Dowling; Annapolis, Thos. W. Chesley, T. D. Ruggles, James Gray, Edward C. Cowling; Queens, Robert Roberts, J. N. S. Marshall; Antigonish, Henry P. Hill; Colchester, Jas. F. Blanchard; Cape Breton, Hon N. McQueen; Guysborough, Samuel R. Russell; Inverness, Samuel McDonell; Digby, Alfred W. Savary.

THE EQUITY COURT.

Is held every Monday, when business requires (except in vacation).

COURT OF ERROR.

The Lieutenant-Governor and the Members of Her Majesty's Council.

THE COURT FOR DIVORCE AND MATRIMONIAL CAUSES.

The Hon. Judge Johnston, Judge Ordinary.

VICE-AMIRALTY AND PRIZE JURISDICTION COURT, HALIFAX, N. S.

Vice-Admiral, the Governor General; Judge, Sir Wm. Young, Kt., Chief Justice.

Surrogates—Halifax, John C. Haliburton, Samuel P. Fairbanks, Nepean Clarke; Amherst, W. A. D. Morse, Brenton H. Hinton, Hugh Hartshorne, Wm. Twining; Wallace, Hon. Alexander McFarlane; Truro, Ebenezer Munro; Sydney, C.B., James McKeagney; Antigonish, Hon. A. Henry.

Registrar—Lewis W. DeBarres, Esq.; Marshall, W. D. Sutherland; Reporter, Henry Ordright.

MANITOBA.

Hon. Mr. Justice Johnson, from the Superior Court of Quebec, is acting temporarily as Judge in this Province.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

SUPREME COURT.

Hon. Matthew B. Begbie, Chief Justice.
Hon. M. P. P. Crease, Puisné Judge.

There are at present two projects for Railroads to the Pacific before the public, in addition to the Union and Central Pacific, which has been completed, and is in operation from Omaha to Sacramento and San Francisco; which, with its numerous Eastern connections with the Atlantic sea board, affords a continuous Railway Line across the continent; and, despite the difficulties of enormous magnitude which were found in the way of its construction, and are found in the way of its running, it appears to be successful to a degree beyond the anticipations of its projectors.

The two other and to some extent rival projects, are (1) the "Northern Pacific Railroad," proposed to be built through U. States territory from Duluth, at the head of Lake Superior, to Puget Sound; and (2) the Pacific Railroad, to be built on British territory, by Companies under Dominion auspices, to connect the present Railway system of Canada with the Pacific Ocean, in the Province of British Columbia.

UNION AND CENTRAL PACIFIC (*U. S. completed*).

The Union and Central Pacific was constructed with extraordinary rapidity, in spite of the obstacles presented. The distance between Omaha and Sacramento is 1775 miles. The profile of this stretch shows that it passes over four main summits, namely, Sherman Summit on the Black Hills, 550 miles from Omaha, 8235 feet above the level of the sea; another on the Rocky Mountains, at Aspen Summit, 7463 feet above the sea; another at the Sierra Nevada, 105 miles from its Western terminus, 7062 feet above the sea; and from a point west of Cheyenne to Wasatch, a continuous length of 450 miles, every portion of the road is more than 6000 feet above the sea. Yet rails have been laid over these great altitudes and trains are successfully run over them.

The road was begun in 1865 and completed in 1870. The following table shows its operations and progress year by year:—

	Miles operated.	Gross Earnings.	Operating Expenses.
1865....	31 to 56	$401,941 92	$121,669 53
1866....	56 to 94	864,917 57	200,710 61
1867....	94 to 137	1,470,653 50	330,913 33
1868....	137 to 468	2,300,767 17	843,166 54
1869....	468 to 742	5,670,822 25	2,993,523 19
1870....	742 to 900	7,920,710 08	4,060,564 95
Total.....		$18,629,813 33	$8,550,548 15

In spite of the difficulties of its construction, its expense and great length, it has been profitable beyond anticipation. Its net earnings in the above six years were $10,079,265
Interest on bonded debt..... 4,184,221

Surplus of net earnings over interest..... $5,895,044

It was stated during the Debate in the Canadian House of Commons, last Session, that a waggon road must precede the construction of a long line of railroad in the wilderness. But this was not found necessary in the construction of the Union and Central Pacific. The rails were laid as the work proceeded from Omaha, and the workmen were accommodated in cars eighty feet long, fitted up with berths, dining halls, kitchens, store rooms, &c. These were pushed on as the road advanced. Fifteen hundred wood choppers and tie-getters formed the advanced guard; and on an average 1¼ mile of track was laid per day. And after the season closed, rock cuttings were made on the summits of the mountain profiles. On the Pacific coast 10,000 Chinese were employed at wages of one dollar per day. Fifteen tunnels and rock mountain side cuttings in the Sierra Nevada, presented the greatest difficulties on the whole line. Many miles of road had to be covered in with sloping roofs, made of the strongest timbers, for protection from avalanches from the mountains, which would sweep trains and everything else before them.

In addition to these formidable obstacles the American desert had to be crossed.

NORTHERN PACIFIC (*U. S. projected and sections completed*).

The most strenuous exertions are now being made to obtain funds for the Northern Pacific; and very sweeping statements respecting it are being very widely published. It has obtained from the Congress of the United States the largest land grant ever previously given to any railway in the world. And the firm of Jay, Cooke & Co., who are the financial agents of the Company that has undertaken to build it, are making almost incredible exertions in its behalf. This firm is well known in connection with the U. S. 5-20 Gold Loan, and the present Pacific scheme is called by the same name, the proposal being to raise on first mortgage bonds of the Northern Pacific Railway, at 7 3-10ths per cent., and payable at the end of thirty years, a sufficient sum to build the road.

In support of this scheme the most brilliant statements are made respecting the land grant of 50,000,000 acres with which the project is endowed. Glowing pamphlets have made their appearance adorned with maps setting forth the unspeakable richness of the country through which the road will pass; and, therefore, the enormous value of the lands granted to the railway.

It is also claimed that the route across the continent is much shorter by this line than by the Union and Central Pacific, and that its proposed terminus in Puget's Sound is one of the best harbours in one of the finest countries in the world.

It is still further contended in its favour that it will cross the Rocky Mountains at a much lower altitude than the Union and Central Pacific.

The following statement of distances of the Northern Pacific is taken from a report of Mr. Roberts, Civil Engineer, employed in its service, the starting point being from the head of Lake Superior:—

	Miles.	Average height above the Sea.
To Dakota Valley.....	300	1200 feet.
Yellowstone River..	300	2200 "
Along Yellowstone..	400	2600 "
Flathead Valley.....	300	3500 "
Lewis or Snake Riv.	200	3000 "
Puget Sound.....	500	400 "
Lake Superior to Puget Sound *via* Portland....	2600	
[Direct Line.....	1775]	

The highest ground stated by Mr. Roberts encountered between the Missouri and Lake Superior is at the mouth of the Yellowstone River, is 2,200 feet, and "the low summit of "the Rocky Mountains *is but little over* 5,000 *"feet."* This, is will be seen, is considerably lower than the summits over which the

Central and Union Pacific is taken; but yet very much higher than the passes in British territory.

For the purpose of comparison we give the distances and average height of profile of the Union and Central Pacific, also taken from the report of Mr. Roberts, starting from Chicago, the eastern terminus on Lake Michigan, of the Omaha Line:—

From Chicago.	Miles.	Average height above the Sea.
To Omaha	500	1000 feet.
Near Cheyenne	516	3300 "
Cooper's	87	7300 "
Promontory Point	482	6200 "
Humboldt	406	4750 "
Reno	130	4000 "
Auburn	45	4400 "
Sacramento	39	300 "
San Francisco	135	50 "
Chicago to San Francisco	2110	

These altitudes are "average heights." The absolute heights of summit levels passed over are given in our notice of that Railway.

Mr. Roberts remarks in comment: "On the Northern Pacific line there need be but two principal summits, whilst on the other there are four; the lowest of which is about a thousand feet higher than the highest on the Northern route. * * * The actual distance is 410 miles less, and the equated distance for ascents and descents is still in favor will be very considerable in addition."

The estimate of cost of the Northern Pacific is as follows:—

Grading, masonary, bridging, track and ballast	$60,320,000
Sidings, &c	1,200,000
Contingencies, including superintendence and engineering	5,000,000
Telegraph line	60,000
Buildings	2,312,000
Rolling Stock	3,615,000
Branch Road	1,200,000
Extra works, &c	800,000
	$78,017,000
Interest on bond over receipts during construction	7,260,000
Total	$85,277,000

This gives an average of $12,68 per mile.

The road is making a beginning of progress. We learn on the authority of Jay, Cooke & Co.:—

"That portion of the road extending through central Minnesota from the head of Lake Superior 256 miles to the crossing of the Red River, at the eastern boundary of Dakota, is fast approaching completion. A large force of men is engaged in finishing the grade, and the track is being rapidly laid. By midsummer (of 1871) freight and passenger trains will be running regularly over this important division, connecting with the navigable waters of the Red River and Lake Winnipeg. * * * The St. Paul and Pacific Railroad has been purchased by, and practically consolidated with, the Northern Pacific. The purchased line (main and branch) embraces some 300 miles of finished Road in full operation. When completed, the main line will extend from Saint Paul, through western Minnesota to Breckenridge or such other point as shall be deemed most advantageous, and the 'branch' reaching from Saint Paul northwestwardly, will intersect the Northern Pacific line west of Crow Wing, and extend on to the British border at Pembina on the Red River. * * * * The completion of these lines will give the Northern Pacific Company nearly Nine Hundred Miles of Road. * * * Work has begun on the Pacific coast. A force of men is already engaged on the line between the Columbia River and Puget Sound, and hereafter the work will be prosecuted both eastward and westward. Including its purchased lines the Northern Pacific Railroad Company already has 413 miles of Road in operation, and this will be increased to 560 by August next."

We see by newspaper reports at the time we go to press with these statements of Messrs. Jay, Cooke & Co., that this promised progress has been made.

The projectors hope by means of this progress to do the traffic of the North West British territory. But they are in error in supposing that it will in any way slacken the exertions to build the Canadian Pacific.

As a specimen of the statements made with respect to the lands this Company has to dispose of, we give the following:—

"Now what is this landed empire of 50,000,000 acres worth? If it sells for only the low price per acre at which the Kansas Pacific Road forced off its lands, while it ran through and stopped in a wilderness of buffalo grass, the proceeds will be over $165,000,000. If nursed and sold on judicious credits, as were the lands of the Illinois Central, the proceeds would be, on the basis of that road's sales, $550,000,000! If sold at the average price of the Minnesota School Lands, the proceeds will be $350,000,000. The elements for appraising the market value of the Northern Pacific Land Grant sufficiently exist to make it absolutely certain that it can be sold for a sum much greater than the cost of constructing and equipping the road."

These are all statements made by the promoters of the road. But they keep out of sight the fact that the line, if it is ever constructed, will have to pass through the Great American Desert as soon as it crosses the 100th degree of West longitude, the Desert extending to the Rocky Mountains. Or rather if they do not ignore this fact they make it appear that an arid and unfertile desert does not exist; and that there is instead a fertile country—the Germany of America. A statement so startling as this, set against all previous information, creates doubt, when it is remembered that it is made by highly interested parties.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILROAD

(Projected and Survey going on.)

Advantages in shortness of Distance, Climate, Territory and Altitudes.

The proposed Canadian Pacific Railroad has in its favour far greater advantages than either of the other two projects, as well with regard to altitude, as to shortness of distance and favourable conditions of climate and the country to be traversed.

It was at one time supposed that the geographical difficulties north of Lake Superior would be insuperable from the extremely bold and rugged aspect of the shore as seen from the water. But recent explorations have demonstrated that these formidable obstructions are of no breadth; and that there is a perfectly level country within a little distance to the North, of a clay formation, extending all the way to the Hudson's Bay.

Good crops of wheat are raised at Bruns-

wick House, near the Moose River, in latitude 49° 35′, and it is believed the greater part of this level tract is fit for settlement.

The following statements respecting the facilities for the construction of this Railway and advantages to be derived therefrom, are taken from Mr. Waddington's and other publications; and from evidence given before Parliamentary Committees.

From Ottawa to the mouth of the Montreal River, a distance of 230 miles, the country presents no serious obstacle. The watershed at the north angle of the Montreal River, 100 miles further on, in latitude 48° 6′, longitude 81° 20′, and supposed to be the highest point between Ottawa and Nipegon River, is only 890 feet above the sea.

The surveys from this point for 105 miles due west and to within a distance of 240 miles of the River Nipegon, in long. 88° 25′, the country was found to be most favourable, the character improving for railway purposes as the explorations proceeded westward and pushed back twenty miles from Lake Superior.

In fact, it is said, so favourable is the country immediately to the north and back of the present settled portions of Canada, for Railway construction, and the clay formation so favourable for cultivation, even at a high latitude, that there are many persons who believe that a railway will ultimately be carried from Quebec or the Saguenay in a direct line to Nipegon River, along the water shed between the St. Lawrence and Hudson's Bay. This would make the direct line about 300 miles shorter; but the surveys are not yet of a nature to justify positive assertions on this point; and it is not likely for many years to come, at least, in view of the present railway system to Ottawa, that this road will be seriously contemplated.

Proceeding West from the Nipegon River there is a tract of country of the Laurentian formation, which, the surveys have shewn, present no insuperable obstructions to Railway construction.

A Railway from Ottawa to Fort Garry, passing north of Lake Superior, would make nearly a straight line in the direction of the Yellow Head Pass through the Rocky Mountains.

Proceeding West from the Lake of the Woods the line would pass over the great plain of the Saskatchewan for the distance of 1000 miles to the foot of the Rocky Mountains.

This great plain presents the most favourable ground in the world for railway construction; it is exceedingly fertile, in summer, covered with luxurious grasses and stretches of woodland, watered by numerous lakes and streams favourable for navigation and abounding in fish; while in the winter time snow does not fall to a greater depth than twelve or eighteen inches, and seldom or never forms ice-crust. It is this absence of ice-crust and little depth of snow that enables horses and cattle to browse out of doors and grow fat during the winter. They could not live out of doors in winter in the Northern States or Canada.

These conditions of Railway construction and running in the winter time are far more favourable than at any point in the whole Province of Canada or the Northern United States on the Atlantic sea-border.

The projected railway would further pass over the largest coal-bed in the world, while the agricultural resources along the line are capable of sustaining an immense population. There remains, in fact, no other such extent of territory fit for settlement either in the United States or British America.

There are several passes which the Railway might take to traverse the Rocky Mountains, but the Leather or Yellow Head Pass, in lat. 52° 54′, to judge from the reports we have so far seen, appears to be the most favourable. It is described as straight and short.

Mr. Alfred Waddington, in a paper read by him before the Royal Geographical Society, in 1868, gave the following descriptions of eight different passes:—

1—Yellow Head Pass, from the Athabaska to the Upper Fraser	52.54	118.33	3760
2—Howse Pass, from Deer River by Blackberry River to the Upper Columbia ...	57.57	117 07	6347
3—Kicking Horse Pass, by Bow River and Kicking Horse River to the Upper Columbia, Sullivan	57.16	116.52	5420
4—Vermillion Pass, from the South Saskatchewan by Fort Bow [4,100 feet] to the Kootanie, Hector.....	51.06	116.15	4947
5—Kananaski Pass, from Fort Bow by Rimsay River to the Kootanie [with a short tunnel, 4,600] Palliser	50.45	1.1531	5985
6—Crow's Nest Past, by Crow River to the Kootanie	49.38	1.1448	....
7—British Kootanie Pass, by Railway River to the Kootanie, Blakiston	49.29	114.57	5960
8—Red Stone Creek or Boundary Pass, from Waterton River to the Kootanie, [partly on American ground] Blakiston	49.06	114.14	6030

There is a further Pass, the Athabaska, by the Peace River, in lat. 56° 28′, but Mr. Waddington thinks this latitude is too high.

Mr. Waddington gives the following summary of advantages presented by the Leather or Yellow Head pass:

1.—The well known fertility of the whole country to its approach, drained by the North Saskatchewan, and commonly called the Fertile Belt.

2.—The great navigability of the North branch and the presence of large seams of coal at several points.

3.—The natural connection of both with the road by Jasper House, and the Yellow Head Pass, and the facility of the latter, which requires no tunnel. This Pass, or rather valley, presents a natural break through the Rocky Mountains; its greatest altitude is only 3,760 feet above the sea; the Indians cross over it in winter, nor does the snow render it impassable at any time.

4.—The ready and easy communication offered for 280 miles by the Upper Fraser and its valley, through a comparatively open and fertile country.

5.—The opening up of the gold mines in and around Cariboo, which at present can only be reached by 380 miles of wearisome, mountainous waggon road; so that only the very richest claims have been hitherto worked.

6.—The opening up of the Chilcoaten Plain, the only one of any extent in British Columbia, and which contains millions of acres fit for settlement.

7.—The facilities offered by the Bute Inlet Valley, presenting a level break, 84 miles long, through the Cascade range, and the *only one* suitable for construction of a Railroad to the salt water.

8.—The superiority of the Harbour at the head of Bute Inlet; its proximity to the coal mines at Nanaimo, and its easy and safe connection with Victoria, Vancouver Island, and the Ocean.

Mr. Waddington gives the distance from Ottawa to Bute Inlet, on the Pacific coast, at 2,485 miles.

He also furnishes the following table of distances between Montreal and Bute Inlet, with the existing modes of travel:—

	Stage.	Steam Navigation.	Railway.
	M.	M.	M.
From Montreal to Collingwood, by Railroad	....	....	442
From Collingwood to Current River, 6 miles N. E. of Fort William, Lake Superior	....	531	....
From Lake Superior to Dog Lake	28	....	....
Up Dog Lake and River	....	35	....
Portage to Savanne River, easy ground	5	....	....
Down the Savanne River, the Lac des Mille Lacs and the River Seine to the Little Falls	....	65	....
Thence along the Seine to Rainy Lake	66½	....	....
Through the Lake down Rainy River, and across the Lake of the Woods, to the North-west end of Lac Plat or Shoal Lake	....	208	....
Thence over the Plains to Fort Garry, Red River Settlement [with 12,000 to 14,000 inhabitants]	91½	....	....
Down Red River, to the North-west end of Winnipeg Lake, and the Grand Rapids, two miles beyond, on the Great Saskatchewan	....	207	....
Portage along the North Bank	5	....	....
Thence up the Great Saskatchewan and its North Branch to below the junction of Brazeau River, 80 miles above Fort Edmonton, and the neighbouring settlements of St. Albans and St. Ann	....	952	....
Thence to Jasper's House, lat. 53°12', at the foot of the Rocky Mountains	140	....	....
Thence South up the Athabaska to the foot of the Yellow Head Pass	....	20	....
Through the Pass to the Upper Fraser	20	....	....
Down the Fraser to Quesnelle mouth [road to Cariboo] at the junction of Quesnelle River	....	280	....
Across the Chilcoaten [sic] 187½ miles, and through the Cascade Range, 84 miles, to a level valley to Waddington Harbour, Head of Bute Inlet	200	....	....
Total 3490 miles, requiring from 20 to 23 days travel	648	2490	442

RECAPITULATION.	Stage.	Steam Navigation.	Railway.
	M.	M.	M.
Existing Railroads	....	442	....
Bute Inlet Road	222	....	....
Other portions of Stage road	426	648	1000
Steam navigation	....	....	2490
Total distance from Montreal to Bute Inlet	....	....	3490

Mr. Waddington gives the following Railway distances in his pamphlet, published in 1871:—

	Miles.	
From Montreal to Ottawa	115	
" Ottawa to the Mattawan	195	
" Mattawan to Fort Garry	985	
" Fort Garry to the Yellow Head Pass	985	
Thence to the Limit of British Columbia	52	
		2,022
Route by the Upper Fraser (British Columbia)	570	
Less distance by proposed Short Cut	125	
	445	
		2,467
Total length from Montreal to the Pacific		2,777

Against 3,405 miles, from New York to San Francisco, or 628 miles less.

And he classes the above distances in three categories, as regards the nature of the soil and country traversed, viz.:—

1. Level, rich, arable country.
2. Rolling country, less fertile.
3. Poor, mountainous, and timbered.

Sections of Country.	1 Level.	2 Rolling.	3 Poor.
	M.	M.	M.
Valley of the Ottawa	....	70	....
Montreal Valley	69	....	30
Clay Level Country	250	....	....
Lacs des Isles, north of Lake Superior	20	30	63
Nechigon and Black Sturgeon District	41	25	....
Height of Land, to White Mouth River	....	....	335
Great Western Plain	1012	....	....
" approach to Rocky Mountains	....	25	....
Valley of the Assiniboine	....	30	....
Rocky Mountains, to the Cache	....	....	80
Bald, or Gold Range beyond	....	....	116
Along Horsefly Lake and River	....	20	15
Chilcoaten Plain	152	....	....
Cascade Range [the valley itself fertile]	....	....	84
	1544	200	723

Recapitulated the case stands thus:—

	Miles.
Rolling cultivable Territory	1,744
Cascading, timbered, and mountainous	723
	2,467

The following is an estimate of the cost of construction of a Railway with four feet and eight and a half inch gauge :—

	Miles.		$
From Ottawa to Fort Garry (nearly level).	1,165	at $50,000=	58,250,000
From Ft. Garry to Jasper's House, foot of Rocky Mountains (level plain).....	1,100	at 40,000=	44,000,000
From Jasper's House to the Head of Bute Inlet (partly plain).....	620	at 45,000=	27,900,000
Total.....	2,885		130,150,000

Or in round numbers Twenty Five Millions sterling.

A Railroad of this character must necessarily be constructed as a pioneer to the settlement of the country. It is also fully believed that the immense advantages of its geographical position would give it a share of the through trade between the East and the West. If it could obtain half the through traffic which now passes over the Union Pacific line, and at the same prices, it would, says Mr. Waddington, at once pay a dividend of six per cent. on the capital necessary for its construction.

It is probable that it may before many years elapse obtain a still larger through traffic, while there can be no reasonable doubt that within a very few years its way traffic would soon swell to very large proportions.

The distance across the Atlantic from Liverpool, *via* the St. Lawrence, is much shorter, by about five hundred miles, than the distance between Liverpool and New York, from the narrowing of the degrees of longitude, and is the direct line of the shortest sailing circle. The same fact holds between the Western coast of the continent and the ports of China and Japan.

This geographical fact is supplemented by the great advantage of the prevalence of trade winds of the Pacific in favour of the British ports at the terminus of the Railway.

If then, to resume, we consider the shortness of the route, the exceedingly favourable conditions for constructing and operating a Railway, the enormous agricultural capabilities of the country through which it will pass, the enormous fields of coal on the Atlantic sea-border, in the valley of the Saskatchewan, and on the Pacific sea-border; and the enormous wealth in gold and silver on both slopes of the Rocky Mountains, not to dwell on other indications of mineral wealth at different points along the line, there seems to be no reason to doubt that the construction of this Railroad is, by itself, a sound commercial operation; and when we add the large extent of very valuable land which it is proposed to make over to aid the construction, there seems to be no reasonable room for doubt that the stock will before very long command a high premium.

It has been doubted whether goods could be advantageously carried across so long a line at the high rates which they must necessarily pay. But this question has been practically set at rest by the traffic that passes over the Union Pacific Railway. Speed is an important consideration in modern commerce, and the following remarks of Mr. Waddington do not seem to be exaggeration :—"The shorter route through British "territory would undoubtedly command the "largest share of trade between Europe and "Japan; and there can be no doubt in a "general point of view, of the vast development of trade and intercourse which must "accompany the opening of these great thoroughfares. When, therefore, we think "that the distance to Sydney from Vancouver Island is, as contrasted with Panama, "as 7,200 to 8,500, or one thousand miles less; "that the distance between Liverpool and "Shanghai by this route will not exceed 10,400 miles, being less by 4,000 than by the "Cape, and 3,600 miles less than by the Isthmus of Panama; that the time from London to Hong Kong would be reduced to "about forty days; and that the English "trade to China alone amounts to thirty-"eight millions sterling; it is easy to foresee "what amount of traffic would soon be running over this 'great highway of nations,' "with seven hundred millions of consumers "in Asia at the terminus,—a traffic sufficient "to occupy a fleet of first class steamers on "either ocean."

It is perhaps not a wild speculation, in view of all the facts stated, to say that in two or three generations hence, some of the conditions of modern civilization itself may be changed by this projected Canadian Railway, and this young northern nation become one of the most powerful under the sun.

PROGRESS TOWARD CONSTRUCTION.

The question of the progress made towards construction of the Canadian Pacific Railroad is one of the deepest interest. The Dominion is under pledge to have the work begun in two years, and constructed within ten years, as a condition of the admission of British Columbia. It is to be begun simultaneously at both ends. In furtherance of this view, the Dominion Parliament voted at its last Session $250,000 for the expense of surveys, and these were immediately and actively commenced upon the opening of Spring, under the direction of Mr. Sandford Fleming, C.E., the engineer of the Intercolonial Railway. We are not yet in possession of any official reports from the surveying parties; but the accounts which have reached the newspapers, are much more favourable than most people supposed, of the country between the Ottawa and the North of Lake Superior, for Railway construction.

It was announced in Parliament that the work would not be undertaken by the Government, as a Dominion public work, in the same way as the Intercolonial; but that it would be given to private companies, to whom very liberal land grants would be made, together with grants in aid of money.

By the terms of admission British Columbia made over to the Dominion Government 20 miles of land on each side of the proposed Railway, along its whole length, in trust to be used in furtherance of its construction, in such way as the Dominion Government may deem the most advisable. And in consideration of the land so conveyed for the construction of the Railway, the Dominion has agreed to pay British Columbia an annual subsidy of $100,000, half yearly, in advance.

The immense territory on this side of the Rocky Mountains was retained in hands of the Dominion Government specially with a view for use in construction of this Railway.

The prospect of rapid settlement and the appropriation of a large portion of these valuable lands, will it is believed secure a very rapid construction,—in fact before the time of 10 years mentioned in the British Columbia admission resolutions shall have elapsed.

Public Works of the Dominion.

The Public Works of the Dominion consist of a canal and railway system; together with certain public buildings. The Canal system was devised to overcome the impediments to navigation found in the St. Lawrence, to connect with the Great Lakes and Great West. The St. Lawrence in itself is one of the most remarkable physical features of North America; and, running North-East, is on the direct line of the shortest sailing circle from Liverpool to North America. It seems to be intended by nature to be the great highway of the continent. The navigation of the River and Gulf below Quebec have been and are constantly being improved by the best constructed light-houses, while the consideration of a further improvement of the Canal system attracts the earnest consideration of the people and Government. In addition and as an aid to this system, a very extensive Railway system, of an aggregate length of 2,799 miles, is already constructed; while other and very extensive railway works are in process of construction.

The purpose of the Canals of Canada for overcoming impediments of natural navigation may be thus summarized:—

(1) For the St. Lawrence navigation;

(2) For the Montreal and Kingston navigation, *via* the Ottawa river;

(3) For the Richelieu and Lake Champlain navigation;

(4) For the St. Peters Canal navigation, Nova Scotia

THE ST. LAWRENCE NAVIGATION.

The St. Lawrence navigation extends from the Straits of Belle Isle, Atlantic Ocean, to Fond du Lac, at the head of Lake Superior; a distance of 2,384 statute miles. It reaches the middle of the continent.

The Canadian canals on this route are the Lachine, the Beauharnois, the Cornwall, the Farran's Point, the Rapide Plat, the Galops, and the Welland. Their united length is 70 83-100 miles, and the total lockage is 536½ feet, through 54 locks.

The Sault Ste. Marie Canal, a United States work, supplies the last link. This canal avoids the Sault Ste. Marie Rapids, and unites the two lakes, Superior and Huron. Its length is a little over one mile, with eighteen feet lockage.

Lake Superior is about 600 feet above the highest tidal flow of the St. Lawrence at Three Rivers.

TABLE OF DISTANCES FROM STRAITS OF BELLE ISLE TO FOND DU LAC, AT HEAD OF LAKE SUPERIOR.

From	*To*	*Sections of Navigation.*	*Statute Miles.*	
			Intermediate	*Total to Straits of Belle Isle*
Straits of Belle Isle	Quebec	Riv & Gulf St. Law'ce.	826	826
Quebec	Three Rivers	River St. Lawrence to Tide-water	74	900
Three Rivers	Montreal	Do do	86	986
Montreal	Lachine	Lachine Canal	8¼	994¼
Lachine	Beauharnois	Lake St. Louis	15¼	1,009½
Beauharnois	Ste. Cécile	Beauharnois Canal	11½	1,021
Ste. Cécile	Cornwall	Lake St. Francis	32¾	1,053¾
Cornwall	Dickinson's Landing	Cornwall Canal	11¾	1,065½
Dickinson's Landing	Farran's Point	River St Lawrence	5	1,070½
Farran's Point	Upper end of Croyle's Island	Farran's Point Canal	½	1,071
Upper end of Croyle's Island	Williamsburgh or Morrisburgh	River St. Lawrence	10½	1,081½
Williamsburgh	Rapide Plat	Rapide Plat Canal	4	1,085½
Rapide Plat	Point Iroquois Village	River St. Lawrence	4½	1,090
Point Iroquois Village	Upper end Presqu'Ile	Point Iroquois Canal	3	1,093
Presqu'Ile	Pt. Cardinal, Edw'dsb'gh	Junction Canal	⅝	1,093⅝
Point Cardinal	Head of Galops Rapids.	Galops Canal	2	1,095⅝
Galops Rapids	Prescott	River St. Lawrence	7⅜	1,103
Prescott	Kingston	Do do	59	1,164
Kingston	Port Dalhousie	Lake Ontario	170	1,334
Port Dalhousie	Port Colborne	Welland Canal	27	1,361
Port Colborne	Amherstburgh	Lake Erie	232	1,593
Amherstburgh	Windsor	Detroit River	18	1,611
Windsor	Foot of Ste. Mary's Isl'd	Lake Ste. Claire	25	1,636
Lake Ste. Claire	Sarnia	Ste. Claire River	33	1,669
Sarnia	Foot of St. Joseph's Isl'd	Lake Huron	270	1,939
Foot of St. Joseph's Isl'd	" Sault Ste. Marie.	St. Mary's River	47	1,986
Sault Ste. Marie	Head of " "	Sault Ste. Marie Canal.	1 1-17	1,987 1-17
Head of Sault Ste. Marie	Pointe aux Pins	St. Mary's River	7	1,994 1-17
Pointe aux Pins	Fond du Lac	Lake Superior	390	2,384 1-17

Out of the 2,384 miles, from the Straits of Belle Isle to the head of Lake Superior, 71¼ miles are artificial navigation, and 1312¼ open navigation.

Straits of Belle Isle, to Liverpool, 1,942 geographical miles, or 2,234 statute miles.

The total ascent from tide-water to Lake Superior is about 600 feet.

The following tabular statement shows the names, length and lockage of the St. Lawrence Canals:—

ST. LAWRENCE CANALS—STATEMENT OF THE LENGTH, LOCKAGE, &c.

	Lachine Canal.	*Beauharnois Canal.*	*Cornwall Canal.*	*Farran's Point Canal.*	*Rapide Plat Canal.*	*Galops Canal.*
Length of Canal..	8½ stat. miles	11½ stat. miles	11½ stat. miles	¾ mile	4 miles	7⅞ miles
Number of Locks	5	9	7	1	2	3
Dimensions of L'ks	200 x 45 feet	200 x 45 feet	200 x 55 feet	200 x 45 ft.	200 x 45 ft.	200 x 45 ft.
Total rise of Lockage	41½ feet	82½ feet	48 feet	4 feet	11½ feet	15½ feet
Depth of water on Sills	at 2 L'ks 16 ft. at 3 L'ks 9 ft.	9 feet	9 feet	9 feet	9 feet	9 feet
Breadth of Canal at bottom	80 feet	80 feet	100 feet	50 feet	50 feet	50 feet
Breadth of Canal at water's surface	120 feet	120 feet	150 feet	90 feet	90 feet	90 feet

WELLAND CANAL.

MAIN LINE, FROM LAKE ONTARIO TO LAKE ERIE.

Length of canal..... 27 miles and 1,099 ft.
Pairs of guard gates..... 3
Number of lift-locks.... 27
Dimensions of locks.. 2 locks of 200 feet x 45 feet; 24 " 150 " x 26½ "; 1 " 230 " x 45 "
Total rise of lockage ....330 "
Depth of water on sills.. 10½ "

WELLAND RIVER BRANCHES.

Length of canal—Port Robinson Cut to Welland River.... 2,622 feet
" from Welland Canal to Welland River, *via* lock at aqueduct..... 300 "
" Chippewa Cut to Niagara River..... 1,020 "
Number of locks—1 at aqueduct and 1 at Port Robinson . . 2
Dimensions of locks..... 150 ft. x 26½
Total lockage, from Welland Canal down to Welland River..... 17 feet
Depth of water on sills ..... 9 ft. 10 in.

GRAND RIVER FEEDER.

Length of Canal ..... 21 miles
Number of locks..... 2
Dimensions of locks..... 1 of 150 x 26½; 1 of 200 x 45
Total rise of lockage..... 7 to 8 feet
Depth of water on sills ..... 10½ feet

PORT MAITLAND BRANCH.

Length of canal..... 1¾ miles
Number of locks 1
Dimensions of lock ..... 185 x 45 feet
Total rise of lockage..... 8½ feet
Depth of water on sills..... 11 "

It was hoped that the works in progress to improve the Welland Canal, to make the bottom width of the summit level 50 feet instead of 26 feet, would have been so far advanced as to have allowed Erie water finding its way into the canal in the summer of 1870; these anticipations were not realized in consequence of extensive earth slides.

TABLE showing the sizes of the smallest Locks on the Canals of the St. Lawrence line of navigation, also the dimensions of the largest vessel that can pass through them.

Name of Canal.	*Dimensions of Locks in feet.*			*Dimensions of Vessels in feet.*			
	Length.	*Breadth.*	*Depth of water on sill.*	*Length.*	*Breadth.*	*Draught of water when loaded.*	*Tonnage of Vessels.*
St. Lawrence Canals	200	45	9	186	44½	9	600
Welland Canal	150	26½	10½	142½	26½	10	400
Sault Ste. Marie Canal	350	70 top, 61 bottom	12	.....	.....	.....	2000

BURLINGTON BAY CANAL.

Length of canal..... ½ mile
No locks on this canal.
Average breadth between piers .... 138 feet
Narrowest..... 103 "
Navigable for vessels drawing ten feet of water.

TUG SERVICE.

There is a Tug Service between Montreal and Kingston, on the St. Lawrence, for which the Government pays an annual subsidy of $12,000, the contractor undertaking to tow vessels at certain fixed rates, and to provide not less than nine tugs for the service. In

addition to the Government subsidy, the contractors receive from the public $57,817.

MONTREAL & KINGSTON *via* OTTAWA.

This second line of navigation extends from Montreal to Kingston, passing up the Ottawa River as far as Ottawa city. Its length is 246½ miles.

The canals on this route, after leaving the Lachine Canal, are as follow:—

The Ste. Anne, (known as the Ste. Anne Lock).
The Carillon.
The Chute à Blondeau.
The Grenville.
The Rideau.

Their united length is 142¾ miles, including the Lachine Canal. In going from Montreal to Kingston the total lockage is 578½ feet,—401½ rise and 177 feet fall—during seasons of high water.

The Carillon, the Chute à Blondeau, the Grenville, and the Rideau Canals were designed as military works.

Table of Distances in Statute miles.

Sections of Navigation.	*Intermediate Distances*	*Total Distances from Montreal*
The Lachine Canal	8½	.....
From Lachine Canal to Ste. Anne Lock	15	23½
Ste. Anne Lock and Piers	½	23¾
From Ste Anne Lock to Carillon Canal	27	50¾
The Carillon Canal	2½	53¼
From the Carillon Canal to Chute à Blondeau	4	56½
Chute à Blondeau Canal	½	56¾
From Chute à Blondeau Canal to Grenville Canal	1½	58½
The Grenville Canal	5½	64
From the Grenville Canal to the Rideau Canal	56	120
Rideau Canal, ending at Kingston	126½	246½

For particular account of the locks and canals of this system the reader is referred to the report of the Minister of Public Works for 1870.

RICHELIEU AND LAKE CHAMPLAIN NAVIGATION.

The third line of navigation extends from Sorel, at the mouth of the Richelieu River, a point 45 miles below Montreal and 114 above Quebec, and extends to Lake Champlain; thence through American canals and the Hudson River to New York.

The Canadian canals on this route are the St. Ours and the Chambly; the American canals between Lake Champlain and the Hudson are the Champlain and a portion of the Erie.

The total length of canal navigation between Montreal and New York, on this route is 85 miles, and the total lockage, upwards and downwards, is 288 feet.

Table of Distances in Statute miles.

Sections of Navigation.	*Intermediate Distances*	*Total Distances from Montreal*
Montreal to Sorel	46	.....
Sorel to St. Ours Lock	14	60
St. Ours Lock	.....	60
St. Ours Lock to Chambly Canal	32	92
Chambly Canal	12	104
Chambly Canal to Province Line	23	127
Boundary Line to Champlain Canal	111	238
Champlain Canal to Junction with Erie Canal	64	302
Erie Canal from Junction to Albany	9	311
Albany to New York	146	456

For particular account of this system we refer to the report of the Minister of Public Works for 1870.

CAUGHNAWAGA SHIP CANAL.

An Act of Parliament (33 Vic. cap. 47) authorizes the incorporation of a Company for the construction of a Ship Canal, to connect the waters of Lake Champlain and the River St. Lawrence; the Canal to leave the St. Lawrence at a point on Lake St. Louis, and to terminate at such point on the River Richelieu, Lake Champlain, or the Chambly canal, as may be found best suited for the public interests, to be approved by the Government. The Government consenting thereto, the Company is further empowered to embody the whole or part of the Chambly Canal, on terms to be agreed upon, in the proposed new Ship Canal, and to increase the capacity of the Chambly Canal for that purpose. The Company is also authorized (subject to agreement with the Government) to improve the Richelieu River, and to enlarge the St. Ours lock and dam, so as to secure to the Richelieu River navigation equal facility for the passage of vessels to that obtainable along the projected canal.

ST. PETER'S CANAL NAVIGATION, C.B.

The Nova Scotia Government expended on this work $160,811, and the Dominion Government in 1868, $22,109; late in 1869, $72,657; and in 1870, $47,459.

ST. PETER'S CANAL.

The length of the canal is about 2,400 feet.
Breadth " " at bottom 26 feet.
Number of locks, one (tidal lock, 4 pairs of gates).
Dimensions of locks, 26 feet x 122 feet.
Depth of water on sills, 13 feet at lowest water.
Extreme rise and fall of tide in St. Peter's Bay, about 9 feet.

This canal connects St. Peter's Bay, on the southern coast of the Island of Cape Breton, with Great and Little Bras D'Or Lakes—waters almost enclosed by the Island, and possessing a natural outlet into the Atlantic, in a northerly direction.

The canal crosses an isthmus half a mile long, the cutting for some considerable length

being through rock, and attaining a maximum depth of 74 feet.

The construction of this work was begun by the Nova Scotia Government in the year 1854, and was completed by the Dominion, so that water could be let into it, on the 12th June, 1869.

HARBOURS OF REFUGE ON LAKES HURON AND ERIE.

The question of providing Harbours of Refuge on the Canadian coasts of these Lakes has attracted the attention of Government. The Chief Engineer of the Board of Works Department has ascertained that there are no harbours presenting natural advantages on either of the coasts named, but there are localities which might be adapted for the purposes required, namely :—

Chantry Island—where, by the construction of breakwaters, and by providing beacons, moorings, &c., at a total estimated cost of $230,000, moderate shelter could be obtained, covering an area of 173 acres, and having a depth of water of 15 feet and upwards.

Goderich—where, by the formation of a new entrance channel, and the construction of a fresh line of piers, &c., at an expenditure of say $300,000, a harbour, enclosing an area of 20 acres, with a depth of 15 feet, could be secured.

The Chief Engineer states, with reference to these places, that they could be rendered available to a considerable extent as harbors of refuge, by the expenditure of $75,000 at Chantry Island, and $120,000 at Goderich.

On Lake Erie, at *Rondeau*, ample accommodation would be afforded by the expenditure of say $185,000, on the construction of breakwaters and piers, dredging operations, &c.

The expenditure of $100,000 on the commencement of harbour improvements on Lakes Huron and Erie having been authorised by Parliament, the Engineers of the Department have been instructed to prepare plans and specifications of the works proposed at the points indicated above.

SLIDES AND BOOMS.

The Government Slides and Booms are works designed for the passage of timber to the sea-ports, and have been divided into four districts, as follows :—

1.—The Saguenay District.
2.—The St. Maurice District.
3.—The Ottawa District.
4.—The River Trent District.

For particulars of these important works in the lumber interest, we refer to the Report of the Minister of Public Works for 1870.

LAKE SUPERIOR AND RED RIVER ROAD.

A road has been opened by the Government from Thunder Bay, Lake Superior, to Fort Garry, Manitoba, this is now a permanent work and regularly used for traffic. A wharf at Thunder Bay, and bridges of some magnitude are constructed over the Kaministiquia, the Matawin, Sunshine and Oskeondage rivers.

The following table gives the distances between Thunder Bay and Fort Garry :—

	Land Carriage. Miles.	Chains.	*Navigable water.* Miles
From the Depot at Thunder Bay to Shebandowan Lake	40	00	
Shebandowan and Kashabowwekamak Lakes			25
Height of Land portage	00	50	
Lac des Mille Lacs			25
Baril Portage	00	16	
Baril Lake			81
Brulé Portage	00	21	
Windegoostegon Lakelets			12
French Portage	2	00	
Kaogassikoki Lake			15
Deux Rivières Portage	2	00	
Sturgeon Lake and River			27
Island Portage	00	15	
Nequaquon Lake			17
Nequaquon Portage	2	00	
Namenkan Lake			19
Bare Portage	00	11	
Rainy Lake			43
Fort Francis Portage	00	10	
Rainy River and Lake of Woods			129
North-West angle of Lake of Woods to Fort Garry	90	00	
	137	41	205 137 342 miles

RAILWAYS WORKED BY GOVERNMENT.

In Nova Scotia the Dominion Government works a line of railway from Halifax to Pictou, 113 miles, and from Windsor Junction to Windsor, 32 miles, total length 145 miles. The total cost of this road, in Canada currency, up to the end of the last fiscal year was $6,709,984.

Traffic receipts for the fiscal year	$275,687 73
Ordinary working expenses	261,038 80
Difference	$14,648 93

In New Brunswick the Government owns and works the following lines :—

The "European and North American," extending from St. John to Shediac	108 miles
The "Eastern Extension," from Painsec Junction to Sackville	32 "
Total length of Government lines	140 "

The "Eastern Extension" is to be incorporated as a part of the Intercolonial railway.

Total cost of the "European and North American," up to the end of the last fiscal year, was $4,703,385.16.

Traffic receipts of both railways during the past fiscal year were	$105,507 36
Ordinary working expenses	139,982 57
Difference	$35,875 57

The following table shows the lines subsidized by Local Governments in the Maritime Provinces, under the Acts of Nova Scotia Legislature, 28 Vic. cap. 13 (1865), and New Brunswick Legislature, 27 Vic. cap. 3 (1864):—

Name of Line .... Length	Wind. and Annap. N.S. 85 miles.	Western Ex., N.B. 88 miles.	East. Ex. N.B. 37½ mls.	Fred'n B'nch, N. B. 22¾ mls.	W'ds'k B'nch, N. B. 11 mls.	St. Steph's Branch, N. B. 19 miles.	*Gross Totals.* 263 miles.
Amount of Subsidy at $10,000 per mile	*N. S. Cy., $1,103,000 Can. Cy., $1,073,586 67	†$80,000	372,500	227,500	110,000	190,000 00	2,653,586 67
Sum paid by Province previous to Confederation.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	184,000 00	184,000 00
By Dominion on account of Local Government, from 1st July, 1867, to 30th June, 1869, Can. Cy.	919,137 88	500,000	285,000	125,000	74,800	5,764 57	1,909,702 45
Do. do. during fiscal year ending 30th June, 1870, Can. Cy.....	154,448 79	300,000	67,500	92,500	.....	.....	614,448 79
Total paid to 30th June, 1870, Can. Cy	$1,073,586 67	$800,000	$352,500	$217,500	$74,800	$189,764 57	2,708,151 2.
Balance remaining unpaid, Can. Cy...	.....	$80,000	$20,000	$10,000	$35,200	$235 43	145,435 43

* The subsidy granted to the Windsor and Annapolis Railway, N. S., was capitalized into a sum of £138,000 sterling, in accordance with an arrangement between the Nova Scotia Government and the Contractors of the Railway, under authority of the Nova Scotia Act above cited; and it was further agreed that a sum of £32,000 should be paid for the construction of a bridge across the River Avon, under the same Act. This line has been completed during the past fiscal year.

† In addition to the subsidy to the Western Extension Line, N. B., stock to the extent of $300,000 has been taken by the Province in aid of the Railway, as authorized by the New Brunswick Act, 30 Vic., cap. 6 (1867).

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

A sum of $28,490 was spent during the last fiscal year for furniture, alterations, additions, repairs, maintenance and cleaning of the Parliament and Departmental buildings at Ottawa.

The Dominion maintains Custom Houses and some other public buildings throughout the Dominion, the detail of which would be too long for the *Year Book*.

The purchase of the Royal Insurance block in Montreal, for a Custom House, and the Keith property in St. John, N. B., for a Custom House, Immigration, Inland Revenue, and other public purposes, may be mentioned.

Canadian North West Indians.

RECENT INFORMATION OF THEIR CONDITION AND FEELINGS—ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL REPORT OF LIEUT. BUTLER.

In the fall and the winter of 1870, Lt. Butler of the 60th Regiment, was commissioned by Lt. Governor Archibald, of Manitoba, to make a report on the state of Indian affairs in the North West Territory. In pursuance of his mission he started from Fort Garry on the 25th of October, and returned on the 18th of the February following, having occupied 119 days; and travelled about 2,700 miles.

He reached the South Saskatchewan on the 9th of November, where he found the river partially frozen. It was entirely frozen five days afterwards; and he crossed it and proceeded westward towards Fort Edmonton, which point he reached on the 26th November: he states, that for the "last 200 "miles of his journey the country had be- "come clear of snow, and the frosts, not- "withstanding the high altitude of the re- "gion, had decreased in severity. Starting "again on the 1st December I recrossed the "Saskatchewan below Edmonton, and con- "tinued in a south-westerly direction to- "wards the Rocky Mountain House, passing "through a country which, though at that "advanced season of the year, still retained "many traces of its summer beauty." He came in sight of the Rocky Mountains on the 4th December. On the 12th he commenced his return to Red River, along the valley of the Saskatchewan, where he found snow had fallen to the depth of a foot. The thermometer now ranged from 18 to 22 de-

grees below zero. As the winter advanced the thermometer indicated 39 degrees below zero; and then, when the wind blew, travelling was found to be uncomfortable.

Lt. Butler furnishes the following tabulated information concerning the native tribes of Indians of the Saskatchewan River line, between Red River and the Rocky Mountains:—

Name of Tribe.	*Locality Occupied.*	*No. by Palliser.*	*Present Estimate.*	*Language.*	*Where Trading.*	*Names of Chiefs.*	*Remarks.*
Salteaux	Assiniboine River	.....	.....	Salteaux	Forts Ellice and Pelly	Koota.	
					Carleton, Pitt, Victoria	Egunnat.	
Crees	N. Saskatchewan	11,500	7,000	Cree	Edmonton, Battle River	Sweet Grass.	
Blackfeet	S. Saskatchewan	6,000	4,000	Blackfoot	R. Mount House	The Big Crow.	Represented as being a good man.
Blood	S. Saskatchewan	2,500	1,000	Do	R. Mount House	The Swan	A great villain.
Peagin	S. Fairfield	4,500	3,000	Do	R. Mount House	The Horn	
Lurcees	Red Deer River	1,100	200	Do	R. Mount House, Edmonton	Chipaquayan	
Assiniboine	S. of Qu'appelle	1,000	500	Assiniboine	Qu'appelle		
Wood Crees	N. of Carlton	425	.....	Cree	Fort Carlton and Carlton House	Mistawasis	A good man.
R. M. Assiniboine	Rocky Mts	225	.....	Assiniboine	Edmonton House, Athabasca	The Bear's Paw.	

He estimates the population of the half-breeds in scattered settlements at about 10,000, and the Indian population at 15,750. The number he quotes, as stated by Palliser, is 17,109.

These Indians do not acknowledge any law as understood in civilized communities; and there is at present no executive authority, and no means to enforce the authority of law. Crime and outrage are not of habitual occurrence; but serious crimes have been committed by persons of Indian and also of mixed blood, without any vindication of justice by law having been possible. Lt. Butler states that the Indians of the Saskatchewan carry on the pursuits of hunting [illegible] produces "to barter for the [illegible] Co., but unlike the Indian [illegible] ern regions, they subsist [illegible] upon the Buffalo, and they [illegible] themselves an unceasing war[illegible] has long become traditional [illegible] to regard murder as honorable war[illegible] bery and pillage as the trade [illegible] bling to manhood, free from [illegible] these warring tribes of Crees, [illegible] and Blackfeet, form some [illegible] savage among even the wild[illegible] ern America." He adds that law established by the Hudson [illegible] ring their rule, had for single [illegible] them to pursue their trade [illegible] They were blind to any other [illegible] deration.

He further states that the [illegible] looked upon the white men as their friend; but there are at present indications of change of feeling; and there is room to fear that this change may be one to positive enmity. There is a further fact of the greatest importance to be considered, as well with regard to our relations with the Indians as to the very existence of the Indians themselves, and that is, the disappearance of the Buffalo from the prairies. It is a fact that year by year the Buffalo has become less and less in numbers, and the Indians attribute this, their greatest loss and grievance, to the advent of the white man. The disappearance we believe is not owing to the destruction which has taken place of the Buffaloes themselves; nor to any failure of the prairie grass, which is their food; but to the fact that on the other side of the United States frontier, the military posts stretch across the continent with shorter intervals between them than formerly, and that the American Indians camp between these posts for the express purpose of preventing the northern emigration of the Buffalo. The Buffalo is an animal so timid in its nature that a herd will not pass a camp fire.

Lt. Butler states that the Indians have been greatly embittered against the settlers, from the use by the latter, of poison to kill wolves and foxes. It is stated that large numbers of fur bearing animals have been recklessly destroyed and lost by this practice, and that numbers of Indian dogs have also been destroyed by it. It is said, too, that horses have died from eating grass which had become tainted by the presence of strychnine.

Lt. Butler further states that the policy of the United States Government of exterminating the Indians in their settlement of the counties lying south of the Saskatchewan, has tended to produce distrust of white settlement from news of these atrocities spreading abroad. Accounts of only a portion of these atrocities find their way into the public prints. He particularly refers to an attack

of U. S. troops upon a camp of Peagin Indians, close to the British border, in 1879, as having had a disturbing effect on the Indian mind north of the border.

Lt. Butler states that the Indian mind is exceedingly simple in its character, and receives impressions in the same way as a child's would. Thus any wild story told to Indians, especially if it suited their prejudices, would be received as truth, and an impression be made which no kind of reasoning could afterwards dispel. Apart from the sources of distrust we have stated, the Indian has no distrust or dislike of the white man as such. On the contrary he is almost certain to receive him with kindness and friendship provided that he adopts the native system, joins the hunting camp, and lives on the plains. But most of the tribes, the Crees and Blackfeet in particular, are in direct antagonism to ownership of any particular part of the soil by settlers.

Next in importance to the native race is the half-breed element. There are settlements of these scattered along the line of the North Saskatchewan. The persons composing this class are chiefly of French descent. Many of them have emigrated from the Red River settlement; and others are discharged servants of the Hudson's Bay Co.; or relatives of persons still employed by the Co. Their characteristics are inaptitude for settled employment; love of hunting and freedom from all restraint. They spend almost the whole summer on the plains in well organized bands in pursuit of the Buffalo, bringing their products to the Hudson Bay Co. In winter they generally reside in their settlements. Lt. Butler says that in political feeling they sympathize with their brethren in Manitoba, and entertain the sentiments which produced the outbreak in 1869-70.

He further says, there is a troublesome element of white settlers, European and American, at present numerically insignificant; but which might rapidly develope into importance—the class of Miners. Gold has been found throughout a considerable portion of the territory lying at the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains. It has been found on the Peace, Arthabaska, McLeod and Pembina Rivers, all of which flow into the Arctic Ocean; and also on the North Saskatchewan, Red Deer and Bow Rivers, flowing into Lake Winnipeg. The Blackfeet are especially hostile to Miners and always attack them. The Miners, on their side, are not slow to retaliate; and they are sometimes the aggressors and commit horrible atrocities.

Lt. Butler says: "It has only been in the neighbourhood of the forts of the Hudson's Bay Company that continued washing for gold could be carried on. In the neighbourhood of Edmonton from three to twelve dollars of gold have frequently been 'washed' in a single day by one man, but the miner is not satisfied with what he calls 'dirt washing,' and craves for the more exciting work in the dry diggings, where, if the 'strike' is good, the yield is sometimes enormous." He adds: "From conversations which I have held with these men, as well as with others who have partly investigated the country, I am of opinion that there exists a very strong probability of the discovery of gold fields in the Upper Saskatchewan at no distant period."

Should these anticipations be fulfilled, as is very likely, there would probably come here as elsewhere in similar circumstances, a war of extermination between Miners and Indians, unless some controlling influence be interposed to prevent.

He describes at length the various ravages committed by the small pox among the various tribes. In many cases they have been truly horrible. The Indian does not understand in any way how to manage this disease; nor how to avoid contagion. He has taken it from outrages on the corpse of his dead enemy. Whole tribes are often decimated by it; and in some cases almost entirely swept away. The fact of its introduction by whites among red men is therefore naturally a cause of strong feeling.

Lt. Butler gives detailed accounts, which would be too long for insertion in the *Year Book*, of the various Indian tribes of the Saskatchewan and Assiniboine regions. The following general description, which we extract from his report, is interesting: "The aboriginal inhabitants of the country lying between Red River and the Rocky Mountains are divided into tribes of Salteaux, Swampies, Crees, Assiniboines, or Stonies of the Plains, Blackfeet and Assiniboines of the Mountains. A simpler classification, and one which will be found more useful when estimating the relative habits of these tribes, is to divide them into two great classes of Prairie Indians and Thickwood Indians—the first comprising the Blackfeet with their kindred tribes of Bloods, Lurcees, and Peagins, as also the Crees of the Saskatchewan, and the Assiniboines of the Qu'Appelle; and the last being composed of the Rocky Mountain Stonies, the Swampy Crees, and the Salteaux of the country lying between Manitoba and Fort Ellice. This classification marks in reality the distinctive characteristics of the Western Indians." The Prairie Indians live on Buffalo, and in large camps, and are warlike; the Wood Indians live on Deer, &c., in small parties, and are peaceable.

Lt. Butler states that since the outbreak in Minnesota and Dacotah, in 1862, a few Sioux Indians have made their appearance in the vicinity of Fort Ellis, at Portage la Prairie; and he is of opinion that the number may increase contemporaneously with the prosecution of railway enterprise in the Northern portion of the United States. At present, however, those who have made their appearance consider themselves as strangers, and do not assert any rights of proprietorship in the same way as the older resident Indians do.

As one mode of preserving peace between the Crees and the Blackfeet, Lt. Butler considers that the former should be made to understand that the Forts and Settlements along the Upper Saskatchewan must be considered as strictly neutral ground, where hostilities cannot be waged against the Blackfeet. At present if Blackfeet Indians venture on a trading expedition to the Forts of the Hudson Bay Company, they are assaulted by the Crees and killed. On the contrary the Blackfeet never attempt to kill the Crees in the vicinity of the Forts, and they are much more easily controlled.

The Blackfeet occupy the immense tract of country between the Saskatchewan and the frontier, a large portion of which is arid and sandy, being a true extension of the great American desert, which extends from the fertile belt of the Saskatchewan to the borders of Texas. It thus happens that the most active trading relations of the Blackfeet are more easily carried on with the Americans on the Upper Missouri, and the product of their robes, &c., generally finds its way down the waters of the Missouri.

It is stated that the Americans have a trading post at Belly River, 60 miles from the boundary line, where they exchange whisky, arms and ammunition of the most improved description, with the Blackfeet Indians, for their products. Those articles, it is stated, are regularly smuggled across the boundary line.

Lt. Butler is of opinion that the suppression of the liquor traffic of the West can be easily and ought to be accomplished.

His recommendations for the preservation of peace, in the regions of the Saskatchewan, as well in the interest of colonization of the fertile belt as the prevention of Indian wars, is, first, the appointment of a civil magistrate or commissioner, after the model of similar appointments in Ireland and India, who should reside in the Upper Saskatchewan.

Second.—The organization of a well equipped force of from 100 to 150 men, one-third to be mounted.

Third.—The establishment of two Government Stations, one on the Upper Saskatchewan in the neighbourhood of Edmonton, the other at the junctions of the North and South branches of the River Saskatchewan below Carlton. The establishment of these stations to be followed by the extinguishment of the Indian Title, within certain limits, to be determined by the geographical features of the locality.

Some organization of this kind is necessary, or settlement by whites cannot take place. People will not build houses, rear stock, or cultivate land, where their cattle are liable to be killed, or their crops stolen. The Upper Saskatchewan offers conditions not only of fine soil and climate, but all farm produce at that point now sells enormously high. For instance, flour sells from $12 to $25 per hundred lbs; potatoes, $1.25 to $1.75 a bushel; while there are persons who would at once begin farming if adequate protection were offered. These consist of old servants of the H. B. Co., and others who have spent their lives at the Great West, and who now desire to settle down.

In all these arrangements, however, it is above all things necessary that the Indian rights be fairly dealt with, and an amicable settlement made. At present, the Indians are well affected towards Great Britain; and Lt. Butler says: "It is astonishing with what religious veneration large silver medals have been preserved by their owners through all the vicissitudes of war and time, and with what pride the well polished effigy is still pointed out, and the words 'King George' shouted by the Indian, who has yet a firm belief in the present existence of that monarch."

Lt. Butler further states that if such an officer as he recommends is appointed he should make himself acquainted with the Plain tribes and visit their camps annually.

The final conclusion of this report is that our North West Territory is at once the garden and the wilderness of the world; and that the establishment of law and order are necessary before the immense population that must some day occupy it, can begin to make its entry.

Treaty with North West Indians.

In September 1870, Lieut. Gov. Archibald, of Manitoba, had an interview in St. Peter's parish with some of the Indians of his Province. There were present the Saulteaux tribe, and the Christian Swampies, under their chief Henry Prince. The Saulteaux have their grounds near the Winnipeg river, from the Lake of the Woods to Lake Winnipeg. Their late chief, Peguis, was always loyal to the Crown. A number of the Swampies, a tribe of the Crees, living among the morasses near Norway House, having been converted to Christianity, were, under the auspices of Ven. Archdeacon Cochrane, settled at the mouth of Red River, and united with the Saulteaux under the headship of Peguis, to whom his son, Henry Prince, has now succeeded. As so few of the Indians were present, nothing was done at the meeting in September, beyond the promise that a council should be held in the spring, in which arrangements should be made satisfactory to all. The Council then promised, was held on the 27th July 1871, at the Stone Fort, whither His Excellency was accompanied by Mr. Simpson, the Commissioner and several other gentlemen, Rev. H. Cochrane, an Indian clergyman of the Anglican Church, acting as interpreter. The proceedings lasted till the 3rd July, when at last a treaty was signed and ratified to the following effect:

The Chippewa and other Indians inhabiting the district, cede to the Queen and her successors all lands from the boundary line to the mouth of the Winnipeg, and from a line due north from the centre of Roseau Lake on the east to the rapids of Assiniboine on the west. Her Majesty the Queen undertakes to lay aside and reserve for the sole and exclusive use of the Indians, certain tracts, viz.:—

For the bands of which Henry Prince is chief, so much land on both sides of Red River, south of St. Peter's parish, as will furnish 160 acres for each family of five, or in that proportion for any larger or smaller families; and for the Indians of whom Na-sha-ke-pe-nais, Nana-wanan-Re-We-tay-ash and Wa-ko-Wush are the chiefs, so much land on the Roseau River, beginning from the mouth of the river as will furnish the same quantity to each family; and for the Indians of whom Ka-ke-ke-penais is chief, so much on the Winnipeg River, above Fort Alexander, beginning a mile above the Fort, as will furnish the same quantity to each family; and for the Indians of whom Oo-za-we-Kwan is chief, the same allowance on the south and east side of the Assiniboine, 20 miles above the portage. A further tract is also reserved enclosing these reserves equivalent to 25 square miles of equal breadth to be laid out round the reserve. If any settlers are on any of the reserved lands, Her Majesty to deal with them as she deems just, but the extent of land allotted to the Indians is not to be diminished.

As a token of Her Majesty's satisfaction with the good conduct of the Indians, every man, woman and child belonging to the bands is presented by the Commissioner with $3.

Her Majesty agrees to maintain a school

in each reserve whenever the Indians desire it. No intoxicating liquor to be introduced nor sold within the boundary of Indian reserves; and all laws now in force on this point to be strictly enforced. An accurate census of the Indians to be taken as soon as possible; and in every year in the month of July, in some place near their respective reserves, every Indian family of five to be paid $15, Canadian currency, either in blankets, &c., at the current prices in Montreal, or in money. The chiefs pledge themselves and people to observe the treaty and maintain peace with the whites and not to interfere with their property.

This treaty gives peaceful possession of an area of country nearly as large as England and Wales, the greater part of which is fit for settlement. Immigrants can go and take up lands upon squatter's claims. There is room for millions of industrious men and women, and yet this is only a portion of the great North West.

By a second treaty with the Indians beyond the Province of Manitoba, an immense tract of country to the extent of 23,000,000 acres, north and west of that province, will be opened up for settlement. The terms are the same as those with the Manitoba Indians. The new territory is very fertile and well watered and wooded.

Penitentiaries of the Dominion.

The Report of the Penitentiary Directors for 1870 gives very full details of the management of these institutions up to the beginning of 1871. The Directors divide their report into a General Report, and a special Report from the officers of each of the four institutions under their charge.

The progress of the Kingston Penitentiary is reported as satisfactory, both in a moral and economic point of view. In its "disciplinary, hygienic, and industrial aspects" the prison is reported to be in a high state of efficiency. A larger amount of work, at highly remunerative prices, has been done in the Government shops than in any previous year.

There has been a considerable decrease in the number of the committals at all of the Penitentiaries. The Kingston institution suffered a great loss in the death of the Warden, J. M. Perres, Esq., who, even during the short time of his administration, effected very great improvements, and materially smoothed the task for his successor. Another severe loss was the death of the Matron, Miss Pilces, a lady who combined in a high degree, business capacity with devoted Christian zeal.

The expenses of the Penitentiary for the year 1870 amounted to $51,896 45. The earnings of the year to $51,515 07, showing a decrease in expenditure over 1869 of $14,420 28, and an increase of earnings of $17,419 21. These earnings only refer to outside labour for which money was received. Besides this the value of the convict labour in the different departments of the Penitentiary is estimated at $8,521 07, and the labour in the management of the institution to $4,839 84, making the whole amount of earnings $37,780 06.

The total number of convicts on 31st Dec., 1870, was 486. 146 were admitted during the year and 223 discharged. 23 were re-committed, 23 pardoned, 15 died, and 11 sent to the Rockwood Asylum. Both the Protestant and R. Catholic Chaplains report favourably of the improvement of the convicts.

ROCKWOOD ASYLUM has been so far completed by the work of the convicts as to admit of being fully occupied. The Directors testify to the energy and devotion of the Medical Superintendent. Room has been added for 50 or 60 additional patients, so that now 400 can be comfortably housed. Land is very much wanted to afford the necessary supply of vegetables, pasturage, &c., and for cultivation by the insane. The Medical Superintendent complains of insufficient heating and ventilation, and the Directors have endeavoured to carry out his suggestions to remedy these deficiencies as far as they could. Much has been done towards improving and beautifying the grounds. There have been under treatment in the Asylum during the year 398 persons, of whom 27 have recovered, 25 died, and 1 escaped, leaving in the Asylum on the 31st Dec., 345. The total expenditure for the year was $44,475 79. The value of the farm and garden produce raised, $9,294 44, and the total earnings of the insane, the Medical Superintendent estimates as over $8,000.

ST. JOHN, N.B., PENITENTIARY.

No offences of a serious nature were committed during the year. The Chaplain's and Schoolmaster's reports are satisfactory, and the Matron bears testimony to the general good conduct of the female prisoners. The health of the prisoners was good throughout the year. There were only three deaths, all from consumption. The Directors do not find the returns from the labour of the prisoners satisfactory, and are engaged in inquiries respecting this matter. The number of prisoners on 31st December, 1870, was 79. There were discharged during the year 184, pardoned 1, and died 3. There were admitted 184, of which 15 were re-committed once, 8 twice, and 1 three times. The value of the sales from the Penitentiary during the year was $29,131 20, and there was a stock on hand of $5,431 73. The expenditure for the year is not given in the Warden's report.

HALIFAX PENITENTIARY.

The Directors testify their satisfaction with the state of order and cleanliness of this Penitentiary, and the manner in which the acting Warden performed his duty in the interval between the death of the Warden and the appointment of another. The Chaplain and Schoolmaster report most favourably of their charge. The Surgeon reports no diseases of a grave character, and no death in the institution during the year. There were admitted during the year 61, discharged 50, leaving on December 31st, 46 prisoners. 2 convicts were pardoned and 1 re-committed. The receipts and expenditure are not given. A remarkable feature of this Penitentiary is that there is in it no female convict, the only one having been discharged during the year.

The value of Penitentiary property belonging to the Dominion is estimated to be—

	Real Estate.	*Stock.*
At Kingston	$586,014 57	$655,487 79
At Halifax	61,055 80	6,587 51

The other two institutions not stated.

Total No. of convicts in the Penitentiaries:—

Kingston	654
St. John	79
Halifax	50
	824

At Halifax the principal employment is shoemaking; at St. John, making brooms. At all the institutions there has been a decrease in the punishments, and an increase in the good conduct, order and discipline of the inmates.

The Department of Inland Revenue of the Dominion has been erected since the Confederation of the Provinces, and the growth of the importance of its operations has been remarkable. The revenues collected have risen from $636,397 in 1860, to $4,410,816 in 1870. In 1850 the gross revenue of the late Province of Canada, apart from transactions respecting the debt and trust funds, was $3,272,508, in 1860, it was $7,292,888, and in 1869-70, the revenue of the Dominion was $15,512,225.

In 1850 the gross revenue collected from customs, excise and canals was $2,846,352; in 1860 it was $5,277,529; in 1870 the customs revenue was $9,462,940.

The following table shows the amount of excise re ·e·e collected in the years 1850, 1860, and the first and last fiscal years of Confederation:

	1850	1860	1867-8	1869-70
	$	$	$	$
Excise.....	90,388	312,630	3,078,212	3,664,469
Pub. Works	338,972	261,576	486,811	543,596
Cul'g timber	39,724	62,191	70,886	66,475
Bill Stamps	Nil.	Nil.	119,712	136,276
	$519,084	636,397	3,755,624	4,410,816

The following statement shows the amount of Inland revenue accrued during the last fiscal year (1870) under the several heads on which it was collected:

	$ cts.
Excise—	
Spirit.....	2,407,135 82
Malt Liquor.....	17,179 97
Malt.....	244,712 49
Manufactured Tobacco, &c....	743,163 19
Raw Leaf do	38,125 20
Petroleum.....	183,517 27
Inspection fees.....	17,191 86
Bonded Manufactures.....	13,442 71
Total from Excise.....	3,664,468 51
PUBLIC WORKS—	
Canal Tolls, &c.....	422,416 99
Hydraulic Rents.....	16,856 91
Slides and Booms.....	92,784 03
Harbours.....	4,630 31
Roads and Bridges.....	6,898 88
Total from Public Works..	543,506 15
BILL STAMPS.....	136,276 03
CULLER'S FEES.....	66,475 05
Total Revenue accrued....$4,410,815 74	

The number of licensed establishments under the survey of the officers of excise in 1869-70, was as follows:

Distilleries.....	27
Malt-houses.....	112
Brewers.....	143
Tobacco Manufactories.....	100
Petroleum Refineries.....	55
Bonded Manufacturers.....	8

The quantity of spirits taken for consumption in 1870 was 3,810,930, proof gallons which would give very nearly a gallon per head for the whole population or over five gallons per head for each adult male. The quantity of spirits taken for consumption in 1870, exceeds the average consumption of the three previous years under Confederation by 823,000 gallons; and it is greater than the three years preceding confederation by 770,000 gallons. The average of three years under confederation is greater than the preceding three years by 446,000 gallons, but taken in proportion to probable population the consumption appears to have decreased about one third. The inference is, that the revenue has been fully collected. The large falling off in the quantity consumed gives rise to the question whether the great increase in excise duty has not led to illicit distillation, and whether it will not be necessary to take more stringent measures to suppress it. The following is a table of the annual production and consumption of spirits, and the revenue collected thereon, from 1848 to 1870 inclusive:—

Year.	*Quantity Manufactured.* — *Proof Galls.*	*Rate of Duty.*	*Entered for Consumption ex Warehouse & ex Manuf'y.* — *Revenue, includ'g Lic's.*	*Proof Galls.*	*Average Quantity taken for Consumption during three years.* — *Proof Galls.*
		cts.	$ cts.		
1848	1,919,538	.....	63,984 00	1,919,538	
1849	2,167,008	1 66-100	52,160 00	2,167,008	2,051,553
1850	2,068,112	do	34,468 00	2,068,112	
1851	2,269,141	do	37,819 00	2,269,141	
1852	2,495,983	do	46,999 00	2,495,983	
1853	2,728,692	do	51,638 00	2,728,692	
1854	2,592,000	do	48,080 00	2,592,000	
1855	2,763,602	do	50,660 00	2,763,602	
1856	3,164,823	Duty charged	69,116 00	3,164,823	
1857	3,155,556	2½	83,049 00	3,155,556	
1858	3,408,397	2½ and 6	126,942 00	3,408,397	
1859	3,308,098	6	202,845 00	3,308,098	3,331,594
1860	3,278,288	6	200,497 00	3,278,288	
1861	3,861,559	6	235,213 00	3,861,559	
1862	3,825,828	6 and 15	372,833 00	3,825,828	
1863	3,661,702	15	551,906 00	3,661,702	
	Change in fiscal year and Bonding privileges conceded.				
1864-65	2,973,130	30	894,739 00	2,973,130	
1865-66	3,925,753	30 and 60	1,323,678 00	4,393,769	3,098,434
1866-67	2,912,434	60	1,188,676 00	1,928,403	
1867-68	4,680,047	60 and 63	2,315,263 00	3,772,719	
1868-69	3,782,032	63	1,776 972 00	2,809,501	3,464,382
1869-70	3,484,585	63	2,406,886 00	3,810,930	

The number of gallons of beer made in the Dominion during the last fiscal year was 7,290,540, against 7,603,548 in the previous fiscal year.

The total number of pounds of malt used during the year was 32,761,858.

The total quantity of tobacco manufactured during the year was: home growth 191,683 lbs.; foreign produce 7,390,035 lbs.; and other commodities 1,250,587 lbs.; making a total weight of tobacco, cigars and snuff of 6,835,305 lbs.

The total quantity of petroleum used in refining during the year was 16,792,127 gallons. The total quantity of refined, which paid duty, was 10,736,636 gallons. The quantity of tar and residuum which did not pay duty was 1,117,617 gallons.

TARIFF OF EXCISE DUTIES AS AMENDED BY THE ACTS OF 1870 AND 1871.

BEER—Brewed in whole or in part from any other substance.....	3½ cts. per gal.	
LICENSES—Bonded manufactures.....	annually	$50
Brewers.....	annually	$50
Distilled or Rectifiers....	do	250
Malsters, under 15,000 lbs	do	100
Do from 25,000 to 100,000 lbs.....	do	150
Do from 100,000 lbs upwards.....	do	200
Tobacco manufacturers.	do	50
MALT.....	1 ct. per lb.	
PETROLEUM.....	5 cts per gal.	
Inspection Fees—Pkgs. over 20 gallons.....	20 cts. per pkge.	
Do do under 20 do.	1 ct. per gal.	
SNUFF & SNUFF FLOUR...	15 cts. per lb.	
SPIRITS.....	6½ cts. per gal.	
TOBACCO—Cavendish.....	15 cts. per lb.	
Canada Twist.....	7 cts per lb.	
CIGARS—(allowance being made for moisture)..	30 cts. per lb.	
VINEGAR—entered for consumption after manufacture in bond.....	3 cts. per gal.	
METHYLATED SPIRITS.....	12 cents.	

For Drawback see *Year Book* of 1871, p. 65.

For exemptions see Legislation of 1871, Canada, cap. 15, in *Year Book* of 1872.

Weights and Measures.

THE METRIC SYSTEM.

In the *Year Book* of 1871 (pages 148 to 155) an exposition was given of the Metric System, in which it was shown that the nomenclature of this system is that of scientific men throughout the world, and is already used by the great majority of civilized countries. For statistics on this point the article in the last *Year Book* is referred to.

We are happy to notice that the Parliament of Canada has followed the example of that of Great Britain. At its last Session it passed a measure introduced by the Hon. Alexander Morris, the Minister of Inland Revenue, "to render permissive the use of "the Metric or of the Decimal system of "Weights and Measures." Appended to the Act is a schedule of tables of values of the principal denominations of Measures and Weights on the Metric system expressed in terms of the Standard Measures and Weights of Canada, which is subjoined:—

1.—MEASURES OF LENGTH.

Metric Denominations and Values.		*Equivalents expressed in terms of the Standard of Canada.*		
	Metres.	*In Standard Yards & dec. parts of a Yrd.*	*In feet and decimal parts of a foot.*	*In links and decimal parts of a link.*
Miriametre	10000	10939·444444	32818·333333	49724·74747
Kilometre	1000	1093·944444	3281·833333	4972·47474
Hectometre	100	109·394444	328·183333	497·24747
Decametre	10	10·939444	32·818333	49·72474
Metre	1	1·093944	3·281833	4·97247
Decimetre	1-10	·109394	·328183	·49724
Centimetre	1-100	·010939	·032818	·04972
Millemetre	1-1000	·001093	·003281	·00497

2.—MEASURES OF SURFACE.

Metric Denominations and Values.		*Square Metres.*	*Equiv. exp. in terms of the Stand. of Can.*	
			In sq. yds. & dec. p'ts of a sq. yd.	*In sq. lks. & dec. p'rts of a sq. lk.*
Hectare	100 Ares	10000	11967·1444	247255·0511
Decare	10 do	1000	1196·7144	24725·5051
Are	1 do	100	119·6714	2472·5051
Centiare	1-100 do	1	1·1967	24·7250

3.—WEIGHTS.

Metric Denominations and Value.		*Grams.*	*Equiv. exp. in terms of the Standard of Can.*	
			In pounds Avoird'pois & dec. parts of a pound.	*In grs. & dec. parts of a grain Troy.*
Millier		1000000	2204·62125	
Quintal		100000	220·46212	
Myriagram		10000	22·046212	
Kilogram		1000	2·204621	
Hectogram		100	·220462	
Decagram		10	·022046	
Gram		1	·002204	15·4323487
Decigram		1-10	·0002204	1·5432348
Centigram		1-100	·0000220	·1543234
Milligram		1-1000	·0000022	·0154323

4.—MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

Metric Denominations and Value.			Equiv. exp. in terms of the Stand. of Can.
—	Cubic Metres.	Litres.	In wine galls. & dec. parts of a wine gall.
Kilolitre	1	1000	264·2864
Hectolitre.....	1-10	100	26·42864
Decalitre.....	1-100	10	2·64286
Litre	1-1000	1	·26428
Decilitre	1-10000	1-10	·02642
Centilitre	1-100000	1-100	·00264

The Act authorizes the Governor in Council to procure Standards of Metric Weights and Measures, and to make regulations for facilitating and authorizing their use, whenever it is thought necessary or desirable. In the United States these standards were some time ago procured by the President and distributed to the State Governments. We think it is desirable that similar action should be taken in Canada.

Of the great importance to civilization of a system of Weights and Measures which shall be at once uniform throughout the world, and decimal and simple in character, there cannot be the slightest doubt in the mind of any educated man.

To some persons the Metric system from its unusual nomenclature may appear a little difficult; but this will entirely disappear upon half an hour's study. The real difficulty to overcome is to accustom a population to any change of standard, however slight. The very best means to meet this in a gradual manner was suggested by the Senate Committee (See extract from report in *Year Book* of 1871 above referred to.) It was to provide that the system should be taught in all schools which receive public support. The absolute superiority of the system impressed on the youth of one generation would compel its adoption in the next.

In the meantime this step is gained by the Act above referred to; all transactions which may be hereafter expressed in Canada in the weights and measures of the Metric system are legal.

We may add, we see it stated in the newspapers, that the Metric system goes into operation in Prussia on the 1st of January, 1872; which fact is in itself an evidence of great weight in its favour. And it is a proof, moreover, of rapid scientific progress by the German people.

The Metric system, as stated, is already permissive in Great Britain; and a Bill was introduced during the last Session of Parliament to extend its use in the British Islands. But the time has not arrived when such a measure could be enforced there by legislation. The British people are very conservative and slow to change, in this case, an unmeaning for a simple and scientific system. It is the difficulty of changing the popular nomenclature that has to be overcome; and this will take, at least, a generation. The measure, however, found very strenuous and earnest advocacy in the House of Commons; and its success not only in Great Britain but throughout the civilized world is only a question of time.

Arbitration between Quebec and Ontario.

In the *Year Book* for 1871 (page 113) a statement of the question between Ontario and Quebec, with respect to the division and adjustment of the debts, credits, liabilities, properties and assets of the old Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada was fully given, together with an analysis of the award of the arbitrators.

Since that publication the correspondence in the case has been laid before the House of Commons. With respect to this it may be briefly stated that the protest of the Province of Quebec is of a very extreme character; while the demand of the Province of Ontario that the award be acted upon, is equally positive.

The Minister of Justice made a report on the case; which was approved by Order in Council on February 21st, 1871. In this he stated, after reciting the facts of the case, that the Government of the Dominion had no power or means of intervening between the parties, either to enforce the award as valid, or to set it aside as invalid; or to grant the redress or measure of protection sought for by the Legislature of Quebec.

He added that if the Government of Ontario desired to enforce the award, it must take such steps as it might be advised that the law allowed for that purpose. On the other hand it was for the Province of Quebec to take necessary legal steps to resist such action on the part of Ontario.

The Minister indicated that if the question became a matter of litigation, either province would have the power of carrying it by appeal from the decision of an inferior tribunal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, as the Court of last resort.

If the Governments of the two Provinces were to agree upon a statement or special case, with the view of submitting the question to the Judicial Committee, it would be the duty of His Excellency the Governor General, on being prayed to do so, to transmit such special case to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, with a request to have it so submitted under the 4th clause of the Imperial Act 3rd and 4th William IV, cap. 41.

If the two Governments did not agree upon a joint submission of the case, it would be within the power of either to pray Her Majesty to refer the case, as stated by it, for the opinion of the Judicial Committee.

The Minister of Justice added, it was not advisable that the Dominion Government should express any opinion in the question in dispute, as the Province against which such opinion would be given would not either accept or submit to it, and it would have no legal force whatever.

The Minister of Marine and Fisheries in his last Report presented to Parliament, states, that the weather during the year 1870 was more boisterous than usual, and caused more wrecks and casualties on the coasts of the Dominion, as well on the seaboard as on those of the Great Lakes in the interior, occasioning both loss of life and property. The Minister is of opinion that there are some dangerous places, both on the seaboard and the great inland lakes, where life-boats should be placed.

LIGHT HOUSES AND FOG WHISTLES.

The various light houses referred to in the *Year Book* of 1871, as being under construction by the Department of Marine and Fisheries, have been completed. The Minister states that twelve were finished last Fall and twelve more last Spring; the remaining five were built later in the season. A new Iron light ship, with a powerful steam whistle, has been placed at the lower end of Red Island Reef. She shows lights on the Catoptric system.

Despite storms and difficulties a new light house has been completed at Bird Rocks, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the most difficult place in the Dominion on which to erect a light house. The light is a fixed white one, being a powerful French Dioptric; it is placed at an elevation of 140 feet, and is seen at a distance of twenty-five miles. The Minister recommends that a sufficient supply of fuel and provisions should be kept at this point for the relief of distressed mariners. The station is to be supplied with a code of signals.

Two important Light Houses have been erected in the Straits of Belle Isle; one at Cape Norman, at the Eastern entrance, the other at Point Rich, at the Western. The lights, on the Catoptric system, are intended to show a distance of twenty-five miles. There were before two powerful fixed Dioptric lights in the Straits. It is believed that these Straits are now lighted with four as fine lights as can be found at any point in the world.

Another Light House of great importance which has been constructed, is situate on Cape Ray, on the South West of Newfoundland. It is a powerful flash light.

Another important Light House for the Gulf trade and fishing craft, has been erected on Amherst Island, one of the Magdalen's. It shows a powerful revolving white and red light.

A Light House, with a powerful steam Fog Whistle, has been erected at the South point of the Island of Anticosti. This was much needed.

A new Light House was erected at River Magdalen, on the South shore of the St. Lawrence, in Gaspé, in 1871.

A new Light was erected at Cape Chatte, on the River St. Lawrence, in the county of Gaspé.

The whole of these fine lights are powerful sea lights of the first class, on the Catoptric system, and it is believed they can all be seen at a distance of twenty-five miles.

A new Light House has been erected on Seven Islands, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The light is Catoptric, elevation 150 feet, and can be seen at a distance of twenty miles.

A new Light House has been erected at Cape Rouge, Montee du Lac, a short distance below the city of Quebec, on the North shore.

A fine minor light has been erected at Paspebiac Point, the Bay of Chaleurs; and a light of a similar description has been erected on the West end of Caraquet Island, New Brunswick, in the same Bay, nearly opposite Paspebiac Point.

A minor light has also been erected at Arseneau Point, near Dalhousie, N.B., at the head of the Bay of Chaleurs; the light is on the Catoptric system.

Two Beacons for lights have been erected at the entrance of Bathurst Harbour, N.B., in the Bay of Chaleurs.

A minor light has been placed on Portage Island, N.B., at the entrance of the Miramichi River. Two Beacon lights have also been exhibited on Preston's Beach, both on the Catoptric system.

A more powerful light has been placed on Seal Island, near the South-west coast of Nova Scotia, in consequence of representations made to the Department by mariners. The light is placed 98 feet above the sea. It is a fixed white light, and can be seen in favourable weather, twenty-five or thirty miles. This Island is frequently enveloped in dense fogs, and it has been considered advisable to erect a powerful steam whistle, near the light house; it can be heard in moderate weather fifteen miles; in stormy weather, against the wind, from five to eight miles; and down the wind, twenty to twenty-five miles.

The caloric engine and fog trumpet at Cranberry Island, N. S., having become comparatively useless, from weakness of sound and breaking down of machinery, has been replaced with a powerful Steam Whistle, similar to those at Seal Island, Yarmouth and Lepreau.

The Minister recommends the erection of a Fog Whistle at Digby Gut, in the Bay of Fundy, to accommodate the increasing steamboat traffic, in consequence of the completion of the railway at that point.

A new minor light has been erected at the entrance of Lessiboo River, N. S., at an elevation of thirty-six feet above high water, Catoptric system, and can be seen eight or ten miles.

Apple River Light House, N. S., was burnt in 1869. A new light, Catoptric system, sixty-four feet high, can be seen twelve miles, has been erected.

The Light-House at Chester, or East Ironbound Island, N. S., was also burnt in 1870. It is replaced by a new Light House, 150 feet above the sea, and can be seen sixteen miles.

A new Light House has been erected on Scattarie Island, N. S., for lighting vessels through the Main-a-Dieu Passage, for the service of the coal traffic.

A new Light House has been erected on Ingonish Island, Cape Breton, light on the Dioptric system, visible sixteen or twenty miles.

A new Light House has been built on Fishing Point, entrance of Pugwash Harbour, N. S., light revolving, on the Catoptric system, visible sixteen or twenty miles.

A Beacon light is to be placed in St. Ann's Harbour, Cape Breton, for the service of local marine interests.

Also a Beacon light has been erected at Cox's Point, Grand Lake, N. B., visible ten miles.

CAPE RACE FOG WHISTLE.

A correspondence has been had with the Imperial authorities respecting the erection of a powerful Steam Fog Whistle at Cape Race, in addition to the Light House at that point, for preventing accidents to life and property in the dense fogs which frequently

prevail there, and in view of the large number of ships constantly passing and repassing between Europe and ports of North America. The Board of Trade and the Lords of the Treasury have agreed to sanction the expenditure of £1,000 for this purpose. Preliminary proceedings have therefore been taken for erecting as early as possible, the most powerful Fog Whistle in the world, which will be heard at a distance of thirty miles under favourable circumstances, and from six to eight miles under the most unfavourable.

INLAND LIGHT HOUSES.

In the inland waters of Canada considerable improvement has been made in the system of Lights during the past year. Many of the old lights have been improved, and a number of new ones erected, more particularly in the Georgian Bay, the great highway between Ontario and the North-West.

The Light on Sulphur Island, head of Lake Huron, near the entrance of the Sault Ste. Marie, is on the Catoptric system, and can be seen sixteen miles.

A very fine Light House, with keeper's dwelling combined, has been erected on Lonely Island, near the entrance of the Georgian Bay, lying on the direct track between Collingwood and Sault Ste. Marie, Catoptric system, and can be seen twenty miles.

A minor light has been erected on Michael's Point, on the South side of the Grand Manitoulin Island, Lake Huron.

The Marine Department has placed apparatus in a new Light House erected near the entrance of Byng Inlet, Georgian Bay.

A Light House, with keeper's dwelling, has been erected near the entrance of Parry Sound, Georgian Bay; light Catoptric, can be seen sixteen miles. Messrs. Beattie & Co., Merchants and Mill Owners, at Parry Sound, have contributed one half the cost of the building.

A new Light House, with keeper's dwelling, has been erected on Pigeon Island, near Wolfe Island, Lake Ontario, light visible sixteen miles.

A very good minor light has been established on Telegraph Island, Bay of Quinté; light visible twelve miles.

A new Pier, Light House, and keeper's dwelling, have been erected at Lancaster Bar, in the St. Lawrence; light visible eight miles, Catoptric system.

A similar Pier and Light House have been erected at Point Claire, near Lachine; light Catoptric, visible eight miles.

A minor light has been erected at Way Shoal, River Ottawa, ten miles below Ottawa City; can be seen ten miles.

A new Beacon is to be erected on Stinson's Bar, near St. Andrew's Harbour, N. B., which they expect to finish next spring.

The total expenditure for the maintenance of the Lighting system, between Montreal and Lake Superior, including the cost of construction of the works mentioned, was for the fiscal year, 1870, $46,289, against $42,306 of the previous year, and $40,561 for the year before that.

There were in this district on the 30th June, 1870, sixty-eight lights, of which four were floating, maintained by the Dominion Government. There are also a number of harbour lights, maintained on the Lakes by the local authorities. The number of keepers employed by the Government is fifty-five, with six assistants.

Tenders were invited to rebuild the Light House at Port Maitland, Lake Erie, blown down by a gale, but none of them were within the limit of the amount voted by Parliament, so the work had to be postponed until a further vote could be obtained. The Pier at Goat Island, Lake Ontario, is much damaged, and will require heavy repairs.

The lights in this division are kept burning until the close of navigation, which generally takes place about the 1st of December. They are again lighted in April, when vessels resume their business on the Lakes.

The Messrs. Hackett, of Amherstburgh, have for the last four years maintained a Light Ship at Colchester Reef, Lake Erie. The Minister thinks that Government assistance should be given.

MONTREAL TRINITY HOUSE.

No change has taken place in the Montreal Trinity House establishment during the last year. The cost of maintenance was $21,699, against $25,762 of the previous fiscal year, and $23,053 of the year before that. In this district there are thirty-eight Light Houses and Light Beacons, three iron Light Ships in Lake St. Peter and twenty-seven buoys; number of light house keepers is twenty-six, with three keepers of light ships and three assistants.

The Minister gives it as his opinion, that in view of the increasing trade of the river, and the valuable class of vessels and cargoes now frequenting the port of Montreal, a number of the old lights should be replaced by new and more powerful ones.

QUEBEC TRINITY HOUSE.

The Quebec Trinity House has had charge of the lights, buoys, beacons, and provision depots from Port Neuf, thirty-eight miles above Quebec, to the Straits of Belle Isle. The expenditure on account of salaries and employees for the last fiscal year were $11,613. The salaries of the light house keepers, &c., $11,284. The total expenditure of all sorts amounted to $46,759. This included some expenses connected with the wrecks, and the construction of new wooden beacons. The ordinary services amount to $43,730.

Steps have been taken under the Act 33rd Vic., cap. 18, to transfer the management of all the light houses, buoys, beacons, &c., in this district, to the Department of Marine and Fisheries. It is proposed, however, to continue the Trinity House on a reduced scale for the purpose of attending to pilotage matters, &c.

The number of lights in this division on June 30, 1870, was twenty-four, including the new light at Paspebiac; twelve of them are fine sea lights of a high class; the remainder river lights. During the latter part of 1870 three more lights were added, namely, Birds Rock, Seven Islands, and Montée-du-Lac. Two steam Fog Whistles are being constructed, one for the light ship at Red Island Reef, and one for the South point of Anticosti.

The number of Pilots on the active list under the Quebec Trinity House, is 250.

The total expenditure for Light Houses and Coast Service during the last fiscal year was $27,485, against $23,893 of the previous year; this extra expense was caused by damages inflicted by the tidal wave in October, 1869.

LIGHT HOUSES, &C., IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

The Buoys and Beacons maintained in New Brunswick at the charge of the Dominion,

are placed at the following places: Mirimachi, Caraquette, Richibucto, Shediac, St. George, Bathurst, St. Andrews, Shippegan, Buctouche, Campbelton, Cocaigne, Bay Verte and St. John. The cost of this service for the fiscal year was $3,711. Previous to Confederation it was defrayed by tonnage duty on shipping; but now, no dues are exacted.

A Signal station is maintained at Partridge Island, entrance of St. John harbour, for communicating the arrival of vessels.

The Light House service in New Brunswick is managed by an agent resident in St. John, under the direction of the Department. There are now thirty-five lights in operation in New Brunswick, of which nineteen are sea lights.

The new light at Jourimain is visible sixteen miles. The new Light House on Machias Seal Island, together with the repairs to the old light house tower at this station, and the application of new lights are important improvements.

A new Fog Whistle at Le Preau has been found exceedingly useful.

The old light at Escaminac, at the entrance of Mirimachi Bay, has been replaced by a powerful Dioptric light of the third order.

In this district there are now Dioptric lights at six stations, namely, Escaminac, Richibucto, Cape Enragé, St. John Beacon, Gannet Rock, and Machias Seal Island.

At Richibucto and Gannet Rock more powerful lights are to be exhibited. It is also proposed to improve the light at Partridge Island.

NOVA SCOTIA LIGHT HOUSES, &c.

The number of Lights in Nova Scotia now in operation is sixty-five, including four new ones, namely, at Main-a-Dieu, Scatterie Island, Ingonish Island, St. Ann's Harbour, and Pugwash. The total expenditure on account of this service in Nova Scotia was $62,650, during the last fiscal year; the cost of maintaining the light houses, &c., $49,058; ditto humane est blishments, including Sable, St. Pauls, Scatterie, Mud and Seal Islands, $10,727. This item includes $2,128 for new buildings and repairs at St. Pauls.

The Minister of Marine recommends the erection of a powerful steam Fog Whistle on St. Paul's Island, and a discontinuance of the bell rung there by machinery, on account of its inefficiency. This island is lit by two good Dioptric lights, which were erected by the British Government in 1839. It is a dangerous locality, and no less than five wrecks occurred there during the last year. In addition to the lights, the Government maintains a humane establishment, consisting of a superintendent and four men, with accommodation for shipwrecked crews. A humane establishment at Sable Island, consisting of a superintendent and fourteen men, as also one on a more limited scale at Scatterie Island.

SABLE ISLAND.

The Deputy Minister reports that parts of Sable Island are being washed away by the action of the sea, and it is the intention to plant trees or other shrubs suitable for the sandy soil. There are about 300 or 400 wild horses on the island; these have no shelter during the violent storms, or the winter months; they get their living by scraping the snow off with their feet, and feeding on the dry herbage on the ground. The Minister thinks it is in the interest of humanity to take them off, as soon as convenient, and supply their place with cattle, which may be available for food for shipwrecked crews. Three wrecks took place at this island during last year.

The sum of $5,000 has been voted by Parliament for constructing a Light House on Sable Island. It is proposed to place, in the spring, a powerful Dioptric light, to be visible thirty miles. Sand bars run out a long distance from the island, and it is important to give vessels timely warning. It is also proposed to place powerful steam Fog Whistles on this island.

OIL SUPPLIES.

The quantity of Oil required for the Light House service of the Dominion for the last financial year, was 32,000 gallons, which was supplied in bond at 22½ cents per gallon; the kind used is the best quality of refined petroleum oil, of Canadian manufacture.

It is anticipated that the quantity of oil required for the fiscal year, 1872, will be in excess of that of last year, the probable required quantity will be 42,000 gallons. Metal tanks have been provided for keeping the oil.

STEAM SERVICE.

The Department has three steamers in its service: the "Napoleon III," "Lady Head," and "Druid." The amount voted by Parliament for their maintenance was $55,000; the amount spent was $54,850. There are two other small steamers in the service of this Department. The total cost of this service was $60,847 for the last fiscal year.

OBSERVATORIES.

There are two Observatories under the supervision of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, for maritime purposes, namely, one at Quebec, and one at St. John, N. B. Commander Ashe, R. N., is in charge of that at Quebec, George Hutchinson director of that at St. John. Both Observatories give the time every day (except Sunday). When the time ball drops at one o'clock, at the St. John Observatory, the mean time at Greenwich is 5h. 21m. 15s.; when the ball drops at one o'clock at Quebec, the mean time at Greenwich is 5h. 44m. 49s.

There are three other Observatories in Canada, which receive assistance from the Dominion Government, one at Toronto, one at Kingston, and one at Montreal.

HARBOUR AND RIVER POLICE.

For the purpose of maintaining a Harbour and River Police, a tonnage duty of three cents per ton is imposed on all vessels visiting the ports of Quebec and Montreal.

The receipts and expenditure on account of this service, for the two last fiscal years, were as follows:—

	Receipts.	Expenditure.
Fiscal year ending 30th June, 1869.....	$21,952 83	$22,358 91
Do do do 1870..	23,996 68	18,461 83
	$45,949 51	$40,820 74
Excess of receipts over expenditure.....		$5,128 77

SICK AND DISTRESSED MARINERS.

Under the Act 31 Vic., cap. 64, a duty of two cents per ton is levied on all vessels entering any of the ports in the Provinces of

Quebec, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, for the support of sick and distressed mariners. This duty is not levied at any of the ports of Ontario, but Parliament voted an appropriation of $500 in aid of sick mariners and seamen in St. Catherines Hospital.

The Local Government of Quebec contributes $4,000 towards the support of the Marine and Emigrant Hospital in the city of Quebec.

The amount of receipts and expenditure on account of shipwrecked and distressed seamen service, in these three Provinces, during the last two years, was as follows:—

	Receipts.	Expenditure.
For the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1869..	$31,353 78	$26,987 04
Do do do, 1870..	31,410 46	27,029 34
	$62,764 24	$54,016 38
Deduct expenditure from receipts	$54,016 38	
Balance to the credit of the fund in the hands of Government.....	$8,747 86	

The amount voted by Parliament was $17,000, the amount expended $14,950 10.

STEAMBOAT INSPECTION.

A fee of $5 is charged by the Government by law on all steam vessels of one hundred tons and under; and a fee of $8 on all vessels over that size; together with a tax on all steamers, in addition, of ten cents per ton, to defray the expenses connected with steamboat inspection, which is carefully and effectually performed throughout the Dominion. A small fee is also charged for engineers' certificates.

The receipts and expenditures on account of this service, were as follows:—

	Receipts.	Expenditure.
For the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1869....	$11,914 63	$7,999 00
Do do do, 1870..	12,521 29	7,399 18
	$24,435 92	$15,398 18
	15,398 18	
	$9,037 74	

501 certificates were given to engineers during the last calendar year, and 402 annual renewals.

One fine of $200 was inflicted during the year for violation of provisions of the law; but there were no accidents whatever in any part of the Dominion from steamboat boilers or machinery.

SHIPPING MASTERS AND SHIPPING OF SEAMEN.

At all the sea ports in the Dominion, except Quebec, and St. John, N. B., the chief officers of the Customs act as Shipping Masters. At Quebec, Mr. R. H. Russell, chief constable of the River Police force, is Shipping Master. At St. John, N. B., the Shipping Master is paid by fees.

WRECKS AND REWARDS FOR SAVING LIFE.

During the calendar year, 1870, the seagoing casualties amounted to 231, so far as ascertained; and the amount of loss is estimated at over $550,000.

The number of casualties to Lake and Inland vessels, so far as known, was 104, and the estimated loss at $351,000. The number of lives lost on our coasts, in connection with Canadian vessels, so far as known, was 210. These figures do not include the loss in connection with the supposed foundering of the "City of Boston," which in lives may be estimated at nearly 200, and in property at $400,000.

SUBSIDIES TO STEAMERS.

In addition to the amounts allowed by the Post Office for carrying mails, subsidies have been allowed in a few cases where the existing traffic has not been sufficient to keep up steam communication between places where it was desirable that trade should be developed.

Under this system the sum of $750 is paid by the Dominion to the "Quebec and Gulf Ports Steamship Company," for each round trip from Quebec to Pictou, N. S., and back. Once a fortnight, and sometimes once a week, one of the boats runs up the Bay Chaleur to Dalhousie, touching at intermediate ports, and for this an extra sum of from $50 to $100 is paid.

Total amount paid for this service in 1870, was $23,850. The sum of $8,850 of this was paid by the Post Office Department for carrying the mails; the remainder (that is $15,000) was subsidy.

Before Confederation took place, a contract existed under which the Government of Nova Scotia paid the Prince Edward Island Steam Navigation Co. $1,600 (N. S. cy.), for running their steamers between Pictou and Charlottetown twice a week, and if required between Charlottetown and Harbour Brule. This contract was assumed by the Dominion; the Prince Edward Island Government also gave a similar subsidy. In 1869 this Company extended the route of their steamers from Pictou to Port Hawkesbury, in the Straits of Canso, for which service Parliament voted $1,400. The total amount paid this Company during the last fiscal year, was $2,956, Canada currency. The contract was commenced in 1864, and ran till 1874.

During the last fiscal year, the Dominion paid the Government of New Brunswick $1,500, to reimburse it for that amount paid to same Company for service between Prince Edwards Island and Shediac, N. B., from July 1st, 1867, to the close of 1868.

Under an agreement which existed previous to Confederation, $400, N. S. cy., has been paid by the Dominion as a subsidy for keeping up communication by a schooner, between Pictou, N. S., and the Magdalen Islands.

The Dominion Government pays the Montreal Ocean Steamship Co. (Allan line) $218,000, for carrying the mails between Liverpool and Quebec and Portland. And for the line between Halifax and Cork $79,083.

COASTING TRADE.

Under the Act which passed last year no foreign vessels will be allowed to carry goods or passengers between any ports or places in the Dominion, unless permitted by Order in Council. The Cabinet has power under the Act to open the Coasting trade to the shipping of any foreign country in which British ships or vessels are admitted to the Coasting trade of such country.

Fisheries of the Dominion.

The improved state and abundant yield of the Canadian Fisheries, during the past year, has led to increased prosperity of the fishing population; and the consequent revival of the fish trade. This gratifying result is undoubtedly mainly due to the beneficent laws enacted by Parliament; and the judicious and careful system of protection and regulation which have been carried out by the Department of Marine and Fisheries in obedience to them.

VALUE OF FISH CAUGHT.

Without reckoning the catch by foreigners, the actual value of fish exported (during the last year) from our waters now exceeds $7,000,000, nearly doubling in 10 years. The labor and capital engaged in the fisheries have correspondingly increased.

The Minister of Marine and Fisheries states the aggregate value of the fish products of the Provincial Fisheries is nearly $17,000,000; and may be increased.

Americans employ—tonnage varying—between eight and eleven hundred vessels in these fisheries. Their estimated annual catch, chiefly within the three mile limit, is valued at about $8,000,000. The probable value of capital embarked in carrying on the inshore fisheries is computed at $9,000,000.

Under the Reciprocity Treaty the quantity of fish caught by United States fishermen was more than double their catch prior to 1854. While the licensing system was in force, their operations were somewhat restricted; and last season the exclusion of American fishing vessels from the inshore limits, and the denial of certain facilities for prosecuting the fisheries just outside of the boundary, have caused a further serious decrease, the major part of the fishing fleet having returned with little more than half fares, and many vessels almost entirely failed to procure cargoes.

The fisheries of British North America are the finest in the world. They are almost illimitable; and they are inexhaustible. The great variety and superior quality of the fish are as remarkable as the multitudes in which they are found; and supply a wealth that makes full amends for any rigor of climate or defects of soil on any of the coasts in their vicinity.

FISHERY COLLECTIONS.

The sums actually collected during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1870, were:

Ontario.—	Collections as fishery rents, license fees, fines and forfeitures.....	$6,165 56
Quebec.—	Collections as fishery rents, license fees, and fees on licenses to foreign fishing vessels, fines and forfeitures....	7,997 21
Nova Scotia.—	Collections as fees on licenses to foreign fishing vessels, trap-net license fees, fines and forfeitures.....	1,373 24
New Brunswick.—	Collections as fishing rents, taxes on salmon nets, licences to foreign fishing vessels, fines and forfeitures.....	1,086 42
Total.....		$16,622 43

EXPENDITURE.

The amount expended for the fisheries service, during the fiscal year, was $43,263 30. This sum is apportioned as follows:

Ontario.—	Overseers' salaries and disbursements, fish breeding, &c., &c., &c..	$ 8,435 33
Quebec—	Overseers' salaries and disbursements, maintenance of *La Canadienne*, &c., &c.....	16,410 56
New Brunswick.—	Overseers' salaries and disbursements, &c., &c.....	8,422 63
Nova Scotia.—	Overseers' salaries and disbursements.....	9,994 78
Total.....		$43,263 30

MARINE POLICE CRUISERS.

After the discontinuance of annual licenses to foreign fishing vessels, the Fishery Department, under order in Council, fitted up and properly manned, six schooners to serve as Marine Police Cruisers. Very careful instructions were given to their commanders and they have proved of great service.

In the course of the season the commanders of these vessels have boarded about 400 American fishing vessels actually within a marine league of the coast.

The cost of maintaining this force is $60,684.

The following is a list of the vessels seized and condemned by Canadian cruisers for violation of the Fishery and Revenue laws:—

Wamptack, Goodwin, Master, Plymouth, U. S., seized June 27th, 1870, a mile and a half from the shore, Aspy Bay, Cape Breton; caught actively fishing, tried at Halifax, condemned and sold at $800.

J. H. Nickerson, MacDonald, Master, Salem, Mass., U. S., seized June, 30th, 1870, within three cables length of shore, in Ingonish Bay, N. S.; caught fishing after three previous warnings; tried at Halifax.

Minnie, Campbell, Master, Halifax, N. S., seized July 28th, 1870, for violating customs laws, fined $800.

Lettie, Beerman, Master, McGowan, owner, P. E. Island, seized August 18th, 1870, in Caspé Harbour, captured for fishing within prohibited limits; in course of litigation in New Brunswick.

Lizzie A. Tarr, Tarr Brothers, owners, Gloucester, Mass., U. S., seized August 27th 1870, 350 yards from shore in St. Margaret's Bay, P. Q.; caught actually fishing, tried at Quebec; condemned and sold for $2,801.

A. H. Wanson, Webber, Master, Gloucester, Mass., U. S., seized Sept. 3rd 1870, within three miles of the shore of Cape Breton; caught actually fishing, condemned at Halifax and bailed to the amount of $3,500; forfeited.

H. W. Louis, Watson, Master, Halifax, N. S., seized Sept. 17th 1870, at Henry Island, N. S. for violation of revenue laws; tried at Halifax; case pending.

A. T. Franklin, Nass, Master, Gloucester, Mass., U. S., seized October 15th 1870, within two miles of shore in Broad Cove, Cape Breton; caught fishing; tried at Halifax; condemned.

Granada, Payne, Master, Princeton, Massachuset, U. S.; seized Oct. 25th 1870, at Port Hood, Cape Breton, N. S.; for viola-

tion of the revenue laws and fishing, taken to Halifax for adjudication.

Promp, Oliver, Master; Eastport, Maine, U. S.; seized Nov. 8th 1870, at Oliver's wharf Back Bay, Charlotte Co., N. B.; fishing within three miles of the land near Grand Manan; tried at St. John, N. B.; condemned and sold for $270.

White Fawn, Marshal, Master, Gloucester, Mass., U. S.; seized Nov. 25th 1870, at Head Harbour, Campo Bello, N. B., for preparing to fish at Head Harbour, by purchasing herring as bait; tried at St. John, N. B., released on ground of there being no evidence of intent to fish in British waters.

Perseverance, Thorpe, Master, Eastport, Main, U. S.; seized Jan. 12th 1871, about 200 fathoms from Fry's Harbor, in Bliss Island, N. B., for actually fishing and having nets set, taken to St. John for adjudication.

S. G. Marshall, Master Rustico, Prince Edward Island, seized July 31st, 1870, near the Beach in Gaspé Bay; vessel owned by Mr. Hall an American citizen in Charlottetown, illegally registered and wearing English colours; caught fishing; tried at Charlottetown; condemned and sold for $2,775.

Clara F. Friend, Grady, Master, Gloucester, Mass, U. S.; seized one mile off Long Point, P. E. I. actively fishing; taken to Charlottetown; rescued by crew and recaptured.

Albert, Banks, Master, Barrington, N. S.; seized August 20th, 1870, at Charlottetown, P. E. I., for infraction of the 45th art. of the Merchant's Shipping Act; tried at Charlottetown; condemned and sold.

One of the Marine Police schooners, the *Water Lily*, remained on service all winter in the Bay of Fundy, where foreign fishermen resort in the winter time. The result of this was that fish to the value of $50,000 caught by Canadians was sold to the Americans instead of being taken free as formerly.

The same number of marine cruisers are maintained this year as last.

RESERVATION OF WATERS.

The setting apart of places for the natural propagation of fish has proved of great benefit. Spawning grounds which were reserved at the southern head of Grand Manan Island in the Bay of Fundy for herrings, have caused an immense increase of that fish. This improvement has attracted American fishermen to the neighborhood and their persistent endeavours to obtain their customary supplies of bait impose on the Department extra outlay to protect the inshore fisheries in that locality.

OBSTRUCTION AND POLLUTION OF STREAMS.

The Minister of Marine and Fisheries contends in his annual report laid before Parliament, that the obstructions of streams by mill dams and throwing refuse into public waters is a very serious evil and ought to receive the attention of Parliament.

FISH CULTURE.

Remarkable success has attended the artificial hatching of fish at Newcastle, Galt, and on the Moisie.

At Wilmot's Creek, Newcastle, 150,000 young salmon were let loose from the establishment under Mr. Wilmot's charge. They were distributed in streams emptying into Lake Ontario, selected with special reference to spawning grounds, and other rivers will, in turn, receive attention. The importance of this operation is very great.

Several thousands of verified salmon eggs were forwarded from this establishment to Augusta in the State of Maine, where they arrived with scarcely any loss, and this has led to several applications for ova to restock the depleted rivers in the United States.

350,000 ova laid down in the hatching troughs last fall present a much more healthy appearance than those of the previous season. It is estimated that the brood from these is over 300,000. The difficulty in procuring skilled assistants to help in the work of expressing the spawn and milt, has restricted the number of ova that might otherwise have been procured, but measures are in progress to overcome this difficulty by an ingenious arrangement adopted by Mr. Wilmot to procure fecundate eggs from artificial spawning beds. Should this be successful, the work of fish culture can be carried on to an extent limited only by the capacity of hatching houses to accommodate the ova.

The trout-breeding establishment of Messrs. Brown & Co., at Galt, is now in successful operation. There are about 10,000 parent trout in the main pond, and 6,000 healthy and promising fry lately hatched out in the raising troughs. There is every reason to believe that this enterprise will be a complete success, and encourage still further adoption of the example in fish-breeding as one of the industrial resources of the country already set by Mr. Wilmot's experiments.

The operations in salmon hatching on the Moisie River, under the management of Mr. Holliday, have also succeeded. Last spring, about 120,000 young salmon were hatched; last autumn 200,000 more ova were laid down. These show every sign of healthy development.

The importance of introducing these establishments into Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, where so many rivers, once prolific of fish, have become exhausted by illegal fishing, or deserted in consequence of impassable dams without fishways, preventing the parent fish from reaching their spawning grounds, cannot be too highly estimated. The mere restocking of exhausted rivers, thus restoring vast nurseries for fish, would, in a very few years add largely to the value of the coast fisheries. These objects are well worthy the attention of Parliament, and demand liberal encouragement.

LAWS RELATING TO FISHING VESSELS.

Mr. Mitchell shows at some length that injustice to Canadian fishing interest and other evils arise from allowing the Americans greater privileges than those defined in the treaty of 1818, which are to obtain shelter, effect repairs, buy wood and procure water in our ports and harbours; but they are to enter "for no other purpose whatever." The laws enacted to give effect to our exclusive fishing rights founded on the treaty of 1818 are framed on the model of the Imperial Statute ratifying that Convention. Certain features of these laws have been warmly objected to by Americans, but the clause most strongly condemned, bears a close analogy to the provisions of the Customs laws of Great Britain and the United States, rendering a vessel "hovering" within certain bounds liable to examination by a public officer.

THE HEADLAND DISPUTE.

At the request of Great Britain this dispute has been left in abeyance in the belief that some fair trade arrangement would be arrived at between the United States and the Provinces. But the Canadian right is strongly maintained by Canada, and Mr. Mitchell shows strong reasons why it ought to be. He states the great distance to which the bays indent the mainland and the numerous coves and places of concealment along these deep indentations make it a matter of great difficulty and expense to watch and warn off intruders. These intruders can, he states, "so readily pass inside and outside of the "boundary, all the time fishing and under "easy sail, that the chances of detection "and capture would be so remote as to "amount almost to an impossibility. That "foreign fishermen will and do trespass in-"side the three mile limit as often as they "can do so with impunity, and frequently "indeed in the very presence of cruisers, is "well known. In fact, they cannot fish "successfully without infringing our li-"mits. Therefore to admit them within "the headland lines is simply to improve "their opportunities of trespassing on our "property and interfering with our own "fishermen. It is not in the true interest "of peace that such should be the case, and "certainly if at all, not without very large "equivalents by way of compensation."

The Minister further contends "that these "bays are the breeding and feeding grounds "of the most precious of our northern fishes "The mouths of some of our finest rivers "are connected with these spacious bays. "These streams produce the food of the sea "fishes, which are attracted thereby from "the deeper waters outside into the shoaler "estuaries. They resort also to the reefs "and banks along shore to deposit their "spawn. Wherever the food they are in "search of abounds, and wherever they "can find favorable grounds for spawning, "there the schools of fish will resort incessantly. If the river fishings are depleted, "or the estuaries overfished, and the fish "are harassed on their breeding places, they "will in course of time, forsake their favorite "haunts altogether. Such has been the case "on the eastern coasts of the American "union, and the exhausted state of those "fisheries is one of the principal causes of the "eagerness of the United States fishermen "to gain free access to ours. * * * "Canada has for a few years past expended "the public funds and supported an organ-"ized protection to preserve and restore "her inland and estuary fishings. * * * "British fishermen are doubly entitled to "reap the benefits of their care and fore-"sight. They ought not in fairness * * * "be expected to waive, in favor of foreigners "who have contributed nothing towards "the outlay which has enriched their pro-"perty, any such right as that of of a head-"land boundary."

COST OF FISHERIES SERVICE.

The total amount expended by the Dominion on accont of Marine and Fisheries' services for the year ended 30th June 1870, was $408,150.31, against $369,409.77 for the previous fiscal year ended 30th June, 1869. The increase on last year, as compared with the previous year, was owing to the employment of an armed Marine Police for the purpose of protecting our coast fisheries.

The following statement is compiled by the Department of Marine and Fisheries.

THE CATCH OF FISH.

GENERAL Recapitulation of the Yield of the Fisheries on the North and South Shores of the River and Gulf of St. Lawrence, from Quebec to Blanc Sablon, and from Point Levi to Bay des Chaleurs, during the year 1870.

Quantity and Value of Fish.		1870.
Summer Codfishing, 113,070 at	$ 3 00	$ 339,210 00
Autumn Codfishing, 42,804 cwt. at	3 00	128,412 00
Ling, 71 barrels, at	5 00	355 00
Mackerel, 3,677 bbls. at	10 00	36,770 00
Herring, 26,389 barrels, at	3 00	79,167 00
Herring (smoked), 365 boxes, at	0 25	91 25
Sardines, 6,871 barrels, at	5 00	34,355 00
Halibut, 230 barrels, at	5 00	1,150 00
Salmon, 6,840 barrels, at	18 00	93,440 00
Trout, 143 barrels, at	10 00	1,430 00
Sturgeon, 219 barrels, at	5 00	1,095 00
Eels, 123,033 fish, at $10 per cent		13,303 30
Cod, tongues, and sounds, 135 barrels, at	7 00	945 00
Cod Roes, 230 barrels, at	6 00	1,380 00
Seal Oil, 89,762 gallons, at	0 80	71,809 60
Whale Oil, 24,200 gallons, at	0 80	19,360 00
Porpoise Oil, 2,848 gal., at	0 60	1,708 80
Cod Oil, 119,093 gallons, at	0 50	59,546 50
Haddock, 1,327 barrels, at	5 00	6,634 00
Bar and Whitefish, 6,359, at $2 per dozen		12,718 00
Mixed Fish, 551 bbls., at	4 00	2,204 00
Shad, 16,249 fish, at 10 cts. a piece		1,624 90
Fish used as manure, 32,490 barrels, at	0 25	8,122 50
Number of Porpoises 208, at	4 00	832 00
Number of Seals, 40,981 at	6 00	245,886 00
Total		$1,161,559 85

Owing to the want of reliable statistics, the yield and value of the River and Inland Fisheries in those departments of the Province of Quebec, west of the City of Quebec, cannot be determined with any degree of accuracy; but the value per annum may be safely estimated at about $100,000 for commerce and local consumption.

The value of fish product exported from the Magdalen Islands during the year 1870, is stated to be $123,760. The value of seal product exported from the Magdalen Islands was $18,545. This is exclusive of a considerable catch of fish by Magdalen Island vessels elsewhere.

The value of fish caught in the Province of Ontario is stated as follows :—

Divisions.	*Value.*
Lake Superior division: from head of Lake Superior to Thessalon River	$40,066
Lake Huron and Georgian Bay division: from Thessalon River to Penetanguishene	40,065
Carried forward	$80,131

Divisions.	*Value.*
Brought forward	$80,131
Indian Peninsula Division: from Penetanguishene to Cape Hurd	15,675
Saugeen division: from Cape Hurd to Goderich	34,518
Huron Lake, and River St. Clair division: from Goderich to River Thames	22,580
London division: Thames River and tributaries	6,459
Detroit River and Lake Erie division: from River Thames to Rondeau	22,821
Lake Erie division: from Long Point eastwards	9,727
Lake Ontario division: between Niagara River and Six Mile Creek	3,873
Lake Ontario division: between Six Mile Creek and Bronte	6,180
Lake Ontario division: between Bronte and Whitby Harbor	8,489
Newcastle division: from Whitby Harbor to Presquile	10,300
Bay of Quinte division	7,532
Prince Edward County division	16,227
Wolfe Island division, including Amherst, Ducks, and Timber Islands	12,820
Brockville and Cornwall division	2,036
Lake Simcoe division and Sturgeon Lakes	1,481
Total	$264,982

These returns are probably defective.

The following statement is given of the catch of fish in the Province of Nova Scotia in 1870:

Quantity and Yield.	*Amount.*
4,567 brls. Salmon at $15 per brl.	$ 68,505 00
111,000 cans Salmon, at 15c. per can	16,650 00
316,095 lbs. Salmon (in ice), at 12½ c. per lb	39,500 62
550 Smoked Salmon, at $1 each	550 00
85,251 brls. Mackerel, at $12 per brl.	1,023,048 00
123,792 brls. Herring, at $1 per brl	495,568 00
43,189 boxes Smoked Herring, at 75 c. per box	9,885 00
14,366 barrels Alewives, at $3.50 per barrel	50,281 00
1,060 brls. Eels, at $8 per brl.	8,480 00
Carried forward	$1,719,467 62

Quantity and Yield.	*Amount.*
Brought forward	$1,719,467 62
192 brls. Trout, at $8 per brl	816 00
1,534 brls. Halibut, at $6 per brl	9,204 00
220,859 qtls. Cod, at $1.25 per qtl.	1,699,185 25
92,513 quintals Scaltish, at $3.50 per quintal	323,795 50
6,211 brls. Shad, at $9 per brl	55,923 00
820 brls. Smelt, at $5 per brl	3,280 00
553,000 cans lobsters, at 15c. per can	82,950 00
297,925 gals. Oil, at 45 c. per gal	134,716 70
Total	$3,919,221 07

The prices upon which the returns are based are rather below the average obtained in our own market. They are not the exporter's higher prices, which for this purpose ought to be stated.

The increase in the catch of Mackerel over last year amounts to 33,670 barrels, the value of which would be nearly half a million of dollars.

The following returns have reference to New Brunswick:—

RETURN of the number of Men and Nets employed in the Fisheries in the Province of New Brunswick, during the year 1870, together with the *yield and value* of Fish caught.

Counties.	*Value.* $ cts.
Restigouche	105,596 00
Gloucester	215,082 50
Northumberland	121,211 50
Kent and Westmoreland	240,960 00
Albert	53,345 00
St. John	115,259 00
Charlotte	172,533 80
Total	1,023,083 80

Owing to the sudden death of the local overseer in the midst of the fishing season, no detailed returns of the fishing at Grand Manan Island could be obtained; but the number of men engaged in the fishing is reliably stated to be 375, and the total yield and value of fish caught estimated at $102,351.

In the Counties of Victoria, Carleton, York, Queen's, King's, and Sunbury, the only fishing pursued is for local consumption; none are exported, and no returns of the catch could be obtained.

Salmon Fishing.

STATISTICS OF A ROD FISHING PARTY.

The following are the statistics of a fishing party, among which was His Excellency Sir John Young, Governor General, stating the number of Salmon caught with rods, in York River, Gaspé, from the 17th to the 8th of June, 1871, the weight of the fish, the number of rods, and the number of Salmon caught per day:—

June, 1871.	*His Excellency the Governor General.*		*Mr. Reynolds*		*Col. McNeill.*		*Viscount Godrich and other occasional visitors.*		*Total.*	
	No.	Weight.	No.	Weight.	No.	Weight.	No.	Weight.	No.	Weight.
Saturday, 17th	.....	.....	2	40½ lbs.	2	49½ lbs.	.....	.....	4	90 lbs.
Monday, 19th	2	44 lbs.	8	159 lbs.	4	94 lbs.	.....	.....	14	298 lbs.
Tuesday, 20th	2	44½ lbs.	2	47 lbs.	3	69 lbs.	3	47 lbs.	10	207½ lbs.
Wednesday, 21st	1	25 lbs.	1	23½ lbs.	1	24 lbs.	.....	.....	93	72½ lbs.
Thursday, 22nd	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Friday, 23rd	2	46 lbs.	1	20 lbs.	2	48 lbs.	2	42 lbs.	7	156 lbs.
Saturday, 24th	2	52 lbs.	6	160 lbs.	4	86½ lbs.	5	96 lbs.	17	396½ lbs.
Monday, 26th	.....	.....	5	138 lbs.	7	168 lbs.	1	11 lbs.	13	317 lbs.
Tuesday, 27th	.....	.....	4	81 lbs.	3	70 lbs.	2	31 lbs.	9	182 lbs.
Wednesday, 28th	.....	.....	3	77 lbs.	6	105 lbs.	1	36 lbs.	10	218 lbs.
	9	211½ lbs.	32	746 lbs.	32	715 lbs.	14	263 lbs.	87	1935½ lbs.
Average per fish	.....	23lbs 8oz.	.....	23lbs 5oz.	.....	22lbs 5oz.	.....	18lbs 12oz	Av.	22lbs. 4oz.

We have here very nearly a ton of Salmon caught by some five or six gentlemen with rod and line, for sport, in less than ten fishing days. It is proof of the very great richness of the Canadian rivers; and of the very great value to the country of the policy of preservation which has, for a few years past, been established by the Fishery Department of the Dominion Government.

CATCH OF ANOTHER PARTY.

The case given is not an isolated one. Here is another report showing the success of a party of three in the Moisie River, one of the tributaries of the St. Lawrence:—

	Fish.	*Lbs.*
Mr. John Brown, Hamilton, in 17 days, killed	200	3,695
Mr. John Ogilvy, Montreal, in 14 days, killed	87	1,523
Mr. Thomas Ogilvy, Scotland, in 6 days, killed	38	798
	325	5,916

Being an average on the total number of 18 lbs. 3¼ oz. The average individually was, Mr. Brown's catch 18 lbs. 6 oz., largest fish 35 lbs. Mr. John Ogilvy's 17 lbs. 6 oz., largest 36 lbs. Mr. Thomas Ogilvy's 19 lbs. 10 oz., largest fish not given.

The commercial value of the catch of this party, at 15 cents a lb, is $887 40. And we have reason to believe that some of the lessees of the Salmon Rivers have realized very handsome profits.

The Dominion fishing grounds in the Gulf of St. Lawrence are the most extensive in the world; and the clear cold waters of the Gulf and its tributaries, yield the finest quality of fish. In fact the Canadian fisheries are wholly without a rival on the globe.

As respects Salmon there is a fishing line on the North shore of the St. Lawrence of over a thousand miles in length, into which very numerous tributaries flow. On the South shore, taking in the coasts of the Maritime Provinces, the Salmon fishing line is not of less but greater length. In New Brunswick and parts of the Province of Quebec the Salmon fishery supports a considerable industry.

See the article on the Fisheries of the Dominion, for further particulars.

Game and Fishery Laws.

Some few alterations have been made in these laws in the Province of Ontario. The prohibition of the time for killing Duck and Teal has been extended from 15th August to 15th September. Deer shooting has been extended from the 1st to the 10th of December. The shooting of Quails is entirely prohibited for three years from the 15th February, 1871. The Table of Close Seasons as amended we give below:—

TABLE OF CLOSE SEASONS.

	Ontario.	*Quebec.*	*New Brunswick.*	*Nova Scotia.*
Elk, Moose, Cariboo, Deer and Fawn	19 Dec. to 1 Sep.	1 Feb. to 1 Sep.		
Moose			1 Feb. to 1 May	1 Jan. to 1 Sep.
Caribou				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	None for 3 years.			
Woodcock and Snipe	1 Mar. to 15 July	1 Mar. to 1 Sep.		1 Mar. to 1 Sep.
Wild Swan, Wild Goose & Wild Duck	1 May to 15 Aug.	1 May to 1 Sep.		
Wild Duck—East of Three Rivers		15 May to 1 Sep.		
Beaver	1 Mar. to 1 Nov.	1 May to 1 Sep.		
Otter	" "	1 May to 1 Nov.		1 May to 1 Nov.
Mink	" "	15 Apr. to 15 Oct.		
Marten	" "	1 Apr. to 1 Nov.		
Mu-krat	1 May to 1 Feb.	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 Junge)	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.	10 Nov. to 1 Dec.		
Do. by seines or nets	30 May to 1 Aug.	31 July to 1 Dec.		
Bass, Pickerel, or Doré, Maskinonge, &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.

No traps or snares are allowed for any of the feathered game above mentioned, nor for any animals, except in Ontario, Beavers, Muskrats, Minks, Sables, Otters, and Fishers, and these with the addition of Hares in Quebec. No poisonous substances to be used in hunting Wild Geese or Ducks, nor any spring guns, night lights, batteries, or sunken punts. Night shooting and destruction of nests or eggs are entirely prohibited. Possession of any game within the prohibited period is forbidden, and sales of animals or game not allowed after 14 days from the close of the shooting season. Offences against the law in Ontario punished by fine of from $2 to $25, with costs, or imprisonment not exceeding 30 days. In Quebec, fine from $1 to $50, and imprisonment may be three months. Insectivorous birds protected under penalty of from $1 to $10. Crows, Eagles, Wild Pigeons, Rice Birds, &c., may be shot at all times.

The Treaty of Washington.

The following is a careful abstract of the important Treaty of Washington between Great Britain and the United States, made and ratified in 1871. The articles affecting the Dominion are subject to assent of the Canadian Parliament:

STATEMENT OF CASE.

ARTICLE 1.—States that differences having arisen between the Governments of Great Britain and the United States on the subject of the claims known as the "Alabama claims" and the High Commissioners having been authorized by her Majesty to express her regret at the escape of the *Alabama* and other vessels from British ports, and the depredations committed by them; in order to remove all complaints on the part of the United States, all these complaints shall be referred to a tribunal of five arbitrators, one named by Her Britannic Majesty, one by the President of the United States, one by the King of Italy, one by the President of the Swiss Confederation, and one by the Emperor of Brazil. In case of the death or incapacity of any one of the arbitrators, another to be immediately named in his place by the Head of the State to which such arbitrator belonged, and in case of the refusal of any of the parties named to appoint an arbitrator, His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway shall be requested to name one or more persons, as the case may be.

PLACE OF MEETING.

ART. 2.—The arbitrators to meet at Geneva, at the earliest day possible, and impartially and carefully to examine and decide all questions laid before them. A majority of arbitrators to decide the final award. Each of the High contracting parties to appoint an agent to represent it before the arbitration.

LIMIT FOR PRESENTING CASES, &C.

ART. 3.—The written or printed case of each party, with all the documents, evidence, &c., to be delivered in duplicate to each arbitrator, and to the agent of the other party before six months after the ratification of the Treaty.

ART. 4.—Within four months after the delivery of the case, each party to deliver in like manner, a counter case, &c., of the other party. The arbitrators may extend the time for delivery of such counter case, &c., when, in their judgment, it becomes necessary. In the case submitted, if either party alludes to any report or document in his own possession, he may be called upon for a copy of that document by the other party, and either party may call upon the other, through the arbitrators for originals or certified copies of any papers adduced.

STATEMENT OF EVIDENCE.

ART. 6.—The arbitrators to be governed in their decision by the following 3 rules and such principles of International Law not inconsistent therewith as they may deem applicable; A neutral Government is bound, 1st,—To use due diligence to prevent the fitting out, &c., within its jurisdiction of any vessel which it has reasonable ground to believe is intended to cruise, &c., against any power with which it is at peace, and to use like diligence to prevent the departure of any such vessel from its jurisdiction, if any such vessel has been adapted wholly or in part, for warlike purposes, within its jurisdiction. 2nd.—Not to suffer either belligerent to make use of its ports or waters as the base of naval operations against the other, or for the purpose of renewal of military supplies or arms or recruitment of men. 3rd,—To exercise due diligence in its own ports and waters, and as to all persons in its jurisdiction, to prevent any violation of these obligations. Her Britannic Majesty declares that she cannot assent to these rules as a principle of International Law in force when the "Alabama claims" arose, but in order to evince her desire to strengthen the friendly relations between the two countries, she agrees that the arbitrators shall act on the principles of these rules, and the High contracting Powers agree to observe these rules between themselves in future, and to invite other maritime powers to accede to them.

DECISION WHEN MADE.

ART. 7.—The decision of the tribunal shall if possible be made in 3 months from the close of the argument in writing, and dated and signed by the arbitrators agreeing to it. The Tribunal first to determine whether Great Britain failed to fulfil the duties set forth in the foregoing rules as to each vessel separately, and then if it think proper to award a sum in gross to be paid by Great Britain to the U. S.; such sum to be paid in coin at Washington within 12 months after the date of the award. A copy of such award to be given to the agent of each Government.

THE EXPENSES.

ART. 8.—Each Government to pay its own agent, counsel and arbitrator, and the expense of preparing its case, &c. Other expenses to be paid equally by the two Governments.

RECORDS, &C.

ART. 9.—Accurate records of proceedings to be kept, the arbitrators appointing the necessary officers.

BOARD OF ASSESSORS.

ART. 10.—In case the Tribunal do not award a sum in gross, a Board of Assessors to be appointed to determine what claims are valid and what amount is to be paid; one member to be named by the Queen, one by the President, and one by the Representative at Washington of the king of Italy. The Board to be organized as soon as possible and hold their sittings at Washington, New York or Boston. The claims to be decided upon only on such evidence as may be furnished by the two Governments. A majority of the assessors to be sufficient for a decision, and the decision to be given in writing. Every claim to be presented in six months from the day of meeting, but the assessors to be allowed, for good cause, to extend the time for not more than three months. The assessors to report the amount of claims decided upon at or before the expiration of a year, and if any still remain a final report in six months further. All sums of money awarded to be paid in coin at Washington within a year from the delivery of each report. The expenses of the Board to be paid equally by the two Governments.

PROCEEDINGS FINAL.

ART. 11.—The proceedings of the Tribunal and Board of Assessors to be final—and no claim preferred after their decision, or decided against by them to be afterward admissible.

OTHER CLAIMS.

ART. 12.—All claims on the part of corporations, companies or citizens of the U. S. against the British Government not being claims against the vessels aforesaid, arising out of acts committed against persons or property of U. S. citizens between 13th April 1861 and 9th April 1865, and all claims of the same kind of subjects of Her Majesty, upon the U. S. Government for the same period, shall be referred to three commissioners, one named by the President, one by Her Majesty and a third by Her Majesty and the President jointly, or if the third commissioner be not so named within three months from the ratification of the treaty, then he shall be named by the Spanish ambassador at Washington. These Commissioners to meet at Washington as early as convenient, and to subscribe a solemn declaration to examine and decide impartially all claims submitted to them.

HOW DECIDED.

ART. 13.—These claims to be decided only on evidence submitted by the respective Governments. A counsel to be heard, on behalf of each Government if required; a majority of the Commissioners to make an award. The decision of the Commissioners to be final.

WHEN PRESENTED.

ART. 14.—Every claim to be presented within six months, but in case there are satisfactory reasons for delay the time may be extended for three months. Every claim to be decided within two years from date of 1st meeting.

NO INTEREST ALLOWED.

ART. 15.—All monies awarded by commissioners to be paid within 12 months after the date of final award without interest.

EXPENSES HOW PAID.

ART. 16.—The Commissioners to keep records, and may employ a secretary or other necessary officers. Each Government to pay its own Commissioner or agent. All other expenses to be defrayed by the two Governments. All expenses to be paid by a deduction on the sums awarded, such deduction not to exceed 5 per cent.

NO AFTER CLAIMS.

ART. 17.—No claim not presented to the Commission, or deemed valid by them, to be afterward admissible.

LIBERTY OF FISHING.

ART. 18.—The U. S. citizens to have liberty of fishing except shellfish in common with British subjects, and of drying their nets and curing their fish on the coasts, &c., of Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island, provided they do not interfere with private property or with British fishermen. This liberty applies solely to the sea fishery, the salmon, shad, and all other fisheries in rivers and mouths of rivers being reserved exclusively for British fishermen.

ART. 19.—British subjects to have the same privileges on the east shores of U. S. north of the 39th parallel.

PLACES RESERVED.

ART. 20.—Places designated as reserved under the Treaty of 1854, shall be in like manner regarded as reserved by this Treaty. In case of any question arising in regard to any place not thus designated, a Commission to be appointed to designate such places in the same manner as under the Treaty of 1854.

FISH, &C., FREE OF DUTY.

ART. 21.—Fish Oil, and Fish of all kinds, (except fish of inland lakes and rivers and fish preserved in oil) to be admitted into each country free of duty.

COMPENSATION HOW DETERMINED.

ART. 22.—As it is asserted by Her Britannic Majesty that the privileges accorded by art. 18 are greater than those accorded to British subjects by 19 and 21, and this assertion is not admitted by the U. S. Government. Commissioners shall be appointed to determine what compensation ought to be paid by the U. S. in return for the privileges accorded, and any sum awarded by said Commissioners shall be paid in twelve months after award.

COMMISSIONERS HOW APPOINTED.

ART. 23.—These Commissioners to be appointed one by each Government, and the third by the two Governments jointly, or in failure of such appointment within three months from the date of this article taking effect, the 3rd Commissioner to be named by Austrian ambassador at London. Commissioners to meet at Halifax. Each of the Powers to name an agent to represent it before the Commission.

TESTIMONY HOW GIVEN.

ART. 24.—Proceedings to be conducted as Commissioners shall determine. Either Government may present oral or written testimony and have the right of cross-examination of oral testimony. Any report or document alluded to, to be furnished to the other party if called for. The case to be closed within six months of the date of the Commission and the award to be given as soon as possible after. This period may be extended 3 months longer in case of a vacancy occurring among the Commissioners.

EXPENSES HOW PAID.

ART. 25.—Commissioners to employ neces-

sary officers. Each party to pay its own Commissioner and agent. All other expenses to be equally divided.

FREEDOM OF ST. LAWRENCE.

ART. 26.—The St. Lawrence to the sea, shall be open for purposes of commerce to citizens of the U. S. subject to any laws and regulations not inconsistent with free navigation. The rivers Yukon, Porcupine and Stikine, shall in like manner be open and free to British subjects.

CANADIAN CANALS.

ART. 27.—Her Britannic Majesty's Government engages to urge upon the Government of the Dominion of Canada to secure to U. S. citizens the use of the Welland, St. Lawrence and other canals in the Dominion on equal terms with the inhabitants of the Dominion, and the Government of the U. S. engages that Her Britannic Majesty's subjects shall enjoy on equal terms the use of the St. Clair Flats canal, and engages to urge upon the State Governments to secure to Her Britannic Majesty's subjects the use of the State canals connnected with the navigation of lakes and rivers crossed by the boundary line on terms of equality with the U. S. citizens.

LAKE MICHIGAN FREE.

ART. 28.—The navigation of Lake Michigan to be also free for purposes of commerce to British subjects.

BOND PRIVILEGES.

ART. 29.—Goods, wares or merchandise arriving at Boston, Portland, or New York or any other port that may be especially designated by the President, destined for Her Britannic Majesty's possessions in North America, may be entered at the custom house, and conveyed without payment of duties, through United States Territory, under such regulations as the United States Government may from time to time prescribe, and under like regulations, goods may be conveyed for export from such possessions to the said ports. The same regulations to apply to goods destined for the U. S. arriving at any of Her B. M. ports in Her N. American possessions.

CARRYING PROVISIONS.

ART. 30.—British subjects to be allowed to carry free of duty, goods, &c., from one port of the U. S. to another on the St. Lawrence, Great Lakes and the rivers connecting them, provided a part of such transportation be made by land carriage or in bond through the Dominion of Canada, under such regulations as may be agreed on by the two Governments. U. S. citizens in like manner to convey goods from one port in the Dominion to another, provided such transportation be partly in bond and by land carriage. The U. S. Government not to impose any export duties on goods carried under this article through U. S. territory, and Her Majesty's Government to urge upon the Dominion of Canada and other colonies not to impose such duties; the U. S. Government, in case such duties are imposed, to suspend the right of carrying under this article, and also to suspend the said right in case the Dominion of Canada deprive the citizens of U. S. of the use of the canals in the Dominion on equal terms with the inhabitants of the Dominion.

LUMBER EXPORT DUTIES IN N. B.

ART. 31.—Her B. M. Government engages to urge on the Parliament of the Dominion and the Legislature of New Brunswick, that no export duty shall be levied on timber cut on American territory in the state of Maine, watered by the St. John and its tributaries, and floated down that river to the sea, when the same is shipped to the U. S. from that Province. In case such duty continues to be levied after one year from the ratification of the treaty, the U. S. Government may suspend the right of carrying under article 30 of this Treaty.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

ART. 32.—Articles 18 to 25 to extend to Newfoundland so far as applicable. But if the Imperial Parliament, the Legislature of Newfoundland, or the U. S. Congress, shall not embrace Newfoundland in the laws enacted for carrying those articles into effect, then this article to be void, but not in any way to impair the other articles of the Treaty.

ASSENT OF CANADA.

ART. 33.—Articles 18 to 25 and 30 to take effect as soon as the laws required shall have been passed by the respective Legislatures, and to remain in force 10 years from the date at which they may come into operation, and further until the expiration of two years after either party shall have given notice to the other of their wish to terminate the same.

PACIFIC BOUNDARY.

ART. 34.—The boundary line through the channel separating the continent from Vancouver's Islands and the Straits of Fuca, to be submitted to the award of the Emperor of Germany.

ART. 35.—Such award to be considered absolutely final and conclusive, and to be operative from the day of the date of the delivery thereof.

ART. 36.—The case, with evidence of each party to be laid before the Emperor within 6 months of the ratification of the Treaty, and a copy of such case communicated by each party to the other; any evidence, documents, &c., to be used as either party consider necessary. Each party to be at liberty to draw up a counter statement to be mutually communicated within 6 months of laying the first case before the arbitrator.

ART. 37.—Copies of any document alluded to, to be furnished if called for. Arbitrator to hear a counsel for either party if he think fit.

ART. 38.—The Representatives of the two powers at Berlin, to be considered the agents of their respective Governments.

ART. 39.—Arbitrator to act in person or by persons named by him, in the presence or absence of agents, orally or by writing as he shall see fit.

ART. 40.—Arbitrator to appoint secretary at such rate of remuneration as he thinks proper.

ART. 41.—Arbitrator to deliver with his award an account of all expenses, which shall forthwith be repaid by the two Governments equally.

ART. 42.—Arbitrator requested to give written award as early as possible after the whole case has been laid before him.

RATIFICATION OF TREATY.

ART. 43.—Treaty to be ratified by Her B. Majesty and the President of U. S. within 6 months from date thereof or earlier if possible.

Insurance Statistics

The following tables compiled from the statements made by the Insurance Companies to the Government, will show the nature and extent of the business done in Canada by Companies licensed by the Minister of Finance:

FIRE INSURANCE.

STOCK COMPANIES.	*Premiums of the year.*	*No. of Policies and Renewals.*	*Amount of New Policies.*	*Amount at Risk, Dec. 31st, 1870.*	*No. of Losses during the Year.*	*Claims paid in 1870.*	*Claims in suspense.*	*Claims resisted.*
CANADIAN COMPANIES.	$		$	$		$	$	$
British America	114,377 25	7,005	12,530,097 00	10,581,788 00	133	61,636 48	27,538 81	None.
Provincial	97,633 18	9,031	7,000,992 00	7,000,000 00	110	68,006 93	5,627 00	5,200 00
Quebec	72,725 00	3,526	6,919,300 00		199	152,676 00	None.	None.
Western	1 0,730 53	11,896	17,257,139 00	13,743,380 00	156	107,618 89	6,815 00	"
	465,465 96	31,461	44,317,528 00	31,325,168 00	599	389,338 35	40,025 81	5,200 00
BRITISH COMPANIES.								
Commercial	86,371 67	4,100	9,125,173 00	7,280,200 40	88	45,025 00	2,786 36	1,000 00
Guardian	8,780 87	442	2,118,875 00	1,241,257 00	12	1,300 00	None.	None.
Imperial	82,002 21	4,051	9,932,701 00	7,572,191 00	72	71,589 21	24,670 00	"
Lancashire	31,615 37	1,983	4,095,789 00	3,491,569 00	42	25,272 83	3,000 00	3,000 00
Liverpool, London and Globe	273,303 38	13,157	27,184,031 00	23,922,254 00	254	251,905 24	36,445 16	12,050 00
London	56,196 68	2,079	8,103,802 00	6,121,090 00	33	33,221 84	15,900 00	None.
North British	165,500 27	10,151	21,692,755 00	16,877,654 00	111	115,967 00	7,916 70	"
Northern	25,252 70	1,585	4,392,057 00	3,625,117 00	18	2,781 55	4,500 00	"
Phœnix	82,6 3 78	2,732	8,488,346 00	10,072,078 00	46	123,815 19	57,340 37	"
Queen	103,616 53	2,919	6,303,755 00	9,023,168 00	72	50,251 19	42,403 95	700 00
Royal	238,151 59	11,930	30,910,580 00	27,777,924 00	252	272,622 20	29,589 00	2,300 00
Scottish Fire	12,542 72	611	2,249,065 00	1,501,585 00	8	10,626 97	None.	None.
Scottish Imperial	22,367 61	1,529	4,233,088 00	3,103,116 00	25	17,134 39	10,000 00	5,000 00
Scottish Provincial	5,004 08	125	525,050 00	1,005,010 00	14	4,954 43	4,949 34	None.
	1,102,951 41	57,835	134,395,023 00	124,012,612 40	1,052	1,039,947 94	239,465 88	23,950 00
AMERICAN COMPANIES.								
Ætna	111,121 37	4,795	10,632,627 00	9,148,828 00	104	111,235 26	.....	16,811 66
Hartford	75,2 9 27	.....	.....	.....	.....	35,726 37	6,863 00	.....
Agricultural	8,431 20	2,220	2,251,200 00	2,019,100,00	2	100 00	9,450 00	.....
	194,781 84	7,015	12,893,827 00	11,167,928 00	106	147,061 63	16,313 00	16,811 66
MUTUAL COMPANY.								
Agricultural Mutual of London	71,135 62	12,319	10,289,787 00	.....	210	64,078 10	3,500 00	2,500 00

These figures compared with those of the two preceding years, aggregate as follows:—

STOCK COMPANIES.	1868.	1869.	1870.
Premiums	$ 1,755,188	$ 1,812,122	$ 1,834,384
Amount at Risk	144,224,949	164,475,621	166,508,708
Number of Losses	1,515	1,448	1,957
Amount of Losses paid	$953,101	$991,003	$1,640,428
Amount of Losses in suspense	60,178	115,519	239,314
Amount of Losses resisted	46,464	71,898	48,461

These figures shew that the per centage of expenses, it will be seen that the business of losses to receipts in the year 1870, allowing for the increased amount in suspense, was 99 per cent. Considering that from 20 to 30 per cent is required for agencies and other expenses, it will be seen that the business of Fire Insurance Companies in this year was far from profitable.

The following statistics relate to Life Insurance for the same year:—

LIFE INSURANCE.

STOCK COMPANIES.	*Premiums of the Year.*	*No. of New Policies.*	*Amount of New Policies.*	*Amount at Risk, Dec. 31st, 1870.*	*No. of Pol. become Claims.*	*Amount of Policies become Claims.*	*Claims in 1870.*	*Claims in suspense.*	*Claims resisted.*
CANADIAN COMPANIES.	$		$	$		$	$	$	$
Canada	203,922 03	1,062	1,584,456 00	6,404,437 56	41	87,977 32	.....	.....	.....
BRITISH COMPANIES.									
Briton Medical	No return	receiv ed.							
Commercial Union	21,221 00	60	105,363 00	782,487 00	3	26,766 00	25,793 00	6,000 00	.....
Edinburgh	25,348 78	39	63,862 40	862,674 97	3		10,130 94	.....	.....
Life Association of Scotland	129,823 37	327	432,982 46	3,927,272 17	14	23,616 56	26,530 68	12,682 53	.....
Liverpool, London and Globe	7,597 44	29	34,000 00	249,700 00	4	5,400 00	5,650 00	.....	.....
London and Lancashire	No return.								
North British and Mercantile	31,209 62	31	59,846 67	1,110,167 31	5	13,675 89	18,542 56	.....	.....
Queen	11,463 24	26	33,566 67	394,089 09	1	20,000 00	.....	20,000 00	.....
Reliance Mutual	4,981 46	106	168,675 00	209,000 00	1	1,000 00	1,000 00	.....	.....
Royal	33,365 71	23	45,103 67	1,361,471 25	5	9,644 45	7,211 11	2,433 34	.....
Scottish Amicable	12,124 74	30	41,366 69	446,718 31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scottish Provident	7,897 97	27	51,708 38	273,677 00	1	1,916 67	3,893 34	.....	.....
Scottish Provincial	64,322 55	35	68,486 15	1,605,358 13	12	18,483 46	18,483 46	.....	.....
Standard	131,124 97	318	503,330 15	4,449,427 29	25	76,637 73	51,321 21	24,317 82	.....
Star	12,577 51	16	18,736,67	481,843 22	2	3,763 33	2,433 33	.....	.....
	493,363 36	1,067	1,627,027 91	16,154,186 74	76	189,931 19	170,989 63	65,433 19	.....
AMERICAN COMPANIES.									
Ætna	198,741 24	1,054	1,813,350 00	5,297,658 00	14	26,432 00	24,994 00	.....	.....
Atlantic	52,620 66	497	946,250 00	2,123,050 00	3	5,500 00	5,500 00	.....	.....
Connecticut	163,434 73	776	1,563,456 00	3,935,919 00	9	21,690 00	16,000 00	6,000 00	.....
Equitable	47,028 00	327	782,100 00	1,622,100 00	5	20,000 00	20,000 00	.....	.....
National	17,487 20	440	741,000 00	804,000 00	1	5,000 00	5,000 00	.....	.....
New York	57,175 38	429	810,300 00	1,364,300 00	3	11,500 00	11,500 00	.....	.....
Phœnix Mutual	82,652 67	700	1,262,561 00	1,842,176 00	4	13,000 00	10,000 00	3,000 00	.....
Travellers	27,735 21	318	592,300 00	Unknown.	2	2,000 00	5,000 00	.....	.....
Union	82,303 54	278	441,400 00	1,909,150 00	4	6,200 00	6,200 00	.....	.....
	729,158 03	4,809	8,952,747 00	18,898,353 00	45	101,232 00	104,194 00	9,000 00	.....

These figures compare with those of the preceding year as follows:—

	1868.	1869.	1870.
Premiums paid	$960,331	$1,222,363	$1,426,444
Number of New Policies	2,990	5,503	4,968
Amount of New Policies	$8,971,967	$12,852,134	$12,194,230
Total amount of Policies	$29,577,188	$35,080,083	$41,456,927
Number of Policies become Claims	106	167	162
Amount of Policies become Claims	£238,482	$317,451	$379,143
Claims paid during Year	$210,423	$247,435	$275,183
Claims in suspense	$24,128	$33,631	$74,433

The Accident business of the Traveller's, Hartford, was as follows:—

Premiums received	$32,500 70	No. of New Policies issued	2,428
Amount of New Policies	5,671,500 00	No. of Policies become Claims	398
Amt. of Pol. become Cl'ms	9,209 72	Amount Claims in suspense	$1,600 00

The following is the summary of the Inland Marine Insurance Business in Canada, in 1870:—

Name of Company.	*Premiums of the Year.*	*No. of Policies.*	*Amount of Policies (new).*	*Amount at Risk.*	*No. of Policies become Cl'ms.*	*Amount of Policies become Claims.*	*Claims paid in 1870.*	*Claims in suspense.*	*Claims resisted.*
AMERICAN.	$		$	$		$	$	$	$
Ætna	No return received.								
CANADIAN.									
British America		2,328	4,416,701 00	565,700 00			30,098 24		5,000 00
Provincial							34,007 06	866 69	400 00
Western	66,717 28	1,753	4,885,544 00	284,770 00			36,871 74	3,856 69	None.

The Briton Medical, the London and Lancashire and the Sun Insurance Company of Montreal (not long in operation) made no returns.

INSURANCE DEPOSITS.

There has been a recent decision in the Court of Appeals, Montreal, affecting the position of American Insurance Companies doing business in Canada, of which we subjoin an abstract, as being of importance to insurers:—

In 1867, Daniel Butters, of Montreal, took out two policies with the Columbian Insurance Company (which had their head office in New York and by their Montreal Agency had made a deposit of money in the Bank of Montreal) for goods shipped on board the *Memac*, bound for Glasgow. The vessel and cargo were lost. The policies were transferred to Steele & Co. The Company became insolvent. Steele & Co. sued and seized their money in the Bank. The receivers intervened, and claimed the right to take this money to New York for the benefit of the creditors generally. But the Superior Court, by a judgment rendered by Judge Monk, Nov. 23, 1867, disallowed this pretension. The Receivers appealed; but the majority of the Court of Appeals sustained the judgment of the lower Court, by a judgment of which the following is a summary:—

Mr. Justice Drummond dissenting, said,—that the tendency of modern legislation in France and England was to treat Bankrupt Laws as of more than local effect and application. Several authorities were here quoted in support of this view. "Now, a foreign judgment makes full proof in England. It is argued by respondents that because the United States would not give up the assets of an insolvent to the assignee here, if creditors there objected, that we should treat them in the same manner. It is nothing against our law surely, even if it is more liberal than the law of another country."

Mr. Justice Badgley, for the majority, considered the authorities quoted not applicable to this case. The Company had a business domicile here, and the contract was made here. These Receivers did not in fact correspond to our Assignees in Insolvency; but are mere sequestrators named by the Court. Story rightly says that foreign laws are not extra territorial, especially when they are prejudicial to the subjects of the country. They can have force only by virtue of the legislation of the latter, or when they form part of the contract. But our authorities have legislated directly contrary to Appellant's pretensions, in declaring that all seizures must be determined by the laws of Lower Canada. It is known that Assignee appointed in England obtains control of all the property of the Insolvent in Ireland, Scotland, or the Colonies. But this is in virtue of special Imperial legislation. He could not withdraw property from the United States if there were creditors there unpaid. This money attached in the Bank is now under the control of our Courts, and we cannot allow it to be taken to a foreign country to the injury of the creditors here. Judgment confirmed.

It may be added that this is not a case of deposit under the Act requiring deposits for the protection of insurers; but it seems to establish the principle of law that all the assets of any foreign Company which may be found in Canada will be held for the benefit of Canadian creditors.

MUTUAL INSURANCE.

The returns of the Mutual Insurance Companies made to the Government under the Act 3 Vic. cap. 48, are of a very imperfect character,—in fact of a character almost too imperfect for tabulation. We, however, make a tabulation which we subjoin of such returns as we have been able to obtain; not with a view of showing the actual amount of operation under the several heads of the table, but the amount so far ascertained, which it is to be hoped may be more perfect in future years. The table as we give it will further serve to show the condition of the Companies which have made returns. The amount of insurance effected by these Companies is very considerable. The total amount of risks as shown by the imperfect returns received, foot up to $44,111,854.

In addition to these Companies there is a very extensive system of Mutual Fire Insurance, which has been practised by the French Canadians in the Province of Quebec. Without the actual organization of Companies, there is a sort of understanding among neighbours, which amounts to Mutual Insurance, under which if one man burns, his neighbour makes good his loss. This has been traditional for several generations, and in practice has been found to work well.

We subjoin the table referred to:—

STATEMENT of the affairs of Mutual Fire Insurance Companies, made in accordance with the Act 3 Vic., cap. 48.

Name of Company.	*Head Office.*	*No. of Agencies.*	*Date of Establishment.*	*No. of Risks.*	*Amount of Risks outstanding at end of Year.*	*Risks expired during the Year.*	*Risks taken during Year.*	*Losses adjusted during Year.*
					$	$	$	$
Agricultural..	No returns.							
Atlantic.....	No returns.							
Beaver and Toronto....	Toronto.....	59	1860	1869 21,500 1870	11,523,989	3,458,628 00	3,975,132 00	28,247 09
Brant.....	Paris.....	3	1861	2,504	1,649,457	574,078 00	767,600 00	4,439 89
Canada Farmers.....	Hamilton....	58	1851	1869 20,973	11,505,558	2,378,109 00	3,999,316 00	21,763 09
Clinton.....	No returns.							
Connecticut..	No returns.							
Eramosa.....	Eramosa.....	None	1861	'69-'70 148	115,947	45,300 00	48,730 00	None.
Gore.....	No returns.							
Guelph.....	Guelph.....	None	1860	1870 None	245,340	53,400 00	70,800 00	.....
Home District	No returns.							
Johnston do.	Brockville	6	1836	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,200 00
Niagara do.	St. Catherines.	34	1836	5,566	2,411,533	1,404,000 00	2,053,335 00	13,066 00
Nicol Township.....	No returns.							
North Dumfries.....	Ayr.....	1	1856	755	1,133,911	81,110 00	240,847 00	1,100 00
Ontario.....	London.....	None	1867	1871..	1,556,211	.....	.....	2,199 96
Perth.....	No returns.							
Phœnix.....	No returns.			1869				
Puslinch.....	Aberfoyle.....	None	1859	252	2,307	706 30	749 80	.....
Reliance.....	No returns.							
Toronto.....	No returns.							
Union.....	No returns.							
Victoria.....	Hamilton	36	1863	10,802	5,721,118	1,199,127 00	2,233,351 00	11,906 79
Westminster.	None.....	None	1857	672	442,075	39,470 00	112,400 00	450 00
Wellington ..	No returns.			1870				
Waterloo.....	Waterloo.....	36	1863	13,943	7,804,408	.....	2,809,475 00	22,022 83
					44,111,854	9,239,928 30	16,311,735 80	106,395 65

Name of Company.	*Losses not yet adj'ted.*	*Losses disputed*	*Expense of Business.*	*Total expenditure for Year.*	*Total Income for Year.*	*Total Liabilities.*	*Total Assets.*	*Date of Statement*
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
Beaver & Tor.	500 00	720 00	12,463 62	42,893 11	44,426 69	87,727 07	154,212 53	Mar 16, '70
Brant.....	None.	None.	929 33	4,310 89	4,884 98	2,314 89	12,079 54	Apr 11, '71
Can. Farmers	4,053 38	3,270 00	7,600 08	41,943 12	43,493 20	44,498 68	49,777 50	May 1, '71
Eramosa.....	None.	None.	None.	2 50	85 72	1,708 00	3,230 67	June 6, '70
Guelph.....	.....	.....	44 00	66 00	511 54	.....	11,640 97	Feb 15, '71
Johnston Dis.	.....	.....	535 00	5,825 00	.....	27,525 00	50,540 00	June 1, '70
Niagara do.	.....	3,000 00	10,600 00	30,097 00	32,962 00	59,679 00	108,592 00	April 5, '71
N. Dumfries.	None.	None.	211 72	1,378 29	1,327 06	51 92	54,723 36	May 1, '71
Ontario.....	619 00	100 00	1,901 37	5,196 61	5,238 90	800 00	34,511 61	June 20, '71
Puslinch.....	.....	.....	.....	13 00	82 18	416 00	4,647 62	June 6, '70
Victoria.....	1,131 55	4,119 97	5,133 51	27,314 12	18 818 94	40,668 79	107,751 50	May 30, '70
Waterloo	.....	500 00	6,978 70	39,905 34	44,246 37	.....	234,854 29	May 1, '71
Westminster.	.....	.....	40 00	580 00	912 51	None.	8,418 61	June 6, '70
	6,303 93	11,709 97	41,445 33	199,505 01	196,990 09	265,329 34	835,010 21	

Dominion Patent Office.

The Dominion Patent Office has already attained to a point of importance. The number of applications for Patents and of Patents granted has steadily augmented for a number of years past, showing the activity of Canadian inventive genius. The following table, taken from the last Report of the Minister of Agriculture, shows the comparative progress for 16 years:—

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
Applications for Patents	90	120	126	116	142	170	160	180	207	159	184	274	269	570	781	626
Patents granted	82	108	115	88	112	150	142	160	156	145	162	253	218	546	594	558
*Caveats filed	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	60	132
Transfers Registered	32	52	54	35	26	47	56	72	78	71	70	126	193	337	470	481
Designs Registered	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	4	1	1	....	5	6	12	24
Trade Marks Registered	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	17	1	7	16	65	54	32	50	72
†Copyrights	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	31	62	66
Fees received	$911 80	$2270 50	$2406 70	$2105 00	$2479 75	$2344 07	$3012 70	$3950 90	$3739 90	$3267 95	$3613 70	$6132 78	$10 000 00	$12 752 00	$14211 14	$14540 07

* There were no Caveats provided for in the old Law.

† Transferred from the Department of the Secretary of State.

It may be of interest to publish a classified list of the Patents taken out in 1870, showing the directions taken by the inventive genius of Canada. Patents having reference to Agriculture are in by far the largest number:—

Classified List of Patents of Invention, 1870.

Agriculture, including implements and operations	123
Metallurgy and manufacture of Metals	33
Manufacture of fibrous and textile substances	20
Chemical processes, manufactures and compounds	27
Calorifics, comprising lamps, stoves, &c.	61
Steam and gas engines	20
Navigation and maritime implements	7
Mathematical, philosophical and optical instruments	2
Civil engineering and architecture	40
Land conveyance	42
Hydraulic and Pneumatic	21
Lever, screw, and other mechanical power	4
Grinding mills and mill gearing	5
Lumber, including machine and tools for preparing and manufacturing	35
Stone and clay manufactures	8
Leather, including tanning, dressing and manufacture	9
Household furniture, machine and implements for domestic purposes	55
Arts, polite, fine and ornamental	6
Fire-arms and implements of war	1
Surgical and medical instruments	2
Wearing apparel, including implements for manufacturing	2
Miscellaneous	33
Total	55

The well arranged Model Rooms in the Department of Agriculture, at Ottawa, are free to all, and afford materials for interesting and instructive study. They are well worth a journey to Ottawa to visit.

We learn from the Report of the Minister that the total number of patents recorded in the Dominion Patent Office, as now constituted, is 4726. These include the Patent records of the late Province of Canada, those of Ontario and Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Of the total number stated, 3,324 were issued under the authority of acts of the late Province of Canada; 230 under the authority of the Patent Act of Nova Scotia; 267 under the law of New Brunswick; and 905 under the present Patent Act of 1869. Out of the total number of 4,726 patents, 944 are without models, being of such a nature as not to admit of models being furnished; or not requiring any.

Copy Rights and Trade Marks.

The office of Copy Rights, Trade Marks, and Industrial Designs, has been recently separated from the Patent Office in consequence of increase of business, which may be expected to continue to grow with the progress of the Dominion.

This separation has taken place under two Acts of the Dominion Parliament, which may thus be briefly described:—

The "Act respecting the marking of timber," obliges every person engaged in the business of lumbering or getting out timber, and floating or rafting the same in the inland waters of Canada, within the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, to register the mark or marks adopted by the owners to distinguish such property.

The copyright Act requires that every applicant for a copyright must accompany his application with two copies of the work intended to be copyrighted. One of these copies is deposited in the hands of the Librarian of Parliament, the other is kept of record in the office of copyrights.

The number of books, pieces of music, paintings, photographs, and statuettes already deposited in the Department of Agriculture, now amounts to 160.

The following table shows the number of copyrights registered, certificates of copyrights, trade marks registered, certificates of trade marks, industrial designs, and certificates of industrial designs, timber marks registered and certificates of timber marks, during the year 1870, as compared with the two previous years:—

	1868	1869	1870
Copyrights Registered	34	62	66
Certificates of Copyrights	34	62	66
Trade Marks Registered	32	50	72
Certificates of Trade Marks	32	50	72
Industrial Designs Registered	6	12	24
Certificates of Industrial Designs	6	12	24
Timber Marks Registered	....	....	190
Certificates of Timber Marks	....	....	190

Scientific Items.

The following is a brief extract of some scientific discoveries, &c., of popular interest; and is proposed in future numbers of the *Year Book* to make an Annual Register of scientific discoveries a feature of interest:—

To Test Petroleum.—According to a writer in the *Scientific American* the storage of refined petroleum, if pure, is not dangerous, even in large quantities. It is not so inflammable as alcohol. It does not "flash" and does not ignite until it is heated to 100° or 110° Fah. It does not form gases or vapors, and evaporates very slowly even when exposed in shallow vessels. It is the adulteration with naptha, &c., which renders it explosive and dangerous. To test purity, neither colour nor taste can be relied on. The only reliable test is the temperature of the "flashing" point. To apply this pour the oil to be tested into a saucer, about half an inch deep, then hold a burning match or tape near the surface. At the point of contact the combustion is often very lively as the tape draws up some of the liquid; but if the petroleum be free and safe from naptha, the flame does not spread over the surface. If the petroleum has been adulterated, as soon as the match touches the surface, a blue lambent flame flashes across it, and in a few moments the body of the oil will be on fire. Such an oil is dangerous—liable to explode in lamps and give off inflammable vapor at all times. Any oil which takes fire over the whole surface when a match is held near its surface, and continues to burn ought to be at once condemned and thrown into the street. The writer lays stress on this experiment, because he has actually seen a country dealer pour petroleum into a saucer and ignite it in this way as a proof that it was not dangerous! If there were a right legal inspection of petroleum it might save many lives and much property, and be a great protection to the community.

New Springs at Bath, England.—A leakage occurring in the hot springs of the King's Bath, at Bath, in making excavations to discover the cause, two new springs were discovered, 22 feet below the surface, at a temperature of 110 degrees, and yielding 20 gallons a minute.

Importance of Cleansing the Skin.—If a coat of varnish or other substance impervious to moisture be applied to the entire skin, death will take place in about six hours. If the fur of a rabbit or skin of a pig be covered with a solution of India rubber in naptha, life will cease in a couple of hours.

Polishing Floors.—Instead of wax, soluble glass is more employed for polishing floors. The floor is first well cleaned, and the cracks filled with a cement of water, glass and chalk or gypsum, then a water-glass of 60 to 65 degrees of the thickness of syrup is applied with a stiff brush—colouring may be imported in a second coat, and additional coats given till the requisite polish is attained. By pumicating the last layer, and putting on a coating of oil, a still higher finish may be given.

Iron Paper.—The mill manager of the Upper-forest Tin Works, near Swansea, has succeeded in making a sheet of iron paper the finest in appearance and the thinnest yet made. The iron was made on the premises. It was worked in a finery with charcoal and the usual blast; then taken to the hammer to be found into a regular flat bottom; thence conveyed to the balling furnace, when sufficiently heated, taken to the rolls, lengthened and cut into proper lengths, piled up and sent to the balling furnace again, when heated, passed through the rolls, and back again to the furnace, and when brought to the proper pitch, back to the rolls, and made into a thoroughly good bar. It was then taken to the tin mills, and rolled, passed through the cold rolls to give it the polish, and now stands the thinnest sheet of iron on record. It is 10 in. by 5½, and weighs 2 grains, and would require 4,100 to make an inch in thickness.

Elastic and Sweet Glue.—Good common glue, dissolved in water, on a water bath, and the water evaporated till the glue is of thick consistence, Glycerine, equal in weight to the glue to be added, and the heating continued till all the water has been driven off when the

mass is poured into moulds or on a marble slab. This mixture is for stamps, printers rollers, &c. The sweet glue for ready use by moistening with the tongue, is made in the same way, substituting treacle for glycerine.

THE VORACITY OF THE PICKEREL.—According to the Massachusetts Fishery report, the pickerel is pre-eminently voracious. Two young pickerel, ate in 3 days 410 minnows about an inch long.

SHRINKING WOOD.—A writer in an English journal says that small pieces of non-resinous wood can be perfectly seasoned by boiling them 4 or 5 hours, the wood shrinking one-tenth in the operation. Trees felled in full leaf, in June or July, and allowed to lie till their leaves are all fallen, will be almost dry, the leaves not dropping off till they have exhausted the sap of the tree. The time required is a month or 6 weeks, according to the weather.

PAPER CAR WHEELS.—This manufacture is just now exciting much interest. The paper is cut into discs the diameter of the wheel, and subjected to a pressure of a ton and a half to the square inch, and then secured by iron flanges, held by bolts passing through them and the paper, an iron flanged or steel tire is put on. It is claimed that these wheels are noiseless, do not shrink with the weather, afford a stay to the tire and lateral support in turning curves, and are stronger than any other material of the same weight.

HYDRO-CHLORAL.—No little harm may result from the free use of this new narcotic. It has valuable medicinal properties, and is an admirable sedative, but its habitual use is said to be attended with more danger than that of almost any other drug commonly used. It aggravates rheumatism and skin diseases, causes irritation of mucous membrane of the nose and throat, and a dimness of sight. A case is mentioned of an overdose resulting in paralysis.

RAILWAY TUNNEL.—An Engineer employed by the Turkish Government has planned a railway Tunnel to be made in sections and submerged 54 feet below the surface of the Bosphorus. It is to be moored to the bottom by chain cables, and thus connect Europe and Asia by railway.

DANGER OF USING ZINC.—The increasing use of zinc is developing its poisonous character. In paint, many painters dare not touch it. The galvanized iron pipes so generally substituted for lead for water pipes, are iron coated with zinc. These in contact with water, afford the most favorable conditions for corrosion of the zinc, and the salts of zinc thus dissolved in the water, causes sickness in many families.

SPONTANEOUS GENERATION, Dr Frankland, who furnished Dr. Bastian with the sealed tubes, with which he claimed to have proved spontaneous generation, has been making further experiments. He took 4 tubes, put in them a solution of carbonate of ammonia and phosphate of soda in distilled water, exhausted the air, and sealing them, exposed them to a temperature of 15° C. for 4 hours. The hardest glass having sometimes invisible cracks, the tubes were plunged in baths of sulphuric or carbolic acid to prevent germs being conveyed through these. They were then subjected to a continuous temperature of from 60 to 75° F. in daylight and sunlight for 5 months. The liquid became turbid, and corroded the inner walls of the tubes. A most searching microscophical examination showed appearances like those described by Dr. Bastion, but with no evidence of life. What he took for animal organisms were shown to be splinters and globules of glass corroded from the surface by the liquid.

MENDING WATER PIPES.—A British scientific publication gives the following ingenious method. The two ends of the pipe were plugged and a small pile of broken ice and salt placed around them, in five minutes the water in the pipe was frozen, the plugs removed, a short piece of pipe incerted and soldered, and in 5 minutes more the ice was thawed and the water flowing through.

THE RINGS OF SATURN.—Prof. Struve of Pultowa, has been for years watching the rings of Saturn; the inner one of the 3 rings, an obscure, partly transparent mass of what appeared to be vapor, has been seen to approach the body of the planet, and widen its distance from the other rings. During several months past it has fallen more rapidly, and finally has closed upon the body of the planet, forming a belt gradually diffused over the surface, until now there is no sign of the ring left.

EXPERIMENT WITH IRON.—*Galvanic Iron.*—Mr. Jacobi of St. Petersburg, noticing that iron, obtained by galvanic deposit is very hard and very brittle, but when heated loses these qualities, was led to believe that as at first deposited, it must contain gas, and on heating a small quantity carefully, nearly 18 volumes of gas, chiefly hydrogen were driven off and collected.

STEEL PRINTING TYPE.—M. Banes of Paris, has taken out a patent for the manufacture of steel printing types. He employs a machine similar to those for making pins or nails; a roll of wire is placed on a reel, the machine nips off a piece of a given length and forces one end in the steel dye. After leaving the machine, the types are trimmed by hand, placed in metal boxes with the material for cementation, and heated to a proper temperature in a furnace. The inventor says, that with a single machine and steam of only one-horse power, he can manufacture 35,000 types in 12 hours, and that while these are more perfect and durable, they are also cheaper than ordinary type.

DISINFECTANTS.—The French Savans have lately been discussing this question. The first rank was given to phenic acid. Experiments made in England show that where phenic acid was used certain epidemics disappeared.

NEW METHOD OF LAYING DUST.—A Mr. Cooper, who undertook the watering of Marylebone parish, London, has devised a new system of "laying the dust" in streets. He utilizes the moisture suspended in the atmosphere, by saturating the roads with a solution of deliquescent salts. A sort of concrete is formed of the detritus of the road surface and the chemicals and the dust is concreted in masses too large to be blown about by the winds.

FEVER AND AGUE.—The Cleveland (Ohio) 'Herald' gives the following very simple remedy for this disease: "A teaspoonful of common salt taken in water, and a teaspoonful put inside each stocking next the foot just as the chill is coming in. The editor of the paper vouches for the efficacy of this treatment.

POISON.—If a person has swallowed poison and no antidote is at hand, give warm or cold water as fast as possible. Tepid water is the best, but if not at hand, give cold water till a physician arrives.

IRON AND STEEL NOT AFFECTED BY FROST.—At a recent discussion in Manchester, Dr. Toule, Sir W. Fairbairn, and Mr. Spencer, described experiments which show that the effect of very low temperatures, when noticeable at all, is rather to strengthen the texture

of iron and steel, and make them more elastic. The more frequent breaking of rails and railway machinery in winter is caused by the frozen condition of the ground, depriving it of its yielding qualities, and the existence of flaws in the metal into which water penetrates, and expands in freezing.

PETROLEUM AS A FUEL.—At the Laclede Rolling Mills, St. Louis, there is a simple looking machine which appears to have overcome all the objections to the use of petroleum as a fuel. It consists of a couple of upright cylinders, one inside the other, in which the crude petroleum is vaporized by contact with tubes charged with super-heated steam. The hydro-carbon gas thus created is mingled with other super-heated steam as it passes from the recepticle to a jet where it is burned. The heat is regulated by turning a stop cock in the pipe. The advantages over coal are said to be, the heat is more intense, is invariable, being free from sulphur and carbon, and makes purer iron; it saves the handling of coal and ashes, and cleaning of grates, works less injury to the furnace, creates no smoke, the fire can be brought to a white heat in one-third the time required by coal, and there is a saving in fuel of from 25 to 50 per cent.

CONSUMPTION OF SMOKE.—An invention for securing the consumption of smoke, in use by Messrs. Mitchell & Co., Craig street, Montreal, is very simple and yet seems to have effectually solved the problem of smoke consumption. It consists of a tube, through which is led a steam pipe of small diameter, both carried into the furnaces. The tube is fixed immediately above the door of the furnace, and when the fire is fed, steam is turned on by two branches, into which the pipe is divided. The rush of the steam through the pipe and the draught carry in air, which mixes with the steam before it plays on the fire. In a very short time the black smoke disappears, being consumed inside the furnace.

HYDROSTATIC WEIGHING.—A new hydrostatic weighing machine may be seen in use at the Millwall docks. The principle of the apparatus consists in filling an open top cylinder with water and suspending it from a crane. A piston is fitted with the rod passing downward through the cylinder, and terminating in an eye for the attachment of the goods to be weighed. The dial gauge on the exterior shows the pressure and consequently the weight. The merits of this invention are extreme simplicity and portability. A machine to weigh ten tons weighs itself only 84 lbs. Machines to weigh up to a ton can be made to go into the pocket, oil can be used instead of water and is preferable in the winter months. The danger of leaking is obviated by the moulder or cup leather packing, which from its peculiar form, becomes tighter with every increase of pressure.

TO PRESERVE WATER FROM PUTRIDITY.—Bits of iron will prevent water from becoming putrid. Sheet iron or iron trimmings are the best. The offensive smell of water in vases of flowers can be prevented by putting a few small nails in the bottom of the vases.

A NEW USE FOR SHEEP.—A New Zealand farmer having more sheep than he could keep, killed a number, and threw their carcases into a stream. A short time after he discovered that they had been converted by the action of the running water into an inodorous waxy substance which would easily burn, and a quantity of it was sold to the colonial soap makers. More recently in England a number of eels have undergone the same change, and the masses of *adepocire* are described by Mr. Frank Buckland as of a dirty white color very light, and to the touch like a stearine candle.

GIANT POWDER.—As an explosive, this new powder is destined to supplant, nitro glycerine and ordinary powder. It possesses the powerful qualities of the former besides being perfectly safe to handle and transport. Its power is 40 times greater than ordinary blasting powder. Boulders of large size can be broken by exploding the powder on their surface. One factory in Germany already produces over a million pounds monthly.

PYROGRAPHY is a new art invented in England, of printing by fire through a series of metallic cylinders, which burn into the wood any design required and which is indestructible. It is of great beauty and the cost very little, and is likely to supersede in a great measure much of the hand work now done.

DISINFECTING WATER.—Metallic iron is said to be the simplest means of keeping water fresh. The Thames water taken to sea in iron tanks becomes sweet and remains so during a long voyage. A leech and some iron filings were put in a vessel with a very small quantity of water, and at the end of six months the water was quite fresh, and the leech alive and healthy.

RAILROAD SIGNAL.—A gentleman connected with one of the Western roads has invented a valuable railroad signal light. In the centre of the roof of the rear car, over the rear axle, is placed a square lantern with alternate panes of white and red glass. This is connected by a shaft with one of the axles in such a way that 8 revolutions of the axle makes one of the lanterns. When the car stops the lantern ceases to revolve. On each side of this lantern are two others, connected with the axle in such a way that when the train is moving forward a solid red light is displayed, and if backing, a green light. By observing these lights an engineer coming up in the rear can tell whether the train before is moving backwards or forwards, or standing still.

STEEL MANUFACTURE.—A rival to the Bessemer process is adopted at the works at Givors, France. Gas is used both as a heating agent, and for improving the quality of the iron by purification. Iron of a secondary quality can be used to obtain steel for certain special purposes. By combined action of air and gas, acting alternately by means of oxidation and reduction in keeping the waste at minimum, decarbonizing and recarbonizing the nature of the product can be regulated at will and with certainty. The operation takes from an hour to an hour and a half, and the process can be arrested at a moment, giving the desired quality of steel.

NEW MATERIAL FOR SHIP BUILDING.—Colonel W. C. Czerchrey, Oxford street, London, has perfected a discovery named Zopissu, out of which he makes paper boards for ships, forts, houses, &c. One of these, an inch in thickness, was fired at by a Whitworth rifle, and a similar shot directed against a solid oak block 10 inches thick. The ball went clean through the oak, but the paper it only penetrated three-fourths of an inch. They are non-absorbent and incombustible. A large jet of gas was applied to the surface of one of them. Combustion only took place at the part to which the flame was applied. The material was discovered many years ago in Egypt, by Colonel Czerchrey, and it appears that when applied to paper, it forms a material and absolute non-conductor to heat, cold and electricity.

NEW MODE OF MAKING BREAD.—Put the wheat in a vessel, covered with water, and stir until the lighter grains and extraneous parti-

cles are dissolved or left floating on the surface. Free the mass from the water, and put into a cylinder like a nutmeg grater, whose revolutions will remove the outer skin of the grain. Immerse the wheat thus cleansed in twice its weight in water, heated to 95 degrees, add 1 part of half dry yeast and 5 or 6 oz. of glucose to 200 parts of water. A day in this bath will give the necessary absorption and fermentation. The water being then removed put the stiffened mass through rollers, which mash it into a glutinous pulp and mix regularly through the whole bulk all the remaining particles of bran. The dough is then put into a trough, flavored with water into which salt has been thrown and allowed to absorb more water if necessary and then thoroughly kneaded by hand. When sufficiently light, put it in the oven.

AN AUTOMATIC RAILWAY SIGNAL, for crossings, and to prevent collisions at stations has been introduced. It is worked by electricity, an alarm being given on approach of a train by the engine striking a lever placed at a suitable distance on the track.

THE INFLUENCE OF SUNLIGHT ON HEALTH.—Late experiments tend to show that in climates where nudity is not incompatible with health, the exposure of the whole surface of the body to light is favorable to the regular formation of the body, and isolation in the open air is suggested as a means to restore healthy formation to scrofulous children, and is said to be exceedingly useful in consumptive diseases.

CROUP.—A German physician recommends the inhalation of pure glycerine as a remedy for croup, the remedy to be used early and frequently, at intervals of from half an hour to an hour and a half, and about 15 minutes at a time.

A new "AUTOMATIC HOUSE PUMP" has been invented in Boston, which by the extra heat of a common range or stove boiler will fill the tank at the top of any dwelling from any pipe, well, or stream in or near a building without any other labour than turning a screw to be let alone till the tank is full and then turned back.

VELOCITY OF ELECTRIC WAVES.—The velocity of electric waves through the Atlantic cables has been ascertained by Professor Gould to be from 7,000 to 8,000 miles per second. Telegraph wires upon poles in the air conduct the electric waves with a velocity more than double this. It is a curious fact that the rapidity of the transmission increases with the distance between the wire and the earth, or with the height of the support. The "Journal des Telegraphes" says that wires placed upon poles slightly elevated transmit signals with a velocity of 12,000 miles a second; and those at a considerable height give a velocity of 18,000 or 20,000 miles.

TO SAVE BUILDINGS IN BUSH FIRES.—In the country, when bush fires are beginning to spread the following directions by Alfred Perry of Montreal, will be of great value; Remove all fences or anything that will burn, while the fire is yet some few hundred feet away. See that each building has one or more active men in charge of it: have a ladder that will reach to the roof: close all windows and doors, and keep close watch of any sparks lighting on the roof. Roofs whitewashed with lime will resist any danger from falling embers. Have a barrel of water outside of the building. In this put a bucket of salt. If the sparks fly in quantities, wet the roof with this, it will resist the fire for days. Remove all spouts unless you can stop them up and keep them filled with water. This will keep the fire from creeping up the eaves.

WEATHERING OF COAL.—An important statement lately appeared in a German journal on the effect produced on stone coal by exposure to atmospheric agencies. The property which coal has of taking up oxygen is modified by its per-centage of disposable hydrogen. This becomes oxidised with a certain portion of the carbon; since on one hand water is formed, and on the other oxygen combines, directly with the coal. The carbon of stone coal, possesses at a temperature of 375° Fah., a variable affinity to oxygen, 5 or 6 per cent, combining with it and forming carbonic acid, and the rest, showing little or no affinity for it. These experiments apply equally well to ordinary atmospheric temperatures. Weathering of coal is ascribed to the absorption of oxygen. Moisture, as such, seems to have no accelerating influence upon the weathering of coal. Pure coal, heaped up for nine months or a year, unprotected from the weather, and not allowed to become heated, is changed no more than in a perfectly dry locality. The decrease in value for combustible purposes, which coal experiences by the weathering is produced by a decrease of carbon and hydrogen, and increase of oxygen.

PURIFICATION OF OIL.—Michaud's method for purifying burning oils is said to be the most satisfactory. This is, to introduce sulphuric acid into it the oil in numerous thin streams, air being forced into at the same time, so as to throw the liquid into active movement. The air bubbles carry the impurities with them to the surface and form a copious scum, which is removed from time to time, air being introduced anew until the surface continues entirely clear. To free the oil from sulphuric acid, it is placed in a copper kettle, and steam introduced until it is heated to 212°, at which temperature it is kept half or three quarters of an hour, during which it becomes sufficiently clear to be filtered. It is then drawn off, allowed to cool to half the temperature mentioned, and filtered. It is said to exceed in illuminating power and transparency any other oil.

LEACHED ASHES (WOOD ASHES WITH LIME) AS MANURE.—A German agricultural journal calls renewed attention to the great value of these ashes as manure. Although the soluble salts are removed from these ashes, the insoluble parts, the carbonates, sulphates and phosphates, principally lime salts, remain. There is no substance equal to leached ashes of this kind for manure, not even the richest guano,—the vegetation of the cereals becoming broader than common, the stalks more tubular, and the leaves, a dark bluish grey. In meadows where it is applied, the ordinary grass disappears and is replaced by a thick vegetation of red clover which will last for several years.

WATER PEST.—The spread of "The Water Pest," a plant living in running water, has caused some alarm in Europe. By its very rapid growth, it chokes up channel ways, impeding the flow of water in mill races, and interfering with fishing. Recently, it is thought, however, that this plant purifies the water, and if planted in streams into which sewers empty will take up entirely and destroy any disagreeable smell and noxious properties. The plant is said to furnish a manure of great value, and it has been tried with success in paper making.

DESTROYING LARVÆ OF INSECTS.—It is said that the larvæ of insects which are injurious to plants may be exterminated by applying water in which petroleum has been stirred. Applied in this way, the plant is not injured, and a small quantity of petroleum is sufficient for a considerable amount of water.

HEATON AND BESSEMER PROCESSES.—An eminent iron master in France, reporting on these two methods of refining iron, concludes that the Heaton, though inferior to the Bessemer for the manufacture of steel, is the best hitherto invented for the purification of ordinary cast iron. This process consists essentially in the addition of nitrate of soda to the melted metal, by which all the impurities, such as carbon, sulphur, &c., combine chemically with the nitrate and pass off with a loud deflagration, in the form of vapour, leaving the metal in an extraordinarily pure state.

POISON FOR MICE.—A preparation of one part calomel, five parts wheat flour, one part sugar and one tenth of a part of ultra marine, mixed in fine powder and placed in a dish, is said to be a most efficient poison for mice.

THE SELF-PURIFICATION OF RIVERS has recently attracted the attention of scientific men in England. It has been demonstrated that the oxidation of animal organic matters in sewage proceeds very slowly. Supposing a river polluted by 10 per cent of sewage receives for 180 miles no further contamination, it will have lost only two thirds of its injurious and offensive properties. Hence no stream which supplies cities and towns with water can be regarded as even approximately pure, unless the emptying into it of all sewage and manufacturing refuse be prohibited.

CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.—An International Exhibition, as a Centennial of American Independence, is to be held under the auspices of the Government of the U. S., at Philadelphia, in 1876. A commission of one delegate from each State and Territory is to be appointed by the President to make all necessary regulations.

SEWAGE IRRIGATION—Dr. Spencer Cobbold, of England, has microscopically shown the presence of thousands of entozoa in pork fed on the produce of land irrigated with sewage. The introduction into the human system of entozoa, through the medium of cattle fed upon grass irrigated by sewage, is regarded as a new danger to the public health. Dr. Cobbold is of opinion that thousands of cattle in [illegible] are thus rendered unfit for food.

GREAT AMERICAN DESERT.—Dr [illegible] Kansas, finds this "Great Des[illegible] adapted to stock raising and [illegible] He keeps 130 heads of [illegible] subsistence from th[illegible] for about three wee[illegible]

KOUMISS is an article of food recently introduced into England. It is of Tartar origin, [illegible] made by fermenting milk, agitating it during the process. The result is a mixture of alcohol, carbonic acid, lactic acid, and finely divided caseine and butter, with the residue of the sugar and salts of the milk, resembling a mixture of champagne and cream in taste, and supposed to be conducive to health and a preventive of phthisis.

A large deposit of BORAX has been discovered in Jayo Co., California. It is found in beds, slightly impregnated with saltpetre and said to be of superior quality.

A TABLE OF THE NUMBER OF DAYS FROM ANY DAY IN ONE YEAR TO THE SAME IN ANY OTHER.

	Jan.	*Feb.*	*Mar.*	*April*	*May.*	*June.*	*July.*	*Aug.*	*Sept.*	*Oct.*	*Nov.*	*Dec.*
[illegible]ary - -	365	31	59	90	120	151	181	212	243	273	304	334
February -	334	365	28	59	89	120	150	181	212	242	273	303
March - - -	306	337	365	31	61	92	122	153	184	214	245	275
April - - -	275	306	334	365	30	61	91	122	153	183	214	244
May - - -	245	276	304	335	365	31	61	92	133	153	184	214
June - - -	214	245	273	304	334	365	30	61	92	122	153	183
July - - -	184	215	243	274	304	335	365	31	62	92	123	153
August - -	153	184	212	243	273	304	334	365	31	61	92	122
September -	122	153	181	212	242	273	303	334	365	30	61	91
October - -	92	123	151	182	212	243	273	304	335	365	31	61
November -	61	92	120	151	181	212	242	273	304	334	365	30
December -	31	62	90	121	151	182	212	243	274	304	335	365

EXAMPLE.—To find the number of days from the 10th May to the 10th October following. Find May in the first column, and then in a line with that under October, is 153 days. If from the 10th May to the 25th October it would be 15 days more, or 168 days; but if from the 10th May to the 1st October, it would be 10 days less, or 143 days. In leap year, when the last day of February is included between the two dates, there will be one day more than by the table.

Remarkable Events.

FOR THE YEAR FROM OCTOBER 1ST, 1870, TO SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1871.

OCTOBER—1870.

1.—Gen. Lindsay embarks for England. Sir John A. Macdonald visits Kingston after his illness.

4.—Governor General visits Ontario Exhibition. New Brunswick Exhibition opened. Meeting at Montreal for formation Dominion Board of Trade. Much sickness in the German troops before Paris.

5.—Further troubles in China, more assassinations reported.

7.—Close of Provincial Exhibition, Ontario. Prussians repulsed at Gisors. Terrible earthquake in Calabria. Garibaldi arrives in France. Bazaine tries to break the Prussian lines.

8.—Regatta at Quebec for Champion Cup. Plebiscite of Roman States in favour of Italian unity by immense majority.

9.—Gambetta issues a proclamation from Tours to the people of the Departments.

10.—Roman Provinces formally annexed to Kingdom of Italy. Re-opening of Black Sea demanded by Russia.

11.—Battle near Orleans. Spain declares sympathy with French Republic.

12.—French defeated at Orleans and city taken by Prussians. Race at New York between yachts *Cambria* and *Dauntless*. Death of Gen. Lee.

13.—President Grant signs pardon of O'Neill and other Fenian prisoners. Terrible gale in England. Much damage done to shipping.

15.—Prince Amadeus, of Savoy, accepts Spanish Crown. Soissons surrenders to the Prussians.

16.—Terrible hurricane in Cuba. Trochu makes a victorious sortie from Paris and captures a large amount of ammunition, stores, &c.

17.—Rinderpest breaks out in Prussian camp. Garibaldi addresses a large force at Besançon and declares all Europe to be arming against monarchy.

18.—Provisional Government leave Tours for Bordeaux. Insurrection in Martinique.

19.—Meeting of Emigration Conference at Ottawa. The Pope decides not to leave Rome. Manifestation in favour of Peace at Marseilles.

20.—Second Hurricane in Cuba. Earthquake throughout Canada. Terms for surrender of Metz proposed by Bazaine.

21.—Loss of steamship *Cambria*. Germans enter St. Quentin and occupy Chartres.

22.—Lord Lyons attempts an armistice, but fails. Prussians move on Amiens.

24.—Her Majesty writes to the King of Prussia, urging peace. The Prussians are defeated before Verdun. Senator Morton declines the mission to England.

25.—Intercolonial Railway contracts awarded. Failure of negotiations for peace.

26.—Formal publication of Naturalization Convention between England and U. S. Thanksgiving Day. Heavy hail storm at Quebec.

27.—Metz surrenders. Sir Francis Hincks meets his constituents at Pembroke and reviews the various questions of the day.

28.—Successes of the French in the Eastern Provinces. Great distress in Prussia, caused by the War.

29.—Prussians defeated near Rouen. Storm in England; Telegraph wires down; country flooded by the rains. Crown Prince and Prince Frederick Charles made Field Marshals.

30.—Thiers granted safe conduct to Paris. Typhus Fever of malignant character in Prussian camp before Paris.

31.—Great Gale on the Lakes, with much loss of shipping. First snow at Quebec. French occupy Dijon.

NOVEMBER.

1.—Protestant Institution for Deaf Mutes opened at Montreal. The Empress visits the Emperor at Wilhelmshohe in company with Marshal Bazaine.

2.—Disturbances on Spanish frontier. The King of Prussia and Prince Frederick William summoned to appear before the Grand Lodge of Free Masons, at Paris.

3.—Opening of the Quebec Legislature. The French refuse to agree to Bismarck's terms.

5.—News from Victoria of the small pox raging with terrible violence.

6.—Lord Mayor's Day. Very dense fog in London.

7.—Capitulation of Verdun.

9.—Elections in New York; Democrats in largely. Lord Mayor's Dinner; Ministerial explanations in Parliament.

10.—Prussians driven from Orleans. First snow at Toronto. Trial at Kingston of the two convicts Smith and Mann, for murder of Trail. North Shore Railway Bill introduced in Quebec Legislature.

12.—Despatch from Prince Gortschakoff received in London demanding abolition of Black Sea Treaty. English ladies of high rank ask aid [illegible] Quebec for French refugees [illegible]. Heavy snow storm in York[illegible]. Anti-German feeling prevailing in England.

14.—Naval duel at Havanna between Prussian steamer *Meteor* and French steamer *Bouvet*; *Meteor* wins. Country around Dijon occupied by the French.

15.—Prince Frederick Charles advances southward. Mr. Motley, American Minister recalled by cable from London. Gen. Trochu makes a successful sortie from Paris. The Quebec Government and North Shore Railway Directors agree upon terms. The Vatican is forcibly entered by Italian authorities.

16.—Lord Granville replies to Prince Gortschakoff. Great activity at the Admiralty.

17.—Duke of Aosta proclaimed King of Spain.

18.—Russia offers to submit claims to arbitration. Hill, Confederation candidate, elected for Halifax, Nova Scotia.

19.—Divisions in English Cabinet on Russian question. England renews proposal of armistice. Great activity at War Office. Prussian levy increased from four to six in 1,000. Baden and Hesse join the North German Confederation.

21.—The three Prussian armies effect a junction. States of the Church are placed under interdict.

22.—German armies concentrating on Paris. Wurtemburg joins German Confederation.

23.—Gen. Butler speaks at Boston on Fishery question, &c., recommending non-intercourse.

24.—Meeting of North German Parliament; Schleswig sends 2 Danish members.

25.—Gosford Railway, Quebec, opened.

26.—Yellow fever at Lima. New mines of extraordinary richness discovered in Peru.

28.—Conference on Russian question decided upon, to be held at London. French evacuate Amiens.

29.—Unsuccessful sortie from Paris.
30.—Queen Victoria visits Empress Eugenie at Chiselhurst. Army of the Loire defeated. Turkey proposes offensive and defensive alliance with Austria.

DECEMBER.

1.—Second section of Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railroad, Ontario, opened. Failure of Cable of 1866.
2.—Prussia consents to Conference at London.
3.—Vote of Quebec Legislature of 2,000,000 acres to North Shore Railroad. Army of the Loire discontinue their Northward movement. Prussians evacuate Amiens.
4.—Serious fire in Ottawa. Archbishop of Westminster protests against Italian occupation of Rome. De Paladine evacuates Orleans.
5.—Meeting of Congress of U. S. and President's message read. Ducrot threatens the east bank of the Marne.
6.—Imperial Government support Dominion on Fishery question. Mr. Motley has farewell audience of the Queen. King William of Prussia is invited to assume the title of Emperor of Germany.
7.—Meeting of Ontario Legislature. Great Reform Banquet at Toronto.
8.—King William accepts title of Emperor. Bavaria joins North German Confederation. Prussian army marching on Tours.
9.—French Government remove to Bordeaux. Explosion of Cartridge Factory at Birmingham, England, with much loss of life.
10.—Gen. Schenck appointed Minister to England by the President. Gambetta applies for armistice to allow time for election of National Assembly.
11.—Senator Chandler introduces a Bill into U. S. Congress for non-intercourse with Canada. Garibaldi resigns his command.
12.—Important discovery of Petroleum in Cape Breton. Refusal of Trochu to surrender Paris.
13.—The French are defeated at Beaugency. Phalsbourg surrenders. Russian forces concentrating on Turkish frontier.
14.—The two convicts Mann and Deacon executed at Kingston. Italian Parliament recommend the removal of the Capital from Florence to Rome. Fenian organization change their name to Irish National Brotherhood.
15.—Prussians occupy Blois. Levy of six men in 1000 ordered in Russia. Austria consents to London Conference.
16.—Steamer *Psyche* of the "Eclipse" Expedition foundered in the Mediterranean.
17.—Germans retreating along the line of the Loire. Change of gauge on Toronto branch of G. W. Railway accomplished in a few hours.
18.—Bismarck orders the forests in France to be cut down. Attempted mediation of Austria unsuccessful.
20.—Distress in Paris from scarcity of food. King William disclaims intention of seizing Luxembourg. Mr. Bright resigns.
21.—Earl Granville issues invitations to Conference. French armies of the Loire and of the West effect a junction.
22.—Great Eclipse. Battle near Tours. Prussians evacuate the city. Satisfactory Despatches respecting the Fisheries received at Ottawa.
23.—Austria, Prussia and England offer an asylum to the Pope. Meeting of Peace Conference fixed for 3rd January.
24.—Quebec Legislature prorogued. Fenian convicts in England liberated.
25.—Fire in Richmond, Virginia; several lives lost. Woollen manufactory, Cornwall, Ontario, burned down.
26.—Sinking of British ships in the Seine, by the Prussians; great excitement in England. Mont Cenis tunnel pierced through. Destructive fire in St. Thomas, Ontario.
27.—Bombardment of Paris commenced. Intense cold in North of France.
28.—Danubian Principalities declare their independence. Attack upon Gen. Prim.
29.—Prussians apologize for sinking British vessels. Railway opened between Amherst, N. S., and Sackville, N. B.
30.—French and Prussians suffer terribly from cold. Tiber overflows; half Rome flooded.
31.—Death of Gen. Prim from wounds received in the attack on the 27th.

JANUARY—1871.

1.—King Victor leaves for Rome. King William holds a reception at Versailles.
2.—Navigation of Thames obstructed by ice. Prussian and French soldiers frozen to death.
3.—Jules Favre appointed to attend Conference in London. French army successful along the Loire. King Amadeus enters Madrid and is received with enthusiasm.
4.—French fire at Paris is silenced. Much suffering in Paris for want of Fuel. Ontario Legislature is re-opened. Gov. Hoffman, in Message to New York Legislature, condemns the Protective Policy.
5.—Austria recognizes the new German empire. French armies continue to advance. Cold in France extreme. New Spanish Cabinet completed. The bombardment of Southern forts of Paris commenced.
6.—Paris is bombarded on two sides. Fort D'Issy silenced. French Generals advancing to relieve Paris. Snow storm in Manitoba; all the roads blocked.
7.—Fenian convicts in England embark for New York.
9.—The Fish-Motley correspondence is published. Ice-bridge formed at Montreal. Bismarck admits the English claim to indemnity for seizing of ships in the Seine.
10.—Mr. Shaw Lefevre is appointed Hom Secretary. At a meeting at Greenwich Mre Gladstone is asked to resign his seat. Dominion Government conclude arrangements for line of communication with Fort Garry through British territory.
11.—Elections take place in Manitoba quietly. Garibaldi is defeated. Chanzy retreating.
12.—The army of the Loire defeated and Le Mans occupied by the Prussians. Colliery explosion in Staffordshire.
13.—Bill for payment of Alabama claims introduced into U. S. Congress.
14.—Fenian prisoners in Dublin are released. British Navy is being put into efficient condition.
15.—Vigorous sorties of French from Paris everywhere repulsed.
16.—Prince de Joinville requested by Gambetta to leave France. Severe Bombardment of Paris.
17.—Serious disturbances in N. Carolina. Cuban insurgents surrender.
18.—Dominion Board of Trade meets in Ottawa. Census Commissioners Gazetted.
19.—Snow storm throughout the West of unparalleled severity. Bombardment of Paris is discontinued. Conference is opened

t London, Earl Granville presiding. King William proclaimed Emperor of Germany. Bourbaki is defeated near Bellfort by Von Werder.

20.—Swedish army recommended to be increased. Germans occupy Tours.

21.—The French make a last attempt to break through the Prussian lines. Longwy is burned. Legislature of British Columbia pass resolutions in favour of Confederation. Faidherbe is beaten before St. Quentin.

22.—Garibaldi is victorious at Dijon. Coldest day of the winter in Ontario.

23.—Prussian military authorities grant passport to Jules Favre to attend London Conference. The Alabama question is re-opened at Washington by Sir E. Thornton. Trochu resigns the command in Paris. It is decided to increase the British fleet in West Indies.

24.—Pope refuses to accept any terms but complete restitution of the States of the Church. Favre and Bismarck discuss terms of Capitulation.

25.—The Conference at London is again adjourned. Longwy capitulates. Sir Roderick Murchison receives a letter from Dr. Livingstone. Bismarck is appointed Chancellor of the German Empire.

26.—U. S. Government abandon certain positions formerly taken on Alabama claims. Great snow storm in Ontario. Last day of cold spell. Guizot writes to Gladstone remonstrating on England's non-interference in behalf of France.

27.—Jules Favre returns to Paris. Bombardment is resumed. Great activity among Bonapartists.

28.—Articles of Capitulation are signed. Terms announced in a letter from Emperor of Germany. Manitoba Ministry is formed. More than 2,000 Indians died of small-pox on the Saskatchewan.

29.—Small-pox epidemic in London. Fire in Montreal; three lives lost.

30.—No person is allowed to leave Paris without permit from the authorities. No German soldiers allowed to enter Paris. House of Representatives, Washington, on motion of Senate pass address of welcome to Fenian prisoners from England. County Council of Gaspe send thanks to Dominion Government for protection of fisheries. The Porte insists the full control of the Dardanelles, &c., shall be restored to Turkey. Reports of famine in Persia are confirmed.

31.—Railroads and rivers in France are re-opened for transportation of food to Paris. Postal communication is re-opened with London. Small-pox breaks out at St. John, N. B., and causes considerable alarm.

FEBRUARY.

1. Orleans Princes offer themselves as candidates for National Assembly. The Dykes at Smyrna are destroyed by a torrent, and a large part of the town inundated. The French army under Bourbaki enter Switzerland. Decree ordering elections for National Assembly issued.

2. Opening of Legislature of Nova Scotia. No election for French National Assembly is to be held in Alsace. The French army in Switzerland obliged to disband.

3.—Attempt to assassinate Trochu. Orleans Princes withdraw their candidature. Dissensions between Favre and Gambetta.

4.—Great suffering in Saskatchewan district; small-pox still raging, and provisions scarce. Fires at Cobourg and Newmarket, Ontario.

5.—Small-pox spreading rapidly at St. John, N. B. Proclamation of Louis Napoleon calling for a free vote of French people for the National Assembly.

6.—Terrible accident on Hudson River Railroad; twenty lives lost.

7.—Her Majesty opens Imperial Parliament, and recommends vote by Ballot, and re-organization of army. Meeting of Eastern Conference. Pacific solution of questions arrived at.

8.—Road from Fort Garry to Lake of Woods completed. French apply for prolongation of armistice. Gambetta resigns.

9.—Wreck of steamer *Crescent* on coast of Ireland. Thiers is elected to French National Assembly. Royal Commission appointed to settle Fishery and *Alabama* questions. Military Chest of French army of the East surrendered to Swiss Government.

10.—Destructive fire at St. Thomas, Ontario. Recognition of new Spanish dynasty by the Pope. Italian Parliament passes Bill to provide a fund for the support of the Pope. U. S. members of High Commission appointed. Cattle plague breaks out among cattle at Brest sent for relief of Paris.

11.—Queen sends message asking for dowry for Princess Louise. Great gale on English coast. British Government advises Prussia to arbitrate.

12.—Sir John Rose declines to act on High Commission, and is replaced by Sir Stafford Northcote.

13.—Vicar General Taschereau is appointed R. C. Archbishop of Quebec. Preparatory sitting of French National Assembly. Conditions of peace accepted by Bordeaux Government. House of Commons vote Dower for the Princess Louise.

14.—Gambetta resigns his command and leaves France. French elections generally in favour of Monarchical candidates.

15.—Ontario Legislature prorogued. The Fourth Session of Dominion Parliament is opened; Governor-General's speech announces surplus and recommends admission of British Columbia.

16.—Bill for reorganization of Army introduced into Imperial Parliament. Armistice in France prolonged five days. Thiers chosen as head of the Government. Opening of Legislature of New Brunswick.

17.—Public accounts of Dominion show satisfactory state of Finance. Steady increase of trade is reported by Minister of Customs. French Ministry are appointed.

18.—Emperor of Germany decides not to enter Paris.

19.—Thiers delivers speech as Chief of French Executive to National Assembly. Commission appointed to negotiate peace, leaves Bordeaux for Versailles.

20.—Bill granting an annuity to the Princess Louise passed its final reading in House of Commons. Mr. Gladstone denied that Her Majesty's Government had received any proposals for the purchase of the British Dominions in British North America. University Tests Bill passed first reading. Election Reform Bill brought in. Black Sea opened by the London Conference to foreign men-of-war, and the Porte authorized to admit the passage of vessels through the Dardanelles, Russian and Roumanian alone excepted.

21.—New Brunswick Cabinet resigns. Mr. Gladstone explains his letter about the Pope. The Federal Chancellor invites the South German statesmen to a conference.

22.—The new French Government. Joint

High Commission arrive at New York. Released Fenian prisoners call on President Grant. Armistice extended. General Trochu recommends gates of Paris to be closed against the Germans.

23.—Marquis of Hartington announces great disaffection in Ireland, and asks for commission of inquiry.

24.—Peace preliminaries agreed upon between France and Germany.

25.—First meeting of Joint High Commission. Preliminaries of peace signed. Immense rejoicing in Berlin.

28.—Terrible excitement in Paris. Armistice extended to 12th March. Bill to repeal duty on coal passes U. S. House of Representatives.

MARCH.

1.—Prussians enter Paris. President Thiers issues a proclamation to the people of Paris, urging them to observe order. German troops enter quietly.

2.—Emperor of Germany reviews German army. Emperor declines to enter Paris. Destructive fire at Ottawa. Manitoba elections are held quietly.

3.—Pope decides to remain in the Vatican. French Government order mobilized National Guards to return home. Hon. Mr. Trutch arrives in Ottawa as delegate from British Columbia, to negotiate admission to Confederation. French evacuate Paris. Joint High Commission hold their first sitting.

5.—Disaffection in Paris. Troops march from the Provinces to replace National Guard. Army of the North dissolved. Germans resign forts around Paris.

6.—Estimates brought down to Dominion Parliament. Tidal wave eight or nine feet high at Liverpool, N. S. Crown Prince of Prussia leaves Paris.

7.—Changes in British Ministry. Strike at Newcastle of over 1,000 workmen. General Aurelles de Paladines takes command of Paris. Dinner in Montreal to late Mayor, W. Workman, Esq.

8.—Terrible hurricane in St. Louis, Missouri; serious loss of life and great damage done. Spanish Government order Duke of Montpensier to leave Spain.

9.—Bismarck arrives in Berlin. French Assembly to meet at Versailles. Continued disturbance in Paris. Emperor Napoleon addresses a letter to National Assembly, protesting against his dethronement and calling for a vote of the plebiscite. Indian Budget submitted, showing favorable state of finances. Sir F. Hincks submits his financial statement to Dominion Parliament, and is sustained by a large majority on an amendment of Sir. A. T. Galt.

10.—National Guards at Paris threaten to dissolve Assembly. Estimates passed Nova Scotian Legislature; they show a surplus.

11.—Education Bill passed House of Commons by large majority. National Guards surrender their cannon.

12.—General Vinoy suspends several publications in Paris. Troops in Cuba take oath of allegiance to King Amadeus.

13.—Last meeting of Black Sea Conference. All French prisoners in Belgium returned home. Versailles evacuated by the Germans. In Dominion Parliament, Ministers have large majority on Arbitration question.

14.—Official denial on the part of Russian Government of secret treaty between Russia and Prussia. Paris quiet. Ontario elections taking place. Disturbances in South Carolina. Troops telegraphed for.

15.—Emperor William reaches Frankfort and is received with great enthusiasm. Austria, Portugal, Denmark and Sweeden recognize the Thiers Government.

16.—Violent storm throughout England. The Comte de Paris renounces his claim to French throne. Danger of pestilence in North of France. Railroads and telegraphs delivered up to France. San Domingo Commissioners unanimous in favor of annexation to United States.

17.—Emperor William arrives at Berlin. Insurgents in Paris continue to fortify. Monotti Garibaldi takes the command. Second reading of Army Bill carried in Commons. Orleans evacuated by the Prussians. Governor-General sends down message with British Columbia resolutions to Dominion Parliament.

18.—Joint High Commission still discussing Fishery question. Chinese Imperial authorities pay indemnity for French property destroyed at Tientsin. Sixteen German vessels blockaded at Yokahama by French cruisers. Increased disturbance in Paris; soldiers fraternise with the people. First vessel of the season sailed from Toronto.

19.—Insurgents victorious in Paris. Generals Leconte and Thomas shot. Napoleon leaves Wilhelmshohe for England.

20.—Napoleon arrived at Dover; met with an enthusiastic reception from French refugees. The insurgents have complete possession of Paris.

21.—Marriage of the Princess Louise. Emperor William opens German Parliament. French Insurgents threaten Versailles. The House of Commons, Ottawa, vote removal duty on coal, flour, &c.

22.—French cities and towns declaring their adhesion to the Government. Fenian Brotherhood decide not to change their name.

23.—Skirmish in Paris; National Guards called out; the Assembly issue proclamation, repudiating the movement. Bismarck writes to Favre, threatening to fire upon the city from the forts held by the Prussians. Assembly request Government not to bombard the city.

24.—Immense meteor seen at New York. Terrible flood in Peru; immense loss of life and property. Paris still very excited.

25.—French elections ordered for Sunday. Withdrawal of German troops from France stopped. Motion of Lord Elcho in House of Commons to reduce the army rejected.

26.—Paris quiet, order being restored. General Chanzey released.

27.—Report of the Canal Commission to Dominion Government. Napoleon visits Queen Victoria at Windsor Castle. Elections in Paris in favour of Insurgents. Lyons declares in favour of the Communes. House of Lords rejects Bill marrying wife's sister.

28.—Plenipotentiaries of France and Germany meet at Brussels. San Domingo Commissioners arrive at Washington. British Columbia resolutions introduced into Dominion Parliament. Reported Carlist troubles in Spain.

29. Royal Albert Hall, Kensington, opened by the Queen in présence of 10,000 spectators. Paris quiet and an amicable arrangement regarded as possible. Continuation of Debate on British Columbia in Dominion Parliament. First representative from Manitoba takes his seat in Dominion House of Commons.

30.—British Columbia resolutions pass by large majority. The Government at Versailles increasing in strength. Troops marching on Paris.

31.—Postal service disorganized in Paris. Situation in Paris very critical. Cardinal Antonelli resigns his office of Secretary of State to the Pope.

APRIL.

1.—Bank of France advance three million francs to insurgents. University Boat race on the Thames; Cambridge wins.

2. National Guards routed by the troops at the bridge of Neuilly.

3.—Queen Victoria visits Napoleon at Chiselhurst. Second sitting of Peace Conference at Brussels. Emperor William replies to address of Reichstag. Marshal McMahon appointed Commander-in-Chief of French army. Paris Commune pass decree suppresing religious bodies and abolish national property. Insurgents march on Versailles and are defeated. Session of Spanish Cortes opened by King Amadeus.

4.—Paris surrounded by troops of Government. House of Commons adjourn for Easter holiday.

5.—British Columbia Bill passed through Senate. Members from Manitoba take their seat in Commons. Archbishop of Paris arrested.

6.—Communication with Paris by telegraph stopped. Convents and churches sacked. Insurgents dislodged from the bridge of Neuilly.

7.—Insurgents in Paris growing stronger; slaughter frightful; no religious services on Good Friday.

8.—Desperate fighting around Paris. Government gaining ground. Insurrection in Brazil.

9.—Favre visits the Prussian camp. Government troops cross the Seine. Church of Notre Dame sacked.

10.—Meetings held in Paris in favour of peace. Commune grows more desperate. Annual review of volunteers at Brighton, England. Dinner at Ottawa to the Hon. Mr. Trutch, of British Columbia.

11.—Armistice between Spain and Pacific Republics signed at Washington.

12.—Fighting at Paris.

13.—First steamers of the season leave Toronto and Ottawa. British Consul warns all Englishmen to leave Paris.

14.—Government forces repulsed around Paris. Two thousand persons applied for passports. Religious riot at Odessa against the Jews. Close of Session of Dominion Parliament.

15.—Situation in Paris unchanged. Fighting incessant.

16.—Slight shock of earthquake in Scotland. Dissatisfaction among French troops before Paris.

19.—Peace Conference at Brussels. Herr Dollinger excommunicated by the Pope. Bill for abolition of Game Laws rejected by large majority in British House of Commons. Nova Scotian Ministry reconstructed.

20.—Water let into the Rideau Canal. Commune suppress several Parisian papers. Government troops take Asnieres. Severe fighting at Neuilly. Budget introduced into British Parliament.

21.—Insurgents driven to right bank of Seine. Desperate fighting at Neuilly. President of United States issues proclamation for extra session of Senate on 10th May.

22.—General Ducrot arrives at Paris with 20,000 of the late Imperial army. Prussians order all strangers to leave St. Denis. New comet discovered by Professor Hough.

24.—Demonstration in London against Match Tax. Terrible crevasse on the Mississippi river.

25.—Mr. Lowe withdraws Match tax. Hostilities suspended at Neuilly. Discovery of coal mines near Aspinwall.

26.—Increase of Income Tax announced in British Parliament instead of duty on matches. Fort Issy bombarded.

27. Joint High Commission terminated its labours. Destructive winds in central and northern parts of California, and crops damaged very extensively.

28.—Mississippi falling; New Orleans out of danger of inundation. Union sentiment gaining ground in Nova Scotia.

29.—Free School Bill passed New Brunswick Commons. Insurgent fire from Fort Issy silenced. Mr. Gladstone opposes further attention in Budget.

MAY.

1.—Annual convocation McGill College, Montreal. Resolution against increase of income tax defeated in House of Commons. Insurgents send flag of truce from Fort Issy. International Exhibition opened in London by Prince of Wales.

2.—French insurgents slowly losing ground.

3.—New Brunswick Assembly unanimously pass resolutions asking for better terms from the Dominion Parliament. Motion for reduction of Ocean Postage defeated in House of Commons, and also the Bill for enfranchising women. Position at Paris unchanged. News received from Zanzibar of Dr. Livingstone's safety.

4.—Mr. Sandford Fleming appointed Engineer-in-Chief to the Pacific Railway survey. Heavy gale of wind on Lake Ontario. The Communists re-occupy Fort Issy.

6. Bismarck has conference with Jules Favre, and demands immediate fulfilment of conditions of peace by Versailles Government. Insurrection in Algeria becomes serious.

8.—Treaty signed at Washington by Joint High Commission. University Tests Bill sustained in House of Lords by five majority. Juarez party victorious in Mexico.

9.—Nominations for Local Legislature, Halifax. Official publication of Treaty of Washington. House of Commons vote against purchase of commission and disestablishment of church of England. Papal Guarantees Bill passed Italian Parliament. Fort Issy captured by Versailles Government.

10.—Great excitement in New Brunswick against Washington Treaty. Heavy rains and a freshet in River St. John. Senate meet at Washington in extra session, and Treaty is read. Treaty of peace between France and Germany signed. Gen. Rossel resigns command of insurgents.

11.—Insurgents in Algeria defeated. Vote of confidence in Thiers in Versailles Assembly by very large majority.

12.—Ravages of Yellow fever terrible in Buenos Ayres. Business entirely suspended.

14.—Versailles forces occupy Fort Vanvres. Religious services forbidden in Paris.

16.—Miss Coutes raised to the Peerage by the title of Baroness Coutes. Elections for Local Parliament in Nova Scotia.

17.—Fall of the Place Vendome Column, Paris. Very cold weather and snow in Scotland and North of England. Resolutions condemning the Washington Treaty pass both Houses of New Brunswick Legislature.

18.—Treaty of **Frankfort between France** and Germany ratified by Assembly.
19.—H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh arrives home after the tour through the world.
20.—Rochfort arrested by Commune.
21.—Shock of earthquake in Ottawa and Toronto.
22.—Terrible fire at Brantford, Ontario; destroying great part of town. Debate in House of Lords on Treaty of Washington. Versailles Troops occupy Paris.
23.—Archbishop Darboy, ten hostages and fifty priests, murdered in prison in Paris.
24.—Queen's Birthday; general holiday throughout Dominion. British Commissioners sails for Europe. Treaty ratified by U. S. Senate. Terrible slaughter in Paris. Fires raging in all parts of the city. Hotel de Ville blown up. Sir John A. Macdonald arrives in Ottawa from Washington.
25.—Tuilleries, Luxembourg and Palais Royal destroyed by insurgents; one-third of Louvre saved.
26.—Jefferson Davis at Atlanta, Georgia, declares that the Southern cause is not crushed, and advises patience. Conflagrations in Paris continue.
27.—Insurgents finally suppressed in Paris. London Fire Brigade enter the city. Fire in coal mine at Pittston, Pennsylvania; a number of lives lost.
30.—Pope Issues Encyclical, protesting against Italian guarantee.
31.—Bourbon and Orleans Princes formally unite. Victor Hugo obliged to leave Belgium. Fenian demonstration in Dublin.

JUNE.

3.—Submarine cable completed between Hong Kong and Singapore, giving direct communication between London and China.
4.—Coolie ship on her way from Macco to San Francisco, burned; 500 coolies burned to death.
6.—Flood at New Orleans.
6.—Postal communication in France restored. Trade relations between France and Germany resumed.
8.—Election of Orlean Princes to Assembly declared valid. Emperor of Russsa and son visit the Emperor of Germany at Berlin.
9.—Volunteer camp at Niagara.
11.—Admiral Rogers, U. S. navy, storms the Corean Forts.
12.—Debates in the English Parliament on the Washington Treaty. Terrible famine in Persia.
14.—German Parliament closed its session.
16.—Triumphal entry of German army into Berlin. Pope's Jubilee enthusiastically celebrated by Roman Catholics throughout the world.
17.—Ratifications of Treaty of Washington exchanged.
20.—Volunteer camp at Kingston, Ontario. Nutmeg and Mace crops in Bahama Islands destroyed by a hurricane.
21.—Spanish Cortes declare Cuba shall be defended to the last.
26.—Volunteer camp at Laprairie. Twenty-six thousand workmen thrown out of employment at Manchester, England, by burning of cotton mills. Snow storms at Shields, England.
27.—Extensive mining strike in Wales.

JULY.

1.—Dominion Day. Italian Government transferred to Rome.
2.—Elections in Paris. Victor Emanuel enters Rome.
4.—Proclamation of Treaty of Washington by U. S. President.
7.—Pope writes to Thiers his determination to stay in Rome. Great freshets in England. Severe thunder storms about London. Several churches struck by lightning.
9.—Great storm in Ohio and Western New York, injuring fruit trees and crops, destroying buildings, &c.
12.—Great riots in New York and loss of life.
14.—Destructive fire among the shipping in Riga.
15.—New York quiet, Spanish Cortes refuse to sell Cuba to United States.
17.—Chief of Police, Dublin, dies from wounds given by a supposed Fenian. Asiatic cholera appears in Poland. Destructive storm in Ohio and Kentucky. Terrible typhoon in Japan.
20.—Mr. Gladstone announces Issue of Royal Warrant for abolition of purchase in the army.
22.—Presentation of prizes at Wimbledon.
23.—Resignation of Jules Favre. Yellow fever very virulent in Brazil.
25.—Terrible famine in Persia.
28.—Dr. Dollinger re-elected Rector of Munich University. Dreadful steamboat explosion at New York.
31.—Vote of censure against Ministers, for advising issue of Royal Warrant, carried in Lords by large majority.

AUGUST.

1.—Prince of Wales and party arrive in Ireland.
2.—Further instalment of War Indemnity paid to German Government.
4.—Immense shoals of mackerel on Nova Scotia coast.
5.—First claim against U. S. under Treaty of Washington filed with British agent, N.Y.
6.—Terrible riot in Dublin.
7.—Royal party leave Dublin. Court martial for trial of Communists opened at Versailles. Cattle disease breaks out again in Meath, Ireland. C. F. Adams accepts post of arbitrator under Washington Treaty.
9.—Celebration of Scott Centenary at Edinburgh.
10.—Ballot Bill rejected in House of Lords. Emperor of Germany visits Emperor of Austria.
12.—Lord Chief Justice Cockburn appointed British arbitrator at Geneva Conference.
13.—Meeting in London to protest against suppression of Dublin meeting.
15.—General celebration of Scott Centenary. Asiatic Cholera appears in London.
16.—Amer. fishing schooner seized in Bay Chaleurs and taken to Quebec. Dangerous bush fires in county of Perth, Ont. Serious illness of Garibaldi.
17.—Vanderbilt, President of Staten Island Ferry Co., committed to jail by the Coroner, N. Y. Opening of telegraphic communication between England and Japan. House of Commons sustain Government in suppression of Dublin meeting. Arbitrator on Alabama Claims appointed by King of Italy.
18.—Cholera spreading in Germany. Spanish Government assent to extradition of Communists. Pope issues [illegible] Encyclical. Numerous strikes among English workmen. Extensive Fire in Leicester, England.
20.—Recovery of Garibaldi. Cholera at New York. Indians in Arizona on the war path. Irish herring fishery reported very abundant. Famine and pestilence in Persia of the most terrible nature.

21.—First rails on the Intercolonial laid at Riviere du Loup. Imperial Parliament prorogued by Royal Commission. Her Majesty ill at Balmoral.

23.—Great Boat Race at St. John, N.B.; death of Renforth. Another instalment of war indemnity paid by French Government. Serious disturbances among the workmen at Newcastle-on-Tyne.

24.—Great storm in Ottawa and neighbourhood. Great misery in South Hungary from overflowing of rivers and impending famine. A church at Bologna, Italy, struck by lightning, 32 persons killed

SEPTEMBER.

1.—Continued strikes in England. Great agitation among working classes in Paris. Riots in Dublin.

5.—Cholera appears at Liverpool. Queen Victoria still seriously ill. Terrible explosion in coal mine near Wigan, Lancashire.

6.—Emperor of Germany arrives at Salzburg on visit to Emperor of Austria. Republican Committee of England issue their programme. Dominion Rifle Match at Bedford, N.S.

7.—More explosions at Wigan. Queen's health improving. Cholera disappearing in Prussia. Meeting of North German Bishops at Fulda, to consider dogma of Infallibility.

8.—Carlist adherents assembling and returning to Spain. Pope sends congratulations to Thiers. Prussians evacuating Department of Paris. Empress Eugenie visits Spain.

10.—Funeral of Renforth at Newcastle, 100,000 persons present. Labour troubles at Brussels. Strikes among the Colliers in Wales.

11.—Great Boat Race at Saratoga, N.Y.

12.—Opening of Provincial Exhibition at Quebec. Meeting of Brigade Camp of Volunteers at Prescott. Burglary in Comptroller's Office, New York; great excitement in the city. Machine shops throughout Brussels closed.

13.—Meeting of Provincial Synod, Montreal. Regatta at Longueuil, Qc. Mont Cenis Tunnel successfully opened.

14.—Opening of Toronto and Nipissing (3 feet 6 inches gauge) railroad. Asiatic Cholera still raging in Russia. Disarmament of French National Guards commenced. Frost in the parishes below Quebec city, Qc.

15.—Continued difficulties among city officers, New York. The introduction of foreign labourers into English workshops denounced by International Society leaders. British wheat crop deficient.

16.—Customs treaty with Germany accepted by French Assembly. Earthquakes in South America.

18.—Continued trouble in New York. Demonstration of working men in London abandoned. Small Pox prevailing at Lowell, Mass.

19.—Meeting of Immigration Conference at Ottawa. Close of Provincial Synod. Cholera on the increase in Prussia.

20.—Attempt to assassinate Chief Justice of India. Cholera appears at Constantinople and Smyrna. Another explosion in Wigan colliery.

21.—Severe snow storm in East Prussia. Congress of International Society meet in London. Further explosions at Wigan. Forts at Paris evacuated by Germans and given up to French troops.

22.—Jesuits and Republican Agents expelled from Rome. Strikes in Brussels of great extent. Restoration of French supremacy in Algeria.

23.—Brigham Young and other Mormon leaders summoned to appear before United States Courts. Wigan mine still burning. International Society making arrangements for movements in Germany and Spain. Heavy gale in British Channel. Yellow Fever becoming epidemic in Southern States.

26.—Camp at Prescott visited by Lord Lisgar. Opening of Provincial Exhibition, Ontario, at Kingston. First meeting of Commissioners under Treaty of Washington at Washington. Cholera abating in Germany.

27.—Public Buildings at Halifax, N. S., handed over to Dominion Government. Her Majesty's health not improved. Terrible fires raging in Wisconsin.

28.—Fires in territories West of Utah; three townships devastated. Brazilian Chamber of Deputies adopt a Bill for emancipation of slaves. Heavy gales on British coast.

29.—Construction of North Shore Railway, Quebec, secured by votes of parishes. Mr. Gilmore, Boston, Mass., proposes to British Secretary of War a great International Musical Festival, in June, 1872. Newcastle workmen hold a mass meeting and invite delegates from other places. Her Majesty recovering.

30.—Matters in North West in most favorable condition. Brigham Young indicted for murder. Large fire at Chicago, Illinois. Criminal proceedings instituted against New York city officials. Terrible gale at Yarmouth, England. Bonapartist intrigues giving trouble in France. Bulletins of Her Majesty's health discontinued. All quiet in Spain.

Obituary.

DEATHS OF EMINENT PERSONS ABROAD AND OF LOCAL DISTINCTION IN THE DOMINION.

For the Year from October 1st, 1870, to September 30th, 1871.

OCTOBER—1870.

2.—At Moncton, N. B., Hon. Mr. Justice Chandler.

12.—At Lexington, Virginia, Gen. Robert E. Lee, late commander of the Confederate army in Virginia, aged 69.

13.—At Quebec, Charles Francis Baillargeon, R. C. Archbishop of Quebec, aged 72.

21.—In Hertfordshire, England, Michael William Balfe, the eminent Musical composer, in his 63rd year.

30.—Mr. John Walker, an influential citizen of St. John, N. B., aged 79.

NOVEMBER.

1.—Stephen Fulton, Esq., Custos of Cumberland Co., N. S., for many years a member of the Nova Scotian Legislature—68. Earl of Onslow, oldest member of House of Lords—82.

3.—Victoriano Hermandez, a gardener of Jalapa, Mexico, aged 129.

11.—E. S. Hartley, F. G. S., Mining Engineer to the Geological Survey, at Pictou, N. S., aged 26.

2.—At Montreal, Henry Stuart, Esq., Q.C., aged 55.

15.—At Toronto, Ontario, W. H. Blake, Ex-Chancellor of Ontario. Vital Guerin, a Canadian, founder of St. Paul, Minnesota, aged 58.

20.—George Wilson, Esq., formerly Chairman of the Anti Corn Law League.

27.—At Sorel, Quebec, Mr. E. H. Parsons, a well-known able Canadian journalist, in his 51st year.

28.—At Maitland, Ontario, Lieut.-Colonel Gallwey, Brigade Major Grand Trunk Brigade, in his 46th year. Mr. John Walter, son of the proprietor of *The Times*.

DECEMBER.

11.—Mr. Thomas Brassey, the great English Railway Contractor, aged 65. At Clifton, England, Sir James Clerk, of Penicuik, in his 58th year, brother of the editor of the *True Witness*, Montreal.

11.—In France, Alexandre Dumas, the elder, the well-known novelist, aged 65.

22.—At Rimouski, Quebec, Jean Langevin, Esq., Father of the Bishop of Rimouski, and Minister of Public Works, aged 86.

23.—At Bermuda, Mrs. Glendowyn, daughter of the Premier of Quebec.

24.—Hon. J. H. Anderson, Halifax, Nova Scotia, in his 65th year. At Quebec, Mr. Theophile Hamel, the well-known portrait painter. At Philadelphia, U. S., Rev. Albert Barnes, D.D., a celebrated theological writer and commentator, aged 72.

29.—At Madrid, Spain, from wounds inflicted by an assassin, General Prim, the head of the Spanish Government, aged 60.

JANUARY—1871.

1.—At Brixton, Mrs. Moffatt, wife of the eminent South African missionary, and mother of Mrs. Livingstone, in her 76th year. At Cannes, France, Alexander Munro, the sculptor.

2.—At Montreal, Que., Rollo Campbell, Esq., for many years a newspaper publisher, aged 67.

12.—Very Rev. Henry Alford, Dean of Canterbury, author of "Queen's English," and other popular works, in his 62nd year.

14.—At Quebec, M. Auguste Michel, a well-known geologist, attached to the Canadian Survey.

17.—At Clarenceville, Quebec, Rev. Micajah Townsend, Rector of St. George, Clarenceville, and Honorary Canon Christ Church Cathedral, Montreal, in his 83rd year.

18.—At Port Hope, Ontario, Mr. John Shuter Smith, M.P.P.

18.—At Montreal, Mrs. Mary T. McGee, widow of the late Hon. T. D'Arcy McGee, in her 47th year.

21.—At Montreal, Rev. Joseph Braithwaite, formerly Rector of Chambly, Qc., in his 66th year.

22.—At Montreal, Arthur Ross, Esq., a well-known and highly esteemed resident of the city, in his 67th year. At Quebec, M. C. Dion, the oldest teacher in the Province, in his 71st year.

25.—At St Servaue, France, Commander C. G. Lindsay, R. N., in his 43rd year.

29.—At Quebec, M. Philippe Aubert de Gaspe, author of "Les Anciens Canadiens," in his 88th year.

31.—At Toronto, Mr. Rice Lewis, one of the oldest merchants of the city. Hon. John Ross, M. L. C., late President Executive Council, in his 54th year.

FEBRUARY.

1.—At Cincinnati, Ohio, Major Robert Lachlan, a retired officer of the British army, many years resident in Montreal, and a scientific man of some note, in his 90th year.

3.—At London, England, Mr. T. W. Robertson, the celebrated dramatist, in his 43rd year.

4.—At Cornwall, Ontario, Rev. Hugh Urquhart, D. D., head-master Cornwall Grammar School, and 44 years Pastor of the Presbyterian Church in that town, in his 80th year.

7.—At New York city, Mr. Henry Steinway, head of the great Piano Manufactory of Steinway & Sons, in his 76th year.

20.—In England, Benjamin Herring, the well-known animal painter.

21.—At Poughkeepsie, N.Y., Miss Hannah W. Lyman, Principal of Vassar Female College, and for many years a teacher in Montreal, in her 55th year.

22.—Mademoiselle Schneider, the celebrated actress, aged 36.

23.—At Sherbrooke, Quebec, William Austin, M. D., Inspector-General of Hospitals, in his 81st year.

25.—Alvin C. Morton, one of the most eminent Civil Engineers of America, in his 62nd year.

26.—At Kensington, England, Mrs. Hawthorne, widow of Nathaniel Hawthorne, the author.

MARCH.

7.—At St. Johns, Quebec, James Frobisher McGill DesRivieres, Sheriff of Iberville District, in his 59th year.

8.—At Dartford, England, Augustus Applegarth, the inventor of the Steam Printing Press, and many other useful inventions.

13.—At Quebec, Miss Chauveau, daughter of the Premier of Quebec.

17.—Robert Chambers, the well-known editor and publisher.

30.—The Queen of Sweden, cousin of the reigning King of the Netherlands, aged 42.

APRIL.

3.—Earl of Breadalbane, in his 47th year. Wm. Chambers, of the firm of W. & R. Chambers, in his 52nd year.

6.—Baron Von Tegethoff, the distinguished Austrian Admiral, in his 43rd year.

11.—Commodore John S. Chauncey, of U. S. navy.

14.—Martin Carora, ex-President of Mexico.

19.—Omar Pasha, Commander of the Turkish field forces.

20.—G. L. Mowatt, an eminent Barrister of Kingston, Ontario.

23.—Marie Amable Quenne, widow of Joseph Bruneau, at St. Valentine, Quebec, aged 105.

24.—Mr. Thomas Tilley, father of the Minister of Customs, aged 76.

28.—James Murray Mason, Confederate Delegate to Europe in 1861, aged 74.

MAY.

2.—Arch-Duchess Maria, daughter of the Ex-King of Sicily, and wife of the Archduke Charles of Austria.

5.—Right Hon. J. R. Davidson, Judge Advocate-General.

6.—Sigismund Thalberg, the greatest pianist of the age, at his estate near Naples, in his 50th year.

9.—James McGillivray, Esq., Sabrevois, C. E., in his 81st year.

10.—On the Tuscaroran Reserve, a warrior of the Cayuga Nation, aged 101.

13.—At Paris, Auber, the musical composer, aged 89.

23.—Bishop Clark, Cincinnati, Ohio.

24.—Very suddenly, at Montreal, Mr. Dugald McTavish, Manager of the Hudson's Bay Company, in that city, and brother of the late Governor McTavish, aged 55. Admiral Sir Alexander Dundas Young Arbuthnot, aged 82.

27.—Mr. G. A. Wood, a well-known Quebec merchant.

29.—At Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Mr. John B. Mills, C. E., who first surveyed a line for a canal to connect the St. Lawrence with Lake Champlain.

JUNE.

4.—Johann George Kohl, a German traveller and author of some note, in his 64th year. At Ferndown Cottage, Dorsetshire, England, Mr. De Courtenay, much regretted by all Canadians.

5.—At Shebrooke, Que., Hon. Edward Short, Judge of St. Francis District, in his 64th year.

17.—At Lebanon, Ohio, Hon. C. L. Vallandigham, conspicuously connected with the Rebellion, in his 50th year.

18.—George Grote, the great historian of Greece, in his 78th year.

JULY.

3.—Mr. Louis Beaudry, merchant, Montreal, in his 53rd year.

4.—Rev. Edmund Neville, D. D., Rector of St. Thomas Church, Hamilton, in his 67th year. Sir Joseph Rudsdell, Senior Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, in his 89th year.

7.—Mr. George Henry Macaulay, a well-known Canadian writer. Sir John Rolt, Lord Chief Justice of Appeal.

9.—At Quebec, Colonel Geo. Lee Chandler, R. A. At Boston, Mass., Colonel Cheamley, a well-known citizen of Halifax.

11.—Alexander Keith Johnston, the distinguished Geographer, in his 67th year.

15.—At Chicago, Ill., Thomas Lincoln, youngest son of President Lincoln, in his 19th year.

AUGUST.

6.—At New Carlisle, Quebec, Rev. James Torrance.

8.—Hon. S. D. Fairfield, Judge of County Court, Prince Edward, Ontario.

10.—Mr. Charles Buxton, M. P., East Surrey, in his 50th year.

8.—Hon. D. L. Fairfield, Judge County Court, Prince Edward, Ont. Jacob Fournais, Kansas City, U.S., a Canadian by birth, aged 121.

9.—Mr. McKenzie, Gloucester, Ontario, aged 109.

11.—Charles Buxton, Esq., M.P. for East Surrey, in his 50th year. At Montreal, Professor Brannies, a Musician of some note, aged 57.

18.—At Toronto, Ontario, Dr. W. B. Hampton, 8 years Resident Physician General Hospital.

19.—At L'Assomption, Hon. D. M. Archambault, a member of the late Legislative Council of Canada.

25.—At St. John, N. B., James Renforth, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, aged 28.

24.—At Quebec, Dr. Painchaud, aged 84, a practising Physician for 60 years.

SEPTEMBER.

4.—At Berlin, Prussia, Dr. Karl Marx, the leading spirit of the International Society, in his 53rd year.

8.—Duchess of St. Albans, aged 22. Count Louis Edouard Boust Willaumz, Vice-Admiral French Navy, aged 67.

19.—At Yorkville, Ontario, Rev. Professor Hincks, brother of Sir Francis Hincks, aged 79.

13.—Professor Robert Bentley, publisher of the "Temple Bar" Magazine.

18.—At Balbriggan, Dublin, Geo. Alexander Hamilton, Secretary of Treasury under Earl Derby.

22.—At London, Ont., Right Rev. Bishop Cronyn, Bishop of Huron, in his 70th year. At Montebello, Quebec, Hon. L. J. Papineau, in his 85th year.

25.—Mr. James Grand, Architect, one of the oldest and most respected citizens of Toronto.

28.—At Montreal, Lieutenant-Colonel Alfred Booker, in his 48th year.

Parliament of Canada.

SUMMARY OF LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS, 1871.

Parliament opened on 15th February. The Governor General, in his speech, alluded to the Fenian raid; militia expenditure consequent on it; the peaceful settlement of the Red River troubles; the address from British Columbia asking for admission into the Confederation; the Pacific Railway; the settlement of the N. W. country and opening means of communication; the Joint High Commission; the Assimilation of the Currency; the Census; Insurance Companies; Savings Banks; Weights and Measures, &c., as subjects which required the attention of Parliament.

The Revenue for the past year was stated to be in a flourishing condition, with a prospect of diminution of taxation; the Estimates are promised.

Feb. 16th—In the Senate, Hon. Mr. Campbell paid a brief tribute of respect to the three members who had died during the recess, Messrs. Crawford, Ross and Anderson. He was followed by Messrs. Letellier de St. Just and Dickey, and the House adjourned out of respect to their memory.

In the Commons, Sir John A. Macdonald replied to question of Mr. Mackenzie that on the appointment of a Lieut. Gov. for Manitoba his first duty had been to take a census with all possible speed. The moment this was taken, and the division of the new province for electoral purposes reported, writs had been sent up for elections. Sir John did not doubt the legality of the appointments to the Senate, but he trusted arrangements could be effected to be transmitted to England by next mail, for submission to the Imperial Parliament.

Sir A. T. Galt asked for correspondence on the Fisheries. Sir J. A. Macdonald promised it without delay.

Mr. Lacerte moved the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne, seconded by Mr. Kirkpatrick, both briefly going over the points of the speech and expressing concurrence with the policy recommended. Mr. Mackenzie followed, speaking at some length of the relations of Canada to the U. S., and announcing his decided opposition to the yielding up of any of our rights. He was not satisfied with the condition of things in Manitoba. He stated the Government should have the earnest and cordial support of the Opposition in every thing relating to the welfare of the country; but he should lose no opportunity of pointing out the grievous results to the country of the present administration. Sir J. A. Macdonald replied, and congratulated the country that the hon. member had been able to find no worse grievance than a speech of the hon. member for Cumberland (about Manitoba). He defended the course of the Government with regard to Manitoba. He protested against statements being made in the House, on mere rumour, affecting the character or conduct of public persons. The British system that no member shall make statements he cannot verify or does not believe strictly true, should be followed. After a little more discussion the Address was concurred in.

Feb. 20th—In the Senate, on motion of Hon. Mr. Campbell, an address of congratulation to the Governor General on his accession to the Peerage was passed.

In the Commons, Sir John A. Macdonald laid on the table the correspondence respecting the Fisheries, and made some explanations respecting it and the proposed Joint High Commission. A discussion arose upon the North West Indemnity claims and the Manitoba Act. Mr. Mackenzie asked for Departmental reports, which were promised in a few days.

Feb. 21—SENATE—Routine business merely.

COMMONS—Motion by Hon. Mr. Dunkin, to introduce amended "Census Act." There was some discussion between Hons. Sir Francis Hincks and Mr. Holton on the exportation of silver question. An address of congratulation to the Governor General was voted, and the Supply Bill introduced. Some explanations were made by Mr. Morris respecting changes in mode of receiving payments in Inland Revenue Department.

Feb. 23rd—SENATE—Committee appointed upon Intercolonial Railway.

COMMONS—A debate took place on the question of the Quebec and Ontario arbitration.

Feb. 24th—SENATE—Hon. Mr. Tessier introduced a motion respecting the Arbitration question, contending the award was illegal and unjust to Quebec. The discussion was considered premature by the majority, and the House adjourned.

COMMONS—Sir A. T. Galt moved Resolutions on the International Commission, to the effect that the Fisheries question was especially within the powers of the Canadian Parliament, and protesting against the surrender of the rights of the Dominion. Mr. Galt insisted particularly on the Canadian right of compensation for Fenian raids, on the value of the Fisheries and navigation of the St. Lawrence, in return for Reciprocity, and protested against any Treaty being made, placing Canada in a position of subordination to the U. States. Sir J. A. Macdonald in reply deprecated any expression of distrust in the Imperial Government, which had reiteratedly pledged the whole force of the Empire to the defence of the Dominion, should it be required, and insisted there was no evidence to show Canadian interests would be sacrificed, and no treaty could be binding till assented to by the Canadian Parliament. Mr. Mackenzie said that from all past experience in Treaties between England and the U. States, the Canadian people were justified in having some doubts of obtaining a satisfactory settlement. But as the matter was already settled and the head of the Canadian Government appointed a member of the Commission, which was a guarantee Canadian interests would not be disregarded, he advised withdrawal of resolutions. After some further discussion the resolutions were withdrawn.

Feb. 27—SENATE—On a motion for papers relating to the Fisheries, Hon. Mr. Mitchell made a long and elaborate resumé of the whole question. Several of the Senators expressed opinions against sacrifice of Canadian rights. Mr. Mitchell explained that no treaty would be concluded without the consent of the Parliament of Canada.

COMMONS—Discussion arose on a motion of Mr. Godin on the subject of officers of the Dominion Government being employed by the Local Governments on the Arbitration subject. Messrs. Mackenzie, Chauveau and Galt contended that such employment was improper. Mr. Blake moved that the House should express an opinion, that it is inexpedient in future, that any member of the House should be engaged in any paid employ in the service of the Government. In the Independence of Parliament Act a man might sit in the House and receive a monthly salary, but not a yearly. The Hon. Mr. Gray had received $300 a month for more than two years. The distinction between monthly and yearly salary was wrong.

Sir Geo. Cartier contended the Crown had a right to employ any servants it pleased, giving a number of instances in which members of the Imperial Parliament had been so employed. Mr. Savary moved an amendment, that for the future no member of the House should be engaged in the service of the Government in any paid employment to which any monthly salary is payable or attached, and that the Independence of Parliament Act be amended in that particular. Sir George Cartier moved an amendment to the amendment, merely altering the last clause, which was carried, as also Mr. Savary's amendment. Mr. Mackenzie moved for correspondence regarding the Fenian raids. Motion was withdrawn after discussion on a motion of Mr. Magill. Sir George Cartier explained the circumstances of the correspondence with Rev. W. M. Punshon on the appointment of a Chaplain to the Manitoba expedition.

Feb. 20—SENATE—Hon. Mr. Ryan moved for copies of correspondence relative to British Copyrights, expressing the opinion that Colonial Copyright should extend over the Empire.

COMMONS—Sir George Cartier introduced a Bill to make temporary provisions for Elections, explaining that it was not desirable to introduce a permanent measure until after the Confederation of the Western Provinces was completed. This Bill continued the old law except that it limited the elections to one day, increasing the number of polling places. After some discussion by Mr. Mackenzie and Mr. Blake, the Bill was read a first time. The Arbitration question was again discussed, several of the members insisting that the House had no authority to decide the legality of the award. The Protection of Navigable Waters Bill was brought up by Mr. Cartwright, and referred to a Committee.

March 1st—SENATE—Routine business merely.

COMMONS—The papers relating to the Arbitration question were produced and read. Mr. Magill moved for papers respecting the Canal Commission. Mr. Holton attacked the Government for appointing a Commission, followed by Mr. McDougall and Sir A. T. Galt. Sir F. Hincks, Sir G. Cartier and Hon. Dr. Tupper defended the appointment as necessary to procure proper information.

March 2nd—COMMONS—The regulations respecting Public Lands in Manitoba were set down by Message. Sir George Cartier explained these related to the reserve for half-breeds, of the vested rights of the H. B. Co. Every settler would be entitled to a free grant apart from these lands. Lots could be bought for a dollar an acre, each lot to contain 160 acres. Every volunteer who settled would be entitled to two lots. Hon. Mr. McDougall attacked the Government for a change of policy in reducing the free grants from 200 to 160 acres, and in placing the rights of the half-breeds under the jurisdiction of the Manitoba Government. Mr. Morris said their land policy must be for the whole of the North West Territory as well as for Manitoba, and it was wise to conform their system as much as they could to that of the United States. Mr. Merritt moved for papers referring to the Welland Canal, saying no progress had been made since last year on the improvements. Mr. Langevin explained that heavy slides had taken place which had prevented the progress of the work. In answer to a motion of Mr. Mills for papers relating to river fisheries. Dr. Tupper said the protection of river fisheries had proved very beneficial. The supply of fish had greatly increased.

March 3, SENATE—In some discussion upon the Canal Commission, Hon. Mr. Miller made a very bitter attack on Hon. Mr. McDougall. Hon. Mr. Mitchell moved some amendments to the Fishing by Foreign Vessels Bill, allowing officers to take the vessels seized into other than foreign ports, and dividing the value allowed officers making seizures between them and the crew. A similar law existed both in England and the United States.

COMMONS—Sir F. Hincks introduced a Bill respecting Banks and Banking. Hon. Mr. Morris one to prevent corrupt practices in collection of revenue. The House went into Committee on resolutions for the assimilation of the currency. It was one of the objects of the measure to expel British silver, coining enough for our own use. Gold coins at present in circulation not to be meddled with, and Canadian cents only, going into circulation. Mr. Chipman moved that the currency of Nova Scotia remain unchanged. Hon. Mr. Tilley held the change would produce only temporary inconvenience in Nova Scotia, and great benefits would come from it. Mr. E. M. Macdonald, Hon. Mr. Howe, and Mr. Savary, supported the resolution, and the amendment was withdrawn.

March 6th—SENATE—Hon. Mr. Wark moved for a select Committee to investigate all matters connected with the Intercolonial Railway. Hon. Mr. Tessier stated that the progress of the work was slow, the staff of officers was too large, and did not press the completion of the work as fast as was desirable. Hon. Mr. McLellan replied that a very large reduction of the staff had been made at the beginning of the year. The road was long and a large part lay through an uncultivated country. 70 or 80 miles of railway in Nova Scotia would be opened by the end of the year, and the work was progressing as rapidly as possible. Hon. Mr. Wilmot contended the expenditures had been extravagant. Hon. Mr. McLellan showed that there had been a constant endeavor to keep the expenses within the smallest limit. Hon. Mr. Campbell referred to the Act, showing that the Commissioners were not allowed discretionary powers with regard to contracts. Some discussion arose respecting appointments of Postmasters. Hon. Mr. Campbell saying the Government usually consulted their friends, and Hon. Mr. Sanborn that persons should not be appointed who were not acceptable to the people.

COMMONS—Hon. Mr. Langevin said very extensive surveys had been made on the Madawaska and St. John. Mr. McDougall moved for papers relating to the Emigrant Agent in Ireland, Mr. J. G. Moylan stating that this gentleman, an officer of the Dominion Government, had addressed Mr. Gladstone on the subject of the release of the Fenian prisoners in Ireland, and had made a false and uncalled for attack against the Chief Superintendent of education in Ontario. Hon. Mr. Dunkin said Mr. McDougall himself had been a party to the instructions given to Mr. Moylan, and he had thought it his duty to write to Mr. Moylan instructing him to abstain from the indiscretion of writing such letters in future. Mr. Masson asked for correspondence respecting the Fisheries. Hon Dr. Tupper promised it, and said Admiral Wellesley had given every

possible assistance to the Dominion Government. Hon. Mr. Dorion moved resolutions on the subject of the Arbitration Award. He contended it had been made on a mistaken basis. His scheme was for an address for an amendment to the British North American Act, providing for the assumption of the whole debt by the Dominion, compensating the Lower Provinces for so doing. Sir George E. Cartier said the resolutions were out of order, and after some discussion on the point the Speaker ruled that they were so. Mr. Bodwell moved resolutions respecting Government railways in Nova Scotia, stating that did not pay expenses, and urging their being disposed of by tender. Hon. Mr. Langevin said there had been large expenditure in repairs the last year. In the preceding year there had been a surplus of receipts over expenditure, and the disposal of them would injure the intercolonial line. Messrs. McDougall, Tupper, Anglin, Howe, and Smith supported Mr. Langevin's views and the debate was adjourned. Mr. McDougall complained of the attack made on him in the Senate, by Hon. Mr. Miller, which Mr. Holton strongly condemned.

March 7, SENATE—Hon. Mr. Bourinot complained of the withdrawal of the steamer running between Halifax, Sydney, St. John, and Newfoundland. The Bill in reference to the N. W. Territories, was taken up. Mr. Bureau suggested that difficulties might arise from the very extensive powers given under the Act.

COMMONS—Sir Francis Hincks moved concurrence in the assimilation of currency resolutions. Mr. Chipman moved in amendment that the currency of Nova Scotia remain unchanged, saying a petition was on its way signed by all parties against the measure. Sir Francis Hincks said the postponement of the measure simply meant abandonment. The matter had already been delayed two sessions. After some discussion the concurrence was carried. On the second reading of the Election Bill, Mr. Young said the Laws of the different Provinces should be taken instead of going back to the old Law of 1867, and contended for simultaneous elections throughout the country. Mr. Harrison objected that this would prevent a proper representation of property, and it would prevent a man, however eminent, who chanced to become unpopular in one county, from becoming a member for another. Mr. Mills supported Mr. Young's views. Hon. Mr. Dorion advised a uniform law for the Dominion and objected to the method of appointing Returning Officers, and said the powers of these officers in making sub-divisions should be limited. Mr. Oliver approved of the Bill except that he thought the elections should be held simultaneously. The Bill was read a second time. The House went into Committee upon Savings Banks. In Nova Scotia, the system was to remain as at present, only allowing the Banks to have branches in the different towns. In New Brunswick, the St. John's Bank, hitherto managed by Trustees, was to be put on the same footing as that of Halifax, all the other Savings Banks being subsidiary to it. Banks in Quebec and Ontario were to have their choice of three things:—to arrange their matters with the Government, hand over their assets and allow the Government to manage them as a Government Savings Bank; to incorporate themselves with any chartered Bank in the Dominion, or to become incorporate themselves with a paid-up capital, 25 per cent. of such capital to be paid by instalments, the surplus they may possess to be invested in Government securities for the benefit of charitable institutions. Sir A. T. Galt saw no great objection but wished for further explanations, as the proposal was, the establishment of institutions having all the characteristics of Banks of Issue except the name. Hon. Mr. Dorion thought as the Savings Banks had already worked well, it would be better to make the rules more stringent and leave them alone. Sir Francis Hincks denied that the resolutions could in any way be construed into establishing a Bank of Issue, he was not proposing to interfere immediately with the Banks, but offering them three modes of organization on sound principles. Mr. Dorion thought the depositors themselves ought to be the judges of the soundness of the Banks. Mr. Holton said two of the three Savings Banks in Quebec had special charters and would not be affected, he quite agreed these Banks were not founded on a secure basis and should be placed in a sounder position. The House then rose.

March 9th—SENATE—Hon. Mr. Dickey made some enquiries respecting Ocean Mail Service, pointing out the great importance of keeping up steam communication between Halifax and Europe. Messrs. Campbell and McLellan said steamboat proprietors complained of a lack of freight at Halifax.

COMMONS—Sir G. E. Cartier stated, on a motion of Mr. Masson, that 40,000 of Spencer and Snider rifles had been given by the Imperial to the Dominion Government. Hon. Mr. Dorion moved an address to Her Majesty on the Arbitration question, asking for power to be given to the Dominion Parliament to settle the same by Legislative enactment. Sir George Cartier said this course was hostile to the interests of Quebec, and moved in amendment that no action should be taken by the House till after the decision of the Privy Council on validity of the award. Hon. Mr. Chauveau moved in amendment to the amendment, that the House would favorably consider any measure introduced by the Government to settle the difficulty, involving any aid on the part of the Dominion commensurate with the object and our resources, due regard being had to rights of other Provinces. The arbitrators had unmistakeably exceeded their powers as far as the assets were concerned, giving forty millions to one province and four to another. The Speaker decided Mr. Chauveau's motion out of order. Hon. Mr. Holton moved in amendment to Sir George Cartier's amendment, that difficulties having arisen threatening to give rise to serious embarrassments, the debt be assigned to the Dominion as if it had been so from the first, compensation being made to the Lower Provinces. Hon. J. H. Cameron characterised Mr. Holton's motion as a trap to catch members and really a vote of want of confidence in the Government, and said Ontario had to be considered as well as Quebec. Debate adjourned till Monday.

March 10th—SENATE—The Bill for extension of the Criminal Law to Manitoba was read the 2nd time and referred to Committee.

COMMONS—Sir Francis Hincks moved the House into Committee of Supply and made his financial statement. The increase of Debt since 1st July, 1867, was $2,401,101 while there had been expended in Public Works $4,759,000. The Intercolonial Railway expenditure had been $1,787,451, and the N.

West $821,820. Government grant received by the Insurance Companies' Bill $1,837,589. The whole of the Imperial Loan was invested and in deposit in Banks bearing interest, ready for use as required. The estimate last year for Civil Government was $713,516, but the actual expenditure had only been $620,348. There had been an increase in the Civil Service. It was impossible in a country whose business was every year largely increasing that this should not be the case. The largest increase had been in the Post Office Department. There had also been an increase in the Agricultural Department, but the increase in both these departments would not be found too much for the increased business. He called attention to the fact that Canada had last year risen in regard to business with the mother country from No. 11 to No. 8. The exports of Canada exceeded those of Russia, China, Brazil and Turkey, all countries having a large trade. No country received so large an amount of goods per head from Great Britain as Canada, so that this country, in proportion to its population, carried on the greatest commerce with Great Britain of any in the world. In the Home District, Ontario, in thirty years the value of assessed property had risen from one million and a quarter to sixty-nine millions. It must be remembered with regard to increase of debt, that where there was apparent increase, there was also increase of assets. The receipts for the year had amounted to $15,512,220, an excess over the estimates of $862,225. The expenditure had been larger than was anticipated, leaving a surplus of $209,656, applied to the Sinking Fund. With regard to the year 1870-71, there was an excess over the estimates for Customs of $950,000. There would also be an increase in the Excise amounting to $775,000. There would be an expected revenue of $17,300,000 from all sources with a total increase or surplus of $1,619,000. The estimated expenditure was about $15,000,000 including an item of $311,616 expected loss on silver. For the year ending 30th June, 1872, the aggregate estimate was $25,682,572, of this $7,846,910 was for public works chargeable to capital; there was also $1,010,000 for redemption of debt, and $100,000 for N. W. Territory expenses, leaving the actual estimated expenditure at $16,791,808. In view of the expected surplus, the Government proposed to take off the additional 5 per cent imposed on all articles last session, and to ask Parliament to allow the Governor in Council to transfer from time to time to the free list any material used in Canadian manufactures, and also any machinery to be used in such, that cannot be manufactured in Canada. Sir A. T. Galt expressed his satisfaction at the statement of the Finance Minister and the flourishing condition of the country. The trade of the country had increased in 4 years from 129½ to 146 millions. With a redundant revenue, abundant means, and low taxation, nothing but ordinary prudence and economy was necessary to insure future progress. He had hoped some further steps would have been taken to further trade with the West Indies, still that trade had increased 23½ per cent during the past year. He deprecated the tendency which he saw evinced to involve the country in a large expenditure for public works, which for years would be unproductive, and sink the capital of the country. He regretted the encouragement given to a spirit of railway excitement by the Quebec and Ontario Governments. There were in the estimates no less than $2,000,000 for Public Works independent of the Intercolonial Railway. Hon. Mr. Tilley said this expenditure was for the purpose of increasing facilities in getting products to market, and after all had been paid for, there would still be a surplus of $1,000,000. The increased expenditure was for the Census, Harbours and Public Buildings, Fisheries Protection, Militia, &c. The charge of extravagance in the Civil Service was most unfounded. Mr. Cartwright thought present prosperity was no reason for plunging into heavy liabilities and said a large part of future surpluses would be absorbed by interest on the Intercolonial Railway. Sir Geo. Cartier said, the Government did not ask to borrow money for improvements, they only asked leave to use the money they had. Sir A. Galt insisted the expenditure had largely increased for the Civil Government, and he wished to warn the Government and country in time. Sir F. Hincks insisted there had been no undue extravagance. The House went into committee of Ways and Means and the first resolution for the abolition of the 5 per cent duty was carried.

March 13th—COMMONS—The Arbitration question was resumed. After a long debate, Sir Geo. Cartier's amendment was carried by a large majority. Sir Francis Hincks proposed resolutions to amend the law respecting Banks and Banking. The object was to introduce a general Act applicable to all the Banks whose charters expire at the end of the session, so as to prevent the necessity of separate charters. The House went into committee on the Election Bill, Mr. Dorion proposed an amendment that the Returning Officer shall not have the right to question the validity of the voters' lists. Messrs. Cameron, Pelletier, Mills, and Masson supported the amendment. Sir Geo. Cartier explained that by the Act of 1860 difficulties of this kind were remedied, and returning officers had no arbitrary power of the kind alleged.

March 14th—SENATE—The Census Bill was read a second time. The Montreal Life Assurance Bill was read and referred to Committee on Private Bills.

COMMONS—The House went into Committee on Sir F. Hincks Banking resolutions. The object of these was simply to affirm the general principles of the Bill before introduced. The Report of the Committee of the Whole on the Fenian indemnification expenditure was received and a Bill introduced. The House went into Committee on the Election Bill. Mr. Dorion moved in amendment that the Returning Officers shall not have the right to question the validity of the electors' list; Sir Geo. Cartier opposed the amendment, but said he would propose a way to meet the views of the mover, and the Bill was passed through Committee.

March 15, SENATE—The Marine and Fisheries report was presented. North Shore Railway Bridges Bill read a second time, and the Census amendment Bill passed through Committee.

COMMONS—Sir F. Hincks introduced the Savings Bank Bill, and the reception of the report of Committee of Ways and Means. The repeal of 5 per cent. duties was adopted. On the question of the transfer by Government of certain articles to free list. Hon. Mr. Holton moved in amendment, that it is inexpedient to clothe the Executive with

powers to determine what articles shall be admitted free of charge. Mr. Anglin supported this view, but the amendment was lost by a large majority. The resolution to admit free, machinery used in Canadian manufacture was adopted. Sir F. Hincks proposed to withdraw the proposed duty on hemlock bark. Mr. Holton opposed this, but the amendment was negatived on division. The House went into Committee of Supply and the various items for the civil service were agreed to as were also several other items. Some ther measures were passed through Committee and the House rose.

March 16, SENATE—Hon. Mr. Miller brought up the question of the salaries of the Lieut.-Govrs. of the Provinces, contending they were altogether inadequate to the dignity of the osition. Hon. Mr. Campbell said the salaries of Lieut.-Govrs. had been fixed at the time of the Confederation, and were thought to be sufficient. Perhaps there was some force in Mr. Miller's remarks with respect to Nova Scotia—Halifax being a naval station. Hon. Mr. Dickey agreed in this view, and said Halifax being also a port of call for steamers for Europe, increased the expense of the Lt.-Govrs. position. The Census Bill was read a third time and passed, and a discussion again arose on the introduction of the British Columbia resolutions, several members insisting that they should be introduced into both Houses simultaneously.

COMMONS—Several inquiries having been made of Ministers, and explanations given, returns and correspondence asked for, and reports received, Dr. Bown inquired of the Ministers if, as had been reported, private instructions of a nature offensive to the loyal people of the Province, had been given to the Lt.-Governor of Manitoba. Sir George E. Cartier replied no private instructions of any kind had been given him. Hon. Mr. Dorion inquired if the Government had any information of troubles in Manitoba. Sir George E. Cartier replied they had not. They had information from the Governor up to the date of the sensational telegrams in the newspapers, and he stated that all was quiet. Mr. Macfarlane moved the second reading of a Bill to amend the Railway Act of 1868. Railway Companies, as the law stood, were able to place on the backs of their shipping Bills, conditions which, in fact, exempted them from all liability for damages. He desired to extend his amendment to all Railways. The Bill was merely a transcript of one in force in England. Mr. Harrison seconded the motion, and said the conditions now imposed by Railway Companies were simply monstrous, and made the servants of the Company less careful than they would be. Hon. J. H. Cameron pointed out that there were already before the House two Bills to amend the Railway Bill, and suggested the whole of them should be referred to a special Committee. Sir George Cartier thought the ordinary Railway Committee preferable, and after some discussion this was agreed to, and the Bills read and referred. Mr. Harrison moved 2nd reading of an Act to extend the right of appeal. His object was to provide that there should be the same right of appeal in criminal cases as in civil. Sir George E. Cartier objected to the measure, being pressed in the absence of the Minister of Justice, And it was withdrawn for the present. Mr. Cameron moved 2nd reading of an amendment to the naturalization Act, proposing to confer the right of citizenship on all persons who were in the country before Confederation or on taking the oath of allegiance. Bill referred to Committee.

March 17, SENATE—Some inquiries were made about troubles in Manitoba, to which Hon. Mr. Campbell replied, saying that the latest devices declared all quiet there. The Census amendment Bill was read, and the Bill to prevent corrupt practices in collection of revenue.

COMMONS—Hon. Mr. Howe reported news from Manitoba that the elections had been held without disturbance, and the House went again into Committee on the assimilation of currency Bill. An amendment was moved to defer the putting of the measure in force till first [illegible] was lost and the Bill passed without amendment. The House went again into Committee of Supply. There was some discussion on the item for maintenance of the steamers *Napoleon III, Lady Head, and Druid*; and also on the subsidy for steam communication between Quebec and the Lower Provinces, some of the members thinking the line should be [illegible], and Hon. Mr. Langevin pointed out that the contract was originally [illegible]. The items for Census, Immigration and Quarantine were passed and the Committee rose.

March 20, SENATE—To an inquiry respecting Richibucto Harbour. Mr. Mitchell said that a dredge was being employed on the north shore ha[illegible], and the officer was making observat[illegible] of the ice in the spring on [illegible].

COMMONS—Hon. Mr. Langevin in answer to Mr. Smith, said the survey of the Bay Verte Canal was not yet completed. Sir G. E. Cartier suggested that the House should sit on Saturdays for the remainder of the session. Several Bills passed the second reading, and the House went again into Committee of Supply. The Penitentiary and Light House items were passed. Marine police, cullers offices, steamboat inspection and Indian grants. On the item of $100,000 for opening up communication with N. W. Territory. Several members asked for explanation. Hon. Mr. Langevin said there were steam branches to be made, shelter for emigrants to be provided, gravelling of roads, portages to be rendered passable for teams, and many other improvements. Mr. Mills attacked Mr. Dawson as unfit for his situation. Mr. Langevin, Mr. McDougall and Sir George Cartier warmly defended him. The miscellaneous items were passed. Customs, Inland Revenue, Public Works, and subsidies to Provinces were carried, and the Committee rose.

March 21, SENATE—Hon. Mr. Sanborn presented a report from the Private Bills Committee. A debate took place on the question of introducing the British Columbia resolutions simultaneously in both Houses. Hon. Mr. Campbell stated that the Government had come to the conclusion that there was no way in which this could satisfactorily be done. Messrs. Letellier de St. Just, Sanborn, and Allan were of opinion that the Council was competent in all cases to originate measures touching the great interests of the country, and protested against making the Council a mere echo of the Commons without independent powers of its own. Hon. Mr. Ryan approved of the action of the Government, and thought it advisable the Senate should have more information before proceeding to act. Hon. Mr. Botsford held that the Council had an inherent right

to express opinions on the general policy of the country simultaneously with the Commons. Hon. Mr. Dickey and Hon. Mr. McPherson agreed in the propriety of simultaneous action. Hon. Mr. Campbell explained that as the measure would involve a serious burden on the country, it was desirable first to know the opinion of the Commons.

COMMONS—The various returns and reports were received, several Bills introduced, others read the third time, and the reports of the Committee of Supply carried without discussion, excepting that for steam communication between Halifax and St. John, which was opposed by Mr. Holton and several Ontario members, on the ground that it was a false principle to subsidize local steamers, and should be left to the Local Government. Hon. Dr. Tupper defended the grant. Hon. Mr. Tilley said that all lines of steamships connecting different Provinces came within the power of the Dominion. The present line had been assisted by the Local Government before Confederation, and since that time the Dominion Government had been the proper party to furnish the aid. On motion of Hon. Mr. Dunkin, the Census item was reduced from $360,000 to $260,000. The Customs items were carried. On the Inland Revenue items, Mr. Holton asked for explanation of the increase of expenditure. Mr. Morris said the work had increased excessively, and the salaries paid were exceedingly inadequate. The Post Office and Public Works items were carried and resolutions reported. Bill introduced to authorize the sale of Oakville Harbour, and to amend the Insurance Companies Act.

March 22—SENATE—Adjourned for a week in consequence of family affliction of the Speaker.

COMMONS—The Bill to amend Customs Duties was read 2nd time and passed through committee. On the motion for 3rd reading Mr. Holton moved in amendment the repeal of duties on coal, coke, flour and wheat. Sir Francis Hincks urged that this was not a proper time for the change and might embarrass the proceedings of the Joint High Commission. Mr. Holton thought that no good reason could be urged for the tax and would press his motion. Several of the Ontario Ministers opposed the tax on coal. Dr. Tupper said that trade in Nova Scotia coal had increased one-sixth since the imposition of the duty. The export to Ontario and Quebec had increased 50 per cent. Sir A. T. Galt supported the amendment. Hon. Col. Grey and Mr. Colby opposed it on the grounds that a national policy should be adopted and one year's trial was not sufficient to test it. Mr. Blanchet moved an amendment to the amendment to remove the duty also from salt, beans, barley, rye, buckwheat and all grains, indian meal, oatmeal, and all kinds of flour. Sir F. Hincks said if Government admitted any articles free, it should be all, and not a few selected to please the hon. member opposite. Hon. Mr. Blanchet's amendment was carried. Mr. Colby moved an amendment to the amendment that it is inexpedient to make any alterations in customs duties during the present session of Parliament. The Speaker ruled this amendment out of order, and Mr. Holton's motion as amended was carried.

March 23rd—After some enquiries being answered by ministers, Mr. Blake moved the House into Committee of the Whole to consider certain resolutions with regard to the N.W. Territories, to the effect that it has been made to appear that the Government has requested a Bill to be submitted to the Imperial Parliament touching the N. W. Territories, and the opinion of Canada should have been taken before such proposed legislation. Sir George Cartier pointed out that the proposed Bill was based on an Act of the Canadian Legislature passed last session, and moved in amendment that the draft of the said proposed Act has been submitted to the House and meets its approval. Sir A. T. Galt opposed the amendment saying the real question was the propriety of the Government approaching the Imperial Parliament without the direct authority of both Houses. Mr. R. A. Harrison thought Sir George Cartier's amendment should go on to propose an Address of both Houses for confirmation of the Manitoba Act. Mr. Dorion moved another amendment to the amendment nearly in the terms of Mr. Holton's resolutions. The House went into Committee of Supply. Mr. Langevin explained the item $6,000,000 for the Intercolonial Railway. Mr. Macdonald (Glengarry) advocated the narrow gauge such as was used on the American lines, and his views were supported by Messrs. Blanchet and Shanly. Mr. Langevin said the Govt. had had to take into consideration the Grand Trunk and other railways. The cost of changing the gauge on these would be about $4,000,000, and under these circumstances the Govt. could not recommend the change of gauge at present. Hon. Mr. McDougall said, sooner or later the narrow gauge would be the gauge of the continent, and it would be very unwise to build the Intercolonial on the broad gauge system with the prospect of having to change it. Hon. Dr. Tupper said, on looking into the question he found no considerable saving would be effected either in construction or working by using the narrow gauge, and having the Grand Trunk and 300 miles in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, it was important there should be no break of gauge between Montreal and Halifax.

March 24th—The House went again into Committee of Supply. Some discussion arose on the vote of $40,000 for Parliament Buildings, several of the members saying the charge for heating was enormous. On the vote of $50,000 for Library buildings, Mr. Langevin explained the roof was to be of iron and the building finished by 1st Nov. It was intended to have the grounds laid out and fenced as soon as possible, and the main tower finished. A long discussion arose on the item for $200,000 for Post Office and other buildings in Halifax, but the item was finally carried.

March 27th—Mr. Bowell introduced a Bill for legalizing certain marriages in Ontario. In some cases, issuers of Marriage Licenses had given to parties applying a document authorizing the marriage and promising the license as soon as it could be received. In a number of these cases the licenses had not been substituted for these licenses, and there were doubts as to the validity of the marriages. Several inquiries were made of Ministers and explanations given. The House went into Committee on Premium Notes taken by Insurance Companies. Some of the members held that these notes ought not to be considered promissory notes, and the Committee, in the absence of the introducer of the Bill, rose. The adjourned debate on the North West Territory was then resumed. Mr. Dorion's amendment was lost and Sir G. E. Cartier's carried. Mr. Holton moved an amend-

ment that no changes should be asked by the Government in the B. N. American Act, without previous assent of Parliament. Sir George said the Government had no objection to accepting the amendment, which was carried. Mr. Blake moved 2nd reading of a Bill for securing the independence of the Senate. Sir George Cartier objected that this Bill ought to originate in the Senate, and the motion was lost.

March 28, SENATE—The New Brunswick Synod Bill passed, and one respecting drawbridges over rivers. To inquiries respecting British Columbia, Mr. Campbell said that the population was over 60,000, that the expense for mail service between San Francisco and Victoria, would probably be 12 or 1500 dollars, that the aggregate for charges for salaries, &c., would be about $100,000, that he could not state the probable cost of the railway, but it was not the policy of the Government of Canada to construct it themselves; that the graving dock at Esquimault would be the property of British Columbia, if that Province built it, and that the Legislative Council consisted of 15 persons, nine elected.

COMMONS—Sir George Cartier introduced the British Columbia resolutions. He said the measure before the House was of the nature of a Treaty and must be accepted as a whole or rejected. British Columbia had accepted it without amendments, and the necessity of doing so must be apparent. It was desirable to extend the Confederation to the Pacific as soon as possible, on economical grounds, it was advisable to admit the colony before the increase.

March 29th—SENATE—The only discussion was on Owen Sound Harbour Bill,—some of the members thinking it more properly belonged to the Local Parliament. Several Bills were received from the Commons and read the first time, and the House adjourned.

COMMONS — Mr. Donald A. Smith, the member for Selkirk, Manitoba, was introduced by Sir George Cartier and Mr. Simpson. Sir Francis Hincks moved concurrence on the item of $200,000 for Halifax Public Buildings, which was finally passed with the amendment, "or for the payment of such amount, not exceeding $66,385, as may be awarded by arbitrators in case the new Provincial Building is made available." The House went into Committee of Supply. $621,- were voted for Canals. Mr. Langevin explaining the expenditure on Welland would be $300,000. The Grenville Locks and that at Ste. Anne were being enlarged and the channel of the St. Lawrence from Lake Ontario downward required improvement.

March 30th—SENATE—A long debate took place on the Trenton Harbour Dues Bill, but it was finally read a second time, as were also two other Bills, and the House adjourned.

COMMONS—After some other bills were disposed of, the House resumed the British Columbia debate. Mr. Jones of Halifax moved an amendment that the proposed Railway would press too heavily on the resources of Canada. Hon. Mr. Morris defended the resolutions, showing the resources of British Columbia. The railway was proposed to be built by alternate lots of land grants, which attract British capital, build up new states, and enrich the whole Dominion. The House was not asked to vote a dollar and there was no intention of burdening the people of this country. The amendments were negatived and the resolutions reported.

March 31st—SENATE—Hon. Mr. Ryan presented a memorial from the descendants of the late Joseph Bouchette, late Surveyor Gen. of Quebec. At a great loss to himself he brought out a series of valuable Maps, was obliged to sell a valuable Seigniory in consequence, and his descendants asked for some compensation. Mr. Hazen and Mr. Botsford spoke in very warm terms of the services of Mr. Bouchette, as did also Mr. Miller. Several Bills were sent up from the Commons and read the first time. Mr. Bureau made a motion for returns connected with Manitoba. The Bill to assimilate the currency of the Dominion was read a second time; also the Bill to incorporate the Quebec and Ontario Railway Co.

COMMONS—After the second reading of a number of bills, Sir Geo. Cartier moved the reception of the report on the British Columbia Resolutions. Mr. Mackenzie moved their postponement till next session. Mr. Blake supported, and Sir Geo. Cartier and Mr. Tilley opposed the amendment, which was lost. Several other amendments were put and lost, and the resolutions carried.

April 1st—COMMONS—Sir Francis Hincks moved the second reading of Bill respecting Insurance Companies. Mr. Blake objected to the Bill. The objections were answered by Sir Francis Hincks and the Bill read a second time. Sir Geo. Cartier moved the 2nd reading of Address to Her Majesty for the Union of British Columbia. Mr. Mackenzie moved in amendment that the terms are unreasonable and unjust. Dr. Tupper supported the Address. Mr. Scatcherd, Mr. Rymal and Mr. Huntington the amendment, which was lost. Sir A. T. Galt moved an amendment that it be understood that the Railway shall be constructed by private companies receiving money and land. Sir Geo. Cartier opposed the amendment, but announced to the House the determination of the Govt. that the railway should be built by private companies, by means principally of land grants, and that they intended to take the sense of the House on this subject early in the ensuing week. Mr. Mackenzie and Mr. Blake declined to support the amendment and it was lost; the Address was read and ordered to be engrossed.

In Committee of Supply a discussion arose respecting some Government lands leased to the Montreal Warehousing Company, and it was moved that it is the duty of the Government to resume possession of the lots for public uses. Mr. Langevin went into a history of the transaction, stating that the land had been leased at the recommendation of the Montreal Board of Trade, and the principal forwarding merchants, with the power of resuming at 3 months notice. The amendment was lost. Some complaints were brought forward of the interference of Census officers in elections, and the way they were appointed. Mr. Dunkin denied any knowledge of any cause of complaint, and Mr. Holton testified to the fairness of the Government in making Census appointments.

April 3rd, after routine, some discussion took place on the delay in printing. Several of the members thought this was due to the inadequacy of the prices given. The printers excused themselves by saying they had too much to do. Several private Bills were passed. Some discussion took place on the time of prorogation. Mr. Cartwright moved an address to Her Majesty, protesting against the withdrawal of the troops. Sir George Cartier said the address for the most part agreed with the views of the Government,

who had always protested against the withdrawal; suggested some alterations to which Mr. Cartwright assented, and the House went into Committee. Several motions for papers were carried. Mr. Blanchet moved to instruct the Speaker to secure stenographers for the publication of the debates. Messrs. Young, Gray, Mills, Mackenzie, Sir Francis Hincks, Dr. Tupper, Messrs. Blake, Barthe, and Ross supported the publishing of the debates. Several other members opposed it on the ground of economy. Mr. Cheval moved in amendment that the expenses be paid out of the indemnity of the members, which was carried, but the motion as amended, lost.

April 4th, SENATE—The British Columbia address discussed. Most of the members warmly supported it. Several Bills were read a third time and passed and the House adjourned.

COMMONS—Sir F. Hincks moved the third reading of the Bill to amend the Act relating to the duties of Customs—abolishing certain duties. Mr. Cameron, of Huron, moved in amendment to strike out the word "salt." Mr. Bowell moved to strike out "salt and breadstuffs," which was lost. Mr. Lawson moved the restoring the duty on coke and coal, which was lost, as was also Mr. Cameron's. Mr. Jones, of Halifax complained of an attempt at bribery in Halifax, by the Hon. Dr. Tupper. Dr. Tupper explained that he had promised an old friend a place for his son, that he received a telegram asking him if he would guarantee a place for the son if the father voted right on a certain question before the council, and had promised he would. After a somewhat acrimonious discussion on this subject, the House went into Committee of Supply, and passed several items for slides and booms, and other works on the Ottawa and St. Lawrence.

April 6, COMMONS—Hon. Mr. Macdougall moved the House into Committee of the whole to consider certain resolutions respecting survey of lands in Manitoba. He called attention to certain changes that had been made in the manner of the surveys, and feared they would interfere with the settlement of the territory. Mr. Morris thought the changes would be beneficial, and said any settler desiring to obtain immediate title to his land could do so by paying $1 an acre. Mr. Bowell asked respecting volunteers, and Sir George Cartier explained every volunteer would get a grant except those dismissed for improper conduct. The price of $1 per acre was put on the land to keep it out of the hands of speculators. Actual settlers would receive free grants. Dr. Schultz said in the opinion of the people of Manitoba the present plan of survey was the best. He recommended an increase in the width of the roads, and made some inquiry respecting the Government policy for extinguishing Indian claims. Sir George Cartier said it was their intention to send a commission to treat with the Indians immediately after the session. The House went into Committee on the election Bill, some amendments were made and the Bill reported. Some other Bills were read a third time and passed. The House went into Committee on Mr. Morris' resolution to reduce the excise on spirits manufactured from molasses and the House rose.

April 8, COMMONS—Sir George Cartier said that the Government desired to prorogue Parliament on Wednesday. Hon. Mr. Holton thought this was not possible, if the members discharged their duty to the country, many important measures being still in an incomplete state. Sir George Cartier moved 2nd reading of amendments to Election Law. The Government had no objection to accept Mr. Dorion's amendment. On motion for concurrence Mr. Dorion moved a further amendment with regard to the Returning Officers, providing they shall not be appointed by Government. Mr. Mackenzie, Holton, Blake, and Barthe supported the amendment. Sir George Cartier Messrs. Blanchet, Morris, Tupper, Macdougall, and Howe opposed it, and it was negatived by a large majority. Mr. Tremblay proposed an amendment to introduce the ballot system, which was also negatived. Mr. Costigan moved an amendment abolishing dual representation. Mr. Blake said the remedy for this lay with the Local Legislatures, and the amendment was lost. Mr. Young moved an amendment that all elections be held on one day. Sir George Cartier opposed, saying it was not the English system and could not be applied to the whole Dominion. The motion was lost. Mr. Mills moved in amendment that all polls be held in one day in each Province, which was negatived. Mr. Fournier moved the 82nd section, chapter 6 of the consolidated statutes, respecting bribery be re-enacted. Sir Geo. Cartier said the Government had not the slightest objection. Mr. Dorion said that he was glad to see that the penal clause was to be restored. The Bill was reported as amended. When Mr. Dorion moved an amendment to disqualify employees of the Dominion Government from voting, under penalty of fine of $200. Sir George Cartier reminded Mr. Dorion the Bill was merely a temporary one, and it was hardly fair to introduce such a sweeping clause. Mr. Blake moved in amendment to except New Brunswick, which was negatived. He then moved that the elections for Dominion Parliament in Nova Scotia should be conducted under the local rules, which was lost. Mr. Dorion moved that contested elections should be tried by courts of Justice. Mr. Macdougall said it would be better to wait till the system had been tested in Ontario. The amendment was lost. Another amendment was moved respecting the revision of the voters list in Nova Scotia, which was carried, and also another one respecting polling sub-divisions in Ontario, and the Bill was read a third time and passed. Several other Bills were passed, and the House adjourned at midnight.

April 10, SENATE—Several Bills from Commons were read the first time. The Sault Ste. Marie Railway and Bridge Bill was read a second time. Hon. Mr. Macpherson explained that the line was to connect the Canadian Railway system by a route north of Lake Huron with the northern Pacific Railway. Several of the Senators expressed their approval of the scheme and the House adjourned.

COMMONS—Mr. Ross called attention to a rumour respecting the member for Provencher. It was said that he had been a member of Riel's Government, and one of the Court Martial that had condemned Scott. Mr. Delorme said the rumours were incorrect. He did not know of Scott's murder till two days after it took place, and was elected delegate to the convention that was called when Mr. Smith was there. Mr. Smith corroborated Mr. Delorme's statement, and said he had never been a member of Mr. Riel's Government. Mr. Macdougall mov-

ed that a select Committee be appointed to inquire into the truth of Mr. Ross's allegations. Messrs. Blake and Dorion said the denial of the member for Provencher corroborated by the member for Selkirk was satisfactory, and there was no case that required a Committee. Mr. Macdougall refused to withdraw his motion. Mr. Holton said there was no precedent for appointing a Committee to investigate a rumour, that rumour being contradicted, a Committee could only be granted on a deliberate statement of a member of the House on his own personal responsibility. After some further discussion the matter was dropped. Mr. White inquired of the Government whether any steps had been taken to bring to trial the murderers of Scott. Sir George Cartier said the matter was not within the power of the Dominion, but of the Local Government. Governor Archibald could only act on the advice of his responsible advisers. Mr. Mills moved for a Committee to consider certain resolutions respecting the admission of Rupert's Land and the North West. Sir George Cartier moved the adjournment of the debate, which was carried. Several motions for papers were made, and two or three Bills passed, and some discussion arose on lands in Manitoba, and the House adjourned.

April 11th, SENATE—Several Bills from the Commons were read the 1st time. Some discussion took place on the invitations to clergymen at prorogation. Senator Campbell thought the best way was to issue none, but give seats to all who came, which was agreed to. Mr. Wark moved the adoption of the Report of Com. on the Intercolonial Railway. Senator McLellan defended the Commissioners, and said taking all things into consideration, the cost of the road would be from 5 to 10 thousand dollars cheaper than the average of railways on the continent. Senator Mitchell, in answer to Hon. Mr. Letellier de St. Just, said that the Grand Trunk and Lower Province Railways could not, without loss of millions upon millions, change the gauge, and consequently the intercolonial was made to join with them. Several Bills were read a second and third time, and the House adjourned.

COMMONS—Sir A. T. Galt made some inquiries of Hon. Mr. Dunkin respecting the Census, saying no schedule had been left at his house on the 10th of April. Mr. Dunkin explained that the Census was not to be taken by means of the schedules referred to; they were merely left for the information of the people. The Census would be taken by enumerators who would visit every house. There were about 3,000 enumerators and it would require 3 or 4 weeks to complete the work. The Savings Banks, Govt. Savings Banks, Weights and Measures, and Metric system Bills were read a third time and passed. On the Bill to amend the Inland Revenue Act, on the suggestion of the member for Glengarry, an amendment was added giving the Governor in Council power to regulate the introduction of spirituous liquors in the N. W., and the Bill was passed. On the Independence of Parliament Bill, Mr. Blake moved in amendment that after the present Parliament, no paid Commissioner of the Intercolonial Railway should be eligible for a seat in Commons. Sir Geo. Cartier pointed out the convenience of having one of these commissioners in the House, and the amendment was lost. Mr. Blake moved two other amendments which were also lost, and the Bill passed. The House went into Committee on the government of N. W. Territory Bill. Sir George Cartier explained that the Bill was merely a re-enactment of the former one which was only to be in force one year. After a little discussion the Bill was passed. Sir George Cartier moved the House into Committee to consider a resolution on the Pacific Railway Subsidy. Mr. Mackenzie raised a point of order that the motion was the same as one of Sir A. T. Galt's which had been negatived after some discussion. The Speaker ruled in favour of the motion, and the House went into Committee, rose and reported. On motion for 2nd reading, Mr. Dorion said the motion was unfair to the people of British Columbia and moved an amendment which was lost, and the resolution was carried. Hon. Mr. Langevin's Railway Exemption Bill was read a second time and referred to the Railway Committee. Sir Frs. Hincks moved the House into Committee of Supply on the Supplementary Estimates. Those for 1871 amounted to $1,090,263, of which $250,000 for surveys on the Pacific Railway, and therefore chargeable to capital, leaving $840,263 chargeable to income. Those for 1872 amounted to $1,134,350, of which $500,000 were chargeable to capital for improvements of Public Works, and $634,350 to income. When he made his financial statement he estimated the surplus for 1871 at $1,892,627; but he was able now to state that it would be $2,392,627. But this was not all, there were about $80,000 to be received from the sale of the present Montreal Post Office, and $425,000 from the British Govt. for expenses of the Red River expedition. He then replied to some criticisms upon the Supplementary Estimates that had appeared in the *Globe*, maintaining that the Government had acted with scrupulous regard to economy. Sir A. T. Galt said the Supplementary Estimates went far beyond what the House was led to expect. Mr. Rymal brought forward a motion with regard to the murder of Scott. Sir G. Cartier said every body must deplore the murder of that poor man, but that it was committed when Red River was not under the jurisdiction of Canada, and the Courts there at the present time had sole power in criminal matters. The Government had no more power to interfere than it would have in a case of murder in Ontario. A long discussion ensued, Messrs. Wood, Blake and Ferguson holding the Government had power to enforce the administration of justice, and Dr. Tupper and Sir Geo. Cartier supporting the opposite opinion. At half past 1 o'clock a vote was taken and Mr. Rymal's motion negatived, and the House adjourned.

April 12th, COMMONS—Mr. Blake called attention to a question of privilege. No provision had been made in the Manitoba Bill for trial of contested elections, and two cases of the kind had already arisen. Sir George Cartier objected to Mr. Blake's motion as foreign to constitutional and parliamentary practice. Sir A. T. Galt approved of the motion. Sir Geo. Cartier moved in amendment that the matter be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections with instructions to meet and report forthwith, which amendment was carried. The Estimates were passed and the Supply Bill introduced and read the first time. Several Bills were read the third time and the House adjourned.

April 13th—COMMONS—Hon. Mr. Howe called the attention of the House to an attack made on him in a former debate by the member for Lambton, to the effect that Mr.

Howe, in the N. W., had given orders for the British flag to be pulled down, &c., &c. Mr. Howe said that this was an open invention and entirely untrue. Mr. McDougall withdrew his proposed regulations respecting lands in Manitoba. Mr. Ferguson moved a resolution for settlement duties on Indian lands. Sir Geo. Cartier said the Govt. could not consent to it. Dr. Schultz, Mr. Holton, and Mr. McDougall opposed the motion which was lost. Mr. Cartwright's motion respecting the withdrawal of the troops was withdrawn after some discussion, and the Supply Bill read a second time, and the House adjourned

April 14, COMMONS—Sir George Cartier read a telegram from Sir J. A. Macdonald denying a statement of Mr. Wilkins in the Nova Scotia papers. Sir T. Hincks made an explanation respecting the vote of $50,000 for losses in Manitoba. He had intended to be understood that the H. B. Co's. claims were of a different character from those this money was voted to meet, and that this formed no precedent for the Hudson's Bay claims, which it was not the intention of the Government to pay. Mr. Morris moved concurrence in the amendments made in the Senate to the Metric System Bill. Mr. Holton objected and thought the Bill ought to stand over. Sir Francis Hincks moved the 3rd reading of the Supply Bill. Mr. Holton spoke of the large amounts voted in the Bill of Supply. Sir Francis Hincks said the estimates were larger, but there was nothing which would involve the Dominion in debt. There would be no difficulty whatever, with regard to meeting the charges placed on the country by the Bill. Mr. Macdougall said the "extraordinary expenses" were always recurring and ate up the surplus revenue. He thought the Government had made a serious mistake in not taking the narrow gauge for the Intercolonial Railway. On the motion of Sir G. Cartier the Speaker was authorized to pay the three members for Manitoba the full sessional allowance, which motion was carried unanimously, some formal business was transacted, and the Commons having been summoned to the

SENATE Chamber, the Governor General gave the Royal assent to the Bills that had passed and prorogued the Parliament,

The Intercolonial Railway.

PROGRESS OF CONSTRUCTION.

The last report of the Intercolonial Railway Commissioners contains interesting information respecting the progress of that road. Contracts for the whole line are now given out, the last ones having been given out on the 23rd Dec., 1870. The number of contracts is 23, including clearing, grubbing, fencing, grading, masonry, bridging, and every thing up to formation level, except the superstructure of the iron bridges at Trois Pistoles, Metis, Restigouche, Miramichi, Nipissiguit and Folly Rivers. The total amount of these contracts, including payments to original contractors, is $906,791. The cost of the Eastern Extension Railway, $921,020. The highest contract in 1870 is for No. 3, 20½ miles, in Quebec, $934,933. The lowest. No. 16, 1½ miles in New Brunswick, $206,600.

The Chief Engineer's progress estimates for 1870 have been as follows:—

January	$13,275
February	11,146
March	22,465
April	24,926
May	53,902
June	84,100
July	183,241
August	197,776
September	315,000
October	250,000
November	126,992
December	124,900
Total	$1,416,677

Tenders for Ties were advertised for to be delivered during the present season, on sections 1, 2, 3, 8, Quebec; 3, 4, 9, 15, in N. Brunswick; and 4, 7, and 12 in Nova Scotia. Tenders were accepted for Quebec and Nova Scotia at prices ranging from $16 to $23 per hundred. The tenders for New Brunswick sections were considered too high and not accepted.

On 1st January, tenders for steel rails were received; 40,000 tons have been accepted—viz. at £12 stg. per ton, and 8,000 at £11 per ton. 18,000 tons are to be delivered in 1871, the remainder in 1872, at such ports as the Commissioners may direct. The proportionate quantities of fish-plates, &c., required at the same respective prices, are also to be delivered with the rails.

The Commissioners have contracted for 40 engines, 250 box freight cars, and 150 platform cars. 15 of the engines are from Glasgow, at $11,600 each in bond; 15 from Kingston, at $12,500 each; and 10 from Halifax, at $12,500 each. They have also purchased two engines from the contractors for the Eastern Extension Railway, at $8,500 each. The freight cars are contracted for—150 from Toronto, at $719 each; 50 from St. John, at $735; and 50 from Dorchester, at $705. 99 platform cars are to be from Montreal, at $570 each; and 60 from Londonderry, at $580 each; 25 at $400 each have been purchased from the E. E. Railway, 2 first class passenger cars, and 1 second class, for the use of the part of the line open from Amherst to Painsec Junction.

The Chief Engineer, after careful examination and consideration, reports that bridges of large span can be constructed of iron at a cost not greatly exceeding that of wood. Government have concurred in his recommendation that all bridges above 60 feet openings, shall be made of iron, provided such a change will not delay the completion of the work, and the cost will not be largely increased.

The Eastern Extension Railway from Painsec Junction, on the European and North American Railway to the Missiquash River (the boundary between New Brunswick and Nova Scotia) has been completed and is being worked by the Department of Public Works. That part of the Intercolonial from the Missiquash to Amherst, Nova Scotia, is also being worked by the Department. During 1870, the staff organization was continued as it stood. On 1st January, 1871, the services of [illegible] assistant ditto, 5 rodmen and [illegible] have been dispensed with at a s[illegible]

a year. The staff upon each section, now consists of 1 engineer in charge, 1 assistant and 2 rodmen, with such temporary assistants as axe or chainmen as may be occasionally wanted. On Nos. 1, 8, 19 and 20, there are but 1 engineer and 1 rodman. On No. 13, where the work is heavy, there are two assistants. As the work on the sections approaches completion, the staff will be reduced, as has been done in 1, 2 and 8. The line has been divided into 3 Paymasters Districts instead of 1, saving salary. The office of Asst. Secretary has been abolished, at a saving of $800 per annum. The salary of the 4 District Engineers has been increased to $3,000 each, with an allowance of $600 per annum for travelling expenses. The salary of the Secretary has been increased $600.

The total amount paid so far for engineering expenses has been—

Before 1st January, 1869	$150,711 80
Survey and location, 2 years ending December 31, 1870.....	170,638 91
Construction and engineering expenses ditto.....	240,1[illegible] 92
Miscellaneous ditto ditto	15,[illegible]04 21
Paymasters, Assistants, &c.....	14,[illegible]30 76
Chief Engineer's office and staff ..	22,229 36
	$613,704 06

As the work progresses, engineering expenses of course decrease.

Several wooden houses have been built by the Commissioners for the use of the staff, in unsettled parts of the country. These are so located as to be available for trackmen, &c., when the railway is finished.

The Commissioners have had valuations made of the "right of way" over the whole line. The aggregate quantity of land taken for the use of the railway (exclusive of station grounds not yet selected, and of lands purchased at Moncton) is 6,[illegible]58 acres; the aggregate valuation for land and buildings is $140,449. Rate per acre $15 20; ditto per mile of railway (including cost of buildings) $ 0[illegible]. The payment for these lands, &c., has not yet been completed over the whole line, some of the parties having refused to accept the amount tendered, and intending to submit their claims to the Dominion arbitrators.

Moncton, having been selected by the Gov. in Council as the most suitable place for the erection of workshops, being the point of junction with the European and N. Am. Railway, 20½ acres of land have been bought at a cost of $13,681, and the necessary buildings contracted for, at a cost of $8[illegible]23.

It is expected that rails will be delivered on that the portion of the line between Riviere du Loup and Trois Pistoles may be opened during the summer. Rails for the line between Amherst and Truro will be delivered in the [illegible] and the track laid from both ends. The remainder of the rails to be delivered in 18[illegible] and track-laying actively prosecuted over the whole line.

The total value of the work done up to 31st Dec., 1870, was $1,752,143. The *approximate* total force employed in October, 1870, was—

Foremen and Mechanics	21,770
Labourers	108,506
Boys	11,960
Horses	29,426
Oxen	323
Quarrymen	3,418

Total—men, 133,694; boys, 11,960; horses, 29,426; oxen, 323.

The total expenditure up to 31st Dec., 1870, was $3,565,692.

Dominion Appointments.

REGISTER OF DOMINION APPOINTMENTS, COMPILED FROM THE "CANADA GAZETTE."

21st June, 1870—Etienne Parent, Esq., Deputy Sec. of State, to be Deputy for signing Money Warrants.

George Gilkes, Windsor, Ont., to be a Preventive officer in H. M. Customs.

15th July—James C. E. Carmichael, Chatham, Miramichi, N.B., to be a Fishery officer in command of the Government vessel *Sweepstakes*.

8th August—Allan James Grant, of L'Orignal, Prescott, Ont., to be Deputy Judge of County Court for Prescott and Russell.

5th September—Thomas Kennedy Ramsay, Esq., Montreal, Qc., Assistant Puisné Judge Superior Court, Prov. of Quebec.

26th September—Gedeon Knight Houson, of Le Preau, N.B., to be sub-Collector of Customs.

28th September—Hon. John W. Ritchie and Hon. Jonathan McCully to be Judges of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia.

30th September—Alex. Cameron, Baddeck, N.S., to be Collector of Customs.

10th October—Hon. Alex. Macfarlane, of Wallace, N.S., Jeremiah Northrup, Esq., of Halifax, N.S., to be Senators of Canada.

24th October—Hon. Bliss Botsford, of Moncton, N.B., to be Judge of County Court of Albert, Westmoreland and Kent, N.B.

29th October—Benjamin Burland, of St. Johns, Qc., to be Collector of Customs.

James B. Ruel, of St. John, N.B., to be Collector of Customs.

Noe Langevin, Quebec, to be Landing Waiter of Customs.

9th November—Henry Godson, of Toronto, Ont., Commissioner for administering Oath of Office in the District of Toronto.

Charles Edward Romain, of Guelph, Ont., to be do. do. in District of London.

Archibald Paterson, of Halifax, N.S., to be do. do. in Province of Nova Scotia.

16th November—C. S. Gzowski, of Toronto, Ont., D. D. Calvin, of Wolfe Island, Ont., George Laidlaw, of Toronto, Ont., Hugh Allan, of Montreal, Qc., Pierre Garneau, of Quebec, Qc., Hon. W. I. Stairs, of Halifax, N.S., and Alex. Jardine, of St. John, N.B., to be Commissioners to inquire into and report upon improvement of Water communications of the Dominion, &c.

18th November—Geo. B. Spencer, Hamilton, Ont., to be Collector of Customs, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

24th November—Hon. Adams George Archibald, Hon. Francis G. Johnson, Hon. Alfred Boyd, and Hon. Marc. A. Girard, all of Fort Garry, to be Commissioners for administering oaths to persons appointed to office in the Province of Manitoba.

25th November—Hon. A. G. Archibald, Hon. F. G. Johnson, Donald A. Smith, and Paschal Breland, Esquires, of Fort Garry,

to be do. do. within the North West Territories.

29th November—Henry Anida Smith, Esq., London, Ont., to be Landing Waiter in Customs.

1st December—Raphael Albert, of St. Francis, N.B., to be Preventive Officer in Customs.

5th December—J. Alex. Moran, St. George, N.B., to be Collector of Customs.

21st December—Matthew Dowsley, of Prescott, Ont., Landing Waiter, Searcher and Clerk in Customs.

23rd December—Hon. Walter McCrea, Chatham, Ontario, to be Judge of District of Algoma.

24th December—Robert H. Smith and Elizee Beaudet, Esquires, of Quebec, to be Wardens of Trinity House, Quebec.

31st December—John Creighton, of Kingston, Ontario, to be Warden of Kingston Penitentiary.

7th January, 1871—Robert H. Russell, Quebec, to be Shipping Master and Chief of River Police, Quebec.

12th January—Geo. A. V. Paw, Halifax, N. S., to be Landing Waiter and Searcher in Customs.

Hon. Elzear Taschereau, of St. Joseph de la Beauce, Qc., to be Puisné Judge of Superior Court, Quebec,

17th January—John Rankin, of Cobden, Ontario, to be Collector of Customs.

28th January—Robert Lemoine, Esq., Clerk of Senate of Canada.

2nd February—Hon. Ebenezer Perry, of Cobourg, Ont., Frank Smith, Esq., of Toronto, Ont., to be Senators of Canada.

3rd February—Ezra Churchill, Esquire, of Hantsport, N.S., to be Senator of Canada.

4th February—W. W. Smith, of Philipsburg, Quebec, to be Collector of Customs.

John Hutchins Tomkins, of Coaticook, Qc., to be Landing Waiter and Searcher in Customs.

W. S. Williams, Coaticook, Quebec, to be Collector of Customs.

Charles Ermatinger Perry, of Coaticook, Qc., to be Landing Waiter and Searcher.

10th February—Hon. Louis Panet, of Quebec, to be Senator of Canada.

24th February— Hon. Robert Read, Belleville, Ontario, to be Senator of Canada.

1st March—Henry Vanbuskirk Farnsworth, French Cross, N.S., to be sub-Collector of Customs.

4th April — Milton Kingsley Lockwood, Brighton, Ont., to be Collector of Customs.

Donald McLeod, Toronto, Ontario, to be Landing Waiter and Searcher in Customs.

Richard Lazier, of Tyendinaga, Ontario, to be Landing Waiter and Searcher in Customs.

25th April—Daniel Marshall Browne, of Walkerton, Ontario, to be in command of the Government vessel *New England*.

George W. Creighton, of Kingston, Ontario, to be in command of Government vessel *S. G. Marshall*.

4th May—Vital Tau, of Quebec, to be Master of the Trinity House.

Jesse D. Armstrong, of Quebec, to be Harbour Master.

Alexander Lemoine, of Quebec, to be Secretary Treasurer.

Francois Gourdeau, of Quebec, to be Superintendent of Pilots.

5th May—Donald Barnabas McGie, of Port Daniel, Quebec, to be sub-Collector and Landing Waiter and Searcher in Customs.

Daniel F. Curry, of Ship Harbour, N.S., to be sub-Collector of Customs.

Alfred Brunel, Toronto, Ontario, to be Commissioner Inland Revenue.

Tancrede H. Morin, of Sandwich, Ontario, to be Landing Waiter and Searcher in Customs.

George L. Hughson, of Muskoka, Ontario, to be Preventive Officer in Customs.

Pierre Clovis Beauchesne, of Carleton, Quebec, to be Landing Waiter and Searcher in Customs.

8th May—William Noble Rutledge, of Coldwater, Ont., to be Collector of Customs.

9th May—William Henry Carter, of Quebec, to be Landing Waiter and Searcher in Customs.

11th May—Robert McMillan, Campbelltown, N.B., to be sub-Collector of Customs.

23rd May—Hugh McKenzie Willson, of Osgoode Hall and Brantford, Ontario, to be Deputy Judge of the County Court of the County of Brant.

24th May—Captain John Dick, of Quebec, to be Port Warden for the Port of Quebec.

7th June—Sewell Foster Copp, of Georgeville, Quebec, to be Landing Waiter and Searcher in Customs.

13th June—William Montgomery, of Dalhousie, N.B., to be Collector of Customs.

William Kirby, of Niagara, Ontario, to be Collector of Customs.

1st July—David McDonald, of Aspey Bay, N.S., to be sub-Collector of Customs.

Turner Worster, of Grand Manan, N.B., to be sub-Collector of Customs.

Thomas P. Jost, of Halifax, N.S., to be Landing Waiter and Searcher in Customs.

Thomas T. McKeen, of Mabou Ridge, N.S., to be Preventive Officer in Customs.

James Clark, of St. Catharines, Ontario, to be Collector of Customs.

Duncan McLeod, of St. Ann's, N.S., to Preventive Officer in Customs.

Joseph Chappell Brundige, of Tidnish, N.S., to be sub-Collector of Customs.

Terence Cochran Wier, of Halifax, N.S., to be Preventive Officer of Customs.

5th July—Hon. J. W. Trutch, of Victoria, British Columbia, to be Lieut.-Governor of British Columbia.

Hon. J. W. Trutch, of Victoria, British Columbia, to be Deputy for signing Marriage Licenses for British Columbia.

Hon. M. B. Begbie, and Hon. H. P. P. Crease, of Victoria, B.C., to be Commissioners for administering oaths to persons appointed to office in B. Columbia.

29th July—Alexander McQueen, of Shediac, N.B., to be Preventive Officer in Customs.

Edmond Brosseau, of Montreal, Quebec, to be Landing Waiter and Searcher in Customs.

31st July—Henry Low, of the Town of Picton, Ontario, to be Landing Waiter and Searcher in Customs.

Thomas Crimmen, of Chatham, N.B., to be Landing Waiter, Searcher and Clerk in Customs.

4th August—Richard J. Fitzgerald, of Osgoode Hall and Picton, Ontario, to be Judge of County Court of Prince Edward.

29th August—Richard Jones Evans, of London, Ontario, to be Landing Waiter and Searcher in Customs.

Fred. T. Bradley, of North Pembina, Manitoba, to be sub-Collector of Customs.

The Customs Tariff of Canada.

(*Enforced from April 29th*, 1868.—*Amended on 8th April*, 1870.)

CUSTOMS.

Schedule A.—Goods Paying Specific Duties.

	Duties. $ c.
Acid Sulphuric-Per lb	0 01
Butter.....Per lb	0 04
Cigars..... "	0 45
Cheese..... "	0 03
Coffee, green..... "	0 03
Do roasted or gr'd "	0 04
Chicory or other Root or Vegetable used as Coffee, raw or ground. Per lb	0 03
Chickory, kiln-dried, roast'd or ground. Per lb	0 04
Fish, salt'd or smok'd "	0 05
Hops..... "	0 05
Meats, fresh, salted, or smoked.....Per lb	0 01
Malt.....Per bush	0 40
Oils, viz. :—	
Coal and Kerosene, distilled, purified and refined.....Per gall	0 15
Naptha, Benzole, and Refi'd Potrol'm, P. gall	0 15
Products of Petroleum, Coal, Shale, and Lignite, not otherwise specified.....Per gall	0 10
Crude Petrol'm, P. gall	0 06
Rice.....Per lb	0 01
Soap, common..... "	0 01
Starch..... "	0 02
Spirits and Strong Waters, viz. :—	
When not sweetened or mixed so that its degree of strength cannot be ascertained by Sykes' hydrometer for every gallon of the strength of proof thereby, and in proportion for greater or less strength :—On Brandy, Geneva, Alcohol, Rum, Gin, and other unenumerated Spirits and Strong waters...	0 80
When mixed so that the degree of strength cannot be ascertained :-Rum, Shrub, Cordials, Schedam Schnapps, Bitters and other like articles....	1 20
Cologne water and other perfumed spirits not in flasks.....	1 20
Do do when in flasks or bottle not larger than 30 to the gallon (per flask or bottle)..	0 04
Unenumerated Spirits and Strong Waters, Per gallon.....	1 20
If mixed with any ingredient to make proprietary medicines, tinctures, essences, extracts, &c, the same duty as if not so mixed :—Fruits preserved in Brandy or other Spirits.....	1 20
Vinegar & Acetic Acid, Per gallon.....	0 10

Sugar and Molasses.

Sugar :—All sugar equal to, or above No. 9 Dutch Standard, twenty-five per cent. *ad valorem* and a specific duty of one cent per lb.

Below No. 9 Dutch Standard, twenty-five per centum *ad valorem* and a specific duty of three-fourths of one cent per lb.

Cane Juice, Syrup or Sugar or of Sugar Cane, Syrup of Molasses or of Sorghum, Melado, concentrated Melado, or concentrated Molasses, twenty five per centum *ad valorem* and a specific duty of five-eighths of one cent per lb.

Sugar Candy, brown or white, and confectionery, twenty-five per centum *ad valorem* and a specific duty of one cent per lb.

Molasses, if used for refining purposes, or for the manufacture of sugar, Per 100 lbs..... 0 75

Molasses, if not used twenty-five per centum *ad valorem*.

Schedule B.—Goods Paying Twenty-five Per Centum Valorem.

Cassia, ground,
Cinnamon, "
Ginger,
Mace,
Nutmegs,
Pepper, ground,
Perfumery, not otherwise specified.
Perfumed and Fancy Soap,
Pimento, ground,
Playing cards,
Proprietary Medicines, commonly called Patent Medicines, or any medicine or preparation of which the recipe is kept secret, or the ingredients whereof are kept secret, recommended by advertisement, bill or label for the relief or cure of any disorder or ailment.

Goods Paying Ten Per Centum Ad Valorem.

Animals, viz. :—
Horses, horned Cattle, Swine and Sheep (except as below).
Fruits, green of every kind, hay, straw, bran, seed not specified as cereals : vegetables (including potatoes) plants, trees and shrubs.
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.
Iron, viz :—Bar, Rod, Hoop, and Sheet.
Canada plates and tinn'd plates
Nail and Spike Rod, round, square and flat.
Rolled plate and Boiler plate.
Wire.
Type.

Goods Paying Ad Valorem and Specific Duties.

Ale, Beer and Porter, ten per centum *ad valorem* and 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.)

Tea, black, fifteen per centum *ad valorem*, and a specific duty of three cents and one half of a cent per lb.

Do. Green, including Japan, fifteen per centum *ad valorem*, and a specific duty of seven cents per lb.

Tobacco, manufactured, except Cigars, and including Snuff, 12½ per cent *ad valorem*, and a specific duty of twenty cts. per lb.

Wines of all kinds, including Ginger, Orange, Lemon, Gooseberry, and Currant Wines, twenty-five per cent. *ad valorem*, and a specific duty of ten cents per gallon (5 quart and 10 pint bottles to be held to contain a gallon). The following packages, that is to say :—Bottles, Jars, De-

mijohns, 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.

SCHEDULE C.—FREE GOODS.

Arts and Science:—
Anatomical preparations,
Botany, specimens of,
Cabinets of Antiquities,
" Coins,
" Gems,
" Medals.
Drawings, not in oil,
Gems,
Medals,
Mineralogy, specimens of
Models,
Natural History, specimens of,
Sculpture specimens of
Works of Art, viz.:—
Busts—Natural size, not being cast nor produced by any mere mechanical process.
Casts—as models for the use of schools of design.
Paintings—In oil, by artists of well-known merit, or copies of the old masters by such artists.
Statues—of Bronze, marble or alabaster, natural size.
Drugs, Dye Stuffs, Oils and Colors not elsewhere specified, viz:—
Acids of every description except acetic and sulphuric acid and vinegar.
Alum,
Antimony,
Argol,
Bark, when chiefly used in dyeing.
Barilla,
Berries, when chiefly used in dyeing,
Borax,
Bleaching Powders,
Brimstone, in roll or flour,
Colors and other articles when imported by roompaper makers and stainers, to be used in their trade only, viz.:
Bichromate of Potash,
Blue Black,
British Gum,
Chinese Blue,
Lakes, scarlet and maroon, in pulp,
Paris and permanent Greens,
Satin and fine washed white.
Sugar of Lead,
Ultramarine,
Umber, Raw,
Cream of Tartar, in crystals,
Drugs, when chiefly used in dyeing,
Indigo,
Kelp,
Kyrolite,
Metallic Oxides, dry, ground or unground, washed or unwashed, not calcined.
Nitre,
Nuts, when chiefly used in dyeing,
Ochres, dry, ground, or unground, washed or unwashed, not calcined,
Oils, cocoa nut, pine and palm, in their natural state.
Phosphorus,
Red Lead, dry,
Roots, Medicinal, in their natural state,
Sal Ammoniac,
Sal Soda,
Saltpetre,
Soda Ash,
Soda Caustic,
Soda, Nitrate of
Sulphur, in roll or flour,
Vitrol, Blue,
Vegetables, when chiefly used for dyeing,
White Lead, dry,
Whiting, or Whitening,
Woods, when chiefly used in dyeing,
Zinc White, dry.
Manufactures and Products of Manufactures:
Anchors,
Ashes, Pot, Pearl and Soda,
Bread and Biscuit from Great Britain and the B. N. A. Provinces,
Bolting Cloth,
Bookbinders' Tools and Implements, Millboards and Binders' Cloths,
Brim Moulds for goldbeaters,
Burr Stones,
Candlewick, Cotton,
Cement, Matine, unground,
Church Bells,
Clothing, donations of, for charitable institutions,
Communion Plate,
Cocoa Paste, from Great Britain and the B. N. A. Provinces.
Coin and Bullion, except United States silver coin,
Cotton Netting for India Rubber Shoes,
Cotton Waste,
Cotton Wool,
Drain Tiles,
Duck for Belting and Hose,
Electrotype Blocks, for printing purposes,
Farming Implements and Utensils, when imported by Agricultural Societies for the encouragement of Agriculture,
Felt for Hats and Boots,
Fire Brick,
Fish Hooks, Nets and Seines, Lines and Twines,
Flax Waste,
Gold Beaters' Skin.
Hemp not in Manufacture, the following articles for Cribbing Wire Cloths of Tin and Brass, Slides, Spangles and Spotted Tapes, and Flat or Round Wire, uncovered,
Jute,
Linen Machine Thread,
Lithographic Stones,
Lumber, Plank and Sawed, of Mahogany, Rosewood, Walnut, Cherry and Chesnut, and Pitch Pine,
Machine Silk Twist,
Nails, Composition,
Nails Sheathing,
Oakum,
Old Cape,
Philosophical Instruments & Apparatus, including Globes, when imported by, and for the use of Colleges and Schools, Scientific or Literary Societies,
Printing Ink,
Printing Presses, except portable hand Printing Presses,
Prunella,
Plush for Hatters' use,
Rags,
Ships' Binnacle Lamps,
Ships' Blocks and Patent Bushes for Blocks,
Ships' Bunting,
Ships Cables, Iron Chain over half of an inch, shackled or swivelled or not,
Ships Compasses,
" Dead Eyes,
" Dead Lights,
" Deck Plugs,
" Knees, Iron,
" Masts, or parts of, Iron
" Pumps & Pump Gear,
" Riders, Iron,
" Shackles,
" Ships's 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, and Sail Cloth or Canvas, from No. 1 to No. 6
Varnish, Black and Bright,
Spikes, Composition,
Straw Plaits, Tuscan and Grass, Fancy,
Stereotype Blocks for printing purposes,
Tacknails,
Twists, Silk, for Hats, Boots and Shoes,
Veneering of Wood or Ivory
Weaving or Tram Silk, for making elastic webbing,
Do do Cotton,
Wire Cloth, of Brass & Copper, Woollen Netting for India rubber shoes,
Metals:
Brass, Bar, Rod, Sheet, Scrap, and in Strips,
Cranks for Steamboats, forged in the rough,
Cranks for Mills, forged in the rough,
Copper, in Pig, Bars, Rolls, Bolts and Sheets, and Sheathing,
Iron of every description following:
Nap, Galvanized or Pig

as charged with any other duty and not declared to be free of duty of Customs of fifteen per centum *ad valorem*.

SCHEDULE C.—FREE GOODS.—*Continued.*

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, Piston Rods, Guide and Slide Bars, Crank Pins, Connecting Rods,
Lead, in Sheet or Pig,
Litharge,
Railroad Bars and Frogs, Wrought Iron or Steel Chains, Wrought Iron or Steel Fish Plates, and Car Axles,
Shafts for Mills and Steamboats 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, copper or iron, round or flat,
Yellow Metal, in bolts, bars, and for sheathing,
Zinc, in sheets, block and pigs.
Natural Products:
Animals, when for the reproduction of their species, for which see Orders in Council,
Barley,
Beans,
Buckwheat,
Bulbs,
Bristles,
Broom Corn,
Caoutchouc, unmanufactured,
Coal and Coke,
Clays,
Cocoa, Bean and Shell,
Corkwood, Corkwood Bark,
Diamonds, unset,
Earths,
Eggs,
Emery,
Fibra, Mexican,
Flour,
Indian Corn,
Meal,
Oats,
Peas,
Rye,
Salt,
Wheat,
Fibre, Vegetable, for manufacturing purposes,
Fibrilla,
Flax, undressed,
Fire Clay,
Firewood,
Fish, fresh, not to include Oysters or Lobsters in Tin or Kegs,
Fish Bait,
Furs, undressed,
Gravels,
Grease and Grease Scrap,
Gum Copal,
Gutta Percha, unmanufactured,
Gypsum, not ground nor calcined,
Hair, Human, Goat, Angola, Thibet, Horse, Hog and Mohair, unmanufactured,
Hemp, undressed,
Hides, Horns,
India Rubber, unmanufactured,
Manilla Grass,
Manures,
Marble in blocks unwrought, or sawn on two sides only, or slabs sawn from such blocks, having at least two edges unwrought,
Moss for Upholstery purposes,
Ores of metals of all kinds,
Osiers,
Pelts,
Pipe clay,
Pitch,
Plaster of Paris not ground nor calcined,
Precious stones unset,
Rattan for chair makers,
Rosin,
Salt, when imported from the United Kingdom or British possessions, or for the use of the gulf or the deep sea fisheries,
Salt,
Sea Grass,
Skins, undressed,
Slate,
Stone, unwrought,
Tails, undressed,
Tanners' Bark,
Tampico, white and black,
Tar,
Teasels,
Tobacco, unmanufactured,
Tow, undressed,
Turpentine other than spirits of
Vegetable Fibres,
Whale-oil, in the casks from on ship-board and in the condition in which it was first landed,
Willow for basket makers
Wood of all kinds, wholly unmanufactured,
Wool,

SPECIAL EXEMPTIONS FROM DUTY.

Apparel, wearing of British Subjects dying abroad, but domiciled in Canada.
Articles by and for the use of the Governor General.
Articles for the public uses of the Dominion.
Articles for the use of Foreign Consuls General.
Army and Navy, for the use of, Clothing.
Arms,
Musical instruments for bands,
Military stores.
Settlers' effects of every description, in actual use, not being merchandize, brought by persons making oath that they intend becoming permanent settlers within the Dominion.

UNDER REGULATIONS AND RESTRICTIONS TO BE PRESCRIBED BY THE MINISTER OF CUSTOMS.

Carriages of travellers and carriages laden with merchandise and not to include circus troops or hawkers.
Locomotives and railway passenger, baggage & freight cars, running upon any line of the road crossing the frontier, so long as Canadian Locomotives and cars are admitted free under similar circumstances in the U. S.
Menageries, 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.:
Animals of all kinds.
Fresh, smoked and salted meats,
Green and Dried Fruits.
Fish of all kinds,
Products of fish and all other creatures living in water.
Poultry,
Butter,
Cheese,
Lard.
Tallow,
Timber and lumber of all kinds, round, hewed, sawed, but not otherwise manufactured in whole or in part,
Fish Oil,
Gypsum, ground or unground.

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.:

Books, Printed Papers, Drawings, Paintings, Prints, and Photographs, of treasonable or seditious, or of an immoral or indecent character.
Coin, base or counterfeit.

SCHEDULE F.—EXPORT DUTIES

Shingle Bolts, per cord of 128 Cubic Feet	$1 00	Spruce Logs, per M	$1 00
Stave Bolts " "	1 00	Pine Logs, per M	1 00
Oak Logs, per M	2 00		

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

The following provisions are found in the Customs Act of 1860.

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 General 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 for 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 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 of such articles into the United States.

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 or 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. (For the duties on packages, see the Act for 1870, p. 60.)

By the Act 33 V., c. 9, 6 p. c. is added to all duties by the tariff any previous Act. All duties allowed are therefore liable to this addition.

A drawback is granted of duties paid on iron, &c., employed in the manufacture of ocnpo ite ships in Canada, and on tin and zinc sheets and for packages of goods exported under orders in Council.

For provisions respecting the admission of certain natural products, from the United States and British Provinces, see Legislation of Canada c. 9, p. 65.

United States Tariff.

We have not room in the *Year Book* for more than a few amended items from the Tariff of the United States, July 13, 1870. We may state generally that the amount of duties collected in the United States, from Customs, during the last fiscal year, amounted to $194,-5.3.3-4, upon a dutiable value of goods imported into that country of $40[illegible],000; or over 2 per cent of the whole. In addition to this the Internal Revenue taxes amounted to [illegible]5,128,89.74 for the same period.

Aniline dyes, 50 cts. per lb., and 35 p.c.
Animals, live, 20 p. c.
Buttons of silk 50 do.
Carboys, containing birds, 35 do.
Coffee, per lb., 3 cents.
Cotton Thread, not exceeding 40 cents per lb. 10 cents per lb., and 20 p.c.
Do. over 40 cents and under 60 cts., 20 cents per lbs., and 20 p. c.
Do. over 60 cents and under 80 cents, 30 cents per lb., and 25 p. c.
Do. over 60 cents and under 80 cents, 30 cents per lb., and 20 p. c.
Do. over 80 cents per lb., 30 cents per lb., and 20 p. c.
Fish oil per gallon, 20 p. c.
Flax seed per bushel, of 56 lbs., 20 cents.
Flax seed oil per gallon, 20 p. c.
Flax straw per ton, $5.
Flax not hackled or dressed per ton, $20.
Flax, hackled, known as dressed line, per ton $10.
Flax tow per ton, $10.
Grindstone, rough, per ton, $1.50.
Do. finished, $2.
Iron in pigs per ton, $7.
Iron, cast, scrap, of every description per ton, $6.
Iron, wrought, scrap iron, $9.
Linseed per bushel, 56 lbs., 20c.
Liquors per proof gallon, $2.
Logs, round timber, free.
Marble sawed, dressed, &c., 30 p.c., and 25 cents per superfine square foot, not exceeding two inches in thickness.
Do. of more than 2 in. in thickness, in addition to the above for each inch or fractional part thereof, in excess 10 cents.
Do. exceeding 6 inches in thickness, same as marble blocks, viz.: 50c. per cubic foot, and 20 p. c.
Neat's foot oil per gal., 20 p. c.
Seal oil per gal., 20 p. c.
Steel for corsets, &c., per lb., 9 cents, and 10 p. c.
Steel Railway bars per lb, 1½c.
Steel Railway bars made in part of steel, 1c. per lb.
Steel metal, converted by any process, to be classed as steel.

GENERAL STATISTICAL VIEW.

We have compiled from the latest and most authentic data obtainable a complete statistical view of the whole British Empire. We think it right to state, however, that the figures cannot in all cases be accepted as entirely accurate, but only as approximative. The times of the taking of the last census have not been uniform. In some cases the date of the last census was 10 years old, and calculations of ratios of increase have been predicated upon it, based upon the established progress of population; in others it has been necessary to take simply the last census, although some years old. The areas, too, in many cases are necessarily measurements of maps. The approximative figures, however, possess great interest, and show how vast a territory and how very large a population is comprehended in the term, *British Empire*. As appears from the subjoined table, it comprises 7,279,014 square miles of territory, and 198,260,473 of population.

Countries.	*Sq. Miles.*	*Population.*
BRITISH ISLES.		
England and Wales	59,000	22,704,108
Ireland	32,524	5,402,759
Scotland	30,000	3,358,613
Total	121,524	31,465,480
N. AMER. POSSESSIONS.		
Domin. of Canada, viz.: Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Rupert's Land, Manitoba, N. West Territory, British Columbia, and Vancouver's Island	3,347,045	4,078,660
Prince Edward Island	2,173	94,021
Newfoundland	40,200	146,536
Bermudas	24	11,461
Total	3,389,442	4,330,678
WEST INDIES, including B. GUIANA & HONDURAS.		
Bahamas	2,921	35,287
Turk's Island	450	4,372
Jamaica	6,400	441,264
Antigua	108	36,412
Barbadoes	166	152,727
Dominica	291	25,065
Grenada	133	35,672
Montserrat	47	7,645
Nevis	50	9,822
St. Christopher	106	21,440
St. Lucia	250	30,880
St. Vincent	131	31,755
Tobago	97	15,410
Trinidad	1,754	84,438
Virgin Islands	57	6,051
Honduras	13,500	26,635
B. Guiana	76,000	148,907
Total	102,461	1,116,888
Falkland Islands	7,600	686
AUSTRALIA, including NEW ZEALAND.		
New South Wales	325,000	485,356
Victoria	86,944	729,808
Queensland	678,600	109,897
South Australia	300,000	181,146
West Australia	978,000	24,785
Tasmania	26,215	101,592
New Zealand	106,260	265,789
Total	2,501,019	1,898,433
AFRICAN POSSESSIONS.		
Cape of Good Hope	188,286	496,381
Natal	14,337	292,859
Mauritius	708	324,402
St. Helena	47	6,444
Gambia	20	5,693
Lagos	Undefined.	
Gold Coast	6,000	151,346
Sierra Leone	468	41,806
Total	219,866	1,316,931
ASIATIC POSSESSIONS.		
British India	910,853	155,348,900
Ceylon	24,700	2,081,395
Straits Settlements	1,225	282,831
Labuan	45	3,828
Hong Kong	32	117,235
Aden	19	50,000
Total	936,873	157,884,289
EUROPEAN POSSESSIONS.		
Gibraltar	1½	15,772
Malta	118	139,502
Heligoland	¼	1,954
Channel Islands	112	90,000
Total	229	247,238
Grand Total	7,279,014	198,260,473

THE BRITISH EMPIRE—DETAILED STATISTICS AND NOTABLE FACTS.

In addition to the foregoing general table, we subjoin particulars of the principal statistics of trade and commerce, and features of chief interest of all the British Colonies, which have been extracted from their own blue books, or from publications by the Colonial Office.

BRITISH AMERICA.

The information which comes under this head will be found in detail throughout the *Year Book*.

ASIA.

BRITISH INDIA.

Latitude 8° 4′ to 36° N. Longitude 66° 44′ to 99° 30′ E. Area; 910,853 square miles.

Population; 455,848,900.

Divided into. The Presidency of Bengal. The North West Provinces, and The Punjab; each under a Lieut.-Governor. The Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, (Sind being included in Bombay) each under a Governor, subject to the control of the Governor-General. The Provinces of Oude, the Central Provinces, British Burmah, Coorg, Hyderabad and Mysore are under the direct administration of the Governor-General in Council.

REVENUE—Year ending 31st March, 1870: £41,095,250 stg.

EXPENDITURE—Do. £44,276,801 stg.

DEBT—31st March, 1869, £71,163,289 stg.

TONNAGE—31st Dec., 1868—Vessels enter-

ed 11,525; 2,560,791 tons. Vessels cleared, 11,637; 2,686,402 tons.

IMPORTS, 1869—£50,943,191 stg,
EXPORTS, do—£53,700,839 stg.
EMIGRATION from British India, 13,358.
RAILWAYS—Total amount expended, £82,-135,589.
POST OFFICES—Number of offices, 3,710.
Letters and papers transmitted, 74,664,817.
TROOPS—Europeans, 64,858; Natives, 120,-000.
EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS, 23,300.
PUPILS, 757,667
Expenditure by Government for education, £590,452 stg.

In 1867 (since which time there have been no returns) there were 13,371 miles of telegraph, with 159 stations; from which the receipts for that year (including Government messages) were £142,978 stg.

The principal exports are raw cotton, opium, grains and pulse, jute and jute manufactures, dyes of all kinds, seeds of all sorts, cotton manufactures, raw silk, hides and skins, and coffee, &c.

The thermometer ranges from 52° to 99° Fah. in the shade; January being the coolest month, and June the hottest.

In the Bengal Presidency, is the Province of Assam, which promises to be a great tea country; and the other productions of commercial value in this Province are almost unequalled in variety and abundance.

In the Madras Presidency, Timber is the most valuable product; rice and sugar are largely cultivated.

The Bombay Presidency boasts of the richest cotton fields and the greatest manufacturing industry.

CEYLON.

Situated S. E. of Hindostan, between 5° 55′ and 9° 51′ N. lat., and 79° 41 and 81° 54 long.

Area 24,700 square miles, about 15,800,000 acres.

Under cultivation, 1,580,078 do acres.

Population 1868, 2,081,395; of whom the most numerous were Singhalese.

Revenue in 1869, £946,494 stg.
Expenditure do., £881,373 stg.
Public Debt do., £700,000 at 6 per cent.
Imports do., £4,635,025.
Exports do., £3,631,065.
Police, (840) at a cost of £39,250 per annum.

The Government is by a Governor, with an Executive Council of five, and a Legislative Council of fifteen, including the Executive. No measure to be proposed without permission of the Governor.

The climate is comparatively healthy.

The mean temperature on the coast about 80°; further back varying from 74° to 91°. The quantity of rain is three times as great as in England.

This island pays £160,000 a year to Imperial Government, as military contribution.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND MALACCA.

SINGAPORE, an island south of Malay Peninsula.

Area, 275 square miles.

PENANG—An island west of Malay Peninsula, 14 miles long, and 9 broad, with a strip on the main land opposite 28 miles long and 8 wide.

MALACCA—West Coast of Peninsula.

Area, about 1,000 square miles;

Malacca is one of the oldest European settlements in the East, being held first by the Portuguese, then by the Dutch, and since 1824 by the English.

Population in 1868, 273,000.

In Malacca and Penang the Malays form nearly three-fourths of the population, the Chinese ranking next in number. In Singapore the Chinese are far the most numerous.

Revenue, 1868, £276,642.
Expenditure, do., £296,295.
Imports, do., £42,119,708.
Exports, do., £37,993,856.

The exports consist principally of gutta-percha, gambier, black pepper, India-rubber, Buffalo horns, canes, sugar, rice, sago, tea, coffee, opium, &c.

The Government consists of a Governor, and Executive Council of nine members, and a Legislative Council of 10, nominated by the Crown. In each of these the Lieut.-Governors of the Islands are included.

The number of vessels which arrived in these settlements in 1868, was 2,280, with a tonnage of 874,042.

LABUAN.

An island in the Malay Archipelago, N. W. of Borneo, 5° 14′ N. latitude, and 115° 19′ E. longitude; ceded to Great Britain in 1846, by the Sultan of Brunei.

Area, 45 square miles.
Population in 1867, 3,823
Revenue 1869, £5,349 stg.
Expenditure 1869, £6,237 stg.
Imports 1868, £229,725 stg.
(Chiefly cotton goods and hardware from Singapore, Pepper, Sago, &c., from Borneo.)
Exports (Beeswax, camphor, hides, birds-nests and trepang) £203,852 stg.
Coal of good quality is abundant.

The temperature varies little during the whole year; extreme ranges being from 71° to 90°.

Government by a Governor and Legislative Council.

HONG KONG.

Situated off the S. E. Coast of China, between 22° 9′ and 22° 1′ N. latitude, and 114° 5′ and 114° 18′ E. longitude; ceded to Great Britain in 1841.

Area, 29 square miles;
Population 1869, 117,285, mostly Chinese.
Revenue do., £192,469.
Expenditure do, 192,309 stg.
Public Debt, do., 15,625.

The harbour is one of the finest in the world, surrounded by picturesque hills that rise 3,000 or 4,000 feet. It is a military and naval station, and a great centre of trade.

The number of vessels entered in 1869, was 25,480, with a tonnage of 2,525,408 tons.

The annual range of the thermometer is said to be from 40° to 93°.

The Government is administered by a Governor, with an Executive Council and a Legislative Council composed of the Executive and four other members nominated by the Crown.

There is a large Police force numbering 628 men.

The colony pays £20,000 stg. a year to the Imperial Government as military contribution.

ADEN.

A Peninsula of Arabia, 118 miles from the entrance of the Red Sea, 12° 47′ N. latitude, and 45° 9′ E. longitude.

Area of from 18 to 20 miles, with a population of 50,000.

The imports in 1869 were £68,865 stg.
The exports only 755.
The colony consists chiefly of a range of hills 1,000 to 1,800 feet high, and enjoys almost perpetual sunshine. It has an excellent port and abundant supply of water, and is a valuable station *en route* from India to Europe.

AFRICA.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

BRITISH COLONY SINCE 1815.

Between the Atlantic and Indian Oceans E. and W.
Between the Southern Ocean and Orange River N. and S.
Between 27° 10′ and 34° 51′ S. latitude.
Between 16° 20′ and 28° 20′ E. longitude.
Area (*including B. Caffraria*) 200,610 square miles, of which about one-half has been granted.
Population in 1869, 567,128, of which two-thirds are natives.
Revenue 1869, £558,187 stg.
Expenditure do., 632,523 stg.
Public Debt do., 1,101,650.
Imports do., 1,973,091, of which the principal items were beer and ale, apparel, cotton manufactures, sugar, tea and iron.
Exports do., £2,267,295 stg., principally wool, skins, ostrich feathers, dried fruits, and copper ore.
There is one railroad from Cape Town to Wellington 60 miles in length.
Post offices, 340.
Schools, (partly supported by Government, 393.
Average attendance, 16,142.
The Government is administered by a Governor, Executive Council, Legislative Council of 21, and House of Assembly of 62 members, both elective.
The climate very healthy, without violent changes.
Mean temperature, 61° 88°
A rich gold country has been discovered to the north of the Limpope river, and Diamond fields in the Vaal River district.

NATAL.

BRITISH COLONY SINCE 1843.

On S. E. Coast of Africa, between 29 and 31 S. latitude, 170 miles Coast Line.
Area, 19,373 square miles, of which rather more than half is granted.
Population in 1869, 269,362, of whom only 18,000 were whites.
The Kaffirs are located on lands set apart, to the extent of more than 2,000,000 acres, for their use.
Schools receiving Government aid in 1869, 64; average attendance, 1,712.
Revenue 1869, £111,291 stg.
Expenditure do., 108,106 stg.
Public Debt, 38,000 stg.
Imports 1869, 389,313 stg., of which the principal were apparel, ale and beer, iron and cotton manufactures, &c.
Exports 1869, £363,262 stg., chiefly wool, hides, ivory, coffee, arrow-root and sugar.
The climate, though almost tropical, is perfectly healthy. The mean temperature on the coast is about 73° for summer, and 63° for winter. Rain falls as a rule every second day during the summer.
There are no railways and no navigable rivers, though no less than 23 run into the ocean through Natal.
The Government consists of Governor, Executive Council, and a Legislative Council, composed of the Executive and 12 elected members.

MAURITIUS.

BRITISH COLONY SINCE 1810.

(*With Dependencies Rodriguez, Seychelles, and others.*)

In the Indian Ocean, between 57° 17′ and 58° 46′ E. longitude, and 19° 58′ and 20° 32′ S. latitude.
Area, 676 square miles:
Rodriguez, 26 miles long, 12 broad.
Seychelles Islands, 50,120 acres.
Population Dec. 1869, estimated at 322,924, of which were Indians, 205,971.
Revenue 1869, £595,024 stg.
Expenditure, 575,180 stg.
Public Debt (interest at 6 per cent) 1,100,000 stg.
Imports (rice, grain and cotton manufacture) 1,619,906 stg.
Exports (rum and sugar) 2,661,657.
The Government is administered by a Governor, Executive Council, and Legislative Council of 8 official and 11 non-official members, chosen from the landed proprietors of the Island.
There is a police force of 849.
The island contributes £45,000 stg. a year to the Imperial Government, as military contribution.

ST. HELENA.

BRITISH POSSESSION SINCE 1673.

In South Atlantic Ocean, 15° 30′ S. latitude, and 4° 46′ W. longitude.
Area, 47 square miles.
Population 1861, 6,333.
Revenue 1869, £20,779 stg.
Expenditure, 21, 585 stg.
Imports, 122,757 stg.
Exports, 36,929 stg.
The trade is chiefly in fresh provisions and water, for which the island is frequented by ships in their voyages from the East Indies.
The climate is mild and equable. The thermometer ranges in summer from 68 to 72, and in winter from 57 to 70.
The Government is by a Governor, aided by a Council.

ASCENSION.

TAKEN POSSESSION OF BY THE ENGLISH IN 1815.

An island in the South Atlantic, 7° 55′ S. latitude, 15° 25′ W. longitude.
Population, chiefly Royal Marines, 500.
It is governed by a Naval Officer, appointed by the Board of Admiralty.
The imports in 1869, £4,215 stg.
Exports (turtle and birdseggs), 2,266 stg.
Tomato, castor oil plant and pepper, are indigenous on the island.

WEST AFRICAN SETTLEMENTS.

SIERRA LEONE, GAMBIA, GOLD COAST AND LAGOS.

SIERRA LEONE, ceded to Great Britain in 1787, a peninsula in 8° 30 N. latitude, and 13° 18 W. longitude.
Area, 468 square miles.
Population 1867, 41,497, of whom 129 only were whites.
Revenue 1868, £59,272 stg.
Expenditure do., 55,694 stg.
Imports (Ale and porter, apparel, flour

and biscuits, cotton and woollen goods, cutlery, provisions, spirits, wine, &c.,) 295,826 stg.

Exports (benne seed, cocoa nuts, ginger, ground nuts, gum copal, hides, palm oil and palm kernels), 296,466 stg.

The climate is humid, subject to periodical epidemics, especially from May to November.

The Government is composed of Governor, Executive and Legislative Council; the last consisting of 7 members, of which 2 are non-official.

GAMBIA.

SETTLEMENT FORMED IN 1816.

Occupying the banks of the River Gambia for 21 miles.

Population in 1861, 5,693, of which 491 were whites.

Revenue 1869, £17,000 stg.

Expenditure do., 18,664 stg.

Imports 1868, 144,524 stg.

Exports, (wax, hides, ivory, gold dust, rice, palm oil, timber, and chiefly ground nuts), 187,377 stg.

71 tons of cotton were exported in 1868.

The climate is very unhealthy five months in the year.

The Government is by an Administrator (subordinate to the Governor of Sierra Leone) and Legislative Council.

GOLD COAST.

SETTLEMENTS FORMED 1759, TRANSFERRED TO CROWN 1821.

A territory of over 4,500 square miles, stretching along the Gulf of Guinea, between 1 and 5 E. longitude.

Estimated population 1868, 252,000.

Revenue 1868, £15,401 stg.

Expenditure do., 11,651 stg.

Imports 1869, 425,080 stg.

Exports do., 488,149.

The exports consist chiefly of gold, ivory, game, monkey skins and palm oil.

The Government is like that of Gambia.

LAGOS.

CEDED TO HER MAJESTY 1861.

Island and Port, with territory adjoining, between E. longitude, and S. of the 10th N. latitude.

Population about 110,000.

Revenue 1869, £40,622 stg.

Expenditure, 29,411 stg.

Public Debt (at 12½ per cent) 3,000 stg.

Imports, 116,864 stg.

Exports (cotton, palm oil and ivory) 669,598 stg.

Cotton grows wild. Lead ore, indigo and cam wood are abundant.

Bi-weekly post from Lagos to Rabba, a town on the Niger, 250 miles distant.

Government, same as Gambia.

AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

SETTLED IN 1787.

Situated on the Eastern Coast of Australia.

Area, 323,437 square miles, of which not a twelfth has yet been granted, and only 482,-[illegible] acres were in 1869, under cultivation.

Population 1869, 485,256.

Schools receiving Government aid, 1,204.

Number of pupils, 71,523.

Revenue 1868, £2,453,974 stg.

Expenditure do., 2,617,696. stg.

Public Debt, 8,564,830 stg.

Tonnage of vessels entered in 1868, 1,500,642 tons.

Imports 1868, £8,051,377 stg.

Exports do., 7,192,904 stg.

The principal articles of export are wool, gold, coal, silver, iron, copper, cotton and tobacco.

The climate is warmer than that of England, the mean temperature being on the coast 60°.

Snow is never seen along the Coast.

The Government is vested in a Governor, Executive Council, Legislative Council of 27 members, and Legislative Assembly of 72 members. Property to the value of £100, or an annual rental of £10, entitles to a vote for Members of Assembly. Fifty-two per cent of the male population have the right of voting.

There is a University at Sydney (the Capital) with suffragan colleges and a Royal Mint.

QUEENSLAND.

FIRST SETTLED IN 1824.

The largest of all the British Colonies in Australia, comprising the whole N. E. portion of Australia.

Area, 673,000 square miles, of which in 1869 less than two million acres had been sold or let for pasture runs, and only 47,034 acres were under crop.

Its coast line extends 2,250 miles, and it extends over 17 degrees of latitude.

The population in 1869 was 109,897.

Revenue 1868, £780,117 stg.

Expenditure do., 797,470 stg.

Public Debt do., 3,450,686 stg.

Schools aided by Government, 89.

Number of pupils, 11,087.

Money granted for Education, £11,623 stg.

Imports 1869, (ale and beer, wine, spirits, flour and bread, linen and drapery, sugar, tea, tobacco), 1,717,472 stg.

Exports 1869, (gold dust, hides and skins, copper ore, wool and tallow), 2,104,887 stg.

The climate is everywhere favourable. The mean annual temperature at Brisbane, the Capital, is 68° 7′ the same as at Madeira.

Cotton is both indigenous and perennial.

Wool of extreme fineness is as yet the staple production; more than 20 millions of pounds being annually exported.

The Government consists of a Governor and two Houses of Parliament, Council of 20 members nominated by the Governor, and Assembly of 32 elected for five years. Property of the value of £100, or rent of £10, or salary of £100, or occupying a lodging for board and lodging £10, or lodging only, £10 a year, entitles to vote at elections.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

ESTABLISHED IN 1834.

Between 129° and 141° E. longitude, and the Indian and the Southern oceans.

Coast line, about 1,600 miles.

Area, 383,328 square miles, of which have been alienated 3,952,188 acres, about one-fifth of which is under cultivation.

Population 1869, 181,146.

Schools receiving Government aid, 330.

Average number of pupils, 13,220.

Amount granted for education, £21,645 stg.

Revenue 1869, 773,351 stg.

Expenditure do., 653,107 stg.

Public Debt, 775,600 stg.
Imports, 2,238,510 stg.
Exports, 2,819,300 stg.
(Wheat, wool and copper.)
There are no railways, but a large extent of telegraphic lines.
The Government—Responsible Government—Executive Council, five members, Legislative 13, elective, one-third retiring by rotation every four years. Assembly, 63 members, elected for three years. Qualification, freehold estate of £50, annual value, or leasehold of £20, or occupation of house £25.

VICTORIA.

SEPARATED FROM NEW SOUTH WALES IN 1851.

Between 34° and 39° S. longitude.
Between 141° and 150° E. longitude.
Coast line nearly 600 miles.
Area, 86,831 square miles, of which 7,400,536 acres have been sold, and 48,000 are under pasture license. In 1866, 530,000 acres were under cultivation
Population in Dec. 1869, estimated at 710,878.
Schools receiving Government aid, 840.
Revenue 1869, £3,211,323 stg.
Expenditure do., 2,837,139 stg.
Public Debt do., 10,385,900 stg.
Imports 1868, 13,320,991 stg.
Exports do., 15,593,990 stg.
(Chiefly gold and wool.)
There are 276 miles of railway built, at an average cost of £55,709 stg. a mile, and yielding a revenue of about £800,000 a year.
Telegraph stations, 79; over 3,110 miles, producing a revenue of £40,000 stg.
The climate is genial, the weather never severely oppressive, except during the hot winds that occur in the summer months.
Wheat and oats are the two cereals most cultivated.
The Government consists of Governor, Executive Council of 10 members, Legislative Council of 30 members, elected for six Provinces, and an Assembly of 78 returned by 49 Electoral Districts. One-half the Council retires every two years. Qualification for Electors of Members of Council, £1,000 freehold, or £100 a year; of Members, freehold £2,500, or £250 a year. Members of Assembly elected for 3 years by Manhood Suffrage. Vote by Ballot.
The chief city, Melbourne, contains 150,000 inhabitants.

WEST AUSTRALIA.

FIRST SETTLED IN 1829.

Between 129 E. longitude, and the Indian Ocean.
Area, 978,000 square miles.
Land alienated, 1,707,642 acres.
Under cultivation, 50,263 acres.
Revenue 1869, £103,661 stg.
Expenditure do., 103,124 stg.
Public Debt, none.
Imports 1868, [sugar, tea, tobacco, spirits, beer, soap and clothing], £225,614 stg.
Exports do., [wool, sandal wood, animals, gum, grain, timber, copper ore, and whale oil], £192,636 stg.
There are no railways.
The climate is one of the most salubrious in Australia.
The Government is composed of Governor, Executive Council of six members, Legislative Council of 18, 12 elected by the people. Voting by signed voting papers. Chief Justice to try election petitions.

TASMANIA.

FIRST SETTLEMENT IN 1803.—NORFOLK ISLAND ANNEXED 1841.

Between 41° 20′ and 43° 40′ S. latitude, and 144° 40′, and 148° 20′ E. longitude.
Area, 26,215 square miles, of which has been alienated, 3,782,542 acres.
Under cultivation, March 1870, 386,484 acres
Population, 31st Dec., 1869, 101,592.
Revenue 1868, £378,665 stg.
Expenditure, 1868, £348,564.
Public Debt, £1,027,400.
Public Schools, 187.
Pupils, 9,316.
Amount granted by Government, £11,564 sterling.
Imports, 1869, £856,348.
Exports, 1869, £826,932.

WOOL, TIMBER, OIL, GRAIN, FRUIT & FLOUR.

There is one railway 43 miles long.
The climate is fine and salubrious, on new land, 70 bushels of wheat, and 15 tons of potatoes to the acre are said not to be an uncommon crop. Among the trees the myrtle 200 feet high and 30 in circumference, the Huron pine from its great durability and quality of resisting the attacks of insects, and the Blue Gum, 300 to 350 feet high, and from 30 to 100 around the base, and more elastic than Indian teak or English oak, are the most remarkable.
The Government consist of Governor with 4 ministers, Legislative Council of 15, elected for 6 years, and Assembly of 30, elected for 5. Qualification for members of Council—30 years of age, a natural born or a naturalized subject.
For electors—freehold of £50 annual value, or being a barrister, graduate, minister of religion or officer of army or navy.
For members of Assembly same as Council.
For electors property of £100 or £10 per year; vote by ballot.
The principal exports are gold, grain, kanaguam and wool. The climate is mild. The mean annual temperature is about 55°. The difference between the mean temperature of the coldest and warmest months is about 20°. Fourteen days seldom pass without rain, and rain rarely continues for three successive days. The atmosphere is frequently agitated by winds which increase in force and frequency in proceeding to the south. The General Government consist of a Governor with a responsible ministry, a Legislative Council of 36 members appointed for life, and a House of Representatives of 76 members chosen every 5 years, 4 of whom are elected by the natives. Besides this the colony is divided into six provinces, each of which is governed by an elected superintendent and Provincial Government, chosen by the inhabitants for four years, who may make such as are required for peace and order, subject to the approval of the Governor. Qualification for members and electors freehold estate of the value of £50, leasehold property of £10 value, or being a householder to the same value. Aliens are disqualified.

NEW ZEALAND.

FIRST SETTLED 1814, COLONIZED 1839.

This colony consists of three islands in the South Pacific Ocean, called North, Middle

and Stewart's islands, and a number of smaller islands scattered round the coast. They lie between 34 and 48 S. Lat. and 166 and 179 E. Long.

Area, 106,260 square miles, of which two-thirds are fit for agriculture and grazing. The quantity of land under crop in 1870 was 900,504 acres. The coast line is more than 3000 miles. The white population in 1867 was 220,692; the native, about 40,000. Among the most valuable productions are the kauri pine, and the native flax. Gold has been found in several districts and a rich iron ore in the form of iron sand.

Revenue, 1869, £1,025,516 stg.
Expenditure, 1869, £2,400,000 stg.
Public Debt, £7,182,744 stg.
Imports, £4,976,126 stg.
Exports, £4,224,860.

SOUTH AMERICAN COLONIES.

FALKLAND ISLANDS—BRITISH GUIANA.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

TAKEN POSSESSION OF IN 1833.

In the South Atlantic Ocean, between 51 and 53 S. lat. and 57 and 62 W. long.

AREAS.

East Falkland, 3,000 square miles.
West Falkland, 2,300 square miles.
100 small islands, 1,200 square miles.

Soil chiefly peat, but near the surface good and fit for cultivation, vegetables and fruits thrive well.

Exports—Provisions, hides, horns, hoops, bones, tallow and wool of excellent quality.

Population, 686.
Tonnage of vessels, 1867, 65,536 tons.
Revenue, 1868, £2,070 stg.
Expenditure, 1868, £6,850 stg.
Imports, 1868, 20,909.
Exports, £12,005.

The climate is exceedingly healthy. The thermometer ranges from 30° to 50° in winter and from 40° to 65° in summer. The dryness of the atmosphere is remarkable.

The Government is composed of Governor with Executive and Legislative councils all appointed by the Crown.

BRITISH GUIANA.

INCLUDING THE SETTLEMENTS OF DEMARARA, ESSEQUIBO, AND BERBICE CEDED TO G. BRITAIN IN 1814.

Situated between 8° 40′ and 6° 40′ N. lat., and 57° and 61° W. long.

Area, about 76,000 sq. miles.

The cultivated portion is confined to the sea coast and a short distance from the rivers.

Population in 1861, 148,000, of whom only 11,500 were white. Aboriginal Indians, 20,000. Immigrants in 1869, 38,676 E. Indians; 6,129 Chinese—14,825.

Revenue, 1869, £311,577 stg.
Expenditure, 1869, £293,656.
Public Debt, £689,000 stg.
Imports, 1868, £1,018,578 stg.
Exports, 1868, £2,282,212.
(Sugar, rum and timber.)

The Government is composed of a Governor, a Court of Policy, and the combined Court. The Court of Policy consists of 5 official and 5 elective members. The combined Court is composed of the Governor and Court of Policy and 6 financial representatives. All laws are passed by the Court of Policy except the annual Tax Ordinance passed by the combined Court. The members of the Court of Policy are chosen from names submitted by 7 kiezers, chosen by the registered electors, the Financial representatives every two years by the electors.

HONDURAS.

(Settled in the early part of the 16th century. Established as a Colony in 1861.)

Between Yucatan and Gautemala.

Area, about 15,000 square miles.

Population, 1861, 25,635.

In 1865, about 500 Chinese immigrants were brought over.

Revenue, 1869, £36,629 stg.
Expenditure, 1869, $30,403.
Public Debt, £43,008 stg.
Sinking Fund, £6,286 stg.
Imports fund, £151,189 stg.
Exports fund, £175,033 stg.
(Sugar, molasses, rum and mahogany.)

The climate is damp, but for the tropics healthy. An equable temperature, with a sea breeze, prevails through the greater part of the year. The soil is of exhaustless fertility and richness adapted to every tropical product. The Government is by a Governor and Legislative Council of 9 members, 5 of whom form also the Executive Council.

WEST INDIES.

LEEWARD ISLANDS OR ANTILLES CONFEDERATED 1871.

ANTIGUA.

W. longitude 61° 45′, N. latitude 17° 5′.

Area, 183 square miles or 117,120 acres, of which 60,000 are under cultivation.

Population, 1863, 36,412, of which two-thirds are blacks.

Revenue, 1869, £40,035 stg.
Expenditure, 1869, £31,810 stg.
Public Debt, £49,430 stg.
Imports, £174,536 stg.
Exports, £200,973 stg.
(Sugar, molasses, rum and cotton.)

There are no rivers and few springs in the island, and it suffers from droughts. The tonnage of vessels cleared, in 1869, was 26,185 tons.

The Government is by a Governor, with an Executive Council of 12, and Legislative of 24, one-half elective. Duration of Council 5 years. Qualification for members, annual income of £66 from real estate or of £200 from profession or trade. Voters for city or towns, land or tenement of yearly value of £25. Voters for county, 10 acres in fee simple, or 5 with buildings, or tenant paying not less than £88 per annum.

Members of the Council to be chosen for the General Council, 1 nominated by the Crown and 4 elected by Council.

DOMINICA.

Situated in the centre of Caribbean sea, 15° 30′ N. latitude, 61° 21′ W. long.

Area, 290 square miles; a small portion only under cultivation, and most of it not capable of cultivation. Well watered, with abundance of fish and game.

Population in 1871, 25,065.
Revenue, 1869, £15,620 stg.
Expenditure, 1869, 13,947 stg.
Public Debt, £8,838 stg.
Imports, £64,765 stg.
Exports, £57,249.

(Sugar, coffee, cocoa, cotton, tobacco, molasses, rum.)

The island is very mountainous and picturesque of volcanic formation.

The Government consists of Lieutenant Governor, Executive Council of 7 and Legislative of 14, one half elective. Qualification for member, 50 acres of land or rent of £20 per annum. For electors, 10 acres, or £4 rent in the country. In towns £18 per annum.

The Island sends 3 members to the General Council, 1 nominated by Lt.-Gov. 2 elected by Legislative Council.

MONTSERRAT.

16° 45′ N. latitude, 61° W. long.

Area, 47 square miles.

About one-third of the island is well cultivated, the rest mountainous and barren.

Population, 1861, 7645.

Revenue, 1869, £5,433 stg.

Expenditure, 1869, 5,046.

Public debt, 1,000 stg.

Imports, 25,624 stg.

Exports, 37,228.

(Sugar, rum, molasses, cotton, tamarinds, arrow-root.)

The island is the most healthy of all the Antilles. The scenery is exceedingly beautiful.

The Government is composed of a President (subordinate to the Governor-in-chief at Antigua) with Executive and Legislative Councils appointed by the Crown. The island belongs to the Confederation of the Leeward Islands.

NEVIS.

A single mountain, 17° 10′ N. latitude, and 62° 40′ W. long.

Area, 50 square miles, of which one-half is fit for cultivation.

Population in 1861, 9,822.

Revenue, 1869, £5,631 stg.

Expenditure, 1869, 9,006.

Imports, 1869, 61,013.

Exports, 1869, 57,008.

(Sugar, molasses, rum and cotton.)

The climate is not unhealthy for one so hot. Average height of the thermometer 82°. In 1866 there were 13 schools with over 2000 pupils.

The Government is administered by the Lieutenant Governor of St. Kitts, an Executive Council and a Legislative Assembly of 10 members, 5 elected by the parishes. The island sends 3 members to the Federal Council.

ST. CHRISTOPHER.

(Popularly called St. Kitts.)

17° 18′ N. latitude, 62° 48′ W. long.

Area, 68 square miles.

Population, 1861, 21,440.

Revenue, 1869, £22,812 stg.

Expenditure, 1869, 27,534 stg.

Imports, 1869, 183,076

Exports, 1869, 206,519.

(Sugar, rum and molasses,)

Climate for a tropical one decidedly healthy. Average range of thermometer at 9 a.m. 81°

A range of lofty rugged mountains traverses the island from S. E. to N. W.

Government, Lieutenant Governor, Executive Council of 8, and Legislative Assembly of 20, 10 elective. Three members sent to Confederation Council.

ANGUILLA.

60 miles N. E. of St. Kitts.

Population 2,500, of whom 100 are whites.

Revenue £595 stg.

Expenditure, 553 stg.

(Chiefly from duty on salt.)

The island is extremely healthy. The productions, cattle, ponies, garden stock, sugar, phosphate of lime, salt and cotton. It is united to St. Kitts and sends one member to the Assembly.

VIRGIN ISLANDS.

Partly British, partly Danish.

Tortola is the most important of the former 18° 27 N. latitude and 64° 39′ W. long.

Area, 57 square miles.

Population in 1861, 6,051.

Revenue, 1869, £1,655 stg.

Expenditure, 1869, 1,969.

Imports, 1869, 6,120 stg.

Exports, 1869, 8,139 stg.

(Sugar, copper and cotton.)

Gold, silver and other minerals are found.

There is good pasturage for cows, sheep and a magnificent harbour, entirely sheltered.

The Government consists of President, Executive, and Legislative Council, nominated by the President.

The islands belong to the Leeward Confederation.

BAHAMAS.

About 20 islands, lying between 21° 42′ and 27° 31′ N. lat., and 72° 40′ and 79° 5′ W. long. Also about 3,000 islets and rocks.

Area, 3,021 square miles.

Population, 1861, 35,287.

The principal islands are New Providence, St. Salvador, Great Bahama, Long and Berry.

Revenue, 1869, £35,576 stg.

Expenditure, 1869, 39,304 stg.

Public Debt, 1869, 54,161 stg.

Imports, 240,584 stg.

Exports, 163,002 stg.

(Salt, sponges, pine apples and oranges.)

Government—Governor, Executive Council of 9 members, Legislative Council of 9, and an Assembly of 28 members.

Qualifications of members, property of the value of £500; ditto of electors, payment of duties to the amount of £26 and residence of 6 months, or freeholder for 12 months.

WINDWARD ISLANDS.

BARBADOES.

N. Lat. 13° 4′, W. long. 59° 37′.

Settled in 1625, annexed to the British Crown 1662.

Area, 166 square miles.

Population in 1861, 152,727, of which were whites 16,594.

Revenue, 1869, £102,606 stg.

Expenditure, 1869, 97,298 stg.

There is no Public Debt.

Imports, 1869, 1,026,220 (rice, salt meat, corn and grain, butter, flour and wheat).

Exports, 1869, 985,424 (sugar, molasses and rum).

The island is almost encircled by coral reefs. It has the appearance of a well kept garden, and the roads are excellent. There is a College and Grammar School.

Police Force, 215 men.

Number of registered electors, 1868, 1,447.

The Government consists of a Governor, Executive Council of 9 members, Legislative

Council ditto, and Assembly 24 members, elected annually.

Qualification for members and electors, real estate of not less than £10 annual value; lessee for five years of not less than £100 a year; occupant of house not less than £50 per annum; payment of taxes two years to the amount of £5.

GRENADA.

(Originally French, British Colony since 1783.)

Between 12° 30′ and 11° 58′ N. lat., and 61° 2′ and 61° 35′ W. long.

Area, 133 square miles.

South of it are some small islands, attached to it, area 13 acres.

Population, 1865, 39,743.

Revenue, 1869, £23,140 stg.

Expenditure, 1869, 21,262 stg.

Public Debt, 1,750 stg.

Imports, 176,477 stg.

Exports, 121,971 stg.

The chief productions of Grenada are sugar and cocoa; of the smaller islands, cotton, ground provisions and live stock. The island is said to be the most beautiful of the Caribbee islands and abounds in streams, mineral waters, &c.

The Government consists of Lieut. Gov., (subordinate to the Governor of Barbadoes), Legislative Council, who is also Executive, and Assembly of 24 members, elected by the parishes for 7 years.

Qualification for members, land in possession, as proprietor or for lease of 99 years, 50 acres, 20 cultivated; or land or houses of the annual value of £40, or an income of £200.

For electors, 10 acres freehold land, one half in cultivation; or a messuage of the annual value of £10; or lessee of land, house or tenement of £20 a year.

There are 652 registered electors.

ST. LUCIA.

TAKEN POSSESSION OF BY THE FRENCH IN 1635. ENGLISH SINCE 1803.

Situated 13° 50′ N. lat., and 60° 58′ W. long.

Area, 250 square miles.

Population, 1868, 30,886, of whom the whites were 894.

Coolies were introduced in 1859 and 1860.

Revenue, 1869, £14,982 stg.

Expenditure 1869, £13,637 stg.

Debt, 1,500 stg.

Imports, £90,961 stg.

Exports, £118,164 stg. (cocoa, sugar, molasses and rum).

Much of the island is hilly and well wooded, and the coast abounds in secure and commodious harbours.

The Government consists of an Administrator (under the Governor of Barbadoes), an Executive Council of 5, and a Legislative do. of 12.

ST. VINCENT.

SETTLED 1627.

Situated 13° 10′ N. lat., and 60° 57′ W. long.

Area, 131 square miles.

Population 1861, 31,755; of which were [illegible] 2,017.

Revenue, 1869, £29,560 stg.

Expenditure, do., £27,098 stg.

No Debt.

Imports, £145,[illegible]76 stg. (linen, cotton and woollen goods, flour, wheat, fish).

Exports, £191,741 stg. (sugar, molasses, rum, arrowroot, cocoa and cotton).

The island has an undulating surface, and a succession of gentle slopes.

The Government is administered by a Lt. Gov. (subordinate to the Governor of Barbadoes), Executive Council of 9 members, and an Assembly of 12, six elected by the people.

The qualification for electors is a freehold of £10, tenancy of £20, or an income of £50 per annum.

TOBAGO.

FIRST TAKEN POSSESSION OF, 1580. CEDED TO BRITISH CROWN, 1803.

Situated 11° 9′ N. lat., and 60° 12′ W. long.

Area, 97 square miles.

Estimated population, 1868, 15,410.

Two thirds of the island are still covered with primitive forests.

Revenue, 1869, £9,900 stg.

Expenditure do, 9,814 stg.

Debt, 691 stg.

Imports 1869, 52,168 stg.

Exports do., 74,223 stg. (sugar, rum and molasses, cotton and cocoa).

The physical aspect is irregular and picturesque, with conical hills and ridges, descending from a dorsal ridge 1,800 feet high and 20 miles long. At Plymouth is the landing place for the Royal Mail Steam Co.'s passengers.

The Government is composed of Lieut. Governor (subordinate to the Governor-in-chief at Barbadoes), a Privy Council of 7 members, a Legislative Council also of 7, appointed for life, and an Assembly of 16 members, elected by the 7 parishes and the towns of Scarborough and Plymouth.

Qualification—for member, real property assessed at £50 per year, or income of £150 stg.; for elector, real property annual value or rental of £10 stg.

TRINIDAD.

SETTLED, 1568. CEDED TO GREAT BRITAIN, 1802.

Area, 1,754 square miles. Under cultivation 70,000 acres.

Population in 1861, 84,438, of which were Coolies 13,488, and Chinese 461.

Revenue 1869, £244,055, stg.

Expenditure 1869, £234,791, stg.

Debt 1869, £172,837, stg.

Imports 1868, £987,796, stg.

Exports do £1,116,198, stg. (sugar, rum, molasses, coffee, cacao, and cotton).

The soil is very rich and productive, coal is found in the district of Mazanilla. There is a pitch lake 99 acres in extent, 20 miles from the Port of Spain. The harbour is the finest in the West Indies. The tonnage of vessels entered and cleared in 1868 was 281,946.

The Government is composed of Governor, Executive Council of 3, and Legislative Council of 14, all nominated by the Crown.

JAMAICA.

[*With which are included the Turks and Caicos Islands.*]

THE LARGEST OF THE B. WEST INDIES. BRITISH POSSESSION SINCE 1655.

Situated between 17° 4′ and 18° 30′ N. lat., and 76° 10′ and 78° 30′ W. long.

Area, 6,400 square miles.

Population, 441,264, of which were blacks 346,574.

Revenue in 1869, £441,439 stg.

Expenditure do., 387,724 stg.

Debt, 746,043 stg.
Imports, 1869, 1,224,413 [the principal, salt fish and flour].
Exports, 1869, 1,162,768 stg. [ginger, sugar, rum, coffee, pimento].

The island is traversed from east to west by the Blue mountains, which are heavily timbered and 7000 feet high. More than 70 streams flow from these mountains, but only one is navigable. The harbours are excellent, and the capabilities of the island very great. The medium heat at Kingston is about 80°, on the mountains 58° to 65°. From July to October is the hurricane season, and periodical rains fall in May and October.

The Government is vested in the Governor, a Privy Council of 6 members, and a Legislative Council consisting of the Privy Council and 6 non-official members. There is a constabulary force of 622 men.

The Turks and Caicos Islands lie between 21° and 22° N. lat., and 71° and 72° 30′ W. long.
Area, 450 square miles.
Population in 1861, 4,372.
Revenue, 1868, £11,795 stg.
Expenditure, 1868, 13,380 stg.
Imports, 1868, 40,778 stg.
Exports, 1868, 38,665 stg.

The Government is administered by a President, subordinate to the Governor of Jamaica, and a Council of 5 members, four nominees and four elected. In addition to the general revenue there is a Crown Royalty on salt of some £2,000 or £3,000 a year applied to works of public utility.

BERMUDAS.

FIRST COLONIZED, 1609. ANNEXED TO THE CROWN, 1684.

Situated 32° 15′ N. lat., and 64° 51′ W. long.

15 or 16 are inhabited, the largest containing about 20 square miles.
Population, 1863, 11,796.
Tonnage, 1868, 107,865.
Revenue, 1869, £32,040 stg.
Expenditure, 1869, 33,030 stg.
Parliamentary grant, 1869, 2,499 stg.
Imports, 1869, 103,000 stg.
Exports, 1869, 23,391 stg. [potatoes and other esculents, bananas, oranges, peaches, and other fruits, arrowroot of fine quality].

Besides these, the islands produce a kind of cedar of great durability. The sea abounds with fish. The climate is delightful. There is a strongly fortified dock yard.

The Government is composed of Governor, Privy Council of 10 members, and a House of Assembly of 36 members. There are 842 electors. Qualification for elector, possession of freehold of not less value than £60; of a member, of not less value than £240.

POSSESSIONS IN EUROPE.

MALTA.

ANNEXED TO GREAT BRITAIN, 1814.

In the Mediterranean Sea, 35° 54′ N. lat., and 14° 31′ E. long.
Area [with Gozo], 115 square miles.
Population in 1869, 143,003, exclusive of the garrison and their families.
Revenue, 1869, £157,700 stg.
Expenditure, 1869, 165,674 stg.
Imports, 1869, 4,848,753 stg.
Exports, 1869, 4,187,174.
The principal products are cotton, wheat, barley, beans, fruits, oranges, figs, &c. A large quantity of live stock are maintained on the island; the mules and asses are remarkable for their strength and beauty.
The climate is peculiar; the heat for some months continuous; during the four hot months the minimum heat is 73½°, and during the three coldest 53½°.
The Government is composed of Governor, and a Council of 18 members, 8 elected.
There are 2,700 electors; an income of £8, or rent of £4 per annum, entitles to a vote.
There is an extensive arsenal and important dock yard. Malta is the head quarters of the Mediterranean fleet.

GIBRALTAR.

TAKEN BY THE BRITISH, JULY, 1704.

Southern extremity of Spain, lat. 36° 2′ N., long. 5° 15′ W.
Population [exclusive of military], 15,782.
Revenue, 1869, £27,833 stg.
Expenditure, 29,724
Imports, 895,308 stg.
Exports, 112,499 stg.
Tonnage of vessels, 2,133,921.
The city is now under the control of the Colonial Secretary.

HELIGOLAND.

TAKEN FROM DENMARK, 1807.

In the North Sea, 7° 5′ E. long., 54° 11′ N. latitude; about ½ of a square mile.
Population, 2,300, chiefly employed in fishing and as pilots. The annual value of the fishing [oysters, lobsters and haddocks], is £5,000.
Imports in 1869, £158.
No exports.
Revenue, 1868, 4,769.
Expenditure, 1868, 6,833.
The Government is by a Governor, appointed by the Crown, and an Executive Council.

CHANNEL ISLANDS.

GUERNSEY, JERSEY, ALDERNEY, SARK, HERM.

Lying off the N. W. coast of France.
Area, 112 square miles.
Population, 1861, 90,000.
Government by Lieut. Governor, bailiff, or Judge in each island, and jurats, 12 in number, elected for life.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS USED.

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

PARLIAMENT OF CANADA.

(Opened on the 15th February and prorogued on 14th April 1871.)

SUPPLY BILL.

Cap. 1—Grants $1,099,263 for the year 1870-1 and $16,399,856 for the year 1871-2.

INDEMNITY.

Cap. 2—Indemnifies the Members of the Government and others for the unavoidable expenditure of $20,000 in excess of the votes for Militia service, in repelling the Fenian invasion.

LOAN, &c.

Cap. 3—The loan for payment to the Hudson's Bay Co. for the territory of the N. W. Territories, &c., is to be the first charge on the C. R. F. after any made for fortifications. A sinking fund of 1 p. c. is provided which is the next charge. The Imperial loan and sinking fund for it are to be the next charge, and the latter is to be paid over to 4 Trustees,—2 named by the Imperial and 2 by the Canadian Governments.

CURRENCY.

Cap. 4—Establishes a uniform currency for Canada—assimilating that of Nova Scotia to that of the other Provinces, after 1st July 1871. (See proper heading for particulars.)

BANKS AND BANKING.

Cap. 5—Establishes a new banking system, for which see proper heading.

GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK.

Cap. 6—Establishes a new savings bank system. (See proper heading for particulars.)

SAVINGS BANKS IN ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

Cap. 7—Modifies the system of savings banks heretofore existing in Ontario and Quebec. (See proper heading.)

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

Cap. 8—Grants $50,000 to pay claims already adjusted under 31 V., c. 10, s. 1; payments to be made under certificates of the treasury board that ample security exists for repayment out of the Bank assets.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Cap. 9—Canadian Cos. may make their deposit in Dominion or Provincial securities, British, in securities of the United Kingdom and the United States in U. S. securities at their market value when deposited. Other securities may be accepted at a valuation on report of the Treasury Board. If their market value declines, the Co. must make good the deficiency by a further deposit. Investments for a Co. under the Act 31 V. in Dominion Stock at par shall always be reckoned at par for all the purposes of the Act. Upon the insolvency of a Company the Court having jurisdiction appoints an assignee, who forthwith calls upon the Co. for a statement of its affairs, and on the policy holders to file their claims, the proceedings thereafter being similar to those in the case of an individual insolvent, under the Act of 1869. In case of a Fire Insurance Co. the policy holders may claim for a portion of the premium proportionate to the unexpired term of the policy. In case of a life Insurance Co. the assignees are to re-insure the policy-holders *pro rata* as far as practicable; or in case that is impracticable an actuary is to be employed to calculate the value of their policies, and the securities held by Government are to be sold and the proceeds distributed *pro rata* according to such valuation, the claimants retaining their right to further recourse against the Co. A Co. withdrawing from Canada must re-insure its policies with a Co. doing business in Canada or obtain their surrender, and advertise the application to withdraw for thirty days in the *Canada Gazette*. If at the expiry of that time there remain any not re-insured or surrendered, a list is to be filed with the M. of F., whereupon, if the Treasury Board is satisfied that the Company has assets to meet all claims, the Government may surrender the securities held by it, or may retain sufficient to cover the risks respecting which oppositions have been filed. The Co. having ceased to do business and given up its license may receive premiums on policies not re-insured or surrendered, and must pay the losses.

THE CUSTOMS.

Cap. 10—Repeals the five per cent. added

duty imposed by 38 V., c. 9, s. 11, as also that imposed on coal, coke, wheat, flour, salt, peas and beans, barley, rye, oats, Indian corn, buck-wheat, and all other grain, Indian meal, oat meal and the flour or meal of any other grain. It authorizes the G. in C. to transfer to the list of free goods any articles used as raw materials in Canadian manufactures. He may also authorize the admission free of any machinery for a Canadian factory on proof that similar machinery is not manufactured in Canada. The same duties as are imposed by 33 V., c. 3, s. 2 on imports into Manitoba are to be charged on those into the North West territories.

COLLECTION OF REVENUE.

Cap. 11—Repeals 31 V., c. 5, s. 45, and provides that any person or officer acting as such in collection of revenue who shall receive anything for doing his duty not allowed by law, or shall conspire with any person or give him an opportunity to defraud the crown or permit a violation of the law, shall make any false entry, certificate or return, shall fail to report any violation of the revenue laws which comes to his knowledge, shall receive anything for the compromise of a claim for such violation, unless authorized by law or by the department, shall be guilty of misdemeanor, and liable to a fine of $500 and imprisonment for one year. A person giving or promising bribes, &c., or the officer accepting or receiving them is guilty of misdemeanor, and liable to a fine of 3 times the amount offered or accepted and 3 years imprisonment,—the officer forfeiting his place and the other party being forever disqualified from office under the crown. Any officer or person acting as such in the collection of revenue who becomes interested in the manufacture of any article subject to excise or trades in it incurs a penalty of $50 to $500, and any person so interested when this act takes effect who fails to divest himself within 60 days is liable in like manner.

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COS. PREMIUM NOTES.

Cap. 12—Any of these notes for $25 or upwards which have not been stamped may be made valid by affixing stamps for double duty within 3 months.

THE STATUTES IN MANITOBA AND B. COLUMBIA.

Cap. 13—With the under-mentioned exceptions all the provisions of the Statutes of the Dominion of Canada apply hereafter to Manitoba as to the other Provinces, and any law in force in that Province inconsistent with those acts are hereby repealed, viz,—31 V. cc. 6, 7, 8, 42, 44, 45, 50, and 51; 32 and 33 V. cc. 6, 10, 31, 32, and 33; 33 V. c. 9.

All statutes relating to the Executive Government and civil service of the Dominion, legislature and legislation, the Senate and House of Commons and proceedings therein, independence of Parliament, qualification and disqualifications of members, vacancies and filling them, Public Works, postal service, unless inconsistent with the order of Queen in Council for the admission of British Columbia shall be extended to that Province from the date of such admission. Such of the Excise and Customs laws as may be declared to extend there by the G. in C. will hereafter have force there.

CRIMINAL LAW,—MANITOBA.

Cap. 14—Extends 32 and 33 V. cc. 18 to 30, both inclusive, to the Province of Manitoba. Authorizes the general court there, or any court hereafter created by the Provincial Legislature to try treasons, felonies and other indictable offences. Juries half French half English, according to the language of the defence, may be demanded, and if the panel be exhausted without obtaining such jury the case may be adjourned and the Sheriff ordered to summon additional jurors. The prisoner's challenges in such cases are divided, one half only being allowed against English jurors and one half against French jurors. Any common jail may be used as a penitentiary in Manitoba.

INLAND REVENUE.

Cap. 15—Exempts from duty, "Paraffine wax in a solid state, grease for lubricating purposes and being fluid, lubricating oil made from crude petroleum without being subjected to any process of distillation, tar and other refuse removed from the still without passing through the worm or condenser, and any article produced from such tar or refuse without further process of distillation." The fire test of refined petroleum is made 105 degrees. The G. in C. may exempt from duty all products of petroleum which cannot be used for illuminating purposes or the adulteration of those that can. The duty on molasses taken out of bond for consumption in Canada is reduced from 65 to 63 cts. The G. in C. may reduce the duties of excise payable in Manitoba for 3 years to such rates as he may deem expedient in view of the customs duties paid there, and he may increase the customs and excise on intoxicating liquors to the amount levied in the other parts of Canada.

NORTH WEST TERRITORIES.

Cap. 16—The G. in C. may authorize the L. G. in the N. W. Territories to make provision for the administration of justice there and to make such laws, ordinances, &c., as may be necessary for their good government. The L. G. shall administer the Government under instructions given him by Orders in Council. The G. in C. may appoint a council of seven to fifteen persons to aid him. Existing laws are continued subject to the B. N. A. Act. Persons at present holding office in the territories will continue to do so till otherwise ordered.

MILITIA.

Cap. 17—The Militia law is extended to Manitoba and British Columbia which shall form military districts Nos. 10 and 11. Her Majesty may appoint Colonels and Major Generals in the Militia. The number of active militiamen who may be trained is increased to 45,000; but the number over 40,000 is to be regulated by Order in Council.

CENSUS

Cap. 18—Extends the Act to all parts of the Dominion and authorizes its extension by proclamation to British Columbia. Any territory set apart by proclamation shall be deemed a separate province. The period for taking the census may be extended in districts, in which the time prescribed by the previous act is insufficient, to the first of September, 1871, and the domiciliary visit of the enumerators may be dispensed

with where the population is too scattered or migratory. Proclamations may be amended, and amendments may also render valid what has meantime been done in conformity with the latter.

INDEPENDENCE OF PARLIAMENT.

Cap 19—Provides that the holding of any office, commission or employment, permanent or temporary, at the nomination of the crown, to which any salary or other emolument is attached disqualifies a person from being elected to and sitting in the House of Commons.

ELECTIONS, HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Cap. 20—Provides that for the next two years, the existing laws in the several Provinces on the subject of elections shall be enforced at any election; but in Ontario and Quebec the polls shall be open for only one day from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. In Ontario the qualification for voters shall be the same as it was for voters for members of the L. A. on the 23rd January, 1871. In Quebec the returning officer will divide the polling districts so that there shall not be more than 200 voters according to the list in any one of them, but the Municipal Council may make such division which is then binding on the returning officer. The polling places in cities, towns and villages shall not be less than 200 yd , and in other municipalities not less than one mile apart. In Ontario the sub divisions or wards are to be the same as in the last preceding election of members for the L. A. A duly certified copy of the voters list shall be a duplicate under 27 V. c. 8, in Quebec. A registrar delivering an incorrect copy to a deputy returning officer incurs a penalty of $400, and a clerk or Secretary Treasurer delivering an incorrect copy to a Registrar incurs the same. Lists may be attested before one J. P. Revisors, under c. 28, 1863 of Nova Scotia shall make out in each year a list of those qualified to vote, by adding to the lists for members of the L. A., the officials and employees of the Government of Canada who were qualified 1st July 1867. The laws which may be enforced in Manitoba or British Columbia respecting the qualification of members, the voters and oaths to be taken by them, the powers and duties of returning officers, the proceedings at elections, the trial of contested elections, vacating seats, and issue and execution of new writs shall apply to elections for Commons; the polls to be held for only one day, the districts to be subdivided as in other Provinces. Writs are to be issued by the person and in the form and be addressed to and executed by such person as the G. G. may appoint. Such persons to have like powers as similar officers under the former Provincial laws. The G. in C. may make a tariff of fees, costs, &c., applicable to all the Provinces. Offering a bribe of any kind to or using any intimidation towards any elector to induce or prevent his voting for any candidate, or opening or supporting any public house for the accommodation of electors renders the seat of the person guilty void if elected, and he is incapable of being elected to that Parliament.

LIBRARY OF PARLIAMENT.

Cap. 21—Vests the Library and Paintings in the joint possession of the two Houses, in Her Majesty, for their use. The direction of the Library is in the two Speakers, assisted during the Session by a joint committee, which may make orders and rules concerning it, subject to the approval of the two Houses. The officers, &c., are to be a librarian, an assistant, two clerks, and two messengers. The first receives $2,500, the second $1,800, the clerks $800 to $1,200, the messengers $400 to $500.

NATURALIZATION.

Cap. 22—All aliens who, prior to 1st Jan. 1868, took the oaths of residence and allegiance required by the laws of the Province in which they lived, are to be considered duly naturalized. Any person who was a resident in any of the four Provinces on or before July, 1867, has since continued, and still is resident in the Dominion, may be naturalized by taking the oaths of residence and allegiance, and filing them, in Ontario, with the Clerk of the Peace; in Quebec, with the Clerk of the Circuit Court; in Nova Scotia, with the Clerk of the Supreme Court; and in New Brunswick, with the Clerk of the Superior Court; and he is entitled to receive a certificate from such Clerk, on the payment of twenty-five cents.

FISHING BY FOREIGN VESSELS.

Cap. 23—Authorizes the seizing officer to retain vessels, &c., seized, or to put them in the hands of a Fisheries officer, or a person designated by the Minister, (as well as those of Customs officers,) to be secured and kept according to law. The sales to be under the direction of such officers, under regulations made by the G. in C. The proceeds to be subject to the control of the Minister, who shall first pay costs and expenses, and distribute the remainder according to regulations, not more than three-fourths to the officers and crew of the seizing vessel, and not less than one-fourth to the R. G. for the C. R. F. This enactment to apply to seizures condemned, before the passing of this, under the previous Act

METRIC SYSTEM OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Cap. 24—For provisions of this Act see proper heading.

INSOLVENT ACT.

Cap. 25—A person is reported a trader who has been in trade and incurred debts, not barred by the statute of limitations, although he may have ceased to trade; but proceedings can only be taken upon debts then contracted. The Board of Trade or Judge may make orders respecting the place for the first meeting of the creditors, or leave it to the discretion of the Assignee; but it must be within the county or district where insolvent had his chief place of business. If the remuneration of the interim Assignee be not fixed at the first meeting, the Judge shall tax his bill. His claim shall be a privileged one, and may be enforced prior to all others on summary petition. Oaths may be administered by Prothonotary and Clerk (as well as the Judge), by the interim Assignee, or Guardian, or a J. P. If the debtor be confined in a county or district where a Judge is not resident, a Clerk of the Court may be ordered by the Judge to take the examination, under S. 145, and transmit it to him. In case of sickness or temporary absence, the interim Assignee may appoint a deputy to do all ministerial duties, the sureties of such Assignee being responsible for such Deputy's

acts. One year after the termination of duties for which security has been given, under S. 32, the Judge or President of Board of Trade, may discharge such security. A Judge or Assignee is disqualified from acting by relationship to any litigant by blood or marriage, within the degree of cousin german. A Board of Trade, or its council, at any time it is deemed necessary, may appoint one or more official Assignees.

ROCKWOOD ASYLUM.

Cap. 26—Authorizes the sale of Rockwood Asylum to Ontario.

INDIAN LANDS, DUNDEE.

Cap. 27—Extends the time for the redemption of the reserved rents upon Indian lands in Dundee to 14th April, 1873. Any lessee or assignee of such lands for over thirty years may purchase and procure a patent for them.

OAKVILLE HARBOUR.

Cap. 28—Authorizes the sale of Oakville Harbour, the tolls to be levied by the purchaser, to be first approved of by the G. in C.

CONTINUING ACT.

Cap. 29—Continues 4 and 5 V., c. 32, and 32-33 V., c. 3, and 33 V., c. 3, to the end of the next Session of Parliament after 1st Jan., 1872, but subject to legislation of present Session. (*See c.* 16.)

REFORMATORY PRISONS, QUEBEC.

Cap. 30—Authorizes the imprisonment of any female convict for felony not capital, in any Provincial Reformatory in Quebec, established by the Proclamation of the L. G., if her offence be punishable by imprisonment from two to seven years. The term of imprisonment in such Reformatory to be from five to seven years. If such convict be guilty of a misdemeanor or felony punishable with less than two years imprisonment, or under the Act respecting vagrancy, she shall be asked by the presiding Judge or Magistrate if she consents to a sentence of five years to a Reformatory; if she refuse, the ordinary sentence is passed; if she consent, or it be proved that she has been twice convicted before of a similar offence, a sentence of five years shall be passed upon her. Every such sentence shall include hard labour. The imprisonment is to take place in the Reformatory nearest to place of trial. Male convicts in common jails in Quebec, sentenced to hard labour, may be employed at such labour outside the precincts of the jail, as well as within them, and escapes be, in like manner punished as if from such precincts. Every common jail in the Province shall be a House of Correction, Reformatory Prison and place of detention.

LOCAL AND PRIVATE ACTS.

Cap. 31—To the TRINITY HOUSE, QUEBEC, the offices of Clerk and Treasurer become one, the officer to be called Secretary-Treasurer. Salaries of all officers to be fixed by G. in C., not exceeding $1,000 for the Master, $1,200 for the Superintendent of Pilots, and $1,600 each for the Master and Sec.-Treas.

Cap. 32—Any person offending against the Act for more effectually preventing the DESERTION OF SEAMEN at Quebec, C. S. C., c. 43, may be imprisoned for three to six mos., with or without hard labour. Loitering near a vessel, whether in a boat or not, is punishable under s. 3. For going on board a vessel without leave of the Master, unless to reach a vessel lying alongside, a person may be imprisoned thirty to sixty days.

Cap. 33—Provides for the appointment of a PORT WARDEN to the Harbour of Quebec, with similar powers to those possessed by the Port Warden at Montreal.

Cap. 34—Authorizes the QUEBEC HARBOUR COMMISSIONERS to issue $100,000 of 6 p.c. preferential debentures, if a majority of the present bond-holders consent. The Commissioners may also issue certificates to replace the coupons, or part of them, for arrears of interest on previous debentures.

Cap. 35—Extends the time during which HARBOUR TOLLS may be collected at OWEN SOUND till the 14th April, 1891, the Harbour to be subject to any general legislation on the subject hereafter, and the tariff of tolls to the approval of G. in C.

Cap. 36—Authorizes the Corporation of TRENTON to impose HARBOUR TOLLS on all goods shipped or landed there, and all timber or lumber floated down the Trent, subject to the approval of the G. in C. Harbour works to be subject to general legislation.

Cap. 37—On a requisition of one fourth of the Shareholders of the ONTARIO BANK, Directors must call a meeting to consider the removal of the head office from Bowmanville, giving three months notice,—the removal to be decided by a majority of the Shareholders present in person or by proxy.

Cap. 38—After notice given for twelve mos. in certain papers in N. B., to persons holding bills or notes of the COMMERCIAL BANK OF N. B., to present them for payment, the Directors may distribute the assets of the Bank, without reference to the notes not presented. The statute of limitations shall be held to have commenced to run in favour of Stockholders of said Bank on the 10th November, 1868, and they will be released from all claims against them by reason of liabilities of said Bank, on the expiry of the statutory period.

Cap. 39—Incorporates as the METROPOLITAN BANK S. Waddell, M. Cuvillier, M. P. Ryan, M.P., H. Hogan, and A. Caron. Capital $1,000,000, in shares of $100. Principal office in Montreal. To be organized when $500,000 are subscribed, and $100,000 paid in.

Cap. 40—Incorporates as the BEDFORD DISTRICT BANK the Hon. C. Dunkin, Hon. A. B. Foster, the Hon. T. Wood, G. B. Baker, M.P., and others. Capital $500,000, in shares of $50. Chief office at Waterloo, or such other place in the District of Bedford as the Shareholders at their first meeting may fix. To be organized when $500,000 is subscribed and $100,000 is paid in.

Cap. 41—Incorporates as the WESTERN BANK, S. M. Ryerson, I. Killam, J. Young, and others. Chief office in Yarmouth, N. S. Capital $500,000, in shares of $100. To be organized when $500,000 is subscribed, and $100,000 paid in.

Cap. 42—Incorporates as the BANK OF LIVERPOOL, J. Collie, J. G. Moreton, C. E. Moreton, and others. Chief office at Liver-

pool, N. S. Capital $500,000, in shares of $100. To be organized when $500,000 are subscribed, and $100,000 paid in.

RAILWAY ACT.

Cap. 43—Amends the Railway Act of 1868. Where larger space is needed for the accommodation of a railway, at any of its stations, than it possesses, and the law at present allows it to take, the Co. cause a plan of the additional land required to be made, and transmit the same with a certificate and affidavit that no other suitable land is procurable, to the M. P. W. He shall enquire into the truth of the statements, and if found correct shall grant a certificate authorizing the taking of such lands, which may thereupon be acquired under the Railway Act of 1868. The action of a party against a Railway Co. for damages arising from non-carriage after payment of fare or freight, will lie notwithstanding any notice, condition or declaration of the Co., if the damage arises from the negligence of the Co. or its servants.

LOCAL AND PRIVATE ACTS.

Cap. 44—Makes provision for the consolidation of the Stock and Bonds of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY Co., amounting in all to $28,200,000.

Cap. 45—Confirms the agreement of lease between the NORTHERN RAILWAY Co. and MUSKOKA JUNCTION RAILWAY Co., and authorizes the former to make a like agreement with the NORTH GREY RAILWAY Co.

Cap. 46—Grants to the VAUDREUIL RAILWAY Co. till Dec., 1876, to complete the road from Hawkesbury to Ottawa. Authorizes it to issue bonds to the extent of $15,000 a mile. These powers for the line from Ottawa to Hawkesbury to be suspended if the Canada Central Railway Co. shall, before 1st September, 1871, deposit maps, plans, &c., and commence work thereon *bona fide*.

Cap. 47—Incorporates as the MONTREAL AND OTTAWA JUNCTION RAILWAY Co., D. A. McDonald, M.P., L. H. Masson, M.P., J. A. Grant, M.P., W. Duckett, and others, with power to construct a Railway from Ottawa to Alexandria, in Glengarry, and thence to Coteau Landing. Capital $1,000,000, in shares from $100,000 to $100. To be organized when one tenth the stock is subscribed, and 10 p.c. of the subscriptions paid in. It may issue bonds to the extent of $15,000 per mile. Road to be begun within three years and completed within eight.

Cap. 48—Incorporates as the ONTARIO AND QUEBEC RAILWAY Co., H. J. Hubertus, H. Abbott, Hon. J. Skead, Hon. M. Cameron, Hon. B. Flint, J. M. Currier, M. P., A. Wright, M. P., P. M. Grover, M. P., J. Kempt, M.P., J. N. Lapum, M.P., and E. D. O'Flynn, to construct a Railway from Toronto through or near Peterborough, Madoc, and Carleton Place to Ottawa, crossing the Ottawa River at or near the city to effect a junction with Railways in the Province of Quebec. Capital $1,250,000, in shares of $100. Company to be organized when at least $50,000 is subscribed, and $5,000 paid in. Bonds may be issued to the usual amount. Branches may be made to connect with other lines. The Co. may purchase other lines or transfer its own. Work to be commenced within three years and completed within eight.

Cap. 49—Incorporates as the KINGSTON AND PEMBROKE RAILWAY Co., the Hon. A. Campbell, R. J. Cartwright, M.P., G. A. Kirkpatrick, M.P., and others, with power to construct a Railway from Kingston to Pembroke, and extend their traffic by ferry or otherwise into the Province of Quebec. They may acquire lands and water lot property in Kingston, not exceeding 25 acres; in Pembroke, 10 acres, and in each township through which it passes, 5 acres, for stations, &c. They may hold and navigate steam and other vessels, and may lease their own or hire another line. Capital $1,250,000, in shares of $50. The Co. to be organized when $100,000 is subscribed and 10 p.c. thereon paid in. Bonds may be issued to the usual amount.

Cap. 50—Incorporates as the SAULT ST. MARY RAILWAY AND BRIDGE CO., J. S. McMurray, F. W. Cumberland, M.P.P., Hon. J. B. Robinson, A. Morrison, M.P., W. M. Simpson, M.P., A. G. B. Dodge, J. J. Vickers and others with power to build a railway from Sault St. Mary, in Algoma to connect with projected railways at Nipissing, extend a branch to connect with the Toronto, Simcoe and Muskoka Junction Railway at Bracebridge, and to construct a railway bridge across the river St. Mary to connect with the railways in Michigan. Capital $10,000,000 in shares of $100. The Co. to be organized when one tenth has been subscribed and $100,000 paid in. Bonds to be issued to the usual amount. Work to be commenced within 3 years, and line to be finished within 8.

Cap. 51—Incorporates as the FREDERICTON AND ST. MARY'S BRIDGE Co., J. Pickard, M.P., A. Gibson, Hon. R. D. Wilmot, Charles Burpee and others, to construct a bridge for Railway and other purposes from Fredericton, to St. Mary's or from Kingsclear to Douglas across the river St. John. Capital $300,000 in shares of $100. It has also power to work trains across the bridge, to build branch railways, to connect with lines on either side. The tariff of tolls subject to the approval of the G. in C. Work to be begin within 2 yrs., and the bridge completed within 5.

Cap. 52—Incorporates as THE DOMINION TELEGRAPH Co., Hon. J. McMurrich, Hon. W. Cayley, Hon. J. H. Cameron, Hon. M. C. Cameron, J. Michie and others, head office at Toronto,—with power to construct, lease or work telegraph lines from or to any places in the Dominion where exclusive rights have not been already granted. Capital $500,000 in shares of $25, with power to increase to $1,000,000. Bonds may be issued to the extent of the paid up capital. Stock books may be opened out of Canada. The Company is bound to transmit all despatches in the order they are received under a penalty of $20 to $100, except messages relating to to the administration of justice, arrest of criminals, discovery or prevention of crime and Government messages or despatches, which have preference when required by a person connected with the administration of Justice or the Secretary of State. Any employee divulging the contents of a despatch is liable to a fine of $100 or imprisonment for 3 months.

Cap. 53—Amends the charter of the SUN INSURANCE Co. of Montreal, limiting its powers to Life and accident insurance, and

changing its name to the "Sun Life Insurance Co. of Montreal."

Cap. 54—Incorporates as the CONFEDERATION LIFE ASSOCIATION, Sir F. Hincks, Hon. W. P. Howland, C. B., Hon. W. McMaster, Hon. E. B. Wood, Hon. M. C. Cameron, J. Young, M.P., T. N. Gibbs, M.P., and others. Capital $500,000 in shares of $100, with power of increase to $1,000,000, with power to purchase and hold real estate to the annual value of $20,000 in any Province. Property acquired in the course of business above that amount must be disposed of within 10 yrs. Company to commence operations when $500,000 has been subscribed and 10 p.c. paid in, and a license taken under the act. The policy holders, participators in profits, as well as subscribers for stock are members of the association. Directors must hold stock or participating policies to the amount of $5,000.

Cap. 55—Incorporates as the ISOLATED RISK FIRE INSURANCE Co., Hon. G. Brown, E. Blake, M.P., R. Wilkes, H. P. Dwight and others. Stock $500,000 in shares of $100, with power of increase to $1,000,000. Directors to hold 20 shares. May hold property to the amount of $20,000; all other acquired in the course of business to be disposed of within 10 years.

Cap. 56—Incorporates as the MUTUAL INSURANCE Co. OF CANADA, W. Workman, F. P. Pominville, J. Grant, M.P, Ryan, M.P., E. Rawlings and others. Guarantee fund of not less than $100,000 must be raised and 25 p.c. paid in before commencing business. Guarantee fund may be used for the purposes of Co., as Directors may determine by by-law; and it may be redeemed out of the accumulated reserve. When it has been so redeemed the whole profits of the Co. are to be divided among the policy holders upon the mutual principle. Any person who is a holder of a policy of insurance or subscribes to the guarantee fund is a member of the corporation. Directors must have subscribed $2,000 to the guarantee fund or hold a policy for $1,000. Real estate acquired in the course of business must be disposed of within 10 years. The Co. may hold continuously what is necessary for its own immediate use and occupation.

Cap. 57—Incorporates as the MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF CANADA, C. Gamble, J. Turner, Hon. W. McDougall, C.B., A. T. McCord, W. Thompson, and others, with power to acquire and hold real estate, to the annual value of $5,000. Any policy holder, or subscriber to the guarantee fund, is a member of the Corporation. Business may be commenced when 500 persons have applied for policies to the amount of $500,000, and been accepted. Guarantee fund shall be raised sufficient to make the necessary deposit with the R. G. Head office at Toronto. Directors must hold a policy for $1,000, or subscribe to the guarantee fund $500.

Cap. 58—Authorizes the Synod of the Church of England in New Brunswick to unite with and send representatives to the Provincial Synod of Canada; but the right of presentation to Rectories, and the property of the several parishes and church corporations in New Brunswick may not be interfered with.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

(*Legislature opened 7th December*, 1870, *and prorogued 15th February*, 1871.)

SUPPLY BILL.

Cap. 1—Grants $2,602,560 for expenses of Government for 1871, and $49,884, to make good expenditures in 1869 and 1870.

RAILWAYS.

Cap. 2—Sets apart $1,500,000 from the C. R. F. as a railway fund; authorizing the L. G. in C. to grant aid of $2,000 to $4,000 per mile to any Railway Co., upon the report of C. of A., &c.

CONTROVERTED ELECTIONS.

Cap. 3—Provides for the trial by the Judges of the Superior Courts of Controverted Elections to the Provincial Assembly. Petitions may be presented by voters, persons claiming to be elected, or candidates. Petitions must be presented to Clk of Court within 21 days (or 28 days in case of direct bribery by member elect) after the return to the C. C. in C. Security for costs to be given at the time, or $800 deposited. Notice is then given to the respondent and sent to the Returning Officer, who publishes it. These proceedings are summary. The Clerk of the Court is to make out a list of these petitions in the order in which they are presented, and they are to be tried as nearly as may be in the same order. For their trial, a Judge from each of the Superior Courts is to be selected by a majority of its members in each year. 14 days' notice is given of trial, which takes place in the Electoral district, unless cause to the contrary be shown. The Judge gives a certificate of his decision, with a copy of his notes, to the Speaker; a special report being made when corrupt practices are proved, or other matter requiring such report. A special case may be submitted by order of the Court for its decision, and questions of law may be reserved at the trial for the decision of the whole Court. The decision of the Judge or Court is to be reported by the Speaker to the House, and entered in the Journals. Upon a special report the House may make such entry as it thinks proper. Judges on the *rota* may make rules of practice respecting these trials, which are to be laid before the Legislature; till they do so the rules respecting trials of elections for the House of Commons in Great Britain govern. The expenses of the Judges are to be provided out of moneys granted by the Legislature. The other expenses and powers of the Court to be the same as at Assize and Nisi Prius, and the power to summon witnesses being the same. A petition may be only withdrawn upon leave granted by the Court or Judge; but a new petitioner may be substituted thereupon. In case of a corrupt bargain securities may be held for the costs of the new petitioner; otherwise the liability of the substituted petitioner will be the same as the first. In all cases of a withdrawal the Court or Judge must report whether it is the result of a corrupt arrangement. A petition is abated by the death of a sole petitioner or the survivor of several; notice

of such abatement is to be given in the Division and a new petitioner may be substituted. If the respondent die, or have his seat declared vacant, by resolution of the House, or give notice that he will not further oppose the petition, any person or persons, not exceeding three, may be admitted to his place, but a party giving notice of abandonment cannot afterwards appear before the Court as a party, or sit in the Assembly pending the proceedings. In case of double return the abandonment of the contest by one of those returned authorises the Assembly to declare the other seated. A candidate or other person having opportunity to be heard, reported guilty of corrupt practices, cannot for eight years sit in or be elected to the Assembly, or hold any office, or be registered as a voter for eight years. Votes of those guilty of such practices are void. A candidate employing an agent known to have been guilty of such practices cannot be elected. If it be proved that a person disqualified as above has been reported upon perjured evidence, he may be relieved of his disqualification by the Court. A Returning Officer wilfully delaying or neglecting to return a person duly elected, may be sued by such person and double damages and full costs recovered. Petitions complaining of no returns may be tried as others under this Act. The party whose seat is contested may give evidence of the undue election of the party claiming the seat as if he had presented a petition against him.

DISTRICT OF THUNDER BAY.

Cap. 4—Erects all that part of the District of Algoma, West of 87° W., into a separate judicial district, and the L. G. in C. may divide it into two or more divisions, in which a Court should be held every two months, or oftener at the discretion of the Stipendiary Magistrate, who is to be appointed by the L. G. The provisions of C. S. U. C., c. 128, ss. 5 and 7 to 87 inclusive, are applied to this district. In some respects it is a subordinate jurisdiction to Algoma. In other respects similar provisions are made as for the districts of Algoma and Muskoka. (See Year Books of 1869 and 1870.)

FREE GRANT TERRITORY.

Cap. 5—Sets apart $20,000 as a settlers' homestead fund, to be applied by the C. of A. in clearing and fencing five acres of any lot authorized to be granted under the Free Grant Act of 1868, and building a one story house thereon, provided not more than $200 shall be spent for any one such lot. The cost thereof to be mentioned in the location ticket, and to be repaid by the locatee within five years of the issue of the ticket and before issuing the patent.

LANDS SOLD FOR TAXES.

Cap. 6—The deeds of a duly authorized officer conveying lands sold for taxes of a locatee or purchaser from the Crown, the fee simple of which is still in the Crown, may be recognized by the C. of C. L., and patents issued to the purchasers, unless the deeds be questioned within three months. But this act does not apply to sales before 1st January, 1868.

ESTATE BILLS.

Cap. 7—Authorizes the L. G. in C. to issue commissions to Judges of the Superior Courts directing them to report to the Assembly, under its rules, upon bills respecting estates, or petitions therefor.

NAMES OF THE SUPERIOR COURTS.

Cap. 8—Alters the names of the Superior Courts to conform with the present name of the Province, *i. e.*, from Upper Canada to Ontario, but misnomer arising from it is not to invalidate any proceeding until 1st January, 1872.

FACILITATING BUSINESS OF SUPERIOR COURTS.

Cap. 9—The Chief Justice of Appeal may sit in either of the Superior Courts, and a Judge of either of them may sit in either of the others upon the request of the Judge or Judges with or for whom he so sits.

COURT OF CHANCERY.

Cap. 10—Authorizes the L. G. in C. to appoint a referee in chambers in Chancery, to whom are to be sent references in Toronto, under the "Quieting titles to Real Estate" act; to take such references as the Master in Ordinary shall certify he cannot proceed with, and such other duties of a ministerial nature as may be assigned to him by general orders of the Court. By such orders similar powers may be conferred upon local masters. The decision of such referee or local master is to be binding unless appealed from to a Judge sitting in chambers. The title of all securities, &c., now vested in the Registrar, is transferred to the Accountants, and on the death of the latter the same are to vest in his successor in office. It confirms proceedings had in Chancery Chambers since the 10th September, 1866, as if had before a Judge.

COURT OF ERROR AND APPEAL.

Cap. 11—To appeal from the decision of a Court upon a motion for a new trial, it is no longer necessary that a Judge dissent from the ruling. An appeal is granted in all cases from a decision on a rule *nisi* to quash a Municipal By-law. An appeal is granted from the decision of a Judge under the 29 V. c 28, to the full Court or the Court of Error and Appeal.

PROCEDURE.

Cap. 12—(The greater part of this act is purely of a technical nature, amending the forms of procedure in the Courts.) It provides that the County Judges are to hold Courts 4 times in each year, commencing on the first Monday in January, April, July and October, and ending on Saturday of the same week. The Sheriffs and their officers need not attend. The sittings of these Courts for the trial of issues of fact and assessment of damages are held semi-annually, commencing on the second Tuesday in June and December, except in York, where three sittings shall be held, on the second Tuesday in March, June and December.

AFFIDAVITS—QUEEN'S BENCH.

Cap. 13—Authorizes the clerks of Q. B. to attach the Seal of the Court to the Commissions of Commissioners heretofore appointed, and renders valid the deeds, &c., authenticated by such Commissioners.

AFFIDAVITS MADE OUT OF THE PROVINCE.

Cap. 14—Repeals 26 Vic. c. 11 and authorizes the L. G. in C. by one or more Commissions, to appoint persons not resident in Ontario Commissioners to take affidavits to be received and read in the several Courts of the

Province, and for registration purposes, to be styled "Commissioners for taking affidavits in the Courts of Ontario." They may be also taken before a Chancery Commissioner in England, or before a Notary Public, or Mayor, or Chief Magistrate of a city, town, &c., in any country, if certified by the Seal of such Corporation, or any Judge of a Supreme Court in any British Colony without Canada, or a British Consular Agent in any foreign country.

LAW SOCIETY.

Cap. 15—Provides for election of 30 benchers to represent the Law Society. After the first day of Easter term, 1871, the Attorney General and all past Attorneys General of the late Province of Upper Canada, and retired Judges of the Superior Courts of Ontario, are to be *ex-officio* benchers. For the election every member of the Bar not declared ineligible may vote for thirty persons duly qualified, by closed voting papers delivered to the Secretary of the Law Society on the first Monday, Tuesday, or Wednesday in April of each year of election. Two Scrutineers are to be appointed by the benchers in the term preceding each election, to act with the Treasurer in the scrutiny of such votes, and a third person to act in place of the Treasurer, in case of absence, &c. The thirty persons receiving most votes are elected, and any person entitled to vote may be present at the opening of the voting papers. Electors and Benchers must have paid their bar fees; and the Secretary of the Law Society shall make out, on the first day of Term previous to an election, a list of those qualified to vote, to be subsequently revised and corrected, upon application of members entitled to vote. Elections to be held on the Thursday next after the first Wednesday in April, 1871, and at the same date in each fifth year afterwards. Provision is made for trying contested elections. At their first meeting after election the Benchers elect a Treasurer, who is also President.

COMMISSIONERS OF POLICE.

Cap. 16—Authorizes any such Comr. under the Great Seal of Canada to act as such within any part of the Province of Ontario, (if also authorized by the L. G.), with all the powers of a Police Magistrate or J. P. He requires no property qualification. Police constables appointed or employed by him have all the powers of constables appointed under provincial authority; but neither comr. nor constables are to have any authority in municipal matters. Upon revocation of commission of either their power shall cease.

A CENTRAL PRISON.

Cap. 17—Authorizes the L. G. to acquire a site for a central prison for the province, and erect proper buildings thereon, in conformity with plans of the prison inspector. He may issue a proclamation constituting it such. The Inspector is given authority over its officers and to make and enforce by-laws therefor. Any prisoners may be transferred thereto from the common gaols, by order of the Provincial Secretary, for the remainder of his sentence. Any person convicted by any court of criminal jurisdiction, may be sentenced to imprisonment in such central prison instead of a common gaol. Any one sentenced by a Police Magistrate or J. P. for more than fourteen days, may also be so transferred by the Provincial Secretary. The prisoners of such central prison may, by order of the L. G. in C., be employed upon work outside the precincts of the prison. Prisoners may also be removed from the central prison to the provincial reformatory, to the Dominion penitentiary, or back to the common gaol, or from such reformatory to the central prison. Records are to be kept of the conduct of such prisoners, to enable them to earn the remission of a portion of their sentence. The duties of Sheriffs, Wardens, and other officers in respect of prisoners there confined, are similar to those of like officers with respect to convicts in the reformatory or penitentiary. The Wardens and principal officers are to give security for their good conduct, and to take the oaths of allegiance and office. Contracts for stores, &c., are to be made by the Inspector in the name of Her Majesty. Escapes are to be punished according to the regulations in that behalf.

INSANE ASYLUMS.

Cap. 18—Insane Asylums in the province are vested in the Crown; and no person shall be received into them without an order of the L.G., or a certificate from three medical practitioners, signed and verified by the Reeve or Mayor of the Municipality. Such certificate is to state that the medical practitioners have examined the patient, and after due enquiry into the facts have found him to be a lunatic. The L. G. may order the removal of any insane person from any prison in the province to an asylum, although the original warrant of commitment be irregular and insufficient. The Bursar of any Asylum sends a copy of the certificate or order to the nearest relative, guardian, &c., of the lunatic, and draws on him quarterly for his maintenance. In default of payment thereof, the County Judge may be applied to, and may make an order against such relative or guardian, if found able to pay such maintenance; and if such lunatic have no relative or guardian possessed of property belonging to him, the authorities of the asylum may take possession and dispose of his estate. The Inspector shall in that case be *ex officio* his committee, but the Court of Chancery may, if deemed expedient, appoint another in his stead. The Inspector, while such committee, may sell the property, though nothing be due for maintenance, if deemed advisable the case being first reported to and approved of by the County Judge. Medical Superintendents are to have salaries not exceeding $2,000, and Bursars not exceeding $1,200.

GOVERNMENT ROAD ALLOWANCES.

Cap. 19—The grants for Government Road allowances to the grantee of Crown timber licenses are declared valid, and they have the same right over the timber upon such road allowance as upon that upon other land granted, but shall not have the right to take or keep exclusive possession of such allowance. By-laws of Municipal Councils shall have no effect upon such licenses; but such Councils having passed any by-law for preserving or selling the timber on such allowances, shall be entitled to receive 2 p.c. of the timber dues collected by the Provincial Government, upon furnishing a certified copy of such by-law to the Crown Lands office in Toronto, with the affidavit of the Reeve or Clerk to authenticate it, within six months after its passing. The money so received to be spent on the highways.

CROWN, CLERGY AND GRAMMAR SCHOOL LANDS.

Cap. 20—The L. G. in C. has authority to reduce the price of any of the above kinds of lands sold before 1st July, 1867, for a price greater than its fair market value, such price remaining unpaid, and may also reduce the amount payable as arrears of interest or unpaid instalments. Before such reduction, lands are to be examined and valued by the C. C. of L. or one or more inspectors appointed for the purpose. Reduction is only made where the purchaser, or person claiming under him, is an actual settler, in occupation.

PUBLIC FAIRS.

Cap. 21—The Council of each County or Town, on petition of fifty electors, may authorize the holding of Fairs in one or more places in each Township, or Village, &c., and make by-laws for their regulation.

THE DRAINAGE ACT.

Cap. 22—Amends the Drainage Act. Proprietors, &c., of lands taxed for main drains may turn the water from such lands through lateral into the public drains without further charge. Proprietors of lands are enabled to commute the rent charge imposed on their lands for government drainage by paying the principal thereof to free their lands of such rent charge. Where roads of Municipalities are benefitted by government drainage they may be made liable to a rent charge therefor in the same manner as individuals.

AGRICULTURAL AND ARTS ACT.

Cap. 23—The Entomological Society is enabled to take the benefit of the Act when 25 members paying subscriptions of not less than $1, organize themselves under it. It may receive aid not exceeding $500 yearly, and shall hold an annual exhibition and report the same at the same time as the Provincial Association. Veterinary Surgeons who have passed the examination and taken the diploma of the College may demand fees when summoned as witnesses. None others may append the term "Veterinary Surgeon" or any abreviation of it to their names. The Council of the Provincial Association are to report to the C. P. W. within thirty days of the annual exhibition respecting the progress in agriculture and the arts shown by it as compared with those of previous years. The maximum grants to Mechanics' Institutes are increased from $20 to $30, they being only bound to contribute half the amount of the Government grant. That to the Fruit Growers Association is increased from $300 to $500. The Entomological Society may affiliate and receive a grant of $500 per annum. One week's notice must be given of the annual meeting of an Electoral Division Society. Towns and villages not forming separate electoral divisions form part of the township for the purposes of this Act. A County Society can only unite for a show with one of the townships within the County or a township with another in the same electoral division. A Township Society may hold its show separately from the county in the same township that not within 5 miles of the place where the latter is held. Horticultural Societies uniting their show with that of the County, make their Directors, &c., Directors. The affidavit and application for grant to County Societies may be sent in on or before 1st September, and for Township, 1st August. Toronto need not subscribe a larger proportion than any other society. No person under 18 can be a member. No subscriber can secure his vote by paying after the poll is opened. Votes must be taken between 12 M. and 4 P. M. Office bearers of a Society must be rate-payers in the township or county, but members need not be resident. Delegates to any Board or Council must produce certificates of their appointment. Societies holding fair grounds, &c., in common, may continue to do so or dispose of them. Societies organized since the passing of the Act of 1868, have the same privileges as those before under s. 51. The grant of land or money by Municipalities to Societies or Institutes in adjoining municipalities is rendered valid, as well as *bonafide* sales and conveyances of lands by Societies.

REAL ESTATE OF MARRIED WOMEN.

Cap. 24.—Repeals C. S. U. C., c. 85, ss. 2, 3, & 4. In case a married woman executes a deed conveying real estates, she shall do so in presence of a Judge of one of the Superior Courts, or Judge of a County Court, or a Notary Public, or two J. P., who shall examine her, apart from her husband, respecting her consent thereto, and grant a certificate that she acts of her free will, (if that appear upon examination). If it be executed in other British territories, it is to be done before the Chief Justice or a Judge of a Superior Court, or a Notary Public, or the Mayor or Chief Magistrate of the city or borough, &c.; and in any foreign country before the Governor or Chief Executive officer, the resident British Consul, a Judge of a Court of Record, a Notary Public or Mayor, &c., who shall make a similar examination and grant a similar certificate—in the latter case to be under the seal of office of the party granting it.

Discharges of mortgages registered before as well as after the passing of 32 V. c. 9, are valid without the examination.

REGISTRATION OF TITLES.

Cap. 25.—Authorizes the L. G. in C. to separate cities or junior Counties or Ridings—not separated for municipal or judicial purposes—from the other Ridings or Counties for registration purposes, and appoint the place for keeping the Registry Office, until separation for other purposes, when it is to be placed in the county town. Prothonotarial copies of deeds executed in Quebec are made valid as originals for registration purposes as Notarial copies were before.

Cap. 26.—Deeds executed prior to the passing of the 31 V. c. 20, affecting lands in more than one county of which no memorial has been executed, may be recorded in one, upon proofs under the Act, and in the others by means of a copy and proof as in case of Powers of Attorney.

Cap. 27.—Authorizes copies of Registry Books affecting lands in Wayne County, in the State of Michigan, now in the hands of the Registrar of the county of Essex, to be made by him, certified by such Registrar and the Judge of said County Court, and thereafter to be taken and used as originals; and the L. G. may thereupon order the present original books to be handed over to the Registrar of Wayne County, Michigan.

ASSESSMENT ACT.

Cap. 28.—Abolishes the exemption of government salaries from local taxation. Enables towns and villages as well as townships to levy $1 per head as commutation for statute labour, that being made the rate when no by-law is passed. A verbal correction substituting schedule C for B is made in 32 V. c. 36, s. 150.

AUDITING COUNTY ACCOUNTS.

Cap. 29.—The accounts formerly audited by the Quarter Sessions are to be delivered to the Clerks of the Peace for audit on the 1st days of January, April, July and October. The Audit is to take place between the 1st and the 15th of those months.

MUNICIPAL INSTITUTIONS.

Cap. 30.—Town Councils with five or more Wards are to have but two councillors from each. By-laws may forbid forestalling or purchasing by hucksters or runners, whether resident in the municipality or not. Penalties may be imposed on those elected to municipal offices if they refuse to accept as well as for neglect of duty after acceptance. By-laws may be passed for the removal of any obstructions on roads and bridges. Councils may acquire a road from an adjacent municipality for an avenue or walk, and take adjacent lands to widen and improve it, under by-laws to be passed by both. The right is given to grant bonuses to railways and persons or Co's, establishing manufactories and to issue debentures for them. County councils may make bridges over streams 500 ft. in width or upwards in any village connecting a highway through the county, and may levy tolls on them. Towns and villages are given the same right as cities to settle by by-law what portion of the real estate of the place is to be benefitted by a work and levy an assessment accordingly—appeal, however, lying to the County Judge. Bridges are added to the list of works to be dealt with. If the Council give one half they may assess such proprietors for the other half without a petition from them, unless the representatives of one half the property in value petition against it in one month after notice of the assessment is given. County and city councils are given the same common jurisdiction over bridges over rivers forming their boundary as counties have had with each other. When a stream or creek has been freed of obstructions by one township its Council may serve notice on the head of the Council of one adjoining binding it to cause the obstructions to be removed within its jurisdiction within 6 mos. to the satisfaction of a county Inspector. A commission may issue to inquire into the financial affairs of a municipal corporation on a petition of 30 duly qualified electors. Councils are obliged to pass a by-law which they have submitted to a popular vote and which has been approved—within six weeks after such approval. The assessment rolls, poll-books, voters' lists and other documents in the possession of the clerk are open to inspection as well as the minutes, by-laws, &c.

PLANTING TREES.

Cap. 31.—Vests the property of any Shade trees, Shrubs or Saplings growing upon the road side, in owners of the adjacent lands, and owners of such adjacent lands may plant trees, shrubs, &c., along the side of such highway so as not to obstruct or hinder the use thereof, such trees to be the property of the person planting them. Municipal Councils may remove them for the purposes of public improvement, but must give a month's notice to the owner, and remuneration, if he has planted them; but neither the owner nor any road officer shall injure, cut down or remove such trees, &c., without leave of the municipal council. A person doing this or fastening an animal to such trees or shrubs, or allowing animals under his control to injure or destroy them, is liable to a penalty of $25 or 30 days imprisonment—half the penalty to go to the person informing and half to the municipality. Municipal councils may expend money on planting or assisting individuals to plant such trees, &c.

CHARITABLE SOCIETIES.

Cap 32.—5 or more persons may unite in a Society in order to make provision by contributions, subscriptions, &c., against sickness, misfortune or death, and for the relief of the widow and orphans of the deceased members and become incorporated by signing a declaration to that effect in duplicate, setting forth the name of the Society, its purpose, the names of its first trustees or officers and the manner of appointing their successors, and such other particulars as they think necessary. A duplicate is to be filed with and registered by the County Registrar, who gives a certificate to that effect, on the other; whereupon such parties become incorporated. They cannot hold lands at a greater extent than 5 acres at a time. Any such Society already in existence may become incorporated upon compliance with these formalities.

COMMON AND GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Cap. 33—Common Schools, to be hereafter known as Public Schools, are made free, and trustees and the Municipal Councils of cities are to levy a sufficient rate on all taxable property to defray all expenses; but in cities, towns, and villages, a sum not exceeding 20 cents per month, may be collected from each scholar for books, &c. Every child from 7 to 12, has a right to attend such schools, and every parent or guardian not sending them to school is liable to a penalty of $5 for the first wilful neglect, and double penalty for each subsequent offence. But the J.P. may ascertain the cause of such neglect, and forego the issue of the warrant in case of extreme poverty or ill health or too great distance from school. Refractory pupils whose presence is deemed injurious to the others, may be excluded by a majority of the trustees; and Roman Catholics cannot be compelled to attend a public school, nor Protestants a Roman Catholic school. Inspectors are to be appointed for each 20 to 120 schools for a county or union of counties, city, or town, but more than one need not be appointed. Where in any Municipality the French or German is the common or prevailing language, an inspector may be appointed for every 40 schools. Their qualification is to be prescribed by the Council of public instruction, and they are to be appointed by the County Council or the board of School Trustees in a city or town; they may be dismissed by the Council or board at pleasure, or by the L.G. in C., for misconduct or inefficiency, and shall not be reappointed without the concurrence of the authority dismissing. They shall have the

same authority as the local superintendents under the former law. The remuneration —not less than $5 per school per an.—shall be provided by the County Council, or by the board in a city or town. The L. G. in C. may add a like amount to the pay of the county inspectors. The County Council or city or town board shall appoint boards of examiners for teachers of not less than 3 and not more than 5, whose qualification shall be prescribed by the Council of public instruction,—the inspector to be a member of the board. The Council of P.I. will prescribe uniform examinations for, and classification of teachers; the C.P.I. awarding the 1st class certificates, and the board of examiners the 2nd and 3rd. The 1st and 2nd to be permanent and valid throughout the province. Certificates already granted not to be interfered with, and local superintendents to hold their offices till others are appointed under this Act. The Municipal Council of any Township may, on a vote of a majority in two thirds of its School Sections, establish a Township Board of Trustees. No School District is to contain less than 50 resident children between 5 and 15, or contain an area of more than four square miles. An appeal against the formation or alteration of boundaries of a school section may be taken by a majority of school trustees, or any 5 ratepayers, to the County Council, who shall appoint a committee of 3 to 5, of whom the County Judge shall be one, to confirm or disallow it; and the Council, on the petition of the trustees, or a majority of the ratepayers of two or more sections, may allow the boundaries. The value of land selected for a school site may be determined by the Inspector and two Arbitrators appointed by the trustees and the proprietor; in case of refusal to sell or dispute as to price, if the trustees or proprietor neglect to appoint one, the Inspector may act with the other, and will have a casting vote. If an Arbitrator be absent from a meeting properly called, the other two may make their award or adjourn for two days. But no site may be taken without leave of the proprietor in a city, town or village, or within a hundred yards of a house, garden or pleasure ground. A clerk neglecting to furnish the map of the school divisions of his school municipality is liable to a fine of $10. The trustees may provide residences for the teachers. School Trustees' report is to contain a summary of proceedings, state of the school and detailed statement of receipts and expenditure of the school, signed by the two auditors, or by one with the Inspector. A Trustee may give notice of a meeting, if the Secretary-Treasurer neglect. The latter shall receive all moneys collected; and if the trustees do not take proper security they are personally liable. Differences between teachers and trustees are to be settled by the County Judge sitting in the Division Court,—subject to appeal to the Superintendent, to whom the Judge must report his proceedings upon appeals under C.S.U.C., c. 64, ss. 108 to 113. Holidays to be from 15 July to 15 August. Any 2 ratepayers may sue for the fine upon trustees elect refusing or neglecting to serve. The Collector of the Trustees has the same power to proceed in same way to collect rates as a township collector. Trustees cannot give orders for the payment of salaries of teachers except for the term during which they hold a certificate of qualification. A township council may correct an assessment or collector's roll furnished to trustees. The Local Superintendent is to apportion but not to pay money to trustees who neglect to send in returns of average attendance. Grammar Schools are hereafter to be designated as High Schools and the boards as High School Boards. Provision shall be made for teaching in these to male and female pupils, the higher branches of English and commercial education, together with Latin, Greek, French and German when parents desire it. The provisions of the Grammar School Act not inconsistent with this are to apply to the High Schools and the Grammar School grant used for their maintenance. A sum equal to one half the government grant (over and above the provision for the accommodation of the school) is to be raised by a city or town forming a separate municipality; and in other towns, villages or townships, one-half the local grant is to be raised by the local municipality and one-half by the county, on the application of the High School Board. A High School, if conducted according to law, is entitled to a share of the fund, receiving not less than $400 per annum, according to attendance, proficiency of pupils, &c. The Inspector, Chairman of the Board, and the Head Master form a Board of Examiners of those seeking admission to High Schools. County Councils are authorized to form school districts and appoint 6 duly qualified persons to form the board. The L.G. in C. may confer the title, "Collegiate Institute," on any High school having 60 male pupils studying Latin and Greek, and not less than four masters constantly employed, and may grant an additional sum not exceeding $750 per an. If the number of masters or pupils fall below the prescribed number, this grant is forfeited for that year; if for two years the title as well as the grant is lost. The public school board, in any city, town or village, may establish Industrial Schools, for otherwise neglected children. Each teacher is to pay yearly $4 into the superannuated teachers' fund. The Inspector may deduct half this sum semi-annually from payments made to male teachers. A teacher retiring from his profession is entitled to receive one half the amount so paid in, and on his decease, his wife or other legal representative, the full amount with seven per cent. interest. The Treasurer of the High School board submits his accounts for examination to the County auditors. The County judge is given jurisdiction over trustees and others receiving school moneys, as he has now over Secretary Treasurers.

PHARMACY ACT.

Cap. 34—Provides that all Chemists, Druggists, &c., shall take a license and be registered under this Act. No one shall sell prussic acid or aconite and compounds thereof, tartrate of antimony, arsenic and compounds, atropine, conia and compounds, corrosive sublimate, digitalis, ergot, indian hemp, morphia and its salts and solutions, cedar oil, strychnine, nux vomica, savine and preparations and veratria, without labelling them as poison; and if sold by retail adding the name and address of the seller; nor shall any one, without such license, sell or keep for sale, oxalic acid, belladonna and compounds, calabar beans, cantharides, chloral hydrat, chloroform and ether, conium and preparations, croton oil and seeds, cyanide of potassium, euphorbium, elaterium, goulard extract, hyosciamus and preparations hellebore, iodine, opium and preparations, including laudanum, &c.,

(but not paregoric,) pink root, podophyllin, iodide of potassium, bromide of potassium, St. Ignatius beans, santonine, scammony, stramonium and preparations, valerian, verdigris or sulphate of zinc. William Elliot, Hugh Miller, George Hodgetts, W. H. Dunspaugh, H. J. Rose, of Toronto; J. W. Bickle, J. Winer, A. Hamilton, of Hamilton; B. A. Mitchell, W. Saunders, of London; E. H. Parker, of Kingston; J. Brown, J. Roberts, of Ottawa; S. J. Parker, of Owen Sound; J. Mills, of St. Catharines; J. Hawkes, of Cornwall; F. Brendon, of Brantford; F. Jordan, of Goderich; C. Stork, of Brampton; C. Brent, of Port Hope; E. Gregory, of Lindsay; A. W. Kempt, of Peterborough; T. Matchett, of Omemee; and J. C. Holden, of Belleville; and their associates (and members hereafter,) are constituted the Ontario College of Pharmacy. Persons who have carried on business as apothecaries, chemists or druggists, either as principals or assistants, or who have served an apprenticeship of three years and been engaged as an assistant for one, may, upon payment of a fee of $4, be enrolled as a member of the Society, and persons so engaged as clerk, assistant or apprentice, may, on payment of $2, be enrolled as an associate; and any associate passing the examination prescribed by the Council, may be enrolled as a member. The above named persons are to be the provisional Council and directors, and H. J. Rose to be provisional registrar, until the first Wednesday in Oct., 1871, when a Council of 13 members shall be elected to conduct the affairs of said College. The first meeting of the provisional Council is to be held on the first Wednesday in July, 1871, in Toronto; subsequent elections are to be held on the first Wednesday in July every second year. The Council to sit on the first Wednesday in February and in August in each year, to grant certificates, &c. The Council may hold real estate to the extent of $5,000 per an., and may erect buildings for lectures, library, museums, &c., and may prescribe examinations for persons to be admitted as associates and members. No person shall be styled a pharmaceutical chemist, or compound the prescriptions of medical practitioners who is not registered by the College—the certificate to be displayed in a conspicuous place in his place of business. Any person selling an article as a drug which it is not, or transgressing any provisions of the Act, shall incur a penalty of $20 and costs, for the first offence, and $50 for any subsequent offence and forfeit the price of the article sold. This Act is not to interfere with the rights of wholesale dealers, to sell to those licensed or to physicians and surgeons (who may be registered under this Act without examination) or with the right of these latter to dispense drugs to their patients. The name of any one convicted of an offence under the Act, may, by resolution of the Council, be erased from the register.

GAME LAW.

Cap. 35.—For particulars see proper heading elsewhere.

PRIVATE AND LOCAL ACTS.

Cap. 36.—Incorporates, as the NORTH GREY RAILWAY CO., C. R. Sing, J. Patterson, J. Rorke, the Hon. J. B. Robinson, H. L. Daniel, F. W. Coate and A. McL. Howard, with power to build a railway from some point on the Northern Railway at or near Collingwood to Meaford, with power of extension to Owen Sound. Capital $500,000 in shares of $100, with power of increase. Municipalities are authorized to grant aid involving a rate of 3 cts. Directors must hold 10 shares. The townships of Collingwood, Euphrasia and St. Vincent are entitled to one each—there being 9 in all. Company to be organized when one fourth of stock is subscribed, and 20 p. c. paid in. Bonds may be issued to the extent of $9,000 per mile under actual construction. The railway to be commenced within one year and completed to Meaford within 2, and to Owen Sound within 4 years. Provision is made for a lease to the Northern Railway Company.

Cap. 37.—Amends the charter of the WELLINGTON, GREY & BRUCE RAILWAY Co., extending the time for the completion of the road for 3 years farther. Power is granted to issue bonds to the extent of $12,000 per mile, completed or contracted for and under construction (including those already issued) to be a first charge upon the road. Power is granted to extend the road to Kincardine, the gauge to be not less than 4 ft. 8½ in. Power is given to municipalities to grant aid on behalf of any section of them petitioning for it. The County Council of Bruce may extend the time for completion of the road between Paisley and Southampton. The provisions of the Great Western Railway Acts, respecting the working of that road, will apply to the working of this road transferred to it.

Cap. 38.—Incorporates as the CREDIT VALLEY RAILWAY CO., A. G. Laidlaw, C. J. Campbell, F. Stanley, J. Burns, H. P. Dwight, J. S. McMurray, R. Hay, H. L. Sims, and W. H. Beatty, with power to build a railroad from Orangeville along the valley of the Credit to Streetsville, and thence to Toronto crossing the Humber at Lambton,—the main line or a branch to pass near or through Brampton, and a branch from Streetsville to Milton, and farther extension from Milton to Galt, Berlin or Waterloo. The capital $140,000 (with power of increase) in shares of $100. Company to be organized when $50,000 are subscribed and 10 p.c. thereof paid in. Directors to hold 10 shares each. Portions of municipalities are given right to aid, and by-laws to be valid, although the rate exceeds 2 cts. Bonds may be issued to the extent of $500,000, but are never to exceed the amount of bonuses and share capital actually expended on the road. The railway to be commenced within 2 yrs. and completed within 5. The company is bound to carry cord wood or other wood for fuel for 2½ cts. per cord per mile to all distances exceeding 50 miles, and 3 cts. per mile for less distance in full car-loads for dry wood; and 2½ cts. per ton per mile for green, and furnish every facility for the traffic.

Cap. 39.—Incorporates, as the OAKVILLE, MILTON & GUELPH RAILWAY CO., J. C. McKindsey, W. D. Lyon, G. Smith, J. White, E. Freeman, J. B. Wilmott, J. Dewar, jr., F. McCallum, J. Barclay, W. Barber, W. J. S. Kerr and others, with power to build a railway from Oakville to Milton and thence to Campbellsville and to Guelph. Capital $200,000 in shares of $50. Company to be organized when $50,000 are subscribed, and 20 p. c. thereof paid in. Bonds may be issued to the extent of $100,000 but not to exceed the amount of share capital and bonus

actually expended. Road to be commenced within 2 years and completed within 5.

Cap. 40—Incorporates as the STREETSVILLE AND PORT CREDIT JUNCTION RAILWAY Co. J. Gooderham, W. Barber, M. P. P., R. Cotton, F. C. Capreol, and others, to construct a railway from the Gt. Western railway at Port Credit to Streetsville, with power to extend to Milton in Halton or along the Credit to Cheltenham in Peel. Capital, $200,000 in shares of $100. Third trustee for Municipal bonds to be appointed by the Municipality granting the bonus. Bonds not exceeding $200,000 and subject to the usual restriction may be issued. Provision is made for arrangements by lease or otherwise with other Cos.

Cap. 41—Amends the HAMILTON & LAKE ERIE R. R. Co's Charter, giving it power to extend its line from Caledonia or Cayuga to Port Dover or some other point in Norfolk on Lake Erie. It may be organized when $50,000 stock has been subscribed by individuals or voted by Municipalities, and 10 p. c. on the former paid in, and the debentures of the latter deposited in a bank or with the Prov. Treasurer. Bonds may be issued to $200,000, but never more than is already expended on the line. The city of Hamilton may accept deferred bonds and paid up stock for its claim against the former Hamilton and Port Dover railway Co. The trustees of that road may deliver up the property to this Co. in trust for the payment of 7 p. c. on the capital raised to complete the road, and 2 p. c. sinking fund, and afterwards the claims registered under 33 V., C. 36, S 22. When the new or preferential capital is paid off, the bond holders of the former Co. become shareholders in this. The capital may be increased to $400,000, and the line further extended to Port Rowan on Lake Erie; and the Co. may proceed with the extensions as soon as $100,000 has been raised as above. Bonds to the extent of $10,000 per mile under construction may be issued for them. The time for the completion of the road to Caledonia or Cayuga is extended for two years, and to Lake Erie till 15 February, 1875.

Cap. 42—Incorporates, as the LONDON HURON & BRUCE RAILWAY CO., M. Anderson, Hon. J. Carling, C. P. Smith, and others to construct a railway from London to Stanley or Tuckersmith, in Huron, with power to extend to Goderich or Kincardine or both. Gauge not to be under 3 ft. Capital $400,000 (with power of increase,) in shares of $50. Trustees, to hold any Municipal debentures voted, to be named by the L. G. in C., by the Co., and by the Mayor of London and Wardens of Middlesex, Huron, and Bruce. Co. to be organized when $100,000 is subscribed, and $20,000 paid in. Bonds may be issued to the extent of $400,000, but not to be in excess of paid up capital and bonuses. Dry cordwood to be carrried at 2½ cts. per cord per mile, for distances over 50 miles, under that distance 3 cts. Green wood 2½ cts per ton. Road to be commenced in 1 yr. and completed in 6.

Cap. 43.—Incorporates, as the FENELON FALLS RAILWAY Co., G. Laidlaw, J. Turner, W. Thompson and others, to construct a railway from the Toronto and Nipissing Railway in Eldon to Fenelon Falls. The gauge to be not less than 3 ft. 6 in. Capital $75,000 (with power of increase) in shares of $50. Company to be organized when $40,000 is subscribed and 10 p. c. paid in. A municipality voting $65,000 may elect a Director. Trustees to be Hon. G. W. Allan, the Hon. M. C. Cameron and a third to be named by the L. G. in C. Bonds not exceeding in amount $250,000 may be issued but never to exceed paid up capital and municipal bonus. Road to be begun within 2 and finished within 3 yrs. Cordwood to be carried at 3 cts. per cord for dry and 2½ cts. per ton for green.

Cap. 44.—Incorporates, as the MERRICKVILLE & WESTPORT RAILWAY Co., H. Easton, S. Jakes, G. A. Montgomery and others, to construct a railway from Merrickville to Westport in North Crossby, crossing the Brockville and Ottawa R. R. Co. at or near Irish Creek Station. Capital $200,000 (with power of increase) in shares of $50. The company to be organized when $40,000 is subscribed and $5,000 paid in. Bonds never exceeding the amount of bonuses and paid up share capital may be issued. Gauge not less than 3 ft. 6 in. Road to be begun in 2 and completed in 7 years.

Cap. 45.—Incorporates, as the BROCKVILLE & WESTPORT RAILWAY Co., J. D. Buell, S. McBratney, H. Abbott, R. Fitzsimmons, A. Turner, H. C. Jones, A. N. Richards, B. Tett and others, to build a railway from Brockville through Elizabethtown, Kitley, Front of Yonge, Rear of Yonge and Escott, Rear of Leeds and Lansdowne, Bastard and Burgess, South Crossby and North Crossby to Westport, with power to own and run steamers on the Rideau Canal or St. Lawrence within Ontario. Gauge not less than 3 ft. Capital $500,000 (with power of increase) in shares of $50. The company to be organized when $50,000 is subscribed and $5,000 paid in. Bonds for $250,000 with usual restrictions may be issued. If municipalities grant aid by way of loan instead of bonus, the Co. may issue bonds or stock to rank after the other, in their favour for the amount. The stock and bonds to have preference over it shall not exceed $800,000, unless the municipalities interested consent to the issue and sale at a price not under 90 p. c. of sufficient 1st class stock to complete the road. Whenever $100,000 such aid has been given by the municipalities and interest is unpaid they may elect a Director of the Co. The road to be commenced within 2 years and completed within 5.

Cap. 46.—Incorporates, as the GANANOQUE & RIDEAU RAILWAY Co., Chas. B. Chrysler, S. McCammon, D. F. Jones and others, to build a railway from Gananoque forming a junction with the G. T. R. in the front of Leeds and Lansdown, through South Crosby, Bastard, Ketley & Wolford to Merrickville, with a branch from S. Crosby or Bastard to Westport. Capital $250,000 in shares of $50—with power of increase. Company to be organized as soon as $25,000 is subscribed and 20 p. c. paid in. Municipalities granting aid may be allowed a Director if the Board think it sufficient. Trustees to be residents of Leeds and Grenville, 1 to be appointed by the Warden, 1 by the Co., and 1 by the L. G. in C. Bonds to be issued with the usual limit. The company may own and run steamers on the Rideau Canal and St. Lawrence.

Cap. 47.—Incorporates, as the PEMBROKE & OTTAWA R. R. Co., W. Moffatt, T. Deacon, W. Murray and others, to build a railway from Pembroke to Sand Point. Capital

$300,000 (with power of increase) in shares of $100. Bonds may be issued with the usual limit. The Co. to be organized when $100,000 is subscribed, and 10 p. c. is paid up. The railway to be completed from Pembroke to Sand Point in 3 years, but the charter not to come into force for 1 year, nor thereafter, if the Canada Central R.R. Co. shall have commenced their line from Sand Point to Pembroke and shall complete it before 15th February, 1873.

Cap. 48—Extends the power of granting Municipal aid to the GRAND JUNCTION R.R. Co., and legalizes a by-law for $100,000 of the town of Belleville, and one for $35,000 by the township of Seymour, and for $100,000 by the County of Peterborough, and any other by-law passed after 19th December, 1870, and before 15th February, 1871, by Municipalities on or near said line of railway. Such other Municipalities may grant aid without limit.

Cap. 49—Amends the charter of the PETERBOROUGH & HALIBURTON R. R. Co. extending the time for the completion of the road to 15th February, 1876, and granting the usual power for portions of Municipalities and counties to grant aid and levy assessments. A by-law passed by the town of Peterborough on the 28th November, 1870, for $40,000, is declared valid,—the mayor of the town becoming *ex officio* a director. A branch is authorized to Minden. The gauge of the road to be at the discretion of the directors.

Cap. 50—Amends the PORT WHITBY & PORT PERRY R. R. charter, appointing George Curry, J. Dryden, and J. Crawford trustees for the debentures granted by the town of Whitby, and the townships of Whitby, Reach, and Scugog. The balance of proceeds, if any, to be paid over when the laying down the rails is completed. The time for the completion of the branch to Uxbridge, and extension to Beaverton is extended to 15th February, 1874, the latter to be completed by sections from Port Perry to the Toronto and Nipissing R. R., and thence to Beaverton, if found expedient.

Cap. 51—Amends the charter of the MIDLAND R. R. Co., authorizing the Directors, with the consent of two thirds of the shareholders at a special meeting, to issue new consolidated 6 p. c. bonds, not to exceed, with the old bonds which are not exchanged, $335,000 stg., and may call in and pay off with them, (with the consent of the holders) the present outstanding bonds to an equal amount.

Cap. 52—Extends the time for constructing the Norfolk R. R., to 15th February, 1874.

Cap. 53—Legalizes the by-laws in favour of the TORONTO, SIMCOE & MUSKOKA JUNCTION RAILWAY adopted by a majority of legally qualified rate-payers voting thereon. The Co. may issue bonds to the extent of $9,000 per mile under construction, the Northern R.R. Co. guaranteeing the interest.

Cap. 54—Amends the Charter of the TORONTO & NIPISSING R.R. Co. Bonds issued or to be issued may equal the expenditure for right of way and materials purchased paid for and delivered in Quebec or Ontario, as well as for actual construction.

Cap. 55—Legalizes a by-law of the town of Brantford granting $75,000 in aid of a branch R. R. from Harrisburgh to Brantford, and $32,500 to aid the construction of the G.T.R. R. workshops, and another to sanction a branch R.R. into, through and along Water Street in said town.

Cap. 56—Legalizes by-laws of the township of WOLFORD stopping certain parts of the Government road allowance between the sixth and seventh Concessions and another authorizing conveyance of parts of the same to Hiram Buker.

Cap. 57—Authorizes the sale by BRANTFORD of the GRAND RIVER NAVIGATION WORKS, &c., to a joint stock Co., to be formed by D. Thompson, M.P., A. Taylor and A. A. Davis, with a capital of $10,000 if incorporated within 4 mos., if not, to any other Co. with a similar capital. Failing either, to any municipality or persons desiring to purchase. Such grant or sale not to effect the lands in or near Cainville. The sale may be made in two portions to different corporations or persons, each with half the above capital.

Cap 58—Enables C C GROVE and NICHOLAS UEBELHOER of Buffalo N. Y. to construct a railway from their quarry in lot 12, 2nd con. of Bertie to their wharf in front of lot No. 12, in 1st con. crossing the Buffalo and Lake Huron R. R.

Cap. 59—Annexes to the TOWN OF ST. THOMAS, South half of lot No. 4 and lot No. 5, in the 9th con. and North half of lot No. 4 and No. 5 in the 8th con. and the North half of the West half of lot No. 6 of the 8th con. of the township of Yarmouth except a half acre belonging to Willoughby Clark.

Cap. 60—Extends to ALBION and KING the provisions of 22 V. c. 69 "to establish the true location for the allowance for road between the Municipalities of Toronto Gore and Etobicoke"

Cap 61—Declares that in the TOWNSHIP OF HUNTLEY in Carleton, lines run according to the C. S. C. c. 77 and C. S. U. C. c. 93 are the unalterable side and dividing lines; and they shall be drawn hereafter from the post in the front of the concession to the post in the rear of it. Where posts or monuments cannot be found the provisions of said acts to apply. Any party damaged to be compensated by the party benefitted by the change. The facts to be ascertained by a sworn surveyor appointed by the C. C. L.

Cap. 62—Legalizes and confirms a portion of the survey made by WILLIAM SMILE, D. P. L. S. and other divisions and boundaries in the 5th and 6th con. of West Oxford.

Cap. 63—Confirms and establishes a survey of the 11th, 12th, 13th & 14th con. of PORTLAND in FRONTENAC made by AYLESWORTH BOWEN PERRY, D. P. L. S.

Cap. 64—Closes part of Church street in LONDON and vests the property in the Corporation.

Cap. 65—Exempts BIDDULPH and MCGILLIVRAY from any debt contracted by the county of Middlesex for gravel roads outside said townships for the next 21 years.

Cap. 66—Authorizes the CORPORATION of OTTAWA to acquire lots 8 and 9 and west half of lot No. 10, on the north side of George street, and south side of York street, in order to enlarge By Ward Market.

Cap. 67—Empowers the West MIDDLESEX AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY to sell broken lots Nos. 27 in the 3rd, and 18 in the 4th con. in Adelaide.

Cap. 68—Vests in the COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY of GLENGARRY lands in Williamstown granted in 1814 to N. McLean, Sheriff, in trust, for holding a Fair.

Cap. 69—Incorporates the TOWN of WALKERTON, in the township of Brant, in the county of Bruce, to consist of the village of Walkerton, and farm lots No. 22 to 31, both inclusive, in the first concession north and south of the Durham Road, and Nos. 23 to 28, both inclusive, and any portion of 29, west of the river Saugeen, south of the Durham Road, in the second concession, to be divided into 3 wards, viz:—SAUGEEN, GROVE and SILVER CREEK.

Cap. 70—Incorporates as the Toronto UNION PASSENGER STATION and DOCK Co., the Hon. G. W. Allan, Hon. F. Smith, N. H. Barnhart, S. B. Harman, J. Wallis, A. Morrison, F. Shanly, S. Crawford, Hon. J. B. Robinson, A. Manning, C. J. Campbell, and T. Dick, with power to erect a Central Station for the accommodation of the Railroads running into Toronto, and Wharves and Docks, for steamers and other vessels plying on Lake Ontario—the power of taking lands for these purposes, being limited to land and lands covered with water between Bay and John streets, and south of Front street. Capital $300,000 in shares of $100. Co. to be organized so soon as $50,000 are subscribed and $12,000 paid up. With the consent of the City Corporation the Co. may close up or alter the course of streets; may not take possession of any lands occupied by the G. T. R. R. Co. without its consent; may enter into an agreement with the City Corporation and the Grand Trunk, Great Western and Northern R. R. Cos. to alter the arrangements sanctioned by the Esplanade Act. The Co. may issue debentures not to exceed the amount of paid up capital and the amounts actually expended on the works or purchase of real estate, or secured or presented by Steamboats or R. R. Cos. Works to be begun within 2 years and completed within 3.

Cap. 71—Incorporates as the GEORGIAN BAY LUMBER ASSOCIATION, E. C. Clark, A. S. Page, S. W. Bernard, D. L. White, and E. C. Clark, jr., of Byng Inlet. Capital $300,000 in shares of $100 with power of increase. Co. to have power to purchase, hold and use the lands, leases, licenses, timber limits, mills, vessels and other property of Clark, White & Co., and carry on their works at Byng Inlet as aforesaid. The Co. to be organized as soon as $100,000 is subscribed and $10,000 paid in. It may acquire other limits, vessels and other property and other places of business, as well elsewhere within Canada or the United States, as in this Province.

Cap. 72—Incorporates as the ONTARIO SUGAR REFINING Co. J. A. Aldwell, H. H. Howland, T. Smith, G. Laidlaw, T. D. Aldwell, of Toronto, and R. F. Raynes, of Montreal, for the purpose of purchasing the estate and property of said J. A. Aldwell, and carrying on the business of Sugar Refining. Capital $250,000 in shares of $50. Co. to be organized when $80,000 is subscribed and $20,000 paid up.

Cap. 73—Incorporates as the QUEEN CITY FIRE INSURANCE Co., the Hon. W. McDougall, C. B., J. Turner, R. W. Elliott, R. G. Barrett, J. B. Boustead, J. McLennan, and W. H. Howland. Capital $100,000 in shares of $50, with power of increase to $250,000. May hold real estate to the annual value of $10,000.

Cap. 74—Amends the CHARTER OF THE NAPANEE RIVER IMPROVEMENT Co. The amount to be assessed, whether for construction or maintenance, is limited to 2 cts. in the dollar of gross assessed value. For the purposes of navigation works, &c., the Co. may borrow money and issue debentures payable not more than $1,000 per an. if sanctioned by a two-thirds vote of those having the right.

Cap. 75—Incorporates as the SIMPSON LOOM Co., (limited) W. H. Abel, H. W. Boardman, C. A. Shaw, W. Barber, F. W. Coate, and others, with power to hold the patent rights granted to C. G. C. Simpson on the 31st October, 1870, for the "Simpson's Knitting Machine," and to manufacture said machines and cloth and other fabrics thereby; to sell such fabrics and machines, and grant licenses for the use of the latter, and hold lands and buildings necessary for the purpose. Capital $60,000 in shares of $100, with power of increase to $500,000.

Cap. 76—Amends the Charter of the CONSUMERS' GAS Co., Toronto. The Co. is not bound to see to the execution of trusts of its stock. The receipt of one of several parties in whose name shares stand is a legal discharge.

Cap. 77—Revives the charter of the HAMILTON MASONIC HALL ASSOCIATION, 26 V. c. 30. Any 10 subscribers to the capital stock may call a meeting and organize the Co.

Cap. 78—Amends the Act to exempt the SUGAR REFINING Co. in TORONTO from municipal taxation, permitting J. A. Aldwell, to acquire by lease, sub-lease, purchase or otherwise, the property necessary for the purpose. The right to the exemption to be secured if the refinery be opened before the 18th Feb., 1874, and the expenditure of $125,000 be already made.

Cap. 79—The BISHOP OF TORONTO has the administration of lands and personalty vested in or conveyed to him for the endowment of his See, for the general use of the Anglican Church in his Diocese or any particular church or parish within it; and may sell and alienate them with the consent of the Synod, or of the Synod and Rector or Incumbent, when for local use. The Rector or other Incumbent may dispose of lands vested in him with the consent of the Bishop and Synod,—the price or consideration in all cases to be applied for the purposes for which the property had been granted. This Act is not to apply to lands mentioned in 29 & 30 V. c. 16.

Cap. 80—Amends the Act authorizing the CHURCH SOCIETY, Toronto, to sell RECTORY

lands, PETERBOROUGH. The Rector and Church Wardens may deal with such lands outside the town as well as within it.

Cap. 81—Authorizes the CHURCH SOCIETY of HURON to sell about 9 acres of land, being part of the west or front halves of lots 6 and 7 on the east side of Mount Pleasant Road, in the township of Brant, granted as a site for a Parsonage for the Incumbent of MOUNT PLEASANT, the proceeds to be held in trust for the purchase of another Parsonage Site and house.

Cap. 82—Vests 25 acres of lot 40 in the 3rd Concession of Ancaster, in the church wardens of ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, authorizing them to sell the same, and with the purchase money procure a parsonage and grounds for the resident clergyman.

Cap. 83—Authorizes the trustees of the PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH in the township of NOTTAWASAGA in connection with the Church of Scotland to sell the west half of lot No. 24 in the 7th con., and apply the proceeds in the purchase of other lands, or otherwise for the benefit of the congregation.

Cap. 84—Authorizes the trustees of the PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH in the township of Kenyon, in connection with the church of Scotland, to sell lot 2, and part of lot 1 in the 17th con., and apply the proceeds as in the preceding chapter.

Cap. 85—Enables the trustees of the CANADA PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH in Osgoode, to sell a part of lot No. 30 in the 7th con., to 5 other trustees for the purposes of a burial ground—To Wit: D. Cameron, A. Dow, D. McDonald, Z. McMillan, and J. A. Campbell giving them power to pass by-laws for the regulation of such burial ground, to dispose of lots and receive fees for burials. Their successors to be elected annually by those holding lots.

Cap. 86—Amends the Act to provide for the succession of trustees of the CHURCH and GLEBE properties of ST. ANDREW'S Church, Peterborough, and to authorize them to mortgage said property or part thereof. Trustees may borrow $800 further and grant mortgages therefor. Vacancies among the said trustees may be filled by the remaining trustee or trustees until the next annual meeting of the congregation, when or at a subsequent special meeting, successors will be elected.

Cap. 87—Appoints A. McLean, W. Mattice, J. Craig, D. E. McIntyre, and J. F. Pringle trustees of the congregation of the PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH of Canada in connection of the Church of Scotland in the town of Cornwall, vesting them with lot 15 on the north side of 1st Street, lot 3 on the north side of 2nd Street, lot 15 on south side of 2nd Street, lot 3 on south side of 3rd Street, in said town, and east half of lot 5 in the 2nd con. of the township of Cornwall. Vacancies in the trustees to be filled by the remaining trustees. They may sell the land in the township and the two lots Nos. 3 in the town, employing the proceeds in procuring a Manse.

Cap. 88—Vests lot No. 55, and the east half of lot No. 44 in the township of Stamford in D. Thorburn, W. Parker, J. Thompson, R. Niven, and W. Morrison in trust for the PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH of Stamford, until the 31st December, 1871, or until successors are appointed. Two go out at the end of each year, and are replaced at the annual meeting by election. They may sell the lands subject to the rights of the lessees, and may appropriate 4 acres as a burial place.

Cap. 89—Vests the north half of lot No. 18 on the south side of YORK STREET IN OTTAWA in L. Williams, S. Evans, R. Clements, W. Minore, H. Johnston, G. H. Godwin, and R. W. Caldwell as trustees for the METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH. They may mortgage it for money to pay off debts on the church, or for extending or improving it, their successors to be appointed according to discipline of said church.

Cap 90—Incorporates as the CHURCH OF ENGLAND LADIES SCHOOL OF OTTAWA, the Rev. J. S. Lauder, the Rev. H. Pollard, J. D. Slater, W. Spragge, J. B. Lewis, and others, with power to hold real estate to the value of $5,000. May receive bequests of real estate, made 6 months before the death of testator to the annual value of $1,000, but must dispose of them within 7 years. Capital $3,000, with power of increase to $50,000, in shares of $20. Corporation to be organized when $1,200 is subscribed, and $600 paid in.

Cap. 91—Amends the charter of ALBERT COLLEGE, Belleville. The Senate is to have a separate seal from that of the Board of Management. It is to be affixed to the Statutes. Degrees of Bachelor, Master and Doctor in the severel faculties may be conferred.

Cap. 92—Incorporates the SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH of the diocese of London, for the reception and instruction of orphans and the relief of the poor and other necessitous. The same restriction with regard to real estate as in chapter 90. The Mother Superior and Council may bind out, to any healthy trade or occupation, the orphans received into the institution.

Cap. 93—Incorporates the SISTERS OF OUR LADY OF CHARITY AND REFUGE of Ottawa for the reformation of repentant females, desirous of withdrawing from vice, and for affording a refuge for destitute children. The same restrictions with regard to real estate as in Cap. 90.

Cap. 94—Incorporates ALLEN M. DORLAND, GILBERT JONES, AND W. T. HUFF as trustees of the FRIENDS SEMINARY of the Province of Ontario, with the right to establish a seminary in Pickering, near the village of Duffin's Creek. Similar restrictions with regard to real estate as in previous acts. Managers hereafter to be 5 or more members of the Canada yearly meeting of Friends.

Cap. 95—Incorporates as the trustees of the TORONTO GENERAL BURYING GROUND, Hon. W. McMaster, J. Leslie, A. T. McCord, J. Patterson, T. Dick, R. Walker, and J. Macdonald, vesting in them all real estate now owned or held by the trustees of the "Toronto General Burying Ground," and all powers and privileges granted to them by any former Act, with power to acquire any other properties in the township of York, for a cemetery or cemeteries, to lay them out in lots and dispose of the same, and to embellish their lands. They may receive bequests to the annual value of $2,000, with restrictions as in preceding acts.

Cap. 96—Incorporates as the GLENWOOD CEMETERY CO. OF PICTON, W. T. Yarwood, C. S. Wilson, F. J. Chapman, Walter Ross, M.P., and others. Capital $2,500, in shares of $25 with power to acquire 50 acres, partly in Hallowell and partly in Picton; part of lot 21, 3rd con. military tract, and part of lot A in the township, with power similar to those in the preceding Acts.

Cap. 97—Incorporates as the NEWSBOYS LODGING & INDUSTRIAL HOME, Toronto, the Hon. G. W. Allan, the Hon. Chief Justice Hagarty, the Hon. J. McMurrich, D. Wilson, LL.D., C. S. Gzowski, and others, with same restrictions, with regard to real estate as in Cap. 90. Power is given to the committee to apprentice the boys, having the protection of the corporation, to any healthy trade or business, and to exercise over them the power of parents or guardians. The objects of the corporation are,—to establish a house or lodging for vagrant boys frequenting the streets of Toronto, where provision should be made—1. To secure them food, lodging and washing at a moderate charge, and under such regulations as should tend to their reformation. 2. To encourage in them provident habits, by taking care of their surplus earnings, and advising and aiding them in their expenditures for clothing and other necessary requirements. 3. To provide instruction and other innocent occupation for their leisure hours. 4. To provide them with permanent situations.

Cap. 98—Incorporates as the ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY of LONDON, H. Taylor, W. H. Essery, G. Phillips, and others. May hold real estate to the annual value of $5,000.

Cap. 99—Confirms the deed for the distribution and settlement of the Estate of the late Hon. C. J. GOODHUE, of LONDON, made on the 26th Sept., 1870.

Cap. 100—Empowers the trustees under the will of the late J. B. SPRAGGE, to sell the lands belonging to his estate, situate in Blenheim (Oxford) and invest the money in Govt. stock or securities of Canada, or on the security of freehold real estate, with the consent in writing of Eliza Frances Leti.

Cap. 101—Enables ROBERT FLANIGAN to sell or mortgage any part of the homestead or the real estate devised by the Will and Codicil of his late father JOHN FLANIGAN, of CHARLOTTENBURGH, Glengary, and to apply the proceeds to pay the debts of the testator and the obligations incurred by said Robert Flanigan for the purposes of the testator's estate, and the execution of the trusts of the Will and Codicil.

Cap. 102—Enables SULLIVAN CAVERNO to convey 5½ acres of land in Merrittville (Welland) with buildings, &c., upon it, held by him as one of the trustees of the marriage settlement in favour of Catherine Caverno, his daughter, with N. T. Fitch, of St. Catharines. Court of Chancery may appoint a receiver for the estate.

Cap. 103—Authorizes the LAW SOCIETY of ONTARIO to admit W. H. Steele as a Barrister-at-law, on passing his examinations and paying the usual fees.

Cap. 104—Authorizes the LAW SOCIETY of ONTARIO to admit Daniel Brook, Jr., as a Barrister-at-law, upon paying the usual fees and passing a final examination.

Cap. 105—Authorizes the Courts of Queen's Bench, Common Pleas and Chancery to admit J. Netterville Blake, to practise as an Attorney and Solicitor, on proof that he has passed the examination and been called to the Bar, and that his name is still on the books of the Law Society of Ontario.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

(*Legislature opened on the 3rd November—Prorogued 24th December*, 1870.)

SUPPLY BILL.

Cap. 1—Grants $1,868,431 for the year 1871-72, certain payments to be provisional and subject to adjustment with the Dominion and Ontario.

LICENSES.

Cap. 2—No person may sell spirituous, vinous or fermented liquors in quantities less than 3 gals. or 1 doz. bottles, or keep an inn, hotel or temperance house without license. Penalty $40 within the organized districts, or $25 in other parts. For exhibiting liquors for sale or a sign to attract customers without license, $20. Keeping liquors for sale, $20. Owners or those in charge of a steamer or other vessel selling without license, $50. To obtain a license from a revenue officer a person must produce a certificate dessigned by 25, or a majority, of the electors of the municipality or the ward in which he is resident, stating him to be a fit and proper person, and in country parts, that a house of entertainment is needed where he lives, and that he has the necessary accommodation, and this must be accompanied by his own affidavit and confirmed by the Municipal Council, and is not to be confirmed until the authenticity of the signatures of the electors has been duly ascertained. In the absence of a *quorum* of Council to consider such application, the necessary certificate may be granted by the Mayor and 2 resident J. P., or if there be no Mayor, by 3 J. P. In Montreal the duty is to be performed by a Board of Comrs. consisting of the Recorder, the Police Magistrate, the Coroner and the chairman of the Police Committee, to receive $200 each from the city for their services. In Montreal and Quebec $8 is to be paid for each license. The applicant must also enter into a bond of $200 with 2 sureties of $100, not to infringe the laws and regulations respecting houses of public entertainment. If the party removes or dies before the expiry of his license, it may be transferred within 3 months to a person who produces a like certificate and bond. No brewer, distiller or retailer or keeper of a house of entertainment shall sign or grant a certificate under a penalty of $50. Steamboat licenses may be obtained without a certificate or bond. Shop licenses to sell not less than 3 half-pints, not to be drunk on the premises, may be obtained upon the certificate of one

elector and other formalities as above. Inns in country parts must have at least 3 properly furnished bed rooms, besides those for family use, and a stable with 4 stalls for horses, with food for travellers and their cattle, under a penalty of $20. The license must be constantly exhibited in the bar-room of an inn, or the hall or entrance room of a temperance house, and a sign bearing the keeper's name and nature of his license must be over his door, under a penalty of $20. Gambling or disorder is prohibited in such houses; not more than one bar may be kept by one person, nor shall liquor be sold to an intoxicated person, nor after 8 p.m. in winter or 9 p.m. in summer, to a soldier, seaman, apprentice or servant, under a penalty of $20, or to a minor under 16 years by either inn or shop-keepers, under a penalty of $20. Bars are not to be kept open between midnight and 5 a.m. from 21st March to 1st October, nor till 6 a.m. for the rest of the year. Penalty $10 to $20. No liquors to be sold to any but residents in the house or *bona fide* travellers, or for medicinal purposes on certificate of a physician or J. P., from 11 p.m. on Saturday to 5 a.m. on Monday under a penalty of $10 to $50. Keepers of inns, &c., must receive any traveller, unless there be just cause to refuse, under a penalty of $20. No liquor must be drunk at temperance houses or those not licensed for the purpose. Penalty $20. Any revenue officer, or any policeman or constable authorized by such officer or by two J. P., in writing, may enter such houses at any time. Penalty for refusing admission $10 to $50. This written authority may be granted for 3 months and cancelled at any time. Penalty for acting on it afterwards $10. The license of a person convicted of a breach of this law or felony, may be cancelled. Shopkeepers selling less liquor than 3 half-pints (or allowing it to be drunk on their premises), and less than 3 gallons on other than licensed premises, forfeit $50. License and sign to be exhibited under a penalty of $20. Persons drinking liquors in a shop or outbuildings adjacent forfeit $10. Selling on a steamer, after it is laid up for the winter, $40. If any person, after drinking to excess in any house of public entertainment, commits suicide or perish from cold, or accident resulting from such intoxication, the person in whose house the liquor was sold and the person selling are jointly and severally liable to his representatives; who, if they bring their action within 3 months, may recover not less than $100 nor more than $1,000. If a person when intoxicated, (the liquor having been illegally furnished him) assaults any person or injures property, the party furnishing is liable jointly and severally with him for the injury done. The husband, wife, parent, brother, tutor, tutor, guardian or employer of any person given to drinking in excess, may give notice, in writing, to any person licensed to sell or reputed to sell intoxicating liquors, not to furnish any to him. If he do so within 12 months thereafter, he forfeits $10 to $500, as may be assessed by the Court or Jury. Money paid for liquor sold illegally, or the value of labor or property given for it, may be recovered, and no action for liquors sold against the Act, can be maintained.

AUCTIONEERS.

No person can sell by auction anything subject to the act, under a penalty of from $200 to $400. Before the license is issued the applicant must enter into a bond for from $500 to $2,000 for the payment of duty. No assistant, agent or partner can sell for a licensed auctioneer, unless named in his license. Goods sold by auction are subject to a duty of one per cent. which must be retained by the auctioneer, and paid over to the proper revenue officer. Goods belonging to the Crown, those sold under execution or forfeited, goods of deceased persons requiring division, or belonging to any church, or sold at a bazaar for a religious or charitable purpose may be sold without such license. Goods sold for municipal taxes, or in the rural districts by parties changing their residences or giving up housekeeping are free of duty; but insolvent's effects are liable. The auctioneer must keep a book with a detailed statement of sales, open to the inspection of the revenue officer, under a penalty of $50, and he must furnish an account attested on oath, and pay over quarterly the duties collected. Penalty for neglect $20 a day, and the forfeiture of license.

PEDLERS

Must take a license: penalty for selling without, $40. Agents of Societies and others, may sell temperance, religious and moral books, tracts, &c., without a license. So may those selling official publications, fish, fruit, victuals, or articles of one's own workmanship or manufacture (other than patent medicines, drugs, &c.) as may tinkers, glaziers, coopers, and harness menders, who travel to seek and perform work, or persons having market stalls, &c., and complying with the municipal regulations. A Pedler, &c., may have a servant accompanying and assisting him; Unless he has already done so he must take the oath of allegiance before the Clerk of the Peace; If he refuse to produce his license when asked to do so by a J. P., officer of Militia, Revenue officer, or constable, he forfeits $10, recoverable before two J. P., and his goods may be detained; $40 penalty is incurred by hiring out or lending a license, or if a party use or sell under a license not granted to him. Seditious practices forfeit the license.

BILLIARD TABLES

for the purposes of this act include Pigeon Hole tables, Mississippi boards and Baraiello boards. A person setting up one of these for gain, without license, forfeits $50. He must enter into a bond with two householders as sureties in the sum of $200, not to allow gaming or knowingly permit any apprentice, school-boy, or servant to play at such table. Doing so, he forfeits the amount of his bond. *Display of license and Nos. as in* 32 *Vic.* c. 21. —*See Year Book for* 1870.

FOR FERRIES.

The Act is made applicable to ferriage across the St. Lawrence from Montreal to the Parish of Longueuil, or to Laprairie, and from Lachine to Caughnawaga. Fine for acting without a license $10 per passenger carried, and further penalty to be imposed by the Regulations of the L. C. in C. Conditions of License similar to those in Dominion Act, 33 V., C. 55. (*See Year Book for* 1871.) After public notice licenses may be issued for any term not exceeding 10 years.

PAWNBROKERS

must take out a license or incur a penalty of $200. Each must have a sign over the door of his shop, with his name and the word

"pawnbroker" on it, under a penalty of $40 per week. He must also paint or post up in his shop the rates of profits allowed and fees for tickets and duplicates. He must keep a book with an accurate numbered list of articles received in pawn, with the address of the party, and a statement whether he is a lodger or housekeeper, the date, &c., and must give a ticket with a similar statement to the party pawning. If less than $1 is advanced, this ticket is to be given gratis; over $1 to $2, 1 cent, over $2 and under $5, 2cts.; over $5 and under $25, 4 cents; over $25, 7 cents. No storage is to be charged under penalty of $20. A duplicate of the note or ticket is affixed to the goods, which, with the rate of profit written thereon must be kept for 1 year after redemption of goods, if within a year, the ticket is produced, and offer of the money and profit made, the pawnbroker must deliver up the goods, or pay their full value, or on refusal may be tried before 2 J. P., and imprisoned till he does so. The producer of the note is held to be the owner of the goods, unless notice to the contrary is given. In case such notice is given or the ticket is mislaid or destroyed, the owner may prove his property before a J. P. and receive a new ticket with his affidavit of the loss, &c., and of such right annexed. For the new ticket and form of affidavit the pawnbroker may receive for $1 and under, 2 cents; from $1 to $5, 4 cents; above $5, 6 cents; unless redeemed in 1 year, all pawned goods are forfeited and may be sold; if above $2 is lent on an article, it must be sold by auction. The sale must be advertised and a catalogue with full details published under a penalty of $8 to $40, to the owner of a pledge sold without due notice. An exact account of the sale is to be kept, open to the inspection of those interested. For refusal to exhibit or neglect to keep an accurate account, $10 fine and the forfeiture of treble value is incurred; a fee of 5 cents is allowed for granting inspection. The party who pawned the goods, or his representatives, may within three years claim the amount of the sale over and above the sum advanced, profit and expenses of sale. The pawnbroker may not buy any pledge, except at public auction. He may not receive one from a person under 15, or intoxicated, or receive in pawn the ticket of another pawnbroker, or employ in his business a person under 16; or receive any goods on any Sunday or holiday, or between 8 p.m. and 8 a.m., except on Saturday evenings, and those preceding Christmas day and Good Friday. Damages are recoverable before J. P., if the goods be sold before the year, embezzled, lost or injured. The pawnbroker must produce any note, voucher, &c., when summoned to do so by J. P., under a penalty of $20 to $40 for refusal. His books are open to the inspection of a revenue officer, during office hours. Any person pawning goods of another, forfeits $4 to $20, besides their value. A person taking in pawn from a journeyman goods or unfinished parts of goods in which he works, forfeits the sum lent, and must restore the goods to the owner. A search warrant may issue to search premises for such goods during office hours, and to break in if entry is refused. If goods be thereupon found, a penalty is incurred by the occupier, of $8 to $20.

GUNPOWDER.

On this subject the former law is re-enacted, see 31 V., C. 27, (in Year Book for 1869) and 33 V., Cap. 87, (in Year Book for 1871) These laws being extended to the whole Province. The remainder of the Act gives rates of license and manner of prosecution.

AGRICULTURE AND PUBLIC WORKS.

Cap. 3.—5 members of the Board of Arts and Manufactures, consisting of the President, Vice-President, Secretary and two members, named by the sub-committee, are to assist the Council of Agriculture in organizing and making rules for the Provincial Exhibition. They may name the place where, and the conditions under which each of them shall be held. The Commissioner or his agents may take wood, stone, gravel, &c., from lots in the vicinity of colonization roads or bridges, for such roads, &c., though they do not pass through them. Copy of the report of county agricultural societies is to be sent to the Commissioner before the 1st January, the scheme of operations is to be adopted, and sent in before 1st February.

PROCEDURE.

Cap. 4.—In the Districts of Quebec, Montreal and Ottawa, every juridical day, except those between 9th July and 1st September, and 25th December, and 10th January, and days of term of the Q. B., appeal side, of the Superior Court or Circuit Court, shall be days for taking evidence. In other districts the Judge settles these days by rule of practice. The remainder of this Act is made up of amendments to the code of civil procedure, being only of interest to the profession.

COMMONS.

Cap. 5—Continues Acts relating to Lapraírie and La Baie du Febvre Commons.

POLICE MAGISTRATES.

Cap. 6—Renders permanent 28 V., C. 20.

ABANDONED LANDS IN SEIGNIORIES.

Cap. 7.—Wherever a *Censitaire* has abandoned property held subject to seigniorial dues or constituted rents created in lieu thereof; and such dues or rents are more than ten years in arrear, the seignior is authorized to proceed in a summary manner before a Judge of a Superior Court, to recover possession of the land—notice having been given to the *Censitaire*,—who may, at any time, before judgment is pronounced, pay into Court the amount of rents or dues and costs, and save his land. The omission of notification to the seignior of a transfer of rights is declared to be an abandonment under the Act.

REGISTERS OF CIVIL STATUS IN SAGUENAY.

Cap. 8—Authorizes the Prothonotary at Quebec to authenticate every such register voluntarily kept in duplicate by any priest, minister, missionary, &c., before 1st Jan. 1871, in that part of the Saguenay District, east of the river Portneuf, including Anticosti and the other islands,—one duplicate to be deposited with such Prothonotary. After 1st January 1872, these registers must be kept according to the forms prescribed by the code, duplicates to be deposited at Quebec each year. The parishes of St. Germain du Lac Etchemin, of Ste. Anne du Saguenay, Notre Dame du Lac St. Jean, St. Louis de Metabetchouan, St. Jerome du Lac St. Jean, St. Dominique de Jonquieres and St. Fulgence in Beauce and Chicoutimi, canonical-

ly, erected by the Archbishop and the administrators of the Archi-diocese of Quebec, but so remote as to render the erection for civil purposes by the Commissioners inconvenient and expensive, are declared to be civil parishes.

TRANSFER OF PRISONERS.

Cap. 9—The L. G. in C. may by proclamation constitute the gaol of one district, the gaol of another also, and prisoners from the latter may be transferred to such gaol as if the crime for which he is imprisoned had been committed in the former district. He may be taken back to his first place of confinement for trial. A letter from the Provincial Secretary is a sufficient warrant for such transfers. The L. G. in C. may also authorize and cause to be provided more than one gaol in a district.

REGISTRY OFFICES—QUEBEC AND MONTREAL.

Cap. 10—The L. G. in C. may authorize the acquiring or building new Registry offices for these cities, and when they are properly fitted with fire proof vaults, &c., the removal of the books, &c., from the Court Houses to them.

RECORDER'S COURT—QUEBEC.

Cap. 11—Gives this Court jurisdiction over non-resident rate-payers. It has also summary jurisdiction in all cases of the lease, occupation, &c., of market stalls or any other Corporation property, and in all cases of ejectment of tenants or resiliation of leases under Art. 1,624, C.C., with all the powers of Judges of the Superior Courts. In all suits by private individuals counsel fees may be allowed, and private prosecutors condemned to pay costs or be imprisoned for 1 month in default.

EDUCATION.

Cap. 12—The Corporation of Montreal must pay a tax of one-tenth of a cent per $ of the rateable property for the support of education, and the provisions of the 24 V., c. 67, respecting the method of making appropriations, shall not apply to this. The Boards of Comrs. may each annually set aside $8,000 for acquiring real estate and building school houses, and may borrow money and issue 20 years debentures therefor, making them a privileged claim or hypothec upon all their real estate, without need of registration. A salary not exceeding $1,200 may be allowed the Secretary-Treasurer in lieu of any per centage. Meetings of Commissioners or Trustees anywhere in the Province are to be called by the Secretary-Treasurer, or in his absence by the Chairman, by reading and posting up the notice as required by C. S. L. C., c. 15, under a penalty of $10 to $50, as well as those imposed by s. 121 of said Act. A head of a family refusing to give the Secretary-Treasurer the necessary information for the census of children under said Act is liable to a fine of $5 to $25 and s. 126. The Chairman of the School Commissioners, or in his absence a Commissioner who can read and write, or in their absence any other person who can do so, chosen by those present, presides at meetings. Jews in Quebec or Montreal may cause their property to be inscribed on either panel. The Boards in those cities are created corporations. The statement of the Quebec Assessment Board made since the passing of the 32 V., c. 16, is declared valid, as if made under and in conformity with that Act. The sum appropriated for the School Boards of Quebec are due by the corporation, irrespective of the imposition or collection of any tax.

THE NOTARIAL PROFESSION.

Cap. 13—Amends 33 V., c. 28. The approval of the President or Vice-President is sufficient for the appointment of deputy or assistant-Secretary of the Board. The Board is to consist of 10 members—the district of Iberville to have 2. The funds of the late Boards are the property of the new. A certified copy of any document attached to a minute is authentic and *prima facie* proof. No person may act as a Notary while cashier, assistant cashier or clerk of a Bank or other monetary institution. A Notary not making his return of residence, &c., within the 6 months, is held to have ceased to practice. A fee of $2 each is to be paid annually to a common fund by each Notary, but this may be increased or diminished by the Board;—the financial year to commence on the 1st March. Physics and Mathematics are substituted for Rhetoric in the course of study. A candidate for admission to practice rejected thrice cannot again apply or be admitted. Students regularly indentured before 1st March, 1871, only pay a fee of $25 to the Treasurer of the Board. Those afterwards indentured $25 also, to the Provincial Secretary for their commission. All indentures and transfers to be enregistered with the Board within 30 days of date.

GOLD MINING.

Cap. 14—Amends the Act of 1868, giving the Inspector right to refuse to grant a license or to rescind it.

COLONIZATION SOCIETIES.

Cap. 15—The period for granting aid to these societies is extended to 30th June, 1875.

MUTUAL INSURANCE CO'S.

Cap. 16—Local Mutual Insurance Co's may appoint agents for localities outside of the County or Counties for which they are formed, who may enter into engagements with insurers, as the Co. may do within such County, &c. Any person who cannot write may sign his application or deposit note with his mark attested by 1 witness—an officer of the Co. being competent. When Directors entertain doubts whether there has not been fraud or misrepresentation respecting the insurance or the loss, they may on occurrence of such loss appoint the expert to examine into the matter without tendering any sum or admitting or refusing the claim. The cause of action on a policy is held to be in the district where the Co. has its chief office.

CEMETERY COMPANIES.

Cap. 17—Cemetery Co's may receive and hold 25 arpents of land for the purposes of a cemetery.

ENCOURAGEMENT OF MANUFACTORIES.

Cap. 18—Gives Municipal Councils the right to exempt Manufactories established within their limits, from taxation for a period not exceeding 10 years. A by-law to

that effect at 2 separate meetings of Council becomes a contract in favor of the manufacturer. Wherever such exemption would create an unfair competition with a manufactory already established, it also may be included in the exemption. The Act is not to apply to flour mills, gas-works or distilleries.

PROTECTION OF FORESTS FROM FIRE.

Cap. 19—Amends 33 V. c. 36, (*See Year Book for* 1871.) No felled timber or turf, peat or stumps are to be set fire to within a forest or a mile therefrom, except for clearing lands, and then not between the 1st July and 1st September. For exceptions see Act above cited. Any person is liable for fire caused by his pipe, cigar or wadding of his gun or other burning substance—he being bound to extinguish it in either case. The penalty for contravention of the Act is made a fine not exceeding $50; or imprisonment not exceeding 3 months, or both penalties may be imposed. Any person of full age may prosecute, and one half the penalty goes to the prosecutor. All suits to be commenced within 3 months.

RAILWAY CO'S.

Cap. 20—To render a meeting for the organization of the Co. valid, it is sufficient that the stock has been subscribed and per centage paid in before the meeting actually takes place—though not before it is called. No chief officer of a municipality shall vote on municipal stock for the election of Directors.

LAND GRANTS TO RAILWAY CO'S.

Cap. 21—Grants 3,203,500 acres of land, to R. R. Co's in the Province. Of this, 2,000,000 acres to the North Shore R. R. Co., now including the St. Maurice Navigation & Land Co., for the building of the Railway from Quebec to Montreal, with a branch to Grandes Piles, and establishing steamers on the St. Maurice. The Co. is entitled to the lands when the work is completed: but when the Co. is engaged in constructing the works, the L. G. in C. may grant a proportionate quantity for each 25 miles completed. The L. G. in C. shall appoint at least one-third of the Directors not representing municipalities, and no municipality shall have more Directors than the Province. Former grants made to the St. Maurice Co. are taken away. 10,000 acres per mile may be granted by the L. G. in C. to the Montreal Northern Colonization R. R. Co., for building a R. R. from Montreal to Aylmer, on the north shore of the Ottawa, 5,000 acres per mile may be given upon the completion of any section of 25 miles between Montreal and Grenville, and a proportionably increased rate for the sections between Grenville and Aylmer. This R. R. to connect with the North Shore R. R. at a point to be settled by the L. G. in C. He has the same power of appointing Directors as in the North Shore R. R. The grant to this R. R. under the 32 V., c. 52, may not be made for this portion of the M. N. C. The L. G. in C. may grant to the Quebec and New Brunswick R. R. Co. 10,000 acres of land for every mile built between the frontier of the Province and Riviere du Loup, or Kamouraska, —such lands to be in Packington, Bottsford, and Robinson, and the territory adjoining the boundary line. A proportionate grant may be made for every 25 miles of the road. The condition of the grant is, that one half the land shall be conceded to actual settlers, at prices fixed by the L. G. in C., not less than $100 per acre. The subsidy of 3 p. c. on $5,000 per mile for 15 miles of each road under the 32 V., c. 52, s. 2, (*see Year Book for* 1870) will be granted for the sections finished before 1st July 1875. It is made applicable to the St. Francis & Megantic International Railway Co., and not to the St. Francis Valley & Kennebec R.R. Co. It applies also to the branches, &c., provided for by cap. 25 of this session. Iron rails may be laid upon colonization roads under the Act of 1869, instead of wooden. The claim to lands under this Act will be forfeited by any Co. which has not commenced to build its R. R. before 1st May, 1873. Sections 11 and 12 of the Act of the Parliament of Canada, 33 V., c. 56, is confirmed in so far as they relate to subjects within the jurisdiction of the Provincial Legislature. The blocks of land from which the above grants are to be taken are, "A," in County of Pontiac, traversed by the principal branch of the Ottawa and the Abittibi, being 1,827,400 acres. "B," partly in Portneuf and partly in Quebec, including the Island of Lake Edward and the tract watered by the rivers Batiscan and Pierre, being 319,440 acres; "C," in the County of Montcalm, 371,200 acres; "D," on the eastern bank of the river St. Maurice, partly in the County of Champlain and partly in Chicoutimi, 685,466 acres. Land in B, C and D, held under timber licence are excepted therefrom. The deficiency is to be made up from the nearest lands not so occupied.

LOCAL AND PRIVATE ACTS.

Cap. 22—The time for the completion of the works of the NORTH SHORE R.R. & ST. MAURICE N. & L. Co. is extended to 1st May 1877. New share books are to be opened on or before the 8th January, and kept open to the 8th May, 1871. To be re-opened on the 22nd of that month, and kept open to 12 May of the next year, and so on, year by year, till the capital stock is all subscribed. The original shareholders may re-subscribe their names and have credit for their paid up instalments. But shares formerly subscribed, on which nothing has been paid, are cancelled. Capital to be $6,000,000, and the Co. may issue debentures to a similar amount, subject to C. S. L. C., c. 66, s. 9, subs. 11. which shall also apply to the debentures of subscribing municipalities. The counties of St. Maurice and Maskinonge shall each be responsible for one-half of the subscription of $100,000 made by the former County of St. Maurice in 1853, but the county councils may impose new conditions upon the expenditure of the grant by the Co., by resolution. Gauge not to be less than 4 feet 8½ inches. The subscription of $1,000,000 by the city of Quebec, by resolution of 4th October 1870, with the conditions annexed thereto, is confirmed; but new conditions may be annexed by a vote, by the joint consent of the Co. and the City Council. The City Corporation may issue and sell irredeemable 7 p. c. stock certificates of not less than $500 each to raise money to pay such subscription or may deliver them to the Co. as such payment. A special rate may be imposed to meet the interest thereon. The city after subscription may appoint 3 directors of Co.

Cap. 23—Amends the charter of the Mon-

TREAL NORTHERN COLONIZATION R. R. Co., giving it power to extend its line from Grenville to Deep River or Chenail Culbute on the Ottawa,—and from any point on their line within Montreal to point St. Charles or the Bonaventure station, Montreal. Capital $10,000,000. The shareholders may pass by-laws authorizing bondholders to vote in place of shareholders in case of non-payment of their interest. Votes to be in proportion to amounts held. Bonds or debentures to be a mortgage on all lands granted, (if so stated therein) without registration; but a receipt from the treasurer of the Co. for the purchase money of any such lands sold will operate a discharge, he being authorized to receive such money and bound to pay it over to such bond holders. They are to elect three, and the directors to name three other trustees to manage such lands. The Co. may agree with any other railway Co. for the construction of any part of their line subject to the approval of the L. G. in C.

Cap. 24—Authorizes the QUEBEC AND GOSFORD R. R. Co., to prolong their Railway to Lake St. John, their name hereafter to be the "Quebec and Lake St. John R.R. Co.," with power to increase their Capital to $900,000 in shares of $10, to be completed before 31st December, 1876. They may acquire and hold lands to the extent of 10,000 acres along the line. They may run their locomotives upon the Quebec Street Railway as far as a point opposite Palais Harbour. This Act to take effect when accepted by two-thirds of the shareholders at a special meeting.

Cap. 25—Amends the charter of the RICHELIEU, DRUMMOND AND ARTHABASKA R.R. Co., correcting certain verbal errors. The election of the present board of directors is declared valid. They may extend the L'Avenir branch so as to connect with the G. T.R. in the County of Richmond, and their main line *via* Roxton and Waterloo in Shefford and Knowlton in Brome, to connect with the S. E. Counties Junction Railway. The branches authorized may be 25 miles in length and treated as the main line; but bargains with companies or municipalities, or conditions affixed to their subscriptions are nevertheless binding. The bridges may be adapted to the passage of horses, vehicles and foot passengers subject to rates of toll to be approved by the L. G. in C. Municipalities issuing debentures in aid of the Co, may pay to the holders, with their consent, the sums raised annually for a sinking fund, instead of investing them,—the change of manner of redemption being made apparent upon the face of the debentures and coupons. Where counties contribute after local municipalities have done so, the amount of the local aid may be deducted from the share of such municipalities in the county grant.

Cap. 26—Incorporates as the MISSISQUOI and BLACK RIVER R. R. Co., the Hon. L. S. Huntington, the Hon. J. Ferrier, R. Merry, W. H. Webb, M. P., J. H. Graham, LL. D., J. Picard, M. P. P., A. Bessette, M. P. P., and others, to construct a R. R. from Mausonville, in Brome, through Brome, Shefford and Richmond to the G. T. R. at Durham or Richmond Station, connecting with the S. E. Counties Junction R. R. or any other in Potton or Sutton, with power to build a branch line to Magog on lake Memphremagog. Capital $1,000,000, in shares of $100, with power of increase. Co. to be organized when $100,000 is subscribed, and $5,000 paid in. Debentures may be issued to the extent of one half the capital, but never in excess of the amount actually paid up. Co. may acquire lands to the extent of 20,000 acres along the line.

Cap. 27—Incorporates as the ST. JOHNS and CLARENCEVILLE JUNCTION R. R. Co., R. McFee, J. Hunter, U. M. Smith, F. M. Townsend, F. N. Derick, W. Chilton, C. S. Rowe, and others, with power to build a R. R. from the Province line at or near Aird's Post Office in Clarenceville, Missisquoi, in a northerly direction to St. John's, with branches, not exceeding 10 miles. Capital $400,000 in shares of $50—with power of increase. Co. to be organized when 10 p. c. is subscribed and one-tenth thereof paid up. Bonds may be issued after 25 p. c. of the capital stock has been expended on the R. R. Total amount not to exceed $250,000 or 50 p. c. of capital stock after increase. Co. may acquire 1,000 acres of land along the line.

Cap. 28—Amends the charter of the SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES JUNCTION R. R. Co. It may authorize the issue of bonds at any special general meeting of the shareholders convened for the purpose, as well as at the annual meeting.

Cap. 29—Empowers the HUNTINGTON MINING Co. to work a tramway from their mine in Bolton to the Stanstead, Shefford and Chambly Railway, and to Lake Memphremagog.

Cap. 30—Erects the REGISTRATION DIVISION of SHERBROOKE into a separate county municipality to consist of 4 local municipalities, viz., the town of Sherbrooke, the remainders of the townships of Orford and of Ascot and the township of Compton—all of which to be added when Lennoxville becomes a separate local municipality.

Cap. 31—Divides STANSTEAD into two REGISTRATION DIVISIONS on or after a day fixed by proclamation, one to consist of the Townships of Stanstead, Magog and Hatley, the village of Stanstead Plain and that part of Barnston left of the line dividing lot 5 from lot 6 in all the ranges with the office at Stanstead plain. The other to be called COATICOOK including the remainder of Barnston, the township of Barford and the village of Coaticook. The office to be at Coaticook.

Cap. 32—Detaches lots 21 to 28 in the first 5 ranges of CHESTER in ARTHABASKA, and the same lots in the first range of HALIFAX to form a new municipality of NORTH CHESTER. First election to be held on the 1st Monday in February 1871.

Cap. 33—Annexes the lots in the 8th range of DURHAM, in DRUMMOND, from 1 to 14 to South Durham for municipal purposes.

Cap. 34—Extends the limits of the village of ST. JEROME, in Terrebonne.

Cap. 35—Amends the charter of the CITY OF QUEBEC. The valuators or assessors are to prepare 2 lists before the 1st February each year. The one contains the names of those assessed sufficiently high to vote for Councillors, the other of those entitled to vote for Aldermen and who have in both cases paid their taxes before the 1st Jan. These are deposited with the city clerk till the 15th February, giving notice thereof. Revisers sit on the 4th

March to hear applications for corrections, which have been filed in February. Four days notice is to be given in French and English newspapers of such sittings and the revision to be completed before the 1st April. Any unusual vacancy among the aldermen and councilmen occurring, the city clerk gives notice, for at least two days, of a day of nomination, to supply it, and of two polling days. The latter to be 15 days after the day of nomination. Voting in another's name is made penal as voting with another's certificate. The party doing so may be arrested by the presiding officer as well as J. P. &c. A person voting upon declaration or affidavit may prove his identity by two witnesses, if he be unknown to the officers before the affidavit must be made. The corporation may enter a complaint in case they feel aggrieved by any entry in the assessment or valuation books, giving eight days notice to the person affected. The Recorder's Court may amend an error or supply an omission. Interest at 6 p. c. is payable on arrears of taxes from 1st November. Where husband and wife are separated the entry of the name of either for taxes on the wife's property is sufficient, and judgment against the husband may be executed against such property. The tenant of an absent proprietor is liable for all rates but may deduct them from the rent. All male persons over 21, and under 60, pay a capitation tax of $2. If a person other than the proprietor occupy property exempt from taxes full water rates and half other rates may be levied. Churches, chapels, and other edifices for religious worship and cemeteries are exempt.

Cap. 36—The QUEBEC SOUTH SHORE Trustees may be 7 in number instead of 5.

Cap. 37—Amends the CHARTER of MONTREAL—The Clerk and City Treasurer may affix their signatures to notices, &c., by stamps, approved by the Council. Penalty for others using them $100 or 3 mos. imprisonment. The city may raise a loan of $25,000 for Exhibition Buildings; one for $100,000 for drainage works; another for $250,000 for opening streets, of the cost of which the city may only pay one third and the proprietors two thirds; another for $250,000 for paving streets, the city to pay only one half of the cost; another for $60,000 for Police and Fire Stations, a Market in St. James Ward, a Fish Market in connection with Ste. Anne's, and to procure places for the deposit of filth, &c.; another of $75,000 for public Slaughter Houses (with power to regulate them) issuing in each case 6 p. c. 25 years debentures for the amt., interest payable in May and November, the 1st, 3rd, 5th and 6th to be secured upon the works and buildings procured—the 2nd and 4th on the general revenues of the city. The provisions of 31 V. c. 37, respecting the issue of debentures, the responsibility of Treasurer and the Sinking Fund are to apply. Power is given to subscribe such sums as may be deemed expedient to railways—subject to provisions of C. S. L. C. cc. 24 & 25, and C. S. C. c. 66 and other Acts on the subject. The Council to elect such directors of the Co.,—not more than 3—as may be agreed on. Provision is made for the extension of the city limits so as to include the terminus on the St. Lawrence, in Hochelaga, of any railway so built. Damages caused to the Turnpike Trust by such extension to be ascertained by arbitration as in cases of expropriation.

Cap. 38—Empowers the CITY COUNCIL, MONTREAL, to pass by-laws prohibiting the leasing of houses for the purposes of PROSTITUTION, and imposing a penalty of not more than $200 or imprisonment for 6 mos. on doing so.

Cap. 39—Grants a new Charter to the City of ST. HYACINTHE. It is divided into four Wards. A further district may be added and form a fifth Ward; each is to be represented by 2 Councillors, but a Ward with more than 250 electors may have 3. The Mayor must own $800 real estate and have resided in the city a year. Councillors must be residents owning $400 real estate. Priests, Ministers, Judges, Executive Councillors, persons accountable for city funds or receiving a salary from them, and tavern-keepers are ineligible, and become disqualified after election, as do insolvents or those who come to hold too little property, or if one be absent for 2 mos. from meetings of Council, except with leave or on account of sickness. Electors must be resident proprietors, assessed for $4 per annum, or tenants paying $12 rent. Councillors shall be elected for 2 years. In wards where there are two, one goes out each alternate year; where three, all remain in for 2 years. Council meets monthly. Powers usually granted to Civic Corporations are given.

Cap. 40—Amends the Charter of the TOWN of IBERVILLE. The Secretary-Treasurer is to make out before the 15th November each year a statement of outstanding taxes and arrears; and the claims for taxes, assessments, &c., claimed by the School Commissioners, setting forth why any of them have not been levied. After submission to the Town Council, a copy is transmitted to the Secretary-Treasurer of the County, who thereupon sells the lands or estate on which these sums are assessed according to law.

Cap. 41—Amends the Charter of the TOWN of LEVIS. There is a vacancy amongst the Councillors if a person has been appointed who is exempt, when appointed, or becomes exempt or incapable afterwards, or in the event of death, refusal to accept, 2 mos. absence, for infirmity or illness. Taxes become payable on the day fixed by the Council. The remainder of the Act provides for the procedure in the suits brought by the Corporation.

Cap. 42—Incorporates as the SHEERBROOKE WATER POWER Co., the HON. J. S. Sanborn, J. H. Pope, R. W. Heneker and others, with power to acquire lands and construct dams, sluices, roads, &c., machine shops, factories, warehouses, sheds and houses, and railways or tramways from such property to another railway, and to work the same. The British American Land Co. is authorized to take shares. Capital $100,000 in shares of $100. The Co. to be organized when $40,000 is subscribed and $4,000 paid up. They may borrow money and hypothecate their property for its repayment, not to exceed in amount the paid up capital.

Cap. 43—Incorporates as the LAPRAIRIE NAVIGATION Co., J. B. Varin, J. Dunn, C. LaCombe, and others, to establish and run a line of Steamboats between Montreal and Laprairie, and for that purpose to acquire the property of the Association called "The County of Laprairie Navigation Co." Capital $60,000 in shares of $50. The Co. to be

organized when $30,000 is subscribed and paid. The Co. may hold real estate for wharves, &c., not to exceed $10,000 in value.

Cap. 44—Incorporates as the PORPOISE FISHING Co. of Rivière Ouelle, the Hon. Luc Letellier de St. Just, L. Tetu, C. Casgrain and others, co-proprietors of property known as the "La Pointe de la Rivière Ouelle," for the purpose of carrying on fisheries and hunting. Capital to be $7,200 in shares of $1, apportioned among such proprietors—743 shares being reserved to be apportioned among the shareholders according to the decision of the Directors. The rights are saved of Messrs. Letellier de St. Just and C. E. Panet, representing the late Madame Louise G. De Ramezay, widow of the late L. Deschamps De Bois Hebert, Seigneur of LaBouteillerie and Riviere Ouelle, to a tenth part of the Oil derived from the Porpoise Fishery.

Cap. 45—Amends the Charter of the MONTREAL CITY PASSENGER RAILWAY Co., giving them right to employ steam power, caloric or compressed air to propel their cars —with the consent of the City Council,—and of the Turnpike Trustees as far as regards their roads. The Engines and Cars are to be stopped in the streets when horses are frightened thereby. New stock may be issued to the extent of $300,000, making a total of $600,000.

Cap. 46—Incorporates the SOCIETE DE PASSAGE DU PONT NEUF DE ST. HYACINTHE, which has acquired the bridge over the river Yamaska, formerly owned by J. F. Morrison,—giving them authority to levy tolls authorized in favour of Jean Marie Germain dit Langlois, by 57 George III, c. 37. No other bridge may be built within 1½ mile, on pain of payment of treble tolls to the Co. and a penalty. And no person may ferry across there for gain, under a penalty of 40s. per head. If the bridge be not rebuilt within 2 yrs. after its destruction or demolition, the rights of the Co. revert to said L. F. Morrison. Capital $6,750 in shares of $15.

Cap. 47—Incorporates the SEMINARY of ST. GERMAIN DE RIMOUSKI. The Council to consist of the Superior, the Directors and Professors named from time to time by the R. C. Bishop, to consist of 7 persons, quorum 3. The Bishop has a veto on all rules and by-laws for one year.

Cap. 48—Amends the Charter of BISHOPS' COLLEGE, LENNOXVILLE. The trustees and members of the College are to be 5, named by the Bishops out of a larger number nominated by the Synod of the Diocese of Quebec, a like number so nominated and appointed from the Diocese of Montreal, and three additional trustees from each diocese, not nominated by such Synod. Any other diocese hereafter erected in the Province of Quebec to be in like manner represented. The trustees, &c. so nominated to hold office for 3 years. Annual reports to be sent in to the Synods.

Cap. 49—Amends the Charter of the FRELIGHSBURG GRAMMAR SCHOOL, giving the trustees the right to hold and enjoy rights and advantages under the bequest of the late Richard V. V. Freligh, and to adopt proceedings for removal of the present or a future trustee under the will, sufficient cause being shown.

Cap. 50—Incorporates, as the FRASER INSTITUTE, the Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, the Hon. F. W. Torrance, T. Workman, P. Redpath, & A. Molson, governors under the will of the late Hugh Fraser, with the right to hold immovable property not exceeding the value of $30,000,—but no such property not intended to be permanently occupied or leased by them as a source of revenue shall be held for more than 5 years. They are to establish at Montreal an institution with the above name "to be composed of a free li- "brary, a museum and gallery, to be open "to all honest and respectable persons "whomsoever, of every rank of life without "distinction, and without pay or reward of "any kind," but subject to rules made by the governors, "the intention being to aid in "the diffusion of useful knowledge by af- "fording free access, to all desirous of it, "to books and scientific objects and subjects "and works of art," The governors may make by-laws for the preservation of books and other things belonging to the corporation, with the right to impose fines not to exceed $10. They may invest their money in public securities including stocks or bonds of Montreal or on mortgages or hypothecs. If the Protestant Board of School Comrs. contribute to the support of the Institute one of their number may be chosen a governor during the time they so contribute.

Cap. 51—Incorporates as the MONTREAL MEDICAL INSTITUTE, C. Laberge, B. Fagnant, C. Filiatrault, and others, with the object of cultivating science and literature, and especially of ensuring to its members advancement in the sciences of Medicine and Surgery by means of medical instruction, &c., the members to be Physicians or Surgeons, or articled Students, may hold real estate of $6,000 annual value, but this not to include the premises occupied, the library, instruments, &c.

Cap. 52—Incorporates as the PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, B. Lyman, N. Mercer, H. R. Grey, G. Muir, Jno. Kerry, J. B. Edwards, and others, to advance Chemistry and Pharmacy, and increase the opportunities for the education of those practising the same, by lectures, &c. Members must be Chemists and Druggists established in business before the passing of the Act, or who shall pass the examination prescribed by the Council or by the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Associates shall be clerks or apprentices to Chemists and Druggists. The Association may hold real estate not more than $20,000 in value.

Cap. 53—Amends the Charter of L'ASILE DE LA PROVIDENCE DE MONTREAL, founded for the relief and support of the aged and infirm and sick women, the care of orphans and education of deaf and dumb females. They are given power to acquire real estate of the value of $8,000 per annum, exclusive of the premises actually occupied by them.

Cap. 54—Amends the Act to incorporate the Benevolent Society of NOTRE DAME DE BONSECOURS, granting them power to create a reserve fund of not less than $11,000, and determine the manner of its investment. The revenues of such fund to be applied as the other funds of the Society for the administration of its affairs, assisting the widows and the orphans of members, and sick members. At the January and July

meetings three arbitrators are appointed by the Council, who shall determine the grants to be made for the current half year to these three classes.

Cap. 55—Consolidates and extends indefinitely the Acts forming the Charter of the QUEBEC FRIENDLY SOCIETY, for the purpose of relieving the members when prevented from working by sickness, old age or infirmity. To hold real estate not exceeding $400 in annual value. They may invest their moneys in hypothecs or Building Societies or other incorporated companies. The grants and indemnities payable by the Society are exempt from seizure.

Cap. 56—Incorporates, as the PROTESTANT INFANTS HOME OF MONTREAL, Anna E. Workman, M. L. Henderson, E. Scott, L. B. Ferrier and others, for the purpose of furnishing a home for children deprived of their natural protectors by death, abandonment or other cause, and protecting them from the effects of want and exposure to crime—with right to hold real estate not exceeding $5,000, besides that actually in use. Any further real estate to be disposed of in 5 yrs. They may bind out or apprentice to service or any healthy trade or business, until the age of 16, any children who come under their protection.

Cap. 57—Incorporates, as THE WOMEN'S HOSPITAL of MONTREAL, for the treatment of diseases peculiar to women. J. L. Leprohon, M. D., W. H. Kingston, M. D., J. S. Chapman, M. D., and others. There shall be a Board of not more than 12 governors, elected annually from subscribers of not less than $400. They may appoint a Committee of Ladies to assist them in the management of the Hospital.

Cap. 58—Incorporates, as the MONTREAL AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY, the Hon. Jas. Ferrier, the Rev. George Cornish, A. Johnson, H. Vennor and others, with power to hold real estate (including any which, under the Act incorporating the "Montreal Young Men's Christian Association," may devolve on such corporation) not exceeding $10,000 in annual value, beyond that in actual occupation.

Cap. 59—Incorporates, as the MONTREAL YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, T. J. Claxton, H. A. Nelson, E. R. Greene, and others, with power to hold real estate to the same amount. In any house erected for their purposes, rooms are reserved for the "Montreal Auxiliary Bible Society," "Canada Sunday School Union," and "Religious Tract Society." The Presidents of the first and second of these are to be ex-officio directors of the Association.

Cap. 60—Incorporates, as L'UNION ST. VALLIER DE QUEBEC, E. Lemieux, J. Plamondon, L. Gravel and others, to afford mutual assistance to its members when sick and infirm, and to relieve widows and children of its deceased members; to hold real estate not exceeding $4,000 annual value, besides the premises actually occupied by the Union. Moneys granted for aid are exempt from seizure.

Cap. 61—Amends the Charter of ST. BRIDGET'S ASYLUM Association of Quebec, vesting its property in 5 trustees, the Chaplain of St. Patrick's Church being one, and the other 4, laymen, members of the Association, appointed, in the first place, by him and holding office for 5 yrs. In case of vacancy or on the expiry of their term of office their places are to be filled by election by the Association. These trustees are to manage the affairs of the association.

Cap. 62—Incorporates, as the QUEBEC ACADEMY of MUSIC, E. Gagnon, F. W. Mills, A. Lavigne, the Revd. P. Lagacé and others, to promote a taste for music among the inhabitants of the Province. To hold real estate not exceeding $3,000 annual value. They may grant diplomas.

Cap. 63—Incorporates, as the MONTREAL THISTLE CURLING CLUB, A. Allan, J. Benning, W. C. McDonald and others, with power to hold real estate not exceeding $20,000 in value.

Cap. 64—Authorises Narcisse Pierre Massicotte to construct a TOLL BRIDGE over the RIVER BATISCAN, in the parish of St. Geneviève, opposite the Parish Church. No other bridge or ferry to be erected or used within two miles of said bridge. The Charter is forfeited if the bridge be not completed in 5 yrs. or repaired or rebuilt within 2 yrs. after falling into decay. The Government may assume the bridge after 8 yrs.

Cap. 65—Amends the Act 29 & 30 V. c. 171, empowering JOHN AULD to dispose of property of his minor children, extending the power conferred on him for that purpose. The real estate not to be sold for a less price than is fixed upon it by two experts named for that purpose by a Judge of the Superior Court.

Cap. 66—Authorizes JOHN RACEY, of Quebec, to alienate certain real estate belonging to his minor children, with the authorization of a Judge of the Superior Court, upon advice of friends and relations.

Cap. 67—Legalizes a Marriage Settlement between ARTHUR WELLESLY WHITE and CAROLINE CHARLOTTE YOUNG, entered into on the 14th day of March, 1870.

NOTE.—(The concluding chapter of these Statutes is a Municipal Code, a Synopsis of which we are unable to publish in this *Yr. Bk.*

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

(*Legislature opened 2nd February; Prorogued 4th April*, 1871.)

ELECTIONS.

Cap. 1.—Provides that any person proved to have illegally voted may be compelled by a Court of Law or Election Committee to disclose the name of the person for whom he has so voted. In case of a protest the ballots are not to be destroyed until it has been determined. Votes are to be given by ballots enclosed in envelopes, no voter being

entitled to deposit more than one envelope in the box. A person convicted of personating any elector who shall not forthwith pay the fine shall be imprisoned for not less than three months. Candidates may themselves vote at any poll in the county.

Cap. 2—Revisors lists are to be sent in before 20th April instead of 10th May. The Sheriff to ascertain non-resident electors on 24th April instead of 20th May. Voters list to be signed by Sheriff and deposited with Clerk of Peace on 4th May.

INDEPENDENCE OF THE ASSEMBLY.

Cap. 3—Prohibits from voting any employé in the Post Office, (except as way office keeper or courier,) Customs, or Inland revenue departments, light-house service, Crown lands, or local Public Works and Mines. Any such person voting forfeits from $20 to $200, or is liable to imprisonment for three months in default of payment within 1 month. The names of such persons are not to be entered on the voters' list or, if entered, to be struck off. Contractors for materials or to perform any specific work on the Government railways, or laborers employed by the day in their repair may vote.

JURY LISTS FOR 1871.

Cap. 4.—Declares the jury panels drawn at last term of the Supreme Court legal, notwithstanding informalities in lists and posting them.

ASSESSMENT ROLLS AND ELECTORS LISTS.

Cap. 5—Declares these legal, notwithstanding their non-completion within the time required by law or their non-return and filing according to law.

EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE DISABILITIES.

Cap. 6—The Commissioners and managers of Government railroads, revenue officers of the Canadian Government, or persons acting as agents for that Government or any department of it are disqualified from sitting in the Legislative Council or Assembly. To qualify themselves they must have resigned their office or employment 10 days before appointment or nomination. This act not to apply to departmental officers of the Provincial Government, way office keepers, surveyors of shipping, Queen's Counsel or J. P.

Cap. 7—Permits the C. C. L. to have a seat in the Legislature.

FREE GRANTS AND HOMESTEADS.

Cap. 8—The L. G. in C. may appropriate any Crown Lands as free grants to settlers and grant them, under rules to be prescribed by Order in Council, in lots not larger than 100 acres to each. Locatee (to whom land is allotted) must be of the age of 18 years and upwards and must make affidavit that he is so, that the land is fit for cultivation and he desires it for that purpose, and for himself and no other person, and that he is not locatee for any other lot. The grant is not to issue till 5 years after location nor then unless settlement duties are performed—same as in Ontario (see *Year Book* for 1869, p. 77.) The other provisions as in Ontario Act, except the reservations, none being stated.

CROWN LANDS.

Cap. 9—Whenever land is applied for, for lumbering or other purpose—not settlement and cultivation—it shall be surveyed in blocks of one square mile each, the lots found fit for settlement being marked on the plan and reserved. The remaining tract shall, after advertising for 30 days, be disposed of at auction for a term of 10 years,—an upset price of 4¼ cts. per acre being put on it. The lessees or their assigns have a right of renewal at the original price. Not more than two square miles can be granted for lumbering purposes in one lease. The lessees may cut and take away all trees on such lots and all minerals except gold, silver, tin, lead, copper, coal, iron and precious stones. No grant (in perpetuity) is to be made unless upon affidavit that it is bought for actual occupation and not to be held for speculation, under penalty of forfeiture. The lots reserved for settlement, &c., shall be as near as may be of 100 acres—and not more than one square mile shall be granted to one applicant. The C. C. L. may, with the sanction of the L. G. in C., order roads to be laid out to the reserved lots and the settlers may pay a portion of the price of their lands in labor on them. Persons in possession of Crown Lands for less than 60 years may be made to pay for them if not mortgaged or incumbered—in which case the C. C. L. must examine and decide in whose favor the grant should issue. On refusal of the party in possession to comply with the order of the C. C. L., he may be ejected. A lessee who cuts timber on lands not included in his grant or buys it knowing it to be so cut by others forfeits $2 to $10 per each spar or log.

MINES AND MINERALS.

Cap. 10—Amends the Mining Act of 1869. The notice to be given by the Chief Comissioner of Mines to a lessee who has abandoned or failed to work his location effectively, that the charge will be investigated, shall be for 6 months, and if the lessee, in the meantime, work it effectively the area shall not be forfeited. If the working be only colorable and not effective the forfeiture must be declared. An appeal lies to the Supreme Court or Judge of it—security for costs being put in. The term of lease may be extended from 2 to 3 years—half the amount originally paid being paid for the extension.

CONTROVERTED ELECTIONS.

Cap. 11—21 members form a quorum to strike an election Committee.

Cap. 12—The Provincial Secretary shall not serve on such Committee, and any other member of the Executive Council may be excused upon declaring on oath that his service there could be prejudicial to the public service.

AGRICULTURE.

Cap. 13.—The Board of Agriculture shall consist of 21 members, 4 from Halifax and 1 from each of the other counties, each Society (except in Halifax) annually electing a representative, and those so elected in each county, meeting to elect the members of the Board. In Halifax each Society elects 1.

COSTS AND FEES.

Cap. 14—The fee for a Sheriff's Commission hereafter is to be $2.

Cap. 15—Costs taxed are to be paid in the currency legal when taxed. In summary, sub-summary and appeal causes the costs for each per fol. shall be as in other. Costs of Court below are added in appeal.

PLEADINGS & PRACTICE.

Cap. 16—The time for filing warrants of Attorney and cognovits is 30 days.

COUNTY ASSESSMENTS.

Cap. 17—The "Resident Agent" of a Co. under cap. 15,, s. 1, of 1870 is the principal agent in the Province or person registered as such.

Cap. 18—The Justices warrant under 33 V., c. 15, s. 4 may issue to the Collector or to a constable under c. 45 of the Revised statutes.

LIQUOR LICENSES.

Cap. 19—In polling districts where licenses are not granted it is the duty of the township agent for their sale to prosecute vendors, in the absence of the Clerk of License. A J.P. forfeits his commission by selling, besides incurring other penalties. The J. P. convicting must in his case forward a certificate to the Prov. Secretary.

SETTLEMENT AND SUPPORT OF POOR.

Cap. 20—In issuing general warrants for the collection of poor and county rates payable at the same time to the same Collector, defaulters for both are included.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Cap. 21—Amends cap. 5 of the acts of 1870. If a J. P. cannot produce his commission, he may be entered on the roll on making and filing with the Clerk of the Peace an affidavit of his appointment, acting &c.

SUPPLY.

Cap. 22—Votes $602,356 for various public services,—£200,000 being for great and by roads and bridge service—and $175,000 for education.

LOCAL ACTS.

Cap. 23—AT MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS IN HALIFAX—the voter must be a British subject, a resident for 1 year, and assessed for the year ending 31st December previous for poor or city rates or poll tax for schools, and his taxes paid before 30th April. But the franchise privileges of engine-men, axe-men, fire-men, members of the Union Protection Co. & Militia Volunteers are preserved.

Cap. 24—The HALIFAX CITY COUNCIL are authorized to sell portions of THE COMMON which have been leased for 999 years under the Acts permitting it. Such lots of the remaining portion as the Council may think advisable may also be sold for a sum not less than 20 yrs. rental. The proceeds are to be funded and devoted to the improvement of the remaining portions of the Common.

Cap. 25—Amends the law relating to the HALIFAX POOR'S ASYLUM & HOSPITAL. The City Council is to elect three of their own number as Comrs., to continue so during the term for which they are elected to serve as Aldermen, not exceeding 3 years. Vacancies to be filled by the Council as they occur—and former members may be re-appointed on re-election as Aldermen.

Cap. 26—The CITY of HALIFAX may borrow a further sum of $12,000 under the Act to extend LOCKMAN STREET. Interest payable half yearly.

Cap. 27—Explains the meaning of "Retaining Fees," &c. in the Lockman Street Act 33 and c. 38, s. 7.

Cap. 28—POLLING DISTRICT 34 West of HALIFAX is hereafter to be No. 23, the polling place to be in Lower Prospect School House.

Cap. 29—MILL VILLAGE, Middle Musquodoboit, Co. of Halifax, is hereafter to be called Brookvale.

Cap. 30—CROWN LANDS IN CAPE BRETON improved and occupied for 20 yrs. and not paid for are brought under cap. 16 of 1870. (*See Year Book for* 1871.)

Cap. 31—The Members for CAPE BRETON COUNTY are authorized to borrow, on pledge of the County Road moneys, $6,000 to be expended upon a new bridge over Sydney River. The loan to be repaid in 3 annual instalments of the road moneys of 1871, 1872 and 1873, with interest at 6 p. c.—to be expended by Comrs, appointed by the L. G, in Council.

Cap. 32—Regulates the pilotage in Bras d'Or Lake. From Baddeck to St. Peters, West Bay, Whycocomah, or Little Bras d'Or to be $5; to River Denis or Big Bras d'Or $4; to Grand Narrow $2.50; to East Bay $3 per vessels less than 100 tons and $1.50 for each additional 60 tons.

Cap. 33—The SPRING SITTINGS of the PEACE for CAPE BRETON County are to be held at Sydney on the 1st Tuesday of February.

Cap. 34—The Sessions for CAPE BRETON Co. may define limits around the NORTH EAR over which Comrs. of Streets shall have jurisdiction, and to which the provisions of Cap. 53 of the Revised Statutes are to be extended.

Cap. 35—The members for RICHMOND Co. may borrow money to establish a Steam Ferry across the LENNOX PASSAGE—not exceeding $6,000, to be expended by Comrs. and repaid in 3 instalments in 1872, 1873 and 1874 with interest.

Cap. 36—Legalises the proceedings of the last RICHMOND Co. SESSIONS.

Cap. 37—POLLING DISTRICT No. 5 in VICTORIA is declared to be part of No. 12.

Cap. 38—Creates an additional POLLING DISTRICT in GUYSBOROUGH to extend from the head of New Harbour River to include the electors on both sides of the river and on Torbay Pt. to Matthew Gammon's inclusive, to be No. 16.

Cap. 39—Goose Harbour is to be known as St. Francis Harbour.

Cap. 40—Authorizes the immediate drawing of GRAND and PETIT JURORS for GUYSBOROUGH, to remedy the failure in October last, the Supreme Court not having sat, and legalizes the proceedings at Sessions.

Cap. 41—Creates new POLLING DISTRICTS

in ANTIGONISH. No. 10 is to include the Western portion of Tracadie and Northern of St. Andrew's. Polling place at or near Pomquet Forks Chapel. No. 7 comprises the central part of St. Andrew's. Polling place at or near the Chapel. No. 8, the central portion of Tracadie. Polling place at D. Chisholm's.

Cap. 42—A portion of MANCHESTER ROAD SETTLEMENT in Antigonish is named Marydale, another portion of Manchester Road Settlement South of Marydale, to be Caledonia. The settlement known as the N. & S. Lakes of Morristown to be Lakevale. The settlement of Malignant Brook to be Maryvale. The portion of the old Manchester Road south of Marydale to be Beauly.

Cap. 43—J. Henry, J. McKenzie, and J. Kitchen, Comrs., are authorized to sell the present LOCK-UP HOUSE at KIVER ST. JOHN in PICTOU County, and pay the proceeds to the County TREASURER.

Cap. 44—Authorizes the members for CUMBERLAND to borrow on pledge of the ROAD MONEYS $3,000, to be expended in repairing Roads and Bridges in the County, to be repaid with interest at 6 p. c. in 1872 and 1873.

Cap. 45—LITTLE FORKS in Cumberland is hereafter Athol.

Cap. 46—Authorizes the Trustees of the MEETING HOUSE IN ONSLOW, now held by a Baptist and a Presbyterian congregation jointly, to deed a portion of the lands attached thereto to Trustees on behalf of the Presbyterian Congregation for $80.

Cap. 47—The BOUNDARY between HANTS and COLCHESTER at the OX BOW or Carrying Place is by the channel of the Shubenacadie River,—the Ox Bow to form part of Colchester. The boundary between Halifax and Colchester, at the confluence of the Shubenacadie and Gay's River, is on the line between D. & W. McHeffey on the eastern side of the former until it intersects the latter river, being on its southern side.

Cap. 48—Persons owning, occupying or controlling DYKE LANDS in the township of WINDSOR and using them for summer pasturage must so fence them that the cattle cannot have access to the running or cross dykes. In case of failure after notification by the Dyke Comrs., at the request of 3 or more dyke owners, the Comrs. may erect such fences and recover the cost, before a J. P.

Cap. 49—The Trustees for the CHURCH LANDS in WINDSOR derived from J. B. Boutineau are authorized to sell them—the proceeds to be devoted to provide a residence for the Rector of Christ Church, Windsor, but this Act not to affect the rights of the S. P. G.

Cap. 50—The jury lists for the Western district of Hants made by the Committee of the Sessions in 1870 are declared valid.

Cap. 51—Enacts that the supervisors of CORNWALLIS shall convey to the Trustees of the 1st Baptist Church, Canard, the portion of the parade ground now in their possession and 3 rods additional on the east side of the lot and 2 rods on the north.

Cap. 52—Alters the boundary between POLLING DISTRICTS Nos. 6 and 8 in Kings.

Cap. 53—The members for ANNAPOLIS are authorized to borrow $400 on pledge of the Road Moneys for a bridge across the ANNAPOLIS RIVER at BRIDGETOWN; to be repaid with interest in 1872, 1873 and 1874.

Cap. 54—Hereafter the June terms of the SUPREME COURT, in ANNAPOLIS County, shall be held alternately at Annapolis and Bridgetown; and the October terms in like manner alternately.

Cap. 55—Commissioners to be appointed by the sessions for DIGBY are authorized to apportion Digby Common in lots and sell so many of them as may be ordered, using the proceeds to ornament the part reserved.

Cap. 56—The Harbour Master of GREEN COVE BREAKWATER, in Yarmouth, is authorized to collect the tolls established by the Sessions in March 1871.

PRIVATE ACTS.

Cap. 57—Incorporates as the "NOVA SCOTIA MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE Co.," W. J. Lewis, J. B. Duffus, Thos. E. Kenny, and others. Capital $40,000 in shares of $40, half to be paid in at once and invested in public securities or stock of chartered Cos., other than Insurance Cos. The risks not to exceed the proportion of $10 to each $1 capital paid in. If the Co. fail to keep good the capital, the L. G. in C. may revoke the charter; or it may be wound up by the Directors when the capital is exhausted or the losses in one year are $200,000. The Co. may hold $40,000 of real estate.

Cap. 58—Incorporates as the RICHMOND COAL & MINING Co., J. C. McDougall, M. McRae, S. E. Adler and others for the purpose of mining in Nova Scotia and manufacturing coal oil and trading in the products of their mines and manufactures. Capital $50,000 in shares of $12.50 with power of increase to $100,000. To be organized when 25 p. c. is paid in. A right of expropriation of lands contiguous to the Co.'s mines is given upon application to and order of a judge of Supreme Court. It may construct railways and harbours for the purposes of its works. The charter to lapse if works not begun in 2 years.

Cap. 59—Incorporates, as the JOGGINS COAL MINING Co., R. B. Boggs, Kinnear Bros., W. A. D. Morse and others with similar powers, except as to R. R. and harbours. Capital $150,000, in shares of $3.

Cap. 60—Incorporates as THE CALEDONIA COAL & RAILWAY Co., G. Green, J. H. Converse, G. S. Hillard, W. Fosdick and others, with similar powers to those granted in cap. 58. Capital $1,000,000, (with power of increase) in shares of $100. A list of shareholders is to be filed in May and November each year with the Registrar of the county where the principal works are.

Cap. 61—The title of the "GENERAL MINING ASSOCIATION" becomes the "General Mining Association, limited." The property of the old is vested in the new Co., but remains liable for debts, &c., of the old.

Cap. 62—Amends the charter of the EASTERN RAILWAY Co., and declares that no

grant of lands in Antigonish shall be made, or if made shall be void unless the Co. shall give security for the construction of the road from New Glasgow through the Marshy Hope in that county.

Cap. 6.—Incorporates, as the LAKE AINSLIE AND MARGAREE GOLD Co., J. Bell, J. McQuinn, J. B. Elliot, and others, with power to bore, &c., for petroleum and other privileges similar to those granted by cap. 58. Capital $10,000 in shares of $40. List of shareholders to be filed as in cap. 60. Charter is forfeited if works are not commenced in 2 years.

Cap. 61—Incorporates, as the MOOSELAND GOLD MINING Co., R. Boak, Jr., P. Ross, and J. J. Northup, for the purpose of Gold Mining, &c., with similar powers, &c., as granted by caps. 58 and 60, but without power of expropriation. Capital $20,000 in shares of $100, with power of increase to $40,000.

Cap. 65—Incorporates, as the HAMILTON GOLD MINING Co., F. Wilson, G. D. Ferguson, R. Milroy & B. B. Osler, with similar powers to the last. Capital $100,000 in shares of $100, with power of increase to $200,000. Powers as in cap. 64.

Cap. 66.—Incorporates, as the PIONEER MINING Co. OF NOVA SCOTIA, J. C. Griffin, J. C. Ritchie, F. A. Verner, J. Longmaid and J. Warren. Capital $100,000 in shares of $100, with power of increase to $200,000.

Cap. 67—Incorporates, as the PACTOLUS MINING Co., J. E. M. Davidson, F. A. Verner, J. C. Ritchie and Jas. Warren, for similar purposes with similar powers, &c. Capital $50,000, in shares of $100—with power of increase to $100,000.

Cap. 68—Incorporates, as the CAPE BRETON MARBLE Co., John Silver and his associates, already acting under a charter under the Joint Stock Co.'s Act of 1862, for quarrying, working and selling marble, lime and stone. Capital $60,000 in shares of $1500. Powers, &c., as in preceding charters.

Cap. 69—Incorporates, as the STERLING HARDWARE MANUFACTURING Co., F. M. Pearson, C. Crowe, S. H. Smith and others, for the purpose of manufacturing and vending horseshoes and ordinary agricultural implements. May hold $10,000 in real estate. Powers, &c., as in preceding charters.

Cap. 70—Incorporates, as the LAWRENCE MANUFACTURING Co., C. Lawrence, R. Hamilton and others, for manufacturing and dealing in woollen goods, &c., at Maccan, in Cumberland. Capital $25,000, in shares of $25, with power of increase to $30,000. Co. to be organized when 600 shares are subscribed and $3000 paid in. It may hold $10,000 of real estate. General provisions as in caps. 58 & 60.

Cap. 71—Incorporates, as the LOWER STEWIACKE FURNACE Co., (limited), F. Williams, Jno. Tays, Jas. R. Taylor and others. Capital $50,000 in shares of $100, with power of increase to $75,000. To be organized when 25 p. c. is paid in.

Cap. 72—Incorporates, as the PICTOU BOOT AND SHOE Co., A. Thomson, J. R. Nooman, C. T. Irving and others. Capital $20,000, in $20 shares, with power of increase to $60,000. The Co. may hold $20,000 real estate. To be organized when 400 shares are subscribed and $2000 paid in.

Cap. 73—Incorporates, as the PARADISE UNION CHEESE MANUFACTURING Co., B. Starrett, A. Bent, A. Longley, and W. H. Bishop. Capital $1,500, in shares of $10, with power of increase to $3,000. The Co. may hold $2,000 real estate. To be organized when 25 p. c. of capital is paid in.

Cap. 74—Incorporates, as the NICTAUX & WILMOT CHEESE FACTORY, T. C. Wheelock, J. Wheelock, D. C. Lauder and B. H. Parker. Capital $1,500, in shares of $20, with power of increase to $3,000. The Co. may hold $2,000 real estate. To be organized when 25 p. c. is paid in.

Cap. 75—Incorporates, as the ONSLOW CHEESE MANUFACTURING Co., J. J. Dickson, C. C. Philips, G. W. Cock and others. Capital $2000 in shares of $20. May hold real estate of $6000. To be organized when 60 shares are subscribed and $1,200 paid in.

Cap. 76—Incorporates, as the HALIFAX BOATING CLUB, R. B. Boak, L. G. Power, H. Greenwood and others. The Co. may hold $10,000 real estate.

Cap. 77—Incorporates, as the ALBION CLUB, W. A. Henry, C. J. Gossip, F. H. D. Veith and others, with power to hold $40,000 real estate.

Cap. 78—Incorporates, as the PHŒNIX CRICKET CLUB, A. R. Payne, A. Stephen, jr., Js. Hutton, and J. W. Goreham, with power to hold $2000 real estate.

Cap. 79—Incorporates, "as TRUSTEES of FORT MASSEY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Halifax, R. Boak, jr., W. J. Stairs, P. Ross, and J. S. McLean and their successors, with power to hold $60,000 real estate and erect a Church, Manse, &c.

Cap. 80—Incorporates, as TRUSTEES of CHALMERS' CHURCH, Halifax, R. Boak, jr., P. Ross, R. Romans, and others, and their successors,—and makes provision for the disposal of the real estate in case the congregation is broken up within 2 yrs.

Cap. 81—The notice to be given to the Presbyterian congregations of Cornwallis, South of Coward River, including Kentville, Belcher Street, Church Street and their vicinities, under the Act of 1843, c. 43, may be given in the Church at Kentville and the meetings held there.

Cap. 82—Incorporates, as Trustees of the PRINCE STREET BAPTIST CHURCH at Truro, R. Upham, C. Eaton, W. Faulkner, J. Blair and M. L. Archibald and their successors, with power to raise money for the maintenance, &c., of the Church.

Cap. 83—Incorporates, as Trustees of the UNION CHURCH, at the head of TATAMAGOUCHE BAY, D. Cunningham, H. Roberts and J. Johnson, jr., and their successors.

Cap. 84—Incorporates, as the EVERGREEN BAPTIST CHURCH, in the county of Annapolis, D. Bent, D. Fales, and T. Maplebeck and their successors, Trustees of the Baptist Church at Stronach Mountain.

Cap. 85—Amends the Charter of the Trustees of the EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF LUNENBURG, providing for the election of successors to the present Trustees.

Cap. 86—Incorporates the Grand Lodge and Subordinate Lodges of BRITISH TEMPLARS of NOVA SCOTIA, the former having power to hold $25,000 real estate, the Subordinate Lodges $5,000 each,—each of the latter to be incorporated after a two-thirds vote of members asking it.

Cap. 87—Incorporates, as Trustees of SHUBENACADIE TEMPERANCE HALL, J. B. Fraser, J. Withrow, and J. G. Cole and their successors, with power to hold $1000 real estate.

Cap. 88—Incorporates, as the UNION LODGE OF BRITISH TEMPLARS, Centreville, D. Moorehouse, C. H. Denton, S. M. Dakin, and others, with power to hold $2000 real estate.

Cap. 89—Incorporates, as UNION LODGE of BRITISH TEMPLARS, Shubenacadie, J. B. Fraser, J. Withrow, J. L. Barnhill, A. Kirkpatrick, and others, with power to hold $1000 real estate.

Cap. 90—Incorporates, as the MASONIC BUILDING Co., A. Keith, S. R. Sircom, and others, with power to erect and manage a Masonic Temple at Halifax. Capital $100,000 in shares of $20, with power to hold real estate to amount of capital. To be organized when 5 p. c. is paid in.

Cap. 91—Amends the Charter of ROTHSAY LODGE of FREEMASONS, Bridgetown, making it 41 of the Registry G. L. of N. S. instead of 1245, E. R.

Cap. 92—Incorporates, as the ALBION LODGE of FREEMASONS, New Glasgow, J. R. P. Fraser, A. McKinnon, A. M. Holmes and others, with power to hold $10,000 real estate.

Cap. 93—Incorporates, as the WESTPORT LODGE of FREEMASONS, J. D. Sullivan, G. Bowers, J. P. Collins, and others, with power to hold $6000 real estate.

Cap. 94—Incorporates, as CLARKE LODGE of FREEMASONS, Chester, R. D. Clarke, J. Creighton, C. W. Richardson, and others, with power to hold $1000 real estate.

Cap. 95—Incorporates, as KEITH LODGE of FREEMASONS, Albion Mines, J. W. Fraser, J. Hudson, A. McKay, J. McQuarrie, and others, with power to hold $4000 real estate.

Cap. 96—Amends the Charter of ANNAPOLIS ROYAL LODGE of FREEMASONS, Annapolis, making its title 33 on the Registry of the G. L. of N. S. instead of 1047 E. R.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

(*Legislature opened 5th April, Prorogued 17th May,* 1871.)

Cap. 1—The L. G. in C. may appoint a POLICE MAGISTRATE for FREDERICTON. To be also *ex-officio* a J. P. for York. Salary $400, to be paid by the city. He shall appoint and swear in Police Constables to aid in the city and county. With the consent of the City Council he may frame rules and regulations for the Force. A tavern-keeper, &c., harbouring a policeman on duty is liable to a fine of $20. Policemen guilty of violation of duty are liable to a fine of $40 or one month imprisonment. The magistrate is to attend at the Police Office daily from 10 to 2 o'clock and at other times when there is urgent necessity. He is to keep a book in which are to be entered all complaints, convictions, &c., and another showing moneys received and expended. 2 or more J. P. for York may be named by the L. G. to do the duties of the Police Magistrate in case of his illness, absence, &c. He has the same jurisdiction in the county as any 2 J. P., and in the city, as the Mayor or one or more Aldermen hitherto. No J. P., except as above named, nor the Mayor nor any Aldermen shall receive any costs in proceedings before them. He has exclusive jurisdiction over all offences against the city by-laws. He has civil jurisdiction in York in all actions specified in the Revised Statutes tit. 37, c. 137, in all actions of debt not exceeding $40, and of tort to real or personal property,—damages not exceeding $16.

Cap. 2—Amends the Charter of the CARLETON (St. John) BRANCH RAILWAY Co. The City Council of St. John may, at the first meeting in May of each year, appoint two shareholders, to be directors and represent city stock—a majority of the members representing the western side of the Harbour voting for them. Each director will hold the proxies of the corporation for $20,000. In the absence of one the other may vote on the whole amount. The Chamberlain is to report each year in February, the amount of dividend then received, and the City Council is then to determine the amount to be raised for interest and Sinking Fund on the debentures then issued. The assessment is to be levied on that part of the city. The poll tax authorized in 33 V., c. 39, is to be levied on every rateable male inhabitant in that part of the city and every male non-resident liable to assessment there. Any deficiency in the amount raised to be made up by assessments on the property. The assessment made in August, 1870, is declared valid but only half thereof need be paid. The Council is to proceed at once to assess for the amount necessary to provide for a year's interest from the 1st May 1871, and the sinking fund. The Co. may run their track across the head of Rodney Slip, extending 200 ft. down said slip from Union Street, and erect station houses there; and the corporation may widen and extend the north Rodney Wharf into said Slip.

COMMISSIONERS OF SEWERS

Cap. 3—When Cmrs. have taken proceedings with the approbation of a majority in acres of any number of marsh land proprietors, they may assess them for any costs which they fail to recover: but this is not to

apply to the Cmrs. for the German Town Lake District.

PEDLERS' LICENCES.

Cap. 4—Licences may be procured from Clerks of the Peace, and the licence fee of $30 paid to them. They pay the amounts over to the County-Treasurers, and a copy of the Register of Licences is to be laid before the January Sessions.

CHURCH AND GLEBE LANDS OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

Cap. 5—Moneys resulting from the sale of these lands may be invested in Provincial Debentures or in City or County Debentures authorized by the Legislature, or other Government or Public securities issued under the authority of an Act of Parliament or of the Provincial Legislature, but not in a Joint Stock or Incorporated Co.; nor may they be deposited with a private banker. The manner of disposing of such moneys is to be forthwith entered in the parish books.

SALE OF SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS.

Cap. 6—No licence ... to be issued within any parish or municipality when a majority of the rate-payers petition against it. It is the duty of all special constables and policemen to search out and prosecute all offenders against the license law, under a penalty of $8 and dismissal for neglect or refusal.

EXPORT DUTY ON LUMBER.

Cap. 7—Repeals 31 V., c. 15, s. 2, imposing a duty on hacmatac or juniper knees.

SYNOD OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

Cap. 8—Authorizes the Bishop, Clergy and Laity in the diocese of Fredericton to meet in Synod, frame a Constitution, and make regulations for enforcing discipline for the appointment, deposition or the removal of any person bearing office in the church; but no rates or taxes may be imposed, or any punishment, fine or penalty inflicted other than such suspension or removal or expulsion from the Synod. And this Act is not to interfere with the presentation to Rectories under the present law, or the property belonging to Parishes or Church corporations, or the laws relating to the disposal of Church or Glebe lands. For the first Synod one representative shall be elected for each Parish or Cure. All laymen 21 years old, being either pew-holders or stated attendants of any Church or Chapel of Ease, for 6 months, and declaring themselves, if required, to be members of the Church of England have a right to vote. In Parishes, &c., having more than 40 voters, 2 delegates may be elected. Elections held at Easter meeting 1871, are declared valid if in accordance with the above provisions. The first meeting of Synod shall be called by the Bishop by notice in the Royal Gazette. The Synod is made a corporation.

SUPPLY BILL.

Cap. 9—Grants $15,150 for Educational purposes, $1,000 for Survey and Government Inspections, $2,000 for Immigration, and $33,790 for other purposes.

ROADS, BRIDGES AND PUBLIC WORKS.

Cap. 10—Grants $168,000 for the great and by-roads and bridges, public buildings and steam navigation, to be expended in a similar manner to that provided in previous years.

Cap. 11—Incorporates as the TOWN OF PORTLAND that part of the city and County of St. John, heretofore the Parish of Portland, dividing it into 4 wards, granting it the usual corporate privileges. The Council to consist of a chairman and 3 councillors from each ward. The Chairman of the Town Council must have been assessed upon property to the value of $4,000—Councillors, $1,000. Police or sitting magistrate or a person holding any office of profit, &c., under the Council or having a contract with it, being accountable for town revenues, or person presiding or acting as clerk at the election may not be elected Chairman or a Councillor. Any person becoming bankrupt or insolvent or removing from the town, or being absent for more than two months (except on leave or on account of illness) shall be disqualified. First election to be held by the Sheriff on the 5th Monday in May 1871, thereafter on the first Monday in April. Every male person 21 years of age, and a British subject assessed on real estate for $100, or personal and real property $400, or annual income $400, is entitled to vote. The management of the Indiantown Ferries and wharves, &c., is vested in the Town Council.

Cap. 12—Provides for the removal of the SHIRE TOWN, &c., of KING'S COUNTY. The gaols of St. John and Westmoreland are made for the time the gaol of King's County. The building Committee named by the Sessions may take down and remove the materials of the present gaol for that County to the site selected at Hampton Railway station, and there erect therewith the new gaol. The prisoners are meantime to be removed to the gaols of St. John and Westmoreland. When the completion of the new gaol is announced by proclamation the prisoners shall be taken thither; this act remaining in force till that time.

Cap. 13—The act erecting the PARISH or TOWN of Rothsay came into force on the 11th April 1870. The polling place is established at Rothsay railway station, but the appointment of parish officers for Hampton in March 1871, and assessments ordered or made by such officers are declared valid

Cap. 14—Amends the Act erecting part of WELLINGTON, in Kent, into a separate town or parish called ST. MARY, altering the boundary line between them.

Cap. 15—Erects a separate district at PETITCODIAC STATION comprising 2 miles from said station in every direction. The J. P. for the County may build a lock-up house there, the cost not exceeding $600, in which the High Sheriff or other officer may lodge persons ordered to be confined in the common gaol till they can conveniently be removed to the County gaol, but not longer than 10 days, on any one charge, or 48 hours in a civil suit. Any J.P. having power to commit to the common gaol may direct confinement of the prisoners in the lock-up for that period, or their removal to the common gaol.

LABOUR ON THE HIGHWAYS.

Cap. 16—Sub-district surveyors of roads may receive 50 cts. in lieu of a day's labour which any one is bound to do; but they must give 6 days notice of the place where they expend such sums, letting the work by auction. Penalties under 25 V., c. 16, s. 23, are to be expended in like manner. Returns to be made to the Commissioners 1st November each year. Surveyors are to do their duty with or without instructions. They or Commissioners neglecting them incur the penalty under 25 V., c. 16, s. 43. If either be ordered to be brought before the sessions, but cannot because of their adjournment, he must be taken before a J. P. and give bail for his appearance at the next. Costs may be given in these as in civil suits. Taxes of non-residents are to be paid to and expended by the surveyor of the district in which their land is.

Cap. 17—Amends the law respecting the SALE OF SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS in ST. JOHN. They may not be sold between 11 p.m. on Saturday and sunrise on the next Monday. Any J. P. or peace officer may enter premises where they are sold at any time. For refusal to admit them, or sale or purchase as above a penalty of $10 to $50 is incurred. The finding of jugs, or decanters, &c., glasses, &c., in a condition shewing recent use is *prima facie* proof of sale. Hotels, inns, &c., may supply their guests. A copy of this Act is to be posted up in the premises of each license-holder under penalty of $1 per day.

Cap. 18—Amends the act concerning RATES & TAXES IN ST. JOHN (31 V. c. 36.) S. 4 does not apply to agents of Foreign or Marine Insurance Cos., but they are to be rated upon the amount of net profits made by each from premiums. They must furnish a statement of these on oath within 30 days after they are required to do so by assessors. If they neglect, then the assessors may (10 days thereafter) rate them as they think right without appeal. The Agent or Manager is deemed the owner of the net proceeds,—his right to recover taxes from the Co. being saved. Life Insurance Cos. are exempt.

Cap. 19—Authorizes the appointment by the L. G. in C., of a barrister to be DISTRICT or STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATE at BATHURST, for the County of GLOUCESTER, who shall have authority to do all which 2 other J. P. may do. He may appoint constables, their and his compensation being fixed by the sessions.

Cap. 20—Incorporates the TOWN OF ST. STEPHEN with similar municipal privileges to those accorded to Portland. It is divided into 3 wards. The Council to consist of a Mayor and 6 Councillors,—2 from each ward. all to be elected annually. One assessor for each ward is to be elected at the same time. Qualifications for either, residence and assessments for £100; of electors, residence as rate payers for a year, or assessments of $100 for non-residents. Disqualifications as in Portland, except insolvency.

COMMON SCHOOLS

Cap. 21—The L. G. in C. may appoint a Chief Superintendent of Education with a salary of $1,200 with travelling expenses and contingencies of office, and a Clerk or assistant with $1,000. The L. G., members of the Executive Council, President of the University and Superintendent of Education constitute a Board of Education. The L. G., 3 members of the Council and Superintendent (who acts as Secretary) form a a quorum. Its duties are—1. To provide a training and model school, and appoint a Principal—salary $1,000, and make allowances not exceeding $24 each to pupil teachers in attendance. 2. To appoint 14 inspectors of schools, $4,000 being granted them as remuneration (as far practicable each county to be an inspection district) and to prescribe their qualifications and duties. 3. To divide the Province into school districts—none to have less than 50 resident children between 5 and 16 years old, unless it contain 4 square miles. 4. To make regulations for the organization, Government and discipline of schools, their classification and that of teachers, to appoint examiners and grant or cancel licenses. 5. To prescribe text books and apparatus &c., and plans for school houses. 6. To determine appeals from Inspectors. 7. To make regulations for the distribution of school moneys; and 8—general regulations. The Superintendent, under the board, has a general supervision of the Inspectors and schools, and enforces the Act and regulations. He apportions schools moneys, withholding the allowance from those making false or insufficient returns. He furnishes the clerks of peace with the nos. and boundaries of districts within their counties, and inspectors, teachers and trustees, with the law and regulations, and he reports annually. The duties of the Inspectors are to examine semi-annually, and report upon the schools and see to the execution of the law and regulations, to hear complaints respecting the election of Trustees, and report annually what districts should have a special grant on account of poverty. The salaries of teachers are provided for from the Provincial grant, the county school fund and district assessments. Out of this latter also all further local expenses are paid,—the Trustees having the right to borrow money for not more than 7 years for the erection of school houses. The Provincial grant is—for male teachers, 1st class, $150; do., 2nd do., $120; do., 3rd do., $110. Female do., 1st do., $110; do., 2nd do., $90; and 3rd do. $70. Assistant teachers, teaching in separate rooms not less than 4 hours per diem to receive half stipend. Payments half yearly—rateably according to time the teacher has satisfactorily taught. After 5 years, they shall receive, for male teachers, 1st class, $110; 2nd do., $80; 3rd do., $60. Female do., 1st class, $70; 2nd do., $50; 3rd do., $40; but with a premium added, for 1st rank, of $40; 2nd do., 25; 3rd do., $10. A tax equal to 30 cts. per head on the inhabitants of each county is added to the county rates and levied with them and held when collected by the Co. Treasurer, subject to the order of the Superintendent. Half this amount is apportioned by the latter semi-annually among the trustees of schools kept according to law,—$20 to each teacher and the balance according to the number of pupils in attendance. Any other necessary sum, to be decided on in school meeting, shall be raised in each district—each male resident being liable to a poll tax of $1, the remainder to be raised by assessment (according to the parish assessment list) on all the real and personal estate within the district and the income of residents. Persons may be exempted from the rate for poverty,

because their children are deaf and dumb, or because they are so distant from a school that their children cannot attend. Poor districts may receive not more than one-third more from the provincial grants per teacher, and one-third more per scholar from the county fund. The rate-payers of the district, in an annual school meeting held on the 2nd Tuesday of January elect, in the first place 3 Trustees, one going out at the end of 1 year, one at the end of 2, and the other and all future trustees serving for 3 years, one only being elected thereafter at each annual meeting. The rate-payers also elect an auditor of school accounts. Special meetings may be called by the Trustees to fill a vacancy or for any purpose except voting further money. It can only be called for that purpose on requisition of a majority of the rate-payers. In case of a failure to elect or a vacancy not filled up as above, the Inspector appoints on requisition of 7 ratepayers. The Trustees are a body corporate and are vested with all the school property of the district. They may expend the moneys raised for the acquisition of land necessary, the erection of school houses, and purchase of furniture, apparatus, &c. They may expropriate land necessary for a school lot not larger than forty square rods, with a school site (in rural districts at least 10 rods from any other house)—the selection subject to the approval of the Inspector. The price to be fixed by a jury of five, empannelled by a J. P. for the purpose. It is the duty of the Trustees to provide school privileges free of charge for all persons from 5 to 20 years of age in the district. They may expel pupils reported by the teacher for persistent disobedience or vice. They must visit the school once a month. If parents do not provide proper books for pupils, the Trustees may do so at their expense; but poor persons may be exempted. The Auditor audits the account of the Trustees 2 weeks before the annual meeting, reporting to it. In case a district establishes a superior school with a teacher reported competent by the Inspector, and raises $200 or upwards for his support, a like sum not exceeding $200, may be paid from the provincial funds, but no more districts can be so supported in a parish. The Superintendent may give a sum (but not exceeding $20 per an.) equal to one-half the amount raised in the district for a school library. The Trustees of a county Grammar school may unite with a district to maintain it. For the next two years no proceedings may be had in any Court to set aside proceedings of a school meeting for irregularity, &c., but an appeal lies to the Inspector and from him to the Superintendent. After that time the County Judge will have jurisdiction. The cities of St. John and Fredericton each form a separate school district. The L. G. appoints 3 Trustees, one of whom is chairman and the Common Council 6 others. They may appoint a Secretary at a salary of $80. They may borrow money on 25 years, 6 p.c. debentures, for the purchase of sites and erection of school houses—not to exceed $100,000 for St. John, or $8,000 for Fredericton. They notify the Council of the amounts required to be raised for school purposes, each year, previous to the order of assessment for general purposes,—but this must not exceed twice the amount received for the previous year for schools from the Province and County. The Council thereupon collect it with their other rates including the local tax as elsewhere. They may make annual arrangements with proprietors of existing schools, but can only give them public funds if they submit to the Act and make their schools free. The Council appoints 2 auditors of school accounts. Any incorporated town may, if the Town Council shall think fit at a special meeting, come under these regulations for the cities—the maximum amount to be raised by loan to be $40,000 payable in 10 years. The Act comes into force on 1st January, 1872.

Cap. 22—Another CIRCUIT COURT shall be held in KING'S COUNTY on the 4th Tuesday of February each year.

Cap. 23—The Corporation of ST. JOHN may levy TOP WHARFAGE on any articles landed on or shipped from the wharves held by it—and may exempt any articles from such wharfage. This is not to affect the franchises acquired by the Western Extension of the Shediac and North American R. R. Co., or the Carleton Branch Railway Co.

Cap. 24—Authorizes the J. P. for CHARLOTTE COUNTY to erect a LOCK-UP HOUSE at Whitehead, in the Parish of Campo Bello, and raise $600 for the purpose, by assessment. Prisoners (including seamen, violating marine laws) may be committed there for 48 hours,—or longer if the weather renders communication with St. Andrews unsafe or impossible.

Cap. 25—Amends the law relating to the GENERAL PUBLIC HOSPITAL of ST. JOHN and other Public Institutions there. The Annual Statement of their affairs is to be filed with the Clerk of the Peace in February, to be accompanied with vouchers for the inspection of the County Auditor and Grand Jury. The former shall examine and report on those as on other County and Parish accounts. The statement is to be submitted, with his report, to the Grand Jury at the March Sessions. Penalty for failure to furnish report, &c., $2 per day.

Cap. 26—Amends the law respecting COMRS. OF SEWERS FOR SACKVILLE. King's Marsh, now part of District 4, is to form a new District No. 7, and a Comr. is to be elected for it with the same powers as the others.

Cap. 27—Amends the law respecting ASSESSMENTS IN ST. JOHN. The Common Council may determine on or before each 1st April, what sums, not exceeding $60,000, shall be levied upon the rate-payers on the eastern side of the harbour, and during the present year they may levy and assess there $10,000 more than has already been done. Mortgages are not taxable as personal property. The mortgagor declares under oath the amount of mortgages, pays the taxes on the whole property, and obtains a certificate from the Clerk of the amt. of taxes paid on their value, and he may then deduct that from the interest payable to the mortgagee, unless otherwise agreed between the mortgagor and mortgagee.

Cap. 28—Authorizes the Senate of the UNIVERSITY OF NEW BRUNSWICK to open a new road, built through their ground in FREDERICTON, and close the old one beside it, assuming possession of that. But they must open a road from the one to the lot occupied by Michael [illegible]

Cap. 29—Erects into a new Parish to be called LORNE all that part of the PARISH OF GORDON north of a line run due east and west from the lower end of Long Island, in the River Tobique. The polling place for the new Parish to be at or near George Ivy's.

Cap. 30—Erects a part of the LAKE DISTRICT in the Parish of HARVEY, in Albert, into a separate District to be known as Turner District.

Cap. 31—Gives power to the Common COUNCIL of ST. JOHN to make By-laws and regulations respecting the PUBLIC WHARVES, LANDINGS, &c., for the preservation of order, &c. Police Constables are to have the same right to arrest there for breach of any law or city by-law, without warrant, as in the city.

Cap. 32—The CITY of ST. JOHN is freed from the obligation to sell the lands from the market place in Guy's Ward eastwardly to the neck or point of land known as Fort Frederick, subject to the condition of erecting wharves and storehouses thereon, on pain of forfeiture for non-fulfilment of the condition. It may grant these lands as any others.

Cap. 33—Regulates the STORAGE of PETROLEUM and Burning Fluids, &c., in ST. JOHN and PORTLAND. Not more than 200 gals. in not more than 5 brls. can be kept in any building within the limits of either, except as below. The Chief Engineer of the Fire Department and one or more members of the Fire Committee are to inspect premises and see the law complied with. The Chief Engineer is to prosecute for infractions of the law. Penalty $100 or 3 mos. imprisonment. The Common Council, within 30 days after the passing of the Act, are to select a piece of ground of suitable dimensions which the Mayor is to lease to persons willing to erect thereon a suitable building for the storage of petroleum, &c., or if the selection be not so made within 30 days, or the lease within 6 mos., private persons may erect a suitable building—to be approved by the Council—charging not more than 10 cts. per month for 10 gals. for storage therein. Thereafter the penalties above referred to may be enforced against persons storing elsewhere.

Cap. 34—Grants the power to the Corporation of St. John to lease the FERRIES ACROSS THE HARBOUR to the EUROPEAN AND NORTH AMERICAN R. R. Co. (Western Extension)—and full power is granted the Co. to build and own boats and otherwise exercise the franchise now belonging to the city in this respect. The Masters of the Ferry boats and Collectors of tolls are given the powers of policemen. The Co. may erect freight and passenger houses on their wharves—but not on the public wharves, &c., without the consent of the Council.

ENCOURAGEMENT OF AGRICULTURE, AND A PROVINCIAL BOARD.

Cap. 35—Provides for the encouragement of Agriculture by means of County Societies and a Provincial Board, repealing previous Acts on the subject. Any 40 persons paying $60 of subscription may form a County Society, and receive not less than $180 nor more than $600 from the Government. There may not be more than 4 in a County, nor may they receive more than $800 in the aggregate. None can go into operation without the sanction of the Board, and their by-laws and regulations are subject to its approval and may be disallowed within a year. The Treasurer reports annually under oath, respecting the affairs of the Society, transmitting the report of the Secretary respecting crops, &c., upon receipt of which and its audit and approval the Secretary of the Provincial Board reports to the L. G. in C. the amount such Society should receive, and a warrant therefor thereupon issues. The premiums awarded shall never exceed twice the amount of local subscriptions and donations, nor the allowance for salaries exceed 5 p.c. of the whole revenue. The Board may make rules respecting the management of the Societies and the grants to them. The Provincial Board is continued as now constituted, until other members are elected or appointed to replace them. Hereafter it is to consist of one delegate from each County and 2 members appointed by the L. G. in C. The elections are to be triennial on the 1st Wednesday in July. In counties where there is but one Society it prescribes the method—where there are more than one, the President, 1st V. P. and Secy. of each Society meet and elect. In case of vacancy by death, &c., or failure to elect, the L. G. in C. fills it by appointing one of the County members for the current year. The Board meets annually during the Session of the Legislature, and elect their own Chairman and a Secretary. The latter may receive a salary not over $400. A grant of $1000 is made annually for the expenses of the Board—and a further grant of $1000 for a Provincial Exhibition, which may be held annually or tri-ennially at its discretion, and be open only to the products of the Province, to those of the whole Dominion, or of other Countries as well. It may make by-laws respecting the management of such exhibitions and the fair grounds, which will have force at any place within 2 miles of them, and impose penalties not exceeding $20 or 20 days imprisonment for their infringement—subject to the approval of the L. G. in C.—and appoint Constables to enforce them. The Board reports its doings annually, transmitting a digest of the reports of the Local Societies to the L. G.

Cap. 36—Authorizes the COMRS. OF SEWERAGE AND WATER SUPPLY FOR ST. JOHN to raise a further sum of $300,000 upon 40 yrs. debentures, in order to lay another supply main to the Reservoir at Little River, and extend the mains and works to Loch Lomond. They must repay $620 to the heirs of the late T. Vaughan for money advanced by him for a sewer in Princess and Carmarthen Streets, and $50 to Marmaduke Richey, assessment for a drain which does not benefit his premises. The property of the City Corporation, not leased to other parties, is not liable for any assessment or rate for waterworks or sewers.

Cap. 37—Provides that in the MILLTOWN DISTRICT, ST. STEPHEN, persons liable to perform labor on the roads shall instead thereof pay 50 cts. per day to be expended under a special Commissioner as in c. 16.

Cap. 38—Authorizes the CITY COUNCIL OF ST. JOHN to raise $50,000 on 4 years, 6p. c. debentures, not less than $400 each, to build a WHARF UPON the PETTINGILL property,—and to levy an assessment on the property

on the east side of the harbour to pay the interest and a sinking fund of $600 per an.

Cap. 39—Amends the charter of the NEW BRUNSWICK R. R. Co., the line to be run from Woodstock through Carleton and Victoria to Edmundston, and from Fredericton or St. Mary's through York and Carleton on the eastern side of the St. John, the two to intersect at such place as the Co. may decide. The surveys must be made within 2 years, the construction commenced within 3 years and completed within 8,—the two lines to be completed to the joint of intersection simultaneously if that from Woodstock is constructed on the east side of the river.

Cap. 40,—Incorporates, as the CENTRAL RAILWAY Co., E. Temple, A. Gibson, J. S. Covert, M.P.P., C. Burpee, M.P., J. Ferris, M.P., J. L. Inches, H. G. C. Ketchum, Hon. R. D. Wilmot, E. A. Vail, M.P.P., G. Otty, M.P.P., A. McQueen, M.P.P., J. W. Crawford, M.P.P., Hon. G. E. Hatheway, Hon. J. A. Beckwith, R. Robinson, M.P.P., A. Harrison, M.P.P., G. A. Bailey, E. R. Burpee, C. E. C. Macpherson, M.P.P., J. E. Moore, M.P.P., E. Williams, M.P.P., and others—to construct a R.R. from Fredericton to the head of Grand Lake in Queen's County, and thence till it intersects the European and North American Railway between Apohaqui and Salisbury. When parties do not agree to accept the price offered for their lands, the Co. applies to two J. P. who direct the Sheriff of the County to summon 5 jurors who, after hearing the parties, &c., appraise said lands. The Co. to pay the amount awarded within 30 days after the next annual meeting. Public lands are taken possession of after consent obtained from the Government. All applications for land damages must be made within 12 months after taking possession. Capital $2,000,000—$1,000,000 in shares of $100 each and $1,000,000 in debentures to be issued in proportion to the length of R. R. constructed. The lands and property of the Co. are exempt from local taxation for 10 years after the completion of the road. The survey of the line to the head of Grand Lake must be made within 2 years, the construction begun within 4, and it must be completed within 6, or the charter is forfeited.

Cap. 41—Authorizes the CITY COUNCIL OF FREDERICTON to issue 6 p. c. debentures for $50,000 payable in 2 to 30 years. The proceeds to be used in paying and taking up the RAILWAY DEBENTURES issued under 30 V., c. 65, and 31 V., c. 31. After one month's notice in the newspapers calling in any such debentures the interest on them shall cease. The Council may levy a rate not exceeding $3,000 for a sinking fund.

Cap. 42—Authorizes the CORPORATION OF FREDERICTON to subscribe for stock in the New Brunswick R. R. Co., from that city to Riviere du Loup or in the Fredericton and St. Mary's Bridge Co., not exceeding $25,000, and pay for the same in 6 p.c. debentures, payable in 10 to 40 years at par.

Cap. 43—Authorizes the sessions for VICTORIA COUNTY to borrow $100,000 to be used in aiding the construction of the N. B. Railway Co. through York, Carleton and Victoria, provided it touch the River St. John near the Grand Falls in the latter County. The proceeds of the debentures for $50,000 may be given to the Co. or subscribed for stock therein—debentures issued at 6 p. c. interest and to be payable in 30 years or less. They are exempt from local taxation. The sessions must assess for the amount of interest and 1½ p. c. sinking fund annually. The other $50,000 shall not be borrowed, subscribed or given till after approved by the rate-payers, at a meeting called by the high Sheriff, upon a requisition of 50 of them.

Cap. 44—Authorises the MUNICIPALITY of YORK COUNTY to take stock not exceeding $100,000 in a Co. incorporated for the construction of a trunk railway from Edmundston in Victoria by the most direct, practicable route on the east side of the St. John, by the way of the Keswick Valley to St. Mary's, and thence to Fredericton by a bridge across that river, and not lower down than the mouth of the Nashwaak river, and to issue 6 p. c. 3 years debentures therefor. Subscription to be paid in debentures at par, to be handed over after the line has been surveyed and located to the satisfaction of the County Council, in amounts of $2,000 per mile, graded, from St. Mary's towards Edmundston, the interest and a sinking fund of 1 p. c. to be levied annually upon the rate payers.

Cap. 45 — Authorizes the HOULTON BRANCH RAILWAY Co. to issue 6 p. c. 20 years debentures, to the amount of $100,000, to be registered with the Registrar of Carleton.

Cap. 46—Authorizes the VICTORIA HOTEL Co. of ST. JOHN, to issue 6 p. c. 20 years debentures, to the extent of $20,000, to be a first charge on the property of the Co. The debentures are to be registered with the Registrar of St. John. The Directors may apply any surplus income over current expenses and interest of such debentures to payment of the principal. The debentures to be exempt from local tax for 10 years.

Cap. 47—Incorporates, as the CAMPO BELLO HOTEL Co., the Hon. J. J. Robinson, Owen, J. Farmer, J. Brown and others, with right to acquire such real estate in the Parish of Campo Bello as they may require. Capital $20,000, in shares of $10. The Co. to be organized when 500 shares are subscribed. They may issue 6 p. c. debentures for $5,000, to be a first charge on the Co.'s property, and registered with the Registrar of Charlotte. The Directors may employ the surplus as in last chapter. The debentures to be exempt from local tax.

Cap. 48—Establishes as a COMMON FIELD a portion of the marsh land in Hillsborough, in Albert, to be known as Middle Field.

Cap. 49—Incorporates, as the ST. MARTINS and UPHAM R. R. Co., W. H. Rourke, J. C. Upham, J. McC. Snow, and others, to construct a R. R. from St. Martin's, Quaco Harbour, Bay of Fundy, through the Parishes of St. Martins, Upham and Hampton, to the European and North American R. R. Station. Capital $250,000, in shares of $10, with power of increase to $300,000. Co. to be organized when $20,000 have been subscribed. Municipal and other corporations may subscribe stock and be represented at meetings of the Co. 6 p. c. interest may be paid on sums called up, till completion of the road. Expropriation of lands as in cap. 40. The Co. may acquire and hold any land

in or near their line necessary for their purposes. They may buy, transport and sell firewood. The debentures issued for loans are, after registration, a mortgage or hypothec on their real estate. The road must be commenced within 2 years, and completed within 5, or the charter is forfeited.

Cap. 50—Authorizes the erection of a GATE across the road near the mouth of GRIMROSS CREEK, Queen's County, leading from the wharf to the main highway, by the owner or owners of lands through which it passes.

Cap. 51—Incorporates, as the ST. ANDREW'S HOTEL Co., J. W. Street, H. Osborne, R. Robertson and others. Capital, $20,000, in shares of $10—with other provisions as in cap. 47. The Sessions for Charlotte County may sell to the Co. part of the Eastern Commons, St. Andrews.

Cap. 52—Amends the charter of the WOODSTOCK R. R. Co. It may mortgage its property for $30,000, bearing interest at 7 p. c., and all mortgages for any amounts loaned under this Act are to have equal rank. The Town Council of Woodstock may loan $20,000 on such mortgages, issuing 6 p. c. debentures therefor, if approved by a majority of the rate-payers. The Co. may sell their road or amalgamate with another Co. The lease made on 4th April, 1871, to W. Todd and others, is declared valid. The calls on stock, not heretofore legally made, may be enforced after four weeks' notice in the *Royal Gazette*, and a newspaper in Carleton Co.

Cap. 53—Amends the charter of the ALBERT R. R. Co. The Albert County Sessions may borrow $40,000, to be paid over to the Co. at the rate of $1,500 for each mile successively graded and ready for the rails up to 20 miles—the balance when the road is completed. 6 p. c. debentures for sums not less than $100 each may be issued, payable in 5 to 30 years. The Sessions may levy a rate annually on Hillsborough, Hopewell and Harvey, for the interest and $4,000 of the principal—the total not less than $1 per poll. Debentures, whether due or not, may be called in through the *Royal Gazette*—the interest ceasing thereafter. This Act is only to come into effect when approved by the votes of the rate-payers of the above Parishes, nor will the aid be then available unless the road runs from the E. and N. A. Railway in Westmoreland to a place of shipment on Shepody Bay in Hopewell or Harvey.

Cap. 54—The same Sessions may raise $30,000 in like manner, for the same object assessing the whole County for the interest and $2,000 of principal each year,—the rate per poll not being less than 50cts. The amount to be paid over in sums of $5,000 for each section of 5 miles successively graded and made ready for the rails up to 20,—the balance on completion. Other provisions as in cap. 53.

Cap. 55—The POLLING PLACE in CANNING, Queen's County, is hereafter at C. W. Albright's.

BUILDING SOCIETIES.

Cap. 56—Amends the Act respecting BUILDING SOCIETIES. Any number of persons may form a Society, subscribing for shares of not over $400 in amount. Societies may purchase and hold real estate, erect houses and other buildings thereon, and lease or sell the same. A Society becomes incorporated when its rules are certified or confirmed and filed with the Clerk of the Peace. All property of the Co. is vested in the Committee of Management or Directors. There may be 3 classes of shares, viz.—monthly investing shares, paid up investing shares, and capitalized shares or stock. Nothing is paid on the two former until the amount or value has been realized, matured or capitalized. When capitalized, such shares are no longer withdrawable, but transferable as any permanent stock,—money may be received on deposit on security of the Society's property and it may pay interest thereon,—the amount, however, not to exceed three-fourths of the accrued value of the investing shares and capital stock. The "St. John Building Society and Investment Fund," and the "Provincial Land and Building Society and Savings Fund," established under 19 V., c. 8, and 29 V., c. 22, come under this Act. The former is to be known as the St. John Building Society, the latter as the Provincial Building Society.

Cap. 57—Incorporates, as the ST. JOHN REAL ESTATE AND BUILDING Co., J. M. Robinson, J. B. Buston, N. S. Berton, F. B. Robinson and others, for the purpose of building houses, &c., in St. John, and leasing the same. Capital $50,000, in shares of $100. The shares may be divided into two classes, A and B, and a preferential interest or dividend, not exceeding 7 p. c., be given to holders of the former, by a vote of a majority of the shareholders,—who may make the payment thereof a first charge on the property of the Co. The holders of class A shares may not receive more than 7 p. c. dividend until those of class B have received 6 p. c.

Cap. 58—Authorizes the Sessions of the County of KENT to sell the lands in RICHIBUCTO granted to them on the 18th February, 1869, in trust for public uses, by auction, after 60 days' notice,—the proceeds to be used as other County funds. No sale to be made at less than 50 cts. per acre.

Cap. 59—Authorizes the Sessions of Charlotte County to borrow,—on the credit of that part of ST. ANDREWS which lies to the southward of the line running parallel with the south side of Harriet Street, extending from the harbour of St. Andrews eastwardly to the shore of Inner Passamaquoddy Bay—a sum of $5,000, issuing 6 p. c. 20 years debentures therefor, and to assess the property in that district annually for the interest and 5 p. c. of the principal. But this Act is not to come into force until consented to by a vote of the rate-payers, that the money raised shall be expended in aiding the St. Andrews Hotel Co., either by a bonus or stock subscription. If stock be taken the J. P. may elect one of the Directors.

Cap. 60—Amends the Act to divide the Parish of ST. STEPHENS and erect a separate district and corporation for ecclesiastical purposes, under the title of the Trinity Mission Church. All male persons of 21 and over, residing in that or an adjoining Parish, being pew-holders, who have paid $4 or more in aid of the funds of the Mission, who are also members of the Church of England not stated attendants upon its worship, may vote or be elected Warden or Vestryman.

Cap. 61—Enables the Rector, Churchwardens and Vestry of TRINITY CHURCH, ST. JOHN, to dispose of part of the burying ground belonging to them in Portland—it being unfit for that purpose.

Cap. 62—Incorporates, as the MIRAMICHI STEAM NAVIGATION Co., the Hon. W. Muirhead, T. F. Gillespie, M.P.P., W. S. Caie, M.P.P., S. H. Armour, M.P.P., W. Montgomery, M.P.P., J. C. Gough, M.P.P., M. Adams, M.P.P., W. M. Kelly, M.P.P., Hon. J. Ferguson and others, for the purpose of constructing, running, &c., one or more steamers or other vessels between the ports on the Miramichi River and those within N. B. on the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Capital $10,000, in shares of $25. The Co. to be organized when 10 p. c. is paid in; and this must be done within 3 years or the charter lapses.

Cap. 63—Alters the division line between the Parishes of STUDHOLM and HAVELOCK, in King's County.

EXPENSES OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Cap. 64—Authorizes the payment to the President of the Legislative Council of $600 for the Session, and the same sum to the Speaker of the Assembly, for this and other Sessions of this Legislature,—and $4 to each member of either House for each day's attendance, and $4 for each day's travel to and from Fredericton, 20 miles being reckoned a day's travel.

Cap. 65—Amends the charter of the COLLEGE OF ST. JOSEPH, in Westmoreland. The Rev. C. Lefebvre, President; the Rev. J. E. Geoffrion, Vice-President; the Rev. E. P. Lecoute, Steward, are to form such corporation, with power to increase their number to 5.

Cap. 66—Enables the President and directors of the HOME FOR AGED FEMALES in ST. JOHN to hold real and personal estate to the value of $50,000.

Cap. 67—Incorporates as the SACKVILLE CHEESE MANUFACTURING Co., R. Chase, J. Sears, J. H. Anderson, and others. Capital $1,000, in shares of $50, with power to increase to $4,000. First meeting to be held after 20 days' notice on the 1st June, 1871. Annual meeting thereafter on the second Tuesday in March. The directors must hold 5 shares.

Cap. 68—Incorporates as the SUSSEX INSTITUTE Co., for the purpose of erecting a hall for public purposes and amusements. G. H. White, T. C. Peters, C. McLean and others. May hold real estate not exceeding $10,000. Capital $5,000.

Cap. 69—Incorporates as the PETITCODIAC ACADEMY, A. D. Killam, H. Humphrey, H. Davidson, and others. May hold real estate to the annual value of £1000.

Cap. 70—Authorizes the County Council of CARLETON to levy an assessment on the Parish of NORTHAMPTON, not exceeding $300 for the purpose of erecting a public hall therein.

Cap. 71—Authorizes the Sessions of Gloucester to levy an assessment on the Parish of CARAQUET, not exceeding $800, for the purpose of constructing a WHARF,—$400 to be raised in each of 2 years.

Cap. 72—Authorizes the R. C. BISHOP OF CHATHAM to dispose of a lot of land in Richibucto willed to him by Hugh Nowlan, and two others in the village of Kingston in the parish of Richibucto, willed to him by Ann Spellman.—The proceeds of the first to be expended according to said Nowlan's will.

Cap. 73—Authorizes the Rector, Churchwardens and Vestry of ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, ST. JOHN County, to take the bequest of the late Ann Simonds—for the purpose of paying to four respectable unmarried females over 50 years of age in St. John or Portland the sum of £10 each per an., and any other property bequeathed them for pious or charitable uses.

Cap. 74—Amends the charter of the ST. JOHN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, permitting the shareholders to increase the capital stock to $20,000 in shares of $20.

Cap. 75—Vests in the R. C. BISHOP OF ST. JOHN, in trust, lands and other property devised by the late Catherine Moran to the Roman Catholic poor and the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum.

Cap. 76—Transfers to the DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY lands granted by letters Patent of 2nd August 1787 to the Chief Justice, Archdeacon, Secretary, Attorney-General and Solicitor General in trust to be conveyed to the Corporation of the Church of England in the parishes where the same lie, being 29 tracts in all, in the Parishes of Wickham and Brunswick in Queen's County, Kingsclear in York, Wicklow, Andover, Kent and Perth (3) in Carleton, Addington, New Yondon, Saumarez (3) in Gloucester, Northesk (2), Alnwick (2), Blissfield and Nelson in Northumberland, Salisbury (3), Coverdale, (2), Moreton (2), Hopewell and Botsford in Westmoreland, altogether comprising 5,751 acres.

Cap. 77—Incorporates as the MOOSEPATH DRIVING PARK ASSOCIATION, in St. John County, T. Purdue, T. B. Barker, G. R. Pugsley and others. Capital $8,000 in shares of $100. Annual meeting on 1st Monday in January.

Cap. 78.—Authorizes the TRUSTEES OF ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, CAMPBELLTON, in Restigouche to sell lands held by them in said parish, and invest the proceeds in other lands or a Parsonage or both.

MANITOBA.

(*List of Bills Assented to, 3rd May*, 1871.)

1—An Act to establish a Supreme Court in the Province of Manitoba and for other purposes therein mentioned.
2—An Act for the keeping of the public Accounts in Canada currency.
3—An Act respecting the Office of Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.
4—An Act to make valid a certain copy of the Hudson Bay Company's plans of Survey and for other purposes.
5—An Act for the prevention of frauds and perjuries.
6—An Act relating to wills.
7—An Act relating to parish assessments.
8—An Act relating to the sale of real estate under Execution.
9—An Act relating to deeds by married women.
10—An Act relating to County assessments.
11—An Act relating to Highways.
12—An Act to incorporate the Roman Catholic Bishop of St. Boniface.
13—An Act to incorporate the Bishop of the Church of England Diocese of Rupert's Land.
14—An Act to incorporate St. John's College.
15—An Act to prevent the deposit of manure on the banks of rivers.
16—An Act relating to travelling on Highways.
17—An Act to incorporate the North West General Manufacturing and Investment Company of Manitoba.
18—An Act to incorporate the College of St. Boniface.
19—An Act to regulate the limits of electoral Divisions.
20—An Act relative to Ferries in Manitoba.
21—The Masters and Servants Act.
22—An Act relating to the performance of Statute Labor.
23—An Act relating to the registration of deeds.
24—An Act to regulate the administration of Intestate Estates.
25—An Act for enforcing the better observance of the Sabbath.
26—An Act concerning horses at pasture.
27—An Act respecting licenses.
28—An Act to impose a tax on Dogs in this Province.
29—An Act relating to Homesteads.
30—An Act concerning stray animals.
31—An Act relating to the Police.
32—An Act to regulate the admission to the study and practice of Law in the Province of Manitoba.
33—An Act in reference to certain animals going at large at certain seasons.
34—An Act to incorporate the Manitoba Brick and Pottery Company.
35—An Act for the destruction of Canada Thistles.
36—An Act to abolish Slaughter Houses in Winnipeg.
37—An Act authorizing appointment of Magistrates and Coroners.
38—An Act to establish a system of education in this Province.
39—An Act to incorporate the Manitoba Brewery Company.
40—An Act respecting the issuing of licenses and for other purposes.
41—An Act relating to Medical Practitioners in this Province.
42—An Act respecting the Statutes of Manitoba.
43—An Act to provide for defraying certain expenses of the Civil Government of this Province.

List of Bills reserved for the signification of the pleasure of the Governor General.

44—An Act to authorize the construction of a Telegraph Line in this Province.
45—An Act to incorporate the Red River Bridge Company.
46—An Act to incorporate the Western Railway of Manitoba.
47—An Act to empower the Lieutenant Governor in Council to authorize the construction of certain railways in the Province.

Immigration.

Movement of Population from Europe to America.

The movement of population from Europe to America during the last fifty years is one of the most remarkable facts of modern history.

From the British Islands alone during the last 56 years there has been an exodus of over seven millions of human beings. The following tabular statement taken from Imperial sources gives the figures of this remarkable movement, showing the countries to which the emigrants have gone:—

Table showing the Total Emigration from the United Kingdom from the Years 1815 to 1870 inclusive.

Years.	*North American Colonies.*	*United States.*	*Australia and New Zealand.*	*All other places.*	*Totals for each year.*	*Total for five years.*
1815	680	1,209	*	192	2,081	
1816	3,370	9,022	*	118	12,510	
1817	9,797	10,200	*	557	20,634	97,799
1818	15,136	12,329	*	222	27,787	
1819	25,564	19,674	*	579	34,787	
1820	17,021	6,715	*	1,063	25,729	
1821	12,955	4,958	*	284	18,207	
1822	16,913	4,137	*	279	20,429	95,080
1823	11,355	5,052	*	163	16,550	
1824	8,774	5,152	*	99	14,025	
1825	8,741	5,551	485	114	14,891	
1826	12,818	7,003	903	116	20,900	
1827	12,648	14,526	715	114	28,003	121,084
1828	12,084	12,817	1,656	135	26,692	
1829	13,307	15,678	2,016	197	31,198	
1830	30,574	21,887	1,212	204	56,907	
1831	58,067	24,318	1,561	114	83,160	
1832	66,339	32,852	3,733	196	103,140	381,956
1833	28,888	28,109	4,993	517	62,527	
1834	40,060	33,667	2,800	288	76,222	
1835	15,573	26,729	1,869	325	44,478	
1836	31,226	37,771	3,121	293	75,417	
1837	29,884	36,753	5,054	326	72,004	287,368
1838	4,577	14,522	14,021	202	33,222	
1839	15,618	30,956	15,736	227	62,207	
1840	32,961	40,612	17,850	1,958	90,743	
1841	38,161	45,017	32,025	2,786	118,592	
1842	51,123	66,852	8,651	1,835	128,344	465,677
1843	23,518	28,365	3,478	1,881	57,212	
1844	22,921	13,060	2,929	1,873	70,686	
1845	21,803	58,568	830	2,330	93,501	
1846	37,709	82,259	2,347	1,826	129,851	
1847	109,680	142,151	4,949	1,487	258,270	1,029,209
1848	31,045	188,223	2,904	4,887	229,059	
1849	41,367	219,350	32,191	6,496	299,498	
1850	32,961	223,078	16,037	8,773	280,849	
1851	42,605	267,567	21,532	4,472	335,966	
1852	32,857	230,261	87,881	3,719	368,764	1,698,945
1853	23,522	266,285	61,401	3,129	329,937	
1854	43,761	192,665	85,257	3,776	323,459	
1855	17,936	103,111	52,259	3,118	176,847	
1856	19,278	111,837	44,584	3,755	176,554	
1857	21,004	123,905	61,248	3,721	212,875	800,640
1858	9,501	59,716	38,295	5,257	113,972	
1859	6,689	70,593	31,013	12,427	120,432	
1860	9,786	87,960	24,292	6,881	128,469	
1861	12,707	29,761	29,738	5,564	61,770	
1862	15,622	58,706	41,843	5,113	121,214	774,111
1863	18,687	116,811	57,051	5,868	223,758	
1864	12,721	147,012	40,942	8,105	208,900	
1865	17,211	147,258	37,253	8,039	209,801	
1866	18,255	161,066	21,097	6,550	201,882	
1867	15,593	150,275	14,936	6,769	195,053	1,064,988
1868	21,662	155,362	12,899	6,922	196,725	
1869	33,801	203,691	13,991	6,824	258,027	
1870	35,295	196,675	17,965	8,505	256,940	
Total	1,391,771	4,172,672	908,423	160,771	7,013,637	

*The Customs returns do not record any Emigration to Australia during these 10 years, but it appears from other sources, that there went out in 1821, 520; in 1822, 875; in 1823, 513; in 1824, 780; and in 1825, 458 persons. These numbers have not been included in the totals of this table.

Movement of Population to the United States.

The movement of population from Great Britain and other countries towards the United States, during the last half century, has been greater than that towards all other parts of the world put together. But the law of density now comes in; and the best parts of the lands of the United States are in fact at present taken up. The probability, therefore, is, that for the next 50 years the great movement of population will be to the newly acquired North West territory of the Dominion.

The figures of the movement of population into the United States are not only very interesting, but they present one of the most remarkable facts of modern civilization, the total number of the influx being nearly 8,000,000 persons, about a million more than the emigrants who left the British Islands altogether; and not very far from double the number of those who sailed from the British Islands for the United States during that period. The actual number of those who sailed direct from the British Islands for the United States from 1815 to 1870, being 4,472,672.

The following are the figures:—

A Statement, by Occupations*, of the number of Passengers arrived in the United States for the fifty-one years ended December 31, 1870. (The dates are inclusive.)

Occupations.	*Prior to* 1820.	1820 *to* 1830.	1831 *to* 1840.	1841 *to* 1850.	1851 *to* 1860.	1861 *to* 1870.	*Aggregate.*
Labourers	.....	10,280	58,139	241,522	527,639	526,109	1,398,516
Farmers	.....	15,005	88,240	276,860	401,712	211,742	976,579
Mechanics, not specified	.....	6,896	56,542	165,411	179,726	163,994	571,518
Merchants	.....	19,431	41,881	46,528	121,119	94,290	323,652
Servants	.....	1,927	2,571	27,248	21,068	91,294	140,698
Miners	.....	241	398	1,795	37,523	52,214	92,181
Mariners	.....	4,995	8,001	6,258	10,017	18,788	48,279
Clerks	.....	882	1,143	1,067	702	16,138	20,010
Weavers & spinners	.....	2,937	6,699	1,305	717	3,238	14,796
Physicians	.....	805	1,959	2,115	2,229	3,244	10,352
Seamstresses, dressmakers & milliners	.....	413	1,672	2,096	1,065	3,405	8,651
Clergymen	.....	415	993	1,550	1,420	3,117	7,443
Bakers	.....	583	509	28	92	6,766	8,098
Artists	.....	139	513	1,223	615	3,669	6,159
Butchers	.....	329	452	76	108	5,651	6,596
Tailors	.....	983	2,252	65	804	4,786	8,430
Shoemakers	.....	1,100	1,966	63	396	4,563	8,087
Manufacturers	.....	175	107	1,883	1,065	1,490	4,820
Lawyers	.....	214	461	881	1,119	1,545	4,221
Masons	.....	793	1,435	24	58	4,652	6,992
Engineers	.....	226	311	651	827	1,783	3,754
Teachers	.....	275	267	822	154	2,109	3,637
Millers	.....	199	189	83	210	643	1,279
Painters	.....	232	369	8	38	1,484	2,131
Printers	.....	179	472	14	40	512	1,217
Musicians	.....	140	165	226	188	612	1,341
Actors	.....	18	87	235	85	268	856
Hatters	.....	187	114	1	4	102	358
Other occupations	.....	5,466	4,004	2,892	13,844	7,972	34,178
Occupations not stated, and without occupation	*250,000	101,892	363,255	969,411	1,544,494	1,572,988	4,801,537
Total	250,000	176,473	840,906	1,706,175	2,874,087	2,808,913	8,518,334
Deduct citizens of the United States	.....	24,649	40,961	51,921	276,173	317,462	714,469
Aliens	250,000	151,824	799,125	1,713,251	2,598,214	2,491,451	7,803,865

*Estimated.

The preceding table is taken from an official Report of Mr. Edward Young, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics at Washington (with which the Editor of the *Year Book* has been kindly furnished) and from which we glean the following further facts:—

Prior to the year 1820 no official records were kept in the United States of the influx of foreign population. But the population of the colonies at the commencement of the revolutionary war has been generally estimated at 3,000,000. Mr. Young thinks that

as many as one third of these were born on the other side of the Atlantic, while the parentage of a large number of the remainder was that of the early immigrants.

The aggregate number of immigrants who arrived in the United States, between October 1st, 1819, and December 31st, 1870, was 7,[illegible]; and to this number is added the 25,000 estimated as arriving previous to the first named date, the total number of aliens who have been permanently added to the population since the formation of the United States Government may thus be stated at 7,8[illegible]65.

As regards nationality the number of 3-, 851,834, or little more than half, are stated to be of British origin.

The number of Germans is stated to be 2,267,500, about two-thirds of the remainder, after deducting the British.

The Scandinavians number 153,928. The Scandinavian immigration only began to set in a few years ago.

The number from France during the period mentioned was 245,812.

The Asiatic immigration is stated at 109, 5[illegible]2. A peculiarity of the Chinese emigration is the small number of women, it not being more than seven per cent. of the whole, a fact which so far does not seem to indicate the permanency of a pure Mongolian race in America. It is, however, true that the family as such may come in process of time to emigrate. And in this event a regular exodus of the Mongolian race to this continent would be fraught with very serious consequences, for they would come like locusts.

Besides the large numbers we have given, here has been a thick scattering of immigrants into the United States from Paraguay, Barbary, Iceland, Syria, Abyssinia, Egypt, and the Canary Islands.

But the large numbers of the arrivals are not the only remarkable features of this large movement of population. Of course in so great a mass of people the widest contrasts in kind and value to the country to which they have gone are presented. It is calculated by Mr. Young that those who engage in agriculture have been of the greatest value.

But on the other hand it is impossible to exceed the enormous value to the new world of large masses of skilled labourers who have given it the benefit of their education and training received in the old world without repayment of any of the cost.

It is calculated (deducting the women and children who pursue no occupation) that about 15 per cent. of the whole of the immigrants had been trained in the various pursuits of life; and this has constituted an immense army of workmen.

Nearly one half of these were skilled artisans who had acquired their several trades under the regular system of close apprenticeship of the old world, giving to the new the advantages of this valuable education. The aggregate amount of that cost to them under the system by which they attained their education cannot be accurately estimated, but it is undoubtedly very large. And this amount the new world has obtained for nothing. It is one great cause of its rapid prosperity.

About ten per cent. of the arrivals within the period mentioned, consisted of merchants and traders, who brought with them in the aggregate a very large amount of capital; together with very valuable business experience.

There were a smaller number of professional men and artists, embracing architects, engineers and inventors, men of thorough training and high talents, who have contributed, not only material, but artistic and intellectual wealth; and so have brought another kind of value that cannot be estimated, but undoubtedly a very great value to the new world.

Twenty-five per cent. of the whole were under the age of 15 years, and about 15 per cent. over 40 years; leaving upwards of 60 per cent. in the prime of life at the time of their arrival, and prepared to enter at once on their several industrial, artistic or mercantile pursuits.

About 60 per cent. of the whole of the arrivals were males; but the sexes of the Irish immigrants were more equally divided, the females being over 45 per cent. of the whole of these.

It is calculated by Mr. Young, that in the United States, the average wages of unskilled labourers amount to about $400 for each individual per annum.

The annual expenditure of the family of a labourer consisting of two adults and two small children is officially estimated by the same authority, to be for tea, coffee, sugar, &c., (which pay about 60 per cent. duty to the Government) $60; for flour, milk and butter about $150; for rent $50; for fuel and light $30; for vegetables $30; for eggs, &c., $20; leaving $60 for clothing. Most of these expenditures are for articles of domestic produce, that pay a succession of profits to dealers; the aggregate of these profits being the amount which the average family of the labourer contributes to the wealth of the country.

From this estimate of expenditure, based upon the fact that the average number of the families of immigrants consists of 4 persons, it is officially calculated and published by Mr. Young, that the capital value of each individual immigrant who has entered the United States, taking the average of both poor and rich is $800.

At this rate those immigrants who landed in the United States during 1870, added upwards of $285,000,000 to the wealth of the country; while the value of the immigrant arrivals during the period stated, from 1820 to 1870, exceeds the enormous sum of $6,243,880,800.

This amount is very large, but it is not by any means calculated on the highest estimate of the value of the average individual immigrant. Dr. Engel, of Berlin, Director of the Prussian Statistical Bureau, in a treatise on the price and value of labour, sets down the value of a labourer at that which it will cost to produce him. Dr. Engel computes the cost of raising a manual labourer in Germany is 40 thalers a year for the first 5 years of his life; 50 thalers for the next 5 years; and 60 thalers a year from the 11th to the 15th year; thus making an average of 50 thalers per year or 750 thalers in all.

Mr. Frederick Kapp, one of the Commissioners of Immigration of the State of New York, taking the basis of these figures, and making the cost of bringing up an American double that of a Prussian in Germany, estimates the cost or value of an average American labourer at $1,500.

Mr. Young against this contends that cost is not always the same thing as value, and holds that as his calculation is based on an estimate of actual values, that the capital value of the average individual immigrant, cannot be set down at more than $800. The amount of value on this lowest calculation is enormous. We do not think that the figures are exaggerated.

A vast amount of money in the form of cash has been brought to this continent by immigrants. Mr. Kapp estimates the sum each person brings at $100; Mr. Wells estimates it at $80; but Mr. Young states that an investigation made at Castle Garden, New York, has established that the average sum brought by each immigrant is $68. If we multiply this by 8,518,334 immigrants we shall have the amount of money introduced into the United States from this source, as $579,246,712. If we take the amount estimated by Mr. Kapp we have the amount of $851,833,400; and if we take the estimate of Mr. Wells we have $681,466,720.

Notwithstanding these large figures, Mr. Young contends that they by no means represent all the wealth introduced into the United States by immigrants. Some of the skill they have brought is immeasurable.

IMMIGRATION TO CANADA.

The statistics of immigration to Canada are founded on the reports of the Government Immigrant Agents. They have not until recently attracted much attention. A critical examination shows that they are incomplete. In fact they are necessarily so. But the registration of arrivals of immigrants by the Government Agents at Quebec may be accepted as absolutely correct.

We subjoin a statement for a period of 20 years, compiled from the Reports of the Department of Agriculture and the Immigrant Agents. The figures do not altogether agree with those in the Imperial statement in the table at the commencement of this article. But for the arrivals at Quebec those of the Government Agents at that port are based on actual registration, and therefore must be accepted. During the 20 years in question the emigrants from Great Britain who have sailed with intention of settling in British North America have with little exception passed through the port of Quebec. We believe there are serious errors in the classification of the English figures; but the totals for each year, of the actual departures, may be correct. The following are the figures compiled from the Canadian reports for 20 years, from 1851 to 1870 inclusive:—

Years.	*Arrivals by the St. Lawrence.*	*From the United States.*	*Settled in Canada.*	*Went to the United States.*
1851....	41,076	3,670	22,517	22,931
1852....	54,123	8,500	26,[illegible]	[illegible]
1853....	[illegible]	5,[illegible]	33,[illegible]	17,[illegible]
1854....	39,[illegible]	7,[illegible]	33,[illegible]	21,[illegible]
1855....	21,254	5,[illegible]	23,[illegible]	8,271
1856....	24,[illegible]	10,[illegible]	24,[illegible]	7,352
1857....	12,089	4[illegible]	30,[illegible]	5,[illegible]
1858....	12,[illegible]	3[illegible]	12,[illegible]	27,[illegible]
1859....	3,728	18,[illegible]	6,[illegible]	15,[illegible]
1860....	10,[illegible]	4,[illegible]	7,[illegible]	7,[illegible]
1861....	3,[illegible]	28,[illegible]	12,[illegible]	17,[illegible]
1862....	22,174	4,[illegible]	23,[illegible]	20,[illegible]
1863....	10,[illegible]	2[illegible]	26,[illegible]	17,[illegible]
1864....	19,447	2,[illegible]	27,[illegible]	24,[illegible]
1865....	21,[illegible]	2,[illegible]	1[illegible]	[illegible]
1866....	28,[illegible]	2,[illegible]	10,[illegible]	31,[illegible]
1867....	36,[illegible]	21,[illegible]	1[illegible]	47,[illegible]
1868....	[illegible]	37,[illegible]	12,[illegible]	[illegible]
1869....	[illegible]	32,71[illegible]	1[illegible]	[illegible]
1870....	4[illegible]	23,[illegible]	21,[illegible]	44,[illegible]
	500,[illegible]	339,[illegible]	418,[illegible]	559,[illegible]

The numbers of those stated to have arrived from the United States, and those having gone to the United States, may be estimated. These have not been and probably never will be any means of stating them with accuracy. There will always be a large movement of population from both sides of a very long line of open frontier of contiguous countries, of which it is impossible to obtain any record. The greater number of those set down in the preceding statement as having come from the United States were passengers *viâ* the Suspension Bridge for the Western States from the port of New York; and those set down as having gone from Canada to the United States, were for the most part,—in fact they were altogether, passengers *viâ* the St. Lawrence for the Western States, which had chosen that route as the shortest and best to reach their destination. These were not, in either case, as we have seen represented, persons who had come to Canada for settlement, and who afterwards, on becoming dissatisfied, had left for the United States. No record of shiftings of this nature from either side of the frontier has or can be kept.

The 418,910 immigrants stated, in 20 years, to have settled in Canada, were persons who announced their intention so to settle to the Government Agents. But many more may have come from the United States to settle; while on the other hand others may have gone from Canada to the United States.

If we apply the principle of valuation of Mr. Edward Young to the 418,910 persons stated to have arrived, we have by that means an added value to the wealth of the country of $335,128,000.

But whatever mode of valuation may be taken it is abundantly clear that immigration is the greatest of the Dominion interests; and if we take the period since the settlement it is clear that whatever wealth there is in the country has been produced by immigrants and their descendants since that time.

To Great Britain the question is scarcely less important. It is calculated that the natural increase of population in the United Kingdom is 240,000 per annum beyond the usual rate of emigration (and this is in the neighbourhood of quarter of a million a year). The emigration of the people therefore, serves at once the double purpose of lightening the labour market at home and creating a colonial demand for the products of labour, in the form of British manufactures. In this view it becomes a question of interest to the whole empire, and to modern civilization itself.

According to the Report of the Hon. Christopher Dunkin, Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion, the total number of immigrants who entered Canada during the year 1870, was 18,019. Of these 14,475 came by way of the St. Lawrence, and the remainder by the Suspension Bridge and other ports.

A very large number of these, however, came simply as passengers, *en route* for the United States. The number of those who announced their intention of settling in Canada during 1870, was 24,019.

The Minister states that the number of immigrants who passed through the Dominion proceeded to the United States during the last five years, as recorded by the Dominion Government agents is as follows:

1866 - - - - - - -	41,704
1867 - - - - - - -	47,212
1868 - - - - - - -	5[illegible]683
1869 - - - - - - -	37,292
1870 - - - - - - -	44,107

And he gives the number of those who announced their intention to settle in Canada during the corresponding five years thus:

1866 - - - - - - -	10,091
1867 - - - - - - -	14,666
1868 - - - - - - -	21,765
1869 - - - - - - -	18,630
1870 - - - - - - -	24,019

Passengers from Europe select the St. Lawrence route, because it affords the most direct, and shortest line to the very heart of the American continent. The Canadian

Railway system, connects as well with that of the Western States as of the Eastern and Middle States; and the same remark applies to the system of canal and lake navigation.

The distance from Liverpool to Quebec by the Straits of Belle-Isle is 446 miles less than that from Liverpool to New York. The shortest sailing circle across the North Atlantic is from Liverpool to Quebec, *via* the Straits of Belle-Isle.

The comparative distances between Liverpool and Quebec and New York and Boston may be stated as follows:

	Miles.
Liverpool to Quebec *via* the Straits of Belle-Isle	2509
Ditto by Cape Race	2955
Liverpool to New York	2955
" to Boston	2905

The regular route of the Allan steamers is by the Straits of Belle-Isle, and although it is forbidden to the vessels of the Allan line of steamers to carry passengers between Quebec and Montreal, a distance of 1823 miles of ocean navigation, and 180 miles under the river navigation, will always more than counterbalance the interest as well as the comfort of the voyage, an important consideration for those who suffer from sea-sickness. The St. Lawrence scenery is very beautiful.

These facts account for the increasing number of emigrants who go to the United States by way of the St. Lawrence; and the reason why that the number of those who travel by it as the advantages of the route become more and more known in Europe.

The Allan line of steamers which ply weekly between the St. Lawrence and Liverpool receive the mails for the West Indies and they run the fastest steamers across the Atlantic.

A very large portion of the immigrants arrive by the St. Lawrence route. The Minister of Agriculture reports the arrival of 44,473 immigrants who landed at Quebec during the year 1870, 31,747 came by the regular lines of steamships. He adds that the employment of steamships in conveying immigrants from the United Kingdom to North America has greatly increased during the last few years. In 1863, the proportion of those who took passage in steamships to Canada was only 45.85 per cent; in 1865 it rose to 73.50 per cent; in 1867, to 93.16 per cent; in 1869 it still further rose to 94.99 per cent; and in 1870 it was 90.51 per cent.

The advantage to immigrants of coming in steamships is very great. They have better accommodation on board; and they come in shorter time and in much better condition, being on the average only 12 days on the voyage. Diseases and deaths among immigrants occur in very much larger proportions among those who come by sailing ships. But the cost of the passage by steamship is much higher; the rates being by the steamships about £7 6 stg. and by sailing ships £4 10s. stg. for adults. Young children are only charged half price.

The Minister of Agriculture classes the nationalities of those who came by the St. Lawrence route in 1870, as follow:

English	20,994
Irish	2,858
Scotch	3,279
German	595
Scandinavian	16,780
Other Origins	29
	44,475

The trades and callings of the adult males of these immigrants are classified as follow;

Farmers	4,144
Labourers	12,228
Mechanics	1,717
Clerks & Traders	173
Professional men	19

The number of destitute who received aid from the Government on their arrival in Canada was 1,[illegible] and the number who received aid from the Government on their arrival in Canada was 63. The number who received aid from the Government on their arrival in Canada was 20. The number who received aid from the Government on their arrival in Canada was 1,[illegible] at the rate of [illegible] per day. The number who received aid from the Government on their arrival in Canada was [illegible] by the [illegible] Railway. The number who received aid from the Government on their arrival in Canada was [illegible]. The number who received aid from the Government on their arrival in Canada was [illegible]. The number who received aid from the Government on their arrival in Canada was [illegible]

British and Colonial Emigration Society	5,082
The Clerkenwell Emigration Society	746
Hon. Misses Hobart's Family Emigration from the East of London Committee	974
Miss McPherson's do.	264
Bristol Emigration Club	114
Miss Thomas, of Edinburgh	39
Working men's National Emigration Association and National League	501
Revd. Father Nugent	34
Miss Rye	252
Royal Dock Yard laborers	1,417
Other Societies and Institutions	363
	9,787

The Minister remarks that these figures do not altogether agree with the numbers published in the reports of these societies. They are a little under; but they represent the numbers of the arrivals as actually registered at Quebec.

In the case of these assisted immigrants the Dominion Government paid their passages from the Port of Quebec to the nearest railway station to their ultimate destination, where it had an agent; and the Provincial Governments took care of them from that point to their ultimate destination. They were thus provided for at the public charge until actually placed in employment in different parts of the Dominion, and it may be added the practice is to provide in the same way for all poor immigrants who intend to settle in Canada. In former years it was the custom to assist all immigrants forward, who asked aid, but that practice was stopped in 1868, it appearing that gross abuses were practised; immigrants intending to settle in the United States regularly calculating upon obtaining this much aid from the Government of Canada to assist them in their settlement. It should be observed that this aid of free passes is not given or intended to be given except to those immigrants who land at Quebec who are in actual need of it and intend to settle in Canada.

The policy of the Government of Canada is to protect immigrants from the port of their arrival to their point of destination. For this purpose extensive buildings have been erected, and others are in process of erection. It appears from the report of the Minister of Agriculture, that the immigrant station at Toronto, which is the largest local distributing point for immigrants in the Dominion is the most extensive and perfect in its arangement of any of those so far erected. The Toronto station is built on Government grounds, seven acres in extent, and the buildings have sidings and platforms connecting with three leading railways; which railways connect with the railway system of all parts of the continent as well as all points of Canada. The cost of the station was $12,000. The buildings are fitted up with every improvement that experience has suggested for the comfort and accommodation of newly arrived immigrants. They have ample sleeping apartments, cooking-house, wash-house, water-closet, &c., and proper places for stowing luggage; and an infirmary for distributing medicines for the sick is now in process of erection. The arrangements for sending forward immigrants at this point are so perfect that the largest number of arrivals have hitherto been distributed so rapidly, that they have been conveyed to their destination and been placed in actual employment within a few hours after their arrival.

Money was voted at the last session of Parliament to erect immigrant stations on an extensive scale at Quebec, Montreal and Kingston. The building of these is actually going on, as these lines are written. They are to combine every improvement that ingenuity and experience have been able to suggest for the comfort of immigrants and their protection from sharpers who would otherwise be found to prey upon their inexperience and want of local knowledge. Government agents are also present at all these points to assist them with authentic information in matters concerning their destination, routes, &c.

The number of immigrants who have arrived and settled in Canada is much less than the number who have hitherto gone to the United States; but the probability is that in less time than the next fifty years the balance will be redressed from the fact that the United States have already disposed of their large tracts of fertile lands, while Canada is about opening up immense and fertile territories for the settler. The really cultivable area of the United States is confined within much smaller limits than is generally supposed from the fact that immense arid deserts are found in place of cultivable territory, with comparatively very little exception, over all the region west of the 100th degree of west longitude to the base of the Rocky Mountains. Canada on the other hand has yet an immense extent of fertile territory to settle; and is about to receive a new stimulus from the opening up of the North West Territory and the Pacific Railway.

By the British American Act the Dominion Government and the several Provincial Governments have concurrent jurisdiction in the matter of Immigration; and we learn from a Report of the Department of Agriculture that they had a conference to define their several duties, in 1868. The Dominion Government maintains the several agencies, but with its consent the several Provincial Governments have permission to avail themselves of their services.

The four Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, have severally published pamphlets for the information of intending emigrants. A pamphlet written by Mr. Spence, of Manitoba, has received official sanction; and may therefore be ranked with the official publications of the other Provinces.

The Dominion Government Agents are—

IN CANADA

L. Stafford.....Quebec.
J. J. Daley.....Montreal.
W. Wills.....Ottawa.
J. MacPherson.....Kingston.
J. A. Donaldson.....Toronto.
R. W. Rae.....Hamilton.
E. Clay.....Halifax.
R. Shires.....St. John, N.B.
J. A. N. Provencher..Winnipeg.
Gilbert McMicken (for Manitoba).....Fort Garry.

IN GREAT BRITAIN.

W. Dixon.....London.
J. G. Moylan.....Dublin.
C. Foy.....Belfast.
D. Shaw.....Glasgow.

The Government did maintain an Agency at Antwerp, but Mr. E. Simays, the Agent, was withdrawn during the recent disturbance of peace in Europe. An Agency has also been maintained at Miramichi, N.B., but it is at present vacant.

ONTARIO.

The most populous Province in the Dominion is Ontario. By the census of 1861, she had a population of 1,396,091; the census for 1871 has just been taken, but the result, as we write these lines, is not yet made known. (The actual census returns may be published before this edition of the *Year Book* goes finally through the press.)

Taking the figures of the Government pamphlet, there are in Ontario 77,606,400 acres. Of these 21,879,048 have been granted and sold. The total number of acres surveyed is 25,997,480. It thus appears that there are about three and half million acres of surveyed Government lands not yet taken up; and upwards of fifty millions of acres more yet to be surveyed. The greater part of these lands are situate between the Ottawa River and the Georgian Bay; and at the South by the more Northerly part of what have been called the front townships.

The settlements in Ontario have been hitherto made in front of a low range of mountains or hills called the Laurentian range, which had been thought to bound the lands fit for settlement, but it has been discovered that behind this range there is another tract fit for settlement, and said to be as rich as that in front. This tract is timbered with a heavy growth of mixed white pine and hardwood, and a great part of the country is as level as the St. Lawrence valley. These lands are approached by the Northern Railway and Lake Simcoe on the one hand, and the Upper Ottawa on the other. They have the basin of Lake Nipissing and the watershed of the Ottawa for drainage. Their waters are in part navigable, and the rest can be made so. Settlement has already commenced to enter rapidly into the Muskoka district.

Considerable tracts of this new district are set aside for free grants to settlers. There is also a homestead exemption law for the protection of the settler.

The lands which are offered for sale by the Government are sold at a very low price, varying from twenty cents to $1 per acre. But the settler is required to build a habitable house and put twenty acres of a two hundred acre lot under a crop before a patent issues.

The Government of Ontario, as announced, have been making an experiment of clearing a portion of wild lands and building a log house on them, in order to enable new settlers to commence operations in farming, immediately; the Government exacting the cost price of the improvements.

This experiment has been made in the Township of Ryerson. On a lot of 200 acres, from three to five acres are cleared, and a log house erected, at a cost not exceeding $200 (about £40 stg.) The land is given free to a head of a family, the cost of this improvement remaining a first charge. We understand that the experiment has so far answered very well.

Ontario is very rich in several kinds of minerals. Petroleum is found in large quantities and profitably worked. Large quantities are exported and the wells are believed to be inexhaustible.

Salt wells of great richness have been worked with profit at Goderich.

Copper and silver are found in large quantities on the shores of Lake Superior.

There are very large deposits of phosphate of lime behind Brockville and at other places. Large quantities of iron pyrites are found near these deposits. The conditions are therefore very favourable for the manufacture of sulphuric acid, and for converting the phosphate of lime into superphosphate for manure. A manufactory by a joint stock company has already commenced at Brockville. This valuable product will either pay for export, or may be used for enriching the lands of Canada.

Lead, plumbago, arsenic and antimony, manganese, gypsum, fine marble, &c., &c., and large quantities of various building stones are found in this province.

Large peat bogs exist, and some of them have been worked.

Gold has been found and worked, but not to any great extent, and there are other minerals in the province.

But the great wealth of Ontario is the richness of its soil and the favourable nature of its climate for agricultural operations. These conditions have caused a very rapid increase both in wealth and population, and Ontario is one of the most favoured countries under the sun.

It has good roads, very extensive water communication, and its railway system is becoming a network.

Its admirable School system affords the children of the poorest, means of good education, and thus gives them opportunities to run the race of life with the children of the wealthiest; which in point of fact they do with marked success.

Its Municipal system is among the most perfect in the world. All religions are free without state preference. Its political institutions are free, while they afford guarantees for stability. In a word this province is in a very high degree prosperous and happy; and it can profitably absorb a very large increase of population.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

The population of the Province of Quebec, at the census of 1861, was 1,111,566.

The Province of Quebec comprises a territory of 210,000 square miles, in round numbers, or 129,000,000 of acres, of which 19,629,884 have been taken up. 10,678,981 of these were conceded in Seigniories, but the Seignorial Tenure is now abolished. The lands are held in fee. There remain over 102,969,757 acres of land yet to be surveyed. About 5,720,939 acres are surveyed and offered in part for sale by the Government and part in free grants. The following detailed statement has been prepared by the Crown Lands Department of the Quebec Government dated March last, showing the names of the agencies, and other particulars stated in the headings to the columns:—

Names of Agencies.	*Number of acres disposable.*	*Fit for Settlement*		*Fit for Pasture only when Cleared.*	*Unfit for agricultural purposes.*	*Surveyed but not advertised for Sale.*
		Immediately.	*In course of 20 Years.*			
Coulonge	279,000	100,000	41,000	41,000	97,000	181,600
Gatineau	457,700	170,000	76,000	66,000	145,700	77,600
Petite Nation	251,400	126,000	48,500	58,000	132,900	166,900
Magog	23,500	16,000		7,000	3,400	
St. Francois	322,100	152,000	77,000	47,000	46,100	
Arthabaska	297,700	90,000	40,000	42,000	35,700	
Chaudiere	415,150	150,000	75,000	75,000	115,450	
Montmagny	583,450	223,000	111,000	89,000	160,450	21,200
Grandville	630,350	270,000	67,500	98,000	195,350	
Rimouski	491,770	185,000	119,000	89,000	91,770	
Gaspé	167,250	55,000	35,000	26,000	49,250	
Bonaventure	315,820	175,000	70,000	60,000	115,820	
Saguenay	295,095	62,000	31,000	40,000	62,095	
Lac St. Jean	375,086	177,000	62,000	54,000	62,086	
St. Charles	292,830	89,000	45,000	61,000	64,830	
St. Maurice	43,220	11,000	9,000	8,000	12,220	
L'Assomption	482,629	178,000	90,000	80,000	134,629	
Total	5,720,939	2,181,000	1,040,000	945,000	1,554,939	447,300

NOTE.—The acres stated in column three as good land, but not at present fit for settlement, consist of lands some portions of which are too wet for that purpose until drained, and others so situated with respect to swamps, mountains, gullies, &c., as not to be available until considerable progress is made in the settlement of more accessible lands and the extension of roads.

Number of acres alienated, in Townships	7,187,300
Estimated number of acres remaining for alienation (of land sub-divided	6,165,220
Estimated number of acres available for settlement	3,084,110
Surveyed and open for settlement.	5,720,939

These figures give the net area of Township lands now sub-divided into farm lots, the lakes and large bodies of water being excluded, together with 5 per cent. for high ways.

The soil of the Province of Quebec is exceedingly fertile and capable of high cultivation; the cereals, hay, root crops and fruits, grow in abundance and perfection. It may be mentioned as a climatic fact that the Indian Corn is a large crop, and always fully ripens. It may also be mentioned as a climatic fact that the grape well ripens in the open air in this Province.

The winters are cold and the summers somewhat similar to those of France. But very exaggerated ideas prevail abroad as to the severity of the winters in this Province. There are at times snow-falls of three or four feet and the thermometer sinks very low; but the atmosphere is generally dry and exhilarating. The cold, therefore, is not felt to be unpleasant. In fact not nearly so much so as the cold of the winters in England; while the snow serves a double purpose of a warm covering for the ground and making winter roads over which heavy loads can be drawn in sleighs with the greatest facility. In fact, in the newer parts of the country before the regular summer roads are made the winter is almost the only time when heavy teaming can be done.

Socially also the winter throughout the country generally is the pleasantest time of the year. It generally begins in November; but in some years the falls are more open than in others; the last, for instance, the frost did not come till later than November.

Ploughing generally commences again in April. The only disadvantage the farmer has is in the shortening of his season in which to do his work; he has none in respect to the ripening of his crops.

The climate of this Province is altogether one of the healthiest under the sun, as well as one of the most pleasant to live in. Fever and Ague, those scourges of the South Western States, are unknown here; every climatic influence being clear and pure.

The settlement of the Province of Quebec by immigration has not hitherto been so rapid as that of the Province of Ontario; but its large tracts of fertile soil, waiting for cultivation, must now very soon fill up.

Of the nearly six million acres of lands divided into farm lots, offered by the Province of Quebec for sale, nearly half are accessible by good roads.

Lands purchased from the Government are required to be paid for in the following manner: one fifth of the purchase money is required to be paid the day of the sale, and the remainder in four equal yearly instalments bearing interest at six per cent. But the price at which the lands are sold is so low; that is, from 30 cts. to 60 cts. per acre (15d. to 2s. 5½d. sterling) that these conditions are very little burdensome. In fact, it is equivalent to the same thing as giving them away in the wilderness form; for the price at which they are sold barely covers the cost of making the survey and making roads.

The purchaser is required to take possession of the land sold within six months of the date of the sale, and to occupy it within two years. He must clear, in the course of ten years, ten acres for every hundred held by him, and erect a habitable house of the dimensions of at least 16 ft. by 20 ft. The Letters Patent are issued free of charge.

On eight of the great colonization roads 84,050 acres are set apart for free grants, and in lots of 100 acres each. Any person over 18 years may demand a permit of occupation from any Crown Lands Agent; and if

at the end of four years he has cleared 12 acres and built a house, he may take out Letters Patent free of charge.

The parts of the Province of Quebec now inviting colonization are the valleys of the Saguenay, St. Maurice and the Ottawa; the Eastern Townships; the Lower St. Lawrence; and Gaspé.

The settlement in the valley of the Saguenay is almost entirely of French Canadians. It stretches north from Ha-Ha-Bay, and extends nearly all the way around Lake St. John. The latitude is much higher than that of Quebec, lying between the 48th and 49th parallels; but the climate is about the same as that of Quebec and around Lake St. John it is said to be even more moderate. The soil in this locality is very rich, being argillaceous mingled with a small quantity of sand. The ordinary crops ripen very well, and a road is being completed across the country to make direct communication with the city of Quebec.

The territory watered by the St. Maurice and its tributaries covers an immense region of 24,140 square miles, but only parts of it are fit for settlement. There are at present surveyed and divided into farm lots 441,200 acres, for sale at 30 cts. per acre (1s. 2½d. stg.)

The recent exploration in the valley of the Matawan, a tributary of the Upper St. Maurice, draining a large tract of land about 75 miles beyond the Laurentian chain, has revealed the existence of an extensive tract of fertile land which is now attracting the attention of colonists.

Two parallel roads, the first starting from the town of Joliette, the second from Terrebonne,—a distance of 36 miles apart—have already been opened as far as the Matawan. Settlement is taking place on them.

In the Ottawa Valley the number of acres surveyed and divided into farm lots is 1,358,500, offered for sale at 30 cts. per acre (1s 2½d. stg.) The colonization of these lands is going on very rapidly, and new townships are being opened. The valley of the Ottawa is the principal seat of the lumber operations of the Province. The river itself is about 600 miles in length, running in a southeasterly direction, and it has many important tributaries flowing into it.

Many of the tributaries of the Ottawa which run through rough portions of the country belonging to the Laurentian chain, contain large quantities of fish. Trout are caught in large numbers in some of these back waters, and packed in snow for transport to Southern markets, where they bring a high price.

In the Eastern Townships, the Government owns 922,300 acres of wild lands, which it offers at from 50 cts. to 60 cts. (2s. 3d. to 2s. 5½d. stg.) per acre. Considerable tracts are also held by the British American Land Company and private proprietors at higher prices than the Government lands. Settlement in the Eastern Townships is proceeding very rapidly. They are among the most inviting portions of the Province for settlers. The climate is somewhat milder than at Quebec or Montreal. The townships in their general features are hilly, well watered with rivers, brooks and lakes, affording a considerable hydraulic power. The soil is rich; and the farmers, generally speaking, prosperous. They have good facilities of communication and good markets.

Below Quebec on the south shore of the St. Lawrence, there are large tracts of land favorable for settlement. The Government have 1,223,200 acres, divided into farm lots, for sale at 30 cts. (1s. 2½d. stg.) per acre. An important colonization road has been opened through the centre of this tract, called the Taché road, of 209 miles in length. This is intersected with cross roads connecting with the settlements on the shore of the river.

The survey of the Intercolonial Railway has led to the opening up of a new township in Metapediac Valley, the soil of which is reported very good. Colonization will doubtless soon follow the railway.

To the east of the Metapediac road is the immense district of Gaspé, forming an area 8,613 miles of superficies; bounded by the St. Lawrence and the Bay of Chaleurs. It is in great part rocky and unfit for cultivation; but there are many portions which are extremely fertile, and its fishing grounds are said to be the most advantageous in the Dominion. Both sea weeds and fish are used for manure by the farmer. The Government offers for sale 491,000 acres of land in Gaspé, at from 20 to 30 cents per acre (10d. to 1s. 2½d. stg.)

There is in the Province of Quebec a homestead law for the protection of the settler for debts incurred before entering on his farm. Certain necessary articles are exempted from seizure under execution for ten years after he settles on the land. The law is carefully framed so as to grant necessary protection to the settler without at the same time destroying his credit.

102,960,754 acres of unsurveyed land are for the most part covered with forest. These vast tracts supply the lumber trade, which is one of the principal staples of the country. The lumberer prepares the way for the settler, and his operations in many cases afford profitable employment for the settler. The forests reserved for the cutting of timber are divided into limits of several miles each, and sold at auction for the term of 21 years. The price paid averages about $20 per square mile, and the purchaser pays a ground rent of $2 per square mile in addition. The lumbering establishments are generally situate near the head waters of rivers, down which the lumber is floated to market. The annual average value of lumber exported from the Province is about $10,000,000.

The facts relating to the Province of Quebec in the preceding remarks are for the most part taken from the Govt. Pamphlet.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

The stream of immigration to the Province of Nova Scotia has not hitherto been very large; and in the past very little effort has been made to attract it; but there is reason to believe that greater effort will be made for the future. Nova Scotia was represented at the Immigration Conference, which was held at Ottawa in September last.

Nova Scotia being the Eastern terminus of the Intercolonial Railway and possessed of great mineral and other resources, there appears to be a great future before her.

The Province is about 300 miles long by 100 in width at its widest part. It contains about 10,000,000 acres; about one fifth of which consist of lakes and small rivers. Of the whole extent about 5,000,000 are fit for tillage. The sea coast is rugged and rock bound; but parts of the interior are beautiful and fertile.

All the counties have a frontage on the

sea, and farming and ship building are carried on together. All the small fruits are abundant and cheap. Apples, pears, quinces, plums, cherries, &c., are easily cultivated. Grains and root crops do well; and Indian corn will ripen.

The Govt. Pamphlet states:—

"For gentlemen of means who wish to retire from business, no more beautiful, healthy, or desirable location could be found in America. Game is tolerably abundant—woodcock, snipe, partridge, plover and duck shooting are first rate; moose, deer, foxes, and hares sometimes afford good sport, and there is capital trout fishing in the lakes among the mountains. The Province contains thousands of lakes and small streams in which good sport may be had, and no part of the country is more than thirty or forty miles from the salt water, where may be found the best sea fishing in the world. Salmon, cod, halibut, haddock, mackerel, herring, shad, &c., are abundant, and the shallow waters teem with large lobsters, the latter are often sold in the Halifax market for 1s. per doz.

The Province possesses great resources in coal, iron and gold. Copper, lead, and tin ores have also been discovered in small quantities. The coal mines are quite extensive, and number more than thirty, affording employment to thousands of people and a very large fleet of vessels.

"The production of gold from quartz rock is steadily increasing, and new mines and leads are being discovered almost daily, some of which are very rich in gold. The annual exports of this metal must, in a year or two, amount to millions of dollars.

"Iron is also a staple production of the Province, and the business done by the Acadia Mining and Manufacturing Company, at Londonderry, is very extensive. The quantity of ore on their property is inexhaustible, and the quality of iron manufactured is at least equal to the best Swedish.

"Building stones of all kinds, lime stone, and brick and pottery clay are in good supply.

"The forests contain a great variety of superior timber; oak, beech, birch, maple, ash, poplar, larch, spruce, fir, pine, hemlock, &c., all grow to a large size, and furnish a plentiful stock of building material and fuel. In short, and in fact, Nova Scotia surpasses every country of the same extent in the world in the variety and supply of natural resources.

"Small towns and villages are scattered over the Province, which are accessible from the most remote districts by railways or good carriage roads, and in which all the necessaries and luxuries of life may be obtained at moderate prices.

"Halifax, in the County of Halifax, the capital of the Province, is a city of about 35,000 or 40,000 inhabitants.

"The harbor of Halifax is the finest in America; the Inman line of steam packets to and from Liverpool and New York stop here to land and receive passengers and freight.

"Travelling here by rail is 3 cents, or about 1½d. per mile; stage coach travelling is, of course, somewhat higher, but very little of that has to be done.

"Nova Scotia contains a population of about 370,000, and is steadily increasing. The climate is, at least as healthy as any in the world; the summer is warmer and the winter somewhat colder than in England.

"In Halifax and the eastern counties the mercury seldom rises in summer above 86° in the shade, and in winter it is not often down to zero. In the interior—say in the Annapolis Valley—the winter is about the same, but the summer is considerably warmer, although, owing perhaps to the dryness of the atmosphere, the heat is not oppressive.

"The Province exports lumber, fish, coal, iron, gold, building stone, gypsum, and general produce; and imports West India produce and European and American manufactures.

"The exports amount to about $9,000,000 and the imports $12,000,009 annually. The Province owns more shipping in proportion to the number of inhabitants than any other country.

"Wild lands may be obtained from the Government for about 1s. 9d. sterling per acre, but they are mostly covered with timber. It takes six or seven years to cut down the trees, eradicate the stumps from the land, and bring it under cultivation, and it is really more profitable to purchase five acres of land already under the plough than one hundred acres of forest land.

"As a sheep raising country there is perhaps no better locality in America, notwithstanding which there is not a single sheep farm in the Province, and perhaps not one regularly bred shepherd. Every farmer keeps a few sheep, but the flocks are seldom taken care of. A number of thorough-bred shepherds, who would introduce the best breeds of sheep, both for wool-producing and mutton, would, in a few years, make a small fortune. There is a great deal of land suitable for the purpose in every county; and even among the wild lands there are large tracts of open, rough pasture, that might be made capable of maintaining vast flocks of sheep at very little expense.

"A good opening is presented in Nova Scotia for the establishment of manufactures of woollen and cotton goods.

"A few hundreds of good practical miners would do well as the prospect now is that our gold mines next summer will afford a demand for such workmen.

"As a home for farmers of small means, and for half-pay officers and others with limited incomes, this country possesses great advantage. Education is free to the children of all classes. General taxation is not by any means as great as it is in England or Scotland. House rent in the country is moderate, and provisions of all kinds are cheap. It pays a farmer better in this country to raise beef or mutton for 3d. or 4d. per lb. than it does in England or Scotland at 6d."

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The Province of New Brunswick is 190 miles long by 150 broad, and contains over 17,000,000 acres, of which 13,000,000 are cultivated, and 730,000 under actual improvement. The population at the last Census was 330,857. The probable increase since is fifty or sixty thousand.

The climate is exceedingly healthy and favorable for agricultural operations. The testimony is universal on this point. But the writings of Major Robinson and Professor Johnson may be more particularly referred to for authority. Professor Johnson states tha

the average yield per acre in New Brunswick is greater than in the State of New York or Ohio. Wheat averages 20 bushels per acre; Barley 29; Oats 34; Rye 9½; Buckwheat 14; Indian Corn 25; Potatoes 90; Turnips 88; and Hay 1½ tons. And he gives the following averages of weights of grains per bushel; Wheat 60 11-13 lbs; Oats 38 lbs.: Barley 50 lbs.; Rye 52½ lbs.; Buckwheat 48 8-11 lbs.; Indian Corn 59½ lbs.; Potatoes 63 lbs.; Turnips 60 lbs.; Carrots 63 lbs.

The Govt. do not, in terms, offer free grants of lands to settlers; but they give what is nearly equivalent to the same thing: "All male persons, eighteen years of age and upwards, can select, from tracts laid out and surveyed for settlement, such quantity as they may require for themselves and their children. There are no free grants, but for $20 they can procure 100 acres, subject to the conditions that the settlers shall take possession of the same and commence improving the land; and the $20 so paid shall be expended in the construction of roads and bridges in the neighborhood; or he may, instead of paying the price named, perform works on the roads to the value of $10 a year, for a period of three years, which is to be considered an equivalent for a money payment. He is required to build a house of not less dimensions than 16 by 20 feet, reside therein, and clear and cultivate ten acres within three years; and when these conditions are complied with, a grant under the Great Seal of the Province is issued, vesting the land in him and his heirs. There is a further provision, that should the means of the settler be limited, he may, from time to time, and for reasonable periods, absent himself from his farm, in order to procure the means of support for himself and family, without forfeiting his claim."

There has not hitherto been any vigorous immigration policy pursued. But the indications are that greater efforts will be made to secure immigration in the future. Any poor man who is willing to work in New Brunswick is sure to get on.

The Province is for the most part heavily timbered, and lumbering is one of the great industries. It gives employment to a considerable part of the population, especially in the winter. The large quantity of timber furnishes facilities for ship building which is largely carried on; and this leads to a considerable trade with the West Indies.

The mining resources of the Province are extensive; but they have not hitherto been much developed,

The fisheries are very rich and valuable. They are among the finest in the world.

MANITOBA.

This Province was received into the Confederation by Act of Dominion Parliament, 1870. It comprises that part of Rupert's Land between 96° and 99° west long. and the U. S. boundary line and 50° 38′′ north latitude. Area 9,008,640 acres, equal to 360 townships of 23,040 acres each—with a reserve of 1,400,000 acres. These figures are exclusive of a very liberal allowance for roads. Population in 1871, by the Census which has just been taken, 11,945.

From a pamphlet on "Manitoba and the North West," &c., &c., by Mr. Thomas Spence, Clerk of the Legislative Council of that Province, and approved for "reliability and practical correctness" by a Joint Committee of both Houses of the Manitoban Legislature, we extract some statements on the capabilities and resources of the Province. "The "Soil is an alluvial, black, argillaceous mould, "rich in organic deposit, and resting for a "depth of 2 to 4 feet, on a tenacious clay soil. "The measures of heat are ample for the de- "velopment of Indian Corn, considerably im- "proving westward.

"Wheat is the leading staple of the upper "belt of the temperate zone. The limestone "sub-strata of this region with its rich deep "calcareous loam and retentive clay sub-soil, "are always associated with a rich wheat de- "velopment, while its hot and humid summers "fulfil all the climatological conditions of a "first rate wheat country. Some fields at "Red River have been known to produce 20 "successive crops of wheat without fallow or "manure, the yield frequently being 50 to 60 "bushels to the acre." 40 bushels is set down as the average crop, while Minnesota only gives 20, Wisconsin 14, Pennsylvania 15, and Massachusetts 16. This is spring wheat. Winter wheat has not been tried, but in one or two instances. Mr. Spence, however, is of opinion that it can be successfully grown. He says "the success of winter wheat depends peculiarly in having a moderate and sure covering of light snow, not condensed by thaws, and packed close by warm winds. These are the decided characteristics of our winters." "The group of subordinate cereals, Oats, Barley, Rye, Potatoes, &c., follow wheat, growing 5 degrees beyond wheat in the McKenzie river valley to the arctic circle." Barley yields enormous returns in Manitoba, with a weight of from 50 to 55 lbs. a bushel. Oats thrive well. Potatoes are particularly successful, unsurpassed in quality and the yield remarkably prolific. Turnips, carrots, &c., do nearly as well as potatoes. Cabbages attain enormous size as do also cauliflowers, pumpkins, cucumbers, &c. Fruit culture has not been tried. Wild fruits, strawberries, currants, raspberries, cranberries, &c., abound and are very fine. Some young Famouse Apple Trees have been imported from Montreal and are doing well. Flax and Hemp where tried, are of excellent quality.

For raising cattle and horses, Manitoba is equal to Illinois, for sheep-raising superior. The beef and mutton are of superior excellence. The richness and luxuriance of the native grasses, the great extent of unoccupied land affording a wide range of pasturage, and the remarkable dryness and healthfulness of the winter, make Manitoba peculiarly fitted for stock raising and wool growing. Since the introduction of sheep 40 years ago into Red River, no case of disease attacking them has been heard of. Well fed ewes give fleeces of from 2 to 3½ lbs., and wethers 6 to 8 lbs. of wool of good quality.

The liability to frosts is not greater than in many parts of Ontario, and the peculiar dryness of the atmosphere allows a much lower range of the temperature without injury to vegetation than in moister climates. From a meteorological register for 1870, kept by the Hon. Mr. Gunn, we find that in that year the ice broke up on the 8th April, and on the 25th wheat was sown. On the 20th June strawberries were ripe. Reaping was commenced on the 24th August, and finished on the 15th September. The climate is subject to sudden changes, there being a great variety of climate in the Province. But the crops are sure and the quality good. The winters are healthful and invigorating. The mean for the three months is 6° 8′′. In April it rises to 39° and in May to 58°. The winter climate grows rapidly milder as we go westward. The Saskat-

chewan valley has the climate of Ontario, with one third less mean depth of snow. Buffaloes winter on the prairie grasses up as high as Lake Athabasca, and the horses of the settlers run at large and grow fat on the grasses they pick up in the woods and bottoms.

The summer mean is higher than that of Northern Illinois, Northern New York or Ontario. The average snow fall is about six inches a month. This falls in small quantities and is rarely blown into drifts. With the new year comes the extreme cold of the winter, the mercury ranging from 15 to 40 below zero, for a few days; but this severity is much softened by the brilliancy of the sun and the stillness of the air. The atmosphere is dry, with bright cheerless days, and serene starlight nights. While the fall of snow is less than in Ontario, the rain fall during the summer months is considerably greater.

The dryness of the air, the character of the soil, the almost total absence of fog or mist, and the brilliancy of the sunlight conspire to make the climate one of great salubrity. Fevers and consumption are almost unknown, and epidemics have never prevailed. The schools are excellent. There are 25 churches of different denominations.

As a rule, the early spring is the best time for emigration. June is the best month for breaking wild land, especially prairie. Potatoes may be dropped into the furrow and covered by the plough with the tough sod, and turnip seeds sown on the freshly turned sod, and slightly covered. The immigrant should bring with him a supply of provisions, and the cattle he may require. *Settlers* can obtain free grants of 160 acres on certain conditions. They can go to Manitoba either by the United States or by the Northern Railway from Toronto over what is known as the Dawson route.

NORTH WEST TERRITORY.

Beyond the limits of Manitoba there is a immense unorganized territory possessing varied and great resources, both mining and agricultural, of which, at least, over six hundred thousand square miles are very favorable for agriculture.

PUBLIC LANDS IN MANITOBA.

The system of survey within this Province is rectangular. Each township consist of 36 sections of one mile square each, road allowances in all cases 66 chains in width between all townships and sections.

DISTRIBUTION TO HALF-BREEDS.

The 1,400,000 acres appropriated under the Manitoba Act for the benefit of the families of half-breeds are to be distributed by lot, to every half-breed resident in the Province of Manitoba at the time of the transfer to Canada, July 15th 1870, and every child of every such half-breed resident. The most liberal construction to be put upon the word *res dent*. No conditions or restrictions are to be made in such grants to the half-breeds.

The Lt. Governor will designate the townships or part of townships in which such allotment is to be made.

The number of persons entitled to participate is to be ascertained by an enumeration taken; and the number of such persons' heads of families to which each may be entitled shall be ascertained as above stated. Tickets will be prepared and placed in a box from which the Lt. Governor will draw them at random; and when drawn the names to be numbered and initiated by the Lt. Governor in regular consecutive order. The land described on a ticket of a certain number shall go in satisfaction of the claim of the corresponding number of the register of claims, and be entered accordingly. Claimants of the age of eighteen will receive their Patent without unnecessary delay; and priority on arriving at that age. There will be no distinction of sex upon making the allotments.

PRE-EMPTION RIGHTS.

All unappropriated lands are open for sale until further ordered at the rate of $1 per acre, but no sale of more than a section shall be made to one person. Payments to be made in cash.

Any person being the head of a family or single man above the age of 21 years who has made or shall hereafter make a settlement on the public lands in Manitoba, who has inhabited and improved the same, and who has erected or shall erect a dwelling thereon, may have himself entered with the land officer of the division in which such land is situate for any number of acres not exceeding 160, or in other words, for a one quarter section, to include the residence of the claimant; and he, being a subject of Her Majesty by birth or naturalization, may obtain a Patent therefor upon paying the Crown the price of such lands. When two or more have settled on the same quarter section the right of pre-emption shall be in the first settler; but the settler may obtain a quarter section of 160 acres free, by virtue of three years continuous residence, as hereafter stated.

HOMESTEAD RIGHTS.

Any person who is the head of a family, or who has attained the age of 21 years, is (since May 1st 1871) entitled to be entered for one quarter section, or a less quantity, of unappropriated land, for the purpose of securing a homestead right therein.

Every officer and man who is or has been in the first or Ontario, or the second or Quebec Battalion of rifles, stationed in Manitoba (whether in the service or depot companies, and who has not been dismissed therefrom), shall be entitled to a free grant, without actual residence, of one quarter section.

Persons owning and occupying lands may be entered for contiguous lands, but the whole extent of land including that previously occupied is not to exceed 320 acres.

The applicant, after three years continuous residence from the time of entering into possession of the land, (of which fact he will be required to make an affidavit) and paying a fee of $10 to the land Agent, will be entitled to receive a Patent free. In case of death, the widow or children of the settler, or other heirs and devisees may receive the Patent after the three years' residence. Any settler who abandons the land entered upon for more than six months loses his claim.

PURCHASE OF LANDS.

Lands may be purchased absolutely from the Government Agent. And any person who has entered upon lands with the view to pre-empt a homestead right, may get the Patent at any time prior to the expiration of three years residence by paying $1 an acre for them, if he may prefer his wants the Patent before that time. Ordinary settlers, however, will of course, acquire the homestead right free, by virtue of 3 years settlement.

RESERVATIONS.

At any time after the 1st day of May, 1874,

the Governor in Council may, subject to then existing rights, withdraw from the operation of the above system, land to the width of three full townships on each side of the line finally sanctioned for the Inter-Oceanic Railway, and may also terminate after the same day the free homestead system. Settlers, therefore, who want to be absolutely sure of a free homestead should go at once.

LAKE NIPIGON

From the reports of the Geological Survey we get some further particulars respecting this Lake and the country around it, in addition to that furnished by Mr. Bell in his evidence before the Immigration Committee of the House of Commons.

The general outline of the Lake is elliptical; the longest diameter, a little West of North, being about 70 miles, and the breadth about 50 miles. The shore on the Southern side is deeply indented by large bays; and on the Northern, Ombabika Bay is nearly 20 miles long with an entrance only a mile wide. These indentations increase very much the coast line, which measures 680 miles, and this circumstance will be of advantage in colonizing the land, so much of it being accessible from the water.

The Lake is very thickly studded with islands. Between 500 and 600 were examined varying in size from 8 miles in diameter, down to a few chains in length. Probably there are 1,000 or more altogether in the Lake. The only outlet is the Nipigon River, which issues from the south-east side and empties into Lake Superior. It is about 30 miles long and is the largest river flowing into Lake Superior. Its size and character, and the area it drains, entitle it to be considered as the continuation of the St. Lawrence, beyond Lake Superior. Four lakes occur in its course, Lake Helen, 8 miles long and 1 wide; Lake Jessie, 3 long; Lake Maria, 2½; and Lake Emma. The navigation between these lakes is constantly interrupted by falls and rapids. Lake Nipigon is 813 feet higher than Lake Superior. The Indians say it has fallen 3 feet in the last two years. The shores on the south and west are bolder and the water deeper than on the north and east. The depth of water is always great. Mr. Bell says he has seen the Indians fishing in upwards of a hundred feet of water not a stone's throw from the shore. The streams flowing into the Lake are numerous. The country around it is undulating, sometimes hilly, but level tracts of considerable extent occur in some places. The largest tract of good land appears to be on the south-western side of the Lake. For fifty miles from the Nonwatan River northward, the country is mostly level and the soil fertile. The Indians represent this tract as continuing nearly to the Winnipeg River, becoming more level as it recedes westward. Around South and McIntyre, the two largest bays to the south, there is a considerable area of good land. Along the Kabitotaquia on the west, on both sides of the river, the country is level and the soil sandy, supporting a growth of grass and bushes, the timber having been burnt off by repeated fires. The land is free from stones, and very little would make it ready for the plough. To the north-westward the country is low and a level tract extends north to an unknown distance. To the north east along Ombabika Bay as far as the eye can reach, the country is level and the soil good. The climate appears to be as well suited for agriculture as the greater part of the Province of Quebec. The timber is principally white spruce, white birch, aspen, poplar, balsam, fir, tamarac, and white cedar, with occasional trees of black ash, grey elm, and white pine.

The best route for a railway, Professor Bell thinks, would be to cross the River Nipigon at the outlet of Lake Helen, where the river is narrow and the banks 20 or 30 feet high. Thence westward through the level pass leading to Black Sturgeon River, crossing this below Eshquanonwatan Lake, and continuing north-westward. The general grade in the hundred miles indicated would be very slight, Lake Nipigon being only a little more than 300 feet above Lake Superior.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The resolutions to admit British Columbia into the Dominion were adopted on the 31st March, 1871. We subjoin an abstract of them:

1. Canada shall be liable for debts and liabilities of B. Columbia existing at time of Union.

2. B. C. to receive from Dom. Govt. half yearly, in advance, interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, on difference between amt. of its indebtedness at date of Union, and the indebtedness per head of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick (27.77) the population of B. C. estimated at 60,000.

3. Canada to pay B. C. for support of Govt. and Legislature, an annual subsidy of $35,000, and annual grant of 80 cents a head of said population of 60,000, both half yearly in advance; such grant to be augmented in proportion to population, as shown by each decennial census, until the population is 400,000, when the grant is not to be further increased; first Census to be taken in 1881.

4. Dominion to provide Mail Service fortnightly by steam, between Victoria and San Francisco, and twice a week between Victoria and Olympia. Vessels to be fitted for conveyance of freight and passengers.

5. Dominion to defray charges for
   - Salary of Lieutenant Governor,
   - Salaries and allowances of Judges of Superior and County or District Courts,
   - Charges of Department of Customs,
   - Postal and Telegraphic services,
   - Protection and encouragement of Fisheries,
   - Provision for Militia,
   - Lighthouses, Buoys and Beacons, Shipwrecked crews, Quarantine, and Marine Hospitals, Marine Hospital at Victoria,
   - Geological Survey,
   - Penitentiary, and any further charges which by the B. N. A. Act belong to Gen. Govt. or are allowed to other Provinces.

6. Pensions approved by Her Majesty's Government for those of Her M.'s servants in Colony whose position and emoluments are affected by charges consequent on admission of B. C. into Dominion.

7. Existing customs, tariff, and excise duties, to be in force in B. C. until the railways of Canada are connected with the Pacific Coast Railway, unless the B. C. Legislature adopt sooner the tariff and excise of Canada. Until these are assimilated, any goods, wares or merchandise, may be imported into B. C. from Provinces of Dominion or from the Provinces into B. C. on [illegible] of customs or excise duties [illegible] in Province of exportation, and [illegible] of such duties, amount of any [illegible] in Province of importation.

8. B. C. to be entitled to 3 members in Senate, and six in Commons. Representation to be increased under provisions of B. N. A. Act.

9. Dom. Govt. to use its influence for continued maintenance of Naval Station at Esquimault.

10. Provisions of B. N. A. Act to apply to B. C. in the same way as if one of original Provinces confederated.

11. Dom. Govt. to secure the commencement simultaneously within 2 years from date of Union, of Railway from Pacific to Rocky Mountains, and from Rocky Mountains east to connect B. C. with Railways of Canada. Such railway to be completed within 10 years from date of Union, and the B. C. Govt. convey to Dom. Govt., in trust, to be used in construction of railway, a similar extent of public lands, along line of railway, as may be appropriated by Dom. Govt. from public lands in N. W. Territories and Manitoba, not to exceed, however, 20 miles on each side of said line, any line which may be held by pre-emption right or crown grant within the limits of such grant of land to be made good to the Dom. Govt. from contiguous lands. B. C. Govt. not to sell or alienate any more public lands of B. C. in any other way than under right of pre-emption, requiring actual residence on the land of the pre-emptor. Dom. Govt. to pay to B. C. from date of Union, $100,000 per annum, half yearly in advance.

12. Dom. Govt. to guarantee interest for 10 years from date of completion of work at 5 per cent. on such sum, not exceeding £100,000 stg., as may be required for constructing first class graving dock at Esquimault.

13. Charge of Indians, and management of lands reserved for their use, to be assumed by Dom. Govt., and liberal policy of B. C. Govt. to be continued by Dom. Govt. Tracts of land, such as the B. C. Govt. have hitherto appropriated for that purpose, shall from time to time be conveyed by Local to Dom. Govt. in trust, for use of Indians, on application to Dom. Govt. In case of disagreement of two Govts. respecting lands, matter to be referred to Sec. of State for the Colonies.

14. Executive authority and Legislature of B. C. to continue as existing, subject to provisions of B. N. Am. Act, Govt. of Dom. to consent to introduction of responsible Govt. into B. C. under authority of Sec. for Colonies, to amend existing Constitution of Legislature, by making a majority of members elective. Union to take effect on such day as Her Majesty (on Addresses from Legislature of Colony and Parliament of Dominion) may appoint. B. C. in Address may specify electoral districts for which first elections to Dom. House of Commons shall take place.

NATURE OF THE COUNTRY.

British Columbia has a coast line of about 500 miles, and a total area of 220,000 square miles. It occupies a commanding position not only with regard to the trade of the western part of America and the Pacific Islands, but also with respect to China, Japan and other Asiatic countries. Along the whole coast line of 500 miles is a perfect labyrinth of islands giving innumerable harbours, inlets and channels, teeming, as well as the rivers that empty into them, with fish, salmon, sturgeon, mackerel, cod, herring, halibut, oulachans and whales. Except the whale fishery, these fisheries are altogether undeveloped, but they must prove a great source of wealth, when once the industry of man is applied to utilise them.

All along the coasts and the banks of the rivers extend forests of vast dimensions, affording most valuable timber. In them is found perhaps the finest pine in the world, and their proximity to the rivers renders them specially valuable as an article of commerce. The value of the exports of lumber in 1869 was $250,000.

Coal fields of vast extent, both bituminous and anthracite, are found in the Province. The latter has only recently been discovered, on Queen Charlotte's Island. It has been taken to San Francisco and sold in that city for $17 per ton. California, having very little coal in its limits, is mainly dependent on British Columbia for its supplies. It is almost impossible to estimate the value of these immense coal fields at one of the termini of the Pacific Railway, taken in connection with magnificent harbours and the most favorable route across the continent, both in shortness of distance, easiness of passes through the Rocky Mountains, and the best conditions for supplying the Road along the course, with both fuel and traffic.

The exports of furs and hides are of considerable importance. In 1869 they amounted to $161,000.

British Columbia is rich in minerals of almost every description. The gold exported in 1867 amounted to $1,500,000, and silver, iron, copper and lead are found, besides others of less importance. Lime, marble, freestone, slate and other building materials abound. The Omnica gold fields, discovered in 1870, have attracted a moving population to the number of some 1,500 during 1871. They are supposed to be "surface diggings" extending over a large area. On account of the high water in the streams, the season of 1871 was not propitious, but a good deal of gold was obtained.

The country is much broken up by mountain ranges; but there is a very large quantity of valuable land, available for agriculture and pasturage, on the high plateaus and in the valleys. Though not what may be strictly called an agricultural country, it is still capable of supporting a very large population. Land now under cultivation yields heavy crops of grain and roots, and in such a country as British Columbia, agricultural produce always commands a good price.

The climate is every where salubrious and favourable to the settlement of the country. On the coast and on Vancouver's Island, the climate is that of the West of England. On the table lands of the interior it is dry, and in the mountain regions more bracing.

There can be no doubt, that with so many advantages, British Columbia is destined to be the home of a large and wealthy population. The actual population is estimated to be about 50,000. Various circumstances have combined to keep it back; but the projected means of communication once opened, it must become a country of the greatest commercial importance. Probably in the coming years, one of the great cities of the world will be found on the coast of British Columbia.

Imports and Exports of the Dominion.

The returns laid before Parliament for the fiscal year ending 30th June 1870 show a very considerable increase in the general trade of the country.

The gross value of goods imported during that year was $74,814,339; the goods entered for consumption during the same period, $71,237,603; and the value of exports $73,573,490, giving a gross aggregate sum of $148,387,820 as the value of the trade of the Dominion with countries outside its boundaries.

We slightly condense the following further facts in reference to this trade from the Report of the Commissioner of Customs.

	Entered for Consumption.	*Duties Collected.*	*Value of Exports.*	*Shipping aggregate. Tons inw'rd & outw'd.*
1869-70	.... $71,237,603	9,462,040	73,573,490	11,415,870
1868-69	 67,402,170	8,298,009	60,474,781	10,461,044
Increase in 1869-70....	3,835,433	1,164,031	13,098,709	945,826

This increase in the inward and outward trade, and consequent increase in the duties—the latter being partially attributable also to the changes in the tariff—is observable under all the various classifications of the tariff, which is certainly indicative of a general and satisfactory commercial progression.

If we consider the imports with reference to the countries from which the imports were made, we find that the largest actual increase has been in importations from Great Britain; the value of goods entered for consumption from that country having risen from $35,764,470 in 1868-69 to $38,595,433 in 1869-70—showing an increase of $2,830,963, or about 8 per cent. From British and Foreign West Indies the ratio of increase is considerably larger, the returns showing an increase of 23½ per cent. in the amount of imports last Fiscal Year over the year preceding. There is also some increase in our imports from France, and from the Provinces of Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island.

With the United States, whilst the sum total of the trade in imports and exports has increased by upwards of $4,300,000, the whole of this increase has been in our exports to that country, the imports from it having, on the contrary, fallen off. The comparative statement of imports from and exports to the United States, for the years referred to, is as follows:

	1868-9.	1869-70.	*Decrease.*
Imports..	$25,477,975	$24,728,166	$ 749,809
			Increase.
Exports..	27,846,461	32,984,652	5,138,191

The returns would thus show that our trade with the United States has not been materially, and certainly not injuriously, affected by the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty. The aggregate amount of the trade between the two countries has been pretty steadily maintained—indeed, increased—whilst the relative positions as importers and exporters have been reversed; the United States, under the Reciprocity Treaty, having, as a general rule, been the larger exporters to the British North American Provinces, whilst Canada has, since the abrogation of the Treaty, imported less from the United States, and exported to that country considerably more.

As regards exports generally, the returns furnish evidence of the rapid development of the natural and industrial resources of the country. The percentage of increase, as regards value, in each of the six classes into which the products of Canada are divided in the tables, is (omitting fractions) as follows:

Of the products of "The Mine," the most remarkable increase is in the exportation of Mineral (or Earth) Oil, the quantity in 1868-9 being only 690,553 gallons, against 4,748,557 gallons in 1870. The exportation of Copper, Copper and Iron Ore, and Coal, has considerably decreased.

In comparing the year 1868-69 with the year 1869-70, we find the following results:—

Increase in 1869-70 *over* 1868-9.

1—Products of the	Mine	- -	19 per cent.
2—	do	Fisheries -	11 "
3—	do	Forest - -	6 "
4—Animals and Products of		- -	38 "
5—Agricultural Products		- -	12 "
6—Manufactures	- - - - - -		21 "

The falling off in the amount of coal exported stands sufficiently explained by the increased consumption at home of the products of our Nova Scotia Mines.

Under the head of Fisheries, the exports showing the largest increase are those of fresh and smoked Salmon; Fish, preserved and spiced; Fish, salted, dry and wet; and Furs and Skins, the produce of creatures living in the Sea. The exports of Fish Oil have fallen from 271,762 gallons, to 87,013 gallons.

The Exports of Timber and the products of the Forest generally were rather less during the last Fiscal year, than the year previous. The only exceptions of any note are to be found in the articles of Planks and Boards, and of Saw Logs, viz:—

	1868-9.	1869-70.
	Value.	
Planks and Boards	$6,690,956	$8,256,599
Saw Logs (dutiable)	53,092	158,252

The tonnage engaged in carrying on this trade—including in such tonnage the vessels engaged in the inland trade with the United States was:

Entered inwards.	*Entered outwards.*
5,796,125 tons.	5,619,745 tons.

Rather more than two-thirds of which consisted of British vessels. The Duties of Customs for the Fiscal Year amounted to $9,462,940.

The amount of duty collected on the Saw Logs exported last year was $37,912 28.

Horses, Horned Cattle, Bacon, and Hams are the principal articles that have yielded the large increase in the percentage of exportation. The value of Bacon and Hams exported in 1869-70, $1,553,323, as against $869,746 in 1868-9, is deserving of notice, as evidence of the growing importance of the pork-packing trade, for which facilities have been given by the regulations sanctioned by the Privy Council, under the Law for Slaughtering Hogs in Bond.

The exports of Wheat, which in 1868-69 amounted to rather more than 2,800,000 bushels, rose in 1769-70 to upwards of 3,700,000 bushels; The coarser grains show an aggregate excess of 3,800,000 bushels exported during the last, compared with the antecedent Fiscal Year.

The increase in the quantity of Hops exported is somewhat remarkable:—

Exports in 1868-9 - -	Lbs.	$411,842
do 1869-70 - -	"	1,194,379
Equal to 190 per cent.		

Apart from the large products of our magnificent and multiplied flouring mills, and numerous establishments for the manufacture of all kinds of lumber, the manufactures of Canada are more diversified than extensive. Few manufactories, beyond those specially referred to, are either sufficient in number or magnitude to do more than supply or supplement the supplies of the Canadian market. Hence the comparatively few articles of domestic manufacture that figure in the item of our export tables under the head of "Manufactures."

The operations of the two or three existing sugar refineries in Canada, although of acknowledged magnitude, appear to be confined to the home market, for it does not appear by the returns that any refined sugar is exported from any port of the Dominion.

Our exported manufactures, other than those of flour and of wood, are therefore comparatively small; and if we deduct sugar boxes (which belong to the latter category of manufacture) the amount of exports under that head would scarcely amount to $1,500,000; exclusive, however, of the item of ships built in Quebec and sold abroad, the value of which is set down at $725,080, an item of exports which, if it exist, is not mentioned in the returns from any of the ports in the Maritime Provinces, although the returns of ships built and registered in those Provinces show that ship-building, both in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, is carried on to a far larger extent than in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, as appears from the following abstract:—

	Built.		*Registered.*	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
Ontario	45	4,525	60	6,186
Quebec	55	19,383	109	25,452
Nova Scotia	141	33,659	227	44,643
New Brunswick	88	35,599	99	34,571
Total	329	93,166	495	110,852

The average tonnage of the ships built in each of the four Provinces is, therefore:—

In Ontario	100 tons.
Quebec	350 "
Nova Scotia	240 "
New Brunswick	400 "

The value of foreign goods passing through the United States in 1869-70, under bond, to Canadian importers as the direct consignees, was $11,593,495. This amount, which is little more than one-fifth of our importations from sea, and about one-seventh of our gross importations, represents the goods in transit through the neighboring country to ports in Ontario and Quebec, from which alone returns upon this point have been received. The Maritime Provinces, having ports of their own on the sea-board open all the year round, do not necessarily require the intervention of American sea ports to carry on their foreign trade in winter, and hence the returns in question may be considered in a great measure, if not wholly, inapplicable to their circumstances.

The value of goods actually purchased in bond in the United States for Canadian markets during the same period was nearly $3,000,000, showing an aggregate amount of transit trade through that country to importers in Canada exceeding $14,500,000.

The value of goods under bond in the Queen's Warehouses, in Canada, on the 30th June 1870, was $5,655,736, representing duties computed under the presnt tariff of $2,356,214.

We have compiled the following table from the Trade and Navigation Returns. It exhibits at one view the operations of the year:—

STATISTICAL VIEW of the Commerce of the Dominion showing the value of Exports, the value of Goods imported and entered for consumption, from Great Britain, the Colonies, and Foreign Countries, and the Duties collected thereon. Fiscal Year ending 30th June, 1870.

Countries.	*Value of Exports.*	*Value of Goods entered for Consumption.*	*Duty.*
	$	$	$ c.
Great Britain	21,160,987	38,595,433	5,037,439 70
United States	28,772,312	24,724,071	1,700,250 71
British North American Provinces	1,425,520	1,268,948	84,421 98
British West Indies and British Guiana	1,711,310	892,518	387,691 65
Australia	33,891		
Jersey	27,638	17,764	3,066 34
France and Her Colonies	537,961	1,424,852	398,989 65
Spain and Her Colonies	1,380,278	2,738,346	1,105,737 27
Other West Indies	51,454	2,724	882 50
South America, besides Brazil	603,520		
Brazil	51,861	8,504	24 00
Germany (including Prussia)	15,555	474,003	122,145 60
Holland and Belgium	20,333	316,672	260,478 33
Italy and Sicily	214,377	41,835	11,176 62
Other European Countries	69,197	219,338	18,805 36
China and Japan		438,259	157,955 10
Africa		70,241	
Goods not produce of Dominion	6,527,622		
ADD—Short Returned at Inland Ports	2,962,393		
—— 5 p. c. additional Duty from 1st April			118,111 50
—— Reprints British Copyright Works		5,679	
—— Collected at Port Mulgrave			657 49
Coin and Bullion	8,002,278		17,194 38
Export Duty on Saw Logs			37,912 28
Totals	73,573,540	71,239,187	9,462,940 44

If we look at the figures of Canadian trade for a number of years back we shall see how rapidly and greatly it has augmented. Let us take two decennial periods. One between the years 1850 and 1859, inclusive, shows as follows:—

Years.	*Total Trade.*
1850	$29,703,497
1851	34,805,461
1852	35,594,100
1853	55,782,739
1854	63,548,515
1855	61,274,630
1856	75,631,404
1857	66,437,222
1858	52,550,461
1859	58,290,242

And another between the years 1860-and 1869, inclusive, shows as follows:—

Years.	*Total Trade.*
1860	$68,955,093
1861	70,119,843
1862	79,398,067
1863	81,458,335
1864 ½ year	34,586,054
1864-5	80,644,351
1865-6	90,479,738
1866-7	94,791,860
1867-8	119,797,879
1868-9	119,411,514

If we add the two last fiscal years we have the same rate of increase:—

Years.	*Total Trade.*
1869	$130,889,946
1870	148,387,820

It thus appears that the increase is nearly six-fold in 1870 as compared with 1850.

SUMMARY STATEMENT (by Provinces) showing the Total Value of Exports, the Total Value 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, 1870.

PROVINCES.	*Total Exports.*	*Total Imports.*	*Entered for Consumption.*	*Duty.*
Ontario	$ 24,653,399	$ 26,135,176	$ 24,530,457	$ 2,421,710 80
Quebec	37,807,468	32,883,916	32,166,268	4,800,859 81
Nova Scotia	5,808,417	8,940,809	8,008,031	1,162,592 61
New Brunswick	5,303,206	6,854,447	6,532,827	1,017,777 82
Grand Total	73,573,490	74,814,389	71,237,603	9,402,940 44

The following is a summary statement of the principal articles entered for consumption in the Dominion of Canada during the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 1870, showing the quantity and value of each article:

Articles.		*Quantity.*	*Value.*
Animals—Horses	No.	182	19,281
Horned cattle	"	64	8,852
Swine	"	1,626	23,224
Sheep	"	151	8,113
Acid sulphuric	Lbs.	1,969,613	44,448
Cordials	Gals.	1,719	3,423
Perfum'd spirits, not in Flasks	"	1,734	4,749
Perfumed spirits in Flasks, from 7th April only, under new tariff	No.	17,774	3,453
Tinctures	Gals.	190	310
Brandy	"	302,836	373,566
Gin	"	173,006	206,595
Rum	"	218,505	105,827
Whiskey	"	131,584	107,218
Spirits and Strong waters	"	2,199	1,751
Spirits—unenumerated	"	124	201
Oil—Coal and Kerosene, distilled, purified, and refined	"	106,554	33,603
Oil—Benzole, Naphtha, and refined Petroleum	"	26,371	6,493
Products of Petroleum	"	31,570	7,314
Crude Petroleum	"	15,968	5,133
Molasses for refining purposes	"	1,940,389	34,966
Coffee, green	Lbs.	1,545,964	186,756
Coffee, ground or roasted	"	13,008	1,018
Chicory, raw or Green	"	7,030	336
Chicory, roasted or ground	"	179,911	7,877
Common Soap	"	432,601	20,600
Starch	"	151,243	13,039
Cigars—Value not over $10 per mille	Mille	9,489	43,392
" Value over $10 and not over $20 per mille	"	2,213	35,389
" Value over $20 and not over $40 per mille	"	1,033	31,519
" Value over $40 per mille	"	208	10,350
" New Tariff, from 7th Ap. only	Lbs.	25,944	28,751
Butter	"	2,092	388
Cheese	"	59,194	10,582
Lard and Tallow	"	337,602	35,820
Fish, salted or smoked	"	454,011	26,275
Malt	Bush.	19,415	30,095
Meats, fresh, salted or smoked	Lbs.	4,117,380	522,390
Coal and Coke, from 7th April, under new tariff	Tons.	114,272	375,086
Salt, from 7th April, under new tariff	Bush.	6,597	2,265
Hops, from 7th Ap., under new tariff	Lbs.	6,076	1,636
Rice, from 7th April under new Tariff	"	1,418,021	35,017
Vinegar and Acetic Acid	Gals.	178,408	30,061
Wheat, from 7th			

Articles.		*Quantity.*	*Value.*
April, under new tariff	Bush.	25,145	19,424
Grain of all other kinds, from 7th April, under new tariff	"	105,892	83,066
Flour of Wheat and of Rye, from 7th April, under new tariff	Brls.	19,865	103,016
Flour and Meal of all other kinds, from 7th April, under new tariff	"	4,891	21,048
Fruit, preserved in Brandy or other spirits	Gals.	2	7
Ale, Beer, and Porter, in Casks	"	85,112	28,591
Ale, Beer and Porter, in Bottles	"	140,516	64,326
Tea,—Green and Japan	Lbs.	6,826,600	2,306,938
Tea—Black	"	4,132,678	1,147,360
Tobacco, Manufactured, and Snuff	"	349,240	76,682
Wines of all kinds	Gals.	674,929	478,789
Sugar, equal to and above No. 9 Dutch Standard	Lbs.	46,215,054	2,374,963
Sugar, below No. 9 Dutch Standard	"	16,474,520	695,513
Cane Juice, Melado, &c	"	19,906,312	581,484
Sugar Candy and Confectionery	"	169,736	28,409
Mace and Nutmegs	"	169,742	41,710
Spices, viz: Cassia, Cinnamon, Ginger, Pimento, and Pepper, ground	"	12,564	2,881
Perfume and fancy Soaps	"	66,586	13,535
Molasses other than for refining purposes	"	45,135,544	894,782
Bagatelle Boards, and billiard tables and Furnishings	Pkgs	192	20,068
Blacking	"	975	11,794
Brooms and brushes of all kinds	"	671	20,059
Cabinet Ware and Furniture	"	11,957	71,762
Carpets and Carpetings	Lbs.	135,449	27,221
Carpets and Hearth Rugs	Pkgs.	2,399	439,679
Carriages	"	809	37,799
Coach and Harness Furniture	"	2,645	91,539
Chandeliers, Girandoles and Gas Fittings	"	305	17,219
China ware, Crockery, and Earthenware	"	36,247	437,189
Cider	Gals.	10,038	2,082
Clocks	Pkgs.	14,091	59,826
Clothing or wearing Apparel, made by hand or sewing machine	"	1,752	218,556
Cocoa and Chocolate	Lbs.	30,164	8,962
Cordage	"	120,297	26,256
Corks	Pkgs.	2,781	2,779
Cotton	"	48,645	7,289,992
Dried fruits, and Nuts of all kinds	Lbs.	9,59...	480,434
Drugs, not elsewhere specified	Pkgs.	24,224	339,204
Engravings and Prints	"	669	22,879
Fancy Goods	"	9,463	1,445,420
Foreign newspapers	"	50	460
Fireworks	"	512	7,489
Flat Wire for Crinolines, covered	"	277	16,025
Gunpowder	Lbs.	124,456	31,123
Guns, Rifles, and Firearms of all kinds	Pkgs.	237	14,902
Glass—Plate and silvered	"	846	85,479
Glass—Window, Stained, Painted, Colored or Plain	"	106,108	157,952
Glassware	"	73,730	359,935
Hats, Caps, and Bonnets	"	12,673	622,401
Hemp	"	735	176,160
Inks of all kinds, except Printing Ink	"	846	8,220
Iron and Hardware, —Cutlery of all kinds	"	4,716	204,261
Japanned and Planished Tin, and Britannia Metal Ware	"	1,652	15,520
Spades, Shovels, Axes, hoes, rakes, Forks, and Edge Tools, Scythes, and Snaths	"	8,635	77,925
Spikes, Nails, Tacks	"	11,280	81,666
Stoves and all other Iron castings	"	49,297	186,463
Other Hardware	"	82,544	1,800,430
Jewellery and Watches	"	1,511	383,548
Lumber—Sawn and Plank, not being Mahogany, Rosewood, Walnut, Chestnut and Cherry, or not imported from B. N. A. Provinces			17,752
Lumber	Pkgs.	1,718	334,645
Leather—Sheep, Calf, Goat and Chamois Skins, Dressed	"	184	51,685
Linen	"	4,495	774,589
Locomotive Engines and Railroad cars	No.	48	45,790
Macaroni and Vermicelli	Lbs.	50,430	2,995
Maps, Charts, and Atlases, not elsewhere specified	Pkgs.	240	9,953
Manufactures of Marble or Imitation of Marble, or other than rough Slabs or Blocks	"	6,964	31,469
Manufactures of Caoutchouc, India Rubber, or Gutta Percha	"	1,923	103,436
Manufactures of, or of which Fur is principal part	"	1,495	134,110
Manufactures of Grass, Osier, Palm Leaf, Straw, Whalebone, or Willow, not elsewhere specified	"	2,311	40,811
Manufactures of			

Articles.	*Quantity.*	*Value.*
Bone, Shell, Horn, Pearl, and Ivory.. "	125	8,746
Manufactures of Gold, Silver, or Electro Plate, Argentine, Albata, and German Silver, and Plated and Gilded Ware of all kinds ..... "	1,361	146,526
Manufactures of Brass or Copper.. "	1,042	26,465
Do. Leather or imitation of Leather. "	1,205	175,405
Do. Leather—boots and shoes..... "	2,122	139,134
Do. Harness and Saddlery ..... "	560	18,056
Do. Wood, not elsewhere specified.. "	21,196	170,558
Mowing, Reaping, and Threshing Machines .....No.	740	46,863
Musical Instruments, including Musical Boxes and Clocks .....Pkgs.	1,850	234,083
Mustard ..... Lbs.	254,489	36,690
Machinery, not elsewhere specified...Pkgs.	6,108	252,536
Oil Cloths ..... "	1,747	96,030
Oils, in any way rectified or prepared, not otherwise specified .....Gals.	502,816	355,673
Oil of all kinds—Crude — except Whale Oil, and others elsewhere specified ..... "	1,964	1,292
Opium .....Pkgs	10	7,114
Packages	.....	203,053
Paints and Colors..Pkgs.	33,712	274,785
Paper of all kinds.. "	10,319	181,186
Paper Hangings.... "	4,005	132,419
Parasols and Umbrellas ..... "	207	49,367
Plaster of Paris and Hydraulic Cement, ground and Calcined .....Brls.	12,511	18,009
Pickles and Sauces.Pkgs.	7,739	49,237
Preserved Meats, Poultry Fish, Vegetables, &c..... "	18,392	114,523
Printed, lithographed, or Copperplate Bills and advertising Pamphlets. "	1,631	29,931
Sails, ready made.. "	69	6,539
Silks, Satins, and Velvets ..... "	2,614	1,281,248
Spices — including Ginger, Pimento, and Pepper—unground .....Lbs.	601,028	51,356
Spirits of turpentine Gals.	174,072	64,153
Stationery .....Pkgs.	8,409	365,811
Steam Engines, other than locomotive .....No.	54	18,661
Small Wares .....Pkgs.	11,029	1,481,377
Tobacco Pipes..... "	4,797	17,834
Toys ..... "	937	32,003
Varnish, other than bright and black. "	1,060	27,147
Woollens ..... "	27,488	6,968,552
Unenumerated articles..	.....	985,365
Sole and Upper Leather .....Pkgs.	1,484	271,013
Animals of all kinds, from 7th April only ..... No.	9	144
Fruits of all kinds—green, from 7th April only .....Pkgs..	159,437	69,743
Hay, Straw and Bran, from 7th April only ..... "	42	67
Seeds, other than Cereals, from 7th April only ..... "	607	13,193
Vegetables, from 7th April only	.....	36,359
Trees, Plants, and Shrubs, from 7th April only .....Pkgs.	9,485	26,360
Printed Books, Periodicals and Pamphlets ..... "	13,654	660,734
Iron	.....	1,793,876
Type .....Pkgs.	1,244	47,733
Anatomical Preparations ..... "	4	97
Busts, Casts and Statues .... "	23	6,650
Paintings in Oil .... "	314	16,215
Specimens of Botany, Mineralogy, Natural History, Sculpture, and Models .... "	195	5,249
Acids—Alum, Antimony and Argol.. "	5,792	39,324
Bark, berries, drugs, Nuts, Vegetables, and Woods used chiefly in dyeing	....	176,232
Bleaching Powders and Bornx ....Pkgs.	10,119	33,774
Cream of Tartar in Crystals .... Lbs.	391,019	30,407
Indigo .... "	61,508	44,911
Lead—Red & white dry ....Cwt.	14,083	93,088
Nuts, Sal Ammoniac, Sal Soda, saltpetre, sodaash, soda Caustic, Nitrate, and Silicate of Soda ....Pkgs.	65,015	174,347
Oils, Cocoanut, Pine and Palm, in their natural state ....Gals.	73,026	41,659
Phosphorus, Brimstone, and Sulphur, in roll or flour ....Pkgs.	3,720	27,442
Zinc—white, dry....Cwt.	6,057	27,428
Bolting Cloth .....Pkgs.	95	12,950
Bookbinders' Tools and Implements.. "	429	11,986
Burrstones ....Cwt.	6,872	10,007
Cotton Wool .....Pkgs.	17,055	427,179
Cotton Candle Wick Lbs.	61,774	15,793
Cotton and Flax—Waste ....Pkgs.	2,985	34,240
Church Bells and Communion Plate "	100	16,166
Cotton and Woollen Netting for India Rubber Shoes.... "	67	15,462
Duck, for belting and hose .... "	198	13,118
Fire-Bricks	.....	29,371
Fishing-hooks, Nets and Seines, Lines and Twines .....Pkgs.	3,084	253,099
Gold Beaters' Brim Moulds and Skins, Gold, Silver and Platers' Leaf .... "	486	15,999

Articles.		*Quantity.*	*Value.*
Hoop Skirt Manuf. —Articles for	"	652	53,198
Junk and Oakum	"	21,821	71,162
Lumber—Plank and Sawed of Mahogany, Rosewood, Walnut, Cherry, and Chestnut, and Pitch Pine		....	30,283
Materials for Hats, Boots and Shoes, viz.:—Felt, Prunella, Plush, Silk, Twists and Weaving or Tram Silk, or Cotton for Elastic Webbing	Pkgs.	1,671	212,237
Machine Linen, Thread, and Silk Twist	"	691	109,238
Machinery, when used in the original construction of Mills or Factories.	"	3,396	191,034
Printers' Implements, viz.—Presses, Electrotype and Stereotype Blocks and Ink	"	1,559	82,500
Rags	"	6,040	31,790
Straw Plaits, Tuscan and Grass, fancy	"	151	20,540
Veneering of Wood or Ivory	"	187	13,889
Anchors, Chain Cables, Shackles, Riders and Sheaves.		....	179,575
Blocks and Bushes, Compasses, Steering Apparatus, Pumps and Pump Gear, and Travelling Trucks	"	956	18,285
Bunting and Wire Rigging	"	1,309	57,865
Deck Plugs, Wedges, Knees, and Masts of Iron, and Treenails		....	122,392
Cables, Hemp and Grass, Cordage & Sail Cloth, when used for ships or vessels only		....	632,825
Copper—Pig, Bar, Rod, Bolt & Sheet, and Sheathing		....	56,046
Iron—Scrap, Galvanized or Pig, puddled in Bars, Blooms and Billets, Bolts and Spikes, Galvan'd.		....	1,134,101
Locomotive Engine Frames, Axles, Cranks, Hoop Iron or Steel for Tires, bent and welded, Crank Axles, Piston Rods, Guide & Slide Bars, Crank Pins, and Connecting Rods		....	75,073
Lead in Sheet, or Pig, and Litharge		....	81,825
Railroad Bars and Frogs, Wrought Iron or Steel Chairs, and Fish Plates & Car Axles		....	917,283
Spelter and Zinc, in Blocks, Sheet, or Pig	Cwt.	12,814	76,109
Steel—wrought or cast, in Bars and Rods, and Plates, cut to any form but not moulded.		....	361,139
Tin—in Bars, Block, Pig, or Granulated	Cwt.	2,788	58,308
Tubes and Piping, of Brass, Copper, or Iron—drawn	"	19,161	116,007
Wire, of Brass or Copper, round or flat		....	26,853
Yellow Metal, in Bolts, Bars, and for sheathing			122,928
Bristles	Pkgs.	106	24,293
Broom Corn	"	5,526	147,643
Caoutchouc, or India Rubber, and Gutta Percha, unmanufactured	"	3,020	148,140
Coal and Coke	Tons:	279,780	1,010,159
Diamonds and Precious Stones		....	18,697
Earths, Clays and Sands		....	22,524
Eggs	Doz.	259,851	34,674
Fibrilla, Mexican fibre, or Tampico, white and black, and other Vegetable fibres, for manufact'g purposes	Cwt.	1,462	28,695
Firewood	Cords.	9,141	20,815
Fish, fresh		....	52,757
Flour of Wheat and Rye	Brls.	306,522	1,575,984
Flax, Hemp, and Tow, undressed	Pkgs.	17,541	256,682
Furs—Skins, and Tails, undressed	"	8,554	127,684
Grain, of all kinds, except Indian Corn and Wheat	Bush.	685,610	492,473
Grease and Grease Scraps	Lbs.	521,863	40,437
Hair	Pkgs.	250	14,390
Hides, Horns, and Pelts	"	87,870	1,186,234
Hops	Lbs.	187,936	38,639
Indian Corn	Bush.	666,327	420,989
Indian Meal	Brls.	58,518	169,164
Manilla Grass and Sea Grass		....	29,031
Manures		....	19,022
Marble, unwrought.	Pkgs.	14,839	57,852
Ores of Metals of all kinds		....	15,877
Rosin	Brls.	12,080	48,098
Salt	Bush.	3,398,694	540,557
Seeds, for Agricultural, Horticultural, or Manufacturing purposes	Pkgs.	13,637	83,742
Stone, unwrought, and Slate		....	21,613
Tar and Pitch	Brls.	18,427	46,868
Tobacco, unmanuf'd	Lbs.	8,451,252	805,478
Trees, Plants and Shrubs, Bulbs and Roots	Pkgs.	5,445	33,001
Vegetables		....	116,413
Wheat	Bush.	4,377,628	4,010,698
Wood, unmanuf'd.		....	220,583
Wool	Lbs.	4,360,394	799,944
Other Articles		....	98,865
Articles for the use			

Articles.	*Quantity.*	*Value.*
of the Army and Navy, viz.—Arms, Clothing, Musical Instruments for Bands, and Military Stores	....	272,418
Settlers' Effects	....	1,086,389
Animals for improvem't of Stock No.	89	12,465
Animals of all kinds "	1,621	55,959
Butter .....Lbs.	81,636	16,269
Fresh, Smoked, and Salted Meats, and Poultry	....	136,361
Fish, and Products of Fish & Fish Oil	....	590,555
	....	21,770,557
Coin and Bullion ..	....	4,335,529
Total Free Goods	....	26,106,086
Foreign Reprints of British Copyright Works subject to a Duty of 12½ per ct., payable to the Imperial Govt. for the benefit of the Copyright-holders	....	4.095

RECAPITULATION.

	Value. $	*Duty.* $ cts.
Goods paying Specific Duty	2,667,753	1,229,930 12
Do. do. do. and Ad Valorem Duties..	7,783,055	3,024,156 18
Do. do. 25 per ct. Ad Valorem	1,046,592	261,650 95
Do. do. 15 do.....30,710,780		4,606,615 75
Do. do. 10 do.....	416,899	41,690 31
Do. do. 5 do.....	2,502,343	125,121 48
Add 5 per ct. additional on Duty from 7th April, only	....	118,111 50
Total Dutiable goods.	45,127,422	9,407,176 29
Difference of currency on certain entries at Halifax and other Ports, Nova Scotia..	....	17,194 38
Duty collected at Port Mulgrave, Nova Scotia, for which no returns were furnished to the Department..	....	657 49
FREE GOODS 21,770,557		
COIN AND BULLION... 4,335,529		
Total 71,233,508		9,425,028 16
Foreign Reprints of British Copyright Works	4,095	
Export Duty on Saw Logs, &c.	....	37,912 28
Grand Total.....71,237,603		9,462,940 44

EXPORTS.

SUMMARY STATEMENT of Exports, the Growth, Produce, and Manufacture of the Dominion of Canada, Exported during the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1870; shewing the Quantity and Value of each Article.

PRODUCE OF THE MINE.

Articles.	*Total Quantities.*	*Total Value.*
Gold—bearing Quartz, Nuggets, &c.....	.....	131,145
Copper .....Tons.	225	21,962
Copper Ore ..... "	5,227	259,159
Coal..... "	286,707	588,799
Iron Ore ..... "	15,232	34,927
Antimony Ore..... "	2	282
Manganese ..... "	1,402	7,682
Pig and Scrap Iron "	16,647	294,497
Stone ..... $	.....	131,259
Mineral or Earth Oil .....Galls.	4,748,557	966,611
Other Articles	.....	60,765
Total Value Produce of Mine.....	.....	2,487,038

PRODUCE OF THE FISHERIES.

Salmon—Fresh	.....		79,035
Smoked .....No.	6,891		6,930
Pickled .....Brls.	4,334		60,116
Canned	.....		74,481
Fish, all other—			
Fresh ..... "	.....		94,297
Preserved and Spiced .....Pkgs.	12,732		87,592
Salted, dry ..... Cwt.	500,667		2,055,692
Salted, wet ..... Brls.	280,307		950,898
Smoked .....Boxes.	38,692		23,225
Fish Oil .....Galls.	155,196		87,043
Furs and Skins, the Produce of Fish or Creatures living in the sea..	.....		83,223
Other Produce of the Fisheries.....	.....		5,817
Total Value, Produce of the Fisheries....	.....		3,608,549

PRODUCE OF THE FOREST.

Ashes—Pot .....Brls.	15,595		499,381
Pearl ..... "	2,652		76,999
Timber—Ash.....Tons.	7,523		37,726
Birch ..... "	30,044		212,606
Elm ..... "	33,408		515,982
Maple ..... "	1,559		709
Oak ..... "	68,650		806,537
White Pine..... "	374,671		2,805,031
Red Pine ..... "	45,301		333,756
Tamarac ..... "	4,282		15,198
Walnut .....M. ft.	1,709		52,052
Basswood, Butternut, & Hickory ..... "	814		14,854
Standard Staves. Mille.	3,259		347,489
Other Staves.... "	7,133		242,913
Battens .... Pcs.	26,380		1,014
Knees & Futtocks "	12,917		10,764
	Pcs.	M. ft.	
Scantling ..... Pcs.	72,028	25,806	226,668
Treenalls ..... "	31,500		278
Deals .....Stand. Hund.	160,057		4,921,417
Deal Ends ..... "	9,931		222,280
Planks & Boards. M. ft.	846,882		8,236,599
Spars and Masts. Pcs.	19,374		36,600
Handspikes..... "	86		34
Laths .....Mille.	130,757		140,208
Lathwood .....Cords.	2,897		17,128
Firewood ..... "	235,762		520,235
Shingles .....Mille.	112,128		218,242
Shingle Bolts..... Dutiable C'ds.	11,038		39,889
Stave Bolts ..... "	1,615		5,248
Oak Logs ..... " M. ft.	876		9,165
Pine and Spruce Logs ..... "	21,258		102,950
Sleepers and Railroad Ties .....Pcs.	513,789		104,059
Oars .....Pairs.	3,142		3,215
Other Woods.....	.....		345,068
Total Value, Produce of the Forest	.....		20,940,434

Articles.		*Total Quantities.*	*Total Value.*
ANIMALS AND THEIR PRODUCE.			
Horses	No.	16,461	1,058,111
Horned Cattle	"	107,731	3,0[illegible],378
Swine	"	1[illegible],155	27[illegible],962
Sheep	"	1[illegible],955	58[illegible],727
Poultry	"	[illegible]	[illegible],095
Bacon and Hams	Cwt.	1[illegible],[illegible]23	1,5[illegible],[illegible]23
Beef	"	25,672	197,665
Bees-wax	Lbs.	21,654	5,[illegible]09
Bones	Cwt.	1,636	8,[illegible]24
Butter	Lbs.	12,[illegible]79,887	2,2[illegible],570
Cheese	"	5,[illegible]57,782	674,[illegible]86
Eggs	Doz.	2,[illegible]60,687	314,812
Feathers	Lbs.	1,215	225
Furs—Dressed and undressed		.....	310,077
Hides and Skins		.....	156,[illegible]72
Horns and Hoofs		.....	1,276
Honey	Lbs.	1,470	2[illegible]
Lard	Cwt.	1,369,117	1[illegible],[illegible]31
Pork	No.	[illegible]8,[illegible]34	271,[illegible]91
Sheep's Pelts	Lbs.	2[illegible],697	1[illegible],[illegible]21
Tallow	Kegs.	1[illegible],[illegible]79	1,[illegible]32
Tongues		133	1,812
Venison	Lbs.	.....	1,[illegible]01
Wool		2,445,862	770,[illegible]29
Other Articles		.....	7,574
Total Value, Animals and their Produce		.....	12,138,161
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.			
Balsom		.....	5,186
Barley and Rye	Bush.	6,66[illegible],877	4,752,774
Barley—pot & pearl	"	217	552
Beans	"	63,958	70,003
Bran	Cwt.	119,191	1[illegible],[illegible]71
Flax	"	6[illegible],[illegible]23	7[illegible],[illegible]73
Flaxseed	Bush.	52,875	72,089
Flour	Brls.	382,177	2,[illegible],[illegible]19
Fruit—Green	"	20,810	5[illegible],[illegible]11
Hay	Tons.	8,829	65,216
Hemp	Cwt.	38	407
Hops	Lbs.	1,191,879	1[illegible],[illegible]39
Indian Corn	Bush.	11,644	9,133
Malt	"	127,[illegible]37	112,129
Maple Sugar	Lbs.	7,902	682
Meal	Brls.	38,[illegible]63	1[illegible],772
Oats	Bush.	2,187,547	72[illegible],455
Peas	"	1,419,560	1,200,000
Other Seeds		.....	[illegible],[illegible]51
Tobacco	Lbs.	31,218	4,597
Vegetables		.....	56,523
Wheat	Bush.	3,557,101	3,705,171
Other Articles		....	4,570
Total Value, Agricultural Products		....	13,676,619
MANUFACTURES.			
Books		....	51,793
Biscuits	Cwt.	3,471	23,022
Candles and Soap	Lbs.	141,112	13,841
Carriages	No.	766	24,841
Cottons		....	12,905
Extract of Hemlock Bark	Brls.	18,751	154,936
Furs		....	9,755
Glass		....	9,290
Gypsum, Plaster, Lime, &c.		....	131,142
India Rubber		....	186
Indian Barkwork		....	570
Iron and Hardware		....	147,931
Leather		....	310,702
Linen		....	4,335
Machinery		....	33,749
Musical Instruments		....	8,902

Articles.		*Total Quantities.*	*Total Value.*
Oil Cake		....	42,802
Rags		....	23,818
Sewing Machines	No.	8,392	116,149
Starch	Lbs.	1,740	134
Straw		....	5,665
Sugar Boxes	No.	1,281,980	592,366
Tobacco	Lbs.	421,295	69,829
Wood		....	86,532
Woollens		...	34,770
Liquors—			
Ale, Beer & Cider	Galls.	55,313	20,431
Whisky	"	31,819	31,195
Other Spirits	"	102,495	86,142
Vinegar	"	1,179	625
Other Articles		....	80,812
Total Value, Manufactures		....	2,133,659
Miscellaneous Articles		....	371,652
Ships built at Quebec, during the Fiscal Yr ending June 30, 1870.	*No.* 27—18,127	*Tons.*	725,080
COIN AND BULLION		....	8,002,278

RECAPITULATION.

	Value. $	*Duty.* $ cts.
Produce of the Mine	2,487,038	....
Do. Fisheries	3,608,549	....
Do. Forest	20,940,454	37,912 28
Animals and their Produce	12,138,161	....
Agricultural Products	13,676,619	....
Manufactures	2,133,659	....
Other Articles	371,652	....
Ships built at Quebec during the Fiscal Year ending 30th June, 1870.	725,080	....
Total Produce	56,081,192	37,912 28
COIN AND BULLION	8,002,278	....
Goods not Produce	6,527,722	....
Estimated Amount short returned at Inland Ports	2,962,398	....
Total Exports	73,573,490	37,912 28

STATEMENT shewing the Number and Tonnage of Vessels Built, and those Registered, in the several Provinces of the Dominion of Canada, during the Fiscal Year ending 30th June, 1870.

PROVINCES.	BUILT.		REGIST'D.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
Province of Ontario	45	4,525	60	6,186
Province of Quebec	55	12,383	109	25,452
Province of Nova Scotia	141	33,659	227	44,643
Province of New Brunswick	88	35,599	99	34,571
Total	329	93,166	495	110,852

STATEMENT shewing Number and Tonnage of Vessels which Arrived at, and Departed from, the several Provinces in the Dominion of Canada, during the Fiscal Year ending on 30th June, 1870.

PROVINCES.	ARRIVED.		DEPARTED.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
Quebec	1,626	1,013,451	1,669	943,849
Nova Scotia..	5,013	896,690	4,880	866,075
New Brunswick....	2,928	698,378	2,499	666,430
Total Seagoing....	9,567	2,608,519	8,948	2,476,354
Vessels employed in the Inland Trade, between Ontario and Quebec and the United States	17,866	3,189,606	18,804	3,143,391
Total...	27,433	5,796,125	27,752	5,619,745

Railways of the Dominion.

The Railways of the Dominion are constantly increasing in number and importance. Those already in operation are over 3,000 miles in length. Besides these, there are in process of construction, and will shortly be in operation 1,100 more; and charters have been obtained for more than 800 miles in addition, apart from the Pacific Railroad in itself some 2,400 miles.

Of those already completed 593 are the narrow guage, 4 feet 8½ inches; two, nearly completed have a gauge of 3 feet 6 inches wide; and the remainder have the broad gauge of 5 feet 6 inches.

Of the railways at present in operation, the GRAND TRUNK with its connections is the longest and most important. The main line from River du Loup on the east to Port Huron on the west, is 797 miles, and the different branches to 573 more, making a total length of 1,377 miles. The main line is the broad gauge, but a few of the branch lines are narrow. The branch lines are; from Richmond to Island Pond Vt., 71 miles, and from Island Pond to Portland, Maine, 150. This line is worked under a lease for 999 years. The Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway extends from Fort Erie, opposite Buffalo, on the Niagara, to Goderich on the east shore of Lake Huron, 109 miles. It is leased in perpetuity to the Grand Trunk. The Province Line Railway from Lachine to Moore's Junction, 40 miles, is operated by the Grand Trunk. This is a narrow gauge railway. The Montreal and Champlain; leased and operated by the Grand Trunk from Montreal to Rouse's Point on Lake Champlain, 50 miles. The Lachine Railway, 8 miles from Montreal to Lachine. The Arthabaska and Three Rivers, 35 miles, is the last of the Grand Trunk branches in operation at the present time.

THE GREAT WESTERN railway ranks next in importance to the Grand Trunk among Canadian railways. The main line extends from the Suspension Bridge at Niagara, to Windsor, on the Detroit river, 229 miles. The branch lines are Erie and Niagara, 31 miles from Fort Erie to Niagara, Hamilton to Toronto 39½ miles, Harrisburg to Alma, 51 miles, from Harrisburg on the main line to Alma on the Wellington, Grey & Bruce Railway. Komoka, near London, to Sarnia, 51 miles, and a branch lines from the Sarnia Line, from Wyoming to Petrolia, 4½ miles,—a total distance of 407 miles. These are all now narrow gauge railways. The Wellington, Grey & Bruce railway is to be completed to Southampton, on Lake Huron, in 1871, a further distance of 77 miles. Another line called the "Canada Air Line," is being constructed by the Great Western, 146 miles from Glencoe, a station 80 miles from the Western terminus of the Great Western, to the City of Buffalo, in a straight line, with but trifling deviations. This is also a narrow gauge railway.

THE NOVA SCOTIA RAILW[illegible] Halifax to Pictou, on the G[illegible] 145 miles, with a branch li[illegible] Windsor, on the Bay of Mi[illegible] 177 miles. It is Broad Gauge. Coal is used for fuel, and found much cheaper than wood.

THE NEW BRUNSWICK [illegible] RAILWAY, extends from St. And[illegible] w on the eastern to Richmond, 88 miles, with Branch Lines to St. Stephen, Woodstock and Houlton, 50 miles. Total length, 138 miles. This is a broad gauge railway.

THE EUROPEAN & NORTH AMERICAN RAILWAY, connects St. John on the Bay of Fundy with Shediac on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, a distance of 108 miles.

THE WESTERN EXTENSION is a branch of this railway westward from St. John to the Maine Boundary, 90 miles in length. This line is now completed on the American side of the boundary, to Bangor, Maine, giving a through line from the U. S. Railways to those of the Maritime Provinces.

THE NORTHERN RAILWAY, from Toronto to Lake Huron, is 100 miles in length; Broad Gauge.

THE LONDON & PORT STANLEY, 28 miles long, from London, Ontario, to Port Stanley, on Lake Erie. This road is to be altered to the narrow gauge.

THE COBOURG & PETERBOROUGH RAILWAY,

from Cobourg to Harwood, 14½ miles, with sidings 2 miles, and a branch line 2 miles to Blairton. Total, 25½ miles. The remainder of the line from Rice Lake to Peterborough, only requires new rails to be worked.

THE WINDSOR & ANNAPOLIS, from Windsor, N. S., to the Bay of Fundy, 84 miles, connecting at Windsor with railway to Halifax, and at Annapolis with a line of steamers to St. John, N. B.

BROCKVILLE & OTTAWA RAILWAY, from Brockville, on the St. Lawrence, where it connects with the Grand Trunk, to Sand Point, on the Ottawa River, 78 miles, with a branch line to Perth, 12 miles. Total length, 90 miles. Broad gauge.

ST. LAWRENCE & OTTAWA, from Prescott on the St. Lawrence, connecting with the Grand Trunk, to Ottawa, 59 miles in length. Gauge, 4 feet 8½ inches.

WELLAND RAILWAY, from Port Colborne on Lake Erie, to Port Dalhousie on Lake Ontario, 21 miles. Broad gauge.

THE MIDLAND RAILWAY, from Port Hope on Lake Ontario, to Beaverton on Lake Simcoe, 60 miles, with a branch from Millbrook to Peterborough of 13 miles. Total length, 79 miles.

THE MASSAWIPPI VALLEY RAILWAY, from Sherbrooke, E. T., on the Grand Trunk, to the Connecticut & Passumpsic River Railway, 31 miles. with a branch of 2½ miles, 36½ miles. Gauge, 4 feet 8½ inches.

THE QUEBEC & GOSFORD RAILWAY, a wooden railway, 27 miles in length. from Quebec to the village of Gosford. Gauge, 4 feet 8½ inches. This road is to be extended to the Lake St. John.

CARILLON & GRENVILLE RAILWAY, from Carillon to Gronville, on the Ottawa River, 12½ miles. Gauge, 5 feet 6 inches. This road is only worked during the summer months.

ST. LAWRENCE & INDUSTRY RAILWAY, from Lanoraie to Industry Village, 12 miles. Operated only during the summer months.

CANADA CENTRAL RAILWAY from Brockville to Carleton Place, 28 miles from Ottawa, worked in connection with the Brockville & Ottawa railway. Broad gauge.

STANSTEAD, SHEFFORD & CHAMBLY RAILWAY, from St. Johns to Waterloo, 42 miles. Narrow gauge. The road is leased to the Vermont Central Railway Company, and is being extended by the South Eastern Counties Railway to the Province Line and the Missisquoi River Road from Newport to St. Albans.

MONTREAL & VERMONT JUNCTION RAILWAY, from St. Johns, where it connects with the Grand Trunk to the Province Line, 26 miles, and St. Albans, Vt., where it connects with Vermont Central. Narrow gauge.

THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY, will extend from the Grand Trunk at Riviere du Loup, to Truro, Nova Scotia, where it will connect with the Nova Scotia Railway from Truro to Halifax, a distance of 120 miles. All the work is under contract. The entire line is to be laid with steel rails. Broad gauge. When finished, freight and passengers can be sent from Halifax to Sarnia, without transhipment, a distance of 1,357 miles.

THE CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY, is to extend from the Niagara River at Fort Erie, to Amherstburg, on the Detroit river, and Moore on the St. Clair river. The distance to Amherstburg, is 229 miles, and the branch line to Moore, 60 miles. It will connect with the Michigan railways on the west, and the New York on the east, and will be shorter by some 40 miles than any other route from Buffalo to Chicago. Gauge 4 feet 8½ inches. It is intended to have the road completed early in 1873.

LONDON, HURON & BRUCE RAILWAY, (projected,) from London, Ont., to some point on Lake Huron, about 105 miles in length.

TORONTO AND MUSKOKA RAILWAY, from Barrie on the Northern Railway to Bracebridge in the Muskoka district. Leased to the Northern Railway for 21 years. The route has been surveyed and located and right of way secured,

THE NORTH GREY RAILWAY, an extension of the Northern Railway from Collingwood to Meaford, 22 miles westward. Gauge 5 feet 6 inches. Leased to the Northern Railway. It is expected to be in operation by the end of 1871.

THE NORTH SHORE RAILWAY (projected) is to run from Quebec to Montreal on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, 190 miles. At Montreal it is to effect a junction with the Northern Colonization Railway. A branch wooden railway (*the Piles Railway*) from Three Rivers to Les Grandes Piles is also to be built. Grants of 2,700,000 acres of land, and $1,560,000 have been obtained. The road must be completed by July 1875 to obtain the land grants.

THE WHITBY AND PORT PERRY RAILWAY, from Port Whitby, on Lake Ontario, to Port Perry on Lake Scugog. It is expected to be completed during the autumn of 1871. Gauge 4 feet 8½ inches.

RICHELIEU, DRUMMOND AND ARTHABASKA RAILWAY, from Sorel at the mouth of the Richelieu, to Acton, on the Grand Trunk Railway. It is to be built of wood after the model of the Quebec and Gosford. The work is in progress. Gauge 4 feet 8½ inches.

NORTHERN COLONIZATION RAILWAY (projected,) a line to connect with the North Shore Railway at Montreal and along the north shore of the Ottawa River to Hull, a distance of 120 miles. Gauge 4 feet 8½ inches. Grants have been obtained of 1,200,000 acres of land and $1,500,000 in money.

GLASGOW AND CAPE BRETON (N.S.) COAL COMPANY, from Sydney Harbour, to Cow Bay, 21 miles in length. Gauge 3 feet, passing through some of the most valuable coal fields of Cape Breton. It is expected to be finished by the end of the year.

TORONTO, GREY AND BRUCE RAILWAY, from Toronto to Owen Sound. The total length to Owen Sound is 120 miles, of which 50 are open and 24 more under construction. Gauge 5 feet 6 inches.

TORONTO AND NIPISSING RAILWAY, from Toronto to the country east of Georgian Bay, 32 miles to Uxbridge are completed, and 51 more are under construction, and it is expected will be ready for opening at the end of the year. Gauge 3 feet 6 inches.

KINGSTON AND PEMBROKE RAILWAY, (projected,) from Kingston on Lake Ontario, to Pembroke on the Ottawa River, 140 miles.

RICHMOND, MELBOURNE AND MISSISQUOI VALLEY RAILWAY, (projected,) to extend from Richmond, on the Grand Trunk to Mansonville, Potton, where it will connect with the South Eastern Counties Road, and the Missisquoi River Road. It will be about 50 miles long.

SAULT ST. MARIE RAILWAY, (projected), from Sault St. Marie to Lake Nipissing, and a branch to Bracebridge to connect with the Toronto and Muskoka road. The distance from Sault St. Marie to Bracebridge is 280 miles. Gauge to be 4 feet 8½ inches. It is intended to establish a connection by this road

between the Northern Pacific and the Canadian railways.

HARRISBURG AND BRANTFORD RAILWAY, a line of 7 miles from Harrisburg to Brantford to be built by the Great Western Company.

PETERBOROUGH AND HALIBURTON RAILWAY, to extend from Peterboro' to Haliburton, to be completed within 4 years from January 1869, to be built of either wood or iron. Gauge 5 feet 6 inches.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY, from Lake Nipissing to Victoria, British Columbia, 2,500 miles long to be built in 10 years. Land 20 miles on each side of the road to be granted to build the railway, with such subsidy as the Parliament of Canada may determine. Proposed gauge 4 feet 8½ inches. This road is now being surveyed.

Railway Traffic Returns.

The tables which are subjoined are are compiled from Statements, which have been published in the *Canada Gazette*. They show steady increase. The total receipts in 1869 were $12,921,861; in 1870, $13,401,299; and the first 6 months of 1871 show $6,734,423, against $6,279,425 for the corresponding 6 months of 1870. This may be accepted as another test of the general prosperity of the country:

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS FOR THE YEAR 1870.

Railways.	*Passengers.*	*Mails and sundries.*	*Freight.*	*Total 1870.*	*Total 1869.*	*Miles 1870.*	*Miles 1871.*
	$	$	$	$			
Great Western Railway	2,467,581	111,945	2,457,831	4,037,357	[illegible]	351	351
Grand Trunk Railway	2,462,855	310,000	4,793,227	7,566,082	7,356,451	1,377	1,377
London & Port Stanley Railway, (11 months)	17,035	1,684	22,814	41,533	39,133	21½	24½
Welland Railway	14,814	8,293	51,595	74,702	81,256	25	25
Northern Railway	172,503	25,701	535,337	733,541	670,831	96	96
Midland Railway of Canada	2,869		3,948	6,817	6,732	56	56
Cobourg, Peterboro & Marmora Railway (7 mos. 1870. 5 mos. 1869)	604		43,750	44,354	32,295	22	22
Brockville & Ottawa Railway (11 months)	50,426	10,531	136,977	197,934	164,620	86	86
Canada Central (3 months	5,863	100	1,581	7,544		28	
St. Lawrence & Ottawa Railway	72,503	10,870	57,868	141,241	130,783	54	54
Carillon & Grenville Railway (no returns							
Stanstead, Shefford & Chambly Railway (no returns)							
St. Lawrence & Industry Railway.	2,869		3,948	6,817	6,732	12	12
New Brunswick & Canada Railway (8 months)	19,671	240	81,246	101,157	78,063	116	116
European & North American Railway	89,658	9,326	122,918	221,902	191,942	108	143
Eastern Extension Railway (no returns)							
Western Extension Railway (no returns)							
Nova Scotia Railway (11 months).	109,627	9,327	151,364	270,318	250,141	145	145
Windsor & Annapolis Railway (not complete)							
Total	4,488,878	498,017	8,464,404	13451,299	12,921,861	2,501	2,474

RAILWAY TRAFFIC FOR THE MONTHS FROM JULY TO DECEMBER, 1871.

Railways.	*July.*	*August.*	*September.*	*October.*	*November.*	*December.*	*Total.*
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Great Western Railway	340,819	285,014	343,475	354,155	338,969	415,540	2,077,972
Grand Trunk Railway ..	701,967	574,825	617,833	790,122	606,423	763,365	4,054,535
London & Port Stanley.	4,365	4,429	4,383	4,869	4,501	4,075	26,625
Welland	no ret'n.	no ret'n.	8,569	9,301	10,862	4,515	33,248
Northern (for 3 weeks)..	60,750	49,209	46,336	93,294	49,980	51,010	350,579
Mid'd Railway of Canada	32,735	33,469	30,740	no ret'n.	12,507	11,368	120,819
Cobourg, Peterboro & Marmora	no ret'n.	7,331	no re'tn.	no ret'n.	8,020		10,351
Brockville & Ottawa....	21,261	19,955	20,948	no ret'n. 4 weeks	24,732	18,463	105,359
St. Lawrence & Ottawa..	12,458	10,558	13,589	13,394	12,233	11,215	73,449
Carillon & Grenville....	no ret'n.	no ret'n.	no ret'n.	no ret'n.			
Stanstead Shefford & Chambly	no ret'n.	no ret'n.	no ret'n.	no ret'n.			
St. Lawrence & Industry.	1,512	1,211	995	1,242	1,101		6,061
New Brunswick & Canada	no ret'n.					11 535	11,535
European & N. American	23,120	21,173	20,215	22,858	21,352	21,103	129,830
Eastern Extension.....	no ret'n.						
Western Extension	no ret'n.						
Nova Scotia	31,033		30,168	31,335	31,573	27,554	151,663
Windsor & Annapolis	no ret'n.				9,841	7,664	17,505
Canada Central			2,155		2,753	2,636	7,544
Total.....	1,230,059	1,007,174	1,139,406	1,320,570	1,128,855	1,275,861	7,137,105

RAILWAY TRAFFIC FOR THE MONTHS FROM JANUARY TO JUNE, 1871.

Railways.	*Jan'y.*	*Feb'y.*	*March.*	*April.*	*May.*	*June.*	*Total.*
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Great Western.....	330,825	318,815	378,634	364,903	324,752	330,287	2,077,196
Grand Trunk.....	577,350	574,518	576,307	770,111	593,882	625,861	3,718,08[illegible]
London & Port Stanley....	3,063	2,811	2,530	3,863	4,814	5,276	22,362
Welland	1,523	1,467	2,777	8,915	12,714	14,187	41,56[illegible]
Northern	35,327	41,921	42,615	76,272	69,254	82,372	347,791
Midland of Canada.....	no ret'ns	6,472	9,206	15,552	30,521	32,871	94,622
Cobourg, Peterboro' & Marmora	Closed	for	winter.	3,292		6,744	10,036
Brockville & Ottawa.....	15'815	no re-	turns.		25,098		40,913
Canada Central	2,779	no re-	turns.		2,827		5,606
St. Lawrence & Ottawa....	8,285	8,947	10,733	14,148	10,085	9,634	61,834
Carillon & Grenville.....	Closed	for	winter.				
Stanstead, Shefford & Chambly	no re-	turns.					
St. Lawrence & Industry..	closed	for	winter.		809	771	1,580
New Brunswick & Canada.	no re-	turns.	14,560		20,044	20,722	55,326
European & N. American.	15,926	16,414	20,408	19,130	25,636	25,661	123,175
Eastern Extension.....	no re-	turns.					
Western Extension.....	no re-	turns.					
Nova Scotia.....	16,282	15,447	21,070	23,804	27,835	29,984	134,422
Windsor & Annapolis	no re-	turns.					
Total.....	1,007,185	1,016,842	1,078,870	1,300,050	1,147,271	1,184,593	6,734,423
					Corresponding months, 1870.....		6,279,425
						Increase.....	$454,998

Contributions to the Climatology of British North America.

REMARKS ON THE PROGRESS OF CLIMATOLOGICAL INQUIRY IN CANADA DURING THE YEARS 1870-71.

By G. T. KINGSTON, M.A., *Director of the Magnetic Observatory, Toronto.*

The following are some of the objects embraced in an organized Meteorological System.

1. To collect the climatological statistics of a country in an unwrought state, and to combine the materials thus collected so as to exhibit the general relations of the climatic elements, as functions of time, of place, and of each other.

2. To apply general principles to the determination of the conditions in any given case that will most probably succeed any actual combination of circumstances, and more particularly by giving notice by telegraph or otherwise of actual or of expected weather.

AGENCIES REQUIRED TO CARRY THE ABOVE NAMED OBJECTS INTO EFFECT.

I. A central Meteorological office.
II. A few chief Stations.
III. Several Reporting Telegraph Stations.
IV. Several Receiving Telegraph Stations.
V. A very large number of ordinary Stations.

I. *Meteorological Office.*

The functions of the Meteorological Office are to select and superintend the formation of new Stations; to select and distribute instruments; to issue forms for registration; to exercise supervision over all the Stations by visitation and correspondence; to receive and compile meteorological returns and publish deductions from them from time to time; to receive telegraphic reports and to issue regular weather bulletins and special warnings of expected storms.

II. *Chief Stations.*

The chief Stations, of which there should be three or more in each Province, are distinguished from good ordinary Stations, not so much in the perfection of their instrumental equipments, (although it is requisite that their arrangements should be exceptionally perfect) as in the *frequency* and *permanence* of the observations. At chief Stations the ordinary meteorological elements should either be recorded by a continuous automatic process, or the observations of these elements should be taken day and night, at equal intervals not greater than three hours; one object of this frequency being to determine the constants needful for reducing the observations made at longer and irregular intervals at ordinary Stations.

For determining *secular* changes and changes of *long period*, and also the *non-periodic variations*, in single years, and the corrections by aid of which the mean values of the elements found at Stations of short standing may be rendered comparable with those derived from a long series of years, it is requisite that the chief Stations should be *permanent*, although it is not essential that the system of observation should be equally onerous through all time.

The Superintendents of chief Stations, in addition to the primary duties just stated, will occasionally engage in services of an administrative kind, by aiding the central office in the distribution of instruments, &c, &c., in their respective districts.

It would be advantageous for the Superintendent to engage in the reduction of his own observations, and in other numerical operations bearing on Meteorology; but as this work can be done more economically at the central office, it should not be regarded as a part of his recognized duty.

The essential duties of the Superintendent of a chief Station are insufficient to occupy all his time; but they are so distributed over the day as to be altogether beyond the powers of one man, and very irksome even for two: hence he should have the partial services of two, or at least one assistant.

To secure the continuity of the observations, some pecuniary aid must be given; but it will usually be expected that the Superintendent and his assistants will derive the principal part of their incomes from other sources. This however is a matter of detail on which no very precise rule need be laid down.

III. *Reporting Telegraph Stations.*

The duty of the superintendent of a reporting telegraph station is to send to the central office the readings of his instruments at stated hours, and also at extra times in certain prescribed circumstances. His instruments should be good and true; but refinement in the instruments and the observations is not requisite in the same degree as at the chief stations.

To secure regularity, a stipend must necessarily be attached to the office; but if observers be selected whose living is derived from employments which do not interfere their work as observers, the stipend need be large. In England the meteorological reporters are in nearly every case telegraph operators attached to railway stations; and if, as in England, the work is confined to sending reports of the *uncorrected* readings of the instruments (an arrangement which appears to be the safest as well as the most economical), our Railway station agents in Canada are for the most part admirably adapted for the service, excepting in those cases where the Railway business is excessive: but if the observations have to be corrected before they are forwarded to the central office, and if reports from other stations have to be compiled and published by the observer, the service becomes so onerous as to be altogether incompatible with the primary duties of a station master, and would need in every case to be in charge of a well salaried observer devoting his chief attention to this work.

IV. *Receiving and Publishing Telegraph Stations.*

At these stations statements relative to present weather sent through the telegraph from Head Quarters, warnings, or probabilities, are received and published by printed notices, by hoisting drums, or by other signals.

A receiving station *as such* need not be provided with instruments of any kind; and its duties may be performed by persons unacquainted with the processes of observing.

The duties of III and IV may be conveniently united in some cases; but there seems to be no good reason why this should be the rule, as the localities in which indications of approaching changes of weather first appear are not necessarily those whose commercial exigencies render a knowledge of probabilities most important.

V. *Ordinary Meteorological Stations.*

These stations may be arranged in subclasses in the order of the extent and frequency of the observations.

(*a*) Stations at which observations of all the ordinary elements are made at least three times a day.

(*b*) Stations where records are kept of the temperature, the direction and velocity of the wind, the amount of rain and snow, and the general state of the sky, with notices of Miscellaneous } henomena, the observations being made two or three times each day.

(*c*) Stations where records are kept of the amount of rain and snow, with notices of miscellaneous phenomena.

(*d*) Stations where notices are made of phenomena for observing which no instruments are needed, and where records are kept of events relative to the animal and vegetable kingdom, and other miscellaneous events, connected with the progress of the seasons.

For the maintenance of ordinary meteorological stations voluntary unpaid labor will probably be sufficient in Canada, as it is found to be in Europe and in the United States.

THE FORMATION OF THE ORGANIZATION MUST BE GRADUAL.

According to the foregoing scheme, the work of observing will be in the hands of agents who derive their incomes wholly or chiefly from other employments, from which, as a rule, they cannot absent themselves for instruction at head quarters. Much time therefore must necessarily be taken up in the formation of an efficient corps of observers.

As regards a telegraph system, the machinery could be brought into working order more speedily by employing none but fully salaried servants; but even this would not supersede the necessity of time for accumulating the data without which it would be impracticable to give a right interpretation to current weather indications.

Hence, in the present stage of the work, the most economical and ultimately the most effectual mode of procedure will be to procure, as at present, through the Post office, detailed returns from the stations now or about to be in operation, and to give *gradual* development to the telegraph system, as volunteer observers at proposed telegraph stations acquire the necessary experience.

ON THE ARRANGEMENTS MADE PROVISIONALLY IN PREPARATION FOR A MORE COMPLETE SYSTEM HEREAFTER.

I. The duties of the central meteorological office have been undertaken provisionally by the magnetic observatory at Toronto.

II. Six chief stations are or shortly will be in full or partial operation.

III. } No telegraph stations, *properly so*
IV. } *called*, are as yet in operation; but as a temporary measure, arrangements are in progress for a daily interchange of signals between Washington and a few selected points in Canada, by means of which a description of present and recent atmospheric conditions in various parts of the United States, and in some cases a statement of probabilities, will be placed day by day at the disposal of the Canadian public.

V. In seeking out new observers, territorial and numerical extension to observations of a simple kind has been aimed at, rather than the formation of a few well equipped ordinary stations.

This has been suggested partly by the consideration that the simpler observations are concerned with elements which are much affected by local disturbing causes, and which, for the elimination of such irregularities, need to be the more numerous; and also as the course by means of which agents suitable for heavier duties will be most readily discovered.

In accordance with this view a considerable addition has been made to the number of smaller stations, as will appear on comparing the list given below with that contained in the Year Book of 1871.

In procuring this addition much success has been owing to the official assistance afforded by the following gentlemen:

C. J. Brydges, Esq., Managing Director of the Grand Trunk Railway.

W. K. Muir, Esq., General Superintendent of the Great Western Railway.

F. Cumberland, Esq., Managing Director of the Northern Railway.

H. Abbott, Esq., ... Brockville and Ottawa and Canada Central railways.

Sandford Fleming, Esq., Chief Engineer of the Intercolonial Railway.

Lewis Carvell, Esq., General Superintendent of Government railways in New Brunswick.

H. D. McLeod, Esq., Local Superintendent of European and North American Railway, New Brunswick.

W. Moore, Esq., Manager of Gulf Port Steamship Company, Quebec.

Geo. Thompson, Esq., Assistant Superintendent of Schools, New Brunswick.

Thanks are also due to Capt. Ashe, R. N. of Quebec, through whose intervention the Revd. Père Bonneau, Chaplain to H. M. Forces at Quebec, procured permission from the Vicar-General for establishing rain stations at 26 convents in the diocese of Quebec, under care of the ladies in residence.

It was the opinion of the Revd. Père Bonneau, of whose kind and active cooperation it would be difficult to speak too highly, that these ladies would cheerfully undertake the service, and that from their systematic and punctual habits they were eminently qualified to do so. The names of the various conventual establishments to which apparatus has been sent will be given further on.

Light Houses.

In the close of 1870 the Hon. Peter Mitchel gave his consent to the proposal that some of the Light House keepers should be employed in keeping records of the direction and force of the wind, the general state of the weather, and, in some cases of temperature and rain-fall.

It was considered that the light houses, being situated for the most part near the high ways of commerce, and usually in exposed positions, were well suited *locally* for furnishing data whereby atmospheric movements might be studied; and that from the nature of the duties and habits of the keepers, these stations offered also singular facilities of a *personal* kind.

A serious draw back to the usefulness of the light houses in a meteorological point of view, lies in the fact that many of them are beyond the reach of the Post office, and that some can be visited only two or three times in the year. Their records cannot therefore systematically be made available for speedy use, as in the case of ordinary land stations, whose reports are

transmitted monthly, and must form in most cases an exceptional class, and be regarded as analogous to the log-books of ships, which though highly valuable for studying the past, and thus indirectly for interpreting the present, cannot be brought into direct and immediate use,

Where postal arrangements are convenient, it is probable that the light houses will be placed before long on the same footing with ordinary land stations, and that in special circumstances, some will eventually be brought into telegraphic connection with the centre, whenever a telegraph system shall come into operation.

In the summer of 1871 register books for containing a record of the direction and force of the wind, the general state of the weather, the amount of rain-fall and the temperature of the air were supplied to thirty-seven light houses. To thirteen no instruments were furnished, the object in these cases being to obtain a simple record of the wind and weather. Thirteen light-house stations were supplied with rain-gauges only; and eleven with thermometers as well as rain-gauges.

To secure proper exposure and protection to the thermometers, each temperature station is furnished with a screen in which two thermometers may be suspended.

The screen consists of a rectangular case, formed on its four sides and bottom by thin louvre or venetian slats, which cut off radiation from neighbouring terrestrial objects, and give free admission to the air.

To protect the screen from the sun and from rain, it is accompanied by a portable shed, in the interior of which the screen is supported, and which is intended to stand on the north side of a building. The shed consists of a double roof, with louvre slats towards the east and west, to intercept the morning and evening sun, and is open towards the north. The shed is supported by iron brackets or straps to the north wall of the building, and at such a distance from it as to allow the passage of a free current of air between the wall and the shed.

The screen and shed are contrived so as to allow the thermometer to be read either from a window or from the outside.

On the stations in correspondence with the Magnetic Observatory, Toronto.

The following are the chief stations either appointed to be, or actually in operation.

CHIEF STATIONS.

Station.	*Superintendent.*
ONTARIO.	
Ottawa	Department of Marine and Fisheries.
Woodstock (*)	J. Montgomery, Prof. of Mathematics, C. L. Institute.
PROV. OF QUEBEC.	
Montreal	Dr. Smallwood.
NEW BRUNSWICK.	
St. John	G. Murdoch, C. E.
Fredericton	Professor Jack.
NOVA SCOTIA.	
Halifax	F. Allison.
MANITOBA.	
Winnipeg	Officers of St. John's College.

(*) At Woodstock, Ontario, observations of temperature have been taken for several months at equal intervals of three hours, a labor hitherto performed at no other station but Halifax. Woodstock, therefore, though not yet subsidized, is included among the chief stations.

In the following list the ordinary stations in each Province are placed in classes, class I. being the highest, (†) and therefore the same as that indicated by the letter (*a*) under the head of ordinary stations at the commencement of this article.

Where, as in some instances, a station is only partly furnished with the instruments designed for it, its class has been determined with reference to the register forms used there, and not to the instruments actually in operation. Thus the light-house stations are reckoned in class II, although as already stated, and as further explained by the heading of the list of light houses, only eleven as yet are furnished with thermometers.

ORDINARY METEOROLOGICAL STATIONS.

In correspondence with the Magnetic Observatory, Toronto.

Station.	*Observer.*
ONTARIO.	
Class I.	
London, Middlesex	Dr. H. Lander, Sup. Lunatic Asylum
Stayner, N. R., Simcoe	Mr. R. J. Cole
Class II.	
Dundas, G.W.R., Wentworth	Mr. J. Geddes
Glencoe, G.W.R., Middlesex	" Wm. Hayden
Brampton, G.T.R., Peel.	" J. Reynolds
Thornhill, N.R., York.	" J. Duncan
Kincardine, Bruce	Dr. D. W. Martyn
N. Gwillimbury, York.	Rev. Canon Ritchie
Gravenhurst, N. Victoria	Mr. T. W. Robinson
Fitzroy Harbor, Carleton	Rev. J. Tait
Brockville, G.S., Leeds.	Mr. W. R. Bigg
Perth, G. S. Lanark	" A. Baker
16 Lighthouses	
Class III.	
Collingwood, Simcoe	Mr. W. A. Parlane
Georgina, York	Cap. Sibbald, R.N
Markham, G. S. York.	Mr. J. H. Hughes
Weston, York	Rev. W. F. Checkley
Widder, Lambton	Mr. A. Duffus
Niagara, Lincoln	" S. D. Mills
Seaforth, G.T.R. Huron.	" R. B. Moodie
Wyoming, G. W. R., Lambton	" J. McKay
Lucan, G.T.R., Middlesex	" F.R. Jennings
Ailsa Craig, G. T. R., Middlesex	" R. Mumford
Parkhill, G.T.R., Middlesex	" G. B. Reeve
Orillia, Simcoe	" H. Fitton
Newmarket, G.S. York.	" W. R. Nason
Holland Landing, York.	" W. H. Thorne
Platteville, Oxford	" R. Treffry
Stoney Point, G. W. R., Essex	" W. Dickson

(†) This arrangement of classes is the reverse of that employed in the year book of 1871.

Bothwell, G. W. R., Lambton ..... Mr. J. Dickson
Mallorytown, G. T. R., Leeds ..... " W. Bruce
Gananoque, G. T. R., Leeds ..... " J. Trenaman

QUEBEC.

Class I.

Huntingdon, Huntingdon ..... Dr. F. Shirriff
Quebec, Quebec ..... { Cap. Ashe, R. N. / Lt. Murray, R. A.

Class II.

Lennoxville, Sherbrooke { The officers of Bishop's College
Richmond, Richmond.. { Officers of St. Francis College
6 Lighthouses .....

Class III.

Murray Bay, Charlevoix ..... Hon. D. Roy
Danville, Richmond.... H. B. MacKenzie
Convents in the Diocese of Quebec in connexion with the Congrégation de Notre-Dame de St. Roch, Quebec.
St. Paul's Bay, Charlevoix ..... Ladies in residence
Point aux Trembles, Portneuf ..... "
Rimouski, Rimouski ..... "
Kamouraska, Kamouraska ..... "
Rivière l'Ouelle, Kamouraska ..... "
St. Thomas Montmagny, Montmagny ..... "
St. Francois du Sud, Montmagny ..... "
St. Croix, Lotbinière.... "
Ste. Famille, Montmorency ..... "
Convents in connexion with the Sisters of Charity, Quebec.....
Deschambault, Portneuf ..... Ladies in residence
Carleton Bay of Chaleurs, Bonaventure .. "
Cacouna, Temiscouata. "
St. Anne, Lotbinière.... "
Point Levy, Levis..... "
St. Nicholas, Levis.... "
Somerset River, Megantic. "
In connexion with Convent of Bon Pasteur, Quebec.....
Chicoutimi, Chicoutimi. Ladies in residence
Chateau Richer, Montmorency ..... "
Charlebourg, Quebec .. "
Champlain, Champlain. "
Rivière du Loup, Maskinonge..... "
Lotbinière. Lotbinière. "
In connexion with the Con. of Jesus Marie, Quebec.....
Trois Pistoles, Temiscouata ..... Ladies in residence
St. Michel, Bellechasse. "
St. Gervais, Bellechasse. "
St. Anselme, Dorchester ..... "

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Class I.

Bass River, Kings..... Rev. J. Fowler

Class II.

Petersville, Queens.... " C. R. Mathew
Sackville, Westmoreland ..... " J. Burwash
5 Lighthouses .....

Class III.

Shediac, Westmoreland Mr. J. W. J. Henderson
Dorchester, Westmoreland ..... " E. V. Tait, Prin. Sup. School
Moncton, Westmoreland " J. McG. McCurdy, Pr. Sup. S.
Petitcodiac, Westmoreland ..... " W. W. Price
Sussex, Kings..... " S. Wilbur, Prin. of Gr. School
Hampton, Kings ..... " M. N. Travers
MacAdam Junction, York..... " C. F. Hoben
Fredericton Junction .. " T. L. Earle

NOVA SCOTIA.

Class 1.

Glace Bay, Cape Breton Mr. H. Poole
Pictou, Pictou..... " H. A. Bayne
Sydney, Cape Breton.. " T. C. Hill
Windsor, Hants..... " Maynard Bowman
Yarmouth, Yarmouth.. " H. C. Creed
Wolfville, Kings..... " D. F. Higgins
Amherst..... " F. W. George, Pr. of Gr. School

Class II.

Digby, Digby ..... " H. H. Taylor
Liverpool, Queens..... " R. S. Sterns
10 Lighthouses.....

Class III,

Guysborough, Guysborough ..... " S. R. Russell
Kings College Windsor, Windsor ..... Rev. J. M. Hensley

MANITOBA.

Class I.

Winnipeg ..... Mr. James Stewart

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Class II.

Spence's Bridge..... Mr. J. Murray

LIGHT HOUSES at which Meteorological records are kept, arranged in groups, A, B, C; where A indicates stations having thermometers and rain-gauges; B, stations with rain-gauges only; and C, stations without instruments.

Lighthouse.	*Observer.*	*Lat.*	*Long.*
ONTARIO.			
A		°	°
Pelée Island, Lake Erie	James Cumming	41 50	82 38
Clapperton Island, Lake Huron	Charles Patton	46 04	82 19
B			
Pelée Spit, Lake Erie	P. McIntyre	41 52	82 30
Amherstburg, Essex	A. Hacket	42 05	83 07
Point Clark, Huron	J. Young	44 04	81 44
Snake Island, Lake Ontario	N. Orr	44 12	76 33
Pigeon Island, Lake Ontario	B. Gillespie	44 14	76 38
Chantry Island, Lake Huron	D. McG. Lambert	44 30	81 23
Isle of Coves, Georgian Bay	D. McBeath	45 20	81 44
Sulphur Island, Lake Superior	W. Shepperd	46 09	83 30
C			
Griffith Island, Georgian Bay	V. C. Hill	40 41	80 42
Nottawasaga Island, "	G. Collins	44 33	80 08
Christian Island "	J. Hoar	44 47	79 53
Lonely Island, "	(?)	45 34	81 16
Red Rock, "	P. Proulx	45 48	81 36
St. Ignace, Lake Superior	T. Lamphier	48 42	83 10
QUEBEC.			
A			
Father Point, Rimouski	D. Lawson	48 31	68 27
Bird Rocks, Magdalen Islands	H. Chapman	47 51	61 08
Cape Roziere, Gaspe	A. Trudeau	48 52	64 12
Anticosti, Gulf of St. Lawrence	J. Pope	49 24	63 36
Belle Isle, Labrador	Marlin Calton	51 53	55 22
B			
Amour Point, Labrador	Pierre Godier	51 28	56 51
NEW BRUNSWICK.			
A			
Grindstone, Bay of Fundy	James Clarke	45 43	64 37
C			
Machias Island, Bay of Fundy	J. Conley	44 30	67 06
Lepreau, "	G. Thomas	45 04	66 28
Escuminac Point, Miramichi Bay	Wm. Hay	47 06	64 43
Miscou Island, Gulf of St. Lawrence	G. McConnel	48 04	64 29
NOVA SCOTIA.			
A			
Sable Island	H. Doane	43 23	65 37
Liverpool, Coffin Island	T. Eaton	44 02	64 38
Digby	F. Bragg	44 42	65 48
B			
Beavor Island, Cape Breton	R. Fraser	44 50	62 20
Canso Cape, Cranberry Island	J. Hanlow	45 20	60 55
Scattari Island, Cape Breton	J. McLean	46 02	59 40
Sea Wolf Island, Cape Breton	N. C. McKeen	46 22	61 16
C			
Seal Island, Bay of Fundy	T. C. Crowell	43 23	66 01
Sand Point, Cape Breton	J. Mindell	45 30	61 14
N. Canso, Cape Breton	G. McKay	45 42	61 26

MISCELLANEOUS DEDUCTIONS FROM THE OBSERVATIONS OF SEVERAL YEARS COMBINED.

Several documents embracing the observations of several years have been placed at the disposal of the office at Toronto; but as most of them did not arrive in time to allow of their complete reduction, this part of the present article will be confined to some deductions from a valuable contribution from Mr. F. Allison, of Halifax.

One of the offices of a Chief Station, as already explained, is to furnish corrections for Diurnal Variation, whereby observations at other stations, and made at longer and less regular intervals, may be rendered fit for inter-comparison.

This contribution of Mr. Allison includes a series of thermometric readings made by him or under his direction, at every even hour (with very few exceptions) during the three years 1867-69.

In a few instances, when readings at 2 a.m. and 4 a.m. were not taken, the observations of the whole day were set aside. As these, *including Sundays*, were only 22, the unbroken days in the three years amounted to 1,073, and the readings employed in the calculation were 12,888; giving, for each month, 89 or 90 readings for each of the twelve bi-hourly means.

The primary object of the computation being to learn for each month the quantity by which the temperature at each hour differs from the mean temperature of the month for all hours collectively, interpolating formulæ for each month were constructed, by aid of which the most probable temperature could be computed for any instant in the twenty-four hours.

The following is the general type of the formulæ, where T_n represents the required temperature at any time (n) reckoned from midnight, the unit of time being one hour, t_0, t_1, t_2, &c., certain constant temperatures, and c_1, c_2, &c., certain constant angles derived from the twelve bi-hourly mean temperatures for the particular month under consideration.

$$T_n = t_0 + t_1 \sin(n \times 15^\circ + c_1) + t_2 \sin(2n \times 15^\circ + c_2) + t_3 \sin(3n \times 15^\circ + c_3) + t_4 \sin(4n \times 15^\circ + c_4) + t_5 \sin(5n \times 15^\circ + c_5) + t_6 \sin(6n \times 15^\circ + c_6)$$

The values of the constants t_0, t_1, &c., c_1, c_2, &c., are given for each month in the following table:—

TABLE I.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
t_0	19 83	23 18	27 13	37 20	48 15	58 52	64 35	64 13	58 19	46 01	36 02	25 21
t_1	3 38	4 55	6 11	6 86	7 81	8 42	8 64	8 18	6 87	5 58	2 77	2 64
t_2	1 32	1 37	1 72	1 35	1 13	0 66	0 99	1 35	1 81	1 78	1 25	1 06
t_3	0 32	0 25	0 12	0 36	0 60	0 78	0 78	0 74	0 42	0 07	0 20	0 36
t_4	0 15	0 16	0 23	0 02	0 17	0 39	0 21	0 21	0 28	0 22	0 04	0 08
t_5	0 15	0 13	0 11	0 14	0 21	0 07	0 10	0 13	0 14	0 30	0 17	0 07
t_6	0 02	0 02	0 08	0 02	0 03	0 06	0 06	0 01	0 10	0 03	0 02	0 06
c_1	221 03	225 59	233 03	237 31	242 33	240 14	238 41	240 39	241 46	239 32	235 16	240 42
c_2	60 32	52 43	72 43	67 48	83 23	77 40	69 55	68 21	64 26	71 58	72 17	59 51
c_3	204	191	24	84	54	54	60	54	76	333	261	224
c_4	101	210	182	153	123	99	127	183	225	243	104	97
c_5	33	23	75	164	275	286	276	129	0	17	33	16
c_6	270	270	90	270	270	270	270	90	90	90	270	270

Taking formula for each separately, and giving to n successively the values 0, 1, 2, 3, &c., we obtain for that month the mean normal temperatures for each of the twenty-four hours, as far as the normals can be procured from the observations of only three years.

The results are given in the following table, in which the numbers in the final column for the year are the arithmetic means from the corresponding twelve monthly numbers:—

TABLE II.

MONTHLY Mean Normal Temperature, at Halifax, for each of the twenty-four hours, from Bi-hourly Observations in the three years 1867-69.

Hour.	*Jan.*	*Feb.*	*Mar.*	*April*	*May.*	*June.*	*July.*	*Aug.*	*Sept.*	*Oct.*	*Nov.*	*Dec.*	*Year.*
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Midnight	18 83	20 90	24 12	33 05	42 73	52 75	58 79	58 97	54 07	42 78	34 85	23 68	38 79
1 a.m.	18 24	20 32	23 11	32 15	42 11	51 92	57 78	58 04	53 53	42 51	34 65	23 47	38 15
2 "	17 40	19 74	22 09	31 36	41 44	50 89	56 64	57 13	52 82	41 86	34 14	23 28	37 40
3 "	16 70	19 28	21 55	30 85	40 73	50 06	55 48	56 63	52 27	41 16	33 59	23 06	36 81
4 "	16 49	19 09	21 59	30 70	40 49	50 15	55 96	56 61	52 04	40 93	33 34	23 05	36 68
5 "	16 63	19 12	21 85	31 06	41 33	51 51	57 01	57 09	52 21	40 97	33 38	23 27	37 07
6 "	16 72	19 23	21 64	32 12	43 26	53 69	59 77	58 32	53 06	41 49	33 48	23 45	37 94
7 "	16 75	19 58	22 58	33 94	45 71	56 68	61 03	60 57	54 70	42 59	33 70	23 52	39 25
8 "	17 20	20 64	24 98	36 24	48 21	58 46	63 78	63 61	57 21	44 36	34 45	23 88	41 05
9 "	18 47	20 26	27 65	38 68	50 66	60 93	66 72	66 70	59 85	46 91	35 90	24 91	43 30
10 "	20 39	24 80	30 24	40 59	53 02	63 30	69 23	69 17	62 20	49 50	37 60	26 38	45 50
11 "	22 07	26 09	32 30	42 77	54 95	65 14	70 10	70 78	64 21	51 42	38 91	27 74	47 27
Noon.	23 38	27 44	33 67	43 83	56 03	66 23	71 99	71 83	65 36	52 20	39 61	28 70	48 36
1 p.m.	24 16	28 44	34 10	44 91	56 24	66 65	72 81	72 54	65 92	52 62	39 86	29 17	48 90
2 "	24 38	29 03	34 15	45 19	55 96	66 66	73 50	72 88	66 22	52 77	39 72	29 04	49 11
3 "	23 96	28 80	33 75	44 67	55 55	66 49	73 17	72 65	66 06	52 35	39 15	28 28	48 74
4 "	23 01	27 90	32 68	43 31	54 87	66 00	72 33	71 95	64 78	50 88	38 11	27 19	47 73
5 "	21 88	26 85	30 97	41 73	53 46	65 04	70 81	69 84	62 27	48 65	37 03	26 17	46 18
6 "	20 98	24 83	29 15	39 84	51 14	62 65	68 53	67 27	59 48	46 69	36 29	25 38	44 39
7 "	20 37	23 74	27 67	37 76	48 49	59 98	65 66	64 63	57 44	45 65	35 92	24 81	42 68
8 "	19 95	23 09	26 62	35 93	46 38	57 08	62 89	62 19	56 22	45 10	35 64	24 45	42 29
9 "	19 60	22 60	25 61	34 80	45 10	55 07	60 93	60 57	55 37	44 37	35 30	24 27	40 30
10 "	19 34	22 07	25 03	34 24	44 26	53 99	60 00	59 37	54 72	43 51	34 99	24 10	39 68
11 "	19 13	21 48	24 68	33 82	43 47	53 33	59 45	59 52	54 36	42 95	34 80	23 85	39 20
Mean....	19 83	23 18	27 13	37 20	48 15	58 52	64 35	64 13	58 19	46 01	36 02	25 21	42 83

If the difference of each hourly normal in excess or defect from the means for twenty-four hours given at the foot of each column be taken, we have the diurnal variations given in Table III.

TABLE III.

MEAN Diurnal Variations of Temperature, at Halifax, for each month and for the year, from Bi-hourly Observations in the years 1867-69.

Hour.	*Jan.*	*Feb.*	*Mar.*	*April*	*May.*	*June*	*July*	*Aug.*	*Sept.*	*Oct.*	*Nov.*	*Dec.*	*Year.*
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Midnight	−1 00	−2 23	−3 01	−5 15	−5 49	−5 77	−5 68	−5 16	−4 12	−3 23	−1 17	−1 58	−3 54
1 a.m.	−1 59	−2 86	−4 02	−5 05	−6 01	−6 60	−6 57	−6 09	−4 66	−3 59	−1 87	−1 74	−4 18
2 "	−2 43	−3 41	−5 01	−5 84	−6 71	−7 03	−7 71	−7 00	−5 57	−4 15	−1 98	−1 93	−4 93
3 "	−3 13	−3 90	−5 58	−6 35	−7 42	−8 46	−8 47	−7 50	−6 02	−4 85	−2 43	−2 15	−5 62
4 "	−3 34	−4 09	−5 74	−6 50	−7 66	−8 57	−8 58	−7 72	−6 15	−5 12	−2 68	−2 16	−5 65
5 "	−3 20	−4 06	−5 78	−6 14	−6 82	−7 91	−7 82	−7 05	−5 98	−5 01	−2 61	−1 94	−5 25
6 "	−3 11	−3 95	−5 49	−5 08	−4 89	−7 03	−6 53	−5 81	−5 12	−4 52	−2 51	−1 76	−4 39
7 "	−3 08	−3 60	−4 30	−3 25	−2 44	−5 44	−4 82	−4 25	−4 46	−3 42	−2 25	−1 68	−3 68
8 "	−2 63	−2 64	−2 15	−0 96	−0 66	−3 66	−3 21	−2 82	−3 03	−1 62	−1 57	−1 55	−2 17
9 "	−1 86	−0 12	+0 62	+1 33	+2 51	+1 21	+1 23	+2 57	+1 63	−0 03	−0 12	−0 39	+0 17
10 "	+0 47	+1 12	+3 11	+3 38	+4 87	+4 78	+4 88	+5 04	+4 11	+3 55	+1 53	+1 47	+3 37
11 "	+2 24	+2 91	+5 17	+5 57	+6 86	+6 66	+6 66	+6 66	+6 02	+5 41	+2 89	+2 53	+4 11
Noon.	+3 55	+4 26	+6 44	+6 64	+7 8.	+7 71	+7 76	+7 76	+7 17	+6 28	+3 55	+3 45	+5 06
1 p.m.	+4 33	+5 20	+6 97	+7 71	+8 10	+8 15	+8 23	+8 41	+7 73	+6 61	+3 83	+3 96	+5 62
2 "	+4 55	+5 55	+7 02	+7 99	+8 31	+8 33	+8 39	+8 72	+8 03	+6 76	+3 71	+3 88	+5 77
3 "	+4 13	+5 72	+6 62	+7 87	+7 91	+8 05	+8 05	+8 62	+7 87	+6 33	+3 11	+3 07	+5 39
4 "	+3 18	+4 72	+5 5.	+6 11	+6 72	+7 56	+7 68	+7 52	+7 03	+5 87	+2 03	+2	+4 5.
5 "	+2 05	+3 17	+3 81	+4 56	+5 32	+6 5.	+6 46	+5 71	+5 03	+4 26	+1 01	+1	+3
6 "	+1 15	+1 65	+2 02	+2 6.	+3 26	+4 46	+4 1.	+3 27	+2 91	+2 63	+0 27	+0	+2
7 "	+0 64	+0 56	+0 64	+0 56	+0 32	+1 46	+1 33	+0 56	+0 75	+0 56	−0 10	−0	+0
8 "	−0 12	−0 09	−0 60	−1 27	−1 77	−1 44	−1 46	−1 94	−1 57	−0 91	−0 38	−0 76	−1 04
9 "	−0 28	−0 58	−1 52	−2 46	−3 03	−2 46	−2 38	−2 56	−2 82	−1 64	−0 72	−0 94	−2 03
10 "	−0 49	−1 11	−2 10	−2 96	−3 89	−3 53	−3 35	−3 26	−3 47	−2 56	−1 03	−1 11	−2 65
11 "	−0 70	−1 70	−2 45	−3 88	−4 65	−4 14	−3 90	−4 61	−3 85	−3 06	−1 16	−1 36	−3 13

One of the uses of Table III is to supply corrections to the monthly means derived from less frequent observations at the *same station* in other years, so as to render them

comparable with the means derived from an hourly or bi-hourly series.

This has been done in the case of the temperatures at Halifax in 1870, when the observations were taken at equal intervals of four hours, commencing at 4 a.m. The corrections (which are very small) were applied to the monthly means for 1870, and the corrected means were then combined with the monthly means for the years 1867, 1868, and 1869, as shown in the following table:—

MONTHLY and Annual Means of Temperature at Halifax derived from observations in the four years, 1867—70.

Jan.	*Feb.*	*March*	*April.*	*May.*	*June.*	*July.*	*Aug.*	*Sept.*	*Oct.*	*Nov.*	*Dec.*	*Year.*
°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
22 24	23 31	27 46	38 10	47 72	58 70	64 42	64 16	57 76	46 54	36 75	26 61	42 82

An interpolating formula being constructed from the foregoing monthly means, on the erroneous assumption that they were the mean temperatures proper to the *middle days* of the several months, the co-efficients so calculated were then corrected by aid of certain factors, whereby the following formula was obtained, in which T_n denotes the daily mean temperature at time (n), reckoned from Jan. 15, the unit of time being the twelfth part of the year.

$$T_n = 42^\circ{\cdot}32 + 21^\circ{\cdot}82 \sin(n\times 30^\circ + 256^\circ\ 48') + 0^\circ{\cdot}77 \sin(2n\times 30^\circ + 65^\circ) + 0^\circ{\cdot}18 \sin(3n\times 30^\circ + 25^\circ{\cdot}2) + 0^\circ{\cdot}25 \sin(4n + 30^\circ) + 0^\circ{\cdot}83 \sin(5n\times 30^\circ + 5^\circ) + 0^\circ{\cdot}14 \sin(6n\times 30^\circ + 270^\circ)$$

From the preceding equation which, by giving suitable values to (n), expresses the *normal* daily mean temperature at Halifax on every day in the year, the mean temperatures of the warmest and coldest days are found, together with the times of their occurrence, and the days on which the daily mean passes through its mean annual value.

Warmest day, August 28. Mean temperature, 61°·90.

Coldest day, January 13, 14. Mean temperature, 21°·95.

In Spring, the mean of the day is below the mean of the year on April 29, and exceeds it on April 30.

In Autumn, the mean of the day passes through its annual value between October 25 and October 26.

In Table IV are shown the errors in the approximate monthly means, when the daily mean is considered as the simple arithmetic means of the temperatures observed at 7 a.m., 2 p.m. and 9 p.m., and of those observed at 6 a.m., 2 p.m. and 10 p.m.; and also when the daily mean is taken as equal to the *fourth* part of the sum of the temperatures at 7 a.m., 2 p.m., and *twice* the temperature at 9 p.m.

TABLE IV.

Combination.	*Jan.*	*Feb.*	*March.*	*April.*	*May.*	*June.*
Arithmetic Means from 7, 2, 9	+0 41	+0 56	+0 49	+0 78	+0 77	+0 75
7, 2, 9, 9	+0 25	+0 27	−0 08	−0 02	−0 18	−0 30
6, 2, 10	+0 32	+0 26	−0 19	−0 02	−0 32	−0 41

Combination.	*July.*	*Aug.*	*Sept.*	*Oct.*	*Nov.*	*Dec.*	*Year.*
Arithmetic Means from 7, 2, 9	+0 75	+0 54	+0 60	+0 54	+0 22	+0 40	+0 58
7, 2, 9, 9	−0 29	−0 48	−0 25	0 00	−0 01	+0 96	−0 09
6, 2, 10	−0 33	−0 44	−0 19	−0 09	+0 05	+0 32	−0 09

It is seen that the arithmetic mean of observations at 7 a.m., 2 p.m. and 9 p.m., gives a result too high by 0° 56 on the average of all months, and nearly eight-tenths too high from April to July.

The arithmetic mean of observations at 6 a.m., 2 p.m. and 10 p.m., is in no case more than half a degree in error; it is too high from November to February, and too low during the rest of the year; the average error irrespective of sign being a quarter of a degree, and the error in the annual mean less than one-tenth in defect.

When the observation at 9 p.m. is reckoned *twice*, the greatest error which occurs in any month is slightly greater, but the average error of the twelve monthly means, the signs of the errors being disregarded, is 0°·18, and the error in the annual mean the same as in the preceding case.

These results accord in their general character with the experience of other places at which the observations have been sufficiently frequent for determining the diurnal variations.

As regards suitability for yielding daily means, 7, 2, 9, 9, and 6, 2, 10, may be regarded as of nearly equal merit; and as 7, 2, 9, are in many respects more convenient to observers than the other combination, and less

liable therefore to interruptions, these hours are recommended to those observers in Canada who read their instruments three times each day.*

The numbers in Table III, as the title states, are the *monthly means* of the diurnal variations, and are only adapted therefore for the reduction of *monthly* means at single hours to monthly means for all hours, and for the converse reduction. Comparison of like hours in contiguous months will show a considerable difference in the analagous variations. To correct *daily* means, therefore, it is necessary to possess tables in which diurnal variations are given at much shorter intervals. As three years is scarcely sufficient for the elimination of accidental irregularities, the computation of the diurnal variations for every fifth day has been postponed till at least two more years have been added to the series. For a like reason, the discussion of questions relating to the comparative variability of different months, and of daily means at different parts of the year, has not been undertaken. The collection of suitable materials for Halifax is however in progress, as Mr. Allison has been observing at equal intervals of three hours since the beginning of 1871.

*7 a.m., 2 p.m., and 9 p.m., have been adopted for many years by the Smithsonian Institution.

CLIMATOLOGICAL STATISTICS OF CANADA, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST MAY, 1871.

Compiled under the direction of G. T. KINGSTON, M. A., *Director of the Magnetic Observatory, Toronto.*

The following tables include results of observations made in the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, British Columbia, and intermediate Regions. They are derived from returns furnished from time to time from the Stations in correspondence with the Toronto Observatory, with the exception of those which relate to the ten Ontario Grammar Schools, which have been computed from the official M. S. papers lent to the Observatory by permission of the Rev. Dr. Ryerson.

With the exception of the cases of the seven Stations which stand first on the list for Nova Scotia, the mean temperatures given in Tables I and IV are the Arithmetic means of the observations made at the hours indicated below. It may be noticed that in the combination 7 a.m., 2 p.m., 9 p.m. the observation at 9 p.m, is reckoned as if it had been taken *twice*, the number of observations being considered as *four* instead of three.

In Nova Scotia (omitting Sydney) the means are corrected by the table of Diurnal Variations computed from the bi-hourly observations of Mr. Allison, of Halifax, and given in the preceding article.

Omitting the above named seven Nova Scotia Stations, the hours of observation were as follows:

Toronto	6 A.M., 8 A.M., 2 P.M.; 4 P.M., 10 P.M., Mid't.;
Woodstock	Every third hour from 0h. 30m. A.M. to 9h. 30m. P.M.;
Ten Ontario Grammar Schools	7 A. M., 1 P.M, 9 P.M.;
Widder, Kincardine, N. Gwillimbury, Gravenhurst, Fitzroy Harbor, Huntingdon, Montreal, Quebec, Bass River, Petersville	7 A.M., 2 P.M., 9 P.M., 9 P.M.;
Stayner, St. John	6 A.M, 2 P.M., 10 P.M.;
Sydney, C. Breton	2 A.M., 6 A.M, 10 A.M.; 2 P.M., 6 P.M., 10 P.M.;
Dundas, Ingersoll, Thornhill	8 A.M., 8 P.M.;
Glencoe	9 A.M., 9 P.M.;
Brampton	10 A.M., 10 P.M.

In Table II the temperatures of Table I are compared with standard values proper to the time and place, in every case when a standard founded on at least three years could be procured.

TABLE I.

Mean Temperatures of the several months for certain Stations in Canada, from June, 1870, to May, 1871.

Station.	County.	1870. June.	July.	August.	Sept.mber.	October.	November.	December.	1871. January.	February.	March.	April.	May.
		°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
ONTARIO.													
*Windsor	Essex	69.9	72.7	71.4	66.7	53.0	39.2	26.8	26.9	27.5	40.3	48.8	59.6
*Simcoe	Norfolk	69.6	70.3	69.2	63.2	52.1	38.8	24.9	25.1	27.0	39.5	47.9	58.5
*Hamilton	Wentworth	70.8	71.8	71.5	63.2	52.0	34.1	27.6	23.2	25.6	35.7	45.8	57.3
Dundas	Wentworth	70.8	71.5	70.5	63.1	50.9	37.8	26.7	23.8	24.8	35.8	46.5	58.6
Glencoe	Middlesex	67.0	70.6	69.4	62.9	....	....	22.8	23.9	25.8	36.6	46.5	59.2
Ingersoll	Oxford, S.	69.9	69.4	66 9	61.7	51.0	35.7	....	....	....	....	44.3	54.5
Woodstock	Oxford, N.	....	....	....	....	....	36 0	24.8	21.7	22.5	34.3	44.0	55.6
Widder	Lambton	66.7	71.4	65.6	60.4	47.1	37.4	27.9	23.6	25.7	36.1	....	....
Toronto	York	67.8	68.3	67.1	61.8	50.0	36.6	26.2	21.3	24.3	34.6	43.0	54.2
*Stratford	Perth	67.6	67.2	65.8	60.6	48.5	35.2	24.6	21.4	22.5	34.2	43.7	55.2
Brampton	Peel	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	19.1	20.2	33.1	43.1	55.5
Thornhill	York	65.9	65.6	63.7	57.1	46.4	34.8	21.5	19.5	21.1	34.0	43.1	53.0
*Goderich	Huron	65.9	68.1	67.4	62.5	51.4	38.8	28.3	24.3	25.6	35.7	45.2	56.0
Kincardine	Bruce	63.1	66.5	64.4	60.3	50.4	38.6	27.6	24.5	23.7	34.7	43.0	51.4
*Belleville	Hastings	71.5	71.0	69.7	61.7	49.8	36.0	24.1	15.4	21.9	35.1	45.0	56.0
*Peterborough	Peterborough	71.9	70.5	68.6	60.6	48.1	34.5	21.7	14.9	19.6	33.7	44.4	56.8
N. Gwillimbury	York	72.9	72.3	69.0	62.8	51.4	37.7	25.3	18.7	19.4	33.7	43.5	55.4
*Barrie	Simcoe	70.8	70.5	69.4	61.4	50.3	37.4	25.0	19.2	20.3	33.9	44.3	57.2
Stayner	Simcoe	67.6	69.8	67.3	60.3	48.6	35.5	24.5	19.0	19.9	33.1	41.4	50.9
Gravenhurst	Victoria, N.	....	....	....	....	....	33.7	20.2	13.3	16.3	30.6	40.1	54.5
Cornwall	Stormont	71.6	73.8	69.6	60.3	50.2	36.5	22 5	10.3	19.3	33.8	44.1	55.9
*Fitzroy Harbor	Carleton	73.1	73.7	69.9	59.7	49.2	....	19.8	5.6	18.5	31.9	42.4	56.7
*Pembroke	Renfrew	70.5	69.3	65.8	57.4	46.9	32.3	18.1	4.2	12.6	29.8	39.6	54.5
QUEBEC.													
Huntingdon	Huntingdon	72.4	72.6	68.9	58.3	50.4	36.6	24.5	9.8	18.0	34.3	44.9	57.0
Montreal	Montreal	72.4	71.6	70.7	63.2	51 8	38.6	28.9	10.7	18.8	34.7	44.0	57.9
Quebec	Quebec	67.1	69.4	65.0	55.6	46.0	33.1	21.8	6.0	14.9	29 8	39.8	50.2
NEW BRUNSWICK.													
St. John	St. John	66.8	69.0	69.8	64.6	46.4	36.8	25.6	16.7	19.8	31.9	36.8	44.8
Petersville	Queen's	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	14.2	17.7	32.6	37.7	48.2
Bass River	King's	63.5	68.2	65.1	55.7	45.5	34.9	23.2	12.9	16.4	30.9	34.9	46.9
NOVA SCOTIA.													
Yarmouth	Yarmouth	56.3	60.7	....	55.8	47.8	40.3	32.0	24.2	23.6	24.0	37.5	44.7
Digby	Digby		68.6	68.4	58.2	50.9	42.7	32 4	21.9	25.5	34.0	41.0	49.9
Halifax	Halifax	59.9	65.2	64.9	57.2	48.1	39.2	29.0	22.6	22.1	33.0	39.9	46.7
Windsor	Hants	62.6	66.8	64.6	55.7	47.8	38.4	28 8	20.2	19.4	35.6	37.0	47.7
Wolfville	King's	....	....	....	55.8	47.7	38.1	28.7	21.2	21.6	33.5	39.7	48.7
Pictou	Pictou	59.4	65.6	64.0	55.1	47.0	38.1	27.3	19.4	19 8	31.6	34.0	46.1
Glace Bay	Cape Breton	54.1	63.7	63.6	55.6	46.6	39.3	30.3	23.5	20.2	30.5	32.3	43.6
Sydney	Cape Breton	55.5	64.6	61.5	54.3	46.4	38.6	29.6	23.1	20.3	30.6	33.5	44.1

*The ten Ontario Grammar School Stations are indicated in the above table by an asterisk.

TABLE II.

DIFFERENCES of the Mean Temperatures in the foregoing Table, from the average means derived from three or more years, the differences being marked (+) or (−) according as the means in Table I. are greater or less than their respective standards of reference.

Stations.	*No. of Years included in Average.*	1870.							1871.				
		June.	*July.*	*August.*	*September.*	*October.*	*November.*	*December.*	*January.*	*February.*	*March.*	*April.*	*May.*
		°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Windsor.....	4	+2.5	−0.4	+1.2	+4.8	+3.8	+0.7	0.0	+3.1	+1.3	+ 9.9	+3.0	−1.2
Simcoe.....	4	+3.9	−0.5	+1.5	−3.3	+5.2	+1.9	+2.7	+1.5	−2.2	+10.8	+4.4	+1.6
Hamilton.....	5	+5.2	−0.9	+3.0	+2.3	+3.7	+0.1	+1.3	−0.7	+0.9	+ 7.1	+2.5	−1.8
Toronto.....	10	+5.3	+5.4	+1.1	−4.5	+2.7	−0.6	+1.6	−0.3	−0.7	+ 4.7	+1.8	−5.8
Stratford.....	10	+4.9	+0.1	+1.2	+3.4	+3.3	+0.1	−0.1	+1.3	+0.9	+ 9.5	+2.0	−3.2
Goderich.....	4	+3.5	−0.2	+1.0	+2.5	+3.9	+1.4	+1.7	+0.4	+2.0	+ 8.5	+4.2	−1.4
Belleville.....	5	+5.9	−0.2	+2.5	+1.8	+2.6	+0.9	+2.2	−3.8	+1.4	+ 8.5	+4.4	−1.6
Peterborough..	4	+5.2	−0.5	+1.1	+2.0	+4.2	+2.2	+1.8	−2.7	+0.9	+ 8.3	+3.6	
Barrie.....	4	+6.0	+1.1	+3.7	+1.1	+2.2	+1.7	+1.4	−0.8	−1.3	+ 8.9	+2.6	
Cornwall.....	3	+3.8	+3.9	+1.5	−0.5	+2.2	+3.1	+3.3	−6.4	+0.3	+10.3	+1.5	
Pembroke.....	4	+4.8	−0.9	−0.7	−0.3	+3.2	+1.9	+4.0	−8.4	−0.1	+ 6.8	+0.1	
Montreal.....	4	+6.4	+4.9	+4.5	+4.7	+6.2	+6.3	+5.2	−3.5	+2.2	+ 7.2	+4.0	
Quebec.....	"	+4.0	+2.0	−1.4	−2.0	+1.3	−0.6	+4.5	−5.5	+3.9	+ 5.4	−1	
St. John.....	10	+2.1	+0.4	+0.3	0.0	+1.0	+0.5	+2.6	−1.9	−1.7	+ 4.4		
Halifax.....	7	+2.1	+2.2	+1.9	−0.5	+2.8	+0.8	+4.1	+0.8	−1.6	+ 4.9		

The Different Stations compared with Reference to their fluctuations of Temperature.

Taking the numbers in table II, without regard to signs, as measures of the fluctuations of temperature, it will be found, one month being taken with another, that the average fluctuation of the monthly means for the whole of Ontario was 2°.97; which is nearly the same as the fluctuation at Toronto (2°.87) and less than the analogous number in the preceding year (3°.46). The greatest fluctuation was 3°.54 at Simcoe and the least 2°.50 at Stratford.

The fluctuations of the monthly means at other stations were as follows:

Montreal 4°.97, Quebec 2°.60, St. John, 1°.44, Halifax, 1°.92. Whence it appears that the fluctuations were greatest at Montreal and least at St. John.

Comparison of Months and Seasons with respect to the Deviations of the Monthly Means given in Table II.

If the eleven Ontario stations be combined, it will be seen, taking Ontario as a whole, that every month was relatively warm, excepting January; and that the greatest relative warmth was in March.

	°		°		°		°
June	+4.6	Sept.	+2.5	Dec.	+1.8	March	+8.5
July	+0.6	Oct.	+3.4	Jan.	−1.5	April	+2.7
Aug.	+1.6	Nov.	+1.2	Feb.	+0.8	May	+3.1

COMPARISON of the Quarterly averages of the preceding Monthly mean deviations with the corresponding numbers for Toronto, Montreal, Quebec, St. John, and Halifax.

	Summer.	*Autumn.*	*Winter.*	*Spring.*
	°	°	°	°
Ontario (including Toronto).....	+2.3	+2.4	+0.4	+4.8
Toronto.....	+3.9	+2.2	−0.7	+4.1
Montreal.....	+5.3	+5.7	+1.3	+5.2
Quebec.....	+1.5	−0.4	+1.0	+1.2
St. John.....	+0.9	+0.5	−0.4	+0.6
Halifax.....	+2.1	+1.0	+1.1	+1.2

TABLE III.

Giving the absolutely Highest and Lowest Temperatures in each month.

ABSOLUTELY HIGHEST TEMPERATURES.

Stations.	1870.							1871.				
	June.	*July.*	*August.*	*September.*	*October.*	*November.*	*December.*	*January.*	*February.*	*March.*	*April.*	*May.*
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Windsor	99.2	92.4	90.9	92.4	74.8	68.9	53.9	58.7	63.9	67.9	85.7	93.2
Simcoe	95.0	86.3	84.5	79.2	68.7	64.2	55.3	58.7	57.0	65.5	77.8	88.5
Hamilton	101.8	95.8	94.8	87.8	75.8	67.8	51.8	56.8	59.4	53.8	81.8	95.8
† Dundas	102.0	98.0	92.0	76.0	76.0	64.0	44.0	46.0	50.0	50.0	72.0	96.0
† Glenelg	89.0	86.0	85.0	85.0	....	....	49.0	48.0	52.0	60.0	72.0	83.0
† Ingersoll	100.0	82.0	82.0	74.0	64.0	58.0	....	....	....	....	70.0	74.0
† Woodstock	....	....	....	....	....	62.1	42.5	48.9	55.6	62.2	76.7	88.0
† Widder	89.0	85.0	88.5	85.5	74.0	63.0	47.5	54.0	56.5	63.0	....	....
Toronto	88.4	87.4	84.0	78.0	68.5	57.2	45.2	46.4	48.0	58.5	72.8	85.0
Stratford	88.7	86.0	81.5	80.2	65.6	58.6	42.1	45.1	48.1	60.1	76.1	83.4
† Brampton	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	42.0	47.0	47.0	70.0	83.0
† Thornhill	82.0	74.0	77.0	69.0	62.0	60.0	40.0	42.0	49.0	49.0	68.0	81.0
Goderich	90.2	86.9	85.6	82.3	70.2	63.4	45.5	55.4	53.9	64.2	78.6	88.8
† Kincardine	87.2	88.0	82.0	84.0	72.0	63.5	43.5	50.5	53.2	62.0	76.5	85.0
Belleville	94.1	88.1	87.7	81.0	70.6	58.6	46.6	43.9	45.8	56.8	75.3	83.3
Peterborough	95.0	90.7	89.5	84.4	70.7	59.3	44.6	51.8	48.2	55.2	79.5	91.8
† N. Gwillimbury	92.0	92.0	90.0	83.0	74.0	64.5	44.5	51.5	52.5	48.5	80.0	88.0
Barrie	95.6	92.6	89.6	86.6	82.4	79.1	47.9	51.6	47.1	54.1	79.6	90.7
† Stayner	91.0	92.0	90.0	86.0	78.0	65.0	46.0	54.0	48.0	60.0	82.0	88.0
† Gravenhurst	....	....	....	....	....	58.0	49.0	47.0	47.0	57.0	73.5	91.0
Cornwall	96.0	97.0	90.8	89.8	70.8	63.8	45.0	45.0	49.0	59.8	69.8	88.8
† Fitzroy Harbor	96.0	90.5	92.0	86.6	74.1	....	42.0	42.0	44.3	51.8	66.0	92.2
Pembroke	98.5	93.3	90.5	81.4	74.8	59.4	46.0	46.1	49.0	51.5	67.5	93.9
† Huntingdon	93.0	91.0	92.0	78.0	76.0	66.0	45.0	42.0	47.0	62.0	74.0	90.0
Montreal	94.4	96.1	93.1	85.7	77.4	64.2	55.6	40.1	46.2	61.6	68.0	94.3
Quebec	92.0	93.0	85.0	77.0	67.0	45.0	39.0	40.0	40.0	50.0	54.5	87.5
St. John	77.0	80.0	77.0	72.0	66.0	56.0	42.0	43.0	41.0	46.0	53.0	73.0
† Petersville	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	46.0	45.0	59.0	66.0	85.0
Bass River	....	....	....	....	67.1	62.7	41.3	40.6	45.6	57.0	54.9	82.0
† Yarmouth	84.0	81.0	....	76.6	65.5	58.2	48.0	52.3	41.0	56.0	56.5	63.7
† Digby	....	84.0	80.0	74.0	72.0	62.0	46.0	56.0	50.0	60.0	54.0	80.0
Halifax	86.7	91.5	87.8	80.1	70.0	60.7	47.8	49.4	47.3	52.8	62.8	87.2
Windsor	88.8	88.0	84.1	79.7	71.0	62.6	47.2	47.0	45.7	64.5	63.0	84.0
Wolfville	....	....	....	75.7	69.1	54.4	45.4	47.8	47.8	62.9	58.0	78.4
Pictou	81.6	87.3	85.6	81.0	70.0	62.8	43.8	49.0	48.3	59.6	68.0	79.0
Glace Bay	82.0	89.5	85.0	77.0	68.0	56.0	49.0	50.0	45.0	57.0	53.0	81.0
Sydney	82.0	89.0	84.0	75.9	68.6	56.6	48.6	48.6	45.3	55.4	53.0	78.9

† At the Stations marked [†] in Table III, the highest and lowest temperatures were those given by ordinary thermometers. In these cases the entries are usually the highest and lowest readings made at the ordinary hours of observation. Hence at places where readings were habitually made only twice each day, the entries cannot be *relied on* as even approximations to the temperatures sought, although in many instances the observers have been in the habit of watching their thermometers and of making extra entries during periods of extreme heat and cold.

TABLE III.—(*Continued.*)

ABSOLUTELY LOWEST TEMPERATURES.

Stations.	1870.							1871.				
	June.	*July.*	*August.*	*September.*	*October.*	*November.*	*December.*	*January.*	*February.*	*March.*	*April.*	*May.*
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Windsor	48.1	42.1	43.0	45.8	31.0	22.1	— 6.0	1.0	— 8.0	23.4	27.6	32.5
Simcoe	45.6	52.2	45.2	38.1	28.5	19.0	5.0	— 4.0	— 9.0	22.5	27.0	29.7
Hamilton	42.3	48.5	38.3	35.2	25.7	18.4	— 9.9	—14.2	— 6.9	19.4	23.7	29.5
† Dundas	58.0	62.0	60.0	58.0	38.0	26.0	0.0	— 4.0	— 8.0	28.0	32.0	42.0
† Glencoe	51.0	60.0	53.0	50.0	"	"	— 7.0	2.0	4.0	22.0	32.0	40.0
† Ingersoll	56.0	60.0	56.0	54.0	31.0	22.0	*	*	*	*	30.0	42.0
† Woodstock	*	*	*	*	*	16.1	—10.0	— 6.9	—11.0	21.2	24.7	35.0
† Widder	49.0	58.5	40.0	46.0	34.0	18.0	1.5	1.0	— 2.5	23.0	*	*
Toronto	50.0	48.0	40.0	45.8	30.2	20.8	— 5.8	—13.2	—15.8	17.0	26.4	32.4
Stratford	44.4	47.8	40.9	39.9	30.2	16.4	— 8.6	— 8.0	—13.4	20.5	25.4	28.0
† Brampton	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	—13.0	—14.0	25.0	29.0	38.0
† Thornhill	55.0	58.0	47.0	49.0	34.6	27.6	— 6.0	—11.0	— 3.0	21.0	29.0	41.0
Goderich	43.0	47.9	42.2	43.0	32.8	21.8	3.7	— 5.8	—11.8	18.9	21.8	28.2
† Kincardine	45.8	51.3	45.5	47.0	31.5	25.5	8.8	—12.0	— 9.5	21.3	26.9	32.5
† Belleville	50.7	51.7	43.5	41.1	30.4	19.7	—15.0	—25.0	—21.0	18.0	23.8	34.7
Peterborough	42.1	39.8	37.4	28.7	17.4	3.0	—21.5	—31.5	—24.6	5.9	17.7	25.5
† N. Gwillimbury	56.0	57.0	52.0	51.0	31.0	18.5	— 4.0	—29.5	—21.0	16.0	19.5	30.0
Barrie	45.0	47.0	38.0	41.9	29.2	19.3	—15.9	—19.1	—21.2	12.8	20.8	27.5
† Stayner	52.0	54.0	34.0	40.0	30.0	10.0	—12.0	—20.0	—18.6	18.0	22.0	28.0
† Gravenhurst	*	*	*	*	*	12.0	—29.0	—37.0	—31.3	2.0	16.0	23.5
Cornwall	43.7	47.0	41.7	35.7	21.7	16.2	—15.7	—21.7	—17.7	19.0	19.1	31.7
† Fitzroy Harbor	53.0	57.2	44.0	38.0	26.2	"	—18.0	—42.0	—30.0	5.0	17.0	28.0
Pembroke	40.1	45.2	35.1	34.4	25.4	9.2	—23.0	—45.0	—32.9	4.5	9.0	32.0
† Huntingdon	53.0	54.0	50.0	40.0	28.0	22.0	—17.0	—30.0	—22.0	16.0	20.0	32.0
Montreal	59.8	53.1	53.0	45.1	29.9	19.7	— 6.2	—26.8	—28.0	—17.0		
Quebec	45.0	49.0	40.0	34.0	23.0	11.0	—14.0	—28.5	—21.5	9.0		
St. John	48.0	50.0	48.0	42.0	25.0	16.0	— 1.0	—21.0	—11.0	17.0	20.0	35.
† Petersville	*	*	*	*	*	**	*	—30.0	—22.0	10.0	15.0	35.
Bass River	*	*	*	*	19.6	13.0	— 6.1	—22.3	—12.1	10.0	15.3	26.
† Yarmouth	45.1	48.8	*	42.4	26.6	23.6	10.4	— 6.8	4.2	18.1	23.7	28.8
† Digby	*	54.0	56.0	46.0	31.0	28.0	8.0	— 6.0	— 8.0	22.0	26.0	36.0
Halifax	38.4	46.0	46.3	35.8	27.1	21.4	4.6	—13.7	— 7.7	16.2	23.6	28.7
Windsor	40.0	44.9	46.0	32.5	26.8	21.9	2.5	—15.0	—12.0	9.7	22.9	28.3
Wolfville	*	*	*	43.4	32.1	26.2	6.9	—15.0	— 9.8	17.9	25.9	31.
Pictou	39.7	42.4	45.1	33.3	30.3	24.0	2.5	—16.5	—13.0	11.0	21.5	30.
Glace Bay	33.0	39.0	45.0	35.0	28.0	25.0	10.0	— 7.0	— 6.5	10.0	11.5	28.
Sydney	32.3	36.4	40.5	32.9	27.6	21.0	10.6	— 8.6	— 5.0	7.4	11.8	28.

TABLE IV.

QUARTERLY and Annual Means of Temperature from June, 1870, to May, 1871, with the Annual Extremes of Temperature, and the times at which they occurred.

Stations.	Mean Temperature.					Highest Temperature.		Lowest Temperature.	
	Summer.	Autumn.	Winter.	Spring.	Year.	Temperature.	Time of occurrence.	Temperature.	Time of occurrence.
	°	°	°	°	°				
ONTARIO.									
Windsor	71 3	53 0	27 1	49 6	50 2	96 2	June 25	— 8 0	Feby. 13
Simcoe	69 7	51 4	27 0	48 6	49 2	95 0	do 29	— 9 0	do 5
Hamilton	71 7	51 1	25 5	46 3	48 6	101 8	do 25	—14 2	Jany. 23
Dundas	70 9	50 6	25 1	47 0	48 4	†102 0	do 25	— 8 0	Feby. 5
Glencoe	69 0		24 2	47 5		† 89 0	do 26	— 7 0	Dec. 24
Ingersoll	68 7	49 5				†100 0	do 26		
Woodstock			23 0	44 6		†		—11 0	Feby. 5
Widder	67 9	48 3	22 7			† 93 0	June 26	— 2 5	do 5
Toronto	67 7	49 5	24 9	43 9	46 3	88 4	do 18	—15 8	do 5
Stratford	66 9	48 1	23 8	44 4	45 5	88 7	do 27	—13 4	do 6
Brampton				43 9				—14 0	do 5
Thornhill	65 0	46 1	20 7	43 4	43 8	† 82 0	June 25	—11 0	Jany. 23
Goderich	67 1	50 9	26 1	45 3	47 4	90 2	do 24	—11 8	Feby. 5
Kincardine	64 7	49 9	25 3	43 0	45 7	† 88 0	July 23	—12 0	Jany. 23
Belleville	70 7	48 9	20 5	45 1	46 4	91 4	June 25	—25 0	do 23
Peterborough	70 3	47 7	18 7	45 0	45 4	95 0	do 27	—29 8	do 23
N. Gwillimbury	71 4	50 6	21 1	44 2	46 8	† 92 0	do 24 / July 23	—21 0	Feby. 5
Barrie	70 2	50 7	21 5	45 2	46 9	95 6	June 27	—19 4	Jany. 23
Stayner	68 2	48 1	21 4	41 8	44 9	† 94 0	do 29	—20 0	do 23
Gravenhurst			16 6	41 7				—37 0	do 23
Cornwall	71 7	48 9	17 4	44 6	45 6	97 0	July 25	—24 7	do 23
Fitzroy Harbor	72 2		12 8	43 7		† 96 0	June 27	—41 0	do 23
Pembroke	68 5	45 5	11 6	41 3	41 7	98 5	do 24	—45 0	do 23
QUEBEC.									
Huntingdon	71 3	48 4	17 4	45 1	45 6	† 94 0	July 24	—30 6	do 23
Montreal	72 6	51 0	17 6	45 5	46 7	96 1	do 24	—28 0	Feby. 5
Quebec	67 2	44 9	14 0	38 8	41 2	93 0	do 24	—28 5	Jany. 23
NEW BRUNSWICK.									
St. John	58 9	45 9	29 7	37 8	40 8	† 80 0	do 26	—21 0	do 26
Petersville			10 6	39 5		†		—30 0	do 5
Bass River	65 6	45 4	17 5	37 6	41 5	92 0	July 24	—22 3	do 24
NOVA SCOTIA.									
Yarmouth		47 8	26 6	35 1		† 81 6	June 26	— 6 8	Jany. 26
Digby		50 5	27 6	43 0		† 84 0	July 21	— 8 0	Feby. 5
Halifax	63 4	48 2	24 9	38 9	43 8	91 5	do 24	—13 7	Jany. 26
Windsor	64 7	47 3	22 8	39 4	45 6	88 8	June 5	—15 0	do 26
Wolfville		47 2	23 8	39 6				—11 3	do 26
Pictou	63 0	46 7	22 2	37 2	42 3	87 3	July 24	—16 5	do 26
Glace Bay	60 5	46 5	21 7	35 5	41 8	89 5	do 24	— 8 0	do 24
Sydney	61 2	46 4	21 3	36 1	42 0	89 0	do 24	— 8 6	do 23

† At the Stations marked † in Table IV, the highest and lowest temperatures were those given by ordinary Thermometers.

NOTE.—The Temperatures in Table III and IV are in nearly all cases derived from thermometers whose errors were ascertained by a direct or indirect comparison with a Toronto standard. The thermometers at the following places were never thus compared: Huntingdon, Petersville, Yarmouth, Digby, and Glace Bay.

TABLE V.

RAIN-FALL in inches, for each Month and the Year at the several Stations.

	1870.							1871.					Year.
	June.	*July.*	*Aug.*	*Sept.*	*Oct.*	*Nov.*	*Dec.*	*Jan.*	*Feb.*	*Mar.*	*Apr.*	*May.*	
ONTARIO.													
1 Windsor	4 45	4 36	1 38	1 50	3 29	6 04	1 50	1 37	1 00	1 66	1 44	1 90	29 89
2 Simcoe	2 88	7 64	4 08	2 05	3 76	0 52	1 00	1 00	0 55	1 72	3 40	1 12	32 72
3 Wyoming	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	R	0 24	4 77	1 68	1 38	
4 Hamilton	2 88	4 45	2 64	4 01	2 97	0 61	2 31	1 30	0 79	5 40	2 08	1 96	31 35
5 Dundas	4 12	4 46	2 20	4 73	3 23	0 53	1 08	0 90	1 10	3 65	2 85	2 24	31 13
6 Glencoe	1 28	7 76	3 25	1 86	...	...	0 34	0 41	0 26	3 33	1 76	1 31	
7 Woodstock	3 96	5 55	9 11	2 10	4 40	0 99	1 28	0 93	R	3 47	1 90	2 15	35 84
8 Lucan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	R	1 63	1 55	1 38	
9 Ailsa Craig	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 04	0 04	0 80	1 87	1 91	
10 Parkhill	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 63	0 20	3 65	2 19	2 02	
11 Widder	5 31	12 23	3 52	3 17	5 44	1 28	2 32	1 41	0 42	3 85	1 63	1 01	41 59
12 Toronto	8 09	1 90	3 42	6 79	2 69	0 59	2 43	0 86	0 04	2 78	3 32	2 30	35 21
13 Seaforth	...	...	...	...	...	0 87	0 30	0 80	0 00	0 30	0 85	1 00	
14 Stratford	2 92	8 29	5 87	2 56	4 31	1 18	1 16	1 16	0 04	2 86	2 38	1 60	34 42
15 Weston	4 24	3 26	1 89	3 06	1 56	0 19	2 10	0 00	0 00	0 82	1 50	2 72	28 84
16 Brampton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 55	0 20	1 91	2 88	1 67	
17 Thornhill	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 53	0 00	3 00	3 11	2 00	
18 Goderich	3 28	7 61	4 50	3 85	5 24	0 98	0 78	1 90	0 05	2 83	1 85	1 08	33 95
19 Markham	4 47	4 03	2 60	6 33	3 42	2 22	1 61	0 92	0 00	3 06	2 64	1 63	32 93
20 Kincardine	2 18	6 23	2 17	3 35	6 90	1 25	2 44	1 50	R	2 55	2 19	1 19	30 95
21 Belleville	2 50	4 41	2 10	3 50	3 78	1 50	0 71	1 75	0 45	1 28	3 55	1 64	27 19
22 Peterborough	3 01	2 84	2 21	3 22	2 99	1 77	0 26	0 92	0 47	2 40	2 85	1 31	24 25
23 Georgina	4 83	6 83	2 13	2 86	4 51	1 39	0 68	R	0 10	2 15	2 29	1 08	28 85
24 N. Gwillimbury	2 52	4 62	1 75	3 64	4 10	1 00	0 56	R	R	1 54	2 51	1 52	23 79
25 Barrie	4 44	5 47	1 74	2 33	4 91	0 85	R	R	R	2 22	2 37	1 28	25 61
26 Stayner	4 61	6 37	1 33	3 44	4 68	0 40	0 00	R	0 00	1 10	2 45	1 36	25 74
27 Collingwood	5 11	4 50	1 81	3 52	4 55	0 95	R	0 00	R	R	2 53	1 20	94 17
28 Gravenhurst	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 16	0 16	0 52	1 83	3 23	1 04	
29 Fitzroy Harbor	2 16	1 88	0 99	2 02	4 86	...	0 47	R	0 11	2 21	2 59	0 93	
30 Pembroke	1 65	2 27	1 90	2 46	5 66	0 80	0 05	0 04	0 40	0 98	2 31	1 09	19 61
QUEBEC.													
Huntingdon	1 78	2 24	3 57	2 82	5 32	1 85	1 50	2 50	R	2 95	3 49	1 40	28 92
Montreal	2 73	3 35	2 77	2 26	5 85	1 34	0 20	0 43	0 51	3 06	3 09	1 57	27 16
Quebec	1 15	6 42	2 15	1 50	2 39	1 86	R	R	R	0 78	0 88	0 16	17 29
NEW BRUNSWICK.													
St. John	3 14	4 23	2 48	4 04	8 29	5 76	1 46	1 15	1 80	2 45	3 85	3 37	13 00
Petersville	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 00	1 76	1 52	3 34	2 82	
Bass River	2 68	1 68	2 93	1 55	4 53	5 11	0 70	0 76	1 17	1 03	2 46	2 65	27 25
NOVA SCOTIA.													
Yarmouth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 75	1 01	1 17	2 50	2 27	
Halifax	1 69	3 21	2 20	3 33	6 75	5 67	4 81	2 33	1 11	1 39	3 42	2 59	11 59
Windsor	2 73	2 51	3 22	3 97	3 50	5 69	1 74	2 48	1 09	2 52	1 46	1 61	32 16
Wolfville	...	...	...	4 65	5 12	5 85	3 35	1 11	0 15	1 48	1 88	1 91	
Pictou	3 16	5 31	1 84	4 13	3 84	6 76	3 66	1 55	1 11	2 81	2 79	2 [illegible]	36
Glace Bay	2 47	2 12	3 31	6 57	6 19	8 65	3 49	2 91	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sydney	4 00	2 51	4 36	6 67	5 40	9 90	3 36	2 27	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

TABLE VI.

RAIN FALL in each Quarter at the several Stations, the Fall of Snow in each Month, and the total precipitation of Rain and Melted Snow,

Stations.	Quarterly depth of Rain in inches.				Depth of Snow in inches.									Total Rain and Melted Snow.
					1870.			1871.						
	June to Aug. 1870.	Sept. to Nov. 1870.	Dec. 1870 to Feb. 1871.	March to May 1871.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	Total.	
ONTARIO.														
1 Windsor	10 19	10 83	3 87	5 60	0 0	6 5	22 5	14 2	19 3	4 0	0 0	0 0	66 5	36 54
2 Simcoe	11 69	6 33	2 55	9 21	0 0	7 5	19 5	9 8	8 0	4 0	S	0 0	48 8	37 69
3 Wyoming				7 85				4 5	12 2	4 0	0 0	0 0		
4 Hamilton	9 92	7 59	1 10	9 11	S	10 0	10 5	9 0	16 6	5 1	S	0 0	51 2	36 47
5 Dundas	10 78	8 49	3 08	8 73	0 0	11 0	16 5	12 0	10 0	8 0	0 0	0 0	57 5	36 88
6 Glencoe	15 69		1 01	6 36		18 7	24 5	10 5	13 5	5 0	0 0	0 0	72 2	
7 Woodstock	18 62	7 19	2 21	7 52	0 5	12 2	20 0	11 0	13 1	11 5	S	0 0	77 3	43 57
8 Lucan				4 50						7 0	1 0	0 0		
9 Ailsa Craig				4 58			17 5	8 0	6 5	4 0	S	0 0		
10 Parkhill				7 86				18 0	11 0	2 4	0 2	0 0		
11 Widder	21 66	9 89	1 15	6 79	0 0	12 0	21 0	13 0	13 5	3 8	S	0 0	63 3	47 92
12 Toronto	13 41	10 07	3 33	8 30	0 0	3 1	15 9	13 6	23 0	13 0	1 3	0 0	99 9	45 29
13 Seaforth			1 10	2 15	0 0	11 0	17 0	25 5	20 0	10 0	1 0	0 0	103 5	
14 Stratford	17 68	8 65	2 36	6 73	0 5	18 6	32 0	22 2	12 6	0 3	0 0	0 0	118 2	46 24
15 Weston	8 89	4 81	2 10	13 04	0 0	5 0	15 0	23 0	15 5	7 0	S	0 0	65 5	35 39
16 Brampton				6 55				16 0	14 0	15 0	S	0 0		
17 Thornhill				8 14				18 0	23 0	23 0	0 0	0 0		
18 Goderich	15 29	10 07	2 75	5 76	0 0	11 2	20 0	22 0	15 8	12 3	S	0 0	101 3	44 08
19 Markham	11 10	11 97	2 55	7 33	S	6 0	17 0	21 0	14 3	15 4	0 7	0 0	74 4	40 37
20 Kincardine	9 58	11 50	3 04	5 93	0 0	6 5	9 0	25 3	27 8	16 5	S	0 0	115 1	42 66
21 Belleville	9 01	8 78	2 91	6 49	0 0	3 0	20 5	25 4	11 8	8 8	0 0	0 0	78 5	35 04
22 Peterborough	8 06	7 98	1 65	6 56	S	5 4	24 0	19 6	10 9	11 0	0 7	0 0	71 6	31 41
23 Georgina	13 79	8 73	0 78	5 52	0 0	5 0	13 0	17 5	17 5	17 5	0 0	0 0	70 5	35 90
24 N Gwillimbury	8 89	8 71	0 56	5 00	S	6 0	17 5	24 1	21 0	19 9	S	0 0	88 5	32 64
25 Barrie	11 65	8 09	R	5 87	S	18 1	17 8	31 1	26 7	11 0	S	0 0	105 0	36 11
26 Stayner	12 31	8 52	R	4 91	0 0	23 5	33 0	15 0	31 0	25 0	0 0	0 0	157 5	41 49
27 Collingwood	11 42	9 02	R	3 7	0 0	21 5	38 0	58 0	23 0	19 2	0 1	0 0	162 8	40 45
28 Gravenhurst			0 84	6 10			51 0	36 0	22 0	15 8	3 0	S		
29 Fitzroy Harbor	5 03		0 98	5 7	1 5		17 0	19 0	15 5	5 5	S	0 0		
30 Pembroke	5 82	8 92	0 49	4 58	5 5	13 0	21 3	21 0	18 5	16 7	6 0	S	102 0	29 81
QUEBEC.														
Huntingdon	7 59	9 49	4 00	7 84	0 0	2 0	12 0	8 0	6 5	8 0	S	0 0	36 5	32 57
Montreal	8 85	9 45	1 14	7 72	1 3	2 1	22 0	16 5	8 4	13 5	0 0	0 0	63 8	33 54
Quebec	9 72	5 75	R	1 82	5 0	4 9	30 5	47 0	13 0	16 0	5 8	0 0	122 2	29 51
NEW BRUNSWICK.														
St. John	9 85	18 05	5 41	9 65	4 0	6 6	30 3	17 7	7 5	13 2	0 2	0 0	79 5	50 76
Petersville				7 68				2 0	12 0	13 0	2 5	1 0		
Bass River	7 29	11 19	2 63	6 14	4 0	2 0	44 0	18 3	6 6	13 5	7 5	1 0	96 9	36 74
NOVA SCOTIA.														
Yarmouth				6 03					19 0	3 3	10 0	0 0		
Halifax	7 10	15 75	11 25	10 40	0 8	7 7	10 7	11 7	19 3	15 1	13 4	S	8 17	52 81
Windsor	8 46	13 16	5 22	5 62	3 0	7 7	15 5	11 0	11 7	11 8	S	S	66 7	39 13
Wolfville		15 62	4 59	5 27	1 5	3 5	17 7	8 5	11 6	11 0	2 5	0 0	66 3	
Pictou	10 31	14 73	6 32	5 65	3 7	4 3	15 5	29 5	3 9	20 5	15 0	0 0	92 4	45 38
Glace Bay	7 90	21 41	12 84	11 59	0 3	4 3	9 3	25 0	5 5	12 5	24 0	1 0	81 9	62 61
Sydney	10 87	21 97	12 34	12 64	0 5	5 0	10 7	21 6	5 8	14 0	20 5	0 5	78 6	68 92

TABLE VII.

NUMBER of days of Rain in each Month and Year at the several Stations.

Stations.	1870.							1871.					*Year.*
	June.	*July.*	*August.*	*September.*	*October.*	*November.*	*December.*	*January.*	*February.*	*March.*	*April.*	*May.*	
ONTARIO.													
Windsor	11	11	9	5	11	4	5	1	4	10	9	6	89
Simcoe	10	13	6	8	12	4	5	2	3	8	10	4	85
Wyoming	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	8	7	4	
Hamilton	13	13	10	10	14	9	4	4	3	10	10	7	107
Dundas	13	12	11	10	15	3	2	6	1	9	9	5	96
Glencoe	5	11	6	5	....	....	1	4	1	6	6	5	
Woodstock	12	13	8	6	17	7	4	4	3	13	12	7	106
Lucan	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	11	6	
Ailsa Craig	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	1	8	12	7	
Parkhill	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	3	7	8	7	
Widder	9	16	10	9	7	8	4	4	2	9	5	5	88
Toronto	16	16	14	11	16	6	6	8	3	8	17	7	128
Seaforth	....	....	....	....	....	5	2	5	0	2	6	4	
Stratford	11	18	11	9	16	5	4	4	1	9	12	7	107
Weston	11	8	10	12	10	2	2	0	0	5	6	2	68
Brampton	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	2	7	12	9	
Thornhill	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	0	4	2	5	
Goderich	11	16	10	12	17	13	5	5	1	9	11	7	117
Markham	13	9	12	9	10	6	5	4	0	7	14	7	96
Kincardine	10	16	14	10	18	7	7	5	2	8	11	7	115
Belleville	10	12	9	10	15	7	3	6	1	10	9	6	98
Peterborough	8	12	9	9	13	5	2	2	2	9	10	6	87
Georgina	12	14	10	17	20	10	2	1	1	9	15	10	121
N Gwillimbury	12	13	11	14	20	9	2	1	1	7	13	7	110
Barrie	12	13	11	13	18	7	2	2	1	5	11	6	101
Stayner	10	15	6	9	14	4	0	3	0	4	8	5	78
Collingwood	12	12	7	12	13	3	1	4	1	7	12	6	90
Gravenhurst	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	4	2	8	9	4	
Fitzroy Harbor	11	13	15	8	18	....	3	4	2	10	14	8	
Pembroke	11	12	14	8	16	3	2	2	2	6	9	10	95
QUEBEC.													
Huntingdon	8	8	8	9	11	7	5	6	5	9	15	12	103
Montreal	15	14	8	12	13	5	3	5	5	8	13	10	111
Quebec	12	14	14	9	12	7	2	4	3	4	11	11	103
NEW BRUNSWICK.													
St. John	9	13	10	9	10	16	6	9	7	8	17	12	126
Petersville	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	4	5	12	8	
Bass River	11	14	14	13	15	17	5	3	5	7	8	15	127
NOVA SCOTIA.													
Yarmouth	9	9	....	6	9	15	10	8	6	9	14	13	
Halifax	9	8	8	7	13	11	12	8	6	8	11	10	111
Windsor	7	9	9	8	11	16	14	5	4	4	10	14	111
Wolfville	....	....	....	5	12	16	8	5	5	5	13	9	
Pictou	10	9	11	8	12	15	9	6	3	7	19	14	114
Glace Bay	10	13	15	12	16	19	7	12	10	10	5	15	149
Sydney	13	11	15	15	17	22	14	8	4	10	13	14	156

TABLE VIII.

NUMBER of days Rain in each Quarter, and the days of Snow in each Month.

Stations.	Quarterly No. of Days Rain.				No. of Days Snow.								
					1870.			1871.					
	June to Aug. 1870.	*Sept. to Nov.* 1870.	*Dec. to Feby.* 1871.	*March to May* 1871.	*October.*	*November.*	*December.*	*January.*	*February.*	*March.*	*April.*	*May*	*Total.*
ONTARIO.													
Windsor	31	20	13	25	0	6	10	8	7	4	0	0	35
Simcoe	29	24	10	22	0	4	8	6	4	3	1	0	26
Wyoming	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	6	9	5	0	0	..
Hamilton	36	33	11	27	1	4	6	7	7	6	1	0	32
Dundas	36	28	9	23	0	3	8	10	8	8	0	0	37
Glenroe	22	..	6	17	..	3	10	8	8	4	0	0	..
Woodstock	33	30	11	32	1	9	12	15	14	13	3	0	67
Lucan	..	..	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	0	..
Ailsa Craig	..	..	..	27	..	..	12	11	8	6	2	0	..
Parkhill	..	..	..	22	..	..	..	9	9	5	1	0	..
Widder	35	24	10	19	0	6	8	7	7	5	1	0	34
Toronto	46	33	17	32	0	5	16	23	15	12	2	0	73
Seaforth	..	..	7	12	0	5	20	12	6	8	1	0	52
Stratford	40	30	9	28	1	9	16	16	10	10	4	0	66
Weston	29	24	2	13	0	3	6	8	6	5	1	0	29
Brampton	..	..	..	28	..	..	..	19	14	10	2	0	..
Thornhill	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	6	5	5	0	0	..
Goderich	37	42	11	27	0	9	20	20	13	10	2	0	74
Markham	34	25	9	28	1	3	4	8	11	10	1	0	38
Kincardine	40	35	14	26	0	6	19	15	12	12	2	0	66
Belleville	31	32	10	25	0	3	10	10	7	5	0	0	35
Peterborough	29	27	6	25	1	3	15	17	10	8	2	0	56
Georgina	36	47	4	34	0	3	17	24	14	11	0	0	69
N. Gwillimbury	36	43	4	27	2	5	11	17	9	9	1	0	54
Barrie	36	38	5	22	1	8	21	18	13	11	4	0	76
Stayner	31	27	3	17	0	6	18	15	8	5	0	0	52
Collingwood	31	28	6	25	0	7	22	18	12	7	1	0	67
Gravenhurst	..	..	9	21	..	..	15	15	11	11	1	1	..
Fitzroy Harbor	39	..	9	32	4	..	12	18	11	6	2	0	..
Pembroke	37	27	6	25	3	12	17	22	11	11	3	3	82
QUEBEC.													
Huntingdon	24	27	16	36	0	4	14	12	9	2	2	0	43
Montreal	37	30	13	31	2	6	11	12	10	4	0	0	35
Quebec	40	28	9	26	3	5	16	11	5	7	3	2	69
NEW BRUNSWICK.													
St. John	32	35	22	37	4	6	13	14	8	10	4	0	59
Petersville	..	..	..	25	..	..	..	1	4	3	1	1	..
Bass River	39	45	13	30	3	7	18	18	6	11	18	6	87
NOVA SCOTIA.													
Yarmouth	..	30	24	36	3	2	9	5	10	7	0	0	36
Halifax	35	31	26	29	1	2	7	10	7	7	3	1	33
Windsor	35	35	23	28	3	4	2	14	5	6	3	1	38
Wolfville	..	33	18	27	1	1	7	9	4	7	2	0	31
Pictou	30	35	18	31	1	5	6	13	7	12	5	0	49
Glace Bay	38	47	29	30	2	5	15	6	7	12	12	2	59
Sydney	39	54	26	7	1	4	17	17	6	9	12	0	66

TABLE IX.

RAIN FALL in each Month and Number of Days Rain in the several Provinces, and in the several districts of the Province of Ontario.

Districts.	1870.							1871.				
	June.	*July.*	*August.*	*September.*	*October.*	*November.*	*December.*	*January.*	*February.*	*March.*	*April.*	*May.*
West and South West District	3 55	6 64	3 74	2 77	3 85	1 66	1 40	0 90	0 90	2 42	3 36	2 03	1 67
North and North West do	3 74	6 06	2 66	3 19	4 90	0 99	0 61	0 55	0 67	1 74	2 27	1 44
Central do	5 60	3 06	2 47	5 39	2 56	1 00	2 05	0 57	1 05	3 51	3 50	2 06
North East and East do	2 33	2 85	1 80	2 80	4 32	1 36	0 47	0 68	0 36	1 72	2 82	1 25
‡ Ontario	3 67	5 25	2 82	3 24	4 15	1 23	0 98	0 69	0 69	2 32	3 59	2 43	1 60
Quebec	1 89	4 09	2 83	2 03	4 52	1 68	0 57	0 93	0 17	2 28	2 49	1 04
New Brunswick	2 91	2 96	2 70	2 79	6 41	5 41	1 08	1 64	1 58	1 67	3 22	2 94
Nova Scotia	2 81	3 13	2 99	4 89	5 13	7 69	5 07	2 20	1 53	2 93	2 87	2 37
DAYS.												
West and South West District	10 4	12 7	8 6	7 6	12 7	5 8	3 6	4 2	2 4	8 6	9 0	5 7
North and North West do	11 3	14 6	10 0	12 0	17 0	7 0	2 8	3 4	1 0	6 8	10 8	6 3
Central do	13 3	11 0	12 0	10 7	12 0	1 7	4 3	3 6	1 0	6 2	10 2	6 0
North East and East do	10 0	12 3	11 7	8 8	15 5	5 6	2 5	3 3	1 5	8 7	11 7	8 5
Ontario	11 0	13 1	10 1	9 8	14 8	6 0	3 2	3 7	1 6	7 6	10 2	6 3
Quebec	11 7	12 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	6 3	3 3	5 0	4 3	7 0	13 0	11 0
New Brunswick	10 0	13 5	12 0	11 0	12 5	16 5	5 5	5 7	5 3	6 7	12 3	11 7
Nova Scotia	9 7	9 8	11 6	8 7	12 9	16 3	10 6	7 4	5 4	7 6	10 9	12 7

The Stations comprised in the first district of Ontario, are Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 & 11, of Tables V and VI.

The Stations comprised in the second district of Ontario, are Nos. 13, 14, 18, 20, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27 & 28, of Tables V and VI.

The Stations comprised in the third district of Ontario, are Nos. 12, 15, 16, 17 & 19, of Tables V and VI.

The Stations comprised in the fourth district of Ontario, are Nos. 21, 22, 29 & 30 of Tables V and VI.

‡ The means for Ontario are taken from the monthly or quarterly sums at the separate Stations.

TABLE X.

RAIN FALL and No. of days of Rain in each quarter, with the depth of snow and No. of days of snow in each Month, for the several Provinces, and for the several districts of the Province of Ontario.

Stations.	Quarterly depth of Rain in Inches.				Depth of Snow in Inches.								
					1870.			1871.					
	Summer.	Autumn.	Winter.	Spring.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.
West and South West District.	11 84	8 41	3 01	7 06	0 1	11 1	21 4	11 0	12 4	5 3	0 1	0 0
North and North West do	12 51	9 09	1 23	5 23	0 1	13 8	31 8	31 7	22 7	16 0	0 4	0 0
Central do	11 13	9 00	2 65	8 67	0 0	1 7	16 0	24 3	18 0	11 7	0 4	0 0
North East and East do	6 98	8 56	1 41	5 79	1 7	7 1	22 9	21 3	14 2	10 5	1 7	0 0
‡ Ontario	12 06	8 79	1 96	6 56	0 4	10 8	25 2	21 8	17 1	11 1	0 5	0 0
Quebec	8 72	8 23	1 71	5 79	2 1	3 0	21 5	23 8	9 3	12 5	1 9	0 0
New Brunswick	8 57	14 62	1 02	7 82	4 0	4 3	37 2	12 7	8 7	13 2	3 4	0 7
Nova Scotia	8 96	17 11	8 76	8 17	1 6	5 4	13 2	18 9	11 0	13 0	12 2	0 2
	DAYS.												
West and South West District.	31 7	26 5	10 0	23 4	0 0	5 0	9 3	8 7	7 2	0 6	0 1	0 0
North and North West do	35 9	36 2	7 2	23 9	0 4	6 4	17 9	17 0	10 8	9 4	1 6	0 1
Central do	36 3	30 7	9 3	22 4	0 3	3 7	8 7	12 8	10 2	8 4	1 2	0 0
North East and East do	34 0	28 7	7 8	26 7	2 0	6 0	13 5	16 7	9 8	7 5	1 8	0 8
Ontario	34 2	31 4	8 4	23 8	0 7	5 5	13 2	13 4	9 6	7 7	1 3	0 1
Quebec	33 7	28 3	12 7	31 0	1 7	5 0	13 7	12 7	8 0	4 3	3 3	0 7
New Brunswick	35 7	40 0	17 5	30 7	3 5	6 5	15 5	11 0	6 0	8 0	7 7	2 3
Nova Scotia	31 4	37 9	23 4	31 1	1 7	3 3	8 7	10 6	6 6	8 6	5 3	0 6

‡ See Notes to previous Table.

MISCELLANEOUS TABLES FROM SINGLE STATIONS.

The following was forwarded by Mr. John Murray, of Spence's Bridge, Thompson's River, British Columbia, being the results of observations made by him in 1870.

The distinctions between windy and calm days, and between cloudy and clear days are not very precise, but the numbers will serve for an approximate comparison of the different months with respect to the wind and the state of the sky.

TABLE shewing the Monthly Mean Temperatures at Noon, with the number of days in each month designated as windy and calm, cloudy and clear, and the number of days in which Rain and Snow fell, for the year 1870.

1870.	Mean Temperature at Noon.	Number of Days.					
		Windy.	Calm or Light Wind.	Cloudy.	Clear.	Rain.	Snow.
January	25 0	11	20	17	14	1	5
February	38 0	10	18	15	13	3	3
March	42 0	12	19	12	19	1	5
April	64 0	25	5	14	16	5	2
May	69 0	23	8	15	16	5	0
June	79 0	16	14	13	17	4	0
July	83 0	19	12	13	18	6	0
August	81 0	12	19	6	25	2	0
September	73 0	14	16	12	18	4	0
October	56 0	14	17	17	14	2	1
November	46 0	8	22	10	20	2	1
December	29 0	6	25	16	15	2	2
Sums	685 0	170	195	160	205	37	19
Mean Temperature of year	57 1						

METEOROLOGICAL ABSTRACT, compiled from Observations made at Montreal in 1870, by C. SMALLWOOD, Esq., M. D., L. L. D.

—	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Year.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Mean Temperature	19 23	16 18	26 25	46 69	59 34	72 43	74 57	70 68	63 22	51 26	38 56	23 88	46 85
Highest Temperature	39 7	38 2	52 2	76 0	89 3	91 4	96 1	93 1	85 7	77 4	61 2	55 6	96 1
Lowest Temperature	—20 9	— 8 1	— 5 4	24 0	39 7	59 8	53 1	54 0	45 1	25 9	19 7	— 6 2	—20 9
Monthly and Annual Range	60 6	46 3	57 6	48 0	49 6	31 6	43 0	40 1	40 6	47 5	41 5	61 8	117 0
Mean Maximum Temperature	21 65	22 32	34 59	57 12	75 32	76 03	84 70	78 58	71 81	61 58	46 30	28 50	
Mean Minimum Temperature	12 53	8 66	18 85	39 16	49 51	66 10	66 15	62 89	53 67	40 00	32 26	13 69	
Mean Daily Range	12 15	13 66	15 74	17 96	25 78	9 93	18 55	8 69	21 14	21 58	14 04	9 81	
Mean Height of the Barometer	30 051	29 946	30 006	29 955	29 934	29 952	29 860	29 950	30 171	30 054	29 846	29 867	29 966
Highest Barometer	30 774	30 699	30 591	30 327	30 257	30 101	30 060	30 346	30 426	30 600	30 500	30 593	30 774
Lowest Barometer	28 750	29 298	29 519	29 576	29 469	29 692	29 600	29 652	29 637	29 299	29 469	29 469	28 750
Monthly and Annual Range	2 024	1 401	0 952	0 751	0 791	0 409	0 460	0 694	0 789	1 301	1 031	1 100	2 024
Mean of Cloudiness, 0=clear, 10=clouded	5 0	4 6	4 6	3 6	3 0	5 1	3 0	3 4	3 0	1 4	5 5	6 8	4 5
Total amount of Rain	1 586	0 922	0 074	0 313	2 141	2 750	3 352	2 771	2 293	5 853	1 335	0 203	23 543
Number of Days Rain	6	1	1	3	7	15	14	8	12	1	5	3	91
Total amount of Snow	31 9	29 0	9 2	0 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 3	2 1	21 9	95 8
Number of Days Snow	16	13	8	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	6	11	58
Number of Fair Days	9	14	22	22	24	15	17	23	18	16	19	17	216
Number of Auroras observed	1	1	4	2	4	1	6	8	5	3	1	2	27

TABLE of Temperature and Precipitation, compiled by G. Murdoch, Esq., C.E., from observations made by himself at St. John, N. B., Latitude, 45° 16′ 42″ N. Longitude, 66° 3′ 45″ W. Height above the sea, 135 feet.

Months.	*Precipitation, Snow, water included.*			*Temperature.*				
	1870.	1869.	*Average of 10 Years.*	*Highest, 1870.*	*Lowest, 1870.*	*Mean 1870. 6 a. m. 2 p. m. 10 p. m.*	*Mean 1860. 6 a. m. 2 p. m. 10 p. m.*	*Average of 10 Years.*
				°	°	°	°	°
January	10 390	2 312	4 738	45 00	—7 00	25 28	20 17	18 62
February	8 475	5 970	4 724	45 00	—8 00	21 12	24 73	21 54
March	2 800	4 704	4 268	50 00	—3 00	27 55	26 09	27 52
April	5 825	3 965	3 988	64 00	23 00	40 11	38 17	37 30
May	2 360	5 553	4 730	69 00	32 00	45 34	46 63	46 92
June	3 135	6 438	2 899	77 00	48 00	66 79	55 33	54 76
July	4 225	2 025	3 412	80 00	50 00	60 00	59 38	59 67
August	2 480	1 507	3 816	77 00	48 00	59 80	58 91	59 46
September	4 035	2 180	4 488	72 00	42 00	54 56	55 29	54 59
October	8 770	4 687	4 663	66 00	25 00	46 44	46 63	45 10
November	6 460	6 307	6 282	56 00	16 00	36 76	34 17	36 28
December	4 795	6 050	4 044	42 00	—1 00	25 47	26 61	23 06
Sums and Means	63 755	51 678	52 530	61 93	22 08	41 60	41 03	40 42
SEASONS.								
Spring	10 985	14 202	13 987	69 00	—8 00	37 67	37 06	37 26
Summer	9 840	9 970	0 927	80 00	48 00	58 86	57 87	58 11
Autumn	19 265	13 174	15 453	72 00	16 00	45 92	45 36	45 58
Winter 1870-71	10 805	24 920	14 026	44 00	—21 00	20 63	24 84	20 99

In the year 1871 the instructions to Postmasters, forms, and accounts, were assimilated throughout the Dominion.

In the early part of the year, P. LeSueur, Esq., Superintendent, visited Nova Scotia and New Brunswick and arranged a uniform system of accounts, and equalized the charge of commissions on Money Orders.

During the month of June H. A. Wicksteed, Esq., the Accountant of the Post Office Department, was instructed to proceed to Halifax and St. John, and the result of his mission was the relieving of the Post Office Inspectors of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia of the management of the Accounts of these Provinces, Warrants having since the Union been issued in favor of these officers for all payments for Mail Service, and the Postmasters accounted to them instead of to the Central Government at Ottawa. The value of this change cannot be overestimated, all the forms are now uniform and the control of all payments is centralised at Head Quarters.

John Dewe, Esq., Chief Inspector, was also despatched to the Province of Manitoba, for the purpose of establishing Post Offices and opening Mail Routes there; and Gilbert Griffin, Esq., was charged with a similar mission to the Province of British Columbia.

The Postal control over these two Provinces having been added to the rest of the Dominion during the last year.

The two "remarkable Events" of last year in the Post Office were:—1st. The placing of all the country Postmasters on salaries instead of as heretofore paying them by commissions on collections—this later mode of remuneration simplifies the accounts very materially; and, 2nd, the issue of Post cards valued at 1 ct. each.

The Money Order system was established between British Columbia and the United Kingdom on the 1st May, 1871, and on the 1st of October Money Orders were exchanged between Great Britain and the United States, and it is hoped that a similar state of things will soon exist between Canada and her American neighbors.

Now that the Postage on letters through our vast Dominion has been reduced to the minimum rate of 3c., and the cost of collecting the unpaid portion is so expensive and the machinery for doing so, so cumberous, the Government would be fully justified in adopting the system of compulsory prepayment by stamps; and it is to be hoped that our energetic P. M. G. will introduce a measure during the next session to that effect.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—DOMINION OF CANADA.

General Post Office.

Postmaster-General, Hon. Alex. Campbell, Ottawa; Deputy, W. H. Griffin; Accountant, H. A. Wicksteed; Secretary, W. White; Cashier, J. Ashworth; Superintendent Money Order Branch, P. LeSueur; Superintendent Savings Bank, J. C. Stewart Chief Inspector, John Dewe.

LETTER RATES.

Within the Dominion of Canada and Prince Edward Island.

Prepaid 3 c. per ½ oz., unpaid 5 c. per ½ oz., if partially paid the unpaid portion will be charged on delivery; when re-directed no further charge; if forwarded from Dead Letter Office 3 c. additional, and 2 c. when delivered by carriers.

Table No. I.—Postage Rates for places in, and passing through the United States—prepayment is required in all cases.

Countries.	Letters, per ½ oz.	Newspapers, each.	Printed Matter, per 4 oz.	Countries.	Letters, per ½ oz.	Newspapers, each.	Printed Matter, per 4 oz.
	cts.	cts.	cts.		cts.	cts.	cts.
Australian Colonies	15	03	06	†Japan	15	03	6
Acapulco	13	05	12	Mexico	13	05	12
*Aspinwall	13	04	08	New Granada, except Aspinwall and Panama	21	06	11
Bahamas	06	04	08	Nicaragua	13	04	8
*Bolivia	25	06	14	*Panama	13	04	08
Brazil	18	04	08	*Peru—Calao and Lima	13	06	11
British Columbia	03	02	04	Red River	03		
*Colon	13	05	12	Sandwich Islands	09	01	03
Ecuador	25	06	14	United States	06		
Central America	13	04	08	Venezuela	13	06	12
Costa Rica	13	04	08	†West Indies (British and Danish)	13	02	06
*Chili—Valparaiso	25	06	14	West Indies (other)	21	05	
†China	13	03	06				
Cuba	13	03	06				
Honduras	15	04	10				

* Can be registered on pre-payment of an additional 8c. per letter.
† Letters can be registered to Shanghae and Yokohama, only.
§ 10 c. if forwarded unpaid.
‡ Letters for Bermuda, British and Foreign West Indies, when sent in the monthly mails from Halifax. Postage is 12 c. per ½ oz.

Note.—West India Mails are despatched for Havana and the West Indies every Thursday afternoon from New York, and for St. Thomas, West Indies and Brazil on the 23rd of every month.

Table No. 2.—POSTAGE RATES for places in and passing through the United Kingdom.

Countries.	Letters. Per ½ oz.	Letters. Per ½ oz.	Newspapers, each.	Book Post. 2 oz.	2 to 4 oz.	4 to 8 oz.	8 to 12 oz.	12 oz. to 1 lb.
	cts.	cts.	cts.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
†Africa (West Coast)	....	16	04	10	12	24	36	48
*Algeria	10	16	Bk. R	6	12	24	36	48
Australia	....	16	06	12	14	28	42	56
Austria	....	10	Bk. R	8	16	32	48	64
*Baden	16	24	do	6	12	24	36	48
*Bavaria	16	24	do	6	12	24	36	48
Belgium	....	10	do	6	12	24	36	48
Brazil	....	28	01	10	12	28	36	48
Bremen	....	10	Bk. R	8	16	32	48	64
Brunswick	....	10	do	8	16	32	48	64
†Buenos Ayres	....	28	01	10	12	24	36	48
Cape Good Hope	....	28	01	10	12	24	36	48
Ceylon	....	22	06	12	14	28	42	56
† China	....	40	06	12	14	28	42	56
China (except Hong Kong)	....	28	06	12	14	28	42	56
Constantinople	....	16	Bk. R	6	12	24	36	48
†Cuba	....	24	01	10	12	24	36	48
Denmark	....	12	Bk. R	8	16	32	48	64
†Ecuador	....	40	05	12	14	28	42	56
Egypt	....	16	01	10	12	24	36	48
England	....	6	02	4	6	12	18	24
*France	10	16	Bk. R	4	8	16	24	32
*Gibraltz	16	24	do	6	12	24	36	48
*Gibraltar	....	16	01	10	12	24	36	48
Great Britain	....	6	02	4	6	12	18	24
Greece	....	20	Bk. P	8	16	32	48	64
Jersey Town	....	24	01	10	12	24	36	48
†Guatemala	....	24	01	10	12	24	36	48
Hamburg	....	10	Bk. P	8	16	32	48	64
†Hayti	....	24	01	10	12	24	36	48
Holland	....	10	04	6	12	24	36	48
Hong Kong	....	28	06	12	14	28	42	56
Ireland	....	06	02	4	6	12	18	24
India	....	22	06	12	14	28	42	56
Ionian Islands	....	20	Bk. P	8	16	32	48	64
Italy	14	24	do	8	16	32	48	64
Lubeck	....	10	do	8	16	32	48	64
Madeira	....	16	do	6	12	24	36	48
Malta	....	16	04	10	12	24	36	48
Mauritius	....	24	08	16	18	36	54	72
Mecklenburg	....	10	Bk. P	8	16	32	48	64
†Mexico	....	24	01	10	12	24	36	48
Moldavia	....	18	Bk. P	8	16	32	48	64
Natal	....	24	04	10	12	24	36	48
†New Grenada	....	24	01	10	12	24	36	48
New Zealand	....	16	06	12	14	28	42	56
Norway	....	16	Bk. P	8	16	32	48	64
Oldenburg	....	10	do	8	16	32	48	64
†Peru	....	40	06	12	14	28	42	56
Portugal	16	28	Bk. P	6	12	24	36	48
Prussia	....	10	do	8	16	32	....	....
Russia	....	10	do	8	16	32	48	64
Sax Cobourg Gotha	....	10	do	8	16	32	48	64
Scotland	....	06	02	4	6	12	18	24
Sweden	....	16	Bk. P	8	16	32	48	64
Switzerland	....	10	do	8	16	32	48	64
Tasmania	....	16	06	12	14	28	42	56
†Venezuela	....	28	01	10	12	24	36	48
Victoria	....	16	03	12	14	28	42	56
W. Indies (Brit.)	....	28	04	8	16	32	48	64

Note to Table 2.—All letters must be prepaid. Unpaid or short-paid letters for the United Kingdom will be charged on delivery with the amt. short paid, and a fine of 3d. stg.

Registration fee on letters to the United Kingdom is 8 cts. each; all others 10 cents; places marked thus * Registration is 8 cts. each letter, and 4 cts. per ½ oz., and double postage rate as per table.

Letters marked thus † cannot be registered.

There will be an additional charge of 2 cts. per ½ oz. on letters, 2 cts. each on Newspapers, and 2 cts. per 4 oz. on Book Packets, when these are forwarded by way of New York.

Book Packets not exceeding 1 oz. may be forwarded by Canadian Steamers for 2 cts. each.

Parcel Post.

For the Dominion only, at the following rates, which must be paid in advance.

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

Pattern and Sample Post.

Patterns or samples of merchandise may be transmitted within the Dominion at the rate of 1 cent per oz., pre-paid by postage stamp, and may be registered on payment of a fee of 5 cents. Short paid package of samples will be fined 5 cents.

Postage on Miscellaneous Matter.

Seeds, Cuttings, Bulbs, Roots, Scions, or Grafts, and Botanical Specimens, may be posted in Canada for any part of the Dominion or the United States on pre-payment by Stamp of one cent per ounce. Packages containing the above articles may be received from the United States, for which the same charge must be paid on delivery.

Newspaper Post.

On newspapers published in the Dominion, the postage is, if paid quarterly in advance, either by the publisher or by the party to whom it is delivered:—

Once per week	5 cents,
Twice "	10 "
Three times a week	15 "
Daily	30 "

If not paid in advance, 1 cent each. The commuted rate applies not only to papers circulating within the Dominion, but also to subscribers in the United 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 2 cents each by postage stamps.

Exchange papers pass *free* between publishers in Canada, and also to and from those in the United States, Prince Edward Island, and Newfoundland.

Papers from England *viâ* the United States are charged 2 cents each on delivery. By Canadian mails *free*.

Postage on papers from the United States to regular subscribers in Canada, 1 cent. Transient United States papers, 2 cents.

Papers from Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland may be delivered to regular subscribers at the ordinary commuted rate. Transient papers, 2 cents each.

Canadian Post Book.

Books and Pamphlets addressed to any place in Canada, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland or the United States, must be pre-paid 1 cent per oz. by postage stamps.

TABLE of RATES on all matter, *not* Letters, forwarded by Post—within the Dominion of Canada—to the United Kingdom, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland, the United States, and France.

Description.	*In the Dominion of Canada, and to Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland.*	*To Great Britain, by Canadian Steamer, from Quebec, Portland, or Halifax.*	*To Great Britain, by the Cunard Steamer from New York.*	*To France, by Cun'd'r, from Quebec, Port'd or Halifax.*	*To the United States.*
Books and Cartes de Visite..	1 cent per oz. payable in advance by Stamp.....	Canadian Packet Post.....	Cunard Book Post....	French Book Post..	1 cent per oz.
Circulars, printed.....	1 ct. each when sent singly....	..... Do	..... Do	..... Do	1 do
Hand-bills.....	1 ct. per oz. payable in advance by Stamp.....	..... Do	..... Do	..... Do	1 do
Lithogr. Letter and Circulars.	1 cent each when sent singly, or 1 cent per oz.....	..... Do	..... Do	..... Do	1 do
Newspapers.....	See Newspaper Post.....	By Newspaper Post.....	Newspaper Post, and 1d. stg. on delivery..	..... Do	Commuted Rate.
Newspapers, transient.....	2 cents each.....	2 cents each.....	4 cents each.....	..... Do	2 cents each.
Pamphlets and Occasional Publications.....	1 cent per oz.....	Canadian Packet Book Post	Cunard Book Post...	..... Do	1 cent per oz.
Patterns of Merchandise.....	..... Do	..... Do	..... Do	..... Do	Letter Rate,
Periodicals.....	1 ct. per 4 ozs. whether package contains 1 or more Nos..	2 cts. per No., if published in Canada: if Foreign, Canadian Packet Book Post.....	..... Do	..... Do	Same as in Dom.
Photoz. in Cases or Albums.	Parcel Post.....	Canadian Packet Book Post.	..... Do	..... Do	Do
Prices Current.....	1 cent per oz., payable in advance by Postage Stamp....	2 cts. each, or in bulk at Canadian Packet Book Post..	1 cents each.....	..... Do	Do
*Printers' Proofs.....	..... Do	Canadian Packet Book Post..	Cunard Book Post....	..... Do	1 cent per oz.
Seeds, Cuttings, Bulbs, Roots, Scions, Grafts, &c.....	..... Do	..... Do	..... Do	..... Do	Do

Can. Packet Bk Post from Quebec or Halifax.		*French Book Post.*		*Parcel Post in the Dom. of Canada.*		*Cunard Packet Book Post.*	
Under 1 oz.....	2 cents.	Under 2 ozs.....	4 cents.	Under ¼ lb.....	12½ cents.	Under 1 oz.....	4 cents.
Between 1 and 2 ozs.....	4 "	Between 2 and 4 ozs.	8 "	Between ¼ lb and 1 lb....	25 "	Between 1 and 2 ozs.....	6 "
" 2 and 4 ozs.....	6 "	" 4 and 8 ozs.	16 "	" 1 lb and 1½ lb....	37½ "	" 2 and 4 ozs.....	8 "
" 4 and 8 ozs.....	12 "	" 8 and 12 ozs.	24 "	" 1½ lbs and 2 lbs.	50 "	" 4 and 8 ozs.....	16 "
" 8 and 12 ozs.....	18 "	" 12 and 1 lb...	32 "	" 2 lbs and 2½ lbs.	62½ "	" 8 and 12 ozs.....	24 "
" 12 and 1 lb.....	24 "			Registration Fee.....	5 "	" 12 ozs. and 1 lb....	32 "
Increasing 6 cts. every 4 ozs. additional.						Increasing 8 cts. every 4 ozs. additional.	
						Registration Fee.....	8 cents

A Book Packet may contain any number of separate Books, Publications, Works of Art and Literature, Maps, Prints, Photographs, Paper, Vellum, Parchment; they may be written, printed, or plain, or any mixture of the three. Book Packets must be open at *both ends or both sides.*

Parcel Post may contain anything contained in the British Book Post—Printers' Proofs and Copy, Military Returns, Statements containing Figures and Signatures, Returns, Deeds, Legal Papers, and all such things not strictly Letters.

*Under the head of Printers' Proofs is embraced manuscript, the written sheets of any book intended for publication, printed impressions taken by Printers for correction. Written marks or corrections do not disqualify Printers' Proofs from passing as such at the above rate.

Patterns and Samples 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, must be sent in bags entirely closed, provided that such bags be transparent.

2nd. Scissors, knives, razors, forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal or ore, and such like articles, are allowed to be forwarded by post, as samples to the United Kingdom, Germany, and Belgium, provided they be packed so as not to injure the mails or the officers of the Post Office. They must be so put up as to be easily examined. Any packet found insufficiently guarded will not be forwarded.

No package must exceed the undermentioned weights and sizes:—

Destination.	*Limit of Weight.*	*Size.*	RATE PER OZ.			
			Not exceeding 2 oz.	*2 to 4 oz.*	*4 to 8 oz.*	*8 to 16 lb.*
			cts.	cts.	cts	cts.
France	36 oz.	18 inches long or 12 in breadth or depth	5	10	20	40
Portugal	16 "		5	10	17	34
Azores	16 "		5	10	17	34
Madeira	16 "		5	10	17	34
Germany	8 "		6	13	25	50
Kingdom of Italy	36 "		6	13	25	38
Belgium	8 "	24 inches long or 12 in breadth or depth	5	10	20	40
Netherlands	16 "		5	10	17	34
Denmark	48 "		6	13	25	50
Switzerland	48 "		6	13	25	50

Should the above rules not be regarded, the package will be forwarded charged letter rate but if over weight or the size be greater than is allowed, it will be sent to the P. M.-Gen.

MONEY ORDERS.

All Money Order Offices in the Dominion are authorized to draw on each other for any any sum up to $100, and as many orders of $100 each as the applicant may require. The following are the rates of commission:—

On Order up to $10	5 cts.
Over $10 up to $20	10 "
" $20 " $40	20 "
" $40 " $60	30 "
" $60 " $80	40 "
" $80 " $100	50 "

Money Orders with Great Britain.

Money 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 such orders and for such amount as may be needed.

On Orders up to £2 stg	25 cts.
Over £2 and up to £5	50 "
" £5 " £7	75 "
" £7 " £10	$1

Money Orders between the Dominion, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland.

Money Order offices in the Dominion grant and pay Money Orders on all Money Order offices in the Provinces of Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland. These Orders are made payable in sterling, and for sums up to £10. For orders up to £5 stg. 25 c. over £5 and up to £10 stg., 50 cts.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS.

For Regulations respecting this Branch see Advertisement.

POSTAL STATISTICS.

Year.	*No. of Post Offices.*	*No. of miles of Mail Route.*	*No. Miles Annual Mail Travel.*	*No. of Letter. by Post.*	*Postal Revenue.*	*Postal Expenditure*
1868	5,033	27,071	10,622,216	18,100,000	$1,024,710	$1,058,570
1869	5,175	27,735	11,291,847	21,920,000	973,056	1,079,828
1870	5,320	27,170	11,695,723	24,500,000	1,010,767	1,155,261

POSTAL SERVICE WITH UNITED KINGDOM.

Year.	To and from Canada.			To and from United States.		Average Passage.		*Mean.*
	Letters.	*Papers.*	*Books.*	*Letters.*	*Papers.*	*East.*	*West.*	
1868	979,800	1,142,000	27,750	120,000	147,000	9 21	10 15	10 6
1869	1,095,196	1,153,797	25,127	84,000	54,000	9 15	9 16	9 15
1870	1,215,104	1,322,718	29,959	21,633	90,038	9 14	9 21	9 17

POSTAL SAVINGS BANK.

Year.	*No. of deposits.*	*Amount of deposits.*	*No. of withdrawals.*	*Amount of withdrawals.*	*New acc'ts opened.*	*Acc'ts closed.*	*No. of open acc'ts at close of period.*	*Balance due to depositors, including interest at close of period.*	*No. Postal Sav'g Bks.*
1869	16,657	927,835 00	4,787	$206,751 35	6,429	1,319	7,212	$856,811 24	213
1870	21,991	1,317,541 00	9,478	665,555 51	7,823	2,857	12,178	1,588,818 83	223

MONEY ORDERS.

No. of Money Order Offices			558
Amount of Orders issued	$3,985,717 72	Commission accruing to P. O. D.	$21,416 71

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; V. Tait, Chief Clerk.

Postage Rates.

The same as the rates of the Dominion.

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

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

Year.	No. of Offices.	No. Miles Post Road.	No. Miles Mail Travel.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	No. of Letters.	No. of Papers.
				$	$		
1869	25			12,570	37,000	....	....
1870	28	950	....	14,000	37,000	....	....
1871	....	....	....	14,000	40,000	....	....

MONEY ORDERS WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

On Orders up to	£2	stg.....	25 cents.
Over £2	" £5	.....	50 "
" £5	" £7	.....	75 "
" £7	" £10	.....	$1 00

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Postmaster General, John Delaney, Esq.; G. Lemesurier, Chief Clerk and Accountant; T. S. Dwyer, Superintendent of Money Order Office.

Letter Postage.

Letters circulating within the Province, if pre-paid by stamps, 5 cents per ½ 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 ½ oz.; to the city of Halifax, 10 cents per ½ oz.; to Prince Edward Island, the United States and West Indies, *via* Bermuda, when posted at St. Johns, 10 cents per ½ oz.; when posted at outports, 13 cents per ½ oz.; to the United Kingdom, 12 cents; Vancouver's Island, British Columbia, East and West Coast of South America, *via* Bermuda, 34 cents per ½ oz. Letters found to contain coin posted for the United Kingdom, not registered, will be forwarded, charged with a double registration fee.

Table of Foreign Rates.

—	Per ½ oz.	Per ¼ oz.	—	Per ½ oz.	Per ¼ oz.
Algeria	16	24	Ionian Islands		30
Australia		22	Italy	22	
Austria		22	Jamaca		
Baden		22	Lubeck		
Bavaria		22	Madeira	13	34
Belgium		22	Malta	22	44
Belize (Honduras)		24	Mauritius		
Bolivia		58	Mecklenburg		
Brazil		34	Mexico		34
Bremen		22	Nassau	22	44
Brunswick		22	Natal		34
Buenos Ayres		34	New Grenada		34
Cape of Good Hope		34	New S. Wales		22
Ceylon		34	New Zealand		22
Chili		58	Norway		22
China		34	Oldenburg		22
Cuba		34	Peru and West Coast		
Constantinople	20	40	Poland		
Denmark		18	Porto Rico	32	
Ecuador		58	Portugal		
Egypt		12	Prussia		
France	16	32	South America (West & East Coast, *via* Bermuda)		32
Galatz	20	40			
Gibraltar		22			
Greece	52	64	South America (West Coast, *via* England)		58
Greytown		34			
Guatemala		34			
Hamburg		22	Tasmania		22
Hayti		34	Tenedos		34
Holland	16	32	Tchesme		34
India		30			

Parcel Post.

Closed parcels may be forwarded from any Post Office, within the Island, to any office, (not a Way Office), at the following rates:

Under 4 ozs	5 cts.
Over 4 ozs. and not exceeding 8 ozs.	10 "
" 8 ozs. " 12 ozs.	15 "
Adding for every additional 4 oz.	5 "
Registration Fee	5 "

Book Post with Great Britain.

The following are the rates on books, pamphlets, and magazines, for Great Britain, the postage on which must be prepaid:

Not exceeding 4 oz.	6 cts.
Exceeding 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz.	12 "
Do 8 oz. do 1 lb.	24 "
Adding, for every additional 8 oz.	12 "

MONEY ORDERS.

Money Orders are interchanged with the United Kingdom, the Dominion of Canada,

and Prince Edward Island, at the following rates:—

For the United Kingdom.

Up to £2 stg..... 1s. stg.
From £2 to £5 stg..... 2s. "
" £5 to £7 stg..... 3s. "
" £7 to £10 stg..... 4s. "

For the Dominion of Canada and Prince Edward Island.

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

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

ABSTRACT of Money Order transactions from 1865 to 1870 inclusive.

Year.	*No. of Orders issued.*	*Amt. of Orders issued.*	*Commission on orders issued.*	*No. of Orders paid.*	*Amt. of Orders paid.*
		$ c.	$ c.		$ c.
1865....	600	19,589 02	257 23	117	3,252 09
1866....	706	15,181 86	224 51	265	5,505 58
18.7....	917	1,929 61	284 61	311	7277 69
1868....	1005	22,777 55	339 70	429	9141 24
1869....	977	21,218 14	320 08	496	8725 22
1870....	1319	28,825 97	357 76	486	9003 18

TABLE showing the extent of Mail Service, Postal Revenue, &c., in Newfoundland, from 1865 to 1870, inclusive.

Year.	*No. of Post Offices.*	*No. of Way Offices.*	*No. Miles of Mail Service.*	*No. of Arrivals and Departures.*	*Postal Revenue.*	*Expenditure.*	*Bill Packet Postage.*
					$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
1868	18	28	1,258	676	4,615	103 2	4,512
1869	19	40	1,258	676	4,877	11..	4,971
1870	19	43	2,000	70,000	7,100	15,80[illegible]	5,040

NOTE.—Exclusive of the routes given in the above table, three coaches are now employed one to run the mail twice again in the other is employed and the other round to ply once a fortnight to St. Anne, Pembroke west; and the third is employed for Labrador and special service. Length of northern route, 220 miles, and western route, 330; total, 550 miles. There are also six sailing packets for the conveyance of mails to and from different points.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

John A. McDonald, Postmaster General, Charlottetown; W. W. Medcalf, Assistant P. M. G.; H. McKennor, 1st Clerk; W. F. McKennor, 2nd Clerk; W. C. Kennedy, 3rd Clerk.

Letter Postage.

On letters circulating within the Island, the postage (if pre-paid) is 2d. per ½ oz.; if unpaid, 4d. To the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario and Quebec, 3d., pre-payment, optional. United States, 2d. per ½ oz. California and Oregon, 4d. To the United Kingdom, not exceeding ½ oz., if prepaid, 1s. 4; if unpaid, a fine of 1s. will be charged additional on delivery, if sent by Canadian steamer. By Royal Mail steamer via United States, 4d. stg. per ½ oz., if pre-paid; if unpaid, 3d. stg. additional. To Bermuda, Newfoundland and British West Indies, 6d., 3d. of which must be pre-paid. New Zealand, Australia, India, 1s. 1½d.; pre-payment compulsory.

Book Post.

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

Under 1 oz.....	1d. stg.
Not exceeding 2 oz.....	2 "
" 4 oz.....	3 "
" 8 oz.....	6 "
" 16 oz.....	1s. 0 "
" 1½ lb.....	1 6 "
For every additional ½ lb. or any fraction thereof.....	6 "

Printed matter, Prices Current, and Handbills, 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 1lb.....	1s. 3d.
Exceeding 1 lb and under 2 lbs.....	2 6
" 2 lbs. and under 3 lbs.....	3 9
Registration Fee.....	3

The mails from Prince Edward Island for Nova Scotia, &c., are made up twice a week during the summer, 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 are crossed on the ice from Cape Traverse to Cape Tormentine thrice a week. To the United Kingdom, Bermuda, Newfoundland, and West Indies, every alternate week throughout the year, and thrice a week by way of Halifax.

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

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

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

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

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

ABSTRACT of Money Order Business.

Year.	Amount of Orders issued.	Amount of Orders paid.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1867	4,304 5 11	1,359 11 9
1868	4,006 9 2	1,282 13 7
1869	4,151 11 11	1,153 14 9
1870	3,941 1 0	1,091 15 5

The above sums are Island currency, equal to 50 per cent on the sterling. An Act was passed during the last sitting of the Legislature, assimilating the Island currency to that of the Dominion; said Act takes effect 1st January, 1872.

Year.	No. of Post and Way Offices.	No. Miles Mail Route.	No. Miles of Annual Mail Travel.	Postal Revenue.	Expenditure.	No. of Letters by Post per annum.
				Currency. £ s. d.	Currency. £ s. d.	
1867	119	477	94,8 5	2,143 8 11	6,576 2 3	475,000
1868	119	493	95,405	1,968 4 2	6,134 12 1	487,000
1869	121	511	97,067	2,312 5 0	6,129 1 11	503,000
1870	138	534	98,172	2,350 0 0	6,261 14 4	511,000

The Militia.

In previous years it has been stated in the *Year Book* that the Militia system of Canada requires that every able-bodied man within the Dominion be enrolled for its defense. An enrolment takes place each year in the month of February. The last published return set down the number on the rolls as 695,000; and, if we are not misinformed, the enrolment of 1871 shews a total of very nearly 760,000 in the 4 Provinces, besides what may be added by enrolment in Manitoba and British Columbia.

These, it will be remembered, are divided into 4 classes,—each class being compelled to furnish all its men fit for service in any district ere the next is called on to send its quota to the drill room, camp or field.

FIRST CLASS—Men 18 to 30 unmarried or widowers without children.

SECOND CLASS—Men 30 to 45 unmarried or widowers without children.

THIRD CLASS—Men 18 to 45 married or widowers with children.

FOURTH CLASS—Men 45 to 60 years of age.

Out of the Militia thus enrolled are taken the active Militia made up hitherto altogether of Volunteers; but in case the quota is not filled up by volunteering, the ballot may be used in any Division or District—and the active force so raised and drilled is called the Regular Militia. Power is also given to embody seamen and fishermen in a Marine Militia. The act as amended provides for the embodying and drilling in each year of 45,000 men of the active Militia, but the number on the rolls of Active Volunteer Corps, during the past two years has been from 44,000 to 45,000. In previous years those had been drilled for 8 to 16 days, at battalion head quarters, or in battalion camps. In 1871 a series of Brigade or Divisional camps were formed, of which the Adjutant-General reports as follows:—

"In the sixteen day Camps of Exercise the following numbers performed the Annual Drill, Officers, non-commissioned Officers and Men being paid, drilled and supplied as if on actual service.

		Officers & Men.	Horses.
Military Dist. No.	1	2,316	147
do	do 2	4,753	620
do	do 3	2,758	319
do	do 4	2,227	105
do	do 5	3,546	231
do	do 6	1,512	23
do	do 7	2,886	221
do	do 8	1,411	319
do	do 9	1,135	15
Total		22,544	1,996

More than 1,300 Cavalry and 10 Field Batteries of Artillery (with 42 Field Guns) are included in the above strength, and were

present with the various Brigades in Camp for sixteen days.

"In eight day camps the following numbers were present:

		Officers & Men.	Horses.
Military Dist't No.	1	1,947	191
do do	2	1,283	15
do do	3	807	60
do do	4	Nil	Nil
do do	5	252	do
do do	6	Nil	do
do do	7	413	do
do do	8	418	53
do do	9	Nil	Nil
Total.....		5,210	319

"In addition to this upwards of 1,700 Garrison Artillery men have performed their annual drill at various Forts and Garrisons throughout the Dominion. Three Artillery Batteries embarked in succession for eight days gun drill on board the gunboat "Prince Alfred," the vessel cruising during the period on Lakes Erie, and Huron. The Grand Trunk Brigade, 2,156 strong, and the remaining corps of the active Militia in different districts performing their annual drill at the respective Head Quarters of Corps.

"At Niagara, on the immediate frontier, a force of 4,753 men with three Field Batteries (12 guns) 3 Squadrons of Cavalry, and 605 horses from Military District No. 2, under the command of Lt.-Col. Durie, D.A.G., was concentrated in 12 hours with ample supplies for 16 days, and there formed into a Division. At Laprairie, in front of Montreal the Corps from Military Districts Nos. 5 and 6 being brought together, were formed into another Division of 5,310 men under command of Lt.-Col. O. Smith, D.A.G., C.M.G., with one Field Battery, 2 Squadrons of Cavalry and 254 horses,—they were concentrated with almost equal rapidity and trained for a similar period.

"Early on the morning of the 8th July this Division left Camp and crossed the river St. Lawrence to Montreal (the men carrying one day's provisions) being there joined by the Montreal Garrison Artillery and two Battalions of the Grand Trunk Brigade, a Force of between six and seven thousand men with Cavalry and Artillery was massed in Logan's Farm by 11 a.m., for a Field day and Review, on the termination of which the troops from Laprairie returned to Camp the same day after marching an average distance of sixteen miles, and twice effecting the passage of the River St. Lawrence.

"The Cavalry present at the camps were well mounted and formed a fine looking body of men. The field and Garrison Batteries of Artillery were practised in Artillery Exercises, and their skill in manœuvring, and at shot and shell practice was favorably reported on.

"The whole of the infantry assembled in Camps, in addition to being practised in Company, Battalion and Brigade Drill, have gone through the prescribed course of target practice, prizes being awarded by Government to the best shots in every Company, Batalion, District and Corps. The aptitude exhibited by the men in acquiring military instruction, their adaptability to camp life and soldier like appearance, attracted the favorable notice and approbation of many professional soldiers among our friendly neighbours of the United States, who visited some of the camps and witnessed the manœuvres."

Besides these there are embodied or being embodied for more permanent actual service—not less than 12 mos. in either case—the Red River force of Infantry, and two batteries of Garrison Artillery, of 11 officers, 284 non-commissioned officers and men, 16 horses, to occupy the fortifications of Quebec and Kingston, with detachments at Toronto and St. Helen's, Montreal, just left vacant by the departure of Imperial troops.

The 2 corps sent to Manitoba, under command of Sir Garnet Wolsely, of which mention was made in the *Year Book* of 1871, after service there during the Winter, were in the Spring disbanded, with the exception of two Companies of 40 men each, under the command of Major Irvine of the former second or Quebec Battalion. But a Fenian raid into the Territory having occurred in October, (proving, however the merest fiasco,) as a provision against irruptions during the winter, a force of 200 men drawn from all the Militia districts in Ontario and Quebec in proportion to their quota of active Militiamen, was organized and despatched to reinforce Major Irvine's command and the newly formed local volunteer companies, Major Scott of the 42nd Batt. of Volunteers—who had served as Captain in the expedition of 1870—went with the Expedition—Lt.-Col. W. Osborne Smith, C.M.G., being sent forward to superintend the arrangements for their reception and assume command temporarily during the completion of the Militia organization in the Province. The celerity with which bodies of men can be called together and dispatched to any threatened portion of the Dominion may be judged from this,—that the order to call for volunteers for this service issued on the 12th October; that on the 17th they were assembled from all the districts, many more offering than were required, and, after two medical inspections, they embarked at Collingwood with a complete outfit and all necessary stores and medical comforts, and hospital equipage and a force of voyageurs to assist them *en route*. On the 24th they had reached Thunder Bay at the Western end of Lake Superior. On the 25th they landed their stores, &c., and were *en route* reaching the Shebandowan, 45 miles, in two days march. On the 1st November they had reached Deux Rivières Portage—miles further, although the weather was unusually cold, snow and ice had to be encountered, and two of the government tugs on the inland waters were laid up, disabled, and on the 18th reached Fort Garry without a casualty.

The artillery corps at Kingston and Quebec under command of Lt. Col. French and Lt. Col. Strange (both recently serving in the Royal Artillery) are to serve as schools of gunnery, &c., provision being made for a short course of 3 months and a long course of 12 months in the care of persons selected for special aptitude or efficiency. It is announced that similar schools will be founded at Halifax and St. John.

Six Military schools (for candidates for or officers holding) commissions in Infantry corps are established at Toronto and Kingston, Ont.; at Montreal and Quebec, Que.; at Fredericton, N.B.; and Halifax, N.S.; to be since the departure of the regular troops under the charge of the D. A. G. as com-

mandant and a Brigade Major as adjutant. These are open for 6 months in the year, from 1st December to 1st June. Cadets remain as long as is necessary to take out certificates or prove their incompetency. Not more than 65 can be in training in any school at one time—not more than 550 in the year in all the schools.

The Dominion is divided into 11 Military Districts—as follows:

Ontario—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4; Quebec 5, 6, and 7, New Brunswick 8; Nova Scotia, 9; Manitoba, 10; British Columbia, 11.

Each Province again into—Brigade Divisions—In Ontario, Nos. 1 to 8, inclusive; in Quebec, 1 to 8; New Brunswick 1 to 3; and Nova Scotia 1 to 3. For limits of these divisions see Year Book of 1871. (Brigade divisions have not yet been formed in Manitoba or British Columbia).

The command in chief is vested in Her Majesty to be exercised personally or by Her representative the Governor General.

The following is the staff:—

Minister of Militia and Defence—Sir Geo. E. Cartier, Bart.

Deputy of Minister and Defence—Major Geo. Futvoye.

Accountant—Lt. Col. MacPherson

Director of Stores—Lt. Col. Wily.

Inspector of Artillery and warlike stores—Lt. Col. French.

In case of actual warfare the Militia is placed under the officer commanding H. M. Forces.

Commander-in-Chief in B. N. A.—Lt.-Gen. Sir. J. Hastings Doyle, K. C. M. C., Lt.-Gov. of Nova Scotia, &c.

Adjutant-General of Militia—Col. P. Robertson-Ross.

Deputy do. at Head Quarters—Lt.-Col. Walker Powell.

Military Secretary to A. G.—Lt.-Col. Stewart.

D. A. G. Commanding Districts:

No. 1. .Lt.-Col. J. B. Taylor,
No. 2. . " W. S. Durie.
No. 3. .Lt.-Col. S. P. Jarvis, C. M. G.
No. 4. . " F. J. Atcherley.
No. 5. . " W. Osborne Smith, C. M. G.
No. 6. . " A C DeLotbiniere Harwood
No. 7. . " L. A. Casault, C M G
No. 8. . " G. J. Mamseil.
No. 9. . " R. B. Sinclair.
No. 10. " W. O. Smith, C.M.G.

No. 11. Vacant until further orders.

Brigade Majors, Province of Ontario.—1st brigade division, lieut.-col. James Moffatt, London; 2nd brigade division, lieut-col. Robert S. Service, Stratford; 3rd brigade division lieut.-col. Henry V. Villiers, Hamilton; 4th brigade division,

; 5th brigade division, lieut-col Robert B. Denison, Toronto, 6th brigade division,

; 7th brigade division major W. P. Phillips, Kingston; 8th brigade division lieut.-col. H. Jackson, Brockville.

Brigade Majors, Province of Quebec.—1st brigade division, lieut-col. Thomas Bacon, Montreal; 2nd brigade division, lieut.-col. John Fletcher, C. M. G., St. Johns, Quebec; 3rd brigade division, lieut.-col. Chas. King, Sherbrooke; 4th brigade division, lieut.-col. Gustave d'Odos d'Orsonnens, Montreal; 5th brigade division, lieut-col James W. Hanson Three Rivers; 6th brigade division, lieut.-col L C A L de Bellefeuille, St. Hyacinthe; 7th brigade division, lieut.-col. Henry T. Duchesnay, Levis; 8th brigade division, lieut.-col. E. Lamontagne.

Brigade Majors, Province of New Brunswick.—1st brigade division, James A. Inches, St. Stephen, division, lieut.-col. A. C. Gil 3rd brigade division, lieut-col. Caleb McCully Chatham.

Brigade Majors, Province of Nova Scotia.—1st brigade division, lieut.-col. J. W. Laurie, Halifax; 2nd brigade division, lieut.-col. Thomas Milsom, Wolfville; 3rd brigade division, lieut.-col. C. Crewe Read, Cape Breton.

Public Accounts of the Dominion.

The Public Accounts of the Dominion, laid before Parliament, do not bear later date than June 30th, 1870. We, therefore, compile from the *Canada Gazette* the following statement from the official monthly publications of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Dominion:—

RECEIPTS FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1871.

Months.	Customs.	Excise.	Post Office.	Public Works including Railways.	Bill Stamps & Inland Revenue	Total.
1870	$	$	$	$	$	$
July	870,784	311,499	82,607	135,204	5,669	1,581,476
August	1,318,518	331,450	78,777	160,655	12,057	1,989,911
September	1,314,852	318,274	79,505	124,078	20,275	1,907,217
October	1,201,330	417,692	67,325	121,533	19,017	1,883,861
November	980,577	462,122	50,957	102,310	15,333	1,684,899
December	785,386	494,539	40,628	79,078	10,906	1,405,780
1871.						
January	503,166	384,200	57,131	85,572	13,691	1,085,815
February	750,316	281,656	62,001	48,158	23,019	1,265,329
March	1,005,412	248,940	22,172	42,476	15,046	1,562,197
April	951,515	311,915	61,540	36,283	10,383	1,480,845
May	1,111,961	313,961	65,489	105,005	14,811	1,791,173
June	1,104,035	371,153	27,393	140,531	11,576	1,836,904
Totals	11,826,885	4,247,501	627,526	1,101,491	180,793	19,054,238

EXPENDITURE FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30TH, 1871.

Months.	$
July	2,017,857
August	1,[illegible]
September	1,[illegible]
October	1,[illegible]
November	892,577
December	911,412
1871.	
January	2,[illegible]
February	[illegible]
March	[illegible]
April	1,[illegible]
May	991,677
June	1,267,[illegible]
Total Expenditure	$15,610,251

These figures show the large surplus of Revenue over Expenditure of $3,443,987 for the fiscal year 1870-71.

There appears to have been an increase of Receipts under every heading during the last fiscal year compared with the previous one:—

	1869-70.	1870-71.
Customs	$9,334,212	$11,820,888
Excise	3,619,024	4,337,609
Post Office	573,505	627,526
Public Works	1,006,844	1,161,691
Bill Stamps	134,047	180,793
Miscellaneous	843,956	925,394
Totals	15,512,285	19,054,211

We believe the figures as published in the *Canada Gazette* are liable to a little correction, but the grand fact of a very remarkable increase of revenue is certain; and it may be accepted as another proof of the very rapid increase of the country in prosperity.

There has in fact been a large and steady increase of receipts since the date of the Confederation. Mr. Langton furnishes the following statement:—

The receipts of Consolidated Fund have been,

In 1867-8	$13,767,923 49	
1868-9	15,579,174 52	
1869-70	15,012,225 65	
		$43,579,323 66
The expenditure in		
1867-8	13,586,092 96	
1868-9	13,658,084 09	
1869-70	14,315,509 56	
		41,709,686 61
[illegible] surplus of [illegible]		1,709,642 12
[illegible] expenditure of the [illegible] there has been [illegible] towards [illegible], which is [illegible] the ca[illegible]		
[illegible]	503,266 66	
[illegible]	2[illegible],806 06	
1869-70	126,533 33	
		906,606 05
So that during the three years there has been a surplus in [illegible] the reduction [illegible] debt, or for other [illegible] on capital ac[illegible]		2,616,248 77

There is another way in which the financial progress since Confederation may be considered.

The total liabilities of all the three Provinces in July, 1867, were:—

Funded debt, including Trust [illegible]		$[illegible]
Liabilities to Provinces		2,[illegible]
Miscellaneous		[illegible]
Banking Accounts		3,[illegible]
		$8,046,051 78
[illegible] Sinking Funds and other Investments	$5,785,782 30	
Loans due by Provinces	10,045,533 04	
Cash and Banking Accounts	1,486,094 43	
		17,317,410 [illegible]
Net debt		75,728,641 87

July 1, 1870, the total liabilities were:—

Funded debt, including Trust Fund		$107,395,687 78
Liabilities to Provinces		6,231,159 52
Miscellaneous		1,141,861 44
Banking Accounts		2,242,108 22
		115,993,706 76
LESS Sinking Funds, &c	$13,241,266 17	
Debts due by Provinces	17,193,583 67	
Miscellaneous	11,119 41	
Cash and Banking Accounts	7,337,995 06	
		37,783,964 31
Net debt		$78,209,742 45

The increase of the net debt during the three years has, therefore, been $2,481,101 08, whilst the total expenditure on capital account for Public Works, Intercolonial Railway, and the acquisition of the North West Territory, has been $4,759,335 79, leaving an amount of capital expenditure of $2,278,234 71, which has been met out of income.

We subjoin two official statements of the Debt of the Dominion since Confederation and the Capital Expenditure:—

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Debt of the Dominion from July 1, 1867, to July 1, 1870, according to the rate of interest it bears.

LIABILITIES.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Without interest	5,540,831 46	7,357,516 08	16,126,756 75	15,992,256 21
At varying rates	1,475,965 20	1,572,573 87	49,080 91	215,670 71
At 4 per cent. interest	1,826,020 26	1,482,309 41	8,402,349 19	10,988,455 71
5 "	39,105,464 06	38,842,604 18	41,450,757 73	41,715,796 57
6 "	42,724,770 05	44,498,162 66	40,273,051 76	47,081,627 43
7 "	2,873,200 00	2,873,200 09		
Total debt	93,046,051 73	96,896,666 29	112,361,998 39	115,993,706 76
Total interest	4,851,710 70	4,974,279 93	5,188,641 90	5,355,614 96
Average rate of interest	5.21	5.13	4 62	4 61
ASSETS.				
Without interest	1,463,690 84	4,209,856 29	15,812,184 96	15,675,193 84
At varying rates	3,174,690 16	3,162,825 75	1,469,016 25	353,960 99
At 3 and 3½ per cent. interest			2,099,000 00	4,883,089 49
At 4 per cent. interest			2,708,234 70	2,076,176 03
5 "	12,241,725 90	13,334,215 90	14,019,390 12	14,358,230 70
6 "	434,635 46	432,635 46	442,853 16	437,313 46
Total assets	17,317,410 36	21,139,531 46	36,502,679 19	37,783,964 31
Total interest	753,187 48	806,988 26	929,268 20	1,001,452 06
Average rate of interest	4.35	3 77	2 55	2 65
Total debt	93,046,051 73	96,896,666 29	112,361,998 39	115,993,706 76
Total assets	17,317,410 36	21,139,531 46	36,502,679 19	37,783,964 31
Net debt	75,728,641 37	75,757,134 74	75,859,319 20	78,209,742 45
Total interest on debt	4,851,710 70	4,974,279 93	5,188,641 91	5,355,614 96
Total interest on assets	753,871 48	806,988 26	929,268 20	1,001,452 06
Net interest	4,098,523 22	4,167,311 67	4,259,373 70	4,354,682 90
Average rate	5.41	5.50	5 62	5.56

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.

	1867-8.	1868-9.	1869-70.	*Total.*
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Public Works	537,701 68	385,407 70	280,680 61	1,203,789 99
Less Sales and Stores	13,575 00	41,166 71	9,000 00	63,741 71
	524,126 68	344,240 99	281,680 61	1,149,998 28
Intercolonial Railway	50,081 64	169,782 12	1,567,586 40	1,787,450 16
Acquisition and opening of North West			1,821,887 35	1,821,887 35
	574,208 32	514,023 11	3,671,104 36	4,759,335 79
Increase of debt	28,493 37	102,784 46	2,350,423 25	2,481,101 08
Capital Expenditure from Income	545,714 95	411,238 65	1,320,681 11	2,278,234 71

Thus if we take the population of the Dominion at four millions the net debt, deducting the assets, is $39.25 *per capita*; and if we take it at three millions and a half it is $22.31, and bearing interest at the average rate of 5.56. The cost, then, in interest of the magnificent Public Works which Canada possesses, and which so much increase its wealth and prosperity, is not more than a dollar and a quarter per head per annum, with the prospect of very rapid increase of population to divide even this small burden. It may, however, be advisable for the Dominion to construct in the future, other Public Works. It is in a position to do so if it requires.

We subjoin the usual statement of Receipts and Expenditure up to the latest date it appears in the Public Accounts:—

STATEMENT of Receipts and Payments of the Dominion of Canada, from all sources, for the Year ended 30th June, 1870.

Receipts.	*Amount.*
	$ cts.
CONSOLIDATED FUND.	
Customs	9,331,212 98
Excise	3,619,622 47
Post Office	573,565 84
Revenue Public Works	1,006,811 67
Bill Stamps	131,017 22
Casual	20,095 06
Ordnance Lands	19,915 10
Interest on Investments	583,955 91
Bank Impost	15,443 17
Fines and Forfeitures, including Seizures	41,680 69
Premium, Discount & Exchange	14,537 56
Mariners' Fund	30,987 28
Harbour Police	27,400 91
Emigration	39,857 21
Railway and Steamboat Inspection	9,389 67
Fisheries	16,622 13
Cullers	69,475 10
Militia	16,535 74
Penitentiaries	93,550 89
Sundry and Special Receipts	6,348 93
Lighthouse Duty	315 72
Lighthouse and Coast Service	1,422 08
Marine Hospital	4,346 36
Harbour Improvements	3,135 70
Sable Island Maintenance	1,946 67
Canada Gazette	575 85
Consolidated Fund	15,512,225 65
LOANS ACCOUNT.	
Stock	821,645 27
Dominion Notes	2,649,353 33
Savings' Banks	914,953 72
	4,385,952 32
OPEN ACCOUNTS.	
Investment, Intercolonial Railway	76,893 34
Great Western Railway, Settlement Account	692,058 67
Bank of Montreal, Advance Account	56,615 69
Consolidated Fund, Investment Account	5,540 00
Sales, Public Works	9,000 00
Province of Canada, Debt Account	1,409 78
Special Accounts, Ontario and Quebec	42,135 97
Ontario and Quebec, Subsidy Account	1,720,955 11
Prov. of Ontario, Debt Account	89,258 00
Do Quebec, do	20,615 72
Province of Nova Scotia, Subsidy Account	3,061 93
Indian Fund	208,769 67
Carried forward	2,926,313 88

Expenditure.	*Amount.*
	$ cts.
CONSOLIDATED FUND.	
Interest on Public Debt	5,047,054 24
Charges of Management	273,875 40
Silver Charges Account	58,724 05
Sinking Fund	126,533 39
Premium, Discount & Exchange	7,400 01
Civil Government ... $631,091 41	
Less amount of Stock Stationery. 10,742 68	
	620,348 73
Administration of Justice	304,299 61
Police	49,491 21
Penitentiaries	211,981 62
Legislation	379,753 06
Geological Survey and Observatories	39,550 00
Arts, Agriculture and Statistics	6,226 84
Emigration and Quarantine	71,934 84
Mariners' Fund and Marine Hospitals	36,742 09
Pensions	53,586 28
Militia and Enrolled Force ... $968,490 95	
Protection of Front'r	186,541 37
Protection of Front'r, Special Account ... 90,940 51	
	1,245,972 83
Public Works and Buildings	126,239 23
Ocean and River Steam Service	343,308 47
Lighthouse and Coast Service	229,682 49
Fisheries	61,312 57
Culling Timber	74,096 60
Railway and Steam Boat Inspection	7,396 95
Subsidies to Provinces	2,588,604 96
Miscellaneous	103,762 90
Charges on Revenue:—	
Customs	505,109 31
Excise	119,461 48
Post Office	808,622 77
Public Works	811,630 57
Minor Revenues	4,318 85
Fines and Forfeitures, including Seizures	28,485 31
Consolidated Fund	14,345,509 58
OPEN ACCOUNTS.	
Redemption of Debt	146,511 67
Bank of Montreal, Advance Account	802,044 88
Investment for Intercolonial Railway	144,854 79
Investment for Post Office Savings Bank	9,000 00
Receiver General, 5 per cent. Inscribed Stock	10,138 88
North West Territories	1,460,000 00
Opening of N. West Territory	198,767 57
N. West Expeditionary Force	163,119 78
Intercolonial Railway	1,567,586 40
Carried forward	4,502,023 97

Receipts.	*Amount.* $ cts.
Brought forward	2,926,313 88
Widows' Pensions and Uncommuted Stipends	2,215 17
Municipalities Fund, U. C.	528 10
Dublin Etna Insurance Comp'y	9,327 77
Copyright Duties	436 68
Intercolonial Railway, Special Deposit	21,681 00
Excise Revenue, Special Account	5,000 00
Unpaid Dividends	10,728 09
	2,976,233 99
Charged to New Brunswick, Suspense Account	4,556 17
Charged to Nova Scotia, Railway Suspense Account	16,119 74
	20,675 91
	22,895,077 87

Expenditure.	*Amount.* $ cts.
Brought forward	4,502,023 97
Other Public Works	254,177 95
Nova Scotia Railway Stores Account	34,401 45
E. and N. American do	1,749 21
Province of Canada, Debt Account	15,995 97
Special Account, Ontario and Quebec	19,947 66
Prov. of Ontario Debt Account	1,390,001 34
Do Quebec do	803,761 54
Do Nova Scotia do	180,556 85
Do New Brunswick do	235,234 62
Indians	167,388 10
Widows', Pensions, and Uncommuted Stipends	6,715 68
Municipalities Fund, U. C.	528 02
Dublin Etna Insurance Comp'y	9,575 98
Copyright Duty	437 89
Stationery Office	10,742 68
Unpaid Dividends	3,056 39
	7,875,257 30
Balances due by sundry Bank Accounts, 1870 $7,337,995 06	
Do to do. 219,502 71	7,118,492 85
LESS Balances due by sundry Banking Accts., 1869 6,387,814 01	
Do to do. 120,167 10	6,278,646 91
	899,045 45
Difference in N. S. currency	73 34
Erroneously credited Cullers, 1869	194 32
Written off in N. S. Railway Books	13,597 89
	14,265 55
	22,895,077 87

Mining.

SILVER.

The chief noteworthy features of the progress of mining in Canada during the past twelve months are the development of the Silver Islet Mine, and the discoveries of veins of similar character on the mainland.

We are informed by Mr. Macfarlane, who superintends the works at Wyandoth, Michigan, where the Silver Islet Ore is now smelted, that "from the 1st Sept., 1870 when the property changed hands, until the close of navigation, the quantity of Ore produced amounted to 155,543 lbs. of 3,124 per cent., or 911 ounces per ton, realizing $89,616.26, all of this was smelted at Newark, N.J. The product of this year (1871) has not been wholly worked up, but up to this date (2nd Sept.) 325 tons have been received from the mine, probable value $400,000." " " April, May, and June were consumed in building—4th July first silver produced—product of July 30,177 ounces, of August, 74,367 ounces, of September, (probably) 150,000 ounces." Total for the three months, 254,544 ounces, worth $330,907.

At the Shuniah Mine a shaft has been sunk some sixty feet, and a strong vein reached. At several other points good shows of Silver Ore are said to have been found.

IRON.

About 20,000 tons of Ore were raised at Marmora during 1870, and about 11,000 shipped. The Hull mine will probably have shipped about 10,000 tons during the past Summer.

COPPER.

General inactivity would appear to have prevailed in Copper mining during the past twelve months, though the Rev. J. S. Brown, manager of the Harvey Hill Mines, stated that "progress (at Harvey Hill) during the past year has been all that could

have been wished for. We have been sinking and sloping on three parallel veins which yields about 6 to 8 tons of 9 per cent. ore per fathom. * * * The Ore produces an average of 45 to 50 per cent. when concentrated by washing.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The Report of the Chief Commissioner of Mines for the year 1870, shows the following figures:

GOLD.

Districts.	*Average No. employed.*	*Mills employed this Dec.*	*Crushing Steam Power.*	*Water Power.*	*Quartz, etc., crushed.*	*Yield per ton.*	*Gold from Alluvial Mines.*	*Total Yield of Gold.*	*Maximum yield per ton.*	*Average yield per man for twelve months, at $19.50 per oz.*
					Tons.	o. dw. g.	oz. dwt. g.	oz. dwt. gr.	o. dw. g.	$ c.
Stormont	21	3	1	2	1,523	07 12	.....	578 05 15	6 08 06	509 41
Wine Harbor	47	5	4	1	2,358	07 17	.....	914 15 14	1 05 03	650 87
Sherbrooke	157	11	9	2	11,428	12 11	.....	7,134 04 00	4 08 08	840 68
Tangier	94	4	3	1	2,732	13 06	.....	1,814 02 10	61 10 00	357 00
Montagu	48	2	2		956	4 00 00	.....	3,831 09 08	84 01 12	1,476 70
Waverley	42	4	3	1	2,616	06 05	.....	811 03 21	1 10 00	359 68
Oldham	65	3	1	2	2,644	15 12	.....	2,051 15 03	71 02 00	684 00
Renfrew	36	5	2	3	3,243	07 02	.....	1,171 18 11	2 08 08	602 22
Uniacke	20	6	5	1	1,794	06 05	.....	566 14 05	0 19 00	524 45
Cariboo	21	2	1	1	755	16 05	.....	618 11 02	4 07 14	540 50
Unproclaimed and other Districts	25	8	4	4	463	08 20	176 16 15	378 05 15	1 05 00	280 00
Total 1870	555	53	35	18	30,502	13 [illegible]	176 16 15	19,866 05 06	71 02 00	660 40
" 1869	678	54	36	18	35,424	10 02	177 18 11	17,868 00 19	75 00 00	489 00

Shewing an increase over 1869 of nearly 2,000 ounces in the total yield of gold, and $171 40 in the average yield per man.

The Inspector of Mines, JOHN RUTHERFORD, Esq., remarks as follows respecting the progress of Gold Mining in Nova Scotia during 1870:—

"The experience which is being each year gained, is beginning to bear fruit in the adoption of that system of working which is found to be the best adapted to the particular circumstances of each mine, and, although a closer attention to the treatment of the quartz and its contents is desirable, it must be admitted to be a favorable indication of progress when lodes that do not yield over half an ounce to the ton, can now be profitably worked. A more general application of steam or water power for hoisting and pumping is also being attended with good results; and it may therefore be stated with some degree of confidence that, notwithstanding the room for improvement that still exists, the operations in this branch of mining industry are in a more healthy state than has for some time prevailed."

COAL.

The quantity of coal raised in Nova Scotia during 1870 was 625,769 against 578,062 tons in the preceding year, and 462,188 tons in 1868.

The distribution of the coal sold in 1870 was as follows:—

	1870.		1869.	
	Tons round.	*Tons slack.*	*Tons round.*	*Tons slack.*
Raised	522,598	93,170	500,449½	77,441½
Sold for Home Consumption	119,404	20,774	98,727	17,209
Exported to neighboring colonies	156,013	16,962	114,168	14,929
Exported to other countries	239,336	25,811	257,729	9,031
Total	514,753	63,547	470,624	41,169

The average number of persons employed in 1870 was 2,600, against 2,568 in 1869. The total steam power 3,005 horse, against 2,867.

The comparative statement of Receipts and Expenditure for 1870 and 1869 is as follows:—

Receipts.	1870.	1869.	*Expenditure.*	1870.	1869.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
Rents (Gold)	6,129 72	9,010 88	Salaries & Surveys (gold)	3,217 67	4,222 72
Royalty	10,513 20	9,329 80	Return Rents	346 00	322 00
Mill Sites		10 00	Return Royalty	473 83	153 00
Prospecting Licences	2,860 98	7,453 87	Royalty Commission	403 17	518 43
Licences to search Coal	2,680 00	3,190 00	Return Licence to work	50 00	
Licences to work	650 00	1,290 00	Do do search	440 00	160 00
Royalty	48,673 73	38,376 99	Stationery and Printing	1,832 76	2,259 63
			General Expenses	6,443 78	6,473 73
			Return Prospecting Licenses	29 75	
			Lands		500 00
			Total amount	13,236 96	14,609 51
			Balance	58,270 65	53,932 03
	71,507 68	68,541 54		71,50768	68,541 54

The Pictou Coal Mines.

Last year we gave a short article on the coal mines of Pictou, in which we called attention to the different collieries opened up there, and also to the increasing importance of the trade to the western section of the Dominion.

Looking to the extent to which this trade may be developed we have no hesitation in recapitulating some of the statements given in our last year's edition, supplemented by extracts from the report of the Chief Commissioner of Mines for the year 1870.

We have the same leading collieries to notice, viz.:—

INTERCOLONIAL COAL CO'Y, Drummond Colliery.
GENERAL MINING ASSOCIATION, Foord Pits, Albion Old Mines, Foster Pit, Dalhousie Pit & Cage Pit.
ARCADIA COAL CO., Arcadia Colliery
NOVA SCOTIA COAL CO., Nova Scotia Slope.
MONTREAL AND NOVA SCOTIA COAL CO., Montreal and Pictou Pit.
PICTOU COAL MINING CO., Marsh Colliery.

That the Pictou coals are rapidly increasing in popular estimation is proved by the increased sales. The competition in the coal trade at present is very sharp, and everything therefore depends on the quality of the coal offered.

As this is a Dominion question, and as our coal may not be as well known as the English, Scotch and Welsh, we shall give a detailed account of the Pictou Coal.

This coal is useful for three purposes. As steam, gas, and house coal.

As a general rule there is an absence of sulphur in all qualities; this is to be traced by the light color of their ashes. There is also hardly any appreciable amount of lime and therefore it is not inclined to form a clinker adherent to the grate bars. One point of difference between the Welsh steam and Pictou coal is this, whereas the former gives a larger amount per ton of steam evaporating power, it also gives a larger amount of sulphur, causing a clinker, which adheres and eats the bars of the furnace, whereas the latter with a less amount of steam producing power contains hardly any sulphur, but makes a large amount of Ash.

The ALBION MINES have been subject to one of those casualties during the year 1870, which form the exceptional character of the seams worked and is more serious in the result, than would be the case in seams of lesser thickness. The Foster pit was on fire and operations were totally impeded. The Foord Pit workings on the contrary have been considerably extended.

The ARCADIAN MINE has very considerably increased its productive power.

The coal best known here is the INTERCOLONIAL, respecting which we give the official report:

"Mining has been carried on at this colliery with the same energy that has characterized the operations since their commencement. The sales this year (1870) are in excess of last year of 14,329 tons. The workings are now extensive and afford ample room for the production of a large yield of coal. They are distributed on each side of the slopes, and are conducted in a regular manner. Some faults have been met with on the South east side which have not, however, caused much inconvenience. In other respects the seam maintains its uniformity of character, and furnishes little requiring remark.

An extension of the main slopes to the dip is contemplated in order to maintain the permanency of the output of the mine and to be prepared for an increase thereof if required.

The increased requirements and ventilation

are also being provided for, a shaft having been sunk to the west of the slopes, which it is intended to use as an upcast for that district of the mine.

Special report of Mr. A. Thompson, on the coal from the Drummond colliery:

"I have carefully examined the contents of six (6) barrels of coal from the Drummond colliery marked respectively Nos. 1, 2 and 3, with the following results:

No. 1—Yields at the rate of 7,000 cubic feet of gas and 32 bushels of coke to the ton.

No. 2—Yields at the rate of 7,500 cubic feet of gas and 32 bushels of coke to the ton.

No. 3—Yields at the rate of 8,500 cubic feet of gas and 36 bushels of coke to the ton.

"The gas has an illuminating power of 15 candles. The volatile combustible matter is such in amount and character as to promise well in gas-making. The coke is firm and of good quality, well adapted for heating the retorts in gas-making, and can thus take the place of coal for that purpose."

Besides their use as steam and gas producers several Pictou coals are sold extensively for various purposes, among which may be mentioned, heating iron, blacksmithing and domestic uses. For heavy iron work they are peculiarly adapted, such as making anchors, &c., as they cake so well, thereby keeping in the heat the same as in a furnace.

The cakes of some of the coals have also been to a certain extent, sucessfully used in iron smelting and founding. In the Eastern United States the coals are used in forges and rolling mills with good success.

For domestic purposes these coals are well and favorably known. They light easily in the grate, and burn well and long with very little attention, except in some instances in which the contents of the ash is very large.

Banking and Currency.

We continue our statement of Banks as compiled from the Banking Returns published in the *Canada Gazette*, for the fiscal year, ended June 30th, 1871:

STATEMENT OF BANKS.

The following table gives the statistics of the Banks for the fiscal year ending June 30th 1871. Two banks from New Brunswick are included, and from November, one from Nova Scotia; in January and March, two from that Province,

Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia	*Paid up Capital.*	*Circulation*	*Deposits.*		*Specie & Provincial Notes.*	*Discounts.*
			Not bearing interest.	*Bearing interest.*		
1870.	$	$	$	$	$	$
July	32,680,398	15,357,679	19,817,013	31,081,188	17,158,612	65,916,580
August	32,799,535	15,686,012	19,006,176	31,995,012	14,140,058	67,387,296
September	32,949,127	17,183,956	17,317,704	31,077,228	13,013,225	69,749,326
October	33,194,076	18,642,895	18,123,081	31,801,106	12,746,829	73,517,579
November	33,699,058	18,905,251	18,636,679	32,365,113	13,196,265	76,003,356
December	33,149,963	18,526,212	19,159,645	32,897,546	14,018,075	75,673,476
1871.						
January	33,778,765	19,141,917	18,516,472	34,995,686	15,942,576	77,726,950
February	34,366,034	19,355,966	17,107,993	35,785,916	14,857,602	79,014,347
March	35,477,810	19,760,729	17,650,151	36,290,272	14,721,168	80,817,660
April	35,291,780	19,106,424	17,019,837	36,558,230	13,610,643	81,640,839
May	36,063,116	18,400,910	18,126,049	36,629,891	12,251,061	82,610,886
June	36,115,210	18,339,893	19,102,986	36,660,080	12,267,713	83,989,756

This statement by different and important tests shows the growing prosperity of the country. In the first place, month by month there has been a steady increase of the amount of capital invested in Banking. This progress has not been confined to the last fiscal year. It existed before, and has gone on since. In the first month of the preceding fiscal year the paid up capital of the banks was $29,801,043; and the first month of the year before that $28,720,715. In July 1871, it was $37,396,225. Thus showing an increase of $8,815,510; or over 37 per cent in 3 years. This is a very large increase.

If we turn to the floating capital or money of the people deposited in Banks we notice still greater increase. The total deposits in the last month of the fiscal year were $55,761,076, against $51,528,231 in the first month. In the first month of the previous fiscal year they were $37,529,434. And in the first month of the year before that $30,591,608. As compared with this the increase at the end of the last fiscal year was $25,171,468; or over 82 per cent. This increase has also steadily progressed, and is a marked sign of the prosperity of the country.

But the deposits in the chartered banks by no means show all the accumulation of the actual money of the people placed in

deposit. There are the amounts deposited in the Post Office and other Savings Banks, and in Building societies.

We subjoin detailed statements of these in so far as we have been able to obtain them; and of which the following is a summary:—

Deposits in	Government Savings Banks	$2,037,231
Do.	Post Office do	2,539,497
Do.	Building Societies	1,302,717
Do.	Building Societies' Savings Banks	1,275,557
Do.	City and District Savings Bank, Montreal	2,880,770
		$10,035,772

The returns which we have been able to obtain of this class of institutions are by no means complete. But if we take the minimum amount of deposits in them to be $10,035,772, and add this amount to the deposits as per Bank statement of July, which was $58,510,852, we have $68,546,624 as a total of deposits in the Dominion, not including the Banks which have not made returns.

STATEMENT of Government Savings Banks for year ended 30th June, 1871.

Name of Bank.	Received from Depositors for Year ended 30th June, 1871.	Interest paid or credited for Year ended 30th June, 1871.	Withdrawals during Year ended 30th June, 1871.	Amount on Deposit on 30th June, 1870.	Amount on Deposit on 30th June, 1871.	Number of Depositors.
Halifax, N. S.	379,881 77	31,810 70	304,080 81	835,056 33	943,340 88	3,729
Bathurst, N. B.	7,175 05	836 56	2,651 81	15,454 88	21,114 68	181
Chatham, "	21,789 67	4,147 47	23,868 91	82,562 63	87,630 86	654
Dalhousie, "	26,175 48	1,966 78	1,125 19	29,254 51	53,271 58	353
Fredericton, "	11,985 29	1,281 43	7,009 97	23,046 75	28,412 50	242
Newcastle, "	25,814 77	3,139 63	17,510 48	61,024 38	72,468 30	546
Richibucto, "	11,001 09	1,557 03	11,185 81	28,400 52	30,672 83	243
St. Andrews, "	41,861 96	1,538 91	18,128 97	89,553 73	108,825 63	769
St. John, " *	18,000 00	900 00	.....	659,866 13	678,766 13	.....
Shediac, "	104 00	130 76	667 11	2,837 09	2,783 74	25
Woodstock, "	8,397 82	529 59	2,998 36	4,495 18	10,224 23	73
	556,663 90	53,668 86	393,123 42	1,822,552 13	2,037,231 36	6,813

* This Bank was not a Government Office till 1st July, 1871, when the Trustees held Government Securities, viz.:—$188,000 bearing 5 p. ct. interest, and the balance at 6 p. ct.

RETURNS of the Post Office Savings Banks for Year ending 30th September, 1871, compiled from the *Canada Gazette*.

Month ending	Received from Depositors.	Interest received on closed Accounts.	Withdrawal Cheques paid.	Balance due. Interest at 4 per cent.	Balance due. Interest at 5 per cent.	Outstanding Cheques.	Total.
1870.	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
October	161,825 00	469 73	91,397 15	1,067,463 65	778,400 00	13,137 11	1,859,000 76
November	162,976 00	545 71	82,619 15	1,086,503 24	827,400 00	16,000 08	1,939,903 32
December	138,535 00	575 24	83,850 57	1,111,017 10	866,600 00	17,515 59	1,959,132 99
1871.							
January	186,670 00	662 63	89,149 63	1,147,822 57	930,800 00	14,702 42	2,093,324 99
February	147,597 00	693 78	74,598 64	1,186,008 35	961,900 00	19,308 78	2,167,217 13
March	184,023 00	1,433 80	121,410 00	1,199,973 09	1,007,700 00	20,608 43	2,228,282 03
April	164,191 00	1,687 88	123,152 55	1,217,559 53	1,034,200 00	19,249 03	2,271,008 56
May	179,777 00	1,598 44	107,786 82	1,282,950 00	1,043,200 00	18,446 28	2,344,597 18
June	190,387 00	1,651 43	114,015 46	1,380,400 91	1,100,900 00	15,958 74	2,497,259 05
July	175,472 00	30 09	123,323 23	1,397,219 17	1,123,700 00	18,578 48	2,539,497 65
August	177,913 00	193 55	98,202 27	1,434,769 37	1,161,000 00	21,408 48	2,617,237 85
September	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

BUILDING SOCIETIES.

Name of Society.	Date of Statement.	Paid up Stock.	Deposits.	Dividends unpaid and Int. on Deposits.	Miscellaneous.	Bills payable.	Balances. Profits of last & previous Years.	Total Liabilities.	Mortgages and Securities.	Bank Stocks. Montreal.	Securities. — Government.	Municipal Debentures.	Cash on hand and due.	Total Assets.	Date of Establishment.	Amount of Share.	Number of Shares.	Amount of Dividend for Year.	Total Expenses during the Year.
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$				$	$
Montreal Permanent	1870 Feb. 28	189,646	.....	8,331	15,000	24,065	237,042	179,047	48,000	.....	9,994	.....	237,142	1858	50	3800	14,763	2,864
Civil Service	Dec. 31	38,140	.....	420	581	6,610	46,152	38,839	.....	.....	.....	5,010	43,850	1865	50	1005	2,725	372
Quebec Permanent	1871 Mar. 21	137,033	22,311	493	7,274	31,025	199,036	152,819	.....	.....	City & Harbr 16,216	13,385	199,036	1856	....	176½	.....	3,314
Frontenac Loan and Investment	1870 Dec. 31	139,550	111,863	7,156	.....	11,369	270,179	207,887	.....	.....	.....	62,291	270,179	1863	50	.....	12,559	2,894
St. John, N.B.	1871 Feb. 9	17,235	31,795	.....	20,620	3,631	73,392	70,324	.....	.....	.....	3,068	73,392	1860	....	.....	18,442	3,436
Provincial Land and Building, N.B.	Jan. 25	1,700	1,884	4,592	1,455	.....	12,642	11,592	.....	.....	.....	1,048	12,642	1869	....	281	.....	.....
Canada Permanent	1870 Dec. 31	1,247,421	697,962	161,287	2,409	232,743	2,284,813	2,249,255	.....	.....	City of Tor'to 2,331	33,225	2,284,813	1855	50	76416	107,072	13,955
Montreal District Permanent	Mar. 31	408,444	81,022	9,862	13,051	167,304	679,385	577,146	20,000	.....	Real Estate, &c. 40,067	34,185	679,385	1857	50	18695	20,025	5,393
Building and Loan Association	Dec. 31	64,283	11,288	2,170	22,741	1,621	102,107	99,852	.....	.....	Furniture: 538 Various. 1,616	1,616	102,107	1870	25	7200	2,058	903
Western Canada Permanent	Dec.	348,884	256,566	16,617	2,396	53,000	677,494	614,231	.....	.....	39,431	23,832	677,494	1863	50	8080	30,781	6,781
Oxford Permanent	Dec.	22,986	.....	12	809	1,994	25,802	23,809	.....	.....	.....	1,993	25,802	1865	50	624	635	448
Commercial	Dec.	75,775	24,192	907	256	9,156	110,287	80,811	.....	.....	.....	29,476	110,287	1851	200	419	.....	1,250
Union	1871 Feb. 28	133,303	63,834	7,504	.....	7,500	212,141	194,447	.....	.....	.....	17,694	212,141	1865	50	2667	13,019	2,044
Security	1870 Dec. 32	12,485	.....	.....	.....	305	12,790	9,216	.....	.....	.....	3,574	12,790	1870	100	652	.....	211
Totals	.....	2,890,550	1,302,717	161,981	86,404	490,511	4,812,252	4,509,275	68,000	.....	108,577	230,702	4,941,160	.....	....	.....	222,979	44,274

BUILDING SOCIETIES' SAVINGS BANKS.

Several of these Societies do also a Savings Bank business. The following is a statement of these Branches as far as returned.

	Capital.	*Interest.*	*Rate paid during Year.*	*No. of Depositors during Year.* Under $200.	Under $400.	Under $800.	Under $1,200.	Under $1,600.	Above $1,600.	*Total Depositors.*	*Greatest amount of Deposits held during Year*	*Least amount of Deposits held during Year.*	*Aggregate amount of Deposits made during Year.*	*Sums withdrawn.* *
	$	$	per ct.								$	$	$	$
Frontenac Loan and Investment....	111,863	.....	4 & 5	161	58	16	14	6	9	207	111,863	79,025	111,177	79,677
Canada Perman't	297,966	46,791	4, 5, 6, 6½	396	273	213	102	55	94	1134	803,698	697,107	357,801	425,328
Western do do..	249,833	6,733	6	321	114	86	30	10	30	591	256,566	226,687	188,515	172,60
Commerc'l	24,192	907	6	12	4	5	....	....	1	45	24,192	20,258	7,902	6,40
Building & Loan Association.	11,288	111	5 & 6	9	4	5	3	1	1	23	11,288	None.	12,735	1,44
Union Permanent.	63,834	.....	4, 5 & 6	115	19	18	14	1	7	177	64,550	56,000	103,048	88,94
Totals...	1,158,962	54,542	.....	1017	472	373	163	77	142	2167	1,275,557	1,079,079	781,176	774,40*

* The amount of $425,328, withdrawn from the Canada Permanent, includes Interest.

With respect to Circulation, the circulation of Banks appears in the Statement of Banks previously given in this article. The following is the statement of Government circulation during the last fiscal year:—

PROVINCIAL and Dominion Notes Circulation during the Fiscal Year 1870-1.

Government Circulation in Quebec and Ontario.		Govt. Circulation. *New Brunswick.*	*Nova Scotia.*	*Total Government Circulation.*	*Specie held.*	*Debentures held.*
1870.	$	$	$	$	$	$
July	6,697,000	397,000	216,223	7,310,223	1,780,333	5,600,000
August	6,675,000	393,000	348,517	7,377,517	1,776,517	5,600,000
September	6,595,750	413,000	304,653	7,313,403	1,713,403	5,600,000
October	6,691,000	443,000	316,231	7,450,231	1,850,231	5,600,000
November	6,782,000	450,000	291,027	7,423,027	1,823,027	5,600,000
December	6,766,000	449,000	292,974	7,407,974	1,807,974	5,600,000
1871.						
January	6,738,000	459,000	319,254	7,516,254	1,916,254	5,600,000
February	6,291,000	471,000	292,974	7,057,974	1,457,974	5,600,000
March	6,613,000	472,000	292,974	7,377,974	1,777,974	5,600,000
April	6,587,000	490,000	317,307	7,394,307	1,794,307	5,600,000
May	6,197,000	498,000	332,880	7,027,880	1,427,880	5,600,000
June	6,435,537	537,244	271,560	7,244,341	1,644,341	5,600,000

With respect to the combined circulation of Bank and Dominion Notes as compared with the year before and previous years, the last year shows very remarkable increase. We subjoin the statement for the last fiscal year:—

BANK and GOVERNMENT CIRCULATION for the Fiscal Year ending 1870-71

—	*Bank Circulation.*	*Total Government Circulation*	*Total Government and Bank Circulation.*
1870.	$	$	$
July	15,357,679	7,350,333	22,758,012
August	15,656,042	7,376,547	23,062,588
September	17,185,956	7,313,403	24,497,359
October	18,612,895	7,479,334	26,093,229
November	18,905,331	7,423,027	26,328,358
December	18,526,212	7,407,971	25,934,186
1871.			
January	19,141,917	7,516,254	26,658,171
February	19,255,906	7,057,974	26,413,940
March	19,764,729	7,397,074	27,228,703
April	19,106,424	7,394,307	26,500,731
May	18,400,910	7,027,880	25,428,790
June	18,839,803	7,214,341	26,054,254

Thus the circulation of Banks and Dominion Notes which at the commencement of the last fiscal year was $22,758,012, at the commencement of the year previous was $11,856,300. In the last month of the last fiscal year it was $26,084,234 while at the end of the last month of the fiscal year previous it was $21,156,700.

The average circulation in 1869-70 was $15,444,720, and in 1870-71 $25,581,524, showing an increase of 65 8-5 per cent.

This is another sign of the commercial activity and prosperity of the year. This circulation implies amount of money in use by the people.

It is, however, to be remarked with respect to this great increase of Bank circulation that it has taken the place of the "silver nuisance," that is of about $7,000,000 of depreciated silver, which was successfully removed in 1870 by the measure of Sir Frs. Hincks. But a part of this has since been replaced by the new Canadian silver coins.

The following table shows the position of the Chartered Banks of the Dominion which made returns to the Govt. and it includes the whole, with the exception of three or four Banks in the Maritime Provinces, which are not obliged by their charters to furnish such returns, and which have, therefore, declined. This is to be regretted for many reasons. Of course no charter of a Bank which expires will be renewed except under the provisions of the general law, which obliges the furnishing of returns for publication:—

TABLE showing the position of the several Banks at 30th September, 1871.

Name of Banks.	*Paid up Capital.*	*Circulation.*	DEPOSITS. *Payable on Demand.*	DEPOSITS. *Payable after Notice.*	*Specie and Provincial Notes.*	*Discounts.*
ONTARIO.	$	$	$	$	$	$
Niagara District Bank	389,049	360,211	131,932	313,637	91,052	752,263
Bank of Toronto	1,477,600	1,150,701	1,365,932	685,871	523,731	4,365,445
Ontario Bank	2,275,370	1,751,023	1,159,581	1,155,056	576,720	4,955,886
Royal Canadian Bank	1,400,000	938,725	556,185	500,110	201,622	2,682,156
Bank of Commerce	4,093,015	2,157,054	3,277,784	1,270,472	1,189,151	9,669,241
QUEBEC.						
Bank of Montreal	6,000,000	2,580,280	8,292,008	11,618,242	3,131,469	16,904,044
Quebec Bank	1,894,220	1,318,891	1,500,351	1,082,322	515,038	4,703,514
City Bank	1,200,000	183,508	1,285,986	215,180	287,167	1,962,059
Bank of B. N. America	4,866,666	2,046,768	1,968,038	3,381,123	934,857	9,656,312
Banque du Peuple	1,600,000	240,951	426,408	374,065	72,291	2,153,321
Molson's Bank	1,000,000	857,869	1,065,193	329,709	295,073	2,781,152
Eastern Townships Bank	486,213	498,140	175,410	143,253	111,585	764,636
Banque Nationale	1,000,000	585,537	602,538	167,020	180,072	2,092,989
Banque Jacques Cartier	1,000,000	133,700	281,929	1,072,002	105,041	2,577,222
Merchants' Bank	5,717,186	3,508,203	1,347,637	2,123,191	2,311,827	12,732,210
Union Bank of L. C.	1,716,635	1,141,611	1,131,217	581,152	279,177	3,909,817
Mechanics' Bank	486,000	.....	527,046	.....	19,218	529,891
Dominion Bank	677,004	389,675	275,686	89,184	71,160	1,170,948
Metropolitan Bank	250,000	.....	312,964	581,528	61,134	897,033
NOVA SCOTIA.						
Bank of Yarmouth	No ret'n.					
Merchants' Bank	do					
People's Bank	do					
Union Bank	do					
Bank of Nova Scotia	do					
NEW BRUNSWICK.						
Bank of New Brunswick	900,000	945,783	866,507	981,757	277,668	3,242,728
St. Stephen's Bank	200,000	145,688	73,784	.....	23,554	380,452
People's Bank	No ret'n.					
Totals Sept. 1871	38,340,131	22,301,519	29,428,475	26,252,922	11,396,800	89,083,348

The following is a copy of the totals under each heading of the new form of statement which the Banks are now by law obliged to render, from the last published returns (Sept. 30, 1871) in the *Canada Gazette*. It gives more minute details of the operations of the Banks than the previous form of statement did. Its use commenced with the present fiscal year. It shows in another way the position of the chartered Banks:—

STATEMENT of Chartered Banks of Dominion Sept. 30, 1871.

Capital.	$
Capital authorized	50,166,666
Capital subscribed	40,593,826
Capital paid up	38,340,131
LIABILITIES.	
Notes in circulation	22,301,519
Govt. Deposits payable on demand	3,517,199
Other do	25,911,276
Govt. do do after notice	5,945,667
Other do do do	20,307,255
Due other Banks in Canada	1,055,108
Do do or Agents not do	3,064,480
Liabilities not included above.	1,100,766
Total Liabilities	$82,202,672

Assets.	$
Specie	6,126,430
Provincial or Dominion Notes.	5,270,340
Notes of and Cheques on other Banks	3,323,605
Balances due from other Banks in Canada	1,845,461
Do from other do or Agents not in Canada	12,863,305
Govt. Debentures or Stock	1,559,537
Loans to the Governments	1,219,891
Loans, &c. to Corporations	1,224,611
Notes and Bills discounted and current	89,083,348
Notes, &c. overdue and not specially secured	1,034,855
Overdue debts secured	1,181,206
Real Estate (other than the Bank Premises)	811,260
Bank Premises	1,695,352
Other Assets not included above	2,429,302
Total Assets	$129,658,517

The following information respecting the offices, branches, and managing officers of the Banks of the Dominion, may be found useful:—

BANK OF MONTREAL.

Head Office—Montreal.

Board of Directors—E. H. King, Esq., President; Hon. Thos. Ryan, Vice-President; H. Thomas, Esq., D. Torrance, Esq., Major T. E. Campbell, C.B., J. G. Mackenzie, Esq., Peter Redpath, Esq., G. W. Campbell, Esq., M.D., and George Stephen, Esq.

R. B. Angus, General Manager.

Branches and Agencies in Canada.

Montreal,	T. R. Christian, Manager.
Toronto,	W. J. Buchanan, "
Quebec,	C. Henry, Act'g "
Hamilton,	A. Macnider, "
London,	J. Porteous, "
Kingston,	R. M. Moore "
Cobourg,	W. Munro, Act'g "
Belleville,	R. Richardson, "
Brantford,	S. Read, "
Brockville,	J. N. Travers, "
Ottawa,	A. Drummond, "
Guelph,	C. Brough, "
St. John, N.B.,	W. Richardson, "
Peterboro',	H. E. Knowles, Agent.
Goderich,	Jas. H. Finlay, "
Stratford,	J. Hogg, "
Picton,	F. A. Despard, "
Perth,	J. Robertson, Act'g "
Simcoe,	F. F. Blackader, "
Cornwall,	Neil McLean, "
St. Mary's	R. Hillyard "
Port Hope,	A. T. Kerr, "
Sarnia,	Hon. A. Vidal, "
Halifax, N.S.	E. C. Jones, "
Newcastle, N.S.,	F. E. Winslow, "
Lindsay,	H. Dunsford, "
Elora,	W. P. Newman, "
Fergus,	G. D. Fergusson, "

G. W. Yarker, Inspector of branches and agencies.

Agents in Great Britain.

London, Bank of Montreal, 27 Lombard street.

London Committee—Robert Gillespie, Esq., Sir John Lubbock, Bart., M. P., Brice Hugh Pearse, Esq., Sir John Rose, K.C.M.G., Frederick Gundry, Secretary.

Bankers in Great Britain.

London—The Union Bank of London.
" Messrs. Robarts, Lubbock & Co.
Liverpool—The Bank of Liverpool.
Scotland—The British Linen Company and Branches.

Agents in the United States.

New York, Richard Bell and C. F. Smithers, 61 Wall Street.

Bankers in the United States.

New York—The Bank of New York.
Boston—The Boston National Bank.
Buffalo—The Farmers and Mechanics' National Bank.
San Francisco—The Bank of British Columbia.

Colonial and Foreign Correspondents.

St. Johns, Nfld.—The Union Bank of Newfoundland.
British Columbia—The Bank of British Columbia.
New Zealand—The Bank of New Zealand.
India, China, Japan, Australia—Oriental Bank Corporation.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

Head Office—121 Bishopsgate Street within, London, E. C. England. Secretary, R. W. Bradford.

General Manager's Office—Montreal, P. Q.
General Manager—Chas. McNab.

Branches and Agencies.

Branch.	*Manager.*
Montreal	A. A. Grindley.
Quebec	C. F. Smith.
Ottawa	A. C. Kelly.
Sumperior	Peter Robertson, Agt.
Kingston	Jeffery Pennfold.
Napanee	E. W. Syer, Agent.
Toronto	Saml. Taylor.
Hamilton	W. N. Anderson.
Brantford	A. Robertson.
Paris, Ont	John Carnegie, Agent.
London "	Thos. Corsan.
St. John, N.B.	Thos. MacLellan.
St. Stephen "	James Lockie, Agent.
Halifax, N. S.	James Goldie.
Victoria, "	H. A. Tuzo.

Barkerville, B.C. G. M. Morris, Agent.
New York—John Paton, A. McKinlay, and D. B. Davidson, Agents.
San Francisco—Wm. Walsh and A. S. Finnie, Agents.

MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA.

Branches and Agencies.

Head Office—Montreal, Jackson Rae, Cashier.

Branch.	*Manager.*
Toronto	Archibald Cameron.
Hamilton	James Bancroft.
Kingston	J. G. Macdonald.
Belleville	Andrew Thomson.
London	W. F. Harper.
Chatham	W. S. Ireland.
Galt	William Cooke.
Ottawa	Thomas Kirby.

Agency.	*Agent.*
Windsor	H. R. Morton.
Ingersoll	C. H. Sorley.
St. Thomas	A. M. Crombie.
Stratford	C. H. Ransom.
Berlin	R. N. Rogers.
Owen Sound	John Pottenger.
Walkerton	Alexander Sproat.
Prescott	S. F. Harper.
Perth	James Gray.
Napanee	Alexander Smith.
Brampton	Charles Crookall.
Elora	William Kingsley.
Lindsay	William Hamilton.
Almonte	F. A. W. Lister.
Kincardine	W. S. Small.
Grangeville	W. H. Scott.
Pembroke	Hector Fraser.
Mitchell	R. D. Freeman.
Waterloo, Ont.	J. S. Meredith.
Tilsonburg	R. W. Cresswell.
St. Johns, Quebec	W. L. Marler.
St. Hyacinthe "	Henry Barbeau.
Sorel	A. A. Taillon.
Renfrew	
Fergus	

Foreign Agents.

London—The London Joint Stock Bank.
New York—The National Bank of the Republic. Caldwell Ashworth, 51 Broadway.

CITY BANK, MONTREAL.

Directors—Wm. Workman, President; John Grant, V. P.; William Macdonald, Elbridge Simpson, Robert Moat.
Head Office, Montreal—F. Macculloch, Cashier.

Toronto Branch—John Mowat.
Sherbrooke Agency.—William Adams.
Agents in London—Glynn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Ireland—National Bank.
New York—National Bank of Republic.
Boston—Kidder, Peabody & Co.

QUEBEC BANK.

Head Office—Quebec. President, J. G. Ross; Vice-President, W. Withall; Cashier, James Stevenson.

Branches.

Montreal—J. B. Renny,	Manager.
Toronto—H. C. Hammond	do
Ottawa—H. V. Noel,	do
St. Catherines—D. R. Wilkie	do

Agencies.

Three Rivers—T. McDougall, Agent.
Pembroke—J. Walker, do

Foreign Agents.

Great Britain—Union Bank of London.
United States—Maitland, Phelps & Co., New York.
St. Johns Newfoundland—Union Bank of Newfoundland.

ONTARIO BANK.

Head Office—Bowmanville; Hon. J. Simpson, President; T. N. Gibbs, M.P., Vice-President; David Fisher, Cashier; R. Milroy, Inspector.

Branches.

Guelph, E. Morris; Oshawa, C. Holland; Toronto, A. Fisher; Lindsay, S. A. McHurley; Peterboro, G. E. Shaw; Ottawa, J. H. Woodman; Whitby, K. F. Lockhart; Port Hope, ————; Montreal, J. Smart.

Agents.

London—Bank of Montreal.
Boston—Tremont National Bank.
Halifax—People's Bank.
New York—R. Bell and C. F. Smithers.

MOLSON'S BANK.

Head Office—Montreal—Wm. Molson, President. F. Wolferstan Thomas, Cashier.

Branches.	*Managers.*
Toronto	————
London	Joseph Jeffrey
Owen Sound	T. J. Joy.
St. Thomas	Thos. Blackney.
Sorel	J. H. Bell.

Agents and Correspondents.

London—Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
New York—Jay, Cooke & Co., Nat, Park Bank.
Boston—Merchants' Nat. Bank.
Milwaukee—National Exchange Bank.
Chicago—1st Nat Bank
St. Johns, N. B.—Bank of N. Brunswick.

BANK OF TORONTO.

Head Office—Toronto, President, Wm. Gooderham, Vice-President J. G. Worts. Cashier, Geo. Hayes.

Branches.

Montreal—D. Coulson,	Manager.
Cobourg—J. H. Roger	do
Peterboro—J. M. Smith	do
Barrie—D. Campbell	do
Port Hope—A. M. Coxby	do

Foreign Agencies.

City Bank, London, England.
Nat. Bank of Commerce &c., New York.
Bell & Smithers New York.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.

Head Office—Toronto. Hon. Wm. McMaster, President; H. S. Howland, Esq., Vice-President; H. S. Strathy, Cashier.

Directors.

F. W. Cumberland, Esq., M.P.P.; William Elliot, Esq.; H. S. Howland, Esq.; Hon. Wm. McMaster; T. Sutherland Stayner, Esq.; T. C. Street, Esq., M.P.; Geo. Taylor, Esq.; Robt. Wilkes, Esq.

Branches.	*Managers.*
Montreal	J. G. Harper.
Hamilton	C. R. Murray.
London	W. Simpson.
Guelph	G. W. Sandilands.
St. Catherines	H. C. Barwick.
Galt	G. H. Patterson.
Peterboro	J. A. Hall.
Woodstock	W. A. Sampson.
Simcoe	H. Groff.
Sarnia	F. W. Holmsted.
Strathroy	J. S. Small.
Barrie	J. H. Plummer.
Goderich	A. M. Ross.
Orangeville	T. Y. Greet.
Dundas	C. S. Ramsey
Collingwood	John McMaster.
Chatham	W. S. Ireland.
Brantford	

Bankers.

New York—The National Bank of the Republic.
London, England—The Bank of Scotland
Scotland—The Bank of Scotland and branches.

UNION BANK OF LOWER CANADA.

Head Office—Quebec.

Directors.

Chas. E. Levey, Esq., President; Hon. T. McGreevy, Esq., Vice President; John Sharples, Esq., D. C. Thomson, Esq., Col. W. Rhodes, Hon. Geo. Irvine, J. B. Renaud Esq. Peter MacEwen, Cashier.

Branches:

Montreal—Fred. Nash, Manager
Ottawa—D. J. Eastwood,
Three Rivers—J. V. Woolsey, Agent.

Agents in Great Britain.

The London and County Bank.

Agents in United States.

The National Park Bank and Caldwell Ashworth, Esq.

LA BANQUE JACQUES CARTIER, MONTREAL.

President—R. Trudeau.
Directors—P. M. Gabarneau and Louis Beaudry. H. Côté, Cashier.

ROYAL CANADIAN BANK.

Head Office, Toronto—J. McCracken, Cashier.

Branches and Agencies.

Chatham	R. C. Fitzgerald, Manager
Clinton	M. Lough, Agent.
Galt	J. Cavers, Manager
Hamilton	W. G. Crawford do
Montreal	W. Sache do
Newmarket	J. Cawthra Agent
Port Perry	A. Campbell do
Seaforth	M. P. Hayes do
Stratford	J. Young do
Whitby	A. Richarder do
Woodstock	J. M. Burns, do

METROPOLITAN BANK, MONTREAL.

Hon. H. Starnes, President. M. Cuvillier, Vice-President.

Directors:

W. P. Ryan, Hy. Judah, H. Hogan, S. Waddell, Amable Jodoin, Esqrs.
A. S. Hincks, Cashier.

Agents:

Bank of Montreal.

BANQUE DU PEUPLE.

Head Office—Montreal.
President, John Pratt; Vice-President; A. Prevost; Cashier, A. Trottier; Directors, C. S. Cherrier, Nelson Davis, J. F. Sincennes, B. H. Lemoine, G. S. Brush.
Agency, Quebec—La Banque Nationale.

Foreign Agencies.

London, England—Glyn Mills & Co.
New York—National Bank of Republic.

MECHANICS BANK, MONTREAL.

Walter Shanly, M. P., President; Alex. Molson, Vice-President and Managing Director; John Atkinson, Wm. McNaughton, & C. J. Brydges, Directors.

BANQUE NATIONALE, QUEBEC.

President, E. Chinic; Vice-President, Hon. I. Thibaudeau; Directors, Hon. U. J. Tessier, O. Robitaille, C. Tetu, A. Joseph, Prudent Vallée, F. Vezina, Cashier.

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS BANK.

Head Office—Sherbrooke, Q.
President, B. Pomroy; Vice-President C. Brooks; Cashier, William Farewell, Jnr. Directors, B. Pomroy, C. Brooks, R. W. Heneker, A. A. Adams, J. Pope, G. K. Foster.

Branches.	*Manager.*
Waterloo	Wm. G. Parmalee.
Stanstead	A. P. Ball

Foreign Agencies.

New York.....National Park Bank.
Boston.....National Exchange B.

MERCHANTS' BANK, HALIFAX.

President, Thos. E. Kenny; Cashier, Geo. MacLean; Directors, W. Cunard, John Taylor, M. Dwyer, Jeremiah Northrup, Joseph Wier, John B. Campbell.
Branch—Antigonish, Agent, Mr. T. M. King.

UNION BANK OF HALIFAX.

President, James A. Moren; Cashier, W. Sawers Stirling. Directors, John Gibson, R. L. Hart, W. P. Weir, William J. Stairs, Robert Boak, junior, M. P. Black.

BANK OF YARMOUTH, N.S.

President, John W. Lovitt, J. P.

BANK OF NEW BRUNSWICK, ST. JOHN, N. B.

President, James Davies Lewin.
Cashier, William Girvan.

ST. STEPHEN'S BANK, ST. STEPHENS, N. B.

President, Hon. Wm. Todd.
Cashier, Robert Watson.

Census Returns.

In the year 1871 the Census Returns of Great Britain, Canada and the United States, have appeared, the two former having been taken with reference to the year 1871; the latter with reference to 1870. All three are for ten yearly periods.

CANADA.

The following are the totals of the population of the Provinces comprising the Dominion of Canada. For the four old provinces the statement is comparative with the Census of 1861:

Provinces.	*Population* 1861.	*Population* 1871.	*Increase per cent.*
ONTARIO	1,396,091		
Increase	224,751	1,620,842	16.09
QUEBEC	1,110,664		
Increase	79,841	1,190,505	7.18
NEW BRUNSWICK	252,047		
Increase	33,730	285,777	13.38
NOVA SCOTIA	330,857		
Increase	56,943	387,800	17.21
Totals	3,089,659	3,484,924	12.79
" Increase	395,265		

The following statement shows the total of the Dominion including the new Provinces of Manitoba and British Columbia and the North West Territory:—

Four old Provinces of Dominion (1871)	3,484,924
Manitoba (1870)	11,953
British Columbia (Estimated)	50,000
North West Territory (Estimated)	28,700
Total for whole Dominion	3,575,577

The Provinces of Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island have both taken their Census and their totals added to that of the Dominion, enable us to give the entire population of British North America:—

	1871
Population of Dominion	3,575,577
Newfoundland	146,536
Prince Edward Island	94,021
Total British North America	3,816,134

The following are the returns of Population of the four Provinces by Census Districts, which we believe were obtained with very great care by the late Minister of Agriculture with a view, as he stated in his Report, of their serving as the basis for all future statistical purposes.

STATEMENTS of total population by Census Districts.

In the Province of Ontario:

Essex	32,697	East Elgin	20,870
Kent	26,836	W. Middlesex	20,195
Bothwell	29,701	N. Middlesex	21,519
Lambton	31,991	E. Middlesex	23,055
West Elgin	12,796	London	15,826
South Norfolk	15,370	East Northumberland	21,757
North Norfolk	15,393	West Peterborough	11,769
South Oxford	23,678	East Peterborough	14,633
North Oxford	21,539	North Peterborough	4,073
South Brant	20,766	Prince Edward	20,336
North Brant	11,493	West Hastings	14,365
Haldimand	20,091	East Hastings	17,392
Monck	15,130	North Hastings	16,607
Welland	20,573	Lennox	15,996
Niagara	5,893	Addington	22,812
Lincoln	20,672	Frontenac	16,810
S. Wentworth	14,648	Kingston	12,407
N. Wentworth	16,245	South Leeds	20,716
Hamilton	26,716	Brockville	10,475
South Huron	27,149	S. Grenville	13,197
North Huron	39,016	North Leeds & Grenville	13,580
South Bruce	31,332	Dundas	18,777
North Bruce	17,183	Stormont	11,878
South Perth	21,115	Cornwall	7,114
North Perth	25,377	Glengarry	20,524
South Waterloo	20,995	Prescott	17,047
North Waterloo	19,256	Russell	18,344
S. Wellington	14,347	Ottawa City	21,545
C. Wellington	24,459	Carleton (Ont.)	21,739
N. Wellington	24,184	South Lanark	19,190
South Grey	29,366	North Lanark	13,330
North Grey	30,029	South Renfrew	14,026
Halton	22,606	North Renfrew	12,265
Peel	16,369	South Nipissing	948
Cardwell	16,500	N. Nipissing	468
South Simcoe	23,671	Muskoka	5,400
North Simcoe	33,719	Parry Sound	1,519
North York	21,262	Manitoulin	2,011
West York	16,360	East Algoma	370
East York	19,360	Centre Algoma	2,197
West Toronto	31,223	West Algoma	1,993
East Toronto	24,869	Total for Ontario	1,620,842
South Ontario	19,923		
North Ontario	25,967		
West Durham	18,316		
East Durham	19,065		
South Victoria	19,214		
North Victoria	10,956		
West Northumberland	17,328		

In the Province of Quebec.

South Pontiac	14,572	St. Hyacinthe	18,310
North Pontiac	1,219	Bagot	19,491
West Ottawa	24,794	Rouville	17,694
Centre Ottawa	5,244	Iberville	15,413
East Ottawa	9,559	Missisquoi	16,922
Argenteuil	12,806	Brome	13,757
Two Mountains	15,615	Shefford	19,077
Laval	9,472	Maskinonge	15,079
Terrebone	19,591	S. St. Maurice	10,658
L'Assomption	15,473	N. St. Maurice	466
Montcalm	12,742	Three Rivers	8,414
Joliette	23,075	S. Champlain	13,885
Berthier	19,804	N. Champlain	8,167
Montreal Centre	5,264	Yamaska	16,317
Montreal East	46,291	Nicolet	23,289
Montreal West	55,670	Drummond	14,261
Hochelaga	25,640	Arthabaska	17,611
Jacques Cartier	11,179	Richmond	11,214
Vaudreuil	11,033	Wolfe	8,823
Soulanges	10,808	Sherbrooke	8,516
Beauharnois	14,757	Stanstead	13,138
Chateauguay	18,166	Compton	13,005
West Huntingdon	8,831	Portneuf	22,508
E. Huntingdon	7,150	Quebec County	19,607
Laprairie	11,861	West Quebec	13,208
Napierville	14,888	Centre Quebec	18,198
Saint John's	12,122	East Quebec	28,305
Chambly	10,498	Montmorency	12,085
Vercheres	12,717	Charlevoix	15,611
Richelieu	20,048	Chicoutimi	17,493
		Saguenay	1,788
		Labrador	3,600

Levis Town	13,021	Temiscouata	22,491
Levis County	11,810	West Rimouski	14,460
Lotbiniere	29,606	East Rimouski	12,958
Megantic	18,879	Bonaventure	15,923
West Beauce	10,260	West Gaspe	2,933
East Beauce	16,993	Centre Gaspe	5,278
W. Dorchester	9,561	South Gaspe	7,296
E. Dorchester	7,215	Magdalen Islands	3,172
N. Bellechasse	12,117		
S. Bellechasse	5,520		
Montmagny	13,355	Total for Province of Quebec	1,190,505
L'Islet	13,517		
Kamouraska	21,254		

In the Province of New Brunswick.

St. John, (N.B.)	52,303	Gloucester	18,819
Charlotte	25,882	Northumberland, (N. B.)	20,116
King's, (N. B.)	24,593	Kent, (N. B.)	19,101
Queen's (N. B.)	13,847	Westmoreland	29,335
Sunbury	6,824	Albert	10,672
York, (N. B.)	27,140		
Carleton, N. B.)	19,938		
Victoria, (N.B.)	11,641	Total for New Brunswick	285,777
Restigouche	5,575		

In the Province of Nova Scotia.

Hants	21,302	Colchester	23,331
King's	21,609	Pictou	32,114
Annapolis	18,121	Antigonish	16,512
Digby	17,037	Guysborough	16,355
Yarmouth	18,550	Inverness	23,115
Shelburne	12,417	Victoria	11,346
Queen's	10,554	Cape Breton	28,451
Lunenburg	23,334	Richmond	14,268
West Halifax	37,008		
East Halifax	19,955	Total for Nova Scotia	387,800
Cumberland	23,518		

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

The Census of Manitoba was taken in 1870, with a view to its representation in the Dominion Parliament. There were two sets of Enumerators, one French and one English, to do away with any possibility of jealousy. The books of both very nearly agreed, thus proving the general correctness of each other. We take the following from the English books:—

District.	Parish.	Result.	Total.
No. 1.	St. Boniface	821	
	St. Vital	366	
	St. Norbert	1,098	
	St. Agathe	356	
			2,641
No. 2.	Winnipeg	215	
	St. John	325	
	Kildonan	313	
	St. Paul's	241	
	St. Andrews	672	
			1,790
No. 3.	St. Andrews	832	
	St. Clements	147	
	St. Peters	918	
	Scanterbury	17	
			2,214
No. 4.	St. Anne	323	
	St. James and Fort	448	
	Headingly	332	
	St. Francois Xavier	1,837	
	St. Paul's	6	
	St. Charles	335	
			3,281
No. 5.	White Mud	544	
	Portage		
	West Home Mission		
No. 5.	High Bluff	275	
	Poplar Point	512	
	Oak Point	142	
	Lake Manitoba	145	
	St. Paul's in Bay	316	
	Long Lake	93	
	Total for Province of Manitoba		2,027
			11,963

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

We have no census returns of the Province of British Columbia or the North West Territory. But the estimates are as above given in the general statement of the Dominion.

We take the following from the recently published returns of the two island Provinces which form part of British North America, but which do not yet belong to the Dominion:—

NEWFOUNDLAND.

The Census of 1871 for Newfoundland furnishes the following information:

Total Population, 1871	146,536
" by Census of 1857	124,888
Increase	21,648
Increase per cent in 14 years	17.34
Engaged in catching and curing fish	37,250
Seamen engaged as fishermen	20,647
Farmers	1,784
Clergymen	97
Lawyers	24
Doctors	42
Lumbering	391
Mining	462
Children attending School	16,249
" not attending School	18,843
Total Protestants	85,504
" Roman Catholics	61,070
Church of England	55,184
Wesleyans	28,990
Number of males	68,804
" of females	64,704
" of widows	4,186
" of orphans	4,900
Born in Newfoundland	136,378
" in England	2,763
" in Ireland	4,377
" in Scotland	365
" in British Colonies	2,383
" in Foreign Countries	297
Codfish cured in 1870 quintals	1,087,731
Number of seals taken	333,056
Herring cured, barrels	97,635
Number of oxen	7,275
" Milch Cows	6,446
" Horses	3,764
Sheep	23,043
Swine	19,081
Goats	6,417
Tons of Hay	20,458
Bushels of wheat and Barley	747
" of Oats	11,150
Potatoes, Barrels	308,357
Turnips, do	17,100
Other roots do	8,857
Butter, lbs	163,508
No. of vessels engaged in fisheries	986
Tonnage of ditto	47,413
Value of Manufactures for 1870	$16,900

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

The following statement is taken from the last Census of the Island of 1871:

Total population, including 823 Indians	94,021
Total population in 1861	80,857
Decennial increase, or 16.23 per cent.	13,164
Total number of males	47,121
Total females	46,900
Excess of males	221
Number of females	14,811
Average number to each family	0.34

The religious denominations of the Island stand thus arranged in the order of numerical superiority:

Roman Catholics	49,765
Presbyterians	29,579
Wesleyans	8,361
Church of England	7,229
Baptists	4,371
Bible Christians	2,709
Universalists	77
Quakers	8
Other Denominations	931

If not as next in order, at least as affording many points of interesting comparison with the Census Returns of British North America comes the—

CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES.

We give this by States and Territories as taken at the decennial periods of 1860 and 1870, showing the increase and decrease and rate per cent:—

	1860.	1870.	Rate per cent.
Maine	628,279	625,915	0.21
Massachusetts	1,231,066	1,457,351	18.38
Vermont	315,098	330,551	4.90
New Hampshire	326,073	318,300	2.38
Connecticut	460,147	537,454	16.80
Rhode Island	174,620	217,353	24.47
New York	3,880,735	4,371,399	12.72
New Jersey	672,035	906,096	34.82
Pennsylvania	2,906,215	3,51[illegible],691	21.16
Delaware	112,216	125,015	11.41
Maryland	687,049	780,894	13.65
Virginia	1,596,318	1,057,177	0.11
Ohio	2,339,511	2,665,002	13.91
Kentucky	1,155,684	1,321,011	14.29
Indiana	1,350,428	1,680,637	24.45
Illinois	1,711,951	2,538,700	48.27
Michigan	749,113	1,184,059	58.07
Wisconsin	775,881	1,054,[illegible]59	35.86
Minnesota	172,023	439,706	155.70
Iowa	674,913	1,191,792	76.56
Missouri	1,182,012	1,721,295	45.62
Kansas	107,206	364,399	239.87
Nebraska	28,841	122,993	326.42
Colorado	34,277	39,864	16.30
Dakotah	4,837	14,181	193.11
Utah	40,273	86,786	115.52
North Carolina	992,622	1,071,361	7.93
South Carolina	703,708	705,606	0.27
Georgia	1,057,286	1,195,238	13.05
Florida	140,424	187,748	33.70
Alabama	964,201	996,992	3.40
Mississippi	791,305	827,922	4.63
Louisiana	708,002	726,915	2.67
Texas	604,215	818,579	35.48
Arkansas	435,450	484,471	11.26
Tennessee	1,109,801	1,258,520	13.40
New Mexico	93,516	119,565	27.86
California	379,994	560,247	47.43
Oregon	52,465	90,923	73.28
Nevada	6,857	42,491	519.67
Washington	11,594	23,955	106.61
Totals	31,443,321	38,555,729	22.52

For the purpose of comparison with the Dominion we select five States which are very fair equivalents for the four Provinces of the Dominion; and it will be seen that their progress of increase of population has been somewhat less than that of the Dominion, having been only a very slight fraction over 11 per cent.:

States.	*Population in 1860.*	*Population in 1870.*	*Rate per Cent.*
Maine	628,279	625,915	Decrease 0.21
Vermont	315,098	330,551	Increase 4.90
N. Hampsh.	326,073	318,300	Decrease 2.38
New York	3,880,735	4,371,399	Increase 12.72
Ohio	2,339,511	2,665,002	Increase 13.91
Total	7,129,695	8,315,267	Increase 11.02

The comparison of these five States with Canada may really be taken as to some extent corroborative of the accuracy of both returns, for the progress of one cannot have been widely different from that of the other.

The great gain in population of the United States has been in the new territories, and in the Western prairie States.

The following statement shows the population of the cities of the United States which have 10,000 inhabitants and over:

Cities.	*Population.*	*Cities.*	*Population.*
New York	942,292	Dayton	30,473
Philadelphia	674,022	Lawrence	28,921
Brooklyn	396,099	Utica	28,804
St. Louis	310,864	Charlestown	28,323
Chicago	298,977	Savannah	28,235
Baltimore	267,354	Lynn	28,233
Boston	250,526	Fall River	26,766
Cincinnati	216,239	Springfield	26,703
New Orleans	191,418	Nashville	25,865
San Francisco	149,473	Covington	24,505
Buffalo	117,714	Quincy	24,273
Washington	109,199	Manchester	23,536
Newark	105,059	Harrisburg	23,104
Louisville	100,753	Peoria	22,849
Cleveland	92,829	Evansville	21,830
Pittsburg	86,076	Atlanta	21,789
Jersey City	82,546	Lancaster	21,731
Detroit	79,577	Oswego	21,116
Milwaukee	71,440	Elizabeth	20,832
Albany	69,422	Hoboken	20,297
Providence	68,904	Poughkeepsie	20,080
Rochester	62,386	Davenport	20,038
Allegheny	53,180	St. Paul	20,031
Richmond	51,180	Erie	19,646
New Haven	50,840	St. Joseph	19,565
Charleston	48,956	Wheeling	19,280
Indianapolis	48,244	Norfolk	19,229
Troy	46,465	Bridgeport	18,969
Scranton	45,851	Petersburg	18,950
Worcester	41,105	Chelsea	18,547
Lowell	40,928	Dubuque	18,434
Memphis	40,226	Bangor	18,289
Cambridge	39,634	Leavenworth	17,873
Cleveland	37,180	Fort Wayne	17,718
Scranton	35,092	Springfield	17,364
Reading	33,930	Auburn	17,225
Lawrence	33,579	Newburg	17,014
Kansas City	32,260	Norwich	16,653
Mobile	32,034	Grand Rapids	16,507
Toledo	31,584	Sacramento	16,283
Portland	31,413	Terre Haute	16,103
Columbus	31,274	Omaha	16,083
Wilmington	30,841	Williamsport	15,800

Cities.	Population.	Cities.	Population.
Ottawa	15,868	Concord	12,241
New Albany	15,608	Des Moines	12,035
Augusta	15,389	Jackson	11,447
Odessa	15,357	Georgetown	11,384
Newport	14,981	Aurora	11,162
Burlington	14,930	Hamilton	11,031
Lexington	14,801	Rockford	11,049
Burlington	14,387	Shenectady	11,026
Galveston	13,818	Roma	11,000
Lewiston	13,600	Waterbury	10,823
Alexandria	13,570	Macon	10,810
Lafayette	13,596	Madison	10,709
Wilmington	13,446	Altoona	10,689
Haverhill	13,092	Biddeford	10,492
Minneapolis	13,060	Portsmouth	10,492
Sandusky	13,006	Biddeford	10,282
Salt Lake	12,851	Hannibal	10,125
Keokuk	12,766	Ogdensburg	10,076
Fond du Lac	12,764	Stockton	10,066
Binghampton	12,692	Council Bluffs	10,020
Oshkosh	12,663	Zanesville	10,011
Vicksburg	12,443	Akron	10,006
San Antonio	12,256		

CENSUS RETURNS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

From the preliminary census reports of the Registrar General of England, Ireland and Scotland, we take the following returns of population :—

	1871.
England and Wales	22,704,108
Ireland	5,402,759
Scotland	3,358,513
	31,465,470
Islands in the British seas, army and navy, and merchant seamen abroad	341,638
Total population	31,817,108

This total population is divided into 15,549,271 males, and 16,267,837 females. If we take the residents of the three kingdoms simply, the females are also in excess, the numbers being 15,276,159 males, and 16,188,321 females.

Mr. Graham, the Registrar General of England, remarks in his report that the excess of 925,764 females, over males in the British Islands, is accounted for by the absent males in the Colonies and elsewhere; and states that "those who seek to "extend the sphere of labour for women, "will find therefore in Australia and America a most fruitful field for such of the "sex as are willing to play a part in the foundation of the great states of the future.

The population of the United Kingdom is increasing at the rate of 705 persons daily; and in addition 168 persons emigrate daily; the daily increase from births, being 4,173.

The decennial rate of increase per cent for the period between 1861 and 1871 was 8.60. The annual rate of increase per cent. 83. For the previous ten years the decennial increase per cent was only 5.71; and the annual only .56.

The emigration from the British Islands has been very large; almost as large as the increase which the census shows. The two following statements show the figures of the emigration and increase for twenty years :—

EMIGRATION.

From 1851 to 1861	2,054,578
From 1861 to 1871	1,674,894
Total in 20 years	3,729,172

INCREASE OF POPULATION.

From 1851 to 1861	1,594,893
From 1861 to 1871	2,524,637
	4,119,530

If this large emigration had not taken place, the ratio of increase would have been much more than doubled; that is, providing profitable employment could have been found for all the outgoers in the mother islands; which is however, doubtful.

The mean annual Birth-rate, in the United Kingdom per 1,000, from 1861 to 1870, was 35.39, and mean annual death rate 21.24. For the three Kingdoms separately it was for the same period :

	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.
England and Wales	35.07	22.42
Scotland	31.97	21.98
Ireland	26.12	16.32

In France the birth-rate by the last returns was 25.5 per thousand, and this only exceeded the death-rate, which was 23.72 by 2.83 per 1,000, making the natural increase barely 0.26 per cent.

The great increase of population in Great Britain is marked by great increase of every branch of commerce and manufactures. The total value of merchandise imported during the last decade, exceeded that of the previous decade 61 per cent; the value of exports 40 per cent; the tonnage of registered vessels 29 per cent; the value of coal and metals produced 34 per cent; and the moneys deposited in Savings Banks 54 per cent.

In the average of three years 1868–70, as compared with the corresponding three years of the previous decade; the increase of cattle imported into Great Britain was 120 per cent; beef 6 per cent; bacon 208 p. c.; pork 41 p. c.; fish 107 p. c.; wheat 65 p. c.; flour 8 p. c.; other kinds of corn 68 p. c.; rice 113 p. c.; potatoes 58 p. c.; butter 72 p. c.; eggs 178 p. c.

The increase in mechanical force has been prodigious. It may be expressed by the fact of "the coal produced annually, which in 10 years 1858-60 to 1867-9 rose from 72,343,704 tons to 105,023,065 tons."

The following is a statement of the population of cities and towns of England, of over 10,000 inhabitants by the census of 1871 :—

London	3,888,062	Ipswich	43,136
Kingston on Thames	15,257	Yarmouth	41,792
Reigate	15,916	Norwich	80,390
Chatham	14,155	Kings Lynn	16,459
Maidstone	26,108	Salisbury	12,807
Canterbury	20,994	Weymouth	13,257
Dover	28,270	Exeter	34,616
Margate	12,083	Plymouth	68,089
Hastings	20,280	Devonport	50,094
Lewes	10,753	Barnstable	11,636
Brighton	90,013	Tiverton	10,025
Portsmouth	112,953	Truro	10,143
Southampton	51,057	Penzance	10,106
Winchester	14,705	Taunton	15,406
Reading	32,387	Bridgwater	12,101
Windsor	11,750	Bath	52,524
Aylesbury	28,750	Bristol	182,524
Oxford	31,554	Gloucester	18,331
Northampton	41,930	Stroud	38,002
Peterborough	17,129	Cheltenham	44,519
Bedford	16,849	Tewkesbury	18,259
Cambridge	30,074	Stratford	23,200
Colchester	26,361	Stafford	14,437
Bury St. Edmund	14,928	Stoke upon Trent	121,507

Wolverhampton		Preston	85,428
Walsall	63,279	Lancaster	17,218
Kidderminster	16,552	Barrow-in-Furness	17,992
Congleton	19,163	Huddersfield	70,253
Chester	11,311	Halifax	65,121
Birkenhead	58,701	Bradford	145,827
Stalybridge	21,913	Leeds	259,212
Liverpool	493,405	Dewsbury	24,773
Wigan	58,163	Wakefield	28,079
Warrington	32,083	Sheffield	239,917
Bolton	82,851	Doncaster	18,758
Chesterfield	11,426	York	43,786
Stockport	53,001	Beverley	10,218
Macclesfield	35,151	Hull	121,598
Bury	31,517	Scarborough	21,234
Salford	124,803	Whitby	13,782
Manchester	355,665	Middlesbor'gh.	39,151
Worcester	33,221	Stockton	27,599
Dudley	13,781	Darlington	27,730
Birmingham	343,909	Hartlepool	13,161
Coventry	39,470	Durham	14,406
Warwick	11,001	Sunderland	98,235
Leicester	95,084	South Shields	44,722
Boston	15,576	Gateshead	48,592
Great Grimsby	20,238	Newcastle-upon-Tyne	128,161
Lincoln	26,762	Tynemouth	38,960
Louth	10,500	Berwick	13,231
Nottingham	86,008	Carlisle	31,074
Newark	12,218	Whitehaven	18,416
Derby	49,794	Kendal	13,442
Ashton under Tyne	32,023	Newport	26,957
Oldham	82,629	Cardiff	32,675
Rochdale	41,556	Merthyr Tydfil	90,891
Bormley	31,603	Swansea	51,720
Blackburn	76,757	Carmarthen	10,199
		Pembroke	13,711

The following is a statement of the population of the Parliamentary Burghs in Scotland, of over 10,000 inhabitants by the Census of 1871:

Inverness	11,463	Paisley	48,227
Aberdeen	88,127	Port Glasgow	10,956
Arbroath	19,971	Ayr	17,561
Dundee	118,973	Kilmarnock	22,952
Forfar	11,681	Airdrie	13,987
Montrose	13,518	Glasgow	477,110
Perth	25,588	Hamilton	11,276
Dunfermline	19,258	Edinburgh	196,500
Kirkcaldy	12,422	Leith	44,277
Stirling	11,256	Hawick	11,355
Dumbarton	11,119	Dumfries	15,855
Greenock	57,138		

The following is a statement of the population of the Cities and Towns of Ireland, containing over 10,000 inhabitants by the Census of 1871:—

Drogheda	14,389	Limerick	39,328
Dublin (City)	245,722	Waterford	23,387
Dublin (Suburban Towns)	50,119	Belfast	174,370
Kilkenny	12,661	Londonderry	27,242
Cork	78,382	Galway	13,154

COMPARISON OF RATIOS.

If we make a comparison of ratios of increase per cent. for the decennial as simply established by the gross figures of the Census returns, we have the following:—

Great Britain	8.91
Canada	12.79
United States	22.52

But it is to be remarked that these figures in each case are governed by a special set of circumstances which materially alter their relations with each other. From Great Britain as we have also shown, there has been a very large emigration, which, with the increase that might have been expected from it, if it had been retained at home, would have doubled the rate per cent. On the other hand there has been a very large immigration to the United States of 2,491,-151 in the ten years, from 1861 to 1870, and the last Census returns show that the persons of foreign birth in the United States numbered 5,567,546; or very nearly one-seventh of the whole population. There are no means of telling how many of those native born are the children of immigrants. But it is certain that the number is very considerable. It is admitted that the birth-rate among the native born citizens of the United States is very low. If the drain by emigration is allowed to Great Britain, and the gain by immigration deducted from the United States in the calculation of increase of population, it will be found that the former is much greater than the latter.

In considering the ratio of increase in Canada, an allowance must in the first place be made for errors of exaggeration in the Census of 1861. We have reason to believe that it was not on the whole taken with so much care as the Census of 1871. The whole tradition of the Census of 1861 is comprised in the word *exaggeration*. The enumerators were paid so much for every name they put down on their books; the more names they put down the more pay they got. There was no sufficient check on the returns made, and the temptation to swell both payment and population at the same time was altogether too great. We have proof in cases in which this was done. The compilation, too, was marked by the spirit of exaggeration, for instance the names of the *absent* and *temporary present*, were in all cases both taken down by the enumerators, and both were improperly added into the population at the compilation! it is impossible to say what precise per centage of exaggeration arose from this particular form of gross error, without a complete revision of the compilation of 1861; the labor and expense of which would be very great, and will therefore never be undertaken, for the result would never be worth the cost. But we may state that there was one county in Upper Canada,—the county of Peterborough, in which the Commissioner published the Census Returns free from this form of error; and his publication as compared with the official publication, showed that the latter was 5½ per cent exaggerated.

If we take this per centage of exaggeration from the census of 1861 for this form of error alone, and then make the comparison with 1871, we shall find that the ratio of increase to be very strikingly changed. Taking the whole Dominion and Ontario together, the figures would then stand thus:—

Dominion	19.35
Ontario	22.85

These figures would make a very near approach to those presented by the returns from the United States. But we believe that a correction of error based simply on one glaring form, is not sufficient to account for all the errors of 1861. Another instance,—in estimating the live stock of the County of [illegible] in 1861, there was an error of ten per cent. of dollars too much made and every throughout. This was [illegible] of the value of the live stock in the county of Upper Canada. A critical examination of the published returns of that year show them to be entirely unworthy of confidence, and it was, therefore, that we cautioned our readers last year to receive any calculations of ratios based upon them, with reserve.

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Brassion O
Bridgetown, O
Bridgewater O
Bright Q
Brighton O
Brighton G T R O
Bristol Q
Britannia Mills Q
Brockville O
Brockville G T R O
Brome Corner Q
Brompton Q
Brooklin O
Brownville N Y
Brucefield O
Brudenel O
Brush's Mills N Y
Bryant's Pond Me
Buckingham Q
Buctouche N B
Buffalo N Y
Burke N Y
Cacouna Q
Caledonia O
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Campbellford O
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Canton N Y
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Cape Rosier Q
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Carleton Q
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Castleton O
Cap-aspeal Q
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Champlain N Y
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Chatham N B
Chatham O
Chatham Q
Chatsworth O
Chaudière Junction Q
Chaumont N Y
Cheever N Y
Chelsea Q
Chippawa O
Church's Falls O
Clarence O
Clarendon Centre Q
Clarksburg O
Clayburg N Y
Clayton N Y
Clifton O
Clifton House O
Clinton O
Clinton Mills N Y
Clintonville N Y
Coaticook Q
Cobourg O
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Colborne O
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Coldwater O
Collingwood O
Collingwood Sta O
Collins' Bay O
Combermere O
Como Q
Compton Q
Conseeon O
Copenhagen N Y
Coteau Landing Q
Cowan G T R Q
Cote St. Paul Q
Cornwall O
Cornwall G T R O
Corumna O
Cowansville Q
Craig's Road Q
Creemore O
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Cumberland O
Dalhousie N B
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Danville Q
Danville Junct Me
Davenport O
Deer River N Y
De Kalb Junct N Y
Delaware O
Des Joachims Q
Des Rivières Q
Detroit Mich
Derby Line Vt
Dexter N Y
Dickinson's Lag O
Dickinson's Lag Stn O
Don O
Doucet's Landing Q
Douglass O
Douglastown Q
Dresden O
Drummo O
Drummondville O
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Duffin's Creek O
Duncanville O
Dundas O
Dundee, Q
Dunham, Q
Dunville, O
Durham, O
East Franklin, Vt
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Kemptville O
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Keeseville N Y
Kelmore O
Kleinburg O
Kinburn O
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Knapps N Y
Knowlton Q
Komoka O
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Lachine Junction Q
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L'Original O
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Palos Q
Paisley O
Pakenham O
Papineauville Q
Park Hill O
Park Hill Station O
Paris G T R O
Paris G W R O
Paris Town O
Paspebiac Q
Patterson O
Paul Smith's N Y
Pembroke O
Penetanguishene O
Peninsula Gaspé Q
Peterè Q
Perch O
Perth O
Peru N Y
Peterboro O
Petersburg O
Petewawa Q
Petrolia O
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Picton O
Pierrep't Manor N Y
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Pierreville Village Q
Plantagenet O
Plattsburg N Y
Plattsville O
Plessis N Y
Point Claire Q
Point Fortune Q
Point Levi Q
Point St. Peter Q
Portage du Fort Q
Port Burwell O
Port Colborne O
Port Dalhousie O
Port Daniel Q
Port Darlington O
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Port Elgin O
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Port Hope G T R O
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Portland Me
Portland G T R Me
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Roaches Point O
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Sandwich O
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Sarnia O
Sarnia G T R O
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Sharon O
Shediac N B
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Sherbrooke Station Q
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Simcoe O
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Smith's Falls O
Smith's Mills Q
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Southampton O
South Bay O
South Bolton Q
South Durham Q
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Stirling O
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Waddington N Y
Walkerton O
Walkerville O
Wallaceburg O
Warisville O
Warkworth O
Warwick Q
Waubashene O
Waterdown O
Waterford O
Waterloo O
Waterloo Q
Waterloo Station Q
Watertown N Y
Waterville Q
Watford O
Watford Station O
Welland O
Wellington O
Wellington Square O
West Paris Me
Westport N Y
Weston O
West Shefford Q
West Winchester O
Whitby O
Whitby G T R O
Whitehall N Y
Whiteville O
Widder O
Widder Station O
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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 uncompensated 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, 1869, 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 1868, of which a synopsis is given in our last Year Book (1869).

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, statuary, &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., 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 is 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 Motto 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 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.

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 h s 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 (*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 accordingly 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 his 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 enumerated as distinguished from the original object so improved.*]

(Place, date, and year.)

Signed in the presence of *(Signature of Inventor.)*

(Signatures of two witnesses, and to be the same as those who attest the drawings.)

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. 1, front view:
DRAWING.

Fig. 2, side 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 of Inventor.)

Signature } *Witnesses.*
Signature

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 Province 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 hereunto annexed, as part essential of this present patent, the said specification and drawings being the description and [*name of invention or improvement*] of which the said [*names*] declares himself to be the inventor.

THE ROYAL 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 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 discovering who is the real or first inventor.

23. 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

ACCOUNTANTS.

ANDREW B. STEWART,

ACCOUNTANT.

OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE.

MERCHANT'S EXCHANGE,
St. Sacrament Street, MONTREAL.
Commissioner for taking affidavits for the Superior Court.

ARCHIBALD M'GOUN,

Accountant, Estate Agent, &c.,

175, ST. JAMES STREET,

MONTREAL.

AGENT.

JOHN JOSEPH DALEY,

Government Immigration Agent

303 Commissioner Street,
MONTREAL.

AUCTIONEERS.

JOHN LEEMING & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS

AND AGENTS FOR REAL ESTATE.

364, Notre Dame street,
MONTREAL.

JOHN J. ARNTON,
Real Estate and General Auctioneer, 76 St. James Street, "Cross's New Buildings," second block east of Bank of Montreal and City Bank, Montreal.
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J. TASKER, Principal.

Prize Medal and Diploma, Exposition Universelle de 1867, a Paris. Silver Medal and Diploma, Provincial Exhibition, Montreal, 1868.

COMMISSION AGENTS.

THOMAS RITCHIE,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

17 ST. SACRAMENT, STREET,

MONTREAL.

A. AUDET,

General Agent and Commission Merchant,

11 St. James Street,

MONTREAL.

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MONTREAL.

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ANDREW HAYES,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

And

IMPORTERS AGENT,

377 St. Paul Street,

MONTREAL.

WULFF & CO.,

Importers of

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MONTREAL.

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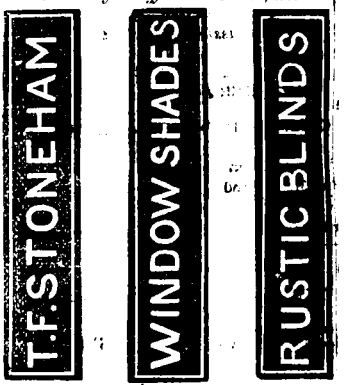

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Age.	Annual Life Premiums. No. 1	No. 2	Premium for 10 Years.	Premium for 15 Years.
20	11 69	17 80	25 03	26 95
21	11 87	18 20	25 69	27 46
22	11 66	18 62	26 38	28 00
23	11 97	19 06	27 09	28 55
24	12 29	19 51	27 82	29 13
25	12 64	19 99	28 54	29 72
26	13 00	20 49	29 37	30 34
27	13 38	21 01	30 14	30 97
28	13 79	21 56	31 02	31 64
29	14 21	22 13	31 90	32 32
30	14 67	22 73	32 80	33 03
31	15 14	23 36	33 73	33 76
32	15 65	24 02	34 70	34 52
33	16 19	24 71	35 70	35 31
34	16 75	25 44	36 72	36 13
35	17 36	26 21	37 80	36 98
36	18 00	27 01	38 90	37 87
37	18 68	27 86	40 05	38 79
38	19 41	28 76	41 24	39 75
39	20 19	29 71	42 48	40 76
40	21 02	30 71	43 77	41 81
41	21 91	31 78	45 12	42 92
42	22 86	32 91	46 55	44 08
43	23 88	34 11	48 01	45 30
44	24 97	35 39	49 55	46 59
45	26 14	36 74	51 15	47 93
46	27 39	38 17	52 82	49 33
47	28 71	39 67	54 53	50 79
48	30 10	41 26	56 31	52 32
49	31 50	42 93	58 04	53 90
50	33 17	44 70	60 05	55 56
51	34 84	46 55	62 01	57 30
52	36 62	48 53	64 05	59 11
53	38 51	50 61	66 16	61 00
54	40 52	52 81	68 33	63 01
55	42 66	55 14	70 61	65 09
56	44 94	57 61	72 97	67 29
57	47 36	60 22	75 43	69 61
58	49 94	63 00	78 00	72 07
59	52 70	65 94	80 69	74 68
60	55 64	69 07	83 51	77 44

ENDOWMENT POLICY RATES:

FOR $1000 AT DEATH, WITH PROFITS, OR AT THE END OF

Age.	10 Years.	15 Years.	20 Years.	25 Years.
20	85 33	61 63	45 02	35 31
21	85 39	61 70	45 10	35 41
22	85 45	61 77	45 19	35 52
23	85 51	61 85	45 29	35 63
24	85 58	61 94	45 39	35 76
25	85 65	62 03	45 50	35 80
26	85 73	62 12	45 61	36 04
27	85 81	62 22	45 74	36 19
28	85 89	62 33	45 87	36 36
29	85 98	62 44	46 01	36 54
30	86 08	62 55	46 16	36 74
31	86 18	62 68	46 32	36 96
32	86 28	62 81	46 50	37 20
33	86 39	62 95	46 69	37 46
34	86 50	63 11	46 90	37 74
35	86 63	63 28	47 14	38 06
36	86 76	63 46	47 40	38 40
37	86 90	63 67	47 69	38 78
38	87 05	63 90	48 01	39 20
39	87 23	64 16	48 37	39 67
40	87 43	64 46	48 77	40 19
41	87 66	64 80	49 22	40 77
42	87 94	65 18	49 72	41 41
43	88 25	65 61	50 28	42 12
44	88 62	66 10	50 01	42 91
45	89 02	66 63	51 60	43 77
46	89 47	67 23	52 38	
47	89 96	67 87	53 18	
48	100 50	68 58	54 09	
49	101 08	69 35	55 07	
50	101 72	70 19	56 15	
51	102 41	71 12		
52	103 17	72 12		
53	101 00	73 22		
54	104 90	74 42		
55	105 89	76 74		
56	106 97			
57	108 16			
58	109 47			
59	110 91			
60	112 50			

Compare the above rates with those of other Companies, and when it is considered that they are all "With Profits," and all Policies issued on them are "NON-FORFEITABLE," the advantage of insuring in the old ÆTNA will be apparent.

The long and honorable business standing of this Company in Canada—over 50 years in all, and 21 years as a purely Life Insurance Company—renders it well known to every business man. Agents find it the easiest to work for. The last Official Report of the Insurance Companies (found on page 80 of this issue of the *Year Book*), shews that the New Business done in Canada by the ÆTNA LIFE largely exceeded that of 13 other Companies combined.

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THE RATES 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 Policy holder as may be safely granted.

PROFITS—The Profits are distributed every five years; the next Division will take place in 1875.

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 benefit of an extended business and connection otherwise.

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 1868 to £2,627 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 apply its value to the reduction of the Annual Premium for five years.

POLICIES WITH PROFITS purchased at any time after the payment of one year's 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 Premiums, 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 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.*

Fixed Surrender values given for Policies, so that a policy-holder can tell the cash value of his Policy at any time.

Assurances effected on the different systems suggested and approved by a lengthened 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. 17 St. James Street, Montreal, or at any of the Agencies throughout Canada.

ST. LAWRENCE HALL,

SITUATE ON ST. JAMES STREET,

MONTREAL.

HENRY HOGAN, PROPRIETOR.

THIS FIRST-CLASS HOTEL (the largest in Montreal) is situated on St. James Street, in the in the immediate vicinity of the French Cathedral or Church *Ville Maria*, Notre Dame Street; adjacent to the Post Office, Place D'Armes and Banks; is only one minute's walk from Grey or Black Nunneries, New Court House, Reading Rooms, Champ de Mars, (where the troops are reviewed,) Mechanics' Institute, Bonsecours Market, and Fashionable Stores. The new Theatre Royal is directly in rear of the House, and several of the best boxes are regularly kept for guests of this Hotel. The ST. LAWRENCE HALL has long been regarded as the most popular and fashionable Hotel in Montreal, and is patronized by the Government on all public occasions, including that of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and suite, and that of His Excellency the Governor General and suite. During the past winter the Hotel has been considerably enlarged, so that in future the Proprietor hopes to be able to accommodate comfortably all who may favour him with their patronage. All rooms lighted by gas.

The Consulate Office of the United States is in the Hotel, as well as Telegraph Office to all parts.

The Proprietor begs to announce that, having recently purchased the St. Lawrence Hall property, it is his intention next Fall to pull down and rebuild with all the modern improvements, including an Elevator, thus making the Hotel second to none in the United States.

ST. JAMES HOTEL,

MONTREAL.

THE UNDERSIGNED beg to notify the public that they have purchased the above well-known FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, and which is now carried on as a BRANCH ESTABLISHENT of the ST. LAWRENCE HALL, under the management of Mr. SAMUEL MONTGOMERY (nephew of Mr. Hogan) and Mr. FREDERICK GERIKEN, both well known to the travelling community, both in the United States and Canada, as being connected with the St. Lawrence Hall.

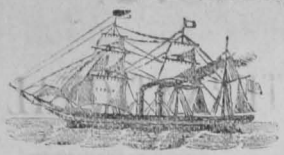
The ST. JAMES is very favourably situated, facing Victoria Square, in the very centre of the city, and contiguous to the Post Office and the Banks. Its convenience for business men is everything that can be desired, as it is in the immediate vicinity of the leading Wholesale Houses.

The Rooms, being well ventilated, are cheerful for families, while the *Menage* will always be unexceptionable, and no pains spared in ministering to the comfort of the guests.

The Proprietors, having leased the adjoining premises, are prepared to offer every inducement to the Spring and Fall Trade, and as their tariff is unexceptionably reasonable, they hope to obtain a large share of public patronage.

Guests staying at this House will have the option of Boarding, *Table D'Hote*, or on the European Plan.

HENRY HOGAN & CO.

ALLAN  LINE !

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 :

Polynesian	4100	Tons.	Building.
Circassian	3400	do	do
Sarmatian	3600	do	Capt. J. Wylie.
Caspian	3250	do	Capt. Ritchie.
Scandinavian	3000	do	Capt. Ballantine.
Prussian	3000	do	Lieut. Dutton, R. N. R.
Austrian	2700	do	Capt. Brown.
Nestorian	2700	do	Capt. A. Aird.
Moravian	2650	do	Capt. Graham.
Peruvian	2600	do	Lieut. Smith, R. N. R.
Germany	3250	do	Capt. Trocks.
Hibernian	3434	do	Capt. R. S. Watts.
Nova Scotian	2300	do	Capt. Richardson.
North American	1784	do	Capt. Miller.
Corinthian	2400	do	Capt. J. Scott.
Ottawa	1831	do	Lieut. Archer, R. N. R.
St. David	1650	do	Capt. Scott.
St. Andrew	1462	do	Capt. H. Wylie.
St. Patrick	1207	do	Capt. Stephens.
Norway	1100	do	Capt. C. N. Myllus.
Sweden	1150	do	Capt. McKenzie.

The Steamers of the Liverpool Line 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 Moville to receive and land Passengers and Mails to and from Ireland and Scotland.

The Steamers of the Halifax Line sail fortnightly between Liverpool and Quebec or Baltimore *viâ* Halifax, during the season of Summer Navigation; and between Liverpool and Baltimore *viâ* Halifax during the season of Winter Navigation.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

FROM QUEBEC OR PORTLAND TO LIVERPOOL OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin, $70 00 and $80 00 according to accommodation. Steerage, $25 00. Children under 12 years of age, $6 00 per head in After Cabin, and $5 00 per head in Forward Berths; under 1 year, Free. In Steerage, over 1 year and under 12, $2 00 per head, 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, $3 00 per head in Cabin; $3 00 per head in Intermediate; and $2 00 per head 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 DEMAND *on the Liverpool, Glasgow or London Agents of the Company.*

AGENTS.

Liverpool..... Messrs. ALLAN BROTHERS & Co., Alexandra Buildings, James Street.
Glasgow..... " JAMES & ALEXANDER ALLAN, 70 Great Clyde Street.
Londonderry.. " ALLAN BROTHERS & Co., 85 Foyle Street.
London..... " MONTGOMERY & GREENHORNE, Grace Church Street,

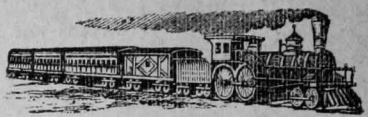
Quebec, ALLANS, RAE & Co.; in Toronto, H. BOURLIER; in Hamilton, Geo. A. YOUNG; in Galt, A. MACGREGOR; in Goderich, P. E. CARTER; in London, W. THARP; in Stratford, W. WHYTE; in Guelph, G. A. OXNARD; in St. CATHERINES, R. A. CLARKE; in Newmarket, W. DAVIS; in Ottawa, D. W. COWARD & Co.; in Brockville, Kingston, Belleville, Cobourg, Port Hope, Peterborough, Bowmanville or Whitby, the AGENTS OF THE CANADIAN EXPRESS COMPANY; in New England States, J. L. FARMER; in Detroit, E. REIDY; in Chicago F. S. WINSLOW.

H. & A. ALLAN, Agents.

Corner Youville and Common Streets, Montreal.

1872.

GREAT INTERNATIONAL ROUTE.



GRAND TRUNK

Broad Gauge Railway.

1377 MILES UNDER ONE MANAGEMENT.

THE GREAT DIRECT CANADIAN

MAIL & EXPRESS ROUTE

BETWEEN

The Eastern and Western States.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST ROUTE TO ALL POINTS, EAST AND WEST.

☞ Close Connections made with all Connecting Lines, and Through Tickets issued to all Important Points.

☞ ACCELERATION OF SPEED on the EXPRESS TRAINS.

☞ NEW CARS on all the EXPRESS TRAINS.

☞ PULLMAN'S PALACE and SLEEPING CARS are now RUN on the GRAND TRUNK LINE.

☞ *For San Francisco, Sacramento, Salt Lake City, Omaha, and intermediate places on the Pacific Railway, the Grand Trunk is the most Direct Route.*

Splendid Palace Cars are now run between Chicago and Sarnia without change.

☞ From Passengers holding Through Tickets, American Money is received at Par, for Sleeping Berths and Refreshments.

BE SURE and ASK for TICKETS *via* the GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

H. SHACKELL,
General Passenger Agent.

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—AND—

Massawippi Valley Railroads.

1872. **1872.**

From Sherbrooke, P.Q., to White River Junction, Vt.

FORMING A NEW AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN THE

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC AND THE UNITED STATES.

This is the best Route from MONTREAL or QUEBEC to LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG or the WHITE and FRANCONIA MOUNTAINS, and Mount Washington to ascend by Steam Railway.

THE TIME BETWEEN QUEBEC AND BOSTON OR NEW YORK IS SHORTER THAN BY ANY OTHER, AND IT HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED AS THE MAIL ROUTE BETWEEN THOSE POINTS.

Through Cars are run to Boston and Lowell Depot, Boston, and to Springfield, Mass.

For time table see International Rail'y Guide.

RAILROAD AND STEAMER CONNECTION.

AT SHERBROOKE—Grand Trunk Railway.
AT WELLS RIVER—White Mountains Railway.
AT WELLS RIVER—B.C. & M. Railway.
AT W. R. JUNC.—Northern (N.H.) R.R.
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FIRST AND SECOND CLASS TICKETS FOR SALE TO ALL IMPORTANT POINTS.

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IN CONNECTION WITH THE

Free Grant Districts of Parry Sound and Muskoka.

FREE GRANTS OF LAND TO ACTUAL SETTLERS.

Land given away to all comers over eighteen years of age. A family of several persons can secure a Large Block of Land *gratis*.

The Government of Ontario offers, as a Free Grant to any actual settler, over eighteen years of age, One Hundred Acres of Land in the Free Grant Districts.

Heads of Families get Two Hundred Acres as a Free Grant.

Locatees, in addition to obtaining the Free Grant of One Hundred Acres, will be allowed to purchase and an additional One Hundred Acres at *Fifty Cents* an acre, *cash*.

GEORGIAN BAY & LAKE SUPERIOR.

Meaford, Owen Sound, Killarney, Bruce Mines, Sault Ste. Marie, Michipicoton, Neepigon River, (Marquette, Michigan,) Fort William, Red River, and all Intermediate Ports.

TO TOURISTS, PLEASURE-SEEKERS AND SPORTSMEN.—The Scenery of the above-named places is of the grandest description, and not surpassed in our inland waters The Angler can satiate his passion at Michipicoton, Neepigon River, and Fort William; as the fishing for Maskinonge, Sturgeon, White Fish, Salmon-Trout and Brook-Trout, is unsurpassed—the Brook-Trout averaging from 2 to 6 pounds in weight.

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At Bell Ewart with Morning and Evening Trains from Toronto and Collingwood.

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Toronto to Orillia, $2.50; Toronto to Bracebridge, $3.75; Toronto to Rousseau, $4.25.

☞ The only direct connection with the SPORTING GROUNDS of the Severn River, Lakes Muskoka and Rousseau, noted for Bass Fishing, and Trading Lake, in the Muskoka District; the Seguin River, Mill Lake, and Trout Lake, in the Parry Sound District, *via* Bell Ewart, Barrie, Collingwood and Parry Sound.

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The Proprietors, in returning thanks for the very liberal patronage they have hitherto enjoyed, inform the public that this Hotel has been THOROUGHLY RENOVATED AND EMBELLISHED, and can now accommodate about 500 Visitors; and assure them that nothing will be wanting on their part that will conduce to the comfort and enjoyment of their guests.

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Corner of Queen and St. Dominique Streets,

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MANUFACTURE ALL KINDS OF

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TEAS,	WINES,
COFFEE,	LIQUORS,
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☞Cut and Leaf Tobacco, Cigars, Clay and Wood Pipes, and generally the best assortment of Groceries.

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Telegraph Buildings, No. 26, ST. PETER STREET, QUEBEC,

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☞Sheet Music and Music Books always on hand.☜

New Music from all parts of Europe and America, as soon as published.

N.B.—String & Brass instruments repaired.

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Corner of Queen and St. Dominique Streets,

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MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF

Machinery, in Brass and Iron; Portable, Stationary and Marine Engines and Boilers; Mill Machinery; and all kinds of Jobbing and Repairs done at Moderate Rates and with Despatch.

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MAGNIFICENT PIANOFORTES!

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☞ New Music received from all parts of Europe and America, as soon as issued.

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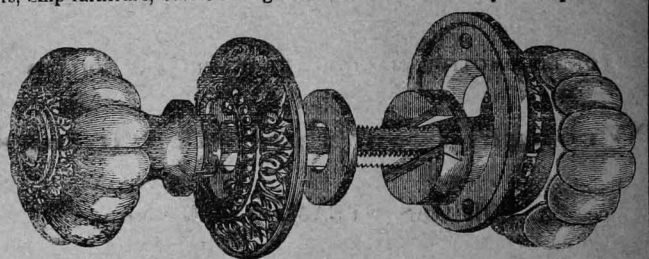

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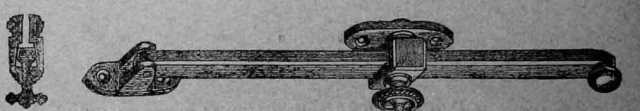

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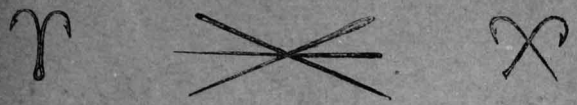

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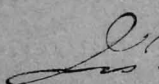

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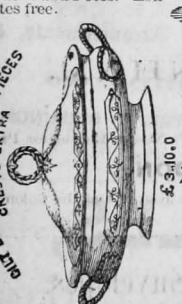

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Either with Electro Plate or gilt fittings.

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Chemical Works, Hornsey Road. & Somerville Works, Homerton,

Supply PURE CHEMICALS and all NEW MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS, including the following Specialties:—

PEPSINE, the active digestive principle of the gastric juice; an agreable and popular remedy for weak digestion. In POWDER, WINE, LOZENGES, and GLOBULES.
PANCREATIC EMULSION AND PANCREATINE, in Powder; containing the active principle obtained from the Pancreas, by which the digestion and assimilation of fact is effected
PANCREATINE COD LIVER OIL. In Half-pints and in Quart Tins.
CHLORAL HYDRATE CAKE AND CRYSTALS (NEW SEDATIVE).
CHLORODYNE (MORSON'S), the universally approved Anodyne. In 2-oz., 4-oz., and 8-oz. bottles.
CHLOROFORM, METHYLATED AND PURE.
CREOSOTE (CAUTION) from Wood Tar, of which T. M. & SON are the only British Manufacturers.
GELATINE, a perfect and economical substitute for Isinglass.

—o—

SHIPPING ORDERS EXECUTED WITH CARE AND DESPATCH.

SILVER MEDAL AWARDED, PARIS EXHIBITION, 1867, JUROR, 1862,

For Millstones and Modern Flour Mill Machinery

ADDRESS

CLARKE and DUNHAM,

COLONIAL ENGINEERS.

Patentees of the Millstone Balance, Proprietors of Lieuvain's Needle Lubricator Patent

48 MARK LANE, LONDON.

Indents through any Merchant in the Principal Towns in Europe and the Colonies.

Seymour's Straw Bottle Envelopes.

Shipped in Eight Gross Canvass Packages at 6s 6d per gross, or forwarded for packing empty Bottles, or Wines and Ales for Shipment. They save freight, breakage, &c., and re-sell on arriving. Established 15 years. Sole manufacturer.

THOS. WHITEHEAD.
37 Eastcheap, London, E.C.

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL.

This elegant and fragrant Oil possesses extraordinary properties for promoting the growth, restoring, preserving, and beautifying the human hair. Price 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d., equal to four small, and 21s. per Bottle.

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR.

This Oriental Botanical Preparation realizes a HEALTHY PURITY of Complexion, and a softness and a delicacy of skin. Soothing, Cooling and purifying, it eradicates all cutaneous Eruptions, Freckles, Tan, and Discolorations. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per Bottle.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO, OR PEARL DENTIFRICE.

Compounded of Oriental Ingredients—it imparts a Pearl-like whiteness to the Teeth, eradicates Tartar and Spots of incipient decay, strengthens the Gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the Breath. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Sold by Chemists and Bazaar Dealers at every station in India.

Ask for "Rowland's" Articles.

St. John, N. B., Advertisement.

W. H. PATTERSON,

CLOCK AND WATCHMAKER,

JEWELLER,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

Clocks, Watches, Jewellery,

Fancy Goods, &c.

78 KING STREET,.....ST. JOHN, N.B.

A few doors below the Rothesay Hotel, and nearly opposite the Waverley.

Clocks, Watches, Jewellery and Nautical Instruments carefully repaired and warranted. Old Gold and Silver bought or exchanged for new.

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 VITÆ, &c., &c., HARDY GARDEN ROSES.

GREEN-HOUSE PLANTS:

CARNATIONS, ROSES, VERBENAS, BOURARDIAS, BEGONIAS, LANTANAS, GERANIUMS, FUCHIAS, &c., &c., &c.,
ROSES—*Hybrid Perpetual, Bourbon, Tea Chinæ, Moss, Noisette, Climbing, Damask, &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.

W. H. 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.
Adirondac	50 c	75 c	$1 to $2
Allen's Hybrid	50 c	75 c	$1
Concords	30 c	50 c	75 c
Creveling	30 c	50 c	75 c
Delaware	30 c	50 c	75 to $1
Diana	50 c	50 c	75 c
Hartford Prolific	30 c	50 c	75 c
Iona	50 c	75 c	$1
Israella	50 c	75 c	$1
Miles	50 c	75 c	
Rebecca	30 c	50 c	75 c

	1 Yr.	2 Yr.	2 & 4 Yrs.
Sheridan	30 c	50 c	75 c
Union Village (Green)	50c	75 c	$1
Telegraph, or Christine	50 c	75 c	$1
Salem	30 c	$1	
Rogers' Hybrids, Nos. 1, 3, 9, 15, 19, 28, 30, 33 and 43	50 c	75 c	$1
Black Hamburg (Hybrid)	50 c	$1	
Walter, New, early, very fine	$1		$3
Brandon do do do	$1		$3

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

1 Year, 75c; 2 Years, $1; 3 Years, $1.50. Orders for One Dozen or more Vines, 33⅓ per cent Discount.

Black Hamburg,	Palestine,	White Sweetwater,	Zinfindal,
Chasselas Fontainbleau,	Grizzly Frontignan,	Muscat Hamburg,	West St. Peters,
Muscat of Alexandria	Syrian,	Golden Hamburg,	Cannon Hall Muscat
	White Frontignan,		

FRUIT TREES &c.

Apples—Standards—3 years—30c each, 1 per 1,000, $25
Do Dwarfs—3 year—50 c each.
Pears—Standards—2 and 3 years—75 c
Pears—Dwarfs—2 and 3 years—75 c each,
Plums—Standards—2 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 Kittatinny, $1.50 per doz.
STRAWBERRIES—All the noble kinds, $1 to $1.50 per 100.
ASPARAGUS ROOTS—Giant, 1 year, $1 per 100; 2 $1.50 per 100.
ASPARAGUS ROOTS—Conover's Colossal, 1 year, $2 per 100.
HEDGE PLANTS—Buckthorn, 1 year, $1.00 per 100.
HEDGE PLANTS—Honey, Locust, 1 year, $1.00 per 100
ROSES—Bourbon, Hybrid, China, Perpetuals, Moss, Tea, Noisette, Climbing, &c., in variety.
GREEN-HOUSE AND BEDDING 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.*

INSURANCE DEPOSITS.

List of Insurance Companies licensed to do business in Canada, under the Act respecting Insurance Companies, (33 Vict. Cap. 18, published in accordance with the 23rd section thereof.

Name of the Company and its General Agent in Canada	Amount of Deposit.	For whose Security Deposited.	Description of Insurance business for which Licensed.
The Ætna Insurance Co., Robert Wood, General Agent, Montreal	$37,580 viz: 4,070 cash, and $18,510 bank stocks	Canadian Policy holders:	Fire & Inland Marine.
The Ætna Life Ins. Co. of Hartford, Conn., S. Pedlar & Co., General Agents, Montreal	$110,000 U.S. 5-20 bonds	Policy holders generally	Life.
The Agricultural In. Co., Henry Cl ine, General Agent, Kingston	$100,000 viz: $85,500, U. S. bonds, $14,500 cash		Fire.
The Agricultural Mutual Assurance Association of Canada, D. C. Macdonald, Secretary, London, Ont	$25,000 cash		Fire.
The Andes Insurance Co., of Cincinnati, F. B. Beddome, General Agent, London	$20,000 U. S. bond	Policy holders generally	Fire & Inland Marine.
The Atlantic Mutual Life Ins. Co. of Albany, N. Y., H. C. Allen, General Agent, Brantford	$80,202 cash		Life.
The British America Assurance Co. of Toronto, T. W. Birchall, Managing Director, Toronto	$50,000 cash	Canadian Policy holders.	Fire & Inland Marine.
The Briton Medical and General Life Association, London, England, James B. M. Chipman, Manager, Montreal	$100,343 cash		Life.
The Canada Life Assurance Co. Hamilton, A. G. Ramsay, Manager, Hamilton	$50,000 cash	Canadian Policy holders.	Life.
The Commercial Union Assurance Co. of London, Eng., Morland, Watson & Co., General Agents, Montreal	$150,956; viz: $100,343 cash, and $50,613 Canada 5's	Canadian policy holders.	Fire and Life.
The Confederation Life Association of Canada, Wm. McCabe, Manager, Toronto	$50,000 cash	Canadian Policy holders.	Life.
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.
The Edinburgh Life Assurance Co., David Higgins, Secretary, Toronto	$150,515 cash	Canadian Policy holders.	Life.
The Equitable Life Ass. Society of the United States, N. Y., R. W. Gale, Manager, Montreal	$100,000 cash	Policy holders generally.	Life.
The Guardian Fire and Life Ass. Co., London, Eng., T. R. Simms & George Denholm, General Agents, Montreal	$103,313 cash	Canadian policy holder	Fire.
The Hartford Fire Ins. Co. of Hartford, Conn., Robert Wood, General Agent, Montreal	$130,000 U.S. 5-20 bonds	Canadian policy holders.	Fire.
The Imperial Insurance Co., London, England, Rintoul Bros., General Agents, Montreal	$100,067; viz: $1,400 C'da 6 p.c., 48,667 C'da 5 p. c; $50,000	Canadian policy holders.	Fire.
The Isolated Risk Fire Insurance Co. of Canada, John Maughan, Jr., General Agent, Toronto	$50,000 cash	Canadian policy holders.	Fire.
The Lancashire Ins. Co., Wm. Hobbs, General Agent, Montreal	$100,000 cash	Canadian Policy holders.	Fire.
The Life Association of Scotland, Peter Wardlaw, Chief Agent, Montreal	$150,000 cash	Canadian policy holders.	Life.
The Liverpool and London and Globe Ins. Co., G. F. C. Smith, Secretary, Montreal	$150,693; viz: $50,000, cash $62,693, Canada 5's, and $38,000 C'da 6's	Canadian policy holders.	Fire and Life.
The London Assurance Corporation of England, Romeo H. Stephens, General Agent, Montreal	$150,000; viz: $50,127 Canada 5's and $99,873 cash	Canadian policy holders.	Fire and Life.
The London and Lancashire Life Assurance Co., Thomas Simpson, General Agent, Montreal	$74,938 cash	Canadian policy holders.	Life.
The Mutual Life Association of Canada, William Power, Actuary and Secretary, Toronto	$16,666 cash	Canadian policy holders.	Life.
The National Life In. Co. of the U. S. of America, Livingston, Moore & Co., General Agents, Toronto	$59,234 cash	Canadian policy holders.	Life.

Name of the Company and its General Agent in Canada.	Amount of Deposit.	For whose Security Deposited.	Description of insurance business for which Licensed.
The New York Life Ins. Co., Walter Burke, General Agent, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. gold	Policy holders generally	Life.
The North British and Mercantile Ins. Co., Macdougall & Davidson, General Agent, Montreal	$150,253; viz: $50,000 cash, $100,253 Canada 5 P. c. consols	Canadian policy holders.	Fire and Life.
The Northern Assurance Co. of London and Aberdeen, Taylor Bros. General Agents, Montreal	$100,000; viz: $85,833 cash, $12,167 Canada 5's, 2,000 Canada 6's	Canadian policy holders.	Fire.
The Phœnix Fire Assurance Co. of London, England, Gillespie Moffatt & Co., General Agents, Montreal	$100,297; viz: $50,171 cash, and $50,126 Canada 5's	Canadian policy holders.	Fire.
The Phœnix Mutual Life Ins. Co. of Hartford, Conn., A. R. Bethune, General Agent, Montreal	$120,000 U.S. 5-20 bonds	Policy holders generally.	Life.
The Provincial Ins. Co. of Canada, Arthur Harvey, Manager, Toronto.	$24,547 cash	....	Fire and Inland Marine
The Quebec Fire Assurance Company, W. L. Fisher, Secretary, Quebec.	$100,000 cash	....	Fire.
The Queen Fire and Life Ins. Co., A. M. Forbes, General Agent, Montreal.	$151,100; viz: $100,000 cash, & $51,000 C'da 5's	Canadian policy holders.	Fire and Life.
The Reliance Mutual Life Assurance Society, London, England, James Grant, Manager, Montreal	$100,000 cash	Canadian policy holders.	Life.
The Royal Ins. Company, H. L. Routh, Chief Agent, Montreal	$150,515; viz: $96,982 cash, & $53,533 C'da 5's	Canadian policy holders.	Fire and Life.
The Scottish Amicable Life Ass. So., Jas. Nelson, General Agent, Mont'l.	$150,000 cash	Policy holders generally.	Life.
The Scottish Fire Ins. Co., (Limited) Oswald Bros., General Agents, Montreal	$100,000 Canada 6's	Canadian policy holders.	Fire.
The Scottish Imperial Ins. Co., Henry J. Johnston, General Agent, Montreal.	$59,067 cash	Canadian policy holders.	Fire.
The Scottish Provident Institution, Oswald Bros., General Agents, Montreal.	$100,343 cash	Canadian policy holders.	Life.
The Scottish Provincial Assurance Co., Geo. Wm. Ford, Secretary, Montreal.	$150,789; viz: $100,343 cash, and $50,446 Canada 6's	Canadian policy holders.	Fire and Life.
The Standard Life Assurance Co., W. M. Ramsay, Manager, Montreal	$150,000 cash	Canadian policy holders.	Life.
The Star Life Ass. Society of England, A. W. Lauder, General Treasurer, Toronto	$100,343 cash	Canadian policy holders.	Life
The Sun Mutual Life Ins. Co. of Montreal, M. H. Gault, Managing Director, Montreal	$50,000 cash	Canadian policy holders.	Life.
The Travellers Ins. Co. of Hartford, Conn., T. E. Foster, General Agent, Montreal	$140,000 U.S 5-20 bonds.	Policy holders generally.	Life and Accident.
The Union Mutual Life Ins. Co. of Maine, B. R. Corwin, General Agent, St. John, N. B.	$100,000 U. S. 6's of 1881	Policy holders generally.	Life.
The Western Ass. Co. of Toronto, Hern. Haldan, Secretary, Toronto	$50,000 cash	....	Fire and Inland Marine

CONVERSION OF DEBENTURES INTO STOCK.

All 5 per cent currency Debentures may be converted into 5 per cent stock at par, whatever may be the period for which the Debentures have to run.

All 6 per cent currency Debentures not maturing before January 1878, when the 6 per cent stock is redeemable, may be converted into 6 per cent stock at par.

The six per cent currency Debentures issued in 1868 on which there is an endorsation that they are convertible into stock may be so converted at par.

Six per cent currency Debentures maturing before 1878 may be converted into stock upon application to the Treasury Board, and at such rates as the Board may direct in each case.

In case it should be desired to convert any 5 per cent or 6 per cent Debentures payable in London into stock, application must be made to the Treasury Board in each case.

In the three first cases above mentioned the Debentures may be sent in to the Receiver General or to any Assistant Receiver General upon which a certificate of stock will be issued. If the case should be one which has to be submitted to the Treasury Board, the application should be sent to the Secretary of the Board with full particulars as to the nature of the Debentures.

JOHN LANGTON,
Sec. Treas. B.

Ottawa, 9th December, 1871.

1.—The following Post Office Savings Banks are open daily for the receipt and repayment of deposits, during the ordinary hours of Post Office business.

2.—The direct security of the Dominion is given by the Statute for all deposits made.

3.—Any person may have a deposit account, and may deposit yearly any number of dollars, from $1 up to $300 or more with the permission of the Postmaster General.

4.—Deposits may be made by married women, and deposits so made, or made by women who shall afterwards marry, will be repaid to any such woman.

5.—As respects children under ten years of age, money may be deposited.

Firstly—By a parent or friend as Trustee for the child, in which case the deposits can be withdrawn by the Trustee until the child shall attain the age of ten years, after which time repayment will be made only on the joint receipts of both Trustee and child.

Secondly—In the child's own name—and, if so deposited, repayment will not be made until the child shall attain the age of ten years.

6.—A depositor in any of the Savings Bank Post Offices may continue his deposits at any other of such offices, without notice or change of Pass-Book, and can withdraw money at that Savings Bank Office, which is most convenient to him. For instance, if he makes his first deposit at the Savings Bank at Cobourg, he may make further deposits at, or withdraw his money through, the Post Office Bank at Collingwood or Quebec, Sarnia, Brockville, or any place which may be convenient to him, whether he continue to reside at Cobourg or remove to some other place.

7.—Each depositor is supplied with a Pass-Book, which is to be produced to the Postmaster every time the depositor pays in or withdraws money, and the sums paid in or withdrawn are entered therein by the Postmaster receiving or paying the same.

8.—Each depositor's account is kept in the Postmaster General's Office, in Ottawa, and in addition to the Postmaster's receipt in the Pass-Book, *a direct acknowledgment from the Postmaster General for each sum paid in* is sent to the depositor. If this acknowledgment does not reach the depositor within ten days from the date of his deposit, he should apply immediately to the Postmaster General, by letter, being careful to give his address, and if necessary renew his application until he receives a satisfactory reply.

9.—When a depositor wishes to withdraw money, he can do so by applying to the Postmaster General, who will send him by return mail a cheque for the amount payable at whatever Saving Bank Post Office the depositor may have named in his application.

10.—Interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum, is allowed on deposits in the ordinary Pass-Book deposit account, and the interest is added to the principal on the 30th June in each year.

11.—Postmasters are forbidden by law to disclose the name of any depositor, or the amount of any sum deposited or withdrawn.

12—No charge is made to depositors on paying in or drawing out money, nor for Pass Books, nor for postage on communications with the Postmaster General in relation to their deposits.

13.—The Postmaster General is always ready to receive and attend to all applications, complaints, or other communications addressed to him by depositors or others, relative to Post Office Savings Bank business.

17.—A full statement of the Regulations of the Post Office Savings Bank may be seen at any of the Post Offices named in the following List:—

Post Office.	Post Office.
Acton Vale	Hastings
Albion	Hawkesbury
Alexandria	Hespeler
Almonte	Hull
Amherstburg	Huntingdon
Angus	Ingersoll
Arkona	Inverness
Arnprior	Iroquois
Arthur	Joliette
Aurora	Keene
Aylmer, East	Kemptville
Aylmer, West	Kincardine
Ayr	Kingston
Barrie	Kingsville
Bayfield	Knowlton
Beamsville	Lachine
Beauharnois	Lachute
Beaverton	Lanark
Belleville	Laprairie
Berlin	L'Assomption
Berthier	Leeds
Blairton	Lennoxville
Bond Head	Levis
Bothwell	Lindsay
Bowmanville	Listowel
Bracebridge	London
Bradford	L'Original
Brampton	Lucan
Brantford	Lucknow
Bridgewater	Lyn
Bright	Madoc
Brighton	Manchester
Brockville	Markham
Brooklin	Meaford
Buckingham	Melbourne
Campbellford	Merrickville
Cannington	Millbrook
Carleton Place	Mille Roches
Cayuga	Milton, West
Chambly Canton	Montmagny
Chatham, West	Montreal
Chelsea	Morpeth
Chippawa	Morrisburg
Clarksburg	Mount Brydges
Clifton	Mount Forest
Clinton	Murray Bay
Costicook	Napanee
Cobourg	Newboro'
Colborne	Newburgh
Coldwater	Newbury
Collingwood	Newcastle
Compton	New Edinburgh
Cookstown	New Hamburg
Cornwall	Newmarket
Creemore	Niagara
Danville	Norwich
Dingle	Norwood
Dundas	O[illegible]
Dunnville	[illegible]
Durham	[illegible]
Elora	[illegible]
Erin	[illegible]
Exeter	Orangeville
Fergus	Orillia
Fingal	Oromo
Frelighsburg	Oshawa
Galt	Ottawa
Gananoque	Owen Sound
Garafraxa	Paisley
Georgetown	Pakenham
Georgina	Paris
Goderich	Pembroke
Granby	Penetanguishene
Grimsby	Perth
Guelph	Peterboro
Hamilton	Petrolea

POST OFFICE.	POST OFFICE.	POST OFFICE.	POST OFFICE.
Picton	Rosemont	Sparta	Wardsville
Point St. Charles	St. Andrew's East	Stanstead	Waterdown
Portage du Fort	St. Catharines West	Stayner	Waterford
Port Burwell	St. Hyacinthe	Stirling	Waterloo East
Port Colborne	St. John's East	Stouffville	Waterloo West
Port Dalhousie	St. Mary's, Blanchard	Stratford	Welland
Port Dover	St. Paul's Bay	Strathroy	Wellesley
Port Hope	St. Roch de Quebec	Streetsville	Wellington Square
Port Robinson	St. Thomas West	Thornhill	West Farnham
Port Rowan	Sandwich	Thorold	Weston
Port Stanley	Sarnia	Three Rivers	West Winchester
Prescott	Saugeen	Thurso	Whitby
Preston	Scarboro'	Tilsonburg	Windsor
Prince Albert	Seaforth	Toronto	Woodstock
Quebec	Seneca	Trenton	Woodville
Renfrew	Sherbrooke	Uxbridge	Wroxeter
Richmond East	Simcoe	Valleyfield	Wyoming
Richmond Hill	Smith's Falls	Vankleek Hill	York
Rimouski	Smithville	Vienna	
Riviere du Loup en bas	Sorel	Walkerton	
Rockingham	South Quebec	Wallaceburg	

Department of Marine & Fisheries,

FISHERIES BRANCH.

Ottawa, 1st January, 1872.

PUBLIC NOTICE relating to FISHERIES and FISHING in the respective Provinces forming the Dominion of Canada:

The undersigned is directed by the Minister to call the attention of all persons concerned and the public generally, to the following provisions of the fishery laws and regulations:—

NET FISHING for SALMON is prohibited:—

In Quebec and Ontario, from 31st July to 1st May;

In New Brunswick, from 15th August to 1st March;

In Nova Scotia, from 31st July to 1st March.

ANGLING for SALMON is prohibited:—

In Quebec and Ontario, from 1st September to 1st May;

In New Brunswick, from 15th September to 1st March;

In Nova Scotia, from 1st September to 1st May.

FISHING for SPECKLED (or *Brook*) TROUT WITH NETS or other apparatus is forbidden at all times. ANGLING for the same with hook and line, extends from 1st January to 1st October in Quebec, and from 1st May to 30th September in Ontario.

Fishing for WHITEFISH, with nets or other apparatus is forbidden between the 19th November and 1st December in Ontario and Quebec, nor is it lawful to catch this fish with SEINES between the 30th May and 1st August in Ontario, and 31st July and 1st December in Quebec.

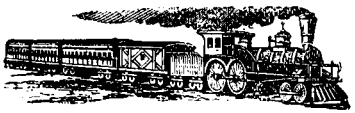
Fishing for BASS, PICKEREL, (*Dore*) and MASKINONGE is forbidden between the 1st and 24th of May in Quebec, and from 15th April to 1st May in Ontario.

Fishing by means of nets or other apparatus (except in the tidal deep sea fisheries) without Leases or Licenses from the Department of Marine and Fisheries is prohibited in the waters of Quebec and Ontario.

All applications for leases or licenses, or any other communications relating to Fisheries, should be addressed to the Hon. Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.

W. F. WHITCHER,
Commissioner of Fisheries

1872.



THROUGH BROAD GAUGE ROUTE

BETWEEN

The Capital of the Dominion

AND

AND ALL POINTS EAST AND WEST.

BROCKVILLE & OTTAWA

AND

CANADA CENTRAL

RAILWAYS.

The Cheapest and best Route between Ottawa, and all Points East and West.

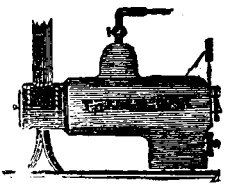
Close Connections made with the Grand Trunk Railway, and THROUGH TICKETS issued to all Important Points on that Route.

SLEEPING CARS are now run from TORONTO to OTTAWA, without change.

GRAIN and other FREIGHT sent THROUGH between OTTAWA and ALL POINTS on the GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY, *without Transhipment.*

H. ABBOTT,
Managing Director.

EAGLE FOUNDRY.



GEORGE BRUSH,

24 to 34 King and Queen Streets, Montreal.

—o—

STEAM ENGINES, STEAM BOILERS, HOISTING ENGINES, STEAM PUMPS,

Ore Crushers, Stamp Mills, Water Wheels, Mill Gearing, Shafting, &c., Winches, Hoisting Machines for Warehouses, &c.—Bark Mills, Hydraulic Presses, Screw Presses, Castings and forgings of all kinds, Best Fire Bricks, Fire Clay and Foundry Facings always on hand.

DAWSON BROTHERS,
55 to 59 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. Provinces.
Their Fine Art Gallery is always open.
New Publications will be found on their counters immediately after publication.

LYMANS, CLARE & CO.,
Established 1843,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Manufacturers of Linseed Oil, Importers of Foreign Drugs, Painters colors, Oils and Dry Stuffs, Plaster Paris and Land Plaster,
382, 384 & 386 ST. PAUL STREET,
MONTREAL.

THE NEW & IMPROVED
TURKISH OR ROMAN BATHS,
110 St. Monique, between Dorchester & Cathcart Sts.,
Hours.—Gentlemen: 6 to 8 a.m.; 1 to 9 p.m. Ladies: 10 to 12 a.m.

The following circulars were issued during 1871:

Circular No. 82 requests Collectors of Customs to make inquiries into and promptly report all manifestations of cattle disease.

Circular No. 83 relates to form of Cash Book and mode of making returns by Sub-Collectors.

Circular No. 84 refers to the Sick Mariners fund and Harbour Police dues, and states that *Circular* 57 was intended to exempt all vessels engaged in the Coasting Trade, whether between one Province of the Dominion and another, or between several ports in one Province, and to make the taxes in question applicable only to vessels arriving from any port or place, without the limits of the Dominion. Vessels having Coasting Licenses are not liable to the said charges.

Circular No. 85 transmits the Sick and Distressed Mariners' Act, and recalls *Circular* 84, which erroneously exempts Inter-Provincial Coasting vessels.

Circular 86 transmits forms of declaration and certificate for Importers of Machinery, entitled to exemption of duty, under the Act 34 Victoria, cap. 10. Said forms are as follow:—

IMPORTERS DECLARATION.

I..... the Importer of the Machinery following, viz:—

.....

.....

.....

do hereby declare, that to the best of my knowledge and belief, no machinery of the description hereinabove described is manufactured in Canada, and that the said machinery is imported to be used in the.....manufactory of which I am the proprietor (or one of the proprietors).

Sworn before me at.....)
this.....day of.....187)

MACHINISTS' OR MANUFACTURERS' CERTIFICATE.

WE, the undersigned.....and.....of .....do hereby certify that we have reason to believe, and do verily believe, that no machinery of the description imported by..... and above by him described, is manufactured in the Dominion of Canada.

Severally sworn before me, at.....)
this.....day of.....187)

Circular No. 87 applies to Province of Ontario only. It exempts vessels in Ontario from duty for the Sick and Distressed Mariner's Fund.

Circular No. 88 is as follows:—

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT, Ottawa, 16th October, 1871.

SIR,—A different mode of weighing Cigars for duty appearing to exist at the several Ports of Entry in the Dominion, it has been considered advisable that, with a view to uniformity, the weights of Cigars should be ascertained by the selection of two lots of ten (10) boxes each, of every brand—a practice which is now followed at the Port of Montreal, and which is found to give satisfaction to importers. You will therefore conform to this Rule.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant, R. S. M. BOUCHETTE, Commissioner of Customs.

Circular No. 89 requests a return, shewing the rank, name of officer, or other employé, CREED, NATIONALITY and salary of the several officers and other employés in the Customs to be laid before the House of Commons.

Circular No. 90.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT, Ottawa, 3rd November, 1871.

SIR,—I beg leave to call your attention to the 33rd Victoria, Cap. 9, Section 22, in regard to Fees to be collected for *Coasting Licenses, and reporting of Vessels Inwards and Outwards*; and as it appears that some Ports have not accounted for such collections, by designating in their accounts the amounts so collected under their respective heads, I have to request that you will be good enough to prepare a statement, shewing the number of Licenses issued, and number of Entrances and Clearances made at your Port, upon which the Fees were collected, the amount so collected, and in what manner it has been accounted for. You will transmit such Statement to this Office, with the least possible delay, for the year ending 30th June last. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, R. S. M. BOUCHETTE, Commissioner of Customs.

Circular No. 91.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT, Ottawa, 6th November, 1871.

SIR,—His Excellency the Governor General, in Council, having had under consideration certain communications regarding the admission of "Corn Flour," and other kinds of Starch imported into this Dominion, under disguised names to evade the Specific Duty, I have it in command to acquaint you that His Excellency has been pleased to order and direct that duty be levied on all such articles as on Starch, and you will, therefore, govern yourself accordingly, and collect the Specific Duty thereon. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, R. S. M. BOUCHETTE, Commissioner of Customs.

Circular No. 92 transmits copy of a letter addressed to the Collector of Montreal, which is as follows:

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT, Ottawa, 6th November, 1871.

SIR,—The Department having carefully examined the correspondence and papers regarding a cargo of "Sugar-House Molasses," imported by Messrs. Tiffin Brothers, does not hesitate coming to the conclusion that the article in question is legally subject to the duty of 25 per cent. ad valorem, and $\frac{6}{10}$ths of a cent per lb. The Certificate of the President of the "Long Island Sugar Refinery" appears conclusive upon this point, since it establishes in express words that the article is made (or manufactured) from "Molasses. It matters not whether from "Raw Porto Rico,' or "Raw Cuba Molasses.

The admission that it is wholly *made* "from Molasses," leads to the natural inference that the product is not simply "Molasses," which by the terms of the tariff would alone entitle the article to the lower duty. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, R. S. M. BOUCHETTE, Commissioner of Customs.

SURVEYS.

The Dominion lands are surveyed according to the following system, which, for simplicity and uniformity, and further for affording facility of communication is believed to be superior to any other in the known world.

The lands are first laid out into blocks of 12 miles square, by North and South and East and West lines, the out lines of each block being marked off in the survey. Monuments, every mile and half-mile.

These square blocks which are defined at each of the four corners by an iron bar boundary, are subdivided as the necessities of settlement may require, into 4 townships of 6 miles square each, these into 36 sections of one mile square, or 640 acres each, and each of such sections into quarters of half a mile square, or 160 acres each.

The land in each Block are then ready for settlement.

The principle of Surveys is nearly the same as that adopted in the United States, the only difference (but at the same time an important one) being that whereas in the latter, no provision is made for Highways & therefore public travel the roads being subsequently laid out and established by Municipal authority, the strip of land required in each case being taken out of the area of the lands sold or granted, a process almost invariably resulting in litigation and hard feeling between the promoters of the road and the owners whose land is excised; in the Dominion Surveys Commitment dedication of land has been made by the Government for a system of public highways by laying out at the time of the Survey between all townships and sections, Roads, each one and a half chains or 99 feet in width.

This it will be seen that by the Canadian method, without encroaching on the surveyed lands, the whole country is divided into a net work of public roads, 99 feet wide, intersecting each other at right angles every mile; giving every quarter section or farm of 160 acres a roadway of the width mentioned on two of its adjoining sides; such a magnificent system of highways for public travel, it is confidently asserted, has no parallel in any other country.

LAND REGULATIONS.

The conditions on which the lands are sold or granted may be summarized as follows—that is to say:

1. Vacant lands open for settlement will be sold at the rate of one dollar per acre, cash, but no sale of more than a single section, or 640 acres, will be made to any one person.

2. Any man above the age of 21 years who may build a dwelling upon and inhabit and improve, in his own person any quarter section or smaller quantity of land, will have the right of pre-emption thereto, and having duly entered the same with the Land Officer, and being a subject of Her Majesty by birth or naturalization, may obtain a patent therefor, upon paying the price of such Land.

The claimant in such case must, however, previous to entering his application have made affidavit before the Land Officer that he had not previously exercised this right of preemption, and further furnish, by his own affidavit together with the testimony of two credible Witnesses proof to the said officer of the settlement and improvement of the land.

No assignment of preemption right, prior to the issuing of the Patent will be recognized by the Government.

3. Any person 21 years of age may be entered for a quarter section or less quantity of land as a free homestead and by a continuous residence thereon for three years and not having alienated the same or any part thereof and being at the time a British subject by birth or naturalization will be entitled to a Crown deed for the same.

Entry for a homestead consists in the applicant making affidavit and filing the same with the Land Officer that he is 21 years of age or over; that the application is made for his exclusive use and benefit and for the purposes of actual settlement, and on paying the said Officer the sum of $10.00, for which he will receive a receipt from the officer, he will be at liberty to enter for the land specified.

Should the settler abandon the land entered by him or should he assign or transfer the same within three years of the date of settlement thereon, his claim will be cancelled and the land will revert to the Crown. Having once abandoned or assigned a claim, a person cannot enter thereafter for a homestead.

A person who has been duly entered for a homestead may at any time within the 3 years obtain a patent for the same on paying the pre-emption price thereof, and proving settlement and cultivation from the date of payment; and, on the other hand a settler on land which he may have entered for pre-emption, may subsequently, on application to the Land officer, have a homestead right substituted therefor.

4. (Squatting Rights.) Settlers who may have squatted on land as yet unsurveyed in good faith to make homes for themselves and families, will have the exclusive right to enter at the land office, either for pre-emption or as a free homestead, a quarter section (or tract equal in area thereto) embracing the same.

Such entry must however be made within 3 months after the land is surveyed, and parties who may have so squatted will be obliged to conform to the survey made.

RESERVATIONS.

5. The following lands are reserved from the operation of the foregoing regulations, that is to say:

1. The lands allotted by transfer to the Hudson Bay Company.
2. Lands reserved for Schools.
3. Wood lands set apart for supplying settlers with building material, fuel and fencing, and pine lands.
4. Lands selected as the sites of towns or villages.
5. Lands actually settled and occupied for the purposes of trade.
6. Mineral lands and Mill sites.
7. Many time after the 1st of May 1874, the Governor in Council may, subject to rights then existing, withdraw from the operation of the conditions above set forth land to the width of three full townships on each side of the line finally adopted for the Pacific Railway and may also terminate the free Homestead system as above set forth.

Department of Secretary of State of Canada
Dominion Lands Branch.

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ERRATA AND ADDENDA.

IMMIGRATION.

At page 163, art. *Immigration*, at the end of the fifth paragraph of second column, for 24,019 read 24,706; and two paragraphs lower down read 12,765 instead of 21.765 for the number of immigrants who announced their intention to settle in Canada in 1868.

GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANKS.

In the statement of *Govt. Savings Banks*, page 227, for the Bank at St. John. in second column for $90) read $35,765.00 for interest paid or credited; and for amount on deposit on June 30, 1871, for $675,706.13 read $713,-372.03.

In the same statement in the Bank at Halifax in the second column of figures for $34,-840.70 read $34,843.47; in the third column for $394,089.81 read $30,421.91; in the fourth column for $-35,056.33 read $-35,018.55; and in the fifth column for $913,340.88 read $894,971.88. This last item has been reduced in consequence of a transfer to Savings Bank suspence account of $50,013.28, and of $8,355.72 interest thereon to Consolidated Fund.

☞ Readers of *Year Book* are requested to write these corrections in ink on the margin.

BRITISH COLUMBIA MINISTRY:

A new local ministry has been formed in British Columbia, consisting of the following gentlemen.—J. F. McCreight, Attorney-General and Premier; A. R. Robertson, Provincial Secretary; H. Holbrook, Chief Commissioner of Land and Works.

SENATORS.

MANITOBA.—Hon. M. A. Girard, Prov. Treas., Winnipeg; Hon. John Sutherland, M. P. P. Kildonan.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—Hon. R. W. W. Carroll, M. D.; Hon. C. F. Cornwall, Asheroft; Hon. W. J. McDonald, Victoria.

QUEBEC.—Hon. A. Chaussegros DeLery, for Lauzon—Residence, Quebec.

ONTARIO MINISTRY.

Since these sheets went through Press a new Ministry has been formed in Ontario, namely:—

President of the Council, without Portfolio, Mr. Blake; Minister of Agriculture, Public Works and Emigration, Mr. McKellar; Provincial Secretary, Mr. Gow; Attorney General, Mr. Crooks; Treasurer, Mr. McKenzie; Commissioner of Crown Lands, Mr. Scott. Speaker—Mr. Currie.

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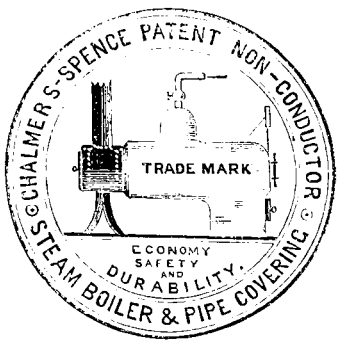

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Manager for Canada, William Robertson.

Assurances of every description granted either with or without participation in profits.

Free Paid up Policies granted after one premium has been received if the Assurance be effected under the 10 premium table, and after three full years premiums on the ordinary life.

Moderate Rates of Premium.—About £1,200 can be assured in this office for the same premium required by the majority of other offices for £1,000 thereby securing an immediate dividend of £200 on a £1,000 policy.

The next valuation is appointed by the deed to take place at the end of 1872, and all policies on the books of the Company at that date are entitled to participate with share in the division of profits.

Copies of the Report, with statement of the investments, can be had on application to any office or agency of the Company.

WILLIAM ROBERTSON, Manager for Canada.

Imperial Fire Insurance Company.

OF LONDON, (ESTABLISHED 1803).

—o—

CAPITAL AND RESERVED FUND - - - £1,965,000 STERLING.

—o—

Funds invested in Canada--$106,000.

CHAS. D. HANSON, *Inspector.*

RINTOUL BROS., *General Agents for Canada.*

24 ST. SACRAMENT STREET.

Canada Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

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Assets as at April 30, 1879 - - - - -	$1,090,098.50
Total Liabilities, including Capital Stock paid up, and Reserve -	897,206.97
Surplus available for distribution as profit - - -	192.891.53

SPECIAL FEATURES.—HOME MANAGEMENT AND HOME INVESTMENTS, retaining all its moneys in the country. ECONOMY OF RATES, giving for the same money a larger Policy than other Companies. BONUS has averaged, for past five years, 2 per cent per annum.

R. POWNALL, *General Agent,*

196 *St. James Street,*

MONTREAL.

OFFICE IN HALIFAX, 25 PRINCE STREET.

J. W. MARLING, *General Agent.*

PIANOFORTES.

ORGANS, MUSIC,

VIOLINS. GUITARS,

CONCERTINAS, ACCORDEONS,

AND MUSICAL MERCHANDISE OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

PIANOS AND ALL KINDS OF INSTRUMENTS TUNED AND REPAIRED.

ALL INSTRUMENTS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.

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127 Granville Street, Halifax, N.S. Quebec.

Novelty Sample Rooms!

14 BUCKINGHAM STREET, HALIFAX, N.S.

The Subscriber, in connection with his business of PAPER BAG and BLACKING Manufacturing, has opened a Sample ROOM for the display of NOVELTIES in the ARTS and MANUFACTURES.

It is designed to make it a perfect MUSEUM of NEW and USEFUL ARTICLES, free to the Public.

Where Patentees and Manufacturers, may find a means of introducing their articles to the trade and people, without charge. Samples of anything new and worthy of the attention of progressive minds, will be received with pleasure, properly displayed, and their uses explained with zeal and intelligence.

The Subscriber has had thirty years experience in manufactures of every description in England, France, United States of America and Canada, and will personally exhibit all Samples consigned to him (Freight must be prepaid,) and will be responsible for their return if of value.

Agencies for the sale of anything useful or ornamental will be received and faithfully attended to

REFERENCES GIVEN. THOS. BROOKES.

Commercial Union Assurance Co.

OF LONDON.

Offices: 19 & 20 Cornhill, London, and 335 & 337 St. Paul St., Montreal.

CAPITAL, £2,500,000 STERLING, ($12,500,000).

Deposited for Benefit of Canadian Policy-Holders, over £150,000 Sterling.

FIRE.—Insurances granted on reasonable terms.

LIFE.—The Directors having limited the expenditure to a small per centage on the Premium Income, are enabled to offer very favorable terms of Assurance.

MORLAND, WATSON & Co.,
General Agents for Canada.

FRED. COLE,
Secretary.